Tutorial 9 (20&21 Jan)

1. Explain why the following statements are true or false.  
   1.1) Semantics is a study of contextualized meaning.  
   1.2) Lexical semantics focuses only the meaning of free morphemes.

1.3) *Run*, *runs, ran,* and *running* are forms of the same lexeme, but *run* is the lemma.

1.4) According Frege, the relation between syntax and semantics is non-compositional.  
1.5) A prototype is an actual referent point, for example, sparrow is a prototypical example of bird while penguin is not.

1.6) There are words that have a sense, but no referents in the real world.

1.7) Donald Trump, Barack Obama, and George W Bush are all extensions of US presidents. Head of state, lives in the White House, and American are all intensions of US president.

1.8) Connotation is frequently used in the sense of an extensional reference (extensions).

1. What is the semantic relationship between (or among) the following words? If it is antonymy, specify the type of antonymy (complementary, gradable, relational).

2.1) sofa : couch  
2.2) vehicle : car, truck, bike  
2.3) awake : asleep  
2.4) take : grasp, carry  
2.5) strong : weak  
2.6) (He took the) lead /led/ : lead /li:d/  
2.7) teeth : mouth  
2.8) meat : meet  
2.9) (He owns) a Picasso : painting of the artist

2.10) sparrow : bird

Tutorial 9 (20&21 Jan)

1. Explain why the following statements are true or false.  
   1.1) Semantics is a study of contextualized meaning. F. semantics—de-contextualized. pragmatics—contextualized   
   1.2) Lexical semantics focuses only the meaning of free morphemes. F. not only free morphemes but also bound morpheme…derivational morpheme e.g. re- as in reinvent (again) or un- as in unhappy (opposite meaning)

1.3) *Run*, *runs, ran,* and *running* are forms of the same lexeme, but *run* is the lemma. T  
4 words, 1 lexeme (semantic unit, concept, includes the inflected forms or conjugated forms), lemma (headword of a dictionary entry)

1.4) According Frege, the relation between syntax and semantics is non-compositional.   
SVOiOd: He gave her a piece of cake. idioms: non-compositional e.g. The Introduction to Linguistics exam is a piece of cake (=very easy)  
1.5) A prototype is an actual referent point (F), for example, sparrow is a prototypical example of bird while penguin is not (T). cognitive referent point

1.6) There are words that have a sense, but no referents in the real world. T. e.g. dragon, alien, unicorn

1.7) Donald Trump, Barack Obama, and George W Bush are all extensions of US presidents. Head of state, lives in the White House, and American are all intensions of US president. T. extensions: the sum or class of all potential referents, intensions: those properties which define it

1.8) Connotation is frequently used in the sense of an extensional reference (extensions). F. Denotation

1. What is the semantic relationship between (or among) the following words? If it is antonymy, specify the type of antonymy (complementary, gradable, relational).

2.1) sofa : couch synonymy, synonyms   
2.2) vehicle : car, truck, bike hyponymy (hyperonym—superordinate—vehicle : hyponym—subordinate—car, truck, bike are also all co-hyponyms of one another and hyponyms of vehicle, but not hyponyms of one another)  
2.3) awake : asleep antonymy, complementary (either…or, no in between)  
2.4) take : grasp, carry polysemy (1 word, 2+ related meanings)  
2.5) strong : weak antonymy, gradable (there is in between, relative, like a scale)  
2.6) (He took the) lead /led/ : lead /li:d/ homonymy (same grapheme, homographs)  
2.7) teeth : mouth meronymy (part—meronym—teeth : whole—holonym—mouth)  
2.8) meat : meet homonymy (same phoneme: homophones)  
2.9) (He owns) a Picasso : painting of the artist metonymy (the name of the painter for paintings , e.g. the White House for the US government)

2.10) sparrow : bird hyponymy (hyponym—sparrow: hyperonym—bird)