




INTRALINGUISTIC RELATIONS OF WORDS




POINTS FOR DISCUSSION:


- SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORDS
- HYPONYMY
- SYNONYMY
- ANTONYMY
- ENANTIOSEMY




**Syntagmatic relations define
the meaning the word
possesses when it is used in
combination with other words
in the flow of speech.**




Paradigmatic relations are those which exist between individual lexical items which make up one of the subgroups of vocabulary items, e/g sets of synonyms, lexico-semantic groups, thematic groups, etc.



A thematic group is the subsystem of the wordstock the members of which have some features in common.



A semantic field is a closely knit sector of vocabulary characterized by a common concept. Ex: *blue, red, grey, black* – sem field of colours, *joy, happiness, gaiety* – pleasurable emotions.




Hyponymy is the semantic relationship of inclusion. Ex:
vehicle includes *car, bus, taxi*;
oak implies *tree*.

Hyponymy




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graph TD; A[Hyponymy] --> B[hyperonym]; A --> C[hyponym]
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hyperonym hyponym




Synonyms are words belonging to the same part of speech, different in their sound form and spelling but similar in their denotational meaning and interchangeable at least in some contexts (to buy – to purchase, answer-reply, brotherly-fraternal).




*"Then supper — pork chops in sweet and sour sauce ('Pork is such a **dull** meat if you don't cook it properly, Martin) green salad from the garden, or such green salad as the rabbits have left. (Martha, did you really net them properly?) Be honest now, Martin and saute potatoes".*


*(Fay Weldon. Watching me, Watching you.
—New York, 1981)*



*"Life now, by comparison, was wonderful for Martha. People, children, houses, conversations, food, drink, theatres — even, now, a career. Martin standing between her and the hostility of the world — popular, easy, funny Martin beckoning the rest of the world into earshot."
(Fay Weldon)*



Paronymy - a partial similarity of sound and morphemic structure, for example: *illusion - allusion; prescribe - proscribe, affect - effect, imminent - eminent, affluence - influence, apartment - appointment, indication - provocation, etc.*



Antonyms may be defined as words belonging to the same part of speech, identical in style whose denotational meanings render contrary or contradictory notions.


Classification of antonyms

Antonyms

Contradictories,
Ex: *dead\alive*,
single\married

Contraries,
Ex: *hot\cold*,
cool\warm

Incompatibles,
“*morning*” \
“*not afternoon*,
not evening,
not night”.



Enantiosemy includes cases of the specific use of the word which comes as the result of incompatibility of lexis and prosody.