

LINGUISTICS AND VIETNAMESE LINGUISTICS

VERBS DEFINITION IN THE VIETNAMESE DICTIONARY
FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF TROPONYMY

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ABSTRACT: Semantic relations constitute one of the most engaging domains in the study of lexical systems in general and verbal lexicon in particular in each language. Among them, the troponymy (quan hệ cách) is one of the key semantic relations within the Vietnamese verbal lexicon. This article addresses several methods for defining verbs in contemporary Vietnamese dictionaries. Specifically, it provides an overview of definition methods in general and focuses on the use of the hypernym-based method in particular. It then describes how to define verbs denoting activities such as: go and look... Through this, the author aims to share a perspective on defining of verb meanings via their hypernym and troponym.

KEY WORDS: semantic relationships; troponymy; hyponym; troponym; cotroponym.

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1. Introduction

A dictionary constitutes a scientific work of considerable social significance, functioning as a reliable linguistic reference for users. It is not merely a practical tool but also an essential companion in the processes of learning and knowledge acquisition. Through dictionaries, individuals are able to gain deeper insights into their native language while simultaneously enhancing their capacity to access and interpret foreign languages. Encompassing a vast repository of knowledge drawn from diverse domains of science, art, and culture, dictionaries play a pivotal role in supporting both education and research. Notably, verbs are among the lexical categories most frequently consulted, with users relying heavily on the precision and clarity of their definitions. Accordingly, the more transparent and comprehensible a definition is, the greater its practical value. The present article, therefore, seeks to provide the most accessible formulation of verb definitions from the perspective of troponymy.

2. Definition methods used in Vietnamese dictionaries

Through an examination of various dictionaries, the research group responsible for the work “Some Basic Theoretical and Methodological Issues of the World and Vietnam on Compiling Dictionaries” conducted at the Institute of Dictionary and Vietnamese Encyclopedia Studies”. [Pham Hung Viet, 2010] identified and analyzed the principal methods employed in defining entries within Vietnamese lexicography. Based on these results, the following section will present an overview of the defining techniques most commonly applied, outlining their characteristics and functions in the process of dictionary compilation.

Method 1. Analytical definition (natural definition): “The basic characteristic of the explanation in the dictionary is the natural explanation - the type of explanation commonly found in our life. Natural explanation is the expressing word A with word B, in which B and A must have the same content, B must be synonymous with A. Natural explanation has two characteristics: this is a natural activity in social life when there is a need to make others understand you, by using the expanding and deploying capacity of language; Use the easy to explain the difficult, the known to explain the unknown.

For example: *to probe is to go cautiously, step by step* [due to some disadvantage] [Hoang Phe ed, 2008].

Method 2. Definition by using the hypernym: “This is the definitional method of logic. Its content

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is to reduce things, phenomena, and concepts to broader concepts of the same type, and then outline the distinctive characteristics of the concepts being explained. This method of definition is a special form of the method of definition by analysis. For example: *walking [people, animals] **move** themselves from one place to another by consecutively lifting and placing their feet; [people] **move** to another place, regardless of how or what means. (move is the hypernym and written in bold letter)*

Method 3. Definition by using synonyms: This is the type of definition by giving synonyms for the word that needs to be defined. This is a common type of explanation in dictionaries and is also a common type of word explanation in communication. For example: **run:** *go to (have a particular form) "the boy runs to his mom".* Definition with verbs that are close in meaning (or verbs that are close in meaning) is the definition of a word by the word that is close in meaning to it and adding other meanings and nuances of meaning. Sometimes, writers do not want to point out too many meanings, so they use near-synonyms to represent the majority of meanings plus additional meanings. For example: **travel** *means go, move, locomote (change location; move "How fast does your new car go?"; "We travelled from Rome to Naples by bus"; "The policemen went from door to door looking for the suspect"; "The soldiers moved towards the city in an attempt to take it before night fell"; "news travelled fast" ...* [Hoang Phe, 2008].

Method 4. Define by using antonyms: A method of defining by negating the word (or words) that have the opposite meaning of the word being defined. For example: **stop going**, *break down (stop operating or functioning) The bus we travelled in broke down on the way to town.*" [Hoang Phe ed, 2008].

Method 5: Definition by instruction: This is a method of definition by comparing the word being defined with an object in the world outside of language. The selected non-linguistic object must be the most typical, most popular, and have the attributes that most easily evoke associations with the meaning of the word. This method of explanation is often applied to verbs that express direct perception of reality such as perception of color, taste, sound... For example: **astrigent:** *tastes like green bananas; red: the colour of blood.* [Hoang Phe ed, 2008]. This method is not applied to definite verbs.

Method 6. Define by giving the function of verbs: A method of using descriptive meta-language to state the function of the defined word. This is the definition often applied to function verbs. For example: *verbs expressing relationships between many different possibilities, if not this possibility then that possibility, at least one possibility is realized.* [Hoang Phe ed, 2008]. This method is also not applied to definite verbs.

Above methods that we have summarized and cited in the ministerial-level project for the period 2009-2010 "Some Basic Theoretical and Methodological Issues of the World and Vietnam on Compiling Dictionaries". [Pham Hung Viet, 2010].

3. Methodes

In our research, we choose to approach the issue by the method of using the hypernym to define. Because that is the definition method closest to our research. Because the troponymy is the semantic relationship between the hypernym A and the troponym B. In which the hypernym A means the semantics of verb A and the troponym B is the semantics of the verb B.

For example, consider the relationship between the verb group (*swimming and freestyle/ mixed swimming/ breaststroke/ butterfly swimming...*). Swimming and the verbs that follow (*freestyle/ mixed swimming/ breaststroke/ butterfly swimming...*) have a dative relationship with each other if considered in the relationship the the hypernym swimming with the meaning "a way of moving under water" can be seen as the dative of dative verbs such as: *swim in stride/swim mixed swim/breaststroke/butterfly...* And then, we can define it simply and naturally. *Freestyle swimming/ mixed swimming/ breaststroke/ butterfly swimming...* is a way of performing the act of *swimming*: Or people can swim to move in the water, and there are many different ways of swimming... And in this case, using the hypernym to define verbs is a quite natural and useful way.

4. Finding and discussions

4.1. Definition by the troponymy

The way to define word meaning that our research aims at is "definition by the troponymy". The term "Definition only by the troponymy" that we use in this section to study the presence of the troponym in Vietnamese dictionary [Hoang Phe ed] is also somewhat similar to the term "Definition by meanings of verbs" like the name that author Hoang Thi Tuyen Linh used in her work. In essence, these two terms refer to the semantic relationship of the Vietnamese verb system.

However, the two terms reflect distinct usages. In this study, we employ the term *troponymy* to denote the semantic relation under consideration, while Nguyen Thi Tuyen Linh uses the term *hypernym*, which in fact constitutes a component within the system of *troponymy*. Here, *hypernym* is understood specifically in the context of *troponymy* and applied to verb lexical units. In contrast, the notion of inclusion word (từ bao) proposed by Nguyen Thi Tuyen Linh [2002] refers more generally to the broader inclusion relation, expressed through terms such as *including* (bao gồm) or *inclusion* (bao gộp), and is therefore not equivalent to the relation examined in this research. Previous studies have associated the notion of inclusion with various semantic relations, such as *meronymy* (quan hệ bao thuộc), *hyponymy* (taxonomic relation), *troponymy* (quan hệ cách), *causonymy* (quan hệ nhân quả), and *entailment* (quan hệ suy ra). From the perspective of troponymy in particular, and semantic relations in general, these categories are distinguished by specific labels that more accurately reflect their respective characteristics. The hypernym is understood in such studies as the understanding of logic. Accordingly, the semantic relationships are classified as inclusion relationships such as the inclusion relationship according to the author such as: For meaning relationships:

- Between the *windshield wiper* or *windscreen wiper* and the *car*, *windshield wiper* or *windscreen wiper* is the inclusion word => *car* is the superordinate => They are in the *meronymy* (quan hệ tổng phân); the semantic relationship between the *windshield wiper* or *windscreen wiper* and the *car* is the meronymy => infers that the *windshield wiper* or *windscreen wiper* is a part of the *car*.

- Between the *fairy tale* and the *story*, what is the word *story* => *story* is the superordinate => The *fairy tale* and the *story* are in the *hyponymy* (quan hệ bao thuộc). The semantic relationship between the *fairy tale* and the *story* is hyponymy => infer that the *fairy tale* has the word *story*;

If the *hyponymy* is a semantic relation of nouns, then for verbs it is referred to as a *troponymy*. The verbs represent different manners of the same action, indicating a *troponymy*. Such as:

- Between to *laugh* and to *giggle* => to *laugh* is the hypernym and to *giggle* is the troponym => They are in the *troponymy* (quan hệ cách). The semantic relationship between to *laugh* and to *giggle* is that called the *troponymy*- a semantic relationship throughout our research. According to the theory of troponymy, the verb *giggle* is a troponym of *laugh*, as it specifies a particular manner in which the general action of *laughing* is performed. While *laugh* denotes the broad semantic field of expressing amusement through vocal sound, *giggle* narrows this meaning by implying a light, often nervous or playful type of *laughter*. This hierarchical relationship illustrates how *troponymy* captures the fine-grained semantic distinctions between verbs that share a common core meaning but differ in the way the action is carried out.

- Between to *scribble* and to *write* => To *write* is the superordinate; because to *scribble* describes the specific manner of the action *write* (quickly, carelessly, or illegibly writing...). So we can say, to *scribble* and to *write*, they are in the *hyponymy* (quan hệ thuộc nghĩa),...

- In the pair of *throwing* and *breaking*, the verb *throwing* serves as the superordinate, representing the causal action that brings about the result denoted by *breaking*. Accordingly, these verbs are connected through a causonymy (quan hệ nhân quả), in which the meaning of one verb entails the causation of the other.

In causonymy, the semantic relation is established between two verbs that express a cause-and-effect linkage, where one verb denotes the initiating action and the other denotes the resulting state or

event. This relationship highlights the dynamic aspect of verb meaning, emphasizing how certain actions inherently imply their consequences.

- Between *to smash* and *to break* as used in the sentence “The girl had smashed the glass and it broke,” the verb *to smash* functions as the superordinate, since its meaning entails the occurrence of *to break*. In other words, the act of *smashing* inherently implies the result of *breaking*. Therefore, these verbs are related through *entailment* (quan hệ suy ra), a semantic relationship in which the truth of one proposition necessarily implies the truth of another.

In the context of verb semantics, entailment differs from causonymy in that it emphasizes the logical implication between meanings rather than a direct cause - effect sequence. While causonymy focuses on the dynamic relation where one action causes another event, entailment reflects a semantic necessity, showing that the occurrence of one action presupposes or guarantees the occurrence of another within the same conceptual frame.

The term superordinate is employed by the author to denote a range of cases categorized as *hyponymy*, which is conceptually distinct from *troponymy* as defined in the present study. All source materials and illustrative examples used to elucidate the aforementioned issues are primarily derived from the Vietnamese Dictionary, thereby ensuring both objectivity and scholarly validity. In the ensuing discussion, the analysis approaches the data from a troponymic perspective to investigate the nature and realization of *troponymy* in verb definition.

As discussed above, when language is examined from a logical perspective, particular attention is given to the relationships between concepts, especially in terms of their hierarchical nature- whether broader or narrower, inclusive or included. In philosophy, this relationship is expressed through the notions of the general and the particular; logically, it is described as external and internal relations; and in linguistics, earlier studies often employed the terms including and inclusion. From the 1970s onward, linguistic research began to focus more explicitly on hierarchical relations among verbs. Regardless of terminology, these frameworks aim to clarify the semantic relationship between higher-level verbs-traditionally referred to as general, common, or superordinate verbs- and their corresponding lower- level counterparts, often described as specific or subordinate verbs. With the advancement of semantic network studies worldwide, these relationships have been more precisely conceptualized as *hypernymy* and *hyponymy* within the noun system, and as *hypernymy* and *troponymy* within the verb system. The present study centers on examining and elucidating this latter semantic relationship.

The dictionary, in turn, borrowing this definitional framework from logic, regarding it as the most prevalent method employed in explanatory lexicography. Under this approach, the target word is defined through reduction to a term denoting a broader concept of the same category, followed by the specification of its distinguishing features. The term representing this broader concept- referred to in logic as the *genus*- is identified as the *hypernym*. According to J. Rey Debove, “In a definition, any word that enters the minimal predicate segment following the lexical unit can be considered a covering term. It serves as the minimal natural response to the question What is an X? the answer to which is found within the dictionary definition.” [Zgusta L., 1971].

The use of *hypernym*- based definitions is also addressed in Hoang Thi Tuyen Linh’s thesis, where it receives considerable analytical attention. According to the author, “When an analytical definition begins with a term belonging to the same category but denoting a broader, encompassing concept than the word being defined, it constitutes a methodological definition employing a superordinate term.” From a logical standpoint, Hoang Thi Tuyen Linh further emphasizes that the most fundamental and prevalent relationship between concepts is that of generality and specificity. As previously noted, this corresponds to the classical logical model of definition - that is, “definition by category and differentiating features.”

The generalization model defined by the method of using the *hypernym*: B (is) A $\wedge$ n1, n2..., where A is the defined item, B is the subordinate that includes n1, n2... are the distinguishing

features of A, distinguishing A from other verbs that are also included in B. We can view the semantic relationship between *go* and *travel*, *walk*, *move*, *depart*, *walk*... as following:

A: “**go**” is hypernym. In the Vietnamese dictionary, troponym B such as: *travel*, *walk*, *move*, *depart*, *walk*... are written as following:

B1: **travel** (v): **go**, *move*, *locomote* (*change location*; *move*, also *metaphorically*)

B2: **walk** (v): **go**, *movement performed on foot* (*change location*; *move*, also *metaphorically*)

B3: **move** (v): **go** (*change location*; also *metaphorically*)

B4: **depart** (v) **go**, *go away*, (*move away from a place into another direction*)

B5: **run** (v) **go**, *pass*, *lead*, *extend* (*stretch out over a distance, space, time, or scope*; *run or extend between two points or beyond a certain point*).

[Vossen Piek, 1998]

In term of the *troponymy*, the troponyms B such as: *travel*, *walk*, *move*, *depart*, *run*...are described as below:

To *travel* denotes the act of *moving* from one place to another, usually over a considerable distance or for a specific purpose. Within the framework of troponymy, *travel* functions as a troponym of the more general verb *go*, since it specifies a particular manner or intention of movement - typically deliberate, extended, and goal-directed.

To *walk* indicates *movement* performed on foot at a moderate pace, representing a natural and basic human manner of locomotion. In troponymic terms, it is a specific type of *going* that encodes both the mode (on foot) and the tempo (moderate).

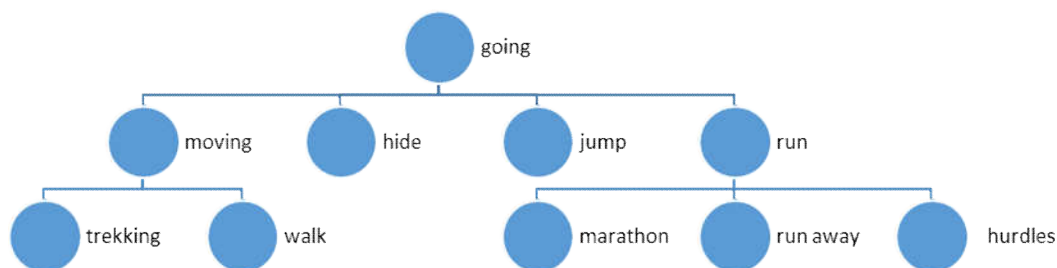
To *move* refers to the general act of changing position or location without necessarily implying purpose, distance or direction. It is semantically broader than *travel* or *walk*, and serves as a basic troponym of *go*, describing the fundamental concept of physical displacement.

To *depart* expresses *motion* away from a particular point of origin toward another place. Within the troponymic hierarchy, it represents a more specific manner of *going*, emphasizing the initial stage of *movement* - the act of leaving.

To *run* describes rapid *movement*, typically on foot, involving continuous motion over a distance. As a troponym of *going*, it specifies the manner of *movement* in terms of speed and energy, distinguishing it from slower or neutral forms like *walking* or *moving*.

In our research, the definition using the hypernym is simply the application of case relations research in explaining verb terms. Accordingly, if a verb A and a verb B have a relationship with each other, it can be understood that A is a way of expressing B in a certain context x, y, z. The example of moving verbs in the word definitions in the dictionary below is a demonstration. The presence of the word **going** and first-order verbs group such as: *walking*, *running*, *climbing*, *jumping*, *trekking*... and second-order groups of verbs (marathon, cross country, hurdles, long run and running...) are noted, expressed very clearly and unequivocally. In which, *marathon*, *cross country*, *hurdles*, *long run* is the different way to implement of the **running**. And **going** is the hypernym of the troponyms such as: *walking*, *running*, *going on foot*, *climbing*, *jumping*, *trekking* ...

In this study, the use of hypernyms within word definitions is interpreted as an application of case relation theory to the semantic description of verbs. Specifically, when two verbs, A and B, are semantically related, it can be understood that A denotes a specific manner or mode of performing the action expressed by B within a particular contextual framework (x, y, z). The examples of motion verbs in the subsequent dictionary entries serve to illustrate this relationship. The occurrence of the verb **going** and its first-order troponyms such as *walk*, *run*, *climb*, *jump*, and *trek*... together with second-order troponyms including *marathon*, *cross-country*, *hurdles* and *long run*..., is systematically and explicitly represented. Among these, *marathon*, *cross-country*, *hurdles*, and *long run*... indicate distinct manners of executing the action run, while *going* functions as the hypernym that subsumes troponyms such as *walk*, *run*, *go on foot*, *climb*, *jump*, and *trek*... We can see the schema of the hypernym **going** and the troponyms as following:



Shema 1. The shema of the hypernym going and the troponyms

The other examples of some verbs in Vietnamese Dictionary make it not difficult for us to notice the dense appearance of the hypernym. Another next example is provided to illustrate this semantic relationship more clearly. In this case, we have the verb line with the meaning of **saying** activity (*say, tell, speak, talk, ask, reply, whisper or shout...*) it is the hypernym **saying** in the explanations of the meaning of the group of verbs related to the **saying** activity. We consider the semantic relationship between **saying** and *tell, speak, talk, ask, reply, whisper or shout...*

To *speak* means to express something in words; it denotes the act of producing spoken language to convey information, thoughts or feelings. Semantically, it represents a general verb of verbal communication, encompassing more specific manners of speaking such as *tell, speak, talk, ask, reply, whisper or shout...*

The hypernym to **say/speak** appears in most of the explanations of the meanings of the verb items listed above and 100% of level 1 words have the appearance of the hypernym in the definitions of *tell, speak, talk, ask, reply, whisper or shout ...* and appear in the remaining vocabulary such as in level 2 words such as: *tell, speak, talk, ask, reply, whisper or shout...*

To *say*: to *speak*, emphasizing the content of what is said.

To *speak*: to produce *speech* or utter words; focuses on the act of speaking itself and is more formal in use.

To *talk*: to converse or engage in *spoken* exchange; emphasizes interaction or communication between people.

To *tell*: to *say* or narrate something to someone; emphasizes the listener and the information being conveyed.

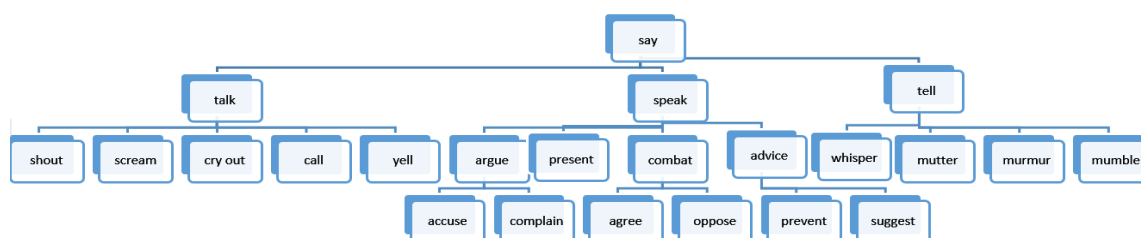
The troponym in verbs of *speaking* are described as below: Within the semantic domain of verbal communication such as: *say, speak, talk*, and *tell* serve as the core verbs, expressing the general act of producing or exchanging spoken language. These verbs function as superordinate (hypernymic) forms, from which more specific verbs of speaking derive according to their manner, intensity or emotional function. We have some group of activities such as:

Verbs denoting loud or forceful speech such as: *shout, yell, scream, cry out* and *call...* We can represent troponyms of the core verb *say*, specifying speech produced with greater volume or urgency.

Conversely, verbs indicating soft or subdued *speech* such as *whisper, murmur, mutter* and *mumble...*, that describe speech characterized by low intensity or indistinct articulation and thus also serve as troponyms of *say* or *speak*, differentiated by manner of articulation.

Furthermore, verbs expressing emotional or attitudinal speech acts such as *argue, complain, boast, suggest, admit, promise, warn, advise* and *greet...* the semantic network by encoding both the speaker's intention and interpersonal attitude.

These verbs specify communicative functions beyond mere vocalization, thereby representing semantic subtypes within the troponymic hierarchy of **saying**. We can see the shema of the hypernym *saying* and the troponyms as following:



The shema 2. The shema of the hypernym saying and the troponyms

It is evident that the hypernym consistently appears in the definitions of troponyms. This aspect will be examined in greater detail in the following section, as definitions containing hypernyms are of particular interest in this study.

Throughout the research process, three main issues have been identified for clarification: How to formulate clearer verb definitions for beginning learners; How to design a simplified Vietnamese dictionary suitable for beginners; How to effectively connect Vietnamese verbs to the WordNet framework.

4.2. Implication to Research

As previously mentioned, various dictionaries, depending on the compiler's theoretical orientation, employ differing numbers of components- ranging from three, five, seven, or eight, and in some views, even up to eleven- to fully explicate a word's meaning. The study "Method of Establishing and Structuring Synonym Chains in Compiling a Vietnamese Thesaurus" by Nguyen Duc Ton [2003] provides a particularly detailed discussion of this issue.

In this study, the analysis is limited to two key aspects that convey word meaning: the lexical entry and its definition. All illustrative examples are drawn entirely from the Vietnamese Dictionary to provide an initial exploration of how troponymy appears across different definitions. This approach not only demonstrates the manifestation of troponymy within word definitions but also ensures consistency in its identification. Consequently, the semantic relationships among verb definitions denoting actions of *going* and *saying* are further elucidated from the perspective of troponymy.

As mentioned earlier, the Vietnamese Dictionary primarily employs the analytical method to define word meanings. Since this approach relies on the internal semantic structure of words and the outcome of analyzing their meaning components, the analytical definition is typically structured as follows:

Model: B: A + x, y, z...

(In which, A is the *hypernym*, B is the *troponym*, x, y, z is the meaning feature)

Analytical definitions are particularly applicable to verb groups denoting transitional, abstract or complex meanings- such as: *hesitate*, *linger* or *speak eloquently*... as well as to psychological and emotional verbs expressing states like sadness, joy, anger or grief in the communication. However, this type of definition poses significant challenges for current lexicographic methods, as each lexical item necessitates an individualized semantic analysis and content specification.

The Vietnamese meanings of these words/phrases such as: (speak) *hesitate*, (speak) *linger*, *speak eloquently*... are as follows:

hesitate → to be hesitant, to pause or to waver in speaking;

linger → to delay, to tarry or to remain for a while in speaking;

speak eloquently → *to speak fluently, persuasively or expressively...*

In the sentence, these verbs belong to the group of transitional, abstract or complex verbs- that is, verbs which do not describe concrete actions but rather express a state or manner of performing the act of speaking.

In the definitions, the hypernyms are highlighted in bold, while the troponyms are presented in both bold and italics within the illustrative examples. These examples show that constructing analytical definitions is not merely a process of combining semantic components for analysis; rather, it requires clarity, comprehensibility, and natural expression.

Looking at the analytical definition from the perspective of roponymy, the verbs themselves in the next specific examples (the semantic relationship between **sleep** and *squawk, closed, nap...*) below are also evidence of traces of the hypernym in the definitions in the dictionary.

sleep: *close your eyes, pause all physical and sensory activities, muscles relax, respiratory and circulatory activities slow down, the whole body rests.*

squawk: *widen eyes and look with unusual eyes, expressing anger, dissatisfaction or threat.*

closed: *eyes close both eyelids, as if going to sleep.*

nap: *close your eyes to sleep for a very short time, as if you just woke up from sleep.*

[Hoang Phe, 2008]

All the complete analytical definitions of verbs in the Vietnamese Dictionary that we have collected will be fully cited in the appendix. The analytical definition can be said to a certain extent to use relationships to explain the meaning of words objectively and scientifically.

5. Conclusion

Troponymy refers to the specification of the manner in which a verb is realized, and it constitutes a semantic relation. Unlike direct lexical associations between words, troponymy establishes a relationship among verbs through their meanings, thereby functioning within the semantic domain. Evidence of troponymy in the analyzed verbs can be observed in their definitional structures. In these analytical definitions, the relevant lexical items are capitalized, with hypernyms highlighted in bold and italics to facilitate recognition. This provides natural and compelling proof of the presence of such semantic relationships.

The use of troponyms in word definition is neither entirely novel nor overly complex. However, when carefully applied, it offers substantial benefits to both linguistic research and practical language use. Clear, simple, and precise definitions contribute to:

- Enhancing effective language use;
- Supporting students in achieving accurate and comprehensive understanding of words;
- Enabling non-native speakers to access Vietnamese dictionaries with greater ease;
- Assisting translators in producing optimal and contextually accurate translations.

Future research directions include:

- Investigating additional types of semantic relations in Vietnamese lexicon;
- Exploring methods for formulating concise and accessible verb definitions;
- Compiling a systematic list of Vietnamese verbs organized by troponymic relations, particularly for beginner learners...

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Định nghĩa động từ trong Từ điển tiếng Việt dưới góc nhìn của quan hệ cách

Tóm tắt: Quan hệ ngữ nghĩa là một trong những lĩnh vực thú vị trong nghiên cứu hệ thống từ vựng nói chung và hệ thống từ vựng động từ nói riêng ở mỗi ngôn ngữ. Trong đó, quan hệ cách (troponymy) là một trong những mối quan hệ ngữ nghĩa quan trọng của hệ thống từ vựng động từ tiếng Việt. Nội dung bài viết này đề cập đến một số phương pháp định nghĩa động từ trong các từ điển tiếng Việt hiện nay. Cụ thể, bài viết tóm tắt khái quát các phương pháp định nghĩa nghĩa từ nói chung và việc sử dụng phương pháp dùng từ bao (hypernym) nói riêng. Tiếp theo, bài viết mô tả cách định nghĩa các động từ chỉ hoạt động đi, nhìn... Qua đó, tác giả muốn chia sẻ quan điểm về một cách định nghĩa nghĩa của động từ thông qua từ bao và các từ cách của nó (troponyms)."

Từ khóa: quan hệ ngữ nghĩa; quan hệ cách; từ bao; từ cách; từ cùng cách.