

### ***Good vs bad antonyms in English and Swedish (Caroline Willners)***

A combination of corpus methods and experimental methods have been used to gain insights into the nature of antonymy as a lexico-semantic relation and the degree of conventionalization of antonymic word pairs in language and in memory. We present results from both English and Swedish. Candidates for the test sets were picked out using a corpus-driven method. The members of the test sets were then selected manually for reasons of balance. Judgement experiments as well as elicitation experiments for both languages were performed showing converging results.

### ***What kind of meanings form conventionalized antonym pairings? (Carita Paradis)***

The relation of antonymy in language is a binary construal of opposite meanings. Some words are members of conventionalized antonym pairings, while others are opposites only by virtue of their semantic incompatibility when they are used in binary contrast in order to be opposites. This paper addresses the question of the nature of the meanings of strongly conventionalized canonical antonym pairings as opposed to less strongly associated antonyms in terms ontological types (content and configuration), dimensional clarity, symmetry and contextual range, using data from textual co-occurrence, elicitation, judgement experiments of ‘goodness’ of opposition.

### ***Synonyms in corpus texts – conceptualisation and construction (Petra Storjohann)***

Conventional descriptions of synonymous items often concentrate on common semantic traits and the degree of semantic overlapping. Their aim was to offer classifications of synonymy rather than elucidating ways and cognitive prerequisites of establishing contextual meaning equivalence. Generally, they lack explanations as to how synonymy is construed in actual language use. This paper investigates principles of synonymy construction as they appear in corpus data and focuses on questions of how meaning equivalence might be conceptualised by speakers.

### ***Syntactic, semantic, pragmatic negation and English verbs of cognitive attitude (Gloria Cappelli)***

The paper focuses on the role of “negation” within the class of English verbs of cognitive attitude. “Negation” is here used as an umbrella term to include several phenomena that are observable at the level of the internal organization of the class and which can be traced back to pragmatic, syntactic and lexical negation. The talk presents an overview of a) cases in

which specific members of the class are used as opposites in specific syntactic frames (e.g., *I don't think/believe so, I know so*), b) the difference between lexical opposition and syntactic negation (*I think* vs. *I doubt*; *I think* vs. *I don't think*); c) the rhetoric effects created by negative components lexicalized by some of the verbs in the class (e.g., *imagine, conjecture, assume*).

### ***Using Web Data to Explore Lexico-Semantic Relations (Steven Jones)***

It is now well-established that antonyms co-occur regularly in a limited number of lexico-grammatical frameworks, such as *both X and Y* and *from X to Y* (Justeson and Katz 1991, etc.). It has also been demonstrated that very large corpora, such as the World Wide Web, can be used to identify and quantify the word-pairs that occupy X and Y position in these frameworks (Jones et al. 2007). This paper addresses some of the issues that arise from these discoveries, such as whether other lexical relations can be approached in this way, whether internet data is a valid source for linguistic research, and whether initial statements about canonicity can be based on such a methodology.

### ***An empiricist's view on the ontology of lexical-semantic relations (Cyril Belica & Holger Keibel)***

Taking a usage-based perspective, lexical-semantic relations are characterized as emerging from language use. At the same time, they shape language use and therefore become manifest in corpus data. In this talk, we discuss how this mutual influence can be taken into account in the study of these relations. We outline an approach based on self-organizing clustering of collocation profiles.

### ***Antonymy Relations: Typical and Atypical Cases (Kristel Proost)***

Antonymy is a relation of lexical opposition which is generally considered to involve (i) the presence of a scale along which a particular property may be graded, and hence both (ii) gradability of the corresponding lexical items and (iii) typical entailment relations. Like other types of lexical opposites, antonyms typically differ only minimally: while denoting opposing poles on the relevant dimension of difference, they are similar with respect to other components of meaning. This paper presents examples of antonymy from the domain of speech act verbs which either lack some of these typical attributes or show problems in the application of these. It discusses several different proposals for the classification of these atypical examples.

***Consistency of given sense-related items in dictionaries. Current status and future perspectives. (Carolin Müller-Spitzer)***

Consistency of reference structures is an important issue in lexicography and dictionary research, especially with respect to information on sense-related items. In this talk, it will be sketched what the systematic challenges of this area are (e.g. ‘non-reversed reference’, bidirectional linking being realised as unidirectional structures) and it will be outlined what problems can be caused by these challenges for both, lexicographers as well as dictionary users. The paper also discusses how texttechnological solutions may help to provide support for the consistency of sense-related pairings during the process of compiling a dictionary.

***Lexical-semantic and conceptual relations in GermaNet (Claudia Kunze/Lothar Lemnitzer)***

This talk discusses the most important lexical and conceptual relations between synsets and lexical units in the German wordnet GermaNet, such as synonymy, antonymy, hypernymy and meronymy. We will justify the choice of these relations and explain how they have been applied in the construction and maintenance of GermaNet. Our overview also includes an account of recent developments of the GermaNet resource and their impact for theoretical and application-oriented research.