

Lexical relationships 2

Some terminology

- 1) Match the terms to the examples. They all come in pairs.

Example	Function
bank (money handling business)	homographs
read (present tense of the verb)	
right	homophones
bank (inclined side of a river)	
read (past tense of the verb)	homonyms
write	

- 2) Now find a homonym, homograph or a homophone for the words **underlined** in the following:

		Homonym	Homograph	Homophone
a.	The sun <u>set</u> at 6:45			
b.	The <u>sun</u> went down			
c.	The <u>wind</u> whistled			
d.	The <u>quarry</u> ran away			
e.	<u>Book</u> a room			
f.	The <u>key</u> problem			
g.	A <u>boxing</u> match			
h.	Don't <u>fall</u>			
i.	<u>Steak</u> and chips			

- 3) Homonym: words which look and sound the same but have different **unconnected meanings**.
Polyseme: words which look and sound the same but have different but **connected meanings**.
Which is which?

		Polyseme?	Homonym?
The glue <u>set</u>	I <u>set</u> the clock		
An oak <u>tree</u>	A family <u>tree</u>		
<u>Row</u> the boat	A <u>row</u> of houses		
Put the <u>light</u> on	Strike a <u>light</u>		
<u>Light</u> skinned	<u>Light</u> as a feather		
Come into <u>harbour</u>	<u>Harbour</u> a criminal		
On the <u>right</u>	<u>Right</u> a wrong		
A <u>pad</u> of paper	The cat's <u>pads</u>		

- 4) Opposites are sometimes generally referred to as antonyms but here are three types.

- a) What's the difference?

long vs. short up vs. down
shut vs. open uncle vs. aunt
artificial vs. natural happy vs. sad

- b) Which is which?

Words which imply their opposites are **converse** antonyms.

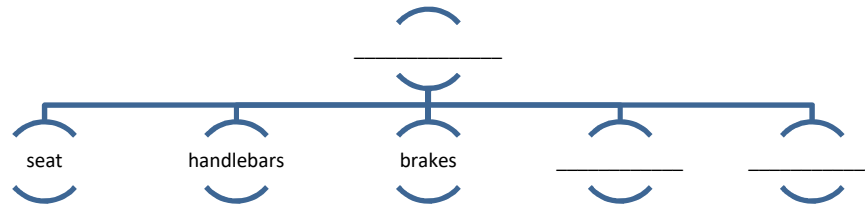
Words which the insertion of 'not' produce their opposites are **complementary** antonyms.

Words which lie on a scale are **gradable** antonyms.

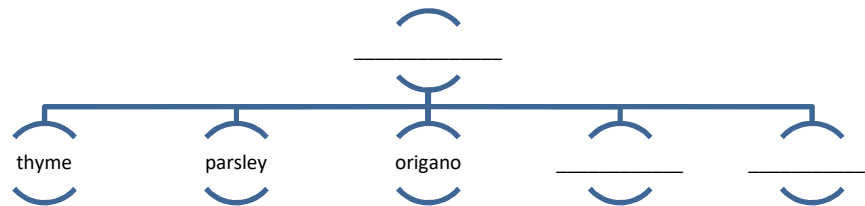
5) Hyponymy and meronymy

Fill the blanks with words of your own which maintain the same relationships:

a)



b)



c)

