

# LEXICAL RELATIONS IN DISCOURSE

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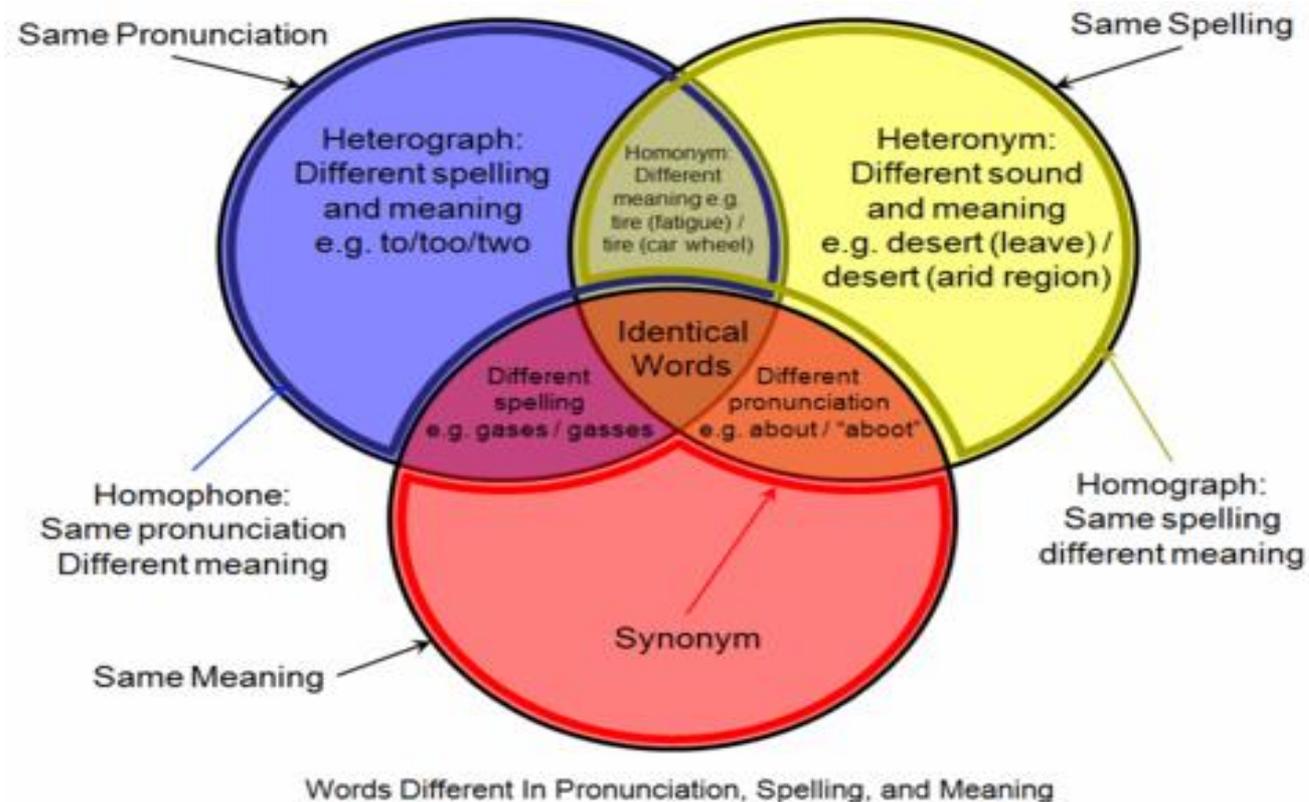
**Lexical Relation is a culturally recognize pattern of association that exist between lexical unit in language. It categorizes the **relationship** between words**

# Types of Lexical Relationship

- *Homonymy*
- *Hyponymy*
- *Synonymy*
- *Antonymy*
- *Meronymy*
- *Polysemy*
- *Member-Collection*
- *Portion-Mass*

# HOMONYMY

**Homonyms are unrelated senses of the same phonological word**



# HOMONYMY

**Homonymy** is the state of being homonym. Meanwhile in linguistics, **homonym** is one of a group of words that share the same spelling and the same pronunciation but have different meanings, usually as a result of the two words having different origins.

## Homophone

- Identical pronunciation

e.g

*to* with *too*

*too* with *two*

## Homograph

- Identical spelling

e.g

*bear* with *bear*

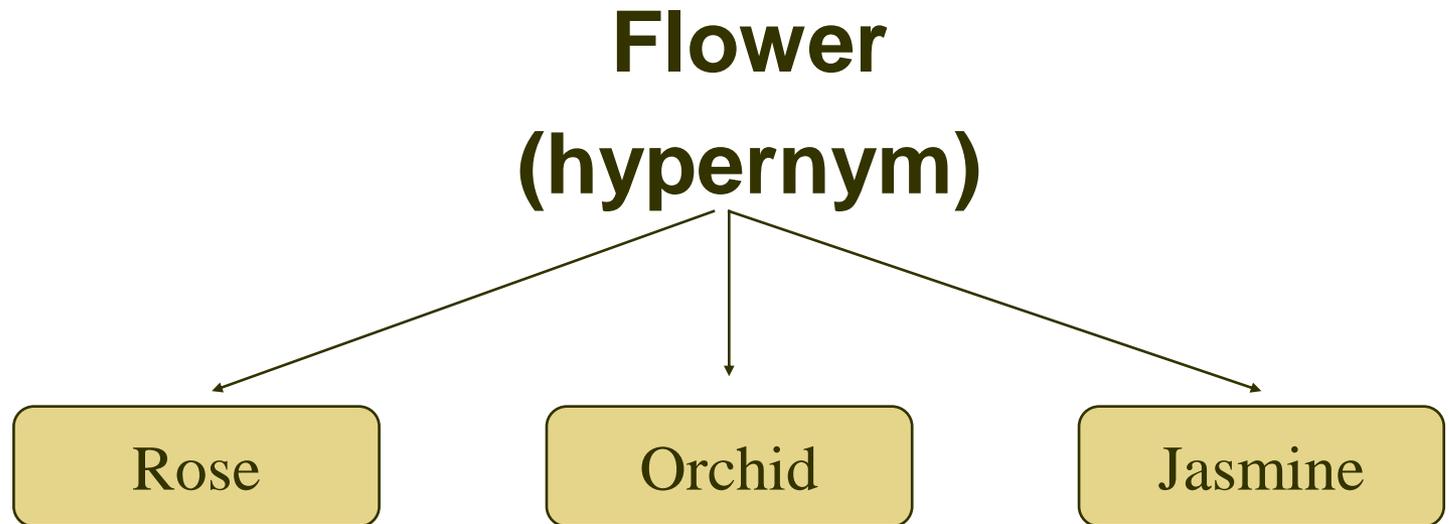
*tire* with *tire*

**But** both homophone and homograph absolutely have different meaning

# **HYPONYMY**

**Hyponymy is the relation of inclusion. A hyponym includes the meaning of a more general word or we might know it as its hypernym (superordinate). The denotation of hyponym is included in its hypernym, also the meaning of the hypernym is included in the meaning of the hyponym.**

# HYPONYMY



Rose, Orchid and Jasmine are the hyponyms



# Meronymy

**It is a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items (single or group of words that convey a single meaning).**

# How to identify meronymy?

- X is a meronym of Y if X is a part of Y, or Y has X
- Meronymy reflects hierarchical classifications in the lexicon  
the lexicon of a language is its vocabulary, including its words and expressions. In other words, it is a language's inventory of lexemes.

# Examples:

- **Cover and page are parts of book, thus they are meronyms of book**
- **A finger is a part of a hand, thus *finger* is a meronym of *hand***
- ***Nose is a meronym of face (necessary)***
- ***Collar is a meronym of shirt (usual but not obligatory)***

# Meronymy Vs hyponymy

- **Hyponymy is always transitive, meaning that if an item is a part of a part, then that first item is part of the larger whole.**

**Examples:**

**hawk is a hyponym of bird, and bird is a hyponym of animal, so hawk is a hyponym of animal**

- **Meronymy may or may not be transitive.**

**transitive example:**

**nail is a meronym of finger, and finger of hand, we can say that nail is a meronym of hand, for we can say hand has nails.**

**Intransitive example:**

**hole is a meronym of button, and button of shirt, but we can't say that hole is a meronym of shirt, for we can not say shirt has holes.**

- **Formula to distinguish meronymy and hyponymy:**

**Meronymy: oxygen is a part of air**

**Hyponymy: Cheetah is a kind/a type of cat**