

Homo/Hetero					
	Pronounced identically	Spelled identically			
Homonyms	+	+/-			
Heteronyms	-	+			
Homographs	+/-	+			
Homophones	+	-			
homonyms (Based on FRH)					
homophones homographs					

Antonymy Cont.

Relational opposites

- Teacher/student
- Wife/husband

Sometimes morphosyntax outranks meaning. (Non-gradable antonyms may be used with degree terms).

That plant is quite dead.

She's really pregnant.

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(هم آوایی) Homophony

The same pronunciation, different meanings: meat, meet sea, see flour, flower

خوار، خار خوان، خان صواب، ثواب

(هم نویسه ها) Homographs

- The same spelling, different meanings
- will (v), will (n) well (adv), well (n) شیر Homographs become **heteronyms** (دیگر نام ها) when they are pronounced differently. lead [li:d] lead [led], سر [sær] سر [sor]

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Antonymy Opposite meanings gradable Antonyms non-gradable Complementary pairs unmarked How old is he? Antonyms marked How young is he?

Synonymy and Euphemism

go to the bathroom vs urinate (piss) wet work vs assassination

Polysemy (چند معنایی)

One form, many related meanings: Head, lip, foot سر، لب، یا

(هم نامی) Homonymy

- One word, many unrelated meanings: pupil, bank (Dictionary entries)
- شیر، دوش او شیر را ریخت. دوش گرفتم. دوشم زخم شده.

Lexical Relations

Synonymy

Different forms, the same meaning

• No perfect synonyms

	جوه رائش عامله	ساحت ده مرعالله	ت مرساعت ده راس	
Anglo-Saxon Origin	Latin/Greek Origin	Persian	Arabic	
try	attempt	لوشش	رمعی	
hard	difficult	نخ ما	JP.	
talk (about)	discuss	لفكو	<i>^</i>	
crazy	insane	د بوانه	مجنون	
ghost	spirit	روان	دوح	
see	visualize	<i>נ</i> גני	روت	
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Evidence for Semantic Features

• slips of the tongue

Volkswagen for dachshund

Bridge of the neck for bridge of the nose

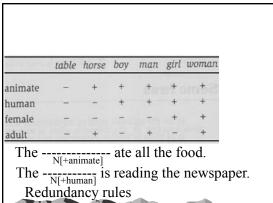
Mary was young for Mary was early
از تلوزونون ممون مرون المعمون مرون المعمون الم

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Meaning Postulates

- metal (x) \longrightarrow concrete (x)
- If x is a metal, then x is concrete.
- open $(x) \longrightarrow \text{not closed } (x)$
- own $(x, y) \longleftrightarrow belong (y, x)$
- buy $(x, y, z) \longleftrightarrow sell(z, y, x)$

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Syntactic Effects of Semantic Features

- I have two books. * I have two sugars.
- I have a book.
- * I have a sugar.
- *I have dog.
- I have rice.
- Mathematics/Ethics/Linguistics is/*are fun to study
- Two teas, please. John likes tea.

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Semantic Features

- The hamburger ate my cat.
- X ate Y.
- The *bachelor* is married.
- The baby drove to town in a Ford pickup.
- The rock combed its hair.
- دوشیزه، پدر •
- hen, maiden, widow
- doctor, professor, merchant

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Conceptual and Associative Meaning

- conceptual/referential meaning:
 - Essential components of meaning conveyed by the literal use of the word.
 - Needle: thin, sharp, steel instrument
- associative/emotive meaning:
 - Our feelings or reactions to words
 - Needle: pain, illness, drugs, thread, knitting

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• Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.

Our meaning rules are somehow separate from (although they interact with) other rule systems in our grammar.

• Meanings "agreed-upon", conventional

- You cannot make words mean what they do not mean.
- Objective or general meaning, not subjective or local meaning.

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Semantics

Yule, pp. 124-134; FRH, pp. 133-158

- The study of the linguistic meaning of words, phrases, and sentences.
- Morphemes and their meanings
- De□able
- Unde⊓able
- Depability

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What you know

- Word and sentence meaning (well-formed vs. ill-formed)
- Ambiguity in words and sentences
- Synonymy and paraphrase
- Antonymy and opposites
- Truth value
- Entailment

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Recursive Structures

- [sI know that [s1he is a student]]
- [_SI know that [_{S1}he is the student [_{S2}who dropped the course]]]
- [sI know that [s1he is the student [s2who dropped the course [s3that he didn't like]]]]
- [[Compthat] [she is a student]]
- Complementizer

Comp

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Phrase Structure Rules

- $S \rightarrow NP VP$
- $NP \rightarrow Det(A) N$
- NP \rightarrow PRN

 $NP \rightarrow \begin{cases} Det (A) N \\ PRN \\ PN \end{cases}$

- NP \rightarrow PN
- NP \rightarrow {Det (A) N, PRN, PN}
- $VP \rightarrow V (NP) (NP) (S) (PP)$
- $PP \rightarrow P NP$
- Recursiveness

Universal

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• Deep and surface structures Mary gave the book to John. The book was given to John by Mary. Was the book given to John by Mary? Did Mary give the book to John? Mary book John book deep structure Time flies like an arrow. Fruit flies like a banana.

Tree diagram

- Node
- Sister node
- Domination
- Immediate domination

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Which of the following underlined parts constitutes a constituent?

- 1. <u>Till eternity will</u> I feel indebted to my teacher
- 2. <u>None of the books</u> on the tables belongs to the students.
- 3. Of all the possible candidates, he felt miserable enough to be an outcast.
- 4. This restaurant offers gourmet food with a delicacy with courteous servers

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Which of the following is closest to the deep structure?

- 1) Close the door.
- 2) You close the door.
- 3) Don't close the door.
- 4) The door is closed by you.

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