



Faculty of Languages

Department: of Translation

Course: Semantic and Lexicography

Level: Third Year

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Semantics and lexicography

Semantics: the study of MEANING. There are many different approaches to the way in which meaning in language is studied.

❖ Lexicography:

The writing of dictionaries, for practical use or for any other purpose.

Dictionary, thesaurus and encyclopedia all these are lexicographies:

❑ What is the difference between Thesaurus and Dictionary?

❖ Thesaurus:

- Thesaurus: an arrangement of the words and phrases of a language not in alphabetical order but according to the ideas they express. Whereas a dictionary aims at explaining the meaning of words in alphabetical order.

Synonym:

A word which has the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another word.

For example, in English *hide* and *conceal* in:

He *hid* the money under the bed.

He *concealed* the money under the bed.

Often one word may be more appropriate than another in a particular situation, e.g. *conceal* is more formal than *hide*. Sometimes two words may be synonymous in certain sentences only.

For example, in the sentences:

- *I must buy some more stamps at the post office.*
- *I must get some more stamps at the post office.*

Antonym /ænt n m/ or **antonymy**

A word which is opposite in meaning to another word.

For example, in English *male* and *female*, and *big* and *small* are **antonyms**.

A distinction is sometimes made between pairs like *male* and *female*, and pairs like *big* and *small*, according to whether or not the words are **gradable antonyms**.

A person who is not *male* must be *female*, but something which is not necessarily *small*, it may be somewhere between the two sizes.

Male and *female* are called **ungradable antonyms**; *big* and *small* are called **gradable antonyms**.

Entailment

A relationship between two or more sentences. If knowing that one sentence is true gives us certain knowledge of the truth of the second sentence, then the first sentence entails the second. Entailment is concerned with the meaning of the sentence itself.

e.g.

- ‘Mary is running’ entails, among other things, ‘Mary is not standing still’.
- Ali is Ahmed’s father.
- Ahmed is Ali’s son

Entailment may be unilateral or bilateral.

Unilateral entailment:

❖ **Entailment may be unilateral or bilateral.**

Unilateral entailment: When proposition A entails B but proposition B doesn't entail A.

e.g.

Jim hit Jack.

Jack is injured.

Saif killed David.

David is died.

Fuad from Egypt.

Fuad from Africa

Bilateral entailment::

When proposition A entails proposition B, and, likewise, Proposition B entails proposition A.

e.g.

- Karem looks like Nabeel.
- Nabeel looks like Karem.

- John is taller than Jim.
- Jim is shorter than John.

Collocation

The way in which words are used together regularly.

Collocation refers to the restrictions on how words can be used together, for example which prepositions are used with particular verbs, or which verbs and nouns are used together. For example, in English the verb perform is used with operation, but not with discussion:

The doctor performed the operation.

** The committee performed a discussion.*

Instead we say:

The committee held/held a discussion.

Perform is used with (collocates with) operation, and hold and have collocate with discussion.

high collocates with probability, but not with chance:

a high probability but a good chance

do collocates with damage, duty, and wrong, but not with trouble, noise, and excuse:

do a lot of damage do one's duty do wrong

Make trouble make a lot of noise make an excuse

blond collocates with hair in blond hair e.g. their hair is blond.

There are many words are used as a collocation, e.g.

-Rush hour = crowded - pregnant woman

-Heavy traffic= a lot of cars

-Soft drink = non-alcoholic drink

-Heavy rain = raining a lot

COLLOCATIONS WITH

do the cooking

do the dishes

do homework

do your best

do bussiness

do research

do the exam

do account

do work

do a job

do nothing

do exercises

do damage

do everthing

do a favour

do friends

do a drawing

do sport

DO

COLLOCATIONS WITH

catch some rays

catch your breath

catch (on) fire

catch a sight of

catch a bus

catch the flu

catch a cold

catch a ball

good **catch** **CATCH** play **catch**

catch a chill

catch a train

catch a thief

catch one's eye

catch a glimpse

catch a whiff

catch you later

one's attention

COLLOCATIONS WITH

spend **time**

stall for **time**

make **time** for

pass the **time**

waste **time**

leisure **time**

save **time**

spare **time**

free **time**

TIME

set **time**

have **time**

kill **time**

take your **time**

to keep **time**

just in **time**

to tell **time**

take **time** off

precious **time**

COLLOCATIONS WITH

take a shower

take a vacation

take a chance

take a picture

take a seat

take an exam

take part

take a taxi

take time

TAKE

take care

take a bite

take a risk

take notes

take a survey

take it apart

take advice

take a decision

take medicine

COLLOCATIONS WITH

go downtown

go conference

go meeting

go college

go holiday

go beach

go airport

go North

GO

go home

go lake

go Europe

go a walk

go prison

go a rest

go university

go a meal

go concert

go doctor's



COLLOCATIONS WITH

keep a promise

keep in touch

keep in touch

keep records

keep someone

keep away

keep quiet

keep safe

keep calm

KEEP

keep pace

keep score

keep tabs on

keep a diary

keep in mind

keep a secret

keep your job

keep a journal

keep animals

COLLOCATIONS WITH

save electricity

save energy

save a shot

save money

SAVE

save lives

save time

save something

save a penalty

the environment

someone's life

COLLOCATIONS WITH

get pregnant

get together

get permission

get a chance

get divorced

get changed

get a letter

get hungry

GET

get lost

get a call

get worried

get home

get a degree

get a right

get to sleep

get ready for

get upsed

get married

COLLOCATIONS WITH

grow a bread

grow stronger

grow hair

grow together

grow older

grow fruit

grow wiser

grow a tree

grow up

GROW

grow well

grow out

grow wheat

grow up on sth

grow slowly

grow out of sth

grow quickly

grow vegetables

grow a moustache

COLLOCATIONS WITH

tell your name

tell sb the way

tell the future

tell a story

tell a lie

TELL

tell a joke

tell a secret

tell the time

tell the difference

tell sb one's name

COLLOCATIONS WITH

pay attention

pay interest

pay a visit

pay cash

pay a bill

PAY

pay well

pay for sth

pay the price

pay someone back

pay handsomely

COLLOCATIONS WITH

break a bone

break the spell

break a code

break the news

break a habit

break the ice

break a law

break even

break a leg

BREAK

break up

break a leg

break free

break ground

break loose

break a window

break the rules

break a promise

break one's fall

Hyponymy or hyponym: a relation between two words, in which the meaning of one of the words includes of the other word. For example, in English the words, animal and dog are related in such a way that dog refers to a type of animal, and animal is a general term that includes dog and other types of animal.

The specific term, dog, is called **a hyponym**, and the general term, animal is called **a superordinate**.

For Examples:

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Superordinate :

Animals

Hyponym:

Cow- camel- sheep- cat- dog- monkey

Homonyms or homonymy :

Words which are written in the same way and sound alike but which have different meanings.

For example:

the English verbs lie in You have to lie down and lie in Don't lie, tell the truth!

bank = edge of the river

bank = monetary institution

saw = past of see

saw = a tool for cutting wood

right = opposite of left

right = opposite of wrong

Homographs:

words which are written in the same way but which are pronounced differently and have different meanings.

For example, the English words lead /li:d/ in Does this road lead to city? and lead /led/ in Lead is a heavy metal, are homographs.

Examples:

row /rəʊ/= to propel a boat by using oars

row /raʊ/= noisy quarrel

sow /saʊ/= female pig

sow /səʊ/= to put seed in soil

wind /waind/=to move something in a twisting manner

wind /wind/=air in motion

Homophones:

Words which sound alike but are written differently and often have different meanings.

For example, the English words no and know are both pronounced /nəʊ/

Homophones are sometimes called homonyms.

e.g.

I	eye	see	sea
where	were	right	write
here	hear	four	for

Feet	feat
Meet	meat
Hour	our
Through	threw
Soul	sole
Tire	tyre
Son	sun
Hair	hare
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