1) Semantics:

- Includes the systematic and scientific study of language

- It refers to the general study of the features of speech sounds

- the study of the relationship between language and the brain

- **The study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences in language**

2) conceptual meaning

- It is concerned with objective or general meaning and avoids subjective or local meaning

- **covers basic, essential components of meaning that are used by the literal use of a word.**

- have different associations or connotations attached to words.

3) Semantics

- **It focuses on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what an individual speaker might think they mean, or want them to mean on a particular occasion**

- the study of the relationship between language and the brain

- It refers to the general study of the features of speech sounds

- Includes the systematic and scientific study of language

4) Associative meaning

- **have different associations or connotations attached to words.**

- It focuses on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what an individual speaker might think they mean, or want them to mean on a particular occasion

- covers basic, essential components of meaning that are used by the literal use of a word.

- It is concerned with objective or general meaning and avoids subjective or local meaning

5) Semantics

- Includes the systematic and scientific study of language

- **It is concerned with objective or general meaning and avoids subjective or local meaning**

- It refers to the general study of the features of speech sounds

- the study of the relationship between language and the brain

6) So, a word like needle might have conceptual meanings

- As car, wheels

- as pain, illness, blood, thread or knitting

- **instrument steel ,sharp ,thin as**

- As bottle, water

like meanings associative have might needle like word a ,So (7
- **knitting or thread ,blood ,illness ,pain as**

- As car, wheels

- As bottle, water

instrument steel ,sharp ,thin as -

:features Semantic (8
- It is an illustration of a procedure for analyzing meaning.

- differentiate meanings of different words in language

- It is used to determine the feature of meaning that any noun must have to describe part of the
meaning of words as having either plus or minus that particular feature.
- **All of the above**

9) Semantics

- the study of the relationship between language and the brain

- It refers to the general study of the features of speech sounds

- Includes the systematic and scientific study of language

- **deals with analyzing the conceptual components of word meaning. Yet, this is not always
without problems.**

10) words as

- Designed to describe

- **Containers of meaning**

- General meaning

- The noun phrase

11) Dictionaries :

- **Designed to describe**

- Containers of meaning

- General meaning

- The noun phrase

12) the verb

- describes the role of entities such as people and things involved in the action

- Designed to describe

- **describes an action**

- Describes meaning

13) the noun phrase

- **describes the role of entities such as people and things involved in the action**

- describes an action

- Describes meaning

- Designed to describe

14) Such problems involve a view of words in a language as some are not sort of 'containers' that carry meaning components

- **such as words advice, threat and warning**

- Such as words adult , human , animate

15) the given role can identify semantic

- thematic roles for the theme

- thematic roles for the Verb

- **thematic roles for the NP**

- thematic roles for the agent

16) Types of sematic roles:

- Agent and theme

- Instrument and experiencer

- Location, source and goal

- **All of the above**

17) Agent

- **the entity that performs the action, which is known as**

- the entity that is involved in or affected by the action, which is known as

- If an agent uses another entity to perform an action, that other entity fills the role of

- NP is used to designate an entity as the person who has a feeling, perception or state, it fills the semantic role of

18) theme

- NP is used to designate an entity as the person who has a feeling, perception or state, it fills the semantic role of

- the entity that performs the action, which is known as

- **the entity that is involved in or affected by the action, which is known as**

- If an agent uses another entity to perform an action, that other entity fills the role of

19) instrument

- **If an agent uses another entity to perform an action, that other entity fills the role of**
- the entity that performs the action, which is known as
- the entity that is involved in or affected by the action, which is known as
- NP is used to designate an entity as the person who has a feeling, perception or state, it fills the semantic role of

20) experiencer

- **NP is used to designate an entity as the person who has a feeling, perception or state, it fills the semantic role of**
- the entity that performs the action, which is known as
- the entity that is involved in or affected by the action, which is known as
- If an agent uses another entity to perform an action, that other entity fills the role of

21) the boy cut the robe with an old razor. The NP (an old razor) being used in the semantic role of

- Agent
- **instrument**
- Theme
- Experiencer

22) The boy feels sad.the NP (the boy) being used in the semantic role of

- instrument
- Theme
- **Experiencer**
- Agent

23) Location

- **If an entity is in the description of an event. Where an entity**
- NP is used to designate an entity as the person who has a feeling, perception or state, it fills the semantic role of
- the entity that performs the action, which is known as
- If an agent uses another entity to perform an action, that other entity fills the role of

24) Where the entity moves from is

- Location

- **the source**

- the goal

- Theme

25) where it moves to is

- the source

- Location

- theme

- **the goal**

26) we are characterizing the meaning of each word in term of its relationship to each other, not in terms of its component features. This is known as

- **The analysis of lexical relations**

- Location,source and goal

- Synonymy

- Antonym

27) Types of lexical relations:

- Synonymy And antonym

- Hyponymy

- Prototypes

- **All of the above**

28) Synonymy

- Two or more words with very closely related meanings

- They can be substituted for each other in a sentence

- The idea of sameness here is not necessarily total sameness.

- **All of the above**

29) broad/wide couch/sofa

- Prototypes

- Hyponymy

- Antonym

- **Synonymy**

30) Antonym

- The idea of sameness here is not necessarily total sameness.

- **Two forms with opposite meanings**

- Two or more words with very closely related meanings
- They can be substituted for each other in a sentence

31) alive/dead, enter/exit, fast/slow, happy/sad, rich/poor,
- **Antonym**
- Synonymy
- Prototypes
- Hyponymy

32) Antonym There are types: gradable
- **Opposite along a scale**
- direct opposite
- Non gradable
- Called reversives

33) Gradable antonyms are
- Not used in comparative construction
- **used in comparative construction**

34) enter/exit, pack/unpack, lengthen/shorten This type of antonyms are called
- **reversives**
- Synonymy
- Gradable
- Hyponymy

35) Non-gradable
- **true/false, male, female, married/single**
- alive/dead, enter/exit, fast/slow, happy/sad, rich/poor,

36) Hyponymy
- They can be substituted for each other in a sentence
- The idea of sameness here is not necessarily total sameness.
- Two forms with opposite meanings
- **It includes the concept of inclusion. It is based on hieratical elationship**

37) animal and horse, insect and ant/ flower, rose
- Synonymy
- **Hyponymy**

- Antonym

- Prototypes

38) When two words or more words share the same superordinate, this is called

- Synonymy

- Hyponymy

- **'co-hyponyms'**

- Prototypes

39) Super ordinate Meaning :

- **higher level**

- less level

- Good level

- Bad level

40) Prototypes

- **The idea of the characteristic instance of a category helps to explain the meaning of certain words**

- when one word (written or spoken) has two or more unrelated meaning

- When two or more different (written) words have the same pronunciation

- The idea of sameness here is not necessarily total sameness.

41) When two or more different (written) words have the same pronunciation, they are described as

- homonyms

- Prototypes

- **homophones**

- Synonymy

42) homonyms

- **when one word (written or spoken) has two or more unrelated meaning**

- When two or more different (written) words have the same pronunciation

- The idea of sameness here is not necessarily total sameness.

- The idea of the characteristic instance of a category helps to explain the meaning of certain words

43) To/too/two they are described as

- Homonyms

- **Homophones**

- Prototypes
- Synonymy

44) (e.g., bat: flying creature bat: used in sport) they are described as
- **Homonyms**
- Synonymy
- Homophones
- Prototypes

45) Polysemy
- When we encounter two or more words with the same form and related meaning.
- It is one form (written or spoken) having multiple meanings that are all related by extension.
- A word which has multiple meanings with single entity.
- **All of the above**

46) words that have separate histories and meaning., but have accidently come to have exactly the same form
- **Homonyms**
- Homophones
- Prototypes
- Synonymy

47) Homophones, homonyms and polysemy are the basis for
- Prototypes
- **Word play**
- Synonymy
- Hyponymy

48) Metonymy
- **It is a type of relationship between words, based simply on close connection in everyday experience. That close connection can be based on a container-contents relation**
- words that have separate histories and meaning., but have accidently come to have exactly the same form
- when one word (written or spoken) has two or more unrelated meaning
- The idea of the characteristic instance of a category helps to explain the meaning of certain words