acquisition of antonymy, 71, 147
as measured by awareness, 72–3
big interpreted as tall, 76
caretaker use of antonym pairs, 75, 76, 77, 78, 151
correlation of input with use by children, 78–9
heavy and light styles of child antonym use, 77–9
non-canonical pairs in child language, 75–6
polarity vs. dimension of antonymy, 85
relative adjectives vs. absolute adjectives, 85–6
adjectives, 1, 4–5, 14, 21, 24, 33, 35, 42, 44, 45, 73, 75, 76, 83, 84, 106, 117, 120, 125, 127, 137, 140, 147
and reference points, 133
antonymy in, psycholinguistic experiment, 88
bounded, 100, 147
bounded, properties of, 92
correlation of frequency and number of antonyms, 69
gradable, 12, 23
negated, interpretation of, 93–6
negation of, 139
non-gradable, 12, 138
non-scalar, 11, 12, 137, 139
scalar, 1, 10, 137
judgement experiment on, 46
properties of, 92
scalar vs. non-scalar, 12, 13
study of, in Japanese, 149
unbounded, 100
properties of, 92
web-as-corpus study, 62
adverbs, 33, 39, 106
American English, 18–19, 113
Ancillary Antonymy, see types of antonym
antonym acquisition
heavy and light styles of child antonym use, 151

Antonym Construction, 115, 148
formal specification of properties, 116
lack of syntactic information in formal definition, 120
relation to derived antonym pairs, 119
unlexicalized, schematic and generic, 116
antonym pairs
as lexical input to syntactic structures, 103
correlation of frequency and number of antonyms, 69
bounded antonyms, 88, 89
bounded configuration, 145
factors other than semantic relations, 3
ordering of, 111, 121–3
typology according to boundedness, 95–6
ANTONYM
as category in LOC approach, 133
A-pair, 123, 124, 125, 149
Aristotle, 6, 89
square of opposites, 89
binary opposition, 1, 106, 128, 134, 135, 137, 149, 150
bounded antonyms, 88, 89
bounded configuration, 132
bounded meanings, 89
bounded modifiers, 12
boundedness, 11, 134, 139, 143, 147, 149
with negated and non-negated meanings, 131
B-pair, 28, 65–6, 123, 124, 125, 146
British English, 18–19, 113
two functions of quite in, 94–5
British National Corpus (BNC), 21, 24, 46, 55, 56, 66, 121, 131, 140, 141
Brown corpus, 24, 23
canonical antonym pairs, 13–14, 128
and intrinsic binarity, 142
as a continuum, 46, 49, 136
evidence for, 55, 70
cold–hot, 112
cold–hot, 112
co-occurrence of, in child speech, 73
definition of, 43
Index 167

frequency as criterion for constructionhood in, 104
no division between lexical and grammatical in, 115
overlapping constructions permitted in, 106
properties of lack of phrase structure rules, 104–5
constructional account of antonymy, 111, 148
contentful structures, 131, 136
type of Ontology in LOC, 130
context, 149
as contributor to antonymy, 3
textually construed contrasts, 146
textually construed pairs, 147
textually-supported lexical antonyms, 138
continuum of antonym affinity, 14
counterpart opposition, 7, 74–75
CONTRAST feature, 124, 125
in Antonym Constructions, 118
contrastive constructions, 121, 147, 148
reverse opposition, 7, 74
co-occurrence frequencies, 145, 146
in corpora, 15–16, 20–1, 55
co-occurrence of antonyms, 111
Coordinated Antonymy, see types of antonymy
corpora
as evidence for antonymy, 6, 145
collects in, 113
problems of comparability, 28
use of spoken, 34
See also web-as-corpus
Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), 131

corpus studies
of children’s use of antonyms, 76
on synonymy, 152
research methods, 129
rise in corpora research on antonyms, 2
cross-cultural nature of antonymy, 149
cross-linguistic investigation of antonym use, 149
Cruse, D. Alan, 7, 10, 11, 102, 115
denials, 75
denotation, 14, 84, 109
dictionaries, 22–3, 137–8, 139–40
and lexicographers, 145
directional opposition, 71, 74
discontinuous constructions, 102, 117, 119,
126, 128, 134, 143, 148
discourse function of antonymy, 16, 26–41,
105, 128, 145, 148, 149
contrast-emphasizing, 80–1
contrast-minimizing, 81

collocation, 1
Collins COBUILD Advanced Learners’ English Dictionary (CAlleD), 4
collaboration, 6, 7, 9, 27, 42, 58, 113, 115, 143, 151
Comparative Antonymy, see types of antonymy
complementary opposition, 7, 12, 74, 75, 92, 139
critical approach to antonymy, 43, 70
critical construal, 127
as cause not effect of co-occurrence frequency, 147
as cause of co-occurrence frequency, 144
evidence for, 141
configurational approach, 149
configurational structures DEGREE as example, 131–2
type of Ontology in LOC, 130
connotation, 9, 14, 109
construal approach, 145, 152
to negated and non-negated antonymous adjectives, 67
Construals in LOC, 130, 131, 132
dynamic component of the LOC model, 133
construct
definition of, in CxG, 104
construction, 152
definition of, in CxG, 104
Construction Grammar (CxG), 10, 66, 103
contrasts with other syntactic theories, 104
distinguishing properties of framework, 103–5
evidence from judgement experiments, 140
style-substance, 113
thresholds for canonicity, 63
vs. morphologically-derived antonyms, 112
canonicity, 146, 147, 149, 150, 152
and frequency, 141
as categorical, 146
as continuum, 146, 147
interplay with collocation of nouns and adjectives, 152
CHILDES database, 16, 27, 73, 76, 124
cluster analysis of elicited antonymy, 53
COBUILD dictionary, 137, 139, 140
Cognitive Linguistics, 10, 18, 126, 128, 129,
133, 145
Cognitive Linguistics (academic journal), 103
cognitive processes, 132
antonymy as a reflection of, 41
comparison (judgement), 133
Gestalt (constitution), 133
perspective (situatedness), 133
salience, 133, 135
Cognitive Semantics, 152
Collins COBUILD Advanced Learners’ English Dictionary (CAlleD), 4
collaboration, 6, 7, 9, 27, 42, 58, 113, 115, 143, 151
Comparative Antonymy, see types of antonymy
complementary opposition, 7, 12, 74, 75, 92, 139
conceptual approach to antonymy, 43, 70
conceptual construal, 127
as cause not effect of co-occurrence frequency, 147
as cause of co-occurrence frequency, 144
evidence for, 141
configurational approach, 149
configurational structures DEGREE as example, 131–2
type of Ontology in LOC, 130
connotation, 9, 14, 109
construal approach, 145, 152
to negated and non-negated antonymous adjectives, 67
Construals in LOC, 130, 131, 132
dynamic component of the LOC model, 133
construct
definition of, in CxG, 104
construction, 152
definition of, in CxG, 104
Construction Grammar (CxG), 10, 66, 103
contrasts with other syntactic theories, 104
distinguishing properties of framework, 103–5
evidence from judgement experiments, 140
style-substance, 113
thresholds for canonicity, 63
vs. morphologically-derived antonyms, 112
canonicity, 146, 147, 149, 150, 152
and frequency, 141
as categorical, 146
as continuum, 146, 147
interplay with collocation of nouns and adjectives, 152
CHILDES database, 16, 27, 73, 76, 124
cluster analysis of elicited antonymy, 53
COBUILD dictionary, 137, 139, 140
Cognitive Linguistics, 10, 18, 126, 128, 129,
133, 145
Cognitive Linguistics (academic journal), 103
cognitive processes, 132
antonymy as a reflection of, 41
comparison (judgement), 133
gestalt (constitution), 133
perspective (situatedness), 133
salience, 133, 135
Cognitive Semantics, 152
Collins COBUILD Advanced Learners’ English Dictionary (CAlleD), 4
collaboration, 6, 7, 9, 27, 42, 58, 113, 115, 143, 151
Comparative Antonymy, see types of antonymy
complementary opposition, 7, 12, 74, 75, 92, 139
conceptual approach to antonymy, 43, 70
conceptual construal, 127
as cause not effect of co-occurrence frequency, 147
as cause of co-occurrence frequency, 144
evidence for, 141
configurational approach, 149
configurational structures DEGREE as example, 131–2
type of Ontology in LOC, 130
connotation, 9, 14, 109
construal approach, 145, 152
to negated and non-negated antonymous adjectives, 67
Construals in LOC, 130, 131, 132
dynamic component of the LOC model, 133
construct
definition of, in CxG, 104
construction, 152
definition of, in CxG, 104
Construction Grammar (CxG), 10, 66, 103
contrasts with other syntactic theories, 104
distinguishing properties of framework, 103–5
168 Index

discourse function of antonym (cont.)
co-occurrence, contrast and form/meaning-based representation, 102
co-occurrence and form (written vs. spoken), 102
See also types of antonym
discourse meaning, creation of, 134
discourse organization, 145, 149
Distinguished Antonymy, see types of antonym
domains, 10, 11, 12, 23, 30, 39, 102, 113, 114, 133, 134, 135, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143
of opposition, 128
ontological, 55
Dutch, 65
adjective acquisition in, 85
dynamic meanings, 129
elicitation of antonyms, 111, 146
event-related potentials (ERPs), 150
exhaustiveness of scale, 106
Extreme Antonymy, see types of antonym
Fillmore, Charles, 101, 108, 115
Firth, J. R., 8, 115
Frame Semantics, 115
German, 153
Gestalt, 13, 75, 134, 136, 143
gradable meaning, 151
See also adjectives, gradable
hyperonymy, 108, 116, 152
hyponymy, 7, 8, 26, 108, 116, 126, 152
Idiomatic Antonymy, see types of antonym
Independent (UK) newspaper corpus, 113, 121
Interrogative Antonymy, see types of antonym
Intralexical knowledge, 10
is is construction, 105
Japanese, 21, 26, 31, 33, 145
cross-linguistic difference in children’s use of denial strategies, 74
study of adjectives in, 149
Transitional Antonymy in, 33
Jap., 140
judgement experiment, 46–9, 140, 146
Kay, Paul, 97, 103, 104, 108, 109
Lakoff, George, 10, 141
Langacker, Ronald, 10, 128, 141
language change, 129
language play, 132
Lehrer, Adrienne, 102, 115, 136
Lex feature
in Antonym Construction, 116–17
Lexical Contrast Set, definition of, 9
lexical field theory, 115
Lexical Meaning as Ontologies and Construals (LOC), 13, 18, 127, 129, 132, 133, 142, 148, 149
basis in perception and cognitive processing, 128
lexical-categorical view of antonymy, 44–5
critique of, 45–6
lexico-grammatical frames, 26, 57, 103, 108, 145
Take a Long X off a Short Y as example of, 145
the seven frames used in web-as-corpus study, 59
wildcard position used in, 61, 63
X and Y alike, 106–7
Liberman, Mark, 124
literacy, 151
metalinguistic negation, 199
lexico-grammatical frames, 26, 57, 103, 108, 145
Take a Long X off a Short Y as example of, 145
the seven frames used in web-as-corpus study, 59
wildcard position used in, 61, 63
X and Y alike, 106–7
Liberman, Mark, 124
literacy, 151
metalinguistic negation, 199
markingness, 121, 122
semantic unmarkedness and antonym ordering, 122
Melpl., 149
memory, 145
metalinguistic knowledge, 9, 10, 103
metalinguistic development, 2, 71, 72, 84
metalinguistic knowledge, 115, 147
metalinguistic negation, 109
metaphor, temperature as, 113–14
metaphorical transfer, 123
minimal difference, 121, 126, 129, 134
morphological antonyms, 112, 122
morphological features, 28
nativeness hypothesis, 83
negated antonymous adjectives, 88–9, 147 vs. lexical antonyms, 148
Negated Antonymy, see types of antonymy
negation, 108–9
affixal vs. non-affixal, 98–9
and affirmation, functional asymmetry between, 97
as politeness strategy, 99–100, 139
effect on response times to sentences in experiments, 99
intra-sentential, 90
possible discourse functions of, 99
negator and boundedness hypothesis, 97
and retention hypothesis, 96
and suppression hypothesis, 96
neurolinguistic studies of canonicity, 151
neutralization of difference between antonyms, 106
non-words, use in experiments, 56
nouns, 4, 83, 84, 86, 117, 138
as antonyms, 4, 5, 73, 139
as B-pairs, 66, 125
collocation with antonymous adjectives, 14, 45, 125, 152
in contrastive frames/constructions, 36, 66, 106, 108
Ontologies in LOC, 130
oppositeness, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 18, 45, 53, 71, 133, 136, 142
Ordering of antonym pairs, see antonym pairs-ordering of
Oxford English Corpus (OEC), 4
Oxford English Dictionary, 113
Papua New Guinea, 149
paradigmatic relation, 7, 102, 103
in Structuralist approaches, 8, 58
paradigmatic/syntagmatic distinction, 7, 148
parallelism, 4, 6, 15, 29, 31, 41, 66, 121, 123, 124, 148
and Ancillary Antonymy, 123–5, 148
as a contrastive construction, 66 with ellipsis, 124
Parallelism Construction, specification of, 124
polarity, 1, 34, 72, 85, 90, 118, 138
interpretation of positive/negative, 151
polarity effect of almost, 95
polysemy, 55, 103, 108, 113
black-white as example, 14–15
calm and possible antonyms, 128
pre-meanings, 132
in LOC, 130
prepositions, 73
prescription, 124
priming, 26, 146
and facilitation of antonym elicitation, 141
as evidence for conceptual approach, 57
prototypes in semantic theory, 136, 140, 143, 146
psycholinguistic evidence, 2, 10, 146
psycholinguistic experiments, 42, 44, 55, 70, 88, 90, 134, 139, 147, 150, 152
psycholinguistic model of lexical knowledge, 46
purport, definition of, 130
reciprocity in antonym pairs, 64
Relation by Contrast, 9, 18, 71, 134
definition of, 9
research methodology, corpus-based and experimental, 17–18
reversive opposition, 7, 74
Saussure, Ferdinand de, 7
scalar modifier with bounded adjective, 92
See also adjectives
seed word, 53, 55, 63, 150
semantic bootstrap, 78, 83, 84, 85, 118, 147, 151
semantic dimension, 1, 46, 59, 118, 137, 145, 146
effects of salience of, 55
in LOC approach, 131
list of examples of, used in experiment, 62
onomasiological types, 141
using co-occurrence frequencies to compare, 25
with bidirectional scale, 106
with unidirectional scale, 106
semantic opposition types, 7, 73, 75, 119
set phrases
and antonym ordering, 122
black-white as example, 123
Simultaneous Antonymy, see types of antonymy
snowclone, 124
speech errors as evidence for antonymy, 10
Stockholm-Umeå Corpus (SUC), 23, 24
Structuralist approach, 102, 146, 148, 152
view of stable relations between words, 134
substitutability, 5, 6, 7
Swedish, 21, 24, 26, 31, 33, 46, 80, 145, 146, 149
adjectives, 28
antonymy judgement tasks under negation, 80
used as cross-linguistic comparison, 18
symmetry
of antonym pairs, 142, 152
of properties opposed in antonym, 142
synonymy, 1, 2, 7, 8, 11, 21, 24, 25, 26, 44, 46, 49, 66, 72, 89, 93, 94, 96, 100, 108, 114, 126, 139, 145, 146, 151, 152
cocurrence frequencies, 21
syntagmatic relation, 102, 103, 115
as studied in corpora, 15
in Structuralist approaches, 7–8
take a long X off a short Y, 125
test sets for cross-linguistic studies, choosing, 26
TIME (Magazine) Corpus of American English, 113
Togia, Pagona, 10, 11
Transitional Antonymy, see types of antonymy
translation problems, 27

Index  169
170 Index

types of antonymy
ancillary, 28–30, 58, 79, 110, 132, 145, 148
and parallelism construction, 123–5
higher frequency in Japanese than English, 150
in frames, 68
with a copular gap, 124
comparative, 35–6, 110
absence in child speech, 80
coordinated, 30–2, 58, 79, 106–8, 112, 145, 148
clichéd or fossilized usage in, 38–9
higher frequency in English than Japanese, 150
distinguished, 36–7, 58, 109–10, 112
absence of in child speech, 80
perverse, 39
idiomatic, 38–9, 148
interrogative, 34–5, 79, 80
negated, 33–4, 80, 108–9, 112, 148
to emphasize, disambiguate or rectify, 109
simultaneous, 40
transitional, 32–3, 58, 80, 109
with non-standard discourse functions,
37
See also discourse function of antonymy
typology, 145, 150

unbounded antonyms, 88

unbounded contrast, 143
unbounded interpretation, 131
unbounded meanings, 89
unboundedness, 12, 147, 149
underspecification, 118, 122
UNIT feature, 124, 125
in Antonym Constructions, 116–18
universality of antonymy across languages, 149
usage-based approach, 17, 97, 127, 129, 145, 148, 150, 152
verbs, 4, 6, 28, 33, 74, 107, 117, 132
as antonyms, 4, 73, 139
web-as-corpus, 57, 111, 128, 147
limitations of research methodology, 68
methodology, 106
studies, 150
Whitman, Walt, 107
Wilbur, Richard, 137
wine, language of, 135–6
word class, 6, 8, 14, 15, 16, 21, 27, 75, 83, 121, 127
and antonyms, 4–5, 73, 132
constrastive coordinated constructions, 121
maximalist account of antonymy, 128
WordNet, 6, 8, 23, 24, 44, 45, 115