

Semantics and Pragmatics

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Lecture 6

1. Hyponymy is a sense relation between words in which the meaning of one word isthe meaning of the other.
 - a. Different to
 - b. Similar to
 - c. included in
 - d. A and B
2. Hyponymy consists of an upper term which is called theand the “lower” term is called the hyponym.
 - a. Superordinate
 - b. Ordinate
 - c. Coordinate
 - d. All false
3. If a superordinate term has more than one hyponym, we call them:
 - a. Co-superordinate
 - b. Co-hyponyms.
 - c. Co-ordiante
 - d. All false
4. A hyponym can itself be a superordinate of another term included in its meaning. For example, “tulip” is a hyponym of “flower” and “flower” is a hyponym of “plant”. In a case like this, we say that

“flower” isof “plant” and “tulip” is an immediate hyponym of “flower”.

- a. An immediate hyponym
- b. Not an immediate hyponym
- c. Both possible
- d. All false

5. There a superordinate term for hyponyms in a language.

- a. Is always
- b. Is not always
- c. Is rarely
- d. All false

6. Synonymy can be seen as a special case of hyponymy. For example, synonyms like “mercury” and “quicksilver”, also illustrate the hyponymy relationship because the meaning of one of them is included in the other and vice versa. We call this special case of hyponymy:

- a. Symmetrical hyponymy
- b. Semantic hyponymy
- c. Lexical hyponymy
- d. All false

7. The rule of Symmetrical hyponymy is that if X is a hyponym of Y and Y is a hyponym of X, then X and Y are:

- a. Antonyms
- b. Hyponyms
- c. Synonymous

d. Obvious

8. Polysemy is a sense relation in which the same word has several verymeanings (senses).

a. Closely related

b. Different

c. Distinctive

d. All false

9. Homonymy is a sense relation in which several words have theshape, but different meanings that are far apart from each other.

a. Same

b. Different

c. Close

d. All false

10.It is important to note that there are cases where homonyms differ in:

a. Writing

b. Speech

c. Either

d. Neither

11.“Lead” (metal) and “lead” (dog's lead) have the same spelling, but pronounced differently. In this case we use:

a. Homography

b. Homophony

c. Both

d. Neither

12. “site” and “sight” are spelled differently but pronounced in the same way. In this case we use:

- a. Homography
- b. Homophony
- c. Both
- d. Neither

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

14. couch : sofa

- a. Polysemy
- b. Synonymy
- c. Antonymy
- d. homonymy

15. vehicle : car, truck, SUV, bicycle

- a. Polysemy
- b. Synonymy
- c. Antonymy
- d. homonymy

16. Stop: go

- a. Polysemy
- b. Synonymy
- c. Antonymy - Gradable
- d. Antonymy –Relational

17. Strong: weak

- a. Polysemy
- b. Synonymy
- c. Antonymy - Gradable
- d. Antonymy –Relational

18.Addition:edition

- a. Homophones
- b. Homographs
- c. Synonyms
- d. Antonyms

19.Flower: flour

- a. Homographs
- b. Synonyms
- c. Antonyms
- d. Homophones

20.He tears his books: The sad person tears easily.

- a. Homographs
- b. Synonyms
- c. Antonyms
- d. Homophones