holiiii

1. In the words of Landau, dictionary writing is “a craft, a way of doing something useful. It is not a theoretical exercise to increase the sum of human knowledge, but practical work to put together a book that people can understand.”

a.**True**

b. False

1. Stock of words as associated meanings is usually referred as \_\_\_**(mental lexicon)**
2. Which study of the language includes as its primary task the specification of the stored meaning representation, or the “entry”-associated with each lexeme in the mental lexicon.

**a. linguistic semantics**

b. syntax analysis

c. morpho-semantics

d. phono-semantics

1. Onomasiological definitions start with:

a. with a language´s individual lexemes, and tries to specify the meaning of each one.

**b. with a particular meaning, and list the various forms available in the language for its expression.**

1. The definitions found in dictionaries are the result of a word-based, or \_\_\_\_\_ (**semasiological)** approach to meaning.
2. Which of these words are examples of units with individually describable meanings:

a. happy, green, ba

**b. sad, table, invisible** ( because the other two include morphemes that have no meaning on their own)

c. woof, de, house

1. Which one of this options is above word level:
2. Words and morphemes
3. **Idioms**

9.A morpheme is identical to a word.

1. true
2. **false** (and the principal difference between the two is that a morpheme may or may not stand alone, whereas a word, by definition is freestanding. Every word comprises one or more morphemes)

10. Which one of these is not considered as one of the two different levels of identification of words?

1. Phonological words
2. Grammatical words
3. **Morphological words**

11. Which option includes an example of a problem with the general meaning hypothesis?

1. **failure to distinguish the word from various non-synonymous verbs in the same semantic field.**
2. failure to provide clear definitions, which instead might either be too wordy and specific or too simple and general.

12. Which option includes an example of a problem with the multiple meaning hypothesis?

1. **the many definitions may trigger the process of word sense disambiguation, and also might be inefficient.**
2. the hyper specific entries might confuse the user unnecessarily, and also might be inefficient.

12. Which one of these is a problem within compositionality?

1. **collocation determines what reading is operative for the word’s object.**
2. collocation leaves the meaning and the word’s object as very ambiguous.

13. Select which of the following options is not an example of a problem with collocation in compositionality.

1. play
2. spill the tea
3. bank
4. **eyeliner (does not rely on it to determine its meaning, eyeliner will always mean the same)**

14. Nominal definitions fulfil two different functions, select which ones:

1. **fixing the meaning of a word so that there can be no ambiguity about its denotation, and bringing about an understanding of the meaning of a word in someone who does not already understand it, typically in order to enable the word to be correctly used.**
2. fixing the meaning of a word so that there can be ambiguity about its denotation, and bringing about an understanding of the meaning of a word in someone who does not already understand it, typically in order to enable the word to be correctly used.
3. fixing the meaning of a word so that there can be no ambiguity about its connotation, and bringing about an understanding of the meaning of a word in someone who does not already understand it, typically in order to enable the word to be correctly used.

15. The act of defining something by simply pointing at it is an example of definition by \_\_\_\_ (**ostension**)

16. Providing synonyms in either the same language or a different one is definition by \_\_\_\_ **(synonymy)**

17. To situate a word in a system of wider relations through with the specificity of the definiendum can be seen as definition by \_\_\_\_ **(context or typical exemplar)**

18. Fill the gaps:

The metalanguage word proposed as the definition is \_\_\_ **(definiens)**

1. The object language word for which a definition is required is \_\_\_\_\_ **(definiendum)**

19. If a definiens can be substituted for a definiendum, ex in the sentence in which the terms occur remains true, then the definiendum and the definiens are considered identical in meaning. This is called the principle of \_\_\_\_ **(identity under substitution)**

20. In which domains of human activities, definitions might be essential to guarantee the consistency of language. Name some examples: (science, technology, law)

21.Why are definitions so important in these areas? to avoid mistakes and misunderstandings which might be fatal otherhow.

22. Complete the sentence.

The definition which is in some sense activated during language use, only if concepts correspond to \_\_\_\_(**word meanings)**, and word meanings can be captured in\_\_\_\_\_ (**definitions)**