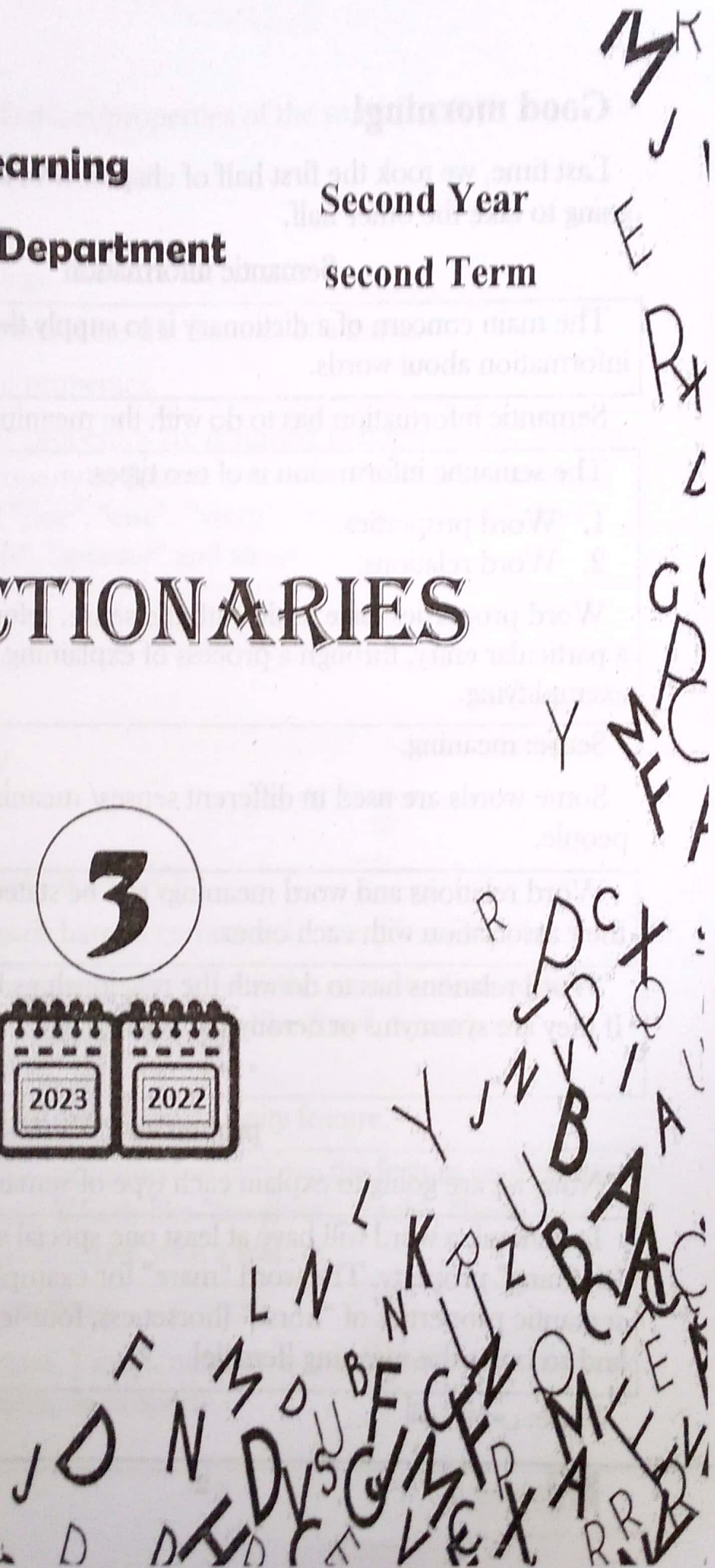
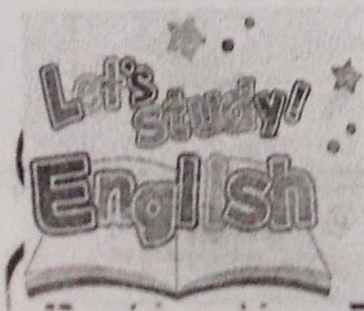
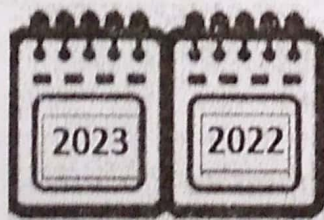


**Open Learning**  
**Translation Department**

**Second Year**  
**second Term**

# DICTIONARIES

3



## Good morning!

Last time, we took the first half of chapter two, and now we are going to take the other half.

### Semantic information

The main concern of a dictionary is to supply the semantic information about words.

Semantic information has to do with the meaning of the word.

The semantic information is of two types:

1. Word properties.
2. Word relations.

Word properties have to do with the sense, reference or use of a particular entry, through a process of explaining, defining or exemplifying.

Sense: meaning.

Some words are used in different senses/ meanings by different people.

Word relations and word meanings can be stated in terms of their association with each other.

Word relations has to do with the relationships between words. If they are synonyms or acronyms ...etc.

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### properties

Now, we are going to explain each type of semantic information.

In general, a word will have at least one special semantic "defining" property. The word "mare" for example has all the semantic properties of "horse" [horseness, four-legged, an animal and so on] + the meaning [female]

Mare: أنثى الفرس

What are the features/properties of the word "mare"?

**Student:** female.

**Teacher:** true.

**Student:** four legs.

**Teacher:** true, and it has the features of a horse.

All of these are properties.

Some semantic properties are common to many words; [female, as a scientific property or feature is not just a part of the meaning of [mare] but of "doe", "ewe", "vixen", "woman", "bitch", "girl", "maiden", "witch", "spinster" and so on.

Doe: بنت الغزال

Ewe: النعجة

Vixen: الثعلبية

Bitch: أنثى الثعلب

Maiden: البتول

Spinster: الأنثى التي لم تتزوج بعد

All of these words have in common the word female.

Some of the mentioned words have the semantic feature or property [human] along with words like "boy", "man", "professor", "waiter" etc.

All of these words have the humanity feature.

All the examples mentioned so far have the feature or semantic property [animate]. Words like "freedom", "rock", "book", "street", "tree" do not have such a feature.

Animate: كائنات حية

Note: In the exam, I might mention a number of words, and ask you about the common property.

Not only nouns have semantic features but verbs as well, verbs like "beautify", "kill", "lengthen", have the semantic feature "cause".

These three words have in common the word "cause" which means to make something happen.

Semantic properties are not independent of each other. Certain pairs of semantic properties are mutually exclusive.

Some of the semantic properties cannot come together.

Like if the property is female, then it is definitely not a male.

These statements might come as true and false questions in the exam.

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## Relations

We have four types of relations:

1. Homonymy and polysemy.
2. Hyponymy.
3. Synonymy.
4. Antonyms.

Now, let us take the first one:

### Homonymy and polysemy.

Homonymy:

تجانس: وهو يعني كلمات لها نفس اللفظ ولكن المعنى مختلف.

For example:

The words "write" and "right" have the same pronunciation, but different meaning.

Polysemy:

The same word has different meanings.

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When different words are pronounced the same but have different meanings, we have a case of homonymy.

That is the case of homonymy.

This might come as a definition in the exam.

The case of polysemy is even more complicated; the literal meaning of a word like “eat” in a dictionary is “taking food”, other meanings for such a term may be provided: “use up”, “corrode”, i.e. three different meanings.

We can also distinguish between “eating soup” and “eating meat”.

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They are also cases under this heading where we have two words with the same pronunciation, different spelling and different meanings. (sight, site), (sun, son), (ate, eight), (night, knight).

All of these examples are homonymy.

Homophonic: same pronunciation with different meanings.

Example: sight, site.

Homograph: same spelling, different meanings.

Example: bear as an animal, and bear as to tolerate.

**Note:** the word bear as the animal, the synonyms and antonyms are different from the word bear as to tolerate.

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## Hyponym

التضمين

For example:

The word “animal” includes a lot of words like:

Cow, lion, elephant, .... etc.

The word "professions".

The word "colors".

Such a relationship among words refers to the principle of **INCLUSION**. It is a matter of class membership.

For example:

The term "animal" **includes**: elephant, hyena, cow, lion, etc.

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## Synonyms

It means the similarity in meaning.

It well known that English is a hybrid language. That made it rich in synonyms for certain historical reasons related to the impact other languages had on it. At different historical ears there was a huge influx of Greek, Latin, and French vocabulary into English.

It has a lot of synonyms because it takes from other languages.

Examples:

Brotherly	fraternal
Buy	purchase
World	universe
Wide	broad

As we all know, there is not a perfect synonym.

However, that there are no perfect synonyms in a language. There are many ways in which synonyms might differ:

1. Different dialects:

Examples: flat and apartment, fall and autumn, lift and elevator. One is American and one is British.

2. Stylistic reasons: it has to do with the formal and informal language.

Examples: gentleman and chap, pass away and die, kick the bucket and pop off.

Pass away, gentlemen: are the formal words.

3. Words may differ in their emotive or evaluative meanings:

Example: politician and statesman: the word politician is a positive meaning, while the statesman gives a negative meaning.

Hide and conceal: hide is positive, and conceal is negative.

Liberty and freedom: liberty is negative, and freedom is positive.

Note: each implying approval or disapproval.

شيء محبب و شيء غير محبب.

4. Collocational restricted: two words may be perfect synonyms except for the company they keep: we can say "deep well" but not "profound well".

The words deep and profound are synonyms, but when we add a word to them it changes the whole meaning for the both of them.

5. Many words are close in meaning i.e. their meanings overlap.

Example: the word "mature", the possible synonyms are, adult, ripe, perfect and due.

The word "govern", the possible synonyms are, direct, control, determine and require.

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## Antonyms

The opposite of synonyms.

Types of antonyms:

1. Grading, as in age and size:

Examples: big ×small ... bigger ×smaller

Old ×young ... older ×younger

2. Complementary, this deals with incomputable terms:

Examples: male ×female

Married ×single

Dead ×alive

Some pairs of antonyms are not symmetrically reversible.

هذا يعني إذا عكسنا المعنى العكس لا يكون متطابق تماماً.

Example: "stupid" is an antonym of "brilliant" but "less stupid" does not mean "brilliant".

3. **Relational opposites:** between people.

Examples: buy×sell

Lend ×borrow

Give ×receive

Husband ×wife

Parent ×child

4. Among special opposites:

Examples: above ×below

Come ×go.

5. Kinship terms can be considered also under the umbrella of **relational opposites**.

Examples: father ×mother

Son ×daughter

Uncle ×aunt

Brother ×sister

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Thank you everyone

Don't Give up



Demo Mode

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