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Further systematicity and consistency in synonymy presentation is achieved by the application of the prototype-based view of synonymy. In each synonym set, all its members are identified and organised relative to the prototype according to a declining scale of their similarity to it, which can also be visually represented in an entry. The organisation of synonyms in a set obviously follows a clearly established system. In addition to this, there is a set pattern in defining synonyms according to which the definition of the prototype serves as the base for definitions of all other synonyms in the set. The applied prototype-based strategies can help users easily understand similarities and differences in meaning between any particular synonym and the prototype, as well as between synonyms themselves. Due to efficient demonstrating of nuances in meaning, it is believed that users can quickly identify synonyms that most accurately and precisely express the meanings sought. The application of prototype-based principles also affords a transparent diagram-based visual representation of a word's synonymy in an electronic dictionary offering a more convenient visual organisation of large amounts of information.

The cooperation of polysemy and synonymy, as a principle, is common to the proposed model and WordNet. However, in this model, based on a lexicographic treatment of synonymy that relies on polysemy, the cooperation of these two relations is viewed from a perspective opposite to that adopted by WordNet, in which polysemy depends on synonymy. It might be assumed that the lexicographic outcome would be the same regardless of which of the two perspectives is employed. Yet this is not true, despite their similarities. While in both cases the outcome is an entry containing a number of synonym sets corresponding to different senses of a polysemous word, a more detailed examination shows that synonym sets in the two models have different functions. As illustrated in Figure 3, synsets in WordNet serve to help a user to identify a particular lexical meaning. The selection of their members and their internal organisation are not meant to provide a comprehensive list of various ways of expressing a particular meaning, or to show mutual semantic distinctions among synonyms they comprise. This indicates that such sets do not fulfil the recognised primary functions of a dictionary of synonyms. In contrast, in the model proposed in this paper, synonym sets are designed precisely to serve these functions. Therefore, a synonym set corresponding to a particular meaning in WordNet will almost certainly be measurably different from one related to the same meaning in the proposed model. For example, the synset formed in WordNet for one of the senses of the verb *cut*, 'reduce the amount of something,' contains the following synonyms: *reduce, cut down, cut back, trim, trim*

*down, trim back, cut, bring down*. The members of the synonym set formed for the same meaning according to the model proposed in this paper are the following: *cut, reduce, decrease, slash, lessen, diminish, lower, retrench, mark down, discount, slim down, downsize*. Clearly, the representation of polysemy relying on synonymy and the representation of synonymy relying on polysemy are two different models of cooperation between the two lexical phenomena whose differing intrinsic purposes result in markedly different lexicographic outcomes.

## Endnotes

1. In this paper, only the lexical segment of the lexicon is taken into account in the formation of synonym sets. Thus, these sets include only words.
2. For the purpose of illustrating the proposed model in Section 4 of the paper, the information on the frequency of particular senses of the verb *cut* has been obtained from English general-purpose and learner's dictionaries listed in the References.
3. For the purpose of forming a sample entry as an illustration of the proposed model, English thesauri listed in the References have been used as sources of possible synonyms of the verb *cut*.
4. More on polysemy from a prototype theory perspective including the presentation of a polysemous structure according to the radial set model in Halas (2016a).

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