

semantics

SEMANTICS (CH 5)

the nature of semantics is what?  
there are still not understood.

1. semantics is an entity; 2. semantics is a usage of language.  
there are three theories.

reference: the word or sentence has its own reference.

semantics -) connotation and denotation.

connotation -) lian5-siunn7:

dragon -) evil, disgusting, magical.

referent: a dragon is a western imagined creature.

some words have no references: eg. the king of the Republic of China now.

coreference: the States and the United States.

extension and intension: guan- gua7-ian5 kap lue7-ham5..

tse si7 lo5-chip8-hak8

the reference has some clues. for example: venus and morning  
stars.

composition: semantic unit can be categorized and tagged.

for example: the adjective big can be tagged as "magnitude is large", etc.

what is a semantic feature? how to define it? some of them are  
ambiguous. and the concepts are sometimes subjective. and compound  
words are not suitable for it.

fuzzy theory: mental image: the semantics is based on the image  
of the prototype of the words. eg. fish -) shark, etc.

the fuzzy theory can be explained to the concept of subjective.

synonym, antonym, polysemy (tse7-gi5-su5) and homonym (kang5-im-su5)  
and proper noun.

there are few pairs of synonyms that are equal, wholly.

relative antonym is not totally different.

polysemy: there are many words that are polysemy.

metonymy: phua3-- kau-phua3-im e5 su5.

proper names can be derived to have more meanings. eg. google it.

The syntax tree and semantic role.

Metaphor and idiom

The truth of a sentence:

1. syntactic
2. semantic.

structure of sentence

word : lexical category :

N V A P adv aux conj det.+ undetermined article and article.

subcategorization: the subcategory of POS:

the BPP is similar to it.

phrase: the bird and ~~the-bi--~~ bird are both NP.

NP -) det N

NP -) N

NP -) Det N

VS expression

VP -) V; V NP; V NP NP

PP -) P NP

NP -) det N

XP -) deteminder X complement