

## Semantics علم المعاني او الدلالات

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences.

هو دراسة معنى الكلمات والعبارات والجمل

### Semantic features الخصائص الدلالية او المعنوية

When we say : " The hamburger ate the boy "

عندما نقول " اكل الهمبرجر الولد "

NP	V	NP
The hamburger	ate	the boy

This sentence is syntactically good, but semantically odd. Since the sentence

The boy ate the hamburger is perfectly acceptable.

هذه الجملة صحيحة نحويا لكنها حسب علم المعاني او الدلالات تعتبر خاطئة وغير مقبولة. بينما الجملة المقبولة على نحو تام هي " اكل الولد الهمبرجر "

**تنبيه : الترجمة تأخذ مني وقت طويل سأكتفي برؤوس أقلام " اعدروني "**

### Semantic roles الادوار الدلالية

• Agent and theme

الفاعل والمفعول به

#### The boy kicked the ball

In our example sentence, one role is taken by the noun phrase The boy as 'the

entity that performs the action', technically known as the agent. Another role

is taken by the ball as 'the entity that is involved in or affected by the action ', which is called the theme.

Agents and themes are the most common semantic roles. Although agents are typically human (The boy), they can also be non-human entities that cause actions, as in noun phrases denoting a natural force (The wind), a machine (A car), or a creature (The dog), all of which affect the ball as theme)

الفاعل غالبا انسان وقد يأتي غير ذلك مثل

.The boy kicked the ball

.The wind blew the ball away

.A car ran over the ball

.The dog caught the ball

The theme is typically non-human, but can be human (the boy), as in the dog chased the boy.

والمفعول به غالبا غير بشري وقد يأتي بشري مثل الـ. طارد الولد

### Lexical relations (العلاقات المعجمية (بين الكلمات)

Not only can words be treated as 'containers' of meaning, or as fulfilling 'roles' in events, they can also have 'relationships' with each other. In everyday talk we often explain the meanings of words in terms of their relationships. If we're asked the meaning of the word conceal, for example, we might simply say, "It's the same as hide", or give the meaning of shallow as "the opposite of deep", or the meaning of daffodil as "a kind of flower". In doing so, we are characterizing the meaning of each word, not in terms of its component features, but in terms of its relationship to other words. This approach is used in the semantic description of language and treated as the analysis of lexical relations. The lexical relations we (have just exemplified are *synonymy (conceal/hide), antonymy (shallow/deep) (and hyponymy (daffodil/flower*

### • Synonymy المترادفات

كلمتين او اكثر لهما معاني متقاربة جدا

.Two or more words with very closely related meanings are called synonyms

common examples of synonyms are the pairs :

answer	almost	big	broad	buy	cab	freedom
reply	nearly	large	wide	purchase	taxi	liberty

### • Antonymy المتضادات

نموذجين او كلمتين متضادتين في المعنى

.Two forms with opposite meanings are called Antonymy

common examples of Antonymy are the pairs :

a live	big	fast	happy	hot	long	married
dead	small	slow	sad	cold	short	single

### • Hyponymy النوع

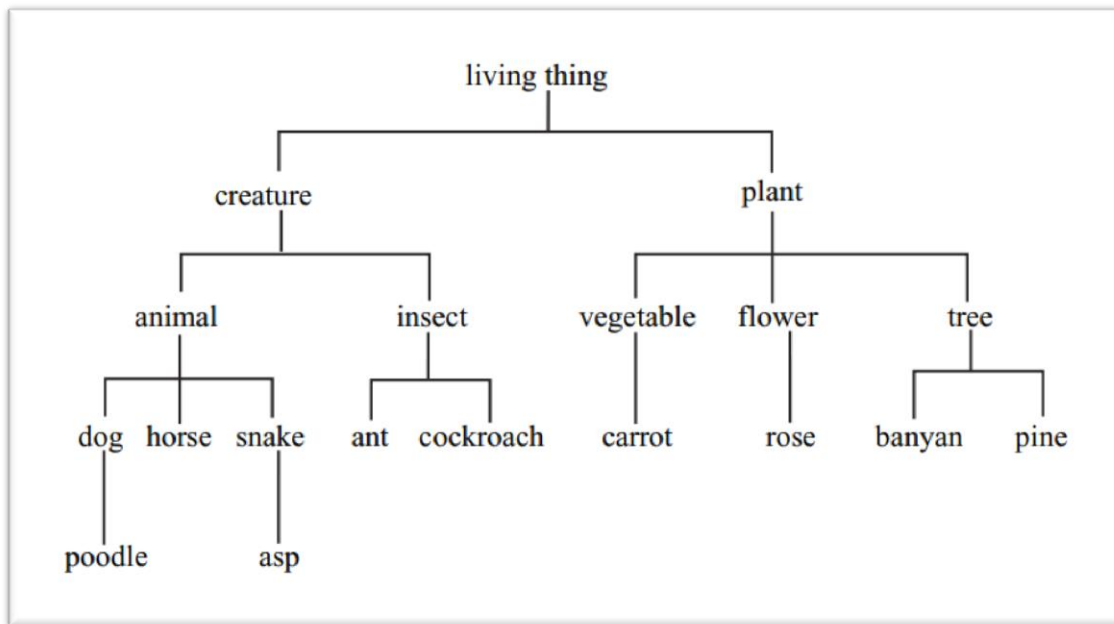
حيث تكون كلمة نوعا من كلمة أخرى

When the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another, the relationship is described as hyponymy.

common examples of Hyponymy are the pairs :

animal	flower	tree	vegetable	flower
dog	rose	banyan	carrot	daffodil

### Tree diagrams of Hyponymy:



### • النموذج Prototypes

النوع الأكثر تميزاً في فئة ما. مثلاً العصفور هو نموذج لفئة الطيور

The idea of 'the characteristic instance' of a category is known as Prototypes.

The concept of a prototype helps explain the meaning of certain words, like bird not in terms of component features (e.g. 'has feathers', 'has wings'), but in terms of resemblance to the clearest example. Thus, even native speakers of English might wonder if ostrich or penguin should be hyponyms of bird (technically they are), but have no trouble deciding about sparrow or pigeon. These last two are much closer to the prototype

Given the category label furniture, we are quick to recognize chair as a better example than bench or stool. Given clothing, people recognize shirts quicker than shoes, and given vegetable, they accept carrot before potato or tomato...

## • Homophones and homonyms المتشابهات اللفظية والشكلية

### Homophones المتشابهات اللفظية

كلمتان أو أكثر لهما نفس النطق واختلاف الشكل

When two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, they are described as homophones.

Common examples :

sew	meat	flour	pail	right	too
so	meet	flower	pale	write	two
					to

### homonyms المتشابهات الشكلية

كلمتان لهما نفس الشكل لكنهما غير مترابطة في المعنى

We use the term homonyms when one form (written or spoken) has two or more unrelated meanings, as in these examples

*bank* (of a river) – *bank* (financial institution)

*bat* (flying creature) – *bat* (used in sports)

*mole* (on skin) – *mole* (small animal)

*pupil* (at school) – *pupil* (in the eye)

*race* (contest of speed) – *race* (ethnic group)

## • Polysemy تعدد المعاني

كلمة لها أكثر عدة معاني مترابطة

When we encounter two or more words with the same form and related meanings, we have what is technically known as polysemy

Example .:

head	used to refer to the object on top of your body
	person at the top of a company or department
	on top of a glass of beer and many other things

## • Word play

Mary had a little lamb, we think of a small animal, but in the comic version Mary had a little lamb, some rice and vegetables, we think of a small amount of meat. The polysemy of lamb allows the two interpretations.

## • Metonymy الكناية

كلمة تستخدم بدلا من كلمة أخرى بحيث تدل على نفس المعنى

The relatedness of meaning found in polysemy is essentially based on similarity

The head of a company is similar to the head of a person on top of and controlling

the body. There is another type of relationship between words, based simply on

a close connection in everyday experience. That close connection can be based

on a container–contents relation (bottle/water, can/juice), a whole–part relation

(car/wheels, house/roof) or a representative–symbol relationship (king/crown)

(the President/the White House). Using one of these words to refer to the other

is an example of metonymy...