

Semantics



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Semantics Semantics Complementarity, converseness, and reversiveness are specific sense and also particular sense relations of antagonism and subtypes of incongruity. Within vertical structures, lexical relations are alienated into hyponymy/hyperonymy and meronymy/holonymy. Synonymy in particular, is not further classified in lexiko, but is used to refer to all types of semantic identity, ranging from complete sameness and propositional characteristics to more vague categories such as near-synonymy. This essay will examine the differences between converseness and reversiveness sense relations.

The converse relations are distinguished by primary, or sole, derivatives of the conclusive aspect. Converse relations, in general, describe actions that result in the creation of a single discrete end product. Converses are at some point called relational opposites for example buy whose opposite is sell, borrow whose opposite is lend, and precede whose opposite is follow.

Converseness is binary but each member expresses same relationship from different participants' perspectives. Converseness also one presupposes the other (Cruse, 2004).

On the other hand reversiveness is binary and each member denotes change of state that is reversible. For example enter whose opposite is leave, ascend whose opposite is descend, and tie whose opposite is untie. Reversible opposites comprise those adjectives or adverbs that signify a quality or verbs that mean an act or situation that reverse or undo the eminence, action, or state of the other (Riemer, 2010). Although they are neither conflicting nor opposing provisions, they present a comprehensible opposition. Since they all describe activities that result in an object undergoing a change from one state to another the two members of the reversible pair involve the same two

states, but the direction of change is different in each case.

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