

## <<语义关系与词库>>

### 图书基本信息

书名：<<语义关系与词库>>

13位ISBN编号：9787510049989

10位ISBN编号：7510049989

出版时间：2012-10

出版公司：世界图书出版公司

作者：墨菲

页数：292

字数：398000

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## <<语义关系与词库>>

### 内容概要

《语义关系与词库/西方语言学与应用语言学视野》编著者M.Lynne Murphy。

《语义关系与词库/西方语言学与应用语言学视野》内容提要：本书主要讨论词汇之间的多种聚合语义关系，如同义关系、反义关系、上下义关系，以及这些关系与我们心理词汇结构的关系。作者提出了一个研究语义关系的语用学方法，认为聚合关系构成元语言知识，可以通过一个单一的关系原则生成，并且可以作为我们对词的概念表征而存储。

本书分为两个部分：第一部分讲述作者提出的方法如何对词汇关系的特征作出解释；第二部分则详细地考察了各种语义关系。

对于研究和学习语言学及认知科学，并且关注词汇的心理表征的学者来说，本书是一本信息丰富的工具书。

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### 作者简介

墨菲 (M.Lynne Murphy), 英国苏塞克斯大学 (University of Sussex) 的语言学与英语讲师, 研究兴趣为: 心理词库的结构、可分级的形容词意义, 以及关于社会群体名称语义发展的心理社会制约等。

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## 章节摘录

The second problem for the lexicon-as-dictionary metaphor is the fact that lexical items can map to many different concepts, and thus be polysemous, but there is no principled limit to a word's polysemy. A dictionary deals with polysemy by listing a small number of senses for any word in an entry, and some lexical semantic theories have treated polysemous words as having multiple senses within lexical entries (e.g., Ullmann 1957; Katz and Fodor 1963). So, like a dictionary, the lexical entry for horseradish might list three possible meanings: a type of plant, the vegetable that consists of the root of that plant, and a condiment made from that vegetable. But listing meanings in the lexicon is doomed to failure since, as Nunberg (1978) has argued, the number of usable senses for any lexical item is limitless. Nunberg's argument is based on the observation that different criteria for establishing reference can be invented and used within the particulars of a context - so nonce meanings are possible and not uncommon. Nunberg uses the example of jazz, but tea illustrates the point as well. Tea can refer to a drinkable herbal infusion or the prepared herbs for making such an infusion. It can also refer to a cup- or glass-sized portion of that infusion, as in I'd like a tea, please. It can also refer particularly to a hot version of this drink (in contrast to iced tea), but in the southern United States it refers to the iced version, in contrast to hot tea. It is also sometimes used to refer to certain types of tea (especially those with caffeine), so that we may contrast it to others, as in I can't drink tea after supper - just herbal tea. Such conventional uses are probably countable in number, and some may be excluded from any particular English speaker's lexicon because they are not part of that person's dialect. But even within a single language user, the range of concepts that a lexical item indicates is not necessarily limited or static. For example, let us say that in South Africa I grew to like rooibos tea and that I visit Nancy in New York who asks Would you like some teal Now, knowing that Nancy has probably never heard of rooibos, I assume that when she says tea, rooibos is not a member of the set of things that she intends to refer to, so I reply, No, I don't care for tea. For the purpose of this exchange, the sense I use for tea does not include rooibos, but in another context I may refer to rooibos as tea, as in The only tea I like is rooibos. I leave it to the reader to imagine other contexts in which a speaker might use a sense of tea that denotes all teas but chamomile or only peppermint tea. The point is that the category that the speaker intends to refer to with the word tea (and that the audience may identify when the speaker uses tea) shifts with the speaker's knowledge and expectations of the context. Thus, the number of possible senses of tea that may be reasonably intended and understood is limited only by the number of possible combinations of beliefs that the speaker and hearer have about the world and the situation in which the utterance is made. Thus, one cannot take an inventory of a word's senses. Instead, a word's sense in any particular on text is the result of some implicit negotiation between the members of the talk exchange along with beliefs about how that word is conventionally used. ...

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