



Proceedings

The 2nd International Language and Language Teaching Conference

Friday-Saturday, 25-26 September 2015
at Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

**English Language Education
Sanata Dharma University**

Jl. Affandi, Mrican, Caturtunggal
Depok, Sleman
Yogyakarta 55281
(+62)274-513301



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Preface

The Organizing Committee are delighted to present the proceedings of the Second International Language and Language Teaching Conference (2nd LLTC), whose main theme is English as a Second Language (ESL) Teaching in the 21st Century: Research and Trends. There are 87 full papers in the compilation, covering various topics in language learning-teaching, linguistics and literature, mostly related to the English language. As an academic forum, LLTC is organized by the English Language Education Study Programme of Sanata Dharma University or *Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris (Prodi PBI) Universitas Sanata Dharma (USD)* Yogyakarta. It is expected that all complete papers in the proceedings will enrich our knowledge and broaden our insights into language learning-teaching, linguistics and literature.

Editors

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Headwords and Hyponymy Consistencies of Vegetable Definitions

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Abstract

This study explores headwords and definitions of vegetable names considering that headword identification in noun phrases might be challenging (for non-native speakers of English) and the uses of hyponymy and hyper(o)nymy in dictionary definitions may be inconsistent. Semantically, hyponymy refers to hierarchical structure of general and specific items. More general items come at the top as the superordinate or hyper(o)nym, while more specific items come under them as the hyponym. For example, *cabbage* is a hyponym of the hyper(o)nym *vegetable*. Data consisting of 25 vegetable definitions were collected from two online English-English dictionaries, namely the *Merriam Webster Dictionary* and *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. The data were analyzed by identifying the headwords and by determining whether or not the definitions were consistent, meaning *vegetable* functions as headword. The results showed that *vegetable* was used 16 times as headword in both dictionaries and that inconsistencies existed in the definitions because other words, such as *plant* and *shrub* were also used as headword.

Keywords: dictionary definition, headword, hyper(o)nymy, hyponymy, vegetable

Introduction

In general, words existing in the world denote meanings. “The meaning of a lexical item... must be considered..., first of all, as one element in a language system, whose ‘meaning’ is dependent on relationships with the other words in the system, and second, its ‘meaning’ is linked up with a certain class...in the external world” (Aitchison, 2003, p.89). Poole (1999) argues that in order to be able to deal with the world around us we have to put labels on things (p.22). By doing so, people make divisions of the world through some categories denoted with the words.

“Similarly, few of us would deny that a crow is a bird for it is and does what we expect a bird to be and do: it has two legs and feathers, it flies, it builds a nest and it lays eggs” (Poole, 1999, p.24). However, some birds do not fly and some other creatures that fly are not always birds, such as bats. It is important to define the range of the word ‘birds’ by saying that it is any animal that is not bats or by saying that it is any animal that is either a pigeon, a crow, and so forth. “Thus we need a way of determining the boundaries of the semantic range of the words...if we are to be able to judge when it is appropriate to use it” (Poole, 1999, p.25). He further states that a hierarchical diagram can help define the semantic range. This kind of relationship is what is referred to as hyponymy.

According to Cruse (2000), hyponymy is one of the most important structuring relations in the vocabulary of a language. In hyponymy, the vocabulary of a language is in a hierarchical structure in which more general items come as the headings, and more specific items come as the subdivisions... (Aitchison, 2003, p.95). Widdowson (1998) defines hyponymy as “The **sense relation** between terms in a hierarchy, where a more particular term (the **hyponym**) is included in the more general one (the **superordinate**) (p.128). “This is the relation between *apple* and *fruit*, *car* and *vehicle*, *slap* and *hit*, and so

on. We say that *apple* is a **hyponym** of *fruit*, and conversely, that *fruit* is a **superordinate** (occasionally **hypernym**) of *apple*" (Cruse, 2000, p.150).

This study aims to cover headwords and vegetable definitions. First, it investigates the headwords of 25 vegetable definitions provided by *Merriam Webster Dictionary (MWD)* and *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (CALD)*. Second, it identifies the consistencies of the definitions as reflected in the hierarchical structure of the hyponym-hyper(o)nym/superordinate relations.

Literature Review

First, let's discuss headwords. Phrases syntactically consist of at least a head whose syntactic category determines the category of the phrase (Booij, 2005). For instance, a Noun Phrase (NP) is a phrase with a noun as the head. An NP *hard work* has the noun *work* as its head. According to Radford (1998), a noun phrase is "a phrase whose **head** is a noun. Thus, the expression *lovers of opera* is a noun phrase, since its head is the noun *lovers*" (p.518). Lyons (1978) mentions the term favourite odalisk which "is an endocentric phrase, consisting of a head (*odalisk* or *concubine*) and modifier (*favourite*)" (p.391).

Lees (1961) states that "It is customary to describe the English nominal as consisting of a sequence of constituents: predeterminers, determiners, adjectives, the noun head, and finally certain postnominal modifiers, such as relative clauses" (p.2). In *memories of happiness*, the plural noun *memories* is the head of the noun phrase (Radford, 2001, p.13), "... thus, in expressions such as *car doors*, *wheel trims*, *policy decisions*, *skate boards*, *horse boxes*, *trouser presses*, *coat hangers*, etc., the second noun is the head and can be pluralized, whereas the first noun is a nonhead (i.e. is a modifier/dependent of some kind) and cannot be pluralized" (Radford, 1998, p.38).

Finally, it is clear that the term head is used to refer to "the principal element of a phrase. In the phrase *these young men* the head is the word *men*, the word men indicating the referent and the other words providing supplementary information" (Poole, 1999, p.190). This idea is supported by Swan (2007, p.111) stating that head is a "word which acts as the core of a phrase and gives it its grammatical character. In the noun phrase 'these big books about phonetics', the noun 'books' is the head". Bauer (2007, p.57) agrees that "in *red onions*, for example, the most important word (or HEAD) is *onions* because it is obligatory within the construction and because the phrase as a whole denotes a subset of onions".

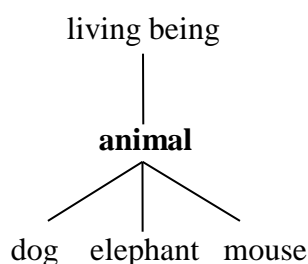
Next, let's focus on hyponymy. In the vocabulary of a language, hyponymy is one of the most important structuring relations (Cruse, 2000). Chaffin and Glass say (1990, p.265) that hyponymy is also referred to as class inclusion, as in "A car is a kind of vehicle". Culo, Erk, Pado and Schulte (2008) state that "The resource organises English nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs into classes of synonyms (synsets), which are connected by semantic relation such as hyponymy, hypernymy, and meronymy. The hypernym-hyponym relation imposes a multi-level hierarchical structure on the taxonomy. Words with several senses are assigned to multiple classes" (p.6). "This indicates that the vocabulary of a language is partially hierarchically structured. More general items come at the top, and more specific items are subdivisions... Each entry has under it a list of hyponyms (i.e. lexical items subsumed under it)" (Aitchison, 2003, p.95).

According to Widdowson (1998), hyponymy is "The **sense relation** between terms in a hierarchy, where a more particular term (the **hyponym**) is included in the more general one (the **superordinate**): X is a Y, e.g. a beech is a tree, a tree is a plant" (p.128). "Such a relationship between words whereby more specific terms are arranged under their more general superordinate terms is known as **hyponymy**" (Poole, 1999, p.25). "This is

the relation between *apple* and *fruit*, *car* and *vehicle*, *slap* and *hit*, and so on. We say that *apple* is a **hyponym** of *fruit*, and conversely, that *fruit* is a **superordinate** (occasionally **hypernym**) of *apple*” (Cruse, 2000, p.150). Creating a taxonomy, hyponymy is also called an *isa*-hierarchy, for example “a German shepherd is a dog, is a mammal, is a living being; a dandelion is a flower, is a plant, is a living being” (Swart, 1998, p.18).

Stockwell and Minkova (2001) define hyponymy, coming from the words *hypo* meaning ‘under’ and *onym* meaning ‘name’, as “a word whose meaning is subsumed under the more general meaning of another word. For instance, the words *oak*, *breech* and *poplar* are hyponyms of *tree*” (p.149). On the other hand, Saeed (2003) says that “Hyponymy is a relation of inclusion. A hyponym includes the meaning of a more general word, e.g. *dog* and *cat* are hyponyms of *animal*; *sister* and *mother* are hyponyms of *woman*. The general term is called the superordinate or hypernym” (p.68). Furthermore, Cruse (2000) argues that “Hyponymy is often defined in terms of entailment between sentences which differ only in respect of the lexical items being tested: *It’s an apple* entails but is not entailed by *It’s a fruit*, *Mary slapped John* entails but is not entailed by *Mary hit John*” (p.151).

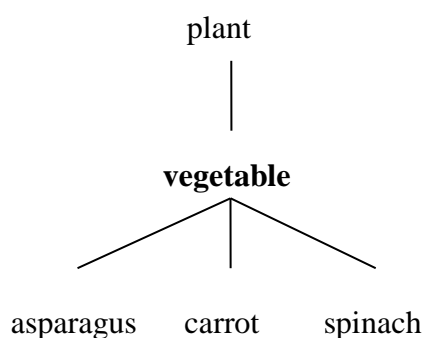
Goddard (1998) states that hyponymy is when “the meaning of one word is included in another; for instance, the meaning of the word *human* is included in *woman* and *man*; the meaning of *say* is included in *tell*, *promise* and *denounce*” (p.125). Meanwhile, Hurford, Heasley and Smith (2007) argue that “Hyponymy is a sense relation between predicates (or sometimes longer phrases) such that the meaning of one predicate (or phrase) is included in the meaning of the other. The meaning of *red* is included in the meaning of *scarlet*. *Red* is the superordinate term; *scarlet* is a hyponym of red (scarlet is a kind of red)” (p.109). “The following is a natural definition of hyponym: A is a hyponym of B if it is impossible for an entity to be A without also being B. For example, *alsatian* is a hyponym of *dog* because it is impossible for something to be an *alsatian* without also being a *dog*” (Gregory, 2000, p.26). Based on Lyons (1996), “The relation of **hyponymy** is exemplified by such pairs of expressions as ‘dog’ and ‘animal’, of which the former is a hyponym of the other: the sense of ‘dog’ includes that of ‘animal’” (p.125). “In the same way, ‘animal’ is a superordinate term, ‘mouse’ and ‘elephant’ are hyponyms” (Widdowson, 1998, p.59). To visualize the hyponymy-hyper(o)nymy relations, observe the following diagram (Diagram 1: Animal as Headword).



The diagram shows that *dog*, *mouse*, and *elephant* are animals and are living beings. Furthermore, *dog* is the hyponym of hyper(o)nym or superordinate *animal*; *animal* is in turn the hyponym of the hyper(o)nym or superordinate *living being*. Leech (1985) says that “The more specific term is called the *hyponym* of the more general, and the more general is called the *superordinate* term” (p.93). It is supported by Gregory (2000) saying that “The corresponding relation between word senses is called hyponymy” (p.26). The words ‘tea’ and ‘coffee’ come under the word ‘beverages’, while ‘claret’ and ‘hook’ are included in ‘wines’. According to Wordnet (2015), “Hyponymy relation is

transitive: if an armchair is a kind of chair, and if a chair is a kind of furniture, then an armchair is a kind of furniture”.

In this study, we suggest the following hyponym-hyper(o)nym relations of vegetables (the headword/hyper(o)nym is *vegetable*); otherwise, the definition is classified as inconsistent.



Based on the diagram above (Diagram 2: Vegetable as Headword), we expect that *asparagus* (hyponym), for instance, would be defined as a *vegetable* (hyper(o)nym/headword).

Study Data

The data consisting of 25 vegetable definitions were collected from the online versions of *Meriam Webster Dictionary* and *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. Each definition was retrieved by typing the keyword, for example, lettuce, in the search box of the online dictionary. Next, each of the 25 definitions was copied and pasted in a table. Finally, the headword of each dictionary definition was identified based on the current writers' knowledge of noun phrases in English. The 25 vegetables were chosen because they appeared familiar and common in our daily life and they were also rich data syntactically as well as semantically.

Findings

The findings of this study are presented below. Table 1 shows the vegetable definitions collected from online *Merriam Webster Dictionary (MWD)*, which are listed alphabetically. In addition to definitions or meanings, the table also shows the headwords of individual vegetable name identified from the definition or meaning. Overall, there are 25 vegetable names with 13 headwords.

Table 1 Vegetable Definition (*Merriam Webster* online)

No	Vegetable	Definition/Meaning (<i>Merriam Webster</i>)	Headword
1	artichoke	a tall Mediterranean composite herb (<i>Cynara scolymus</i>) resembling a thistle with coarse pinnately incised leaves; <i>also</i> : its edible immature flower head which is cooked as a vegetable	herb
2	asparagus	a plant with long green stems and tiny leaves at one end that is cooked and eaten as a vegetable	plant
3	bell pepper	a large pepper with a mild flavor	pepper
4	broccoli	a large hardy cauliflower	cauliflower
5	cabbage	any of several brassicas (<i>Brassica oleracea</i>) of	plant

No	Vegetable	Definition/Meaning (<i>Merriam Webster</i>)	Headword
		European origin; <i>especially</i> : a leafy garden plant (<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>) with a short stem and a dense globular head of usually green leaves that is used as a vegetable	
6	caper	any of a genus (<i>Capparis</i> of the family Capparidaceae, the caper family) of low prickly shrubs of the Mediterranean region; <i>especially</i> : one (<i>C. spinosa</i>) cultivated for its buds	shrub
7	carrot	the long orange root of a plant that is eaten as a vegetable	root
8	cauliflower	a garden plant (<i>Brassica oleracea botrytis</i>) related to the cabbage and grown for its compact edible head of usually white undeveloped flowers; <i>also</i> : its flower cluster used as a vegetable	plant
9	celery	a vegetable that is grown for its long light green stems	vegetable
10	cucumber	the fruit of a vine (<i>Cucumis sativus</i>) of the gourd family cultivated as a garden vegetable; <i>also</i> : this vine	fruit
11	eggplant/ aubergine	a widely cultivated perennial Asian herb (<i>Solanum melongena</i>) of the nightshade family yielding edible fruit	herb
12	garlic	a plant that is related to the onion and that has small sections (called cloves) which have a strong taste and smell and are used for flavoring foods	plant
13	leek	a vegetable that has long green leaves rising from a thick white base and that tastes like a mild onion	vegetable
14	lettuce	a plant that has large leaves that are eaten especially in salads	plant
15	mushroom	a fungus that is shaped like an umbrella; <i>especially</i> : one that can be eaten	fungus
16	okra	a tall plant whose pods are eaten as a vegetable and are used in soups and stews; <i>also</i> : the pods of this plant	plant
17	olive	a small, egg-shaped black or green fruit that is used as food or for making oil	fruit
18	onion	a round vegetable that is usually white, yellow, or red and has a strong smell and taste	vegetable
19	parsley	a plant with small green leaves that are used to season or decorate food	plant
20	pea	A small, round, green seed that is eaten as a vegetable and that is formed in a seed case (called a pod) of a climbing plant; <i>also</i> : a plant that produces peas	seed/plant
21	potato	an erect South American herb (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>) of the nightshade family widely cultivated for its edible starchy tuber	herb
22	radish	a small, round vegetable that is red or white, is eaten raw in salads, and has a sharp spicy taste; <i>also</i> : the	vegetable/ plant

No	Vegetable	Definition/Meaning (<i>Merriam Webster</i>)	Headword
		plant that produces this vegetable	
23	shallot	a small type of onion that is used in cooking	onion
24	spinach	a plant with dark green leaves that are eaten as a vegetable	plant
25	zucchini	a smooth cylindrical usually dark green summer squash ; also : a plant that bears zucchini	squash/ plant

Based on Table 1, the headword *plant* was used 8 times, becoming the most frequently used headword in *MWD*. The data showed that the headword of in the definitions of “asparagus, cabbage, cauliflower, garlic, lettuce, okra, parsley, and spinach” is *plant* and it means that inconsistencies appeared in the definitions because, instead of *vegetable*, other words were also used as headwords. Based on *MWD*, there were 3 vegetables (*pea*, *radish*, and *zucchini*), which have two headwords; *pea* is both *seed* and *plant*, *radish* is both *vegetable* and *plant*, and *zucchini* is both *squash* and *plant*. Table 2 below summarizes the headwords of 25 vegetable definitions provided by *MWD*.

Table 2 Headwords of 25 Vegetable Names (*Merriam Webster* online)

No	Headword	Frequency
1	cauliflower	1
2	fruit	2
3	fungus	1
4	herb	3
5	onion	1
6	pepper	1
7	plant	8
8	root	1
9	seed/plant	1
10	shrub	1
11	squash/plant	1
12	vegetable	3
13	vegetable/plant	1
	Total	25

Nine out of the 13 headwords, as shown in the table above, appeared once in *MWD*. Three definitions have two headwords each, namely *seed/plant*, *squash/plant*, and *vegetable/plant*. The headword with the highest frequency is *plant*, namely 8 times. Other headwords have different frequencies, for instance, *fruit*, 2 times, *herb* and *vegetable*, 3 times each.

Chart 1 *MWD* Headwords

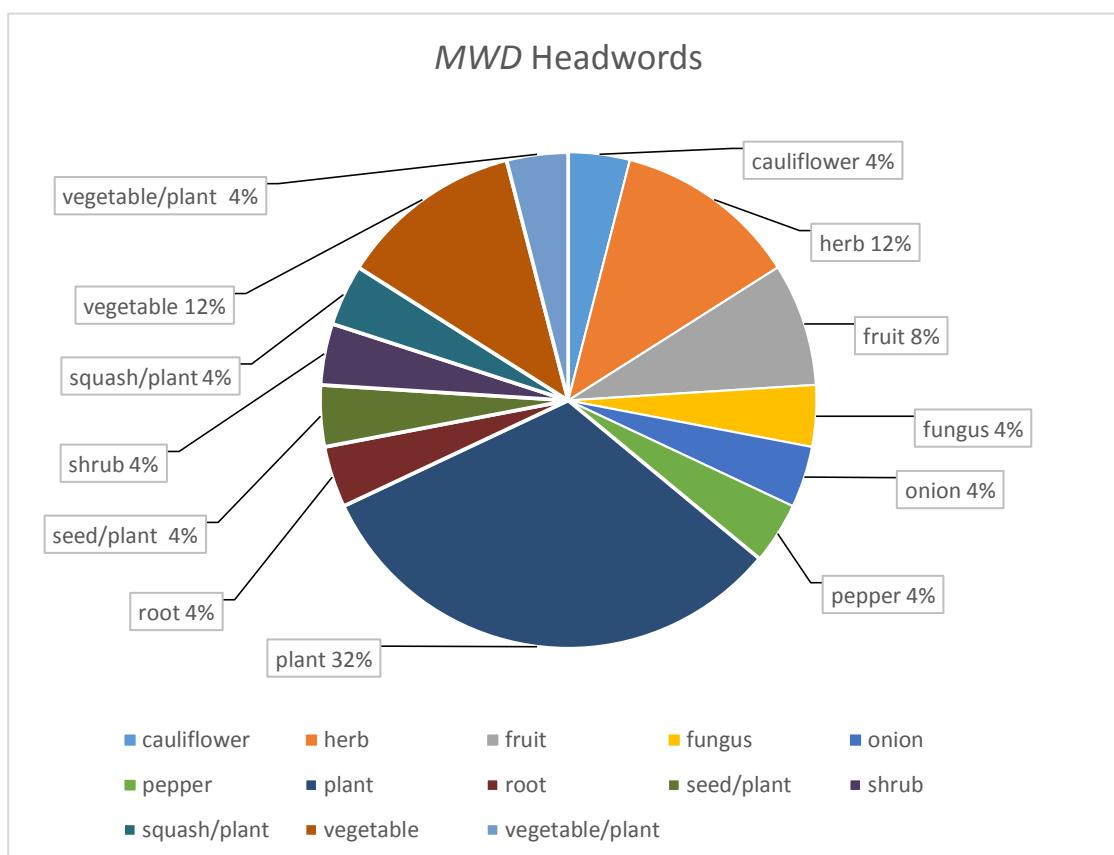


Chart 1 above shows the proportion of headwords in *MWD*. As mentioned before, *plant* was the most frequently used headword in this dictionary, reaching 32% (8 times). Headwords *herb* and *vegetable* were used 3 times (12%) each, while other headwords were just below 8%. The lowest frequency were *cauliflower*, *fungus*, *onion*, *pepper*, *root*, *seed/plant*, *shrub*, *squash/plant*, and *vegetable/plant*, with only 4% (appearing once each).

Table 3 Vegetable Definition (*Cambridge* online)

No	Vegetable	Definition (<i>Cambridge</i>)	Headword
1	artichoke	A plant with a round mass of pointed parts like leaves surrounding its flowers that are eaten as a vegetable	plant
2	asparagus	a plant with pale green, juicy stems that are <u>cooked</u> and <u>eaten</u> as a vegetable	plant
3	bell pepper	a vegetable that is usually green, red, or yellow, has a <u>rounded shape</u> , and is <u>hollow</u> with <u>seeds</u> in the <u>middle</u>	vegetable
4	broccoli	a vegetable with a <u>thick green stem</u> and a <u>dark green top</u>	vegetable
5	cabbage	a <u>large</u> round vegetable with <u>large green</u> , <u>white</u> , or	vegetable

No	Vegetable	Definition (Cambridge)	Headword
		<u>purple leaves</u> that can be eaten, cooked, or uncooked	
6	caper	a <u>small, dark green flower bud</u> that is used in <u>sauces</u> to give a <u>slightly sour taste to food</u>	bud
7	carrot	a <u>long pointed orange root</u> eaten as a vegetable	root
8	cauliflower	a <u>large, round, white vegetable</u> that is eaten, cooked, or uncooked	vegetable
9	celery	a vegetable with long, thin, whitish or pale green stems that can be eaten uncooked or cooked	vegetable
10	cucumber	a <u>long, thin, pale green vegetable</u> with <u>dark green skin</u> , usually <u>eaten uncooked in salads</u>	vegetable
11	eggplant/ aubergine	an <u>oval, purple vegetable</u> that is <u>white</u> inside and is usually <u>eaten cooked</u>	vegetable
12	garlic	a plant of the <u>onion family</u> that has a strong taste and smell and is used in <u>cooking to add flavour</u>	plant
13	leek	a long, white vegetable with green leaves on top that tastes and <u>smells</u> like an <u>onion</u>	vegetable
14	lettuce	a plant with large, green leaves, eaten uncooked in salads	plant
15	mushroom	a fungus with a round <u>top</u> and <u>short stem</u> . Some types of mushroom can be <u>eaten</u>	fungus
16	okra	the <u>small green pods</u> from a <u>tropical plant</u> eaten as a <u>vegetable</u> or used to make <u>foods</u> such as <u>soup thicker</u> , or the <u>plant</u> itself	plant
17	olive	a <u>small bitter green</u> or black fruit that is <u>eaten</u> or used to <u>produce oil</u> , or a <u>Mediterranean tree</u> on which this <u>fruit grows</u>	fruit
18	onion	a vegetable with a <u>strong smell</u> and <u>flavour</u> , made up of several <u>layers surrounding</u> each other <u>tightly</u> in a round <u>shape</u> , usually <u>brown</u> or <u>red</u> on the outside and <u>white</u> inside	vegetable
19	parsley	a herb with <u>curly</u> or <u>flat leaves</u> , used to add flavour to food and also to make it <u>look attractive</u>	herb
20	pea	a round, <u>green seed</u> , several of which <u>grow</u> in a <u>pod</u> , <u>eaten</u> as a <u>vegetable</u> :	seed
21	potato	a round vegetable which <u>grows underground</u> and has white <u>flesh</u> with <u>light brown</u> , <u>red</u> , or <u>pink skin</u> , or the plant on which these <u>grow</u>	vegetable
22	radish	a <u>small vegetable</u> , usually <u>red</u> or <u>white</u> and round or shaped like a <u>finger</u> , which <u>grows underground</u> and is usually <u>eaten uncooked in salads</u>	vegetable
23	shallot	a <u>type of small onion</u>	onion
24	spinach	a vegetable with <u>wide, dark green leaves</u> that are eaten cooked or <u>uncooked</u>	vegetable
25	zucchini	a <u>long, thin vegetable</u> with a <u>dark green skin</u> . It is a <u>type of small marrow</u>	vegetable

Table 3 above displays the definitions/meanings and headwords of vegetable names taken from *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (CALD)* listed in

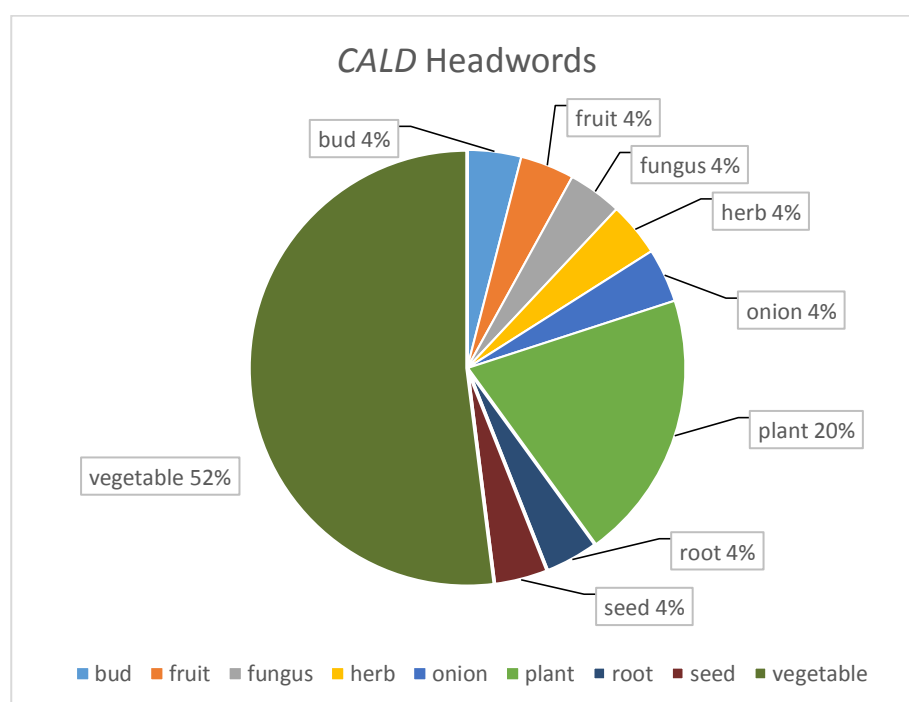
alphabetical order. Overall, there are 25 vegetables and 9 headwords. Based on Table 3, there were inconsistencies in the definitions of vegetable names because headword *vegetable* was used 13 times only, not 25. All other headwords appeared for only once, except *plant*, which occurred 5 times. Unlike *MWD*, *CALD* used fewer headwords, namely 9, for the 25 vegetable names. Below is the table showing headwords of 25 vegetable names based on *CALD*.

Table 4 Headwords of 25 Vegetable Names (*Cambridge online*)

No	Headword	Frequency
1	bud	1
2	fruit	1
3	fungus	1
4	herb	1
5	onion	1
6	plant	5
7	root	1
8	seed	1
9	vegetable	13
	Total	25

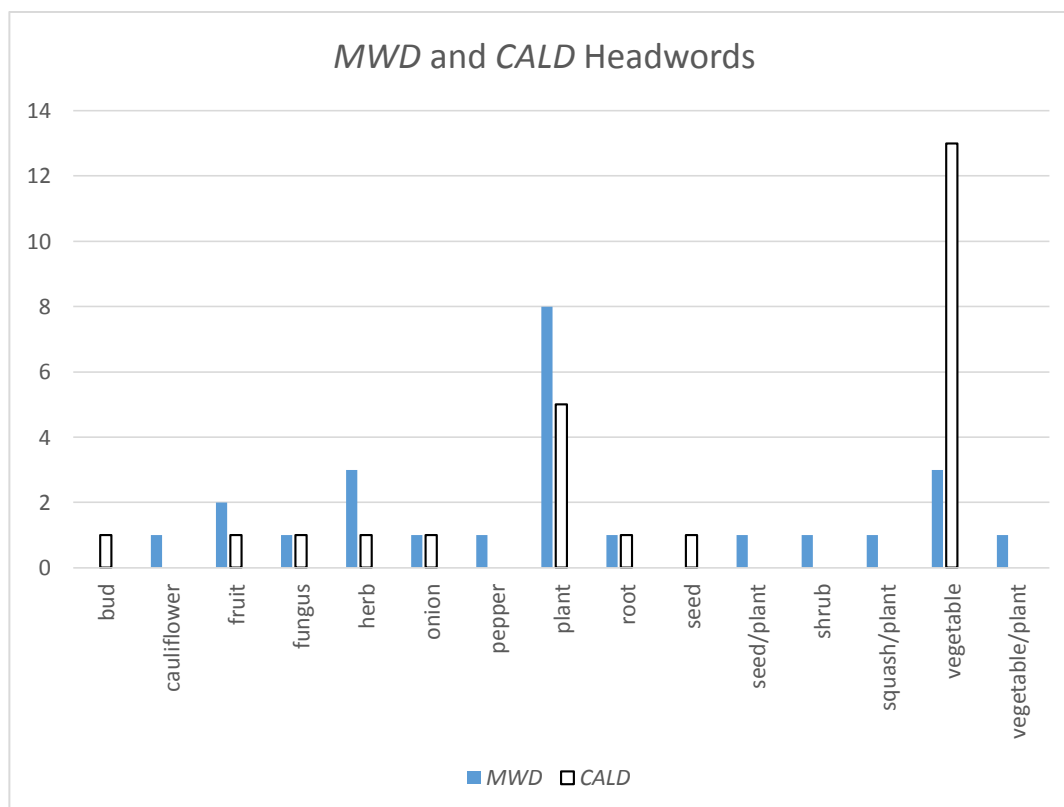
Based on *CALD*, there were 9 headwords, compared to 13, based on *MWD*. In shown in Table 4, *vegetable* was the most frequent headword appearing in *CALD* (13 times). Seven out of the 9 headwords were used once only. In addition, the headword *plant* appeared 5 times.

Chart 2 *CALD* Headwords



As shown in the chart above, *vegetable*, the most frequently used headword in *CALD*, has the highest proportion (13 times) among the 9 headwords, reaching 52%. On the other hand, *plant*, the most frequently used headword in *MWD*, is the second highest frequency (occurring 8 times, reaching 20%). The remaining headwords, excluding *plant*, namely *bud*, *fruit*, *fungus*, *herb*, *onion*, *root*, and *seed*, have the same frequency, namely 1 (4%) each.

Chart 3 *MWD* and *CALD* Headwords



The differences of *MWD* and *CALD* headwords are given in Chart 3 above. As shown, *MWD* used 13 headwords and *CALD* 9, with different distributions for each headword. In other words, some headwords did not exist in *CALD*, such as *cauliflower*, *pepper*, *seed/plant*, *shrub*, *squash/plant*, and *vegetable/plant*. Similarly, headwords, such as *bud* and *seed*, did not appear in *MWD*. In *CALD*, some vegetable definitions appeared to have two headwords, for example, *seed/plant*, *squash/plant*, and *vegetable/plant*. The results showed some inconsistencies in both *MWD* and *CALD*, meaning that *vegetable* was not used all the time in the definitions of vegetable names. *CALD* used *vegetable* as headword 13 times, which was higher than that of *MWD*, where *vegetable* appeared 3 times as headword. Interestingly, the dominant headword in *MWD* was *plant*, occurring 8 times. In *CALD*, *plant* was the second dominant headword (5 times).

Concluding Remarks

To conclude this paper, which examines headwords and consistencies of vegetables definitions provided by two online dictionaries, namely *Merriam Webster Dictionary (MWD)* and *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (CALD)*, the current writers would reiterate the following three points. First, based on the 25 vegetable

definitions, it can be identified that *MWD* used vegetable as headword three times (12%) only and *CALD* 13 times (52%). Other existing headwords were *plant*, *herb*, *fruit*, *shrub*, *onion*, *bud*, *seed* and *fungus*, for example. Second, as a whole the 25 vegetable definitions in both dictionaries were mostly inconsistent because *vegetable* was used merely 16 times in total (out of the total of 50 times; *MWD*: 3 times and *CALD*: 13 times) as hyper(o)nym/superordinate. As stated earlier, a definition is categorized as consistent in this study if the headword/hyper(o)nym is *vegetable* (and the hyponym is one of the 25 vegetables, such as *asparagus*, *cabbage*, *carrot*, *lettuce*, *spinach* and *zucchini*). Third, in *MWD*, *cabbage* is a hyponym of the hyper(o)nym *plant* (*A cabbage is a plant*), whereas in *CALD*, *cabbage* is a hyponym of the hyper(o)nym *vegetable* (*A cabbage is a vegetable*). As a result, based on the two dictionaries, there existed two different headwords for *cabbage*.

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