Pejorative constructions and paradigmatic relations

A cross-linguistic analysis of the concept HEAD

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HEAD

1) *I agree that the woman he lives with is an **airhead** or braindead!* [enTenTen21]

2) *Den där **pappskallen** Harlekin har jag sett på andra bloggar också*. [svTenTen20]
'I have seen that fool [lit. cardboard skull] Harlekin in other blogs as well'

3) *un trabajo de ficción para ver si el **cabeza de ladrillo** […] entraba en razón* [esTenTen18]
'a fictional essay that is meant to see if the brickhead comes to his senses'

HEAD

At the structural level, HEAD collocations can be identified as compounds or phrasal lexemes:

- Endocentric (e.g. *pinhead*)
- Exocentric (body part represents [+animate], as in zoonyms, E. *bowhead* and Sp. *cabeza de martillo* 'hammerhead')
  - [+human] complex figurative reading, where HEAD units, such as E. *airhead* and *crackhead,* are associated with aggressive discourse to refer to individuals and to characterize them by their lack of intellect or obsession/addiction (Sánchez Fajardo 2022; Mattiello 2023).
- Sp. and It. phrasal lexemes, in which both bases are connected through a preposition, e.g. *de*, *di*. This type of compound, known as synapsis, is syntactic in nature (Bustos Gisbert 1986).

Construction types

HEAD [+human]

Five patterns:

1: N1 + N2 (Germanic languages)

driftkop 'anger head' (Dutch)

2: A + N (Germanic languages and Serbian)

prazna glava 'empty head' (Serbian)

3: V + N (Germanic languages)

läshuvud 'reading head' (Swedish)

4: N1 *de/di* N2 (Romance languages)

cabeza de chorlito 'plover head' (Spanish)

5: N + A (Romance languages)

testa calda 'hothead' (Italian)

Construction types

1: N1 + N2 (Germanic languages) / **2: A + N** (Germanic languages and Serbian)

- **N2** is the **head of a compound**, which might result from semantic secretion through the processes of metonymy and default inheritance (Sánchez Fajardo & Mattiello 2025: 120).
- **N2** is a **'suffixoid'** in that:
  - it is the product of semantic reinterpretation as compared with the compound constituent (Mattiello 2018, 2022; Amiot & Dugas 2020);
  - It straddles the boundary between compounding and derivation.

4: N1 *de/di* N2 (Romance languages) / **5: N + A** (Romance languages)

- **N1** is the **head of a phrasal lexeme**, which is followed by an adjective or the prepositional complement of the *of*-phrase.

Semantics

- Despite their structural differences, Germanic, Serbian and Romance collocations:
  - are **metonymical** (the head represents the person)
  - see a shift towards **evaluative (pejorative)** semantics
- cf. Sánchez Fajardo and Mattiello (2025), on English HEAD:
  - "the body part (the head) represents someone's **attitude** or **addiction,** since the head is associated with the **brain** and its being the **seat of intellect**" (p. 120)**,**
  - N+*head* is an **evaluative** construction of **'contempt'** (Grandi & Körtvelyessy 2015: 9–10): someone has an **addiction** or shows **negative attitudes** towards something (or action).

Semantics

HEAD and its pejorative development

- Evaluative meaning is rooted in universal conceptual shifts and cognitive operations (cf. Ganfi et al. 2022):
  - In clusters of semantic domains, the body parts, particularly *head*-related words, are subject to head-for-person metonymization (head as the sensory hub of the body).
  - The result of the metonymization is 'head' denoting a person (see, also, Mol 2004, Kraska-Szlenk 2019).
- Body parts, as in *head* and *foot*, also reflect social hierarchy (e.g., *head of State*), while *head*, *brain*, and *skull* are reserved in phrasal expressions conveying the meaning [+intellect].

Semantics

HEAD and its pejorative development

- Prior studies associate these HEAD constructions with pejorative nuances (cf. Mattiello 2023, Sánchez Fajardo & Mattiello 2025), but there is dearth of crosslinguistic data on the transition body part --> expressiveness (pejorative) (see Mattiello & Sánchez Fajardo 2025).
- While heads of the constructions originate via metonymy, non-heads are generally metaphors (see, e.g., Benczes 2006, Meibauer 2013, Mattiello 2024).

The present study

Objective

- A corpus-based, comparative analysis of pejorative HEAD constructions in six languages:
  - Dutch (Kristel Van Goethem)
  - English (Elisa Mattiello)
  - Swedish (Muriel Norde)
  - Italian (Francesca Masini)
  - Spanish (José A. Sánchez Fajardo)
  - Serbian (Tijana Vesić Pavlović)

Research questions

- RQ1: Should compounds and phrasal lexemes be integrated into word-formation paradigms?
- RQ2: Do crosslinguistic differences affect these paradigms?

Sources

- Data are drawn from **web corpora**, consisting of sentences crawled from the web
- TenTen corpora at SketchEngine (Kilgarriff et al. 2014)
  - nlTenTen20 (Dutch): 6.8 billion tokens
  - enTenTen21 (English): 61.6 billion tokens
  - itTenTen20 (Italian): 14.5 billion tokens
  - esTenTen23 (Spanish): 33.1 billion tokens
  - svTenTen20 (Swedish): 2.7 billion tokens
- MaCoCu corpora at SketchEngine (Bañón et al. 2022)
  - MaCoCu Serbian v1.0 (2021-2022): 3.0 billion tokens

CONCORDANCE

Swedish Web 2020 (svTenTen20)

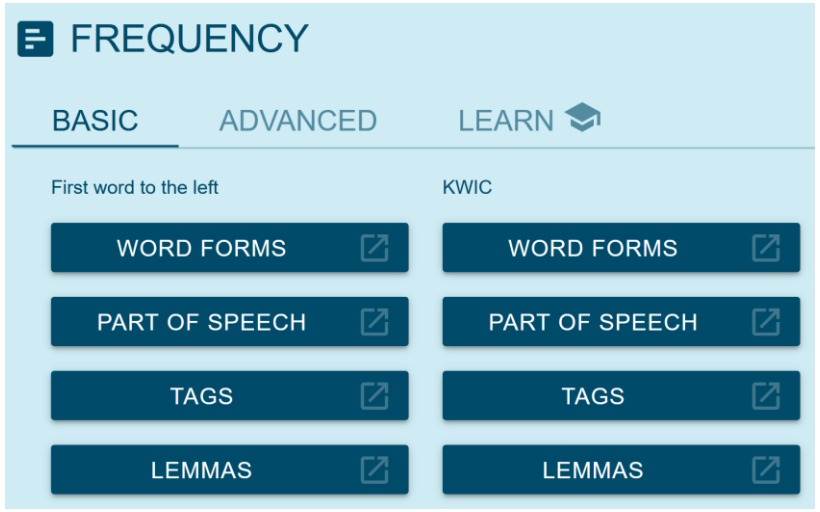
Query

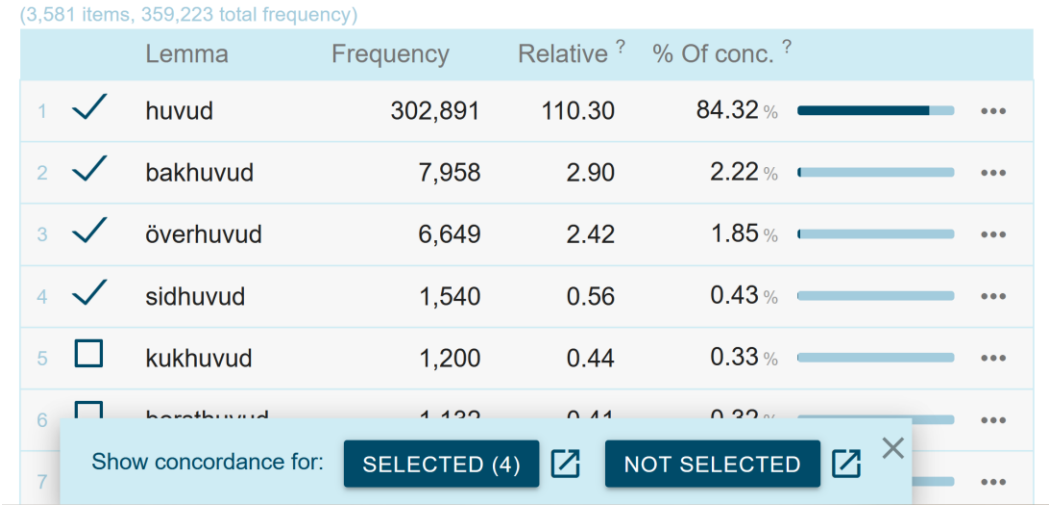
CQL [lemma = ".*huvud"] ● **359,223**

130.82 per million tokens ● 0.013%

Image created using DALL·E, by OpenAI, July 2025

Manual filtering





12467 lemmas remaining

Annotation

- Download to Excel
- Manual selection of first 20 relevant examples
- Analysis in componential grid
- Parametric analysis
  - 40 properties for the collocation as a whole
  - 55 properties for Noun collocates
  - 53 properties for Adjective collocates

lemma	general traits (person)							attributes (physical)	
HEAD lemma	adult	female	origin	appearance	social status	ethnicity	attractiveness	size (big-small)	height (short-tall)
kukhuvud 'dickhead'	N/A	no	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
hästhuvud 'horsehead	N/A	yes	N/A	yes	N/A	N/A	no	N/A	N/A
dumhuvud 'dimwit'	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ljushuvud 'bright persc	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
stenhuvud 'idiot'	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ägghuvud 'egghead' (s	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
kvickhuvud 'quick-witt	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
slughuvud 'cunning pe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
klokhuvud 'smart pers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
smarthuvud 'smart pe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
skithuvud 'shit-head'	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Preliminary results

Analysis (English)

Head element:

HEAD compounds ⟹ addiction, inclination, obsession, or stubbornness.

HEAD stands more metonymically for the person as a whole.

HEAD compounds vary and are not always negative.

BRAIN compounds ⟹ stupidity, foolishness, or lack of intelligence.

BRAIN linked to intellectual or cognitive functions.

BRAIN compounds are uniformly offensive or pejorative.

Analysis (English)

Non-head element:

HEAD and *BRAIN* compounds share some modifiers:
e.g., *fat*, *meat*, *shit*, *dick*

BRAIN is not modified by:

- drug-related terms (e.g., *gear*, *pot*, *crack*)
- elements indicating obsession (e.g., *metal* (as in music), *motor*).

Instead

HEAD modifiers often refer to substances or materials:
e.g., *air*, *bone*, *meat*, *fat*

BRAIN modifiers frequently point to size (e.g., *pea*) or animals (e.g., *pig*, *bird*, *mouse*) typically implying **smallness or inferiority**.

Analysis (English)

Semantic parallels:

There are clear conceptual correspondences:

- *airhead* implies that the head contains *air* (and not a brain)
- *bubblebrain* suggests that the brain is metaphorically like a *bubble* - full of air

Other examples:

- *mushbrain* (inconsistency)
- *featherbrain* (lightness)
- *bonehead* or *hammerhead* (hardness) 'stubbornness'

Schemas (English)

Schema: $[[X_{N/ADJ,i}\text{-}\textit{head}] \leftrightarrow [\text{person characterised by } SEM_i]]$

Subschema: $[[X_{ADJ[PEJORATIVE],i}\ \text{-}\textit{head}] \leftrightarrow [\text{person with property } SEM_i]]$

Subschema: $[[X_{N[SUBSTANCE]}\ \text{-}\textit{head}] \leftrightarrow [\text{stupid person}]]$

…

Schema $[[X_i\text{-}\textit{brain}] \leftrightarrow [\text{person characterised by } SEM_i]_{PEJORATIVE}]$

Subschema: $[[X_{N[SMALL],i}\ \text{-}\textit{brain}] \leftrightarrow [\text{person characterised by } SEM_{[INFERIOR],i}]\ \text{brain}]$

…

Schemas based on Booij 2010, cf. Norde & Trousdale 2023: 149

Analysis (Swedish)

HEAD element:

HEAD compounds ⟹ stupidity, foolishness, behaviour, physical appearance, e.g. *dumhuvud* 'dimwit', *kukhuvud* 'dickhead', *krullhuvud* 'curly-head'

HEAD stands metonymically for the person as a whole

HEAD compounds (with N or A as input) are always negative, even when the input is normally positive, e.g. *klokhuvud* 'smart head$_{[SARCASTIC]}$' or neutral, e.g. *lufthuvud* 'airhead'

SKULL compounds ⟹ stupidity, foolishness, behaviour, appearance, predilection, e.g. *knäppskalle* 'idiot', *tjurskalle* 'stubborn person', *flintskalle* 'baldy', *hiphopskalle* 'hiphop fan'

SKULL stands metonymically for the person as a whole, more informal

SKULL compounds are more diverse semantically: pejorative, offensive or positive

Analysis (Swedish)

Non-HEAD element

- *HEAD* and *SKULL* share 5 modifiers (‘shit’, ‘skin’, ‘black’, ‘dumb’, ‘smart’)
- Modifiers can be pejorative themselves (‘idiot’, ‘sick’) or refer to material (‘stone’, ‘cork’, ‘cardboard’) that appears to have replaced the brain
- *SKULL*, but not *HEAD*, can refer to predilection (‘drunk’, ‘hiphop’, ‘metal’) which is not necessarily pejorative
- Some *HEAD* types may be English loans (‘shithead’, ‘dickhead’, ‘airhead’, ‘meathead’)

Schemas (Swedish)

Schema: $[[X_{N/ADJ,i}\text{-}\textit{huvud}] \leftrightarrow [\text{person characterised by SEM}_i]_{PEJORATIVE}]$

Subschema: $[[X_{ADJ[PEJORATIVE],i}\ \text{-}\textit{huvud}] \leftrightarrow [\text{person with property SEM}_i]]$

Subschema: $[[X_{N[SUBSTANCE]}\ \text{-}\textit{huvud}] \leftrightarrow [\text{stupid person}]]$

…

Schema $[[X_i\text{-}\textit{skalle}] \leftrightarrow [\text{person characterised by SEM}_i]]$

Subschema: $[[X_{ADJ[POSITIVE],i}\ \text{-}\textit{skalle}] \leftrightarrow [\text{person with property SEM}_i]_{SARCASTIC}]$

Subschema: $[[X_{N[MUSIC\ GENRE];i}\ \text{-}\textit{skalle}] \leftrightarrow [\text{person enthusiastic about SEM}_i]]$

…

Analysis (Spanish)

***cabeza* 'head' element:**

10 [**N *de* N**]:

- 4 point to [lack of intelligence] *cabeza de chorlito* 'lit. head of plover'
- 4 point to [size] *cabeza de melón* 'lit. head of watermelon'

10 [**NA**]

- 9 convey [behavior/att.] except for *cabeza hueca* 'lit. hollow head'

***cerebro* 'brain' element:**

10 [**N *de* N**]:

- All of them point to [lack of intelligence/maturity]

10 [**NA**]

- 5 point to [lack of intelligence/maturity]
- 5 point to [incl./att./belief/psych. affliction]

Analysis (Spanish)

***cabeza* 'head' element:**

10 [**N *de* N**]:

- 4 point to [lack of intelligence] *cabeza de chorlito* 'lit. head of plover'
- 4 point to [size] *cabeza de melón* 'lit. head of watermelon'

10 [**NA**]

- 9 convey [behavior/att.] except for *cabeza hueca* 'lit. hollow head'

***cerebro* 'brain' element:**

10 [**N *de* N**]:

- All of them point to [lack of intelligence/maturity]

10 [**NA**]

- 5 point to [lack of intelligence/maturity]
- 5 point to [incl./att./belief/psych. affliction]

Analysis (Spanish)

Non-head element (*cabeza* 'head'):

10 [**N**]:

- 5 [animate] 4 [plant/animal] *cabeza de hongo* 'lit. head of mushroom'
- 4 [material/comp.] *cabeza de lata* 'lit. head of tin'

10 [**A**]:

- [feeling/behavior/lack of intelligence] *sucia* 'dirty', *mala* 'bad'

Analysis (Spanish)

Non-head element (*cerebro* 'brain'):

10 [N]:

- All are [animate], 8 are [animal] and 2 are [human]
- All refer to small heads/brains, and thus, 'stupid/immature'.

10 [A]:

- No uniformity:
  - [form] ➡ *hueco* 'empty'
  - [velocity] ➡ *lento* 'slow'
  - [affliction] ➡ *defectuoso* 'damaged/sick'
  - [bodily state] ➡ *pobre* 'poor'
  - …etc.

Schemas (Spanish)

Schema: [[*cabeza* [*de*] $X_{N/ADJ,i}$] ↔ [person characterised by SEM_i]$_{PEJORATIVE}$]

Subschema: [[*cabeza* $X_{ADJ[PEJORATIVE],i}$] ↔ [person with property SEM_i]]

Subschema: [[*cabeza de* $X_{N[object]}$] ↔ [stupid person]]

…

Schema: [[*cerebro* [*de*] $X_{N/ADJ,i}$] ↔ [person characterised by SEM_i]$_{PEJORATIVE}$]

Subschema: [[*cerebro* $X_{ADJ[PEJORATIVE],i}$] ↔ [person with property SEM_i]]

Subschema: [[*cerebro de* $X_{N[animal]}$] ↔ [stupid person]]

…

Cross-linguistic analysis

GENERAL TRAITS / ATTRIBUTES (PHYSICAL) / ATTRIBUTES (NON-PHYSICAL) **WITH 'YES/NO' VALUES**

	adult	female	origin	appear.	ethn.	attract.	size	hair	ph. str.	aggre.	intel.	incl.	addic.	att.	belief	matur.
-head	1			2				2		1	10	3	2	9	9	
-brain											20			20		20
-huvud		2	2	4	1	1	2	2			15			16		15
-skalle	1	1		3	1			2	1	3	14	4	1	8	1	13
cabeza	4	2		1		4	4	1			6			14		9
cerebro	4										17	1		1	1	15

BODY RELATED / SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND MEMBERSHIP / TARGET OF ENTHUSIASM/DEVOTION/ADDICTION **WITH 'YES/NO' VALUES**

	ph. affl.	ps. affl.	sex. act.	ex. talk.	indust.	memb.	lead.	drug	bever.	object	action	habit	music
-head				1		1	1	2	1			4	1
-brain													
-huvud	3	2											
-skalle	1				1	1		1	1		1	1	2
cabeza		1	2				1						
cerebro		2									1		

Semantic clusters—HEAD lemma **output** (*heatmaps*)

1-2
3-6
7-10
11-15
16-20

GENERAL TRAITS / ATTRIBUTES (PHYSICAL) / ATTRIBUTES (NON-PHYSICAL) **WITH 'YES/NO' VALUES**

	adult	female	origin	appear.	ethn.	attract.	size	hair	ph. str.	aggre.	intel.	incl.	addic.	att.	belief	matur.
-head	1			2				2		1	10	3	2	9	9	
-brain											20			20		20
-huvud		2	2	4	1	1	2	2			15			16		15
-skalle	1	1		3	1			2	1	3	14	4	1	8	1	13
cabeza	4	2		1		4	4	1			6			14		9
cerebro	4										17	1		1	1	15

BODY RELATED / SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND MEMBERSHIP / TARGET OF ENTHUSIASM/DEVOTION/ADDICTION **WITH 'YES/NO' VALUES**

	ph. affl.	ps. affl.	sex. act.	ex. talk.	indust.	memb.	lead.	drug	bever.	object	action	habit	music
-head				1		1	1	2	1			4	1
-brain													
-huvud	3	2											
-skalle	1				1	1		1	1		1	1	2
cabeza		1	2				1						
cerebro		2									1		

Semantic clusters—HEAD lemma **output** (*heatmaps*)

1-2
3-6
7-10
11-15
16-20

GENERAL PROPERTIES (ANIMATE / INANIMATE) **WITH 'YES' VALUES**

	human	adult	plant	animal	artifact	object	subst.	drug	food	instr.	music
-head				1	2	3	5	3	2	1	1
-brain	1		1	3	1	1	3	1	2		
-huvud	4	2		3		1	5		2		
-skalle	6	6		2	2		4		1		2
cabeza	1	1	2	3	1	3	3		3	1	
cerebro	2			8							

GENERAL PROPERTIES (ATTRIBUTES-PHYSICAL / ATTRIBUTES-NON-PHYSICAL /) **WITH 'YES/NO' VALUES**

	age	attr.	color	dim.	surf.	comp.	mat.	quant.	feel.	beh.	prof.	hobby	aggres.	intel.	incl.	addic.
-head					1	6	3				1	1		1		3
-brain		1	1	4		4	2	1				1				1
-huvud				1	1		4	1						1		
-skalle					1		5		5	5			3	5	1	1
cabeza		3		3		4	4							1		
cerebro	2			10										10		

Semantic clusters—nonHEAD Noun lemma **input** (*heatmaps*)

1-2
3-6
7-10
11-15
16-20

GENERAL PROPERTIES (ANIMATE / INANIMATE) **WITH 'YES' VALUES**

	human	adult	plant	animal	artifact	object	subst.	drug	food	instr.	music
-head				1	2	3	5	3	2	1	1
-brain	1		1	3	1	1	3	1	2		
-huvud	4	2		3		1	5		2		
-skalle	6	6		2	2		4		1		2
cabeza	1	1	2	3	1	3	3		3	1	
cerebro	2			8							

GENERAL PROPERTIES (ATTRIBUTES-PHYSICAL / ATTRIBUTES-NON-PHYSICAL /) **WITH 'YES/NO' VALUES**

	age	attr.	color	dim.	surf.	comp.	mat.	quant.	feel.	beh.	prof.	hobby	aggres.	intel.	incl.	addic.
-head					1	6	3				1	1		1		3
-brain		1	1	4		4	2	1				1				1
-huvud				1	1		4	1						1		
-skalle					1		5		5	5			3	5	1	1
cabeza		3		3		4	4							1		
cerebro	2			10										10		

Semantic clusters—nonHEAD Noun lemma **input** (*heatmaps*)

1-2
3-6
7-10
11-15
16-20

GENERAL PROPERTIES (BODY-RELATED / SOCIAL ENTITIES / ACTION-RELATED) **WITH 'YES/NO' VALUES**

	secr.	body p.	attract.	life	organ	w. body	viol.	cogn.	habit	move.	locom.
-head	1	3			1	4			1	1	1
-brain	1	3	1		3	6	1				
-huvud	1	4			1						
-skalle	2	2	1	5	1	3		1	1	1	
cabeza				2				1			
cerebro				8							

Semantic clusters—nonHEAD N lemma **input** (*heatmaps*)

1-2
3-6
7-10
11-15
16-20

GENERAL PROPERTIES (BODY-RELATED / SOCIAL ENTITIES / ACTION-RELATED) **WITH 'YES/NO' VALUES**

	secr.	body p.	attract.	life	organ	w. body	viol.	cogn.	habit	move.	locom.
-head	1	3			1	4			1	1	1
-brain	1	3	1		3	6	1				
-huvud	1	4			1						
-skalle	2	2	1	5	1	3		1	1	1	
cabeza				2				1			
cerebro				8							

Semantic clusters—nonHEAD N lemma **input** (*heatmaps*)

1-2
3-6
7-10
11-15
16-20

GENERAL PROPERTIES (PERCEPTIONAL, SPATIAL, TEMPORALITY-RELATED…) **WITH 'YES/NO' VALUES**

	dim.	col.	form	cons.	mot.	veloc.	damp.	life	const.	afflict.	appear.	bod.	intel.	beh.	quant.	funct.	comp.	diff.
-head	1				1							1						
-brain					1		1				1	1						1
-huvud		1								1	1	1	5	5				
-skalle	1							2					3	1	1	2		
cabeza			2	1						2	1	2		7		2	1	
cerebro			2			1			1	3	1	1	2	1				

1-2
3-6
7-10
11-15
16-20

Semantic clusters—nonHEAD Adjective lemma **input** (*heatmaps*)

GENERAL PROPERTIES (PERCEPTIONAL, SPATIAL, TEMPORALITY-RELATED…) **WITH 'YES/NO' VALUES**

	dim.	col.	form	cons.	mot.	veloc.	damp.	life	const.	afflict.	appear.	bod.	intel.	beh.	quant.	funct.	comp.	diff.
-head	1				1							1						
-brain					1		1				1	1						1
-huvud		1								1	1	1	5	5				
-skalle	1							2					3	1	1	2		
cabeza			2	1						2	1	2		7		2	1	
cerebro			2			1			1	3	1	1	2	1				

Semantic clusters—nonHEAD Adjective lemma **input** (*heatmaps*)

1-2
3-6
7-10
11-15
16-20

Conclusions and outlook

General analysis

- Regardless of the formal pattern (e.g. **NN**, **N *de* N**), all the collocations are underpinned by metonymy (HEAD stands for an individual).
- From an ontological viewpoint, there are language-specific limitations: English and Swedish involve [excessive enthusiasm / addiction], which is impossible in Spanish.
- **NN** involves a metaphorical interpretation of how nonHEAD component leads to semantic categories (such as addiction or lack of intelligence):
  - 'hollowness' ➡ 'brainless' ➡ 'lack of intelligence'
  - 'hard consistency' ➡ 'inflexible' ➡ 'stubborn'
- **NN** collocations are semantically more complex than **NA** ones: one of the features of nonHEAD components (e.g., fluidness, size, unattractiveness) is used to describe, say, intelligence (or its lack thereof).

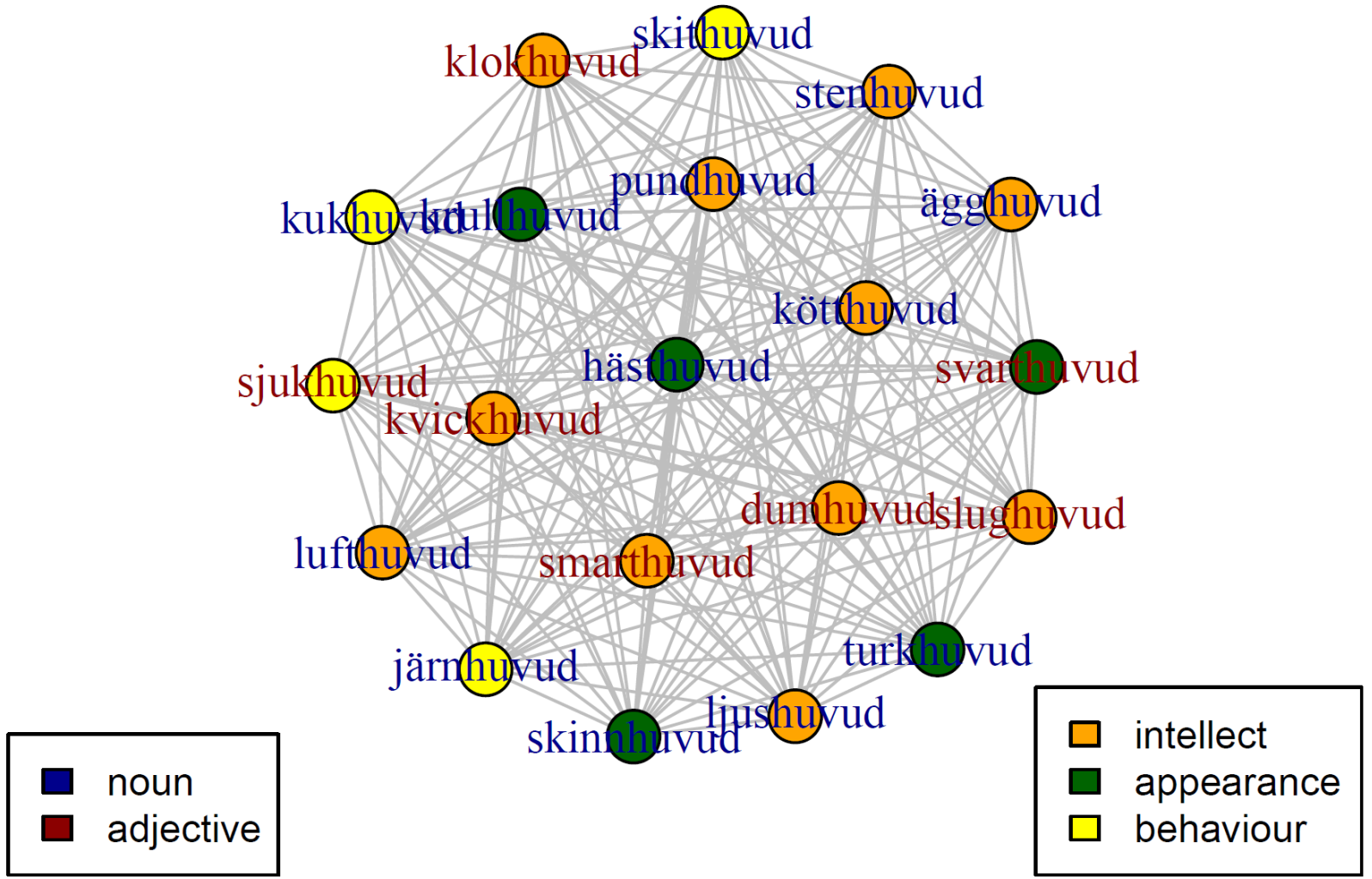
General analysis

- Pejorative evaluation arises as a by-product of the metonymic transition, possibly because of the following features:
  - HEAD ('seat of intellect') is linked to cognitive / attitudinal / sensory functions.
  - Metonymy can operate in an evaluative guise.
- From a constructionist perspective, we claim that [**NN**] and [**N *de* N**] collocations are, respectively, morphological and syntactic strategies, employed as modes of semantic modification (i.e., equivalent devices that are formally distinct)

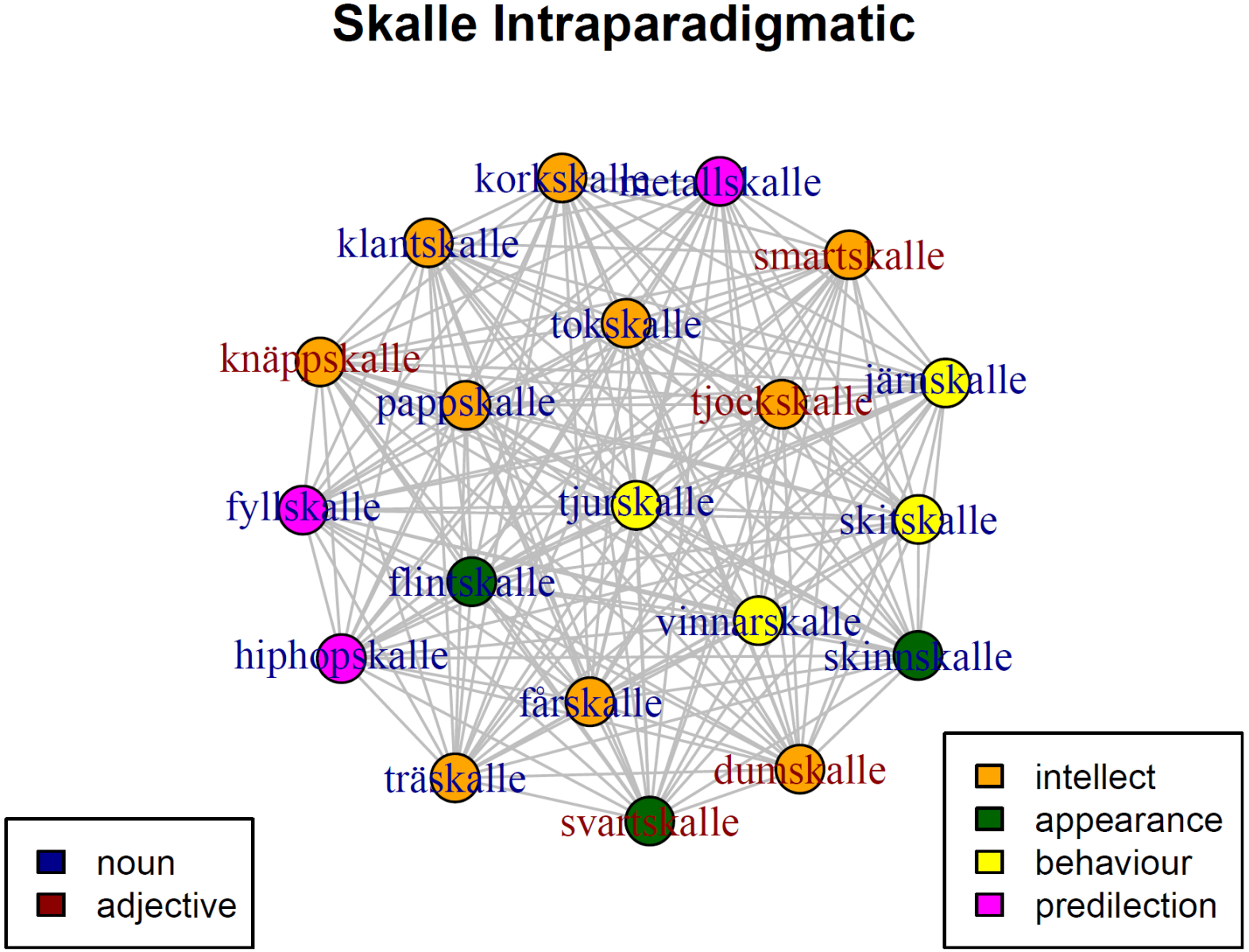
Research Question 1

- **RQ1: Should compounds and phrasal lexemes be integrated into word-formation paradigms?**
  - *YES*, we follow earlier studies (Gaeta & Angster 2019; Hathout & Namer 2019; Bagasheva 2021) which argue that compounds can form paradigms and extend this to phrasal lexemes
  - HEAD collocations are linked both intraparadigmatically and interparadigmatically (cf. Norde & Morris 2018: 54), with the strength of the links depending on the number of shared properties (Norde & Trousdale 2023: 151-152)

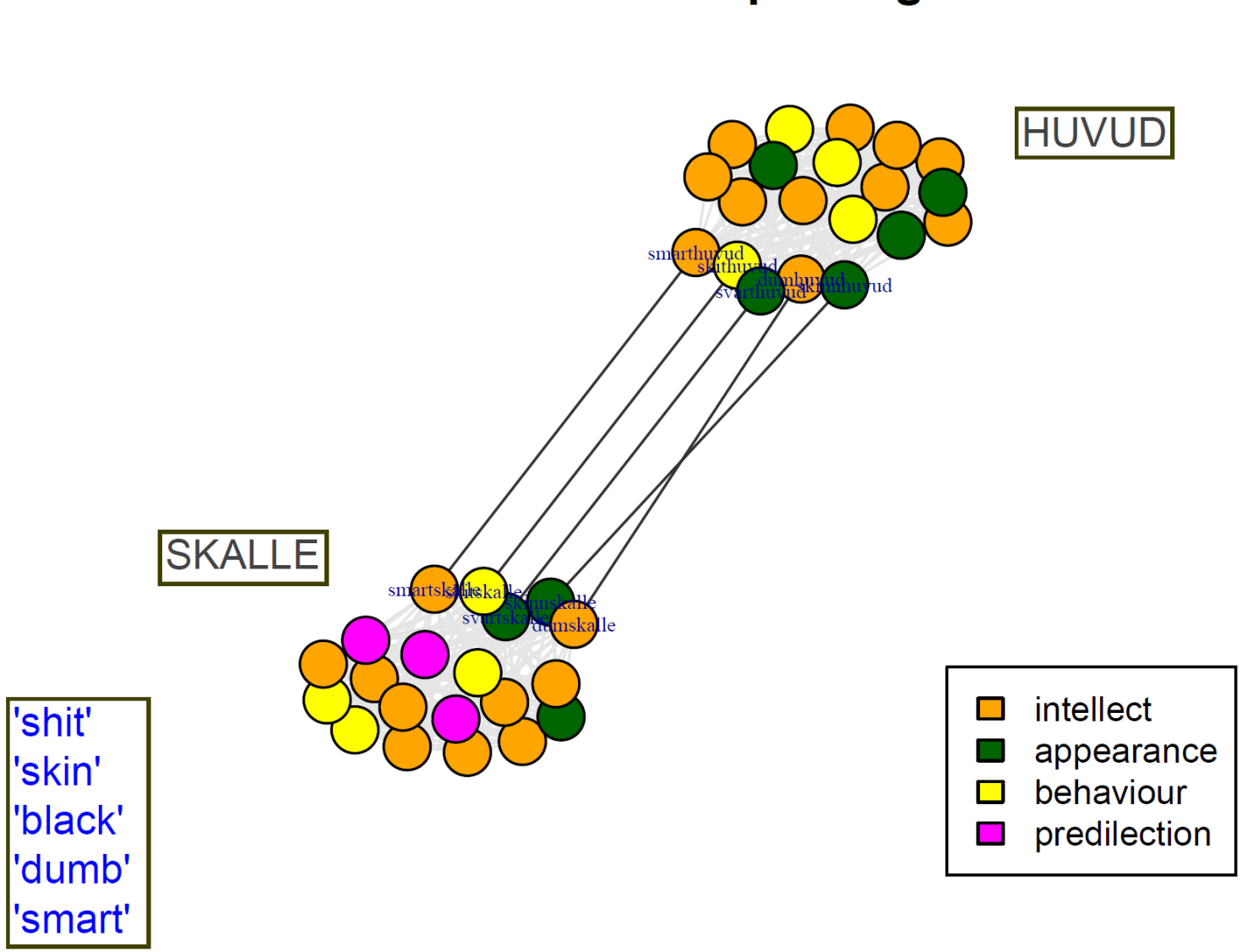
Intra-paradigmatic links (Swedish *huvud*)



Intra-paradigmatic links (Swedish *skalle*)



Inter-paradigmatic links (Swedish)



Research Question 2

- RQ2: Do crosslinguistic differences affect word-formation paradigms?
  - In both Modifier-Head and Head-Modifier languages, the evaluative unit undergoes a metonymization process (HEAD > PERSON)
  - However, semantic secretion is even more prominent in Modifier-Head constructions, where the HEAD unit is used in the rightmost position, such that its paradigms are closer to affixation
  - As a result, Modifier-Head constructions are richer in subschemas

Outlook

- Exploratory stage: only top **20** types
- Dissimilar number of types:
  - Not so many examples in Serbian.
  - Romance languages: 10 N and 10 A (imposed criteria) because they had to be searched separately.
- Expand this methodology to other languages, e.g. Greek, Russian.
- Include more body parts (BodySPEx) conveying [pejorative] and [human] in their output semantics, e.g. *ass*, *mouth*, *hand*.

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Thank you for your attention

Pejorative constructions and paradigmatic relations: A cross-linguistic analysis of the concept HEAD