

Notion and Term Index cum Glossary

This Index/Glossary contains explanations of most important linguistic notions appearing in the book; special pointers are provided towards the spots where these notions are discussed in more detail (“Consult ...”); pages on which the most developed characterization of the notion is found are printed in bold.

Since the aim of the Glossary is to serve as a resource for quick reference, the formulations found therein are not necessarily precise and/or complete.

There is, inevitably, some repetition with respect to Chapter 2 (“Some Basic Linguistic Notions”) and Definition Index, but redundancy is a necessary feature of any semiotic system (the present book being such a system, and a rather complex one at that). And, as a Latin cliché (for *cliché*, see below) would have it, *Repetitio mater studiorum*.

Actant (of L)

Lexical unit [LU] L' that is foreseen (= implied) by the signified of L and that can be expressed as a syntactic dependent of L.

Cf. modifier (of L).

Consult Ch. 2, 1.3.2, p. 44.

See pp. 6, **44**, 83, 88, 296–297, 366

—«—, deep-syntactic

LU L' that syntactically depends on the LU L and corresponds to a SemA of L.

Consult Definition 11.4, p. 297.

See pp. 26, 43, 45–46, 88, 142–145, 169, 176, 211–212, 290, **297**, 325, 366

—«—, semantic (of 'σ'/L('σ'))

• Either the semanteme 'σ' that depends on the semanteme 'σ' and corresponds to a semantic actant slot in 'L'; e.g.:

‘John←**1**–love–**2**→Mary’ (*John loves Mary*)

where ‘John’ and ‘Mary’ are, respectively, SemA **1** and **2** of ‘love’.

• Or the LU L('σ') that semantically depends on the LU L('σ').

Consult Definition 3.4, p. 87.

See pp. 6, 41, 43, 45–46, 83, **87ff**, 94–96, 137–138, 142–145, 197, 222, 259, 262, 267, 325, 355

—«—, surface-syntactic (of L)

LU L' that syntactically depends on the LU L and either is L's syntactic subject/direct object or shares several relevant syntactic properties with these clause elements; e.g., indirect object:

GIVE–**indir-objectival**→JOHN [*the permission to leave*].

See pp. 43–**44**, 211–212, 299

actantial number

Name of a Sem-actant.

Consult Ch. 10, 2.1.3, p. 262.

See pp. 87, 181, 259, **262**, 308

actantial structure (of L)

Set and nature of all actants of the LU L.

See pp. **88–89**, 169, 174, 178, 180–181, 355, 358–360

adjunct, free (of L)

Modifier/Circumstantial of the LU L.

Consult Ch. 11, 2.4.1.2, p. 296.

See pp. 44, **296**

affix

Morph that is not a radical; e.g.: **-s** in *finger+s*, **-ing** in *formulat+ing*, **re-** in *re+formulate*, etc.

Cf. radical.

Consult Ch. 2, 3.1.3, p. 62.

See pp. 31, 54, 62–63, 274–275, 315, 320, 346

agreement

One of the two types of morphological dependency (the other one being government): the wordform w_1 is said to agree with the wordform w_2 if and only if some grammemes of w_1 are determined by:

1. Some grammemes of w_2 :

*this*_{w₁} *stick*_{w₂} ~ *these*_{w₁} *sticks*_{w₂}

2. The agreement class of w_2 :

Fr. *beau*_{MASC-w₁} *palais*_{(MASC)w₂} ‘beautiful palace’ ~ *belle*_{FEM-w₁} *maison*_{(FEM)w₂} ‘beautiful house’

3. Some semantemes in the signified of w_2 :

Rus. *Ėtot vrač*_{(MASC)w₂} *prišel*_{MASC-w₁} ‘This doctor [male] arrived’. ~

*Ėtot vrač*_{(MASC)w₂} *prišla*_{FEM-w₁} ‘This doctor [female] arrived’.

Consult Ch. 2, 1.3.1, p. 42.

See pp. 42, 48, 50, 62–63, 75, 292–293

analysis, linguistic (= speech understanding)

Operation whereby the Addressee of a speech act goes from the text received to the linguistic meaning expressed by it: Text ⇒ Meaning; cf. synthesis, linguistic.

See pp. xvii, 8, 13, 16–18, 343

analytic expression

Complex linguistic expression in which a grammeme is realized by a separate lexeme; e.g.: *will stay*, where the grammeme FUTURE is expressed by an auxiliary verb; cf. synthetic expression.

See pp. 48, **63**, 101, 232

apophony

Meaningful alternation; e.g.: $\overset{/i/}{\mathbf{A}}$ _{PAST} $\overset{/æ/}{\mathbf{A}}$, as in *sing* ~ *sang*.

See pp. 33, **48**, 61

approximate-quantitative syntactic construction (in Russian)

Construction ‘N + NUM’, in which the anteposing of the noun with respect to the numeral expresses the meaning ‘the Speaker is uncertain about the number’; e.g., *tonn desjat* ‘lit. ‘tons ten’ = ‘maybe ten tons’ (*desjat* *tonn* means ‘ten tons’). In the DSyntS, this construction is encoded by the fictitious lexeme «PRIMERNO» [lit. ‘approximately’] ‘maybe’.

See pp. 240, 291, **319**

384 Notion and Term Index cum Glossary

arborization

Operation whereby the branches of the DSyntS are constructed under synthesis; cf. lexicalization and morphologization.

See pp. 20, 23, 259, 284, 296, 306, **321ff**, 367–368

aspectual classes

Major semantic classes of verbs from the viewpoint of their telic/atelic, dynamic/static and punctual/continuous characteristics; first established by Z. Vendler.

See pp. 139, **190–191**

asyndetic

Without conjunction; e.g.: the sentence *John entered, Mary left* features an asyndetic coordination of two clauses.

See p. 295

Base (of a collocation)

Component of a collocation that is selected by the Speaker freely and that controls the selection of the collocate; e.g.: in *pay attention*, ATTENTION is the base; in *black coffee*, COFFEE is the base.

See pp. 99, **109–110**, 114–115, 158

base (of derivation)

Stem of the lexeme L from which a derivative L' is produced by adding a derivateme.

See pp. **150–151**, 289, 315

basic lexical unit (of a vocable)

LU to which other LUs of the vocable refer.

See pp. **155**, 157, 188–189, 199–200, 218

basic structure (of a linguistic representation)

Structure on which other structures of the representation (= the peripheral ones) are superimposed.

See pp. **16**, 52, **256–258**, 286, 287, 312, 327

binary relation

Relation holding between two elements; e.g.: 'X is equal to Y'.

See pp. 86, **347–349**

Circularity

Presence of a vicious circle in a system of definitions.

See pp. 90, **121–123**, 357

clause (simple)

Phrase that contains a V_{FIN} and all its direct and indirect dependents—except for another phrase of the same type; e.g.: *John told Mary the news. | that I know the truth | which we found yesterday*

Consult Definition 2.15, p. 57.

See pp. **57–58**, 232–233, 237, 279

clause element

Phrase whose syntactic head either is the syntactic head of a clause or a direct syntactic dependent of the clause head; e.g.: Subject, DirO, ..., circumstantial, prolepsis, parenthetical, etc.

See pp. 13, 274

cleft

Syntactic construction used to express Focalization:

IT←BE→(PREP→)N THAT/WHO-CLAUSE

E.g.: *It was from John_{FOCALIZED} that Mary learnt the news.*

See pp. 276, 306.

cliché

Compositional semantic-lexemic phraseme; e.g.: *Rome was not built in a day.*
 | *Everybody makes mistakes.* | *No parking.*

Consult Definition 4.8, p. 111.

See pp. 98–99, 104, 111–112, 113, 114, 115, 182, 215, 228, 231, 237

co-hyponyms

LUs that have the same hyperonym; e.g.: COLLIE, GREYHOUND, 'GREAT DANE' and 'GERMAN SHEPHERD' are co-hyponyms with the hyperonym DOG.

See p. 127

collocate

Component of a collocation that is selected by the Speaker as a function of its base; e.g.: in *pay attention*, PAY is the collocate.

See pp. 109, 110, 114, 138, 159, 183–184, 204

collocation

Compositional lexemic phraseme one component of which—the base—is selected by the Speaker freely (according to its meaning and combinatorial properties), while the second component—the collocate—is selected as a function of the base; e.g.: *pay ATTENTION*, *heavy INVOLVEMENT*, *under CONSTRUCTION*, *black COFFEE*, *leap YEAR*.

Consult Definition 4.6, p. 109.

See pp. 6, 18, 34, 98, 104, 109–110, 113–115, 132, 141, 158–159, 163, 174, 182, 183–185, 214, 258, 266, 290, 307, 318–319, 337, 356, 357, 359, 360

communicate

To express meanings by clauses that implement logical propositions (describing situations the Speaker targets): these clauses can be negated or questioned. Cf. *signal_V*. Consult Definition 10.13, p. 277.

See pp. 58, 270, 277, 278–279

communicatively dominant component (of a meaning)

Part 'σ' of meaning 'σ' to which 'σ' can be reduced without distortion of information; 'σ' is the minimal paraphrase of 'σ'. Communicative dominance is shown by underscoring. E.g.: in the meaning 'motor vehicle that is designed to carry a small number of passengers' the communicatively dominant component is 'motor vehicle'.

See pp. 21, 22, 90, 106, 127, 131, 237, 270, 271, 279, 280, 296, 313, 316, 318, 323, 333

compositional (complex linguistic sign s)

Complex linguistic sign s that can be represented as a regular "sum" of signs s₁ and s₂: $s = s_1 \oplus s_2$.

See pp. 37–38, 63, 64, 103–104, 106, 109–111, 115, 215, 229, 268–269

386 Notion and Term Index cum Glossary

concept

Designation of an element of extra-linguistic reality by means of LUs of natural language, “freed” as much as possible from linguistic peculiarities.
 See pp. 27, 28, 182, 231

conceptics

Logical device (= set of rules) responsible for the correspondence between conceptual representations and semantic representations:
 $\{\text{ConceptR}_i\} \Leftarrow \text{conceptics} \Rightarrow \{\text{SemR}_i\}$.
 Conceptics is part of a general model of human linguistic behavior.
 Consult Ch. 1, 2.4, p. 27.
 See pp. 15, 27–28, 234

conceptual representation

See representation, conceptual

conjunction (in logic and semantics)

Logical operator “ \wedge ” (‘and’):
 $A \wedge B$ is true if and only if both A and B are true.

Consult Appendix, 5.1, p. 352.
 See pp. 78, 84, 127–128, 137, 267, 352–353

connotation, lexicographic (of an LU L)

Meaning associated by the language with the denotation of L that cannot be included in L’s lexicographic definition. E.g.: ‘strong’ is a connotation of HORSE1 domestic animal; ‘cunning’ is a connotation of FOX_(N)1 wild animal; ‘helpless’, ‘innocent’, ‘open-minded’ and ‘unreasonable’ are the connotations of BABY_(N)1 child1.
 Consult Definition 5.1, p. 136.
 See pp. 73, 117, 132, 135–136, 152, 210–211, 358

context (of a rule)

Part of a rule that is not manipulated by the rule itself, but whose presence (in the rule’s input) is necessary for the rule to apply.
 See p. 313

conversion (morphological)

Morphological operation consisting in modifying the syntactics of the targeted sign; e.g.: the substitution “ $N \Rightarrow V$,” which, applied to the noun SAW_(N) ‘tool ...’, gives the verb SAW_(V) ‘cut Y with a saw’.
 See pp. 61, 64, 316

conversion (lexical and/or syntactic)

1. Lexical relation between LUs L_1 and L_2 such that their meanings are identical but the DSynt-actants of the one do not correspond to the same DSynt-actants of the other; e.g.:

$X \text{ fears}_{L_1} Y \sim Y \text{ frightens}_{L_2} X$;
 $X \text{ is } Y \text{ 's wife}_{L_1} \sim Y \text{ is } X \text{ 's husband}_{L_2}$;
 $X \text{ is before}_{L_1} Y \sim Y \text{ is after } X_{L_2}$.

2. Syntactic operation of replacing an LU L_1 by the conversive LU L_2 .
 Consult Definition 6.4, p. 146.
 See pp. 39, 89, 146–148, 149, 178, 263, 339, 358

coordination

One of two major types of semantic/syntactic structure (the other one being subordination), which unites several elements playing the same semantic/syntactic role; e.g.: *The dresses were red, blue, and yellow.* | *John and Mary travel together.* | *John awoke, but stayed in bed.*

See pp. 84, **295**, 304

criteria for elaborating lexicographic definitions

Consult Ch. 5, 4, p. 131ff.

De Morgan rules

Rules (or laws) of formal logic that establish correspondences between conjunction, disjunction and negation.

Consult Appendix, 5.1, p. 352.

See pp. 128, 131, 218, 353

deductive method

Method of reasoning from more general to more specific, based on rigorous definitions of all notions used. A rigorous definition is formulated strictly in terms of some indefinibilia, specified by a list, and notions previously defined.

See pp. xvii, 56, 343, 345

deep-syntactic representation

See representation, deep-syntactic.

definiendum

Left-hand part of a lexicographic definition that presents the LU L defined, i.e., the headword; if L is a (quasi-)predicate, the definiendum is presented inside its propositional form.

See pp. 118, 119, 120–122, 137

definiens

Right-hand part of a lexicographic definition that, in the general case, presents the decomposition of the meaning of the LU defined.

See pp. 118, 119, 120, **121**, 123, 127, 137

definiteness (of an LU L)

1. Characteristic of L's referential status from the viewpoint of its referent's identifiability in a given utterance for the Speaker and/or the Addressee.

See p. 36

2. Morphological category of nouns.

See pp. 49, 50, 61

definition, lexicographic (of an LU L)

Formal description of L's meaning by a linguistic expression (of the same language) that is an exact paraphrase of L satisfying six special rules.

Consult Ch. 5.

See pp. 6, 23, 90, 94, **117ff**, 152–154, 192, 197, 203, 314, 328, 357–358, 361

—«—«—, disjunctive

Definition that contains at least two semantic components linked by logical disjunction OR [= “V”]; e.g.: ‘X ‘cools down’ (*The air has cooled down.*) = ‘X becomes cooler (than X was before) or cool’.

See pp. 122, 127–129, 137, 216, 353

388 Notion and Term Index cum Glossary

denotation (of a linguistic sign)

Set of all facts or entities of the extralinguistic world that the sign can describe (= all potential referents of this sign).

See pp. 36, 141, 156, 168, 178, 185

dependency relation (semantic or syntactic)¹

Binary relation between two semantemes or two LUs in an utterance: ' $\sigma_1 \rightarrow \sigma_2$ ' or $L(\sigma_1) \rightarrow L(\sigma_2)$ '; this relation is antireflexive and antisymmetric, and can be non-transitive (semantic dependencies) or anti-transitive (syntactic dependencies).

See pp. xviii, 14, 40–41, 43, 86, 293–294, 366

diathesis (of an LU L)

Correspondence between L's Sem-actants and its DSynt-actants (specified in L's government pattern).

Consult Ch. 3, 1.3.3.

See pp. 45, 211, 309

dictionary article (of an LU L)

Systematically presented information about L.

See pp. 98, 115

disjunction

Logical operator "V" ('or'):

$A \vee B$ is true if and only if at least A or B is true.

Consult Appendix, 5.1, p. 352.

See pp. 84, 128, 131, 137, 206, 348, 352–353

distinctive number

See lexicographic number.

E

llipsis

Syntactic operation whereby some repeated occurrences of a phrase in the DSyntS are deleted in the SSyntS; e.g.:

John travelled to England and Mary [~~traveled~~] to Spain. |

John can play the guitar, and Mary [~~can play the guitar~~] too.

See pp. 75, 259

'entity'

Class of semantemes denoting objects, living beings, substances, places, etc.; e.g.: 'Sun', 'boy', 'sand', 'water', 'ravine', 'city'.

Cf. 'fact'.

See pp. 36, 40, 60–61, 84, 111, 156, 194

equinomy

Binary relation between two LUs L_1 and L_2 whose signifieds are different and signifiers identical; equinomy is either homonymy or polysemy.

Consult Ch. 9 Definition 9.8, p. 249.

Cf. synonymy.

See pp. 9, 93, 152, 249–250, 269, 363

¹ Morphological dependencies are not considered here, because their logical properties are too involved to be discussed in this textbook.

equivalence relation

Relation that is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.

Consult Appendix, 3.2, p. 349.

See pp. 39–40, 74, 94, 184–185, 236–238, 241, 243, 286, 311–312, 334–335, **349**, 351, 352

equivalence rule (= paraphrasing rule)

See rule, equivalence.

equivalent (semantic representations)

SemR₁ and SemR₂ are equivalent if and only if one can be transformed into the other (of course, without affecting the meaning represented) by some rules of the language.

See pp. 21, 25, 26, 28, 57, 73, 75, 83, 90, 119, 124, 236, 243, 259, 269, 329, 334–336, 349, 353

‘F_{act}’

Class of semantemes denoting states, processes, properties, actions, events, etc.; e.g.: ‘grief’, ‘be.located [somewhere]’, ‘sick’, ‘expensive’, ‘write’, ‘explode’. Cf. ‘entity’.

See pp. 5, 36, 40, 61, 84, 130, 147, 156, 174, 190, 194, 206, 211, 213, 222, 247, 333

factive verb

Verb that accepts the complement clause *that P* and whose meaning includes a presupposed component ‘[[P being true]]’; e.g.: the sentences *He regrets that John left* and *He does not regret that John left* both imply that John has left because REGRET is a factive verb.

See pp. 138, **247**, 277

feature of syntactics

See syntactic feature.

fictitious lexeme

Lexeme that does not exist in the language but is introduced (by the linguist) into the DSyntS in order to represent a meaningful syntactic construction. E.g.: *Had John not worn [the seatbelt, he wouldn't be alive.]*, where the syntactic construction with inversion *Had John...* expresses the meaning of an irreal conditional (= ‘if John had not worn...’); in the deep-syntactic structure this meaning is represented by the fictitious lexeme «IF_{IRR}».

See pp. **290–291**, 319–320

Fillmore, Charles

American linguist (1929–2014), whose contributions are especially influential in semantics and syntax.

See pp. 96, 129

finite (verbal form)

See verbal form, finite.

formal language

Logical system designed for the description of objects and their relations in a particular domain; it is specified by 1) its vocabulary (= list of elementary symbols), 2) formation rules (rules for constructing well-formed formulae), and 3) transformation rules (rules establishing equivalence between formulae). Consult Appendix, 4, p. 350.

See pp. 7, 10, 77, 79, 119, 204, 259, **350–351**

390 Notion and Term Index cum Glossary

Frege, Gottlob

German mathematician, logician and philosopher (1848–1925), known in particular for establishing the distinction between Sense (or, in our terms, linguistic meaning) and Reference (Ger. *Sinn* vs. *Bedeutung*).

See p. 36

frozenness (of a phraseme)

Characteristics of a phraseme from the viewpoint of its modifiability, i.e., its (in)ability to accept modification, different inflectional values, different linear arrangements of its elements, etc.

See p. 113

functional model

See model, functional

Government

One of the two types of morphological dependency (the other one being agreement): the wordform w_1 is said to be governed by the wordform w_2 if and only if some grammemes of w_1 are determined by some features of the syntactics of w_2 ; e.g.:

Fr. *le*_{ACC- w_1} *remercier* _{w_2} lit. 'him thank'

or

Ger. *ihm*_{DAT- w_1} *danken* _{w_2} lit. 'to.him thank',

where the verb determines the case of the object.

Consult Ch. 2, 1.3.1, p. 42.

See p. 42

government pattern [GP] (of an LU L)

Table that describes the actants of the headword L: L's diathesis, the surface form of L's SSynt-actants, their combinability, etc.

Consult Ch. 2, 1.3.3, Def. 2.10, and Ch. 8, 2.2.3.

See pp. 45, 46, 148, 164, 210, 211, 213, 290, 296, 362

governor, syntactic (of an LU L)

LU L' on which the LU L depends syntactically; e.g.:

some←*synt*–*grammemes*; *Chapter*–*synt*→*ll*;

John←*synt*–*is*–*synt*→*working*.

See pp. 41–46, 51, 287, 293–296, 326, 341

grammar (of a language)

One of the two major components of a language description, the other one being the lexicon. (Grammar itself consists of semantics, syntax, morphology, and phonology.)

Consult *Table 2.4*, p. 54.

See pp. 17, 18, 53, 54–55, 312, 350–351

graph

Formal object consisting of points (= nodes) connected by lines (= edges); nodes represent elements of a set, and edges, relations between them.

Consult Ch. 2, 1.6.1, p. 51.

See pp. 14, 51, 259, 260, 264, 287, 327, 366

Green-Apresjan criterion

One of the two criteria used for wordsense discrimination.
 Consult Ch. 5, 3.2, p. 128, and Mel'čuk 2013, pp. 324–334.

Head, syntactic (of a phrase P)

LU L on which all other LUs of P depend syntactically—directly or indirectly;
 e.g.: *South Korean warships conducted live-fire exercises.* | *Hold infinity in the palm of your hand* [W. Blake]. | *what wives and children say.*
 See pp. 41–42, 51, 113

head switching

Operation of transition from a SemS to a DSyntS under which a configuration of semantemes 'σ₁'-sem→'σ₂' corresponds to the configuration of lexemes L('σ₁')←synt-L('σ₂'); e.g.:

'red-sem→button' ↔ RED←synt-BUTTON.

See pp. 26, 237, 333–335, 341

headword (of a dictionary article)

LU L described by the given dictionary article.
 See pp. 98, 115, 120, 209, 211, 317

homonymy (of linguistic expressions **E**₁ and **E**₂)

Relation between two linguistic expressions **E**₁ and **E**₂ whose signifiers are identical and signifieds do not share a semantic bridge (a particular case of equinomy); e.g.: BOX_(N)¹ 'container' ~ BOX_(N)² 'sport'. Homonymy is indicated by superscripts.

Consult Definition 6.10. p. 157.

See pp. 9, 108, 157, 250, 359

hyperonym (of L)

LU L' of whose denotation L's denotation is a particular case; e.g.: VEHICLE is a hyperonym of TRUCK; MOVE_(V) is a hyperonym of FLY_(V).

See p. 194

hyponym (of L)

LU L' whose denotation is a particular case of L's denotation; e.g.: TRUCK is a hyponym of VEHICLE; FLY_(V) is a hyponym of MOVE_(V).

See p. 141

Idiom

Non-compositional lexemic phraseme; e.g.: 'ALL THUMBS' 'very awkward' or 'HIT THE ROAD' '[to] leave'.

Consult Ch. 4, 2.2.2.1, p. 107.

See pp. 16, 38, 40, 47, 54, 79, 98, 104, 106, 107–108, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 130, 134, 136, 154, 209, 210, 226, 228, 269, 272, 289, 297, 306, 307, 313, 317, 356

illocutionary frame

Semanteme configuration that indicates the type of communication act encoded by a given SemS (statement, order, expression of an internal state, etc.).

Consult Ch. 10, 3.2, p. 270.

See pp. 269–270, 278–279

392 Notion and Term Index cum Glossary

inflectional category

Set of mutually opposed grammemes; e.g.:
 nominal number = {SG, PL}; verbal tense = {PRES, PAST, FUT}.
 See pp. 37, **62**, 191, 271, 292, 365

inheritance, lexical

Sharing, by LUs that belong to the same taxonomic semantic class, of semantic, syntactic and restricted lexical cooccurrence properties of the LU corresponding to the semantic label of this class.
 Consult Ch. 8, 1.2.3, pp. 196–197.
 See p. 206

inversion of subordination

See head switching.

isomorphism

Binary relation between two structured sets **A** and **B** such that 1) there is a one-to-one correspondence between elements $\mathbf{a}_i \in \mathbf{A}$ and elements $\mathbf{b}_i \in \mathbf{B}$ and 2) for any pair $\mathbf{a}_i, \mathbf{r}\mathbf{a}_i$, the corresponding pair $\mathbf{b}_i, \mathbf{b}_j$ is linked by the same relation \mathbf{r} .
 Consult Appendix, 3.3, p. 350.
 See p. 10

Jakobson, Roman

Russian-American linguist, semiotician and literary theorist (1896–1982), whose contributions to linguistics span phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics.
 See p. 4.

Leibnitz, Gottfried Wilhelm

German mathematician and philosopher (1646–1716), who created a semantic metalanguage called *Characteristica Universalis*.
 See p. 78

lexeme

Set of wordforms and phrases (representing analytical forms) that differ only by inflectional significations.
 Consult Ch. 4, Definition 4.1, p. 101.
 See pp. 23, 34, 40, 51, 54, 56, 63–64, 79, **101**–102, 110, 115, 148–149, 188, 266, 278, 289, 305, 313, 315, 359, 361

lexical anchor (of a cliché)

LU identifying the situation in which this cliché is used; it can be or not part of the cliché; e.g.: the cliché *What time is it?* has the lexeme TIME_(N)¹² as anchor; the anchors of the cliché *Emphasis added* are the lexemes TEXT, QUOTATION and EMPHASIZE; etc.
 See pp. 99, **115**, 182, 214, 356

lexical entry

See dictionary article.

lexical field

Set of all LUs such that the basic LUs of their vocables belong to the same semantic field; cf. semantic field.
 Consult Ch. 8, Definition 8.5, p. 199.
 See pp. 200–202, 208

- lexical inheritance
 See inheritance, lexical.
- lexical stock (of a language)
 See lexicon.
- lexical unit
 A lexeme or an idiom.
 Consult Ch. 4, Definition 4.10, p. 115.
 See pp. 5, 40, 44–46, 50, 79, 98, **115**, 137, 138, 139, 190, 191, 192, 205, 207, 247, 261, 288, 289, 356
- lexicalization
 Operation whereby the lexical nodes of a deep-syntactic structure are constructed.
 See pp. xvii, 20, 22, 24, 26, 52, **65**, 259, 285, 306, 307, **313–315**
- lexicographic number
 Code used to identify a particular sense of a polysemous lexical item and to indicate the semantic distance between senses; e.g.: BACK_(N)**I.1a** 'body part ...' (*My back hurts.*) vs. BACK_(N)**I.2** 'part of clothing covering the back**I.1**' (*back of a vest*) vs. BACK_(N)**I.3** 'part of a seat designated to support the back **I.1a** of the sitting person' (*back of a chair*), etc.
 See pp. xxv, 23, 79, 101, 119, 123, 189, **218**, 358, 361
- lexicography
 Branch of linguistics that is responsible for elaborating dictionaries. Lexicography is also considered by many as a craft of compiling dictionaries: this viewpoint was prevailing up until this century. Nowadays it is more and more obvious that a rigorous description of the lexicon outside of linguistics is impossible.
 See pp. 7, **99–100**, 190, 202, 353
- lexicology
 Branch of linguistics that is responsible for describing LUs in all their aspects.
 See p. 99ff
 Consult Ch. 4, *I*, p. 99.
 See pp. 7, **99–100**, 115, 196
- lexicon
 One of the two major components of a language description, the other one being grammar.
 Consult *Table 2.4*, p. 54.
 See pp. xviii, 18, 38, 53, 54–55, 99, 111, 186–188, 194
- linguistic dependency
 See dependency relation.
- linguistic model
 See model, linguistic.
- M**aximal Block Rule
 Lexicographic rule that determines the minimal level of semantic decomposition in a lexicographic definition.
 Consult Ch. 5, 2, p. 123.
 See pp. 91, **123–124**

meaning, linguistic (of an expression **E**)

Invariant of all paraphrases of **E**.

Consult Ch. 3, p. 69ff and Definition 3.1, p. 71.

See pp. xvii–xix, 4–12, 18–20, 28, 32, 38, 47–49, 63, **70–72**, 73–74, 77–79, 81, 89, 90, 98ff, 101, 111, 117, 133, 135–136, 162, 229–231, 234, 258–259, 268–269, 290, 314, 343

—«—«—, inherent vs. contextual

The meaning of a linguistic entity is inherent iff it is attached to it in any context this entity can appear; it is contextual iff it is attached to it only in a few particular contexts.

See p. 110

—«—«—, propositional vs. communicative vs. rhetorical

The meaning of a linguistic entity is propositional iff it can be expressed by logical propositions; it is communicative iff it identifies the communicative organization of the sentence; it is rhetorical iff it identifies the rhetorical intentions of the Speaker.

See pp. 20, 76–77, 80, 255–257, 291

meaning-bearing (= meaningful) syntactic construction

Construction that itself expresses some meaning; e.g.:

N_1 by N_2 [treating] one N after another
(cleaning the office room by room)

Such a construction is represented in the DSyntS by a fictitious lexeme; in this case, by «ONE.AFTER.ANOTHER».

See pp. 47, 98, 290, 294, 319

metaphor (of 'σ₁')

Relation that links two meanings 'σ₁' and 'σ₂' such that 'σ₂' contains 'σ₁' and the denotation of 'σ₂' is similar to the denotation of 'σ₁'; within 'σ₂', the meaning 'σ₁' is introduced by a semanteme that indicates its role—such as 'as if' it were ...'. E.g.: 'heart**II.1**' (*of the problem*) is a metaphor of 'heart**I.1**' (*of John*), since 'heart**II.1** of X' = 'central point of X—as if it were the heart**I.1** of X'.

Consult Ch. 6, Definition 6.9, p. 156.

See pp. 73, 101, 130, 153, **156**, 218, 220, 358

metonymy (of 'σ₁')

Relation that links two meanings 'σ₁' and 'σ₂' such that 'σ₂' contains 'σ₁' and the denotation of 'σ₂' is contiguous to the denotation of 'σ₁'; e.g.: 'heart**I.2**' (*He pressed his hands to his heart.*) is a metonymy of 'heart**I.1**' (*of John*), since 'heart**I.2** of X' = 'part of X's chest were X's heart**I.1** is'.

Consult Definition 6.8, p. 156.

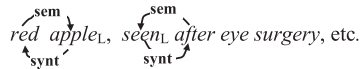
See pp. **156**, 220, 340, 358

model, linguistic (of language **L**)

A logical device (consisting of a set of rules for **L**) that simulates the linguistic activity of speakers of **L** (i.e., speech production and speech comprehension). A linguistic model is necessarily functional, in the following two senses: 1) it represents the functioning, rather than the structure, of **L**; 2) it models **L** as a mathematical function, i.e., a mapping from meanings of **L** to texts of **L** and vice versa. See pp. xvii, 8, 10–15, 18, 27, 53, 70, 99, 100, 202, 234–235, 312, 343

modifier (of LU L)

LU L' that syntactically depends on L, but semantically bears on L; e.g.:



Cf. actant.

See pp. 42, 43, 44, 88–89, 113, 133, 138, 212, 294–297, 344, 366

—«—«—, descriptive

Modifier of an LU L that does not define a subset of entities specified by L, but only adds a non-definitorial characterization to 'L'; e.g.:

These books_L [sold in our bookstore]_L's Descr.Modif. are affordable.

Consult Ch. 11, 2.4.2.2, p. 303.

—«—«—, restrictive

Modifier of an LU L that defines a subset of entities specified by L; e.g.:

The books_L [sold in our bookstore]_L's Restrict.Modif. are affordable.

Consult Ch. 11, 2.4.2.2, p. 302.

module (of a linguistic model)

Component of a linguistic model: a set of rules ensuring the transition between the adjacent levels of representation of utterances (foreseen by the linguistic model).

See pp. 12, 13, 14, 18, 53

—«—«—, deep-syntactic

The module ensuring the transition between the deep-syntactic and surface-syntactic representations of utterances.

See pp. 14, 284, 335

—«—«—, morphological

The module ensuring the transition between the morphological and phonological representations of utterances.

See p. 14

—«—«—, phonological

The module of a linguistic model ensuring the transition between the phonological and phonetic representations of utterances.

See p. 14

—«—«—, semantic

The module ensuring the transition between the semantic and deep-syntactic representations of utterances.

See pp. 14, 18–25, 255, 311–312

—«—«—, surface-syntactic

The module ensuring the transition between the surface-syntactic and deep-morphological representations of utterances.

See pp. 14, 284

mood

Inflectional category of the verb whose grammemes indicate the way the corresponding fact is viewed/reported by the Speaker: as objective (the indicative mood), as hypothetical (the conditional mood), as possible or wished for (the subjunctive mood), as an injunction (the imperative mood), and so on.

See pp. 57, 58, 75, 174, 241, 292, 319

396 Notion and Term Index cum Glossary

morphological module

See module (of a linguistic model), morphological.

morphological representation

See representation, morphological.

morphologization

Semantic operation whereby the inflectional subscripts to lexical nodes (of the syntactic structure) are constructed.

See pp. 53, 312, 320

Name, semantic

Meaning denoting an entity and having no slots for other meanings; e.g.: 'sand', 'Moon', 'girl', 'rhinoceros', 'hill'.

See pp. 84–85, 121, 194, 260, 264, 355

Natural Language Processing

Interdisciplinary field at the crossroads of computer science, artificial intelligence and computational linguistics, concerned with devising computer programs capable of treating natural language. Some of the NLP tasks include automatic text generation, summarizing and reformulation, machine translation, automatic text analysis (= parsing), speech recognition and synthesis; etc.

See pp. 7, 8, 28, 142, 183, 344

Natural Semantic Metalanguage

Semantic metalanguage based on a few dozen semantic primes established by A. Wierzbicka.

See pp. 7, 78, 92, 194.

network, semantic

Graph that is fully connected, fully directed and fully labeled: used to represent the meaning of linguistic expressions.

Consult Ch. 10, 2.1.1, p. 260.

See pp. xvii, 8, 11, 14, 27, 51, 79, 83, 90, 97, 119–120, 259–261, 264–265, 328, 351

nomineme

Non-compositional semantic lexical phraseme (= a compound proper name); e.g.: *Medicine Hat* (a Canadian city), *Brown shirts* (a paramilitary wing of the Nazi party), *Saint-Bartholomew's Day* (the massacre of Protestants by Catholics in Paris in 1572).

Consult Ch. 4, Definition 4.7, p. 111.

See pp. 98, 104, 105, 111, 114–115

non-finite (verbal form)

See verbal form, non-finite.

Opaçity (of a phraseme)

See transparency.

Paradigm (of a lexeme L)

The set of all inflectional forms of L. E.g.: the paradigm of the noun SISTER is as follows: {**sister**, **sisters**, **a sister**, **the sisters**, **sister's**, **a sister's**, **the sister's**, **sisters'**, **the sisters'**}.

See pp. 34, 61, 64, 210, 258

paraphrase (of sentence *S*)

Sentence *S'* that is synonymous with sentence *S*; e.g.:

S: *Two brothers of Egyptian origin were arrested in France while preparing to commit an attack.* ≡

S': *The French police captured two brothers, originally from Egypt, who were getting ready to perpetrate an attack.*

See pp. 13, 19, 20, 21, 70–72, 94, 125, 127, 143, 164, 235–245, 256, 283, 308, 309, 327–329, 331, 332, 334, 336–338, 341, 355, 362, 363, 364, 368, 369

partition (of a set)

Division of a set in subsets that do not intersect; e.g.: {1, 2, 3} and {4, 5, 6} represent a partition of the set {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}, while {1, 2, 3, 4} and {4, 5, 6} do not.

See pp. 271, 305

performative expression

Expression such that uttering it constitutes the act denoted by it; e.g.: by uttering *Thank you!* the Speaker performs the act of thanking the Addressee.

Consult Ch. 10, Definition 10.15, p. 277.

See pp. 138, 223, 224, 277, 278–279, 365

peripheral structure

See structure, peripheral (of a linguistic representation).

phone (of **L**)

An articulated sound of language **L**: e.g.:

Eng. [t] (*steak*) and [tʰ] (*take*).

See p. 14

phoneme (of **L**)

The set of all phones of **L** whose articulatory/acoustical differences are never used in **L** to distinguish signs; e.g.:

Eng. /t/ = {[t] (*stick*), [tʰ] (*tick*), [ʔ] (*kitten*)};
 /d/ = {[d] (*kid*), [ɾ] (*kiddy*)}.

See pp. 13, 32, 61, 104

phonemic representation

See representation, phonemic.

phonetic representation

See representation, phonetic.

phonetic (= narrow) transcription

See transcription, phonetic (= narrow).

phonological module

See module, phonological.

phonology₁

Component of a language responsible for the correspondence

$$\{\text{DPhonR}_{j-1}\} \leftarrow \text{phonology}_1 \Rightarrow \{\text{SPhonR}_j\}$$

See p. 5

phonology₂

Branch of linguistics that is responsible for describing phonologies₁ of individual languages.

See p. 5

398 Notion and Term Index cum Glossary

phrase

Utterance that consists of syntactically linked wordforms, features a prosodic unity, but is not necessarily a unit of communication.

Consult Ch. 2, Definition 2.14, p. 57.

See pp. 4, 13, 18, 37, 41, 55, 57, 80, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 108, 158, 172, 197, 212, 271, 274, 340, 356, 357

phraseme

Phrase in which the selection of components is constrained (= phrase that is not free); four major classes of phrasemes are idioms, *nominemes*, collocations and clichés.

Consult Ch. 4, Definition 4.2, p. 105.

See pp. 38, 98*ff*, 115, 132, 136, 158, 185, 289

—«—«—, lexemic

Phraseme constrained with respect to its meaning (= its semantic representation); lexemic phrasemes come in two varieties: idioms and collocations.

Consult Ch. 4, Definition 4.3, p. 105

See pp. 102–103, 105, 107, 109, 289

—«—«—, semantic-lexemic

Phraseme constrained with respect to its conceptual representation; semantic-lexemic phrasemes come in two varieties: *nominemes* and clichés.

See pp. 105, 111

plurale tantum ('plural only')

Noun having only the plural form; e.g.:

TROUSERS_(PL) or SMITHEREENS_(PL).

Cf. *singulare tantum*.

See p. 139

polysemy

Relation between two LUs whose signifiers are identical and whose signifieds share a semantic bridge.

Consult Ch. 6, Definition 6.7, p. 154.

See pp. 9, 118, 132, 136, 141, 149, 151, 152–158, 188, 189, 216, 220, 250, 259

predicate, semantic

Meaning denoting a fact and having "slots" for other meanings without which it is incomplete; e.g.: 'intelligent(X)' [*X is intelligent*], 'love(X,Y)' [*X loves Y*], 'under(X, Y)' [*X is under Y*], 'order(X, Y, Z)' [*X orders Y to do Z*], 'buy(X, Y, Z, W)' [*X buys Y from Z for W*], etc.

See pp. 40, 41, 43, 83–84, 86, 87, 89–93, 96, 106, 109, 131, 137, 162, 169, 174, 194, 211, 260, 263–264, 294, 296, 322, 334, 353, 354

predicate calculus

Branch of formal logic that deals with propositions consisting of predicates and their arguments.

Consult Appendix, 5.2, p. 535.

See pp. 41, 77–79, 119, 351, 353

prefix

Affix that precedes the radical; e.g.:

re+consider or *un+constitutional*.

See pp. 31, 55, 56, 63–64, 82, 316

presupposition

Part ‘[[σ]]’ of the meaning ‘ σ ’ that is not negated or questioned when the whole ‘ σ ’ is negated or questioned—that is, ‘[[σ]]’ is not accessible to negation or interrogation. E.g.: the sentence *John knows that Mary is in town* presupposes ‘Mary is in town’; this presupposed meaning remains unaffected when the sentence is negated or questioned: both sentences *John does not know that Mary is in town* and *Does John know that Mary is in town?* presuppose that Mary is in town.

Consult Ch. 9, Definition 9.7, p. 246.

See pp. 95, 129–130, 135, 137, 138, 146, 147, 233, **246**–249, 276–277, 363

principles for compiling ECDs

Consult Ch. 8, 2.1.2, p. 204ff.

propositional form

Expression consisting of the headword L and the variables specifying the Sem-actants of L; e.g.:

X replaces Y with Z; X, important to Y; X's bed.

Consult Ch. 5, 2, Propositional Form Rule, p. 121.

See pp. 70, 89, 118, 120–122, 137, 354

pronominalization

Syntactic operation whereby some repeated occurrences of LUs in the DSyntS are replaced by substitute pronouns in the SSyntS.

See pp. 75, 259, 282, 286, 307, 308, 326

pronoun, substitute

Pronoun used instead of a noun, which is its source; e.g.: HE, SHE, THEY, IT, WHICH, etc.

See pp. 80, 120, **261**, 288, 307

prosody

Suprasegmental expressive means of language: stress, intonation contours, pauses.

See pp. 39, 49, 50, 52, 57, 210, 241, 249, 273, 274, 276, 284, 286, 295

Quasi-predicate

Meaning denoting an entity (as a semantic name), but having “slots” for other meanings (as does a semantic predicate); e.g.:

‘brother OF_{person} Y’, ‘head OF_{person} X’, ‘roof OF_{building} X’, etc.

Consult Ch. 3, 3.1.2, p. 85.

See pp. **85**–86, 89, 122, 194, 211, 314, 322, 354–355

Radical

Morph that is obligatorily contained in any wordform² and whose syntactics 1) is similar to the syntactics of the majority of morphs of the language and 2) contributes the majority of features to the syntactics of the wordform to which it belongs; e.g.: **finger-** in *finger*+ \emptyset and *finger*+s, **fast** in *fast*, **formulat(e)-** in *formulat*+ing, etc.

² This formulation leaves out megamorphs – amalgamated realizations of strings of morphemes, such as **me** \leftrightarrow {I} \oplus {OBL} or **am** \leftrightarrow {BE} \oplus {IND.PRES} \oplus {1.SG}.

400 Notion and Term Index cum Glossary

NB: The term *radical* is used in this book strictly in its synchronic sense; *root* is reserved for historical (= diachronic, or etymological) radical. Thus, the radical of the noun EXPRESSION is **expression-**, while its root is **press-** ← Proto-Indo-European ***per**⁶- ≈ 'strike'.³

Consult Mel'čuk, I. 1997. *Cours de morphologie générale. Vol. 4, Montréal/Paris: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal/CNRS, 59ff* [radical ≡ *racine synchronique*].

See pp. 31–34, 52, 56–57, 62, 64, 82, 102, 150

referent (of a linguistic sign **s**)

Fact or entity in the extralinguistic world (real or imaginary) to which the sign **s** refers in the given utterance.

Cf. denotation.

See pp. 35–37, 40, 74–75, 78, 111, 133, 135, 249, 256–257, 264, 267–268, 275, 286, 306

reflexivity

Property of a binary relation **R**: **R**(*a*, *b*) → **R**(*a*, *a*).

See pp. 86, 293, 348

relation, syntactic

Relation of syntactic dependency between two LUs.

Consult Ch. 2, Definition 2.4, p. 41, and Ch. 11, 2.4, p. 293.

See pp. 23, 47, 48, 51, 242, 251, 286, 287, 290, 293, 294–305

representation (linguistic)

Formal object designed to represent a particular aspect of linguistic entities; consists of several structures whose character depends on the level of representation.

Consult Ch. 2, 1.6.1, p. 50.

See pp. xviii, 10–13, 14–16, 50–52, 77, 100, 256, 268, 285, 310

—«—«—, conceptual

Representation of the informational content of a sentence at a prelinguistic level: a network composed of discrete concepts that are as language-independent as possible and of the relations between them.

Consult Ch. 1, 2.4, p. 27.

See pp. 15, 27–28, 75

—«—«—, deep-syntactic

Representation of the formal organization of sentences at the deep-syntactic level.

Consult Ch. 11, 1, p. 284ff and Definition 11.1, p. 285.

See pp. 8, 13, 19, 53, 281, 308, 310, 346, 365

—«—«—, morphological⁴

Representation of the linear organization of sentences in terms of fully inflected lexemes.

Consult Ch. 1, 2.2.2, p. 13 and Ch. 2, 1.6.1, p. 52.

See p. 13

³ In diachronic linguistics an asterisk in front of a sign is used to indicate that this sign is reconstructed.

⁴ The morphological representations (deep and surface) of wordforms are not considered in this textbook.

- «—«—, phonemic (= phonological)
 Representation of texts in terms of phonemes and prosodemes. Cf. transcription, broad (= phonemic).
 Consult Ch. 1, 2.2.2, p. 13.
 See pp. 13–14, 32, 77
- «—«—, phonetic
 Representation of texts in terms of allophones and allo-prosodies. Cf. transcription, narrow (= phonetic).
 Consult Ch. 1, 2.2.2, p. 14.
 See pp. 14, 28, 77
- «—«—, semantic
 Representation of the common meaning of a set of synonymous sentences.
 Consult Ch. 10, 1, p. 255ff and Definition 10.1, p. 257.
 See pp. xix, 13, 18, 21, 27, 49, 72, 75–76, 77–80, 90, 118, 229, 242–243, 292, 343, 363
- «—«—, surface-syntactic
 Representation of formal organization of sentences at the surface-syntactic level.
 Consult Ch. 11 p. 285.
 See pp. 15, 46, 51–52, 83–84, 88–89, 147, 211–212, 226, 288, 293–294, 297, 307–308
- rule (linguistic)
 Formal expression specifying a correspondence between linguistic objects.
 Consult Ch. 2, 1.6.2, p. 52.
 See pp. 4, 11–15, 19, 243, 264, 269, 352
- equivalence (= paraphrasing) —«—«—
 Rule specifying the equivalence between two linguistic objects of the same level of representation: $X \equiv Y \mid C$.
 Consult *Figure 12.1*, p. 311.
 See pp. 19, 21, 22, 184, 243–245, 308, 314ff
- filter —«—«—
 Rule specifying the well-formedness of a linguistic entity.
 See pp. 266, 310
- transition (= expression) —«—«—
 Rule specifying the transition between two linguistic objects of two adjacent levels of representation: $X \Leftrightarrow Y \mid C$.
 Consult Ch. 2, Definition 2.11, p. 52 and *Figure 12.1*, p. 311.
 See pp. 19, 22–23, 26, 53, 311, 312ff
- rules for formulating lexicographic definitions
 Consult Ch. 5, 2, p. 121ff.

Saussure, Ferdinand de

Swiss linguist and semiotician (1857–1913), one of the founders of modern linguistics and semiotics; see Saussure 1916.
 See pp. 31, 38.

402 Notion and Term Index cum Glossary

semanteme

Meaning (= signified) of an LU of the language; e.g.: 'fence¹' (*a wooden fence*), 'ugly¹' (*an ugly face*), 'ugly²' (*an ugly incident*), 'hesitate', 'sit on the fence', etc.

Consult Definition 3.2, p. 79.

See pp. xix, 5, 20, 22, 40, 47, 51, 80–85, 91, 93, 94–95, 98, 120, 123, 131, 153, 193, 256, 259, 261, 262, 263, 265–267, 280, 320, 326, 355

semantic bridge (between L₁ and L₂)

Semantic component that is sufficiently rich and finds itself in a central enough position in the definition shared by L₁ and L₂; e.g.: CHICKEN_(N)^{1.1a} 'farm bird ...' (*free run chicken*) and CHICKEN_(N)^{1.1b} 'meat from chicken^{1.1a}' (*chicken burgers*).

Consult Definition 6.6, p. 152.

See pp. 130, 132, 136, 153–157, 188, 189, 198, 218, 220, 250, 358

semantic class (of LUs)

Set of LUs whose definitions have the same generic component; e.g.: the semantic class *vehicles* includes all the nouns with the definition 'vehicle that ...'; cf. semantic field.

Consult Ch. 8, 1.2, p. 190.

See pp. 60, 137, 153, 190–193, 199, 200, 201, 206, 207, 361

semantic component (of a lexicographic definiens)

Configuration of semantemes (in a definiens) playing a particular structural role in this definiens.

Consult Ch. 8, 3, p. 126*ff.*

See pp. 82, 90, 119–120, 131–135, 137–139, 144, 153.

—«—«—, asserted

Component (of the definiens) that expresses the asserted part of the meaning of the LU under description—that is, the part that can be negated or questioned.

See pp. 129–130, 138

—«—«—, central

Component (of the definiens) that expresses the generic part of the meaning of the LU under description.

See pp. 33, 90, 95, 122, 126–127, 131, 134, 139, 144, 191, 192, 198, 199, 206, 263

—«—«—, generic

See component, central.

—«—«—, metaphoric

Component (of the definiens) that indicates the metaphor underlying this particular meaning.

See p. 130

—«—«—, peripheral

Component (of the definiens) that expresses one of specific differences this meaning displays with respect to other related meanings.

See p. 126

—«—«—, presupposed

Component (of the definiens) that expresses the presupposed part of the meaning of the LU under description—that is, the part that cannot be negated or questioned.

See pp. 129, 138, 146, 247, 248

—«—«—, weak

Component (of the definiens) that becomes suppressed in particular contexts (= whose presence is not necessary for the LU to be used).

See pp. 129, 137

semantic decomposition

Representation of a linguistic meaning in terms of simpler linguistic meanings. Consult Ch. 3, 4, p. 89ff.

See pp. 24, 72, 117, 119, 121–122, 124, 126, 153, 241, 243–244, 263, 313–315, 327–328, 332, 334, 356, 364, 367

semantic dependency

Dependency of an argument of a predicate on this predicate:

$$'σ_1' - \text{sem} \rightarrow 'σ_2', \text{ where } 'σ_1' ('σ_2').$$

Consult Definition 2.3, p. 40.

See pp. 86–87, 262, 294, 296, 349

semantic distance (between LUs L_1 and L_2)

Semantic distance between L_1 and L_2 is inversely proportional to the quantity and importance of shared semantic material and directly proportional to the regularity of the semantic difference between them.

Consult Ch. 8, 2.3.2, p. 218.

See pp. 154, 216, 218, 241

semantic field

Set of LUs whose definitions share a semantic bridge; e.g.: the $F_{\text{cook}}^{\text{Sem}}$ contains all LUs carrying the semanteme 'cook' (the names of dishes, of cooking utensils, of types of cooking, etc.).

Cf. lexical field.

Consult Ch. 8, 1.3, p. 198.

See pp. 118, 153, 187, 194, 199–202, 207, 361

semantic label (of LU L)

Expression that, based on the definition of L , determines L 's semantic class.

Consult Ch. 8, 1.2.2, p. 191.

See pp. 84, 118, 127, 187, 192–199, 210, 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 361

semantic module (of a linguistic model)

See module, semantic.

semantic pivot

See Ch. 4, Definition 4.4, p. 106.

semantic primitive/prime

Simple meaning (= semanteme) of language L that cannot be decomposed in terms of other meanings of L ; e.g.: 'no', 'time1', 'speak', 'feel1', 'good', 'this', etc.

Consult Ch. 3, 4.1.3, p. 92.

See pp. 90, 92, 117, 120, 124, 153, 194

404 Notion and Term Index cum Glossary

- semantic representation
 See representation, semantic.
- semantic role
 Semantic relation between an argument of a predicate and this predicate; e.g.: in the sentence *John washed the shirt with soap*, JOHN is the Actor, SHIRT is the Patient, and SOAP, the Means.
 Consult Ch. 3, 4.2.3, p. 96.
 See pp. 96–97
- semantics₁
 Component of a language responsible for the correspondence between semantic representations and deep-syntactic representations:
 $\{\text{SemR}_i\} \leftarrow \text{semantics}_1 \Rightarrow \{\text{DSyntR}_k\}$.
 See pp. 3–7, 18, 28, 69, 255, 310
- semantics₂
 Branch of linguistics responsible for the description of the semantics₁ of individual languages.
 See pp. 3–7
- sense discrimination
 Operation performed by the lexicographer in order to distinguish different wordsenses of one polysemous word—that is, to establish different lexemes within a vocable.
 Consult Ch. 8, 2.3.1, p. 216.
 See pp. 137, 196, **215–216**
- sentence
 Maximal utterance that typically consists of clauses and is a complete unit of communication.
 Consult Definition 2.16, p. 58.
 See pp. xvii, 4, 5, 13, 34, 59, 228, 229, 230–234, 241–244, 250, 279, 284
- shifter
 Sign whose signified includes a reference to the Speaker; e.g.: **I** ‘individual who says *I*’, **now** ‘moment when I say *now*’, **yesterday** ‘the day immediately preceding the day when I say *yesterday*’, etc.
 See p. 17
- sign, linguistic
 Triplet X; Y; Z, where X is the signified, Y the signifier, and Z the syntactics; e.g.:
page_(N)¹ = ‘<one side of a piece of paper in...>; /péʒ/; $\Sigma = N$, countable, ...>
 Consult Ch. 2, 1.1 Definition 2.1, p. 31ff.
 See pp. 31, 35–36, 37–39, 53–56, 61–62, 80, 102, 158, 209, 346
- signal_(V)
 To express meanings by using clauses that do not that do not implement propositions: the Speaker targets a situation by a clause that cannot be negated or questioned. Cf. communicate.
 Consult Definition 10.14, p. 277.
 See pp. 58, 59, 73, 75, 208, 225, 269, **277–279**, 365

signification, linguistic

Any type of information carried by a linguistic sign: a genuine meaning, a syntactic feature, a semantically empty grammeme, a stylistic characteristic, etc.

Consult Ch. 2, 1.4, p. 46 and 3.2, p. 62.

See pp. 46–49, 53, 61–63 120, 261, 291, 315

signifiers, their “shortage”

Consult Ch. 4, 2.2.1, p. 104.

See pp. 104, 158, 188

simpler, semantically

Meaning ‘ σ_1 ’ is simpler than the meaning ‘ σ_2 ’ if and only if ‘ σ_2 ’ can be decomposed using ‘ σ_1 ’, but not vice versa.

Consult Ch. 3, 4.1.1, p. 90.

See pp. 70, 72, 90, 117, 120–121, 189, 356

singulare tantum (‘singular only’)

Noun having only the singular form; e.g.:

NEWS_(sg!) or ‘CUP OF TEA’_(sg!) (as in *It's not my cup of tea.*)

Cf. *plurale tantum*.

See pp. 139

source (of a pronoun L)

LU in the DSyntS that is replaced by L in SSyntS; e.g.:

*I saw John as **John** \Leftrightarrow **he**_i was crossing the street.*

(The first occurrence of JOHN is the antecedent of L.)

See p. 307

Speaker, the

The initiator of the given speech act; the person who says *I* in this speech act.

Consult Ch. 1, 2.1, p. 8.

See pp. xvii–xviii, 8, 10, 16–17, 20–21, 36, 38–39, 48, 75–77, 82, 95, 138, 223, 224, 270–272, 274–278

stem

Radical taken together with derivational affixes; e.g.:

swimmer- is the stem of the wordforms *swimmer*, *swimmers* and *swimmer's*;

unlucky- is the stem of the wordforms *unlucky*, *unluckier* and *unluckiest*.

Consult Ch. 2, 3.1.3, p. 62.

See pp. 31, 48, 57, 64, 80, 101, 102, 316

stratificational character (of a linguistic model)

Property of the model consisting in reflecting different aspects of language by different modules related through interface representations.

Consult Ch. 1, 2.2.2, p. 12ff.

See pp. 10, 13, 15

string

Tree without branching: each node receives no more than one entering arc and no more than one leaving arc; there is one node that receives no arc. A string is equivalent to a linear sequence.

See pp. 11, 14, 32, 51, 61, 77

406 Notion and Term Index cum Glossary

strong inclusion (of meanings)

'L₁' strongly includes 'L₂', if and only if 1) 'L₁' includes 'L₂' and 2) 'L₁' and 'L₂' share the same central component; e.g.: STARE_(V) strongly includes LOOK_(V) since 'stare' ≈ 'look in a particular way'.

See pp. 143, **144**, 155

strong intersection (of meanings)

'L₁' and 'L₂' strongly intersect if and only if 1) 'L₁' and 'L₂' intersect and 2) 'L₁' and 'L₂' share the same central component; e.g.: METHOD1 'planned way of doing something, especially one that a lot of people know about and use' and MEANS1 'way of doing or achieving something' strongly intersect.

See p. 144

structural words

Lexical items that have no meaning of their own and are imposed by syntax.

See pp. 39, 48, 119

structure, peripheral

Structure that is a non-autonomous component of a linguistic representation—it is superposed on the basic structure and specifies some of its essential properties.

Consult Ch. 1, 2.2.2, p. 16.

See pp. 16, 256, 259, 270, 285, 312

subordination

One of two major types of semantic/syntactic structure (the other one being coordination), which unites two elements playing "unequal" semantic/syntactic roles; e.g.: *red←-dresses* | *John←-left*. | *very←-interesting*.

See pp. 295, 366

substitutability test

Test that allows the researcher to see whether two expressions can be included into the same unit of a higher level or be described by a common representation at some level: these expressions must be mutually substitutable at least in some contexts.

See pp. 121–122, **124**–126, 143, 241–242

suffix

Affix that follows the radical; e.g.: *chair+s*, *read+ing*, *read+er*.

See pp. 17, 31, 32, 33, 42, 49, 55, 64, 80, 150, 151, 274, 289, 316, 320, 347

superentry

Structured set of lexical entries; it describes a vocable.

Consult Ch. 8, 2.3, p. 215ff.

See pp. 188, 202

suppletion

Roughly, relation between two morphs that belong to the same morpheme but whose signifiers are not related by some alternations of the language; e.g.: **go-** ~ **wen-**(-t), **good** ~ **bett-**(-er) or Lat. **fer-**(-ō) 'I carry' ~ **tul-**(-ī) 'I carried'.

Consult Mel'čuk 2006: 409.

See p. 171

symmetry

Property of a binary relation **R**: **R**(*a*, *b*) → **R**(*b*, *a*).

See pp. 86, 293, **348**

synonymous (linguistic expressions \mathbf{E}_1 and \mathbf{E}_2)

Two linguistic expressions \mathbf{E}_1 and \mathbf{E}_2 such that their meanings are identical; e.g.: DRUNK_(ADJ) and INTOXICATED, EYE DOCTOR and OPHTHALMOLOGIST, etc.

See pp. 13, 32, 103, 143, 162, 235–237, 241–242, 256, 257, 258, 269, 307, 348–349

synonyms

LUs 1) that have identical signifieds and different signifiers, 2) whose syntactic actants (if any) correspond one-to-one and 3) that belong to the same part of speech; e.g.:

SOFA ~ COUCH, BEHEAD ~ DECAPITATE, CRAZY ~ NUTS.

Consult Ch. 6, *I.I.I.*, p. 142ff.

See pp. 23, 120–121, 142–146, 167–168, 187, 240–241, 289, 355, 358

synonymy (of linguistic expressions \mathbf{E}_1 and \mathbf{E}_2)

1) Identity of meaning of two linguistic expressions \mathbf{E}_1 and \mathbf{E}_2 (' \mathbf{E}_1 ' = ' \mathbf{E}_2 ').

2) Relation between two LUs L_1 and L_2 that are synonyms (e.g., FILM ~ MOVIE).

Cf. equinomy.

Consult Definitions 6.1 and 6.2, pp. 142 and 143.

See pp. 9, 18, 22, 39, 70, 123, 141, 142–143, 229, 235, 236, 238–239, 269, 307, 348, 349

syntactic feature (of a lexical unit)

Indication of a cooccurrence property of an LU; e.g.: «postposed» is a syntactic feature of the adjectives that can follow the modified noun (*notary public*, *secretary general*, [*in*] *matters military*, *times immemorial*). The same as feature of the syntactics of the LU.

See pp. 34, 44, 210

syntactic module

See module, syntactic.

syntactics

One of the three components of a linguistic sign (along with the signified and the signifier) that contains information on the sign's cooccurrence with other signs in the form of a set of features; e.g.: the syntactics of the noun SCISSORS contains the following features:

“noun”, “plural only”, “quantification by Num *pair(s) of*”.

See pp. 31, 33–35, 53, 103, 112, 210, 316

syntax₁

Component of a language responsible for the correspondence between deep-syntactic representations and deep-morphological representations:

$$\{\text{DSyntR}_k\} \Leftarrow \text{syntax}_1 \Rightarrow \{\text{DMorphR}_l\}$$

See p. 5

syntax₂

Branch of linguistics responsible for description of the syntaxes₁ of individual languages.

See p. 5

408 Notion and Term Index cum Glossary

synthesis, linguistic (= speech production)

Operation whereby the Speaker goes from a meaning he wants to convey to the text that expresses this meaning: Text \Rightarrow Meaning; cf. analysis, linguistic.
 See pp. xvii, 8, 10, 12–13, 16–23, 280, 307, 312, 343

synthetic expression

Expression in which a grammeme is realized by a morphological means; e.g.: Fr. *pardonne+r+a* ‘will pardon’, where the grammeme FUTURE is expressed by the suffix *-r*. Cf. analytic expression.
 See pp. 48, 63

Text (in the technical sense)

Physical (= superficial) expression of a meaning, in terms of speech sounds or graphic symbols.
 See pp. 4, 8–11, 12, 55

transcription, phonemic (= broad)

Transcription showing phonemes; e.g.: /pít/ *pit* and /spít/ *spit*.
 See pp. 14, 32, 77

transcription, phonetic (= narrow)

Transcription showing allophones; e.g.: [p^hít] *pit* and [spít] *spit*.
 See pp. 14, 77

transition (= correspondence) rule

See rule, transition.

transitivity

Property of a binary relation **R**: $\mathbf{R}(a, b) \wedge \mathbf{R}(b, c) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}(a, c)$.
 See pp. 86–87, 349

transparency (of a phraseme)

Characteristic of the phraseme from the viewpoint of its comprehensibility by speakers of the language.
 See pp. 108–109

tree, syntactic

Network satisfying two additional conditions:
 1. Each node receives no more than one entering arc.
 2. There is one and only one node that does not receive any arc; this node is the top node of the tree.
 See pp. xvii, 14, 51, 251, 287–288

Underlying question

Question **Q** formulated by the linguist in order to elicit the semantic-communicative structure of sentence *S*; this is a question to which *S* can be an appropriate answer. E.g.:

Q = “What about John?” allows for identification of the semantic Theme ([*John*]_{T^{Sem}} [*left for the South Pole*]_{R^{Sem}});

Q = “What did John do?” identifies the semantic Rheme ([*John*]_{T^{Sem}} [*left for the South Pole*]_{R^{Sem}}).

See pp. 22, 26, 77, 239, 273, 281, 364

- V**endler, Zeno
 American philosopher of language (1921–2004), a pioneer in the study of semantics of lexical aspects, quantifiers, and modifiers.
 See pp. 139, 191
- verb, atelic
 Verb whose meaning does not include an indication of the necessary limit of the fact denoted; e.g.: the meaning 'X is.sick' does not include a limit for the 'being.sick' process—semantically speaking, X can be sick forever.
 See pp. 190–191, 210
- «—, light
 Collocational verb that is semantically empty in the context of its base; e.g.: PAY in *pay attention* or LIE in *the responsibility lies with N*. Light verbs are elements of the value of lexical functional verbs Oper_i, Func_i and Labor_{ij}.
 See pp. 174, 258, 336–337, 340
- « —, phasal
 Verb that denotes a phase of an event—its beginning, continuation or cessation; e.g.: START_(V) or STOP_(V).
 See pp. 179–180, 247
- «—, telic
 Verb whose meaning includes an indication of the necessary limit of the fact denoted; e.g.: the meaning 'Y is.dying' includes the limit of the 'dying' process—namely 'Y is dead'.
 See p. 191
- verbal form, finite
 Verbal form that expresses mood and, as a result, can constitute the syntactic head of a clause; e.g.: *reads, am, read!*
 See pp. 42, 44, 57–58, 59, 212, 232
- «—«—, non-finite
 Verbal form that does not express mood and, as a result, cannot constitute the syntactic head of a clause; e.g.: *reading, [to] be, written*.
 See p. 58
- vicious circle
 Statement in which A is defined through B₁, B₂, ..., B_n and one of B_i contains A in its definition; e.g.: the following definitions, taken from LDOCE, contain a vicious circle (shaded): FRIGHTENED 'feeling **afraid**' and AFRAID '**frightened** because you think that you may get hurt or that something bad can happen to you'.
 Cf. circularity.
 See pp. 90, 121–123, 357
- vocable
 Set of LUs related by polysemy. In the dictionary, a vocable is described by a superentry.
 Consult Ch. 8, 1.1, p. 187ff.
 See pp. 79, 101, 107, 130, 132, 136, 154–155, 188–190, 198, 200–201, 202, 208, 216, 218–220, 358, 359, 361

Wierzbicka, Anna

Polish-Australian linguist, born 1938, one of the founders of modern semantics, creator of Natural Semantic Metalanguage.

See pp. 78, 89, 92–93, 125, 356

wordform

Segmental sign that is more or less autonomous and not representable in terms of other (previously established) wordforms.

Consult Definition 2.13, p. 56.

See pp. 31–34, 48, 57, 63, 101

language —«—«—

Wordform that is autonomous enough to appear between two pauses or is similar to such a wordform; a language wordform belongs to a lexeme. E.g.: **computers, light, good, taking, them.**

See p. 56

speech —«—«—

Wordform that is produced by syntactic rules that either:

1. split a language wordform in a particular context; e.g.: Ger. *Mache das Licht **aus!*** ‘Switch off the light!’, with the verbal lexeme AUSMACHEN ‘switch off’ (MACHEN means ‘make’, and AUS- corresponds to ‘out’); in this sentence, **mache** and **aus** are speech wordforms, ⇒ ; or

2. amalgamate two language wordforms in a particular context; e.g.: *want to* ⇒ **wanna** or Fr. *à le* ‘to the’ ⇒ **au** /o/.

A speech wordform does not belong to a lexeme.

See p. 56

wordsense

One sense of a polysemous word; corresponds to a lexical unit and is described by a lexical entry.

See pp. 54, 94, 110, 137, 188, 196, 358

Zeuigma

Syntactic construction of the form “L–**synt**→L₁ and L₂,” where L represents two homophonous lexemes L' and L'' such that L' is supposed to combine with L₁ and L'', with L₂. For instance: *You are free to **execute**_L your laws_{L₁} and your citizens_{L₂}*; or *a house where love_{L₁} and money_{L₂} **are made**_L*.

A zeugma produces a pun.

See p. 217

Definition Index

Since in our approach the notional apparatus is so important (*Preface*, p. xvii, and Ch. 3, 2, p. 78), we brought together here, for easy consultation, all the seventy-eight definitions of linguistic notions presented in this book.



Recall that LU stands for “lexical unit” and iff means ‘if and only if’.

Chapter 1

Definition 1.1: Natural Language (p. 4)

A (natural) language **L** is a set of rules encoded in the brains of its speakers that establish a correspondence between meanings of **L** and their expressions, or texts, of **L**.

Chapter 2

Definition 2.1: Linguistic Sign (p. 31)

A linguistic sign **s** is a triplet $\mathbf{s} = \langle 's' ; /s/ ; \Sigma_s \rangle$, where ‘s’ is the signified of **s**, /s/ is the signifier of **s**, and Σ_s is the syntactics of the pair $\langle 's' ; /s/ \rangle$.

Definition 2.2: Linguistic Dependency (p. 40)

Linguistic dependency is a hierarchic (= antisymmetric) syntagmatic relation between two LUs in a sentence *S* or two semantemes in the semantic structure of *S*, one called governor and the other dependent.

Definition 2.3: Semantic Dependency (p. 40)

Semantic dependency is dependency between either two semantemes ‘L₁’ and ‘L₂’ that stand in a “predicate ~ argument” relation or two corresponding LUs in a sentence, L₁ and L₂: the governor (= predicate) determines the presence and the nature of the dependent (= argument) in the sentence.

Definition 2.4: Syntactic Dependency (p. 41)

Syntactic dependency is a dependency between two LUs in a sentence, L₁ and L₂, such that one, for instance, L₁, called the governor of L₂, determines the syntactic distribution – i.e., types of external syntactic links – of the whole phrase L₁–**synt**→L₂.

Definition 2.5: Morphological Dependency (p. 42)

Morphological dependency is a dependency between two LUs in a sentence, L₁ and L₂, such that at least some inflectional values of one, for instance, L₂, called target (= morphological dependent), are imposed by the other, L₁, which is the controller (= morphological governor).

412 Definition Index

Definition 2.6: Semantic Valence of a Lexical Unit (p. 44)

The semantic valence of an LU L is the set of all L 's semantic actants – i.e., the set of L 's semantic dependents filling the actantial slots in L 's lexicographic definition.

Definition 2.7: Passive Syntactic Valence of a Lexical Unit (p. 44)

The passive syntactic valence of an LU L is the set of all syntactic constructions into which L can enter as a dependent.

Definition 2.8: Active Syntactic Valence of a Lexical Unit (p. 45)

The active syntactic valence of an LU L is the set of all syntactic constructions into which L enters as the governor of its actantial dependents, a.k.a. complements.

Definition 2.9: Diathesis of a Lexical Unit (p. 45)

The correspondence between the semantic actants of an LU L and its deep-syntactic actants is called the diathesis of L .

Definition 2.10: Government Pattern of a Lexical Unit (p. 46)

The Government Pattern of an LU L is a specification of L 's basic diathesis, as well as of the surface-syntactic constructions and morphological means implementing L 's deep-syntactic actants.

Definition 2.11: Transition Linguistic Rule (p. 52)

A transition linguistic rule is an expression of the form $X \Leftrightarrow Y \mid \mathbf{C}$, where X is instantiated by some linguistic content and Y by what expresses this content; the bi-directional double arrow means 'corresponds to', and \mathbf{C} represents the set of conditions (possibly empty) under which the correspondence in question is valid.

Definition 2.12: Utterance (p. 55)

An utterance is a linguistic expression that is more or less autonomous: it can appear between two major pauses, can constitute a prosodic unit, and its internal structure is governed by linguistic rules; an utterance is perceived by speakers as "something that exists in the language."

Definition 2.13: Wordform (p. 56)

A wordform is a segmental sign that is more or less autonomous and not representable in terms of other (previously established) wordforms.

Definition 2.14: Phrase (p. 57)

A phrase is an utterance that consists of syntactically linked wordforms supplied with an appropriate prosody and is perceived by the speakers as a unit of their language, but does not necessarily constitute a complete unit of communication.

Definition 2.15: Clause (p. 57)

A clause is a phrase that contains a finite verb with its actants or is syntactically equivalent to such a phrase (that is, it has the same syntactic distribution).

Definition 2.16: Sentence (p. 58)

A sentence is a maximal utterance that typically consists of clauses and is a complete unit of communication.

Definition 2.17: Elementary Sign (p. 61)

An elementary sign of language **L** is a sign that is not representable in terms of other signs of **L**.

Definition 2.18: Segmental Sign (p. 61)

A segmental sign is a sign whose signifier is a segment – a string of phonemes.

Definition 2.19: Morph (p. 61)

A morph is an elementary segmental sign.

Chapter 3**Definition 3.1:** Linguistic Meaning (= The Meaning of a Linguistic Expression) (p. 71)

The meaning of an expression **E** of language **L** is a formal description of the invariant of paraphrases of **E** – that is, a description of the meaning of all the expressions of **L** having the same meaning as **E**.

Definition 3.2: Semanteme (p. 79)

A semanteme is a lexical meaning – that is, the signified of a full lexical unit of **L**.

Definition 3.3 (= 2.3): Semantic Dependency (p. 86)

Semantic dependency is dependency between either two semantemes 'L₁' and 'L₂' that stand in a "predicate ~ argument" relation or two corresponding LUs in a sentence, L₁ and L₂: the governor (= predicate) determines the presence and the nature of the dependent (= argument) in the sentence.

Definition 3.4: Semantic Actant (p. 87)

A semantic actant of a predicative semanteme 'σ₁' is another semanteme 'σ₂' that is an argument of the predicate 'σ₁': 'σ₁(σ₂)'; a semantic actant of a predicative LU L₁ is another LU L₂ that corresponds to an argument of the predicate 'L₁'.

Chapter 4**Definition 4.1:** Lexeme (p. 101)

A lexeme of language **L** is the set of **L**'s wordforms and phrases of special type (= analytical forms) whose signifieds differ only by inflectional meanings (= grammemes) and whose signifiers include the signifier of the same common stem which expresses their shared lexical meaning.

Definition 4.2: Phraseme (p. 105)

A phraseme is a phrase consisting of at least two lexemes that is paradigmatically constrained.

414 Definition Index

Definition 4.3: Lexemic Phraseme (p. 105)

A and **B** are lexemes.

A lexemic phraseme is a phraseme **AB** whose signified is not constrained, but whose signifier is constrained with respect to the signified: at least one of the components **A** and **B** is not selected by the Speaker independently – that is, strictly for its meaning and without regard for the other component.

Definition 4.4: Semantic Pivot (p. 106)

Let there be a phrase $L_1 - L_2$ with the meaning 'σ', 'σ' having the following property: 'σ' can be divided in two parts, 'σ₁' and 'σ₂' ['σ' = 'σ₁' ⊕ 'σ₂'], such that 'σ₁' corresponds to L_1 and 'σ₂' corresponds to L_2 , and one of the parts is an argument of the other [for instance, 'σ₁'('σ₂')].

The semantic pivot of the meaning 'σ' is:

1. Either the argument meaning 'σ₂' – iff
 - (a) 'σ₂' is or contains the communicatively dominant component of 'σ'
 - or
 - (b) L_2 semantically implies L_1 .
2. Or the predicate meaning 'σ₁' – iff Condition 1 is not satisfied.

Definition 4.5: Idiom (p. 107)

An idiom is a lexemic phraseme that is not compositional.

Definition 4.6: Collocation (p. 109)

A collocation is a lexemic phraseme that is compositional.

Definition 4.7: Nomineme (p. 111)

A nomineme is a semantic-lexemic phraseme that is non-compositional.

Definition 4.8: Cliché (p. 111)

A cliché is a semantic-lexemic phraseme that is compositional.

Definition 4.9: Pragmateme (p. 112)

A pragmateme is a cliché that is constrained by the speech act situation.

Definition 4.10: Lexical Unit (p. 115)

A lexical unit of language **L** is either a lexeme or an idiom.

Chapter 5

Definition 5.1: Lexicographic Connotation (p. 136)

A semanteme 'σ' is a lexicographic connotation of the LU **L** of language **L** iff 'σ' simultaneously satisfies the following two conditions:

1. 'σ' is associated by **L** with the entities denoted by **L**.
2. 'σ' is not a part of the definition of **L**.

Chapter 6

Definition 6.1: (Exact) Synonymy (p. 142)

Two LUs L_1 and L_2 stand in the relation of exact synonymy and are called exact synonyms [SYN], iff the following four conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

1. The meanings of L_1 and L_2 – that is, their signifieds – are identical: ' L_1 ' = ' L_2 '.
2. The signifiers of L_1 and L_2 are different.
3. L_1 and L_2 belong to the same part of speech.
4. If L_1 and L_2 have semantic and deep-syntactic actants, the actants i, j, k, \dots of the one correspond one-to-one to the actants i, j, k, \dots of the other.

Definition 6.2: Quasi-Synonymy (p. 143)

Two LUs L_1 and L_2 whose meanings are not identical are quasi-synonyms [QSYN] iff the following six conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

1. The meanings ' L_1 ' and ' L_2 ' are in the relation of strong inclusion or strong intersection.
2. The signifiers of L_1 and L_2 are different.
3. L_1 and L_2 belong to the same part of speech.
4. The semantic difference ' L_1 ' – ' L_2 ' is not regular in the language.
5. If L_1 and L_2 have semantic and deep-syntactic actants, the actants i, j, k, \dots of the one correspond one-to-one to the actants i, j, k, \dots of the other.
6. They are mutually substitutable *salva significatione* in at least some contexts.

Definition 6.3: (Exact) Antonymy (p. 144)

Two LUs L_1 and L_2 stand in the relation of exact antonymy and are called exact antonyms [ANTI], iff the following three conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

1. The only difference between the meanings of L_1 and L_2 is either the presence of the semanteme 'no' in one but not in the other, or the presence, in the same position, of the semanteme 'more' in one and the semanteme 'less' in the other.
2. L_1 and L_2 belong to the same part of speech.
3. If L_1 and L_2 have semantic and deep-syntactic actants, the actants i, j, k, \dots of the one correspond one-to-one to the actants i, j, k, \dots of the other.

Definition 6.4: Conversion (p. 146)

Two LUs L_1 and L_2 stand in the relation of exact conversion and are called exact conversives [CONV], iff the following three conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

1. The propositional meanings of L_1 and L_2 are identical.
2. L_1 and L_2 belong to the same part of speech.

3. The communicative structures of the meanings of L_1 and L_2 are different – that is, the SemAs of L_1 are inverted with respect to the SemAs of L_2 : at least one SemA i of L semantically corresponds to the SemA j of L_2 ($i \neq j$), and vice versa; their DSyntAs behave accordingly.

Definition 6.5: Derivation (p. 150)

Two LUs L_1 and L_2 stand in the relation of derivation iff the meaning of L_2 includes that of L_1 plus a component that represents a regular semantic difference in language L (i.e., the presence of this component characterizes many lexical pairs and has – at least on some cases – a standard expression).

Definition 6.6: Semantic Bridge (p. 152)

A semantic component ' σ ' shared by LUs L_1 and L_2 is called the semantic bridge between L_1 and L_2 iff the following two conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

1. ' σ ' contains enough semantic material.
2. Either ' σ ' is part of the lexicographic definitions of both L_1 and L_2 , or it is part of the lexicographic definition of one and of a lexicographic connotation of the other.

Definition 6.7: Polysemy (p. 154)

Two LUs L_1 and L_2 stand in the relation of polysemy iff they satisfy simultaneously the following three conditions:

1. They have identical signifiers.
2. Their signifieds [= lexicographic definitions] share a semantic bridge.
3. They belong to the same part of speech.

Definition 6.8: Metonymy (p. 156)

The meaning ' σ_2 ' stands in the relation of metonymy to the meaning ' σ_1 ' [= ' σ_2 ' is a metonymy of ' σ_1 '] iff the following two conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

1. ' σ_2 ' includes ' σ_1 '.
2. The entity/fact denoted by ' σ_2 ' is physically contiguous in space, time or function to that denoted by ' σ_1 '.

Definition 6.9: Metaphor (p. 156)

The meaning ' σ_2 ' stands in the relation of metaphor to meaning ' σ_1 ' [= ' σ_2 ' is a metaphor of ' σ_1 '] iff the following two conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

1. ' σ_2 ' includes ' σ_1 '.
2. The entity/fact denoted by ' σ_2 ' bears a resemblance to that denoted by ' σ_1 ', so that it is possible to say ' $\sigma_2 \approx \dots$ – 'as if' it were σ_1 '.

Definition 6.10: Homonymy (p. 157)

Two LUs L_1 and L_2 stand in the relation of homonymy and are called homonyms, iff the following two conditions are simultaneously satisfied:

1. They have identical signifiers.
2. Their signifieds do not share a semantic bridge (= they are semantically unrelated).

Chapter 7**Definition 7.1:** Lexical Function (p. 162)

A lexical function \mathbf{f} is a function (in the mathematical sense) which associates to an LU L of language \mathbf{L} a (possibly empty) set of linguistic expressions $\{L_1, \dots, L_n\}$ that have the meaning 'f' bearing on the meaning of L [= 'L'], and are selected for use in an utterance as a function of L :

$$\mathbf{f}(L) = \{L_1, \dots, L_n\} \mid L_i(\mathbf{f}) \text{ and } \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{L})$$

Chapter 8**Definition 8.1:** Vocable (p. 188)

A vocable is the set of all LUs related by polysemy.

Definition 8.2: Semantic Label of a Lexical Unit (p. 191)

The semantic label of an LU is its approximate semantic characterization, based on a condensed and normalized formulation of the central, or generic, component of its lexicographic definition and perhaps some (parts) of its peripheral components.

Definition 8.3: Taxonomic Semantic Class of Lexical Units (p. 192)

A taxonomic semantic class is the set of all LUs (of language \mathbf{L}) identified by the common semantic label.

Definition 8.4: Semantic Field (p. 198)

A semantic field $\mathbf{F}_{\sigma}^{\text{sem}}$ is the set of LUs whose definitions share a semantic bridge ' σ ' and are, for this reason, perceived as belonging to the same semantic "family."

Definition 8.5: Lexical Field (p. 199)

A lexical field $\mathbf{F}_{\sigma}^{\text{lex}}$ is the set of all vocables whose basic LUs belong to the same semantic field $\mathbf{F}_{\sigma}^{\text{sem}}$.

Chapter 9**Definition 9.1/2:** Semantically Normal/Anomalous Sentence (p. 230)

Sentence S is semantically normal/anomalous iff its meaning ' S ' is well-formed/ill-formed.

418 Definition Index

Definition 9.3: Logical Proposition (p. 232)

A logical proposition is a symbolic expression (including a linguistic expression) to which a truth-value can be assigned: it can be TRUE or FALSE.

Definition 9.4: Semantically True/False Sentence (p. 233)

A sentence S is semantically true/false iff its truth/falsehood can be established solely by virtue of S 's linguistic meaning (without taking into consideration the real-world fact to which S refers).

Definition 9.5: (Linguistic) Paraphrases (p. 235)

Sentences S_1 and S_2 of language \mathbf{L} are linguistic paraphrases iff they are (quasi-)synonymous.

Definition 9.6: (Semantic) Implication (p. 245)

Sentence S_1 semantically implies sentence S_2 [= S_2 is a semantic implication of S_1] iff by admitting the truth of S_1 the Speaker commits himself to the truth of S_2 ; the converse is not necessarily the case.

Definition 9.7: (Semantic) Presupposition (p. 246)

Sentence S_1 semantically presupposes sentence S_2 [= S_2 is a semantic presupposition of S_1] iff, when S_1 is stated, negated or interrogated, the Speaker cannot negate S_2 without contradicting himself.

Definition 9.8: Equinomy (p. 249)

Two sentences, S_1 and S_2 , are equinomous [= stand in the relation of equinomy] iff their signifiers are identical and their signifieds are different.

Substitution Test (p. 241)

Two exactly synonymous sentences (= two exact paraphrases) must be substitutable *salva significatione* – that is, with the preservation of meaning – in any context.

See also MUTUAL SUBSTITUTABILITY RULE, Ch. 5, p. 124.

Chapter 10

Definition 10.1: Semantic Representation (p. 257)

The Semantic Representation SemR (of a set of synonymous sentences) is a quadruplet

$$\text{SemR} = \langle \text{SemS}, \text{Sem-CommS}, \text{RhetS}, \text{RefS} \rangle,$$

where SemS stands for semantic structure, Sem-CommS for the semantic-communicative structure, RhetS for the rhetorical structure, and RefS for the referential structure.

Definition 10.2: Semantic Structure (p. 259)

The Semantic Structure 'S' (of a set of synonymous sentences) is a network whose nodes are labeled with semantemes and whose arcs are labeled with distinctive numbers identifying semantic relations between a (quasi-)predicative semanteme and the semantemes functioning as its arguments (or semanteme actants).

Definition 10.3: Semantic-Communicative Structure (p. 270)

The Semantic-Communicative Structure is a division of the Semantic Structure into communicative areas – subnetworks, such that each of them

1. has a communicatively dominant node, and
2. is marked with a value of one or several communicative oppositions.

Definition 10.4: Semantic Rheme (p. 272)

That part of the meaning 'S' (of sentence *S*) that the Speaker presents as the information being supplied is called the semantic rheme of 'S'.

Definition 10.5: Semantic Theme (p. 272)

That part of the meaning 'S' (of sentence *S*) that the Speaker presents as the information about which the Sem-Rheme is stated is called the semantic theme of 'S'.

Definition 10.6: Semantic Specifier (p. 272)

That part of the meaning 'S' (of sentence *S*) which belongs neither to the Sem-Rheme nor the Sem-Theme is called the semantic specifier of 'S'; semantic-communicative specifiers indicate different circumstances either of the fact represented or the corresponding speech act.

Definition 10.7: Given (p. 274)

That part of the meaning 'S' (of sentence *S*) that the Speaker presents as already active in the mind of the Addressee is called Given in 'S'.

Definition 10.8: New (p. 275)

That part of the meaning 'S' (of sentence *S*) that the Speaker presents as not yet active in the mind of the Addressee is called New in 'S'.

Definition 10.9: Focalized (p. 275)

That part of the meaning 'S' (of sentence *S*) that the Speaker presents as being logically salient is called Focalized in 'S'.

Definition 10.10: Non-Focalized (p. 276)

That part of the meaning 'S' (of sentence *S*) that the Speaker does not present as being logically salient is called Non-focalized in 'S'.

Definition 10.11: Asserted (p. 276)

That part of the meaning 'S' (of sentence *S*) that is presented by the Speaker as communicated and can therefore be negated and questioned is called Asserted in 'S'.

Definition 10.12: Presupposed (p. 276)

That part of the meaning 'S' (of sentence *S*) that is presented by the Speaker not as communicated but as taken for granted and which is therefore unaffected even if all of 'S' is negated or questioned is called Presupposed in 'S'.

420 Definition Index

Definition 10.13: Communicated (p. 277)

That part of the 'S' (of sentence *S*) that the Speaker presents in a form geared to the transmission of information (in particular, it allows for negation and interrogation) is called Communicated in 'S'.

Definition 10.14: Signaled (p. 277)

That part of the meaning 'S' (of sentence *S*) that the Speaker presents in a form geared to the expression of his interior state or of the type of his speech act (i.e., it does not allow for negation and interrogation) is called Signaled in 'S'.

Definition 10.15: Performative (p. 277)

That part of the meaning 'S' (of sentence *S*) whose enunciation constitutes the action denoted by 'S' is called Performative.

Chapter 11

Definition 11.1: Deep-Syntactic Representation (p. 285)

The Deep-Syntactic Representation [DSyntR] (of a sentence) is a quadruplet $DSyntR = \langle DSyntS, DSynt-CommS, DSynt-AnaphS, DSynt-ProsS \rangle$, where DSyntS stands for deep-syntactic structure, DSynt-CommS for the deep-syntactic communicative structure, DSynt-AnaphS for the deep-syntactic anaphoric structure, and DSynt-ProsS for the deep-syntactic prosodic structure.

Definition 11.2: Deep-Syntactic Structure (p. 287)

The Deep-Syntactic Structure (of a sentence) is a dependency tree whose nodes are labeled with deep LUs, subscripted with deep grammemes, and whose branches are labeled with names of deep-syntactic relations.

Definition 11.3: Dependency Tree (p. 287)

A dependency tree is a directed connected graph that simultaneously satisfies the following two conditions:

1. The uniqueness of the governor: each node accepts no more than one entering branch.
2. The existence of the top node (or the summit): there is one and only one node that accepts no entering branches.

Definition 11.4: Deep-Syntactic Actant (Approximate Formulation) (p. 297)

In the DSynt-subtree $L_1 \rightarrow L_2$, L_2 is a deep-syntactic actant of L_1 iff L_2 corresponds to a semantic actant of L_1 .

Language Index

While most of the linguistic phenomena discussed in this book were illustrated from English (as is advisable in an introductory text), occasionally we resorted to examples from other languages, either because English lacked the linguistic features being illustrated or these features were more characteristically represented in those languages.

Arabic 6, 33, 45, 62, 159
 Chinese (Mandarin) 3, 43, 49, 58, 159
 Eastern Penan 16
 English 5, 16, 32–33, 34, 41–42, 44–45, 49, 52–53, 54, 56, 57, 61, 62, 80–83, 134, 150, 163, 183, 220*ff*, 231, 237, 261–263, 266, 276, 290, 292, 299, 307, 308, 314–321, 341, 346–348, 397
 Even 358
 Ewe 16
 Finnish 124
 French 16, 33, 34, 48, 56, 75, 114, 115, 124, 149, 159, 231, 237, 263, 265, 266, 276, 291, 299, 308, 316–317, 325, 341, 362, 366, 383, 390, 408, 410
 German 33, 34, 42, 56, 57, 59, 65, 83, 102, 115, 124, 129, 159, 289, 390, 410
 Georgian 16
 Greek (Ancient) 3, 191, 273, 366
 Greek (Modern) 33
 Hungarian 32, 58, 124, 159
 Japanese 17, 47, 274
 Korean 47
 Latin 47, 49, 62, 64, 150, 190, 273, 362, 366, 406, 408
 Lushootseed 274
 Necaxa Totonac 16
 Persian 42
 Proto-Indo-European 3, 400
 Russian 16, 34, 56, 75, 81, 82, 83, 114, 115, 124, 129, 132, 158–159, 183, 184, 185, 192, 240, 266, 273, 291, 306–307, 319, 320, 383, 389
 Sanskrit 3, 6, 143
 Serbian 6, 42, 81, 115, 237, 325
 Spanish 47, 81–82, 115, 192, 229, 237, 316, 366
 Swedish 49
 Tagalog 274
 Tsakhur 366
 Turkish 159

Lexical Unit and Semanteme Index

The list below contains the LUs that have been treated in this book. The word “treated” should be understood in a loose sense, since it covers different types and depths of description: full-fledged lexicographic definitions and/or pseudo-definitions in terms of semantic labels, LUs’ Government Patterns and/or LFs controlled by them, as well as, in a few cases, entire lexicographic entries. As for the semantemes, we have listed some fundamental ones, corresponding or close to semantic primitives (such as the causation semantemes) and those for which the actantial structure was explicitly indicated or decompositions were proposed.



As explained (“Symbols, Abbreviations and Writing Conventions”, p. xxvff), the numbering of word-senses follows LDOCE’s system where we find it acceptable, and our own system is used elsewhere.

- ‘able’ 24, 26, 87, 332
- ‘after1’ 80
- ‘accept’ 145
- ACCUSE 129
- AFFORD 236, 331
- Fr. AIMER 308
- ALARM CLOCK 199
- ALLOW2 248
- ALLOW2 25
- [the] AMERICANS 208
- ‘and_(CONJ)1.1’ 84
- APPLAUSE 133–134
- APPOINTMENT 126
- ARM_(N) 130, 200, 201, 218, 219, 220
- ASS 135–136
- ASSASSINATE 144, 170–171, 238, 245, 349
- AUNT 137, 217–218
- AWAKEN1 243–244, 315
- BABY_(N)1 193, 210, 386
- BACK_(N) 200–201, 293
- BAKE_(V) 156, 157, 211–212, 290
- ‘BAKING POWDER’ 108
- BANK_(N)1a 190, 250
- BANK_(N)2 190, 250
- BED_(N)1 39, 52, 199
- BODY 189
- ‘BRING UP’1 154
- ‘BRING UP’2 158
- ‘BRING UP’3 158
- BROTHER_(N) 124, 151
- BUG_(N) 155–157
- BUSINESS2 182
- BUY_(V) 39, 88, 147, 148, 198
- ‘cause_(V)1’ 5, 20, 22–24, 26, 92, 126, 141, 153, 205, 222, 236, 330
- ‘cause_(V)2’ 48, 91, 92, 96, 109, 150, 153, 236, 245, 330, 341
- CAR1 193
- CATASTROPHE 6
- CHANGE_(V)1 137, 153
- CHILD 122, 152, 193, 210, 386
- CHILDISH1 152
- [the] CHINESE 208
- CLAP_(V) 134
- COFFEE 110, 164, 182, 361
- ‘COME A CROPPER’ 107
- COMPLIMENT_(N) 220, 221–225
- COMPLIMENT_(V) 220, 225
- CONDEMN1 148, 213
- CONSTRUCT_(V)1 146
- CONTEMPT1 214
- COOL_(V) 218, 387
- COUGAR 32, 120, 121, 143
- CRITICIZE 129, 130, 148
- DATE_(N) 190

- DECLARE 129–130, 206, 247
 DEMOLISH 146
 DENIGRATE 146
 DEVOUR 144
 DIGEST_(V) 144
 DISEASE 215
 DOG_(N) 32, 101, 117, 231, 385
 'DRAG ONE'S FEET' 5
 DRINK_(V) 2 126
 DRY_(ADJ) 141
 DRY_(V) 1 141
 DRYER_(N) 141, 150
 [the] ENGLISH 208
 EVIDENCE_(N) 1 205–206
 'exile' 262
 EXILE_(N) 248, 301
 EXPECT 94
 Fr. 'FAIRE DÉFAUT' ≈ 'lack' 317
 FAITHFUL 1 45–46
 FIELD_(N) 155
 FILE_(N) 157–158
 FINI 122
 FISH 1 122
 «FOR» 290–291
 FORBID 137, 248
 'FREAK OUT' 5
 'fulfill' 319
 GALE 144
 GET 1 139
 GLASS 81, 123, 154, 156, 157, 218
 'GO TO THE DOGS' 107
 'HAIR OF THE DOG THAT BIT YOU'
 108
 HAND_(N) 201
 HARDEN 1 353
 HEAD_(N) 189, 200
 'heat_(V) 2' 91–92
 'heavy' 145
 HEAVY_(ADJ) 109, 145
 HELP_(V) 1 48
 HOPE_(N) 181, 210
 HORSE 1 133, 208
 HUNGER 193, 204–205
 'if' 32, 319
 «IF» 319
 'intense' 109, 173, 318
 [the] JEWS 208
 LEARN 137, 151, 197–198
 LEAVE_(V) 1 101
 LEAVE_(V) 4 101
 LEG 1 152, 218
 LEMON 2 138
 LETTER_(N) 1 99, 112, 182
 LIE_(N) 182
 LIE_(V) 1 158
 LIE_(V) 2 1 118–119, 121, 125, 130–131, 158
 'light' 145
 LIKE_(V) 308
 LOSSES_{(N)PL} 214
 LOVE_(N) 1 166, 193
 'MAKE SENSE' 154
 MAN 1/5 156
 'MONKEY BUSINESS' 136, 356
 'mother' 85, 262
 'MOUNTAIN LION' 32, 120, 143, 236
 NEGOTIATIONS_(PL) 213–214
 NOSE_(N) 110, 123, 164, 182
 'obey' 90
 OBEY 25, 145
 'or' 84, 267
 PEEP_(V) 144
 PEN_(N) 189
 Fr. PLAIRE 263, 308
 PHOTO 144
 PIG_(N) 153
 PORTRAIT_(N) 144
 PRAISE_(V) 146
 'possible' 24, 280
 'prevent' 24–25
 PREVENT 20, 25
 Rus. «PRIMERNO» ≈ 'maybe' (lit. 'approximately') 291, 319, 320, 383
 PUMA 121, 236
 PURIFY 128
 'PUT ONE OUT OF ONE'S MISERY' 135
 'PUT UP'_(V) 211
 REACTION 215
 'red tape' 80
 'RED TAPE' 38, 54, 79, 108, 289, 317
 REFUSE_(V) 145
 RESPECT_(N) 1 198, 302
 'return_(V) 1' 95–96
 'RETURN THE COMPLIMENT' 226
 ROB_(V) 214
 SCARE_(V) 147
 'SEA DOG' 106, 108, 110

424 Lexical Unit and Semanteme Index

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| SECRET _(N) 106, 108, 126 | SWEAT _(N) 215 |
| SIBLING 124 | [<i>the</i>] SWISS 208 |
| SLEEPY 199 | TABLE _(N) 188–190 |
| SNORE _I 39, 199 | UNABLE 20, 23, 26 |
| SNOW _(N) 132, 200 | ‘use’ 319 |
| SNOWY 132 | ‘wake up’ ₁ 243 |
| ‘SOLAR PANEL’ 109 | ‘wake up’ ₂ 199 |
| ‘son-in-law’ 328 | ‘WAKE UP’ ₁ 199 |
| SON-IN-LAW 314, 368 | ‘WAKE UP’ ₂ 199, 320 |
| ‘SPILL THE BEANS’ 114, 116, 289 | ‘walk’ _(V) 1 121, 127, 265, 332, 356 |
| ‘spouse’ 89, 348 | ‘WAR GAME’ 106 |
| STALL 5 | ‘west’ 89–90 |
| STARE _(V) 144, 406 | WIDOW 88, 128 |
| STEAK 182 | WINDOW 9, 250 |
| SURE _(ADJ) 1 213 | WOMAN 154, 219 |