

# Semantics Crossword

*by* Eka Apriani

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# Semantics

Crossword book

**EKA APRIANI**

## Preface

*Assalamu'alaikum warrabmatullabi wabarakatub*

Thank to almighty god who has given his blesses to the writer for finishing the “Semantics Crossword book.”

The writer also wishes to express his deep and sincere gratitude for those who has helped, participate and guided the writers in completing this book. This book contain of semantics crossword made by the writer as an English Tadris Study Program of IAIN Curup. There are 13 chapters of this book and 2-4 crosswords for each chapter. This book can be used as the media for explaining and learning more about semantics.

Hopefully, this book can help the readers and student to expand their experience and comprehension in Learning Semantics.

*Wassalamu'alaikum warrabmatullabi wabarakatub.*

Curup, 09 September 2019

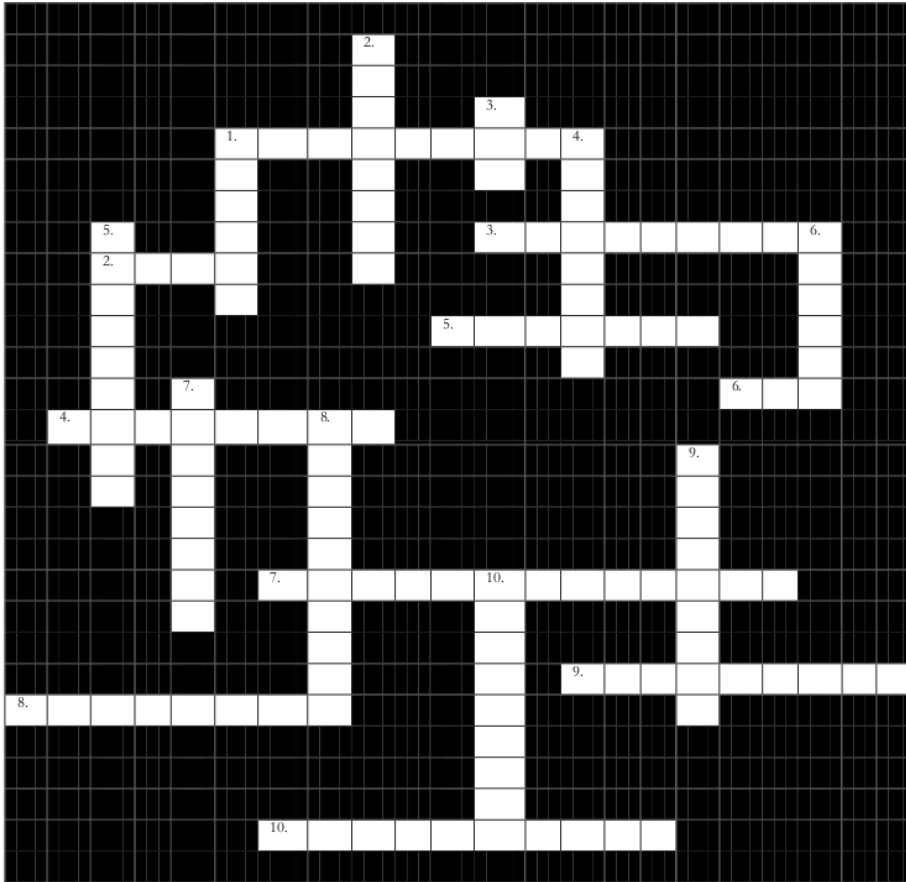
Writer,

Eka Apriani

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## Chapter 1- The Study of Meaning



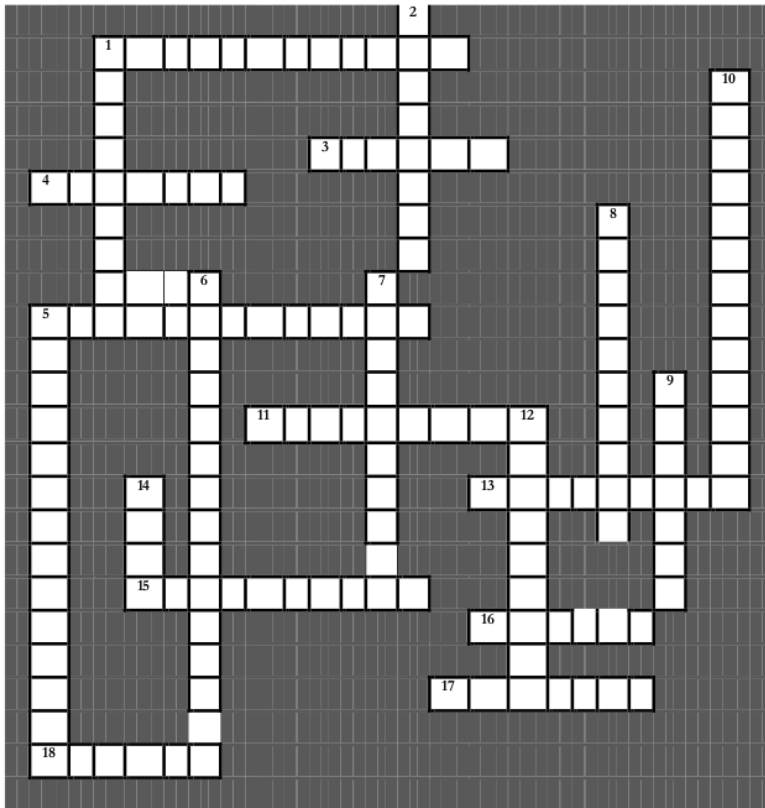
### Across

1. Study of Meaning
2. First common word the baby produce
3. Synonyms of adult speakers
4. Two word that same sound, different meaning
5. Term to know meaning two things
6. Detect location a source of nectar
7. Sentences that make opposite statements about the same subject
8. Two word have contrast meaning

9. Who want to understand how language work
10. Linguistics, psychology, .....

**Down**

1. The classes of word
2. Human language
3. The age of human child begin learning read and write
4. The word have same meaning
5. A sentences that has two meaning
6. The child begin to imitate its parents'
7. Bees, birds, chimpanzees, .....
8. Another part of grammar
9. How speech sounds are organized in a particular language
10. Example of anomaly



**Across**

1.) One of three disciplines of systematic sense analysis that is concerned with how we know how other potential facts apply to some particular truth that we know or accept as true...

3.) A linguistic comprehension that groups of words are considered part of expression, and how members of these classes go together to make phrases...

4.) Some words that are rare or surprising are...

5.) One of three systematic discipline analyses of meaning that are interested in how individual humans are leaving

13.) A word which has two meanings is...

15.) A correlation in language between the meaning of sentences or propositions is...

16.) The nature language of animals that use songs, whistle, barking or meowing to deliver their communication is...

17.) Something as a reaction that has happened or been done in language is...

18.) Dogs use communication with barking, cats use communication with meowing. These are ... language

**Vertical**

1.) The perception of how speech sounds are arranged in a specific language...

2.) One word to describe the latest utterance that human language often creates that others understand...

5.) An implicit presumption of an utterance relating to the universe or context belief whose reality is taken for

granted in the debate...

6.) An argument that disagrees with other data is...

7.) Something that causes something else to happen through the use of words, to evolve or become more involved...

8.) The linguistic information that studies the development of words is...

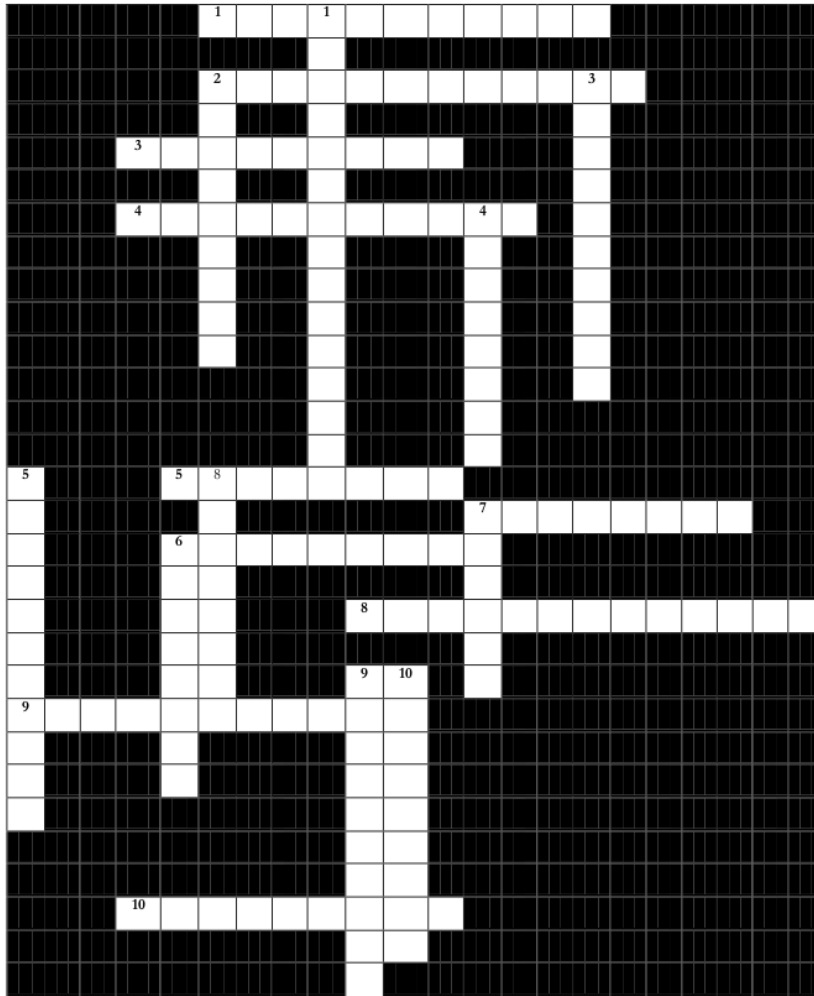
9.) A word with the same or similar significance is...

10.) The absence of any essential natural relation between the meaning of a word and its sound or shape...

12.) One of the linguistic information analyses of meaning is...

14.) A human stimulus that can express what they experience, knowledge, memories, and imagination is stimulus...





**A. Across**

1. The meaning of sentence is
2. Human language is
3. As a speaker and listener, the infant has the capacity to use the most critical communication method of...
4. The systematic study of 'meaning' in

itself is concerned with three disciplines: psychology, philosophy and ...  
 How speech sounds are organized in a particular language there are units we called ...

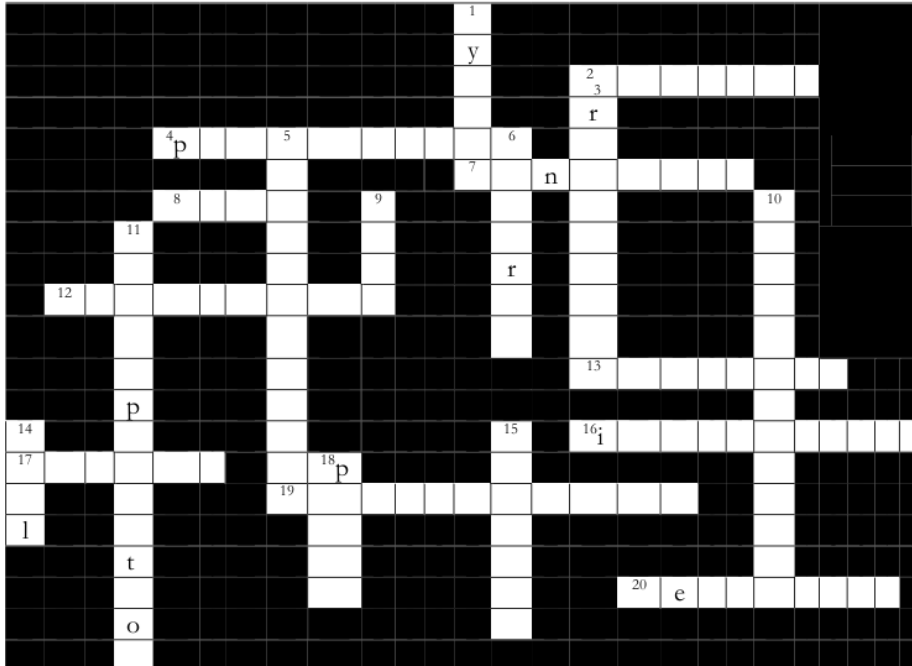
5. Sequences of words with the same pronunciation often have multiple meanings...
6. Words that in a given sense have the same meaning are ...
7. Sentences on the same subject that make opposite claims are...
8. All we know is that in the course of ... the child follows a general timetable  
 A word with two meanings is ...

**B. Down**

1. The Popular part of meaning, shared by all but one word is a ...

2. The systematic study of meaning is ...
3. These pairs of sentences are examples of ...
4. Whereas animals have only a set message repertoire, human language is...
5. Phrases that render equivalent declarations regarding the same entities, such as...
6. Two phrases that make contradictory claims on the same subject are...
7. Interpretation, or explanation, of the Word classes is...
8. Words sound the same sometimes but have different meanings...
9. Another part of grammar is ...

## Chapter II – Language in Use



**Across:**

2. Together, Accent and Intonation form.....

4. The observed sign is based on place and time context.

7. The system of symbols in which individuals connect.

8. Synonym of an icon.

12. An act of debate or writing

13. In a given sequence, the constructions of terms are significant.

16. In such a context, a bit of information inserted is called a.....

17. Make one syllable in a particularly noisy and long sense-group that we give special prominence to.

19. A discipline is concerned with the recognition of particular languages' meaningful elements.

20. The systematic investigation of sense.

**Down:**

1. A mark or item representing something.

3. The primary emphasis of.....is the capacity of an individual to infer meanings from particular kinds of situations of expression.

5. The sign that people have developed to send each other routine messages.6. Something that merged naturally.

9. To seek confirmation or information from the addressee, people use..... tones.

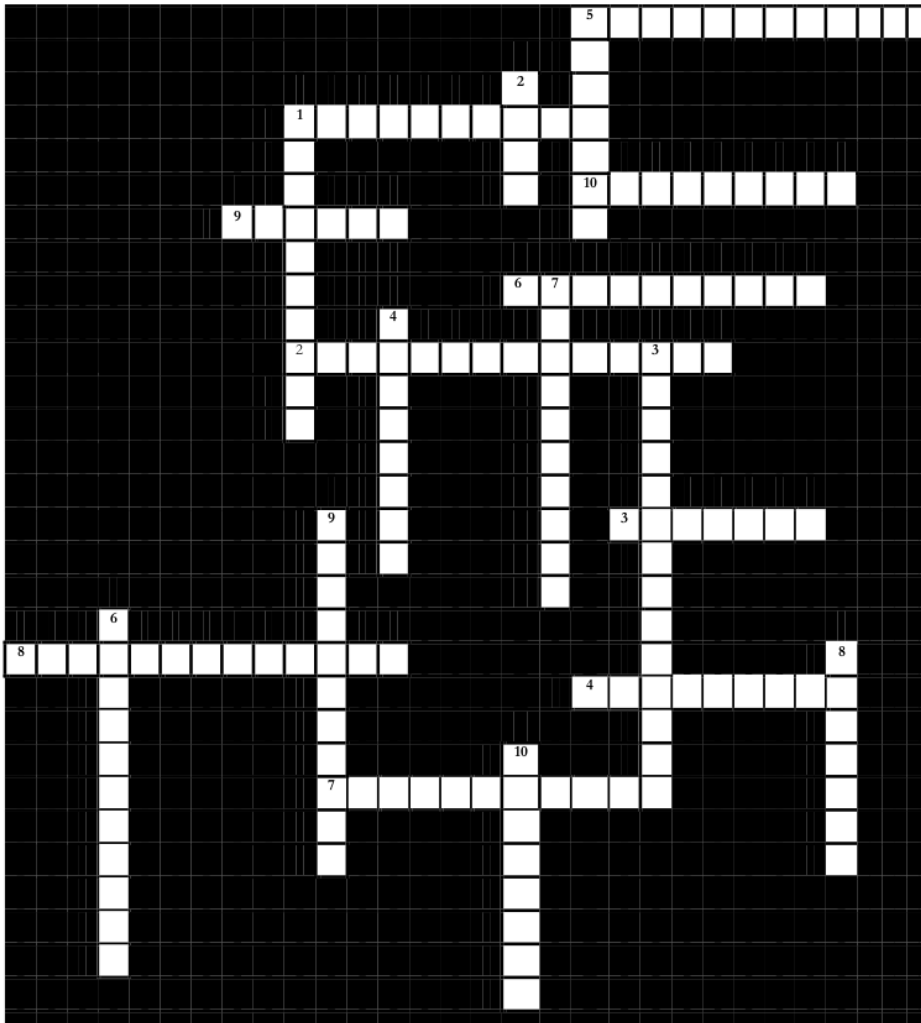
10. The action of some people that communicate each other.

11. Interpret the sign which is we observe before.

14. To answer question from the addressee, people use..... tones.

15. The synonym of body language.

18. <sup>1</sup> Greater frequency of vibration results in what we call higher.....



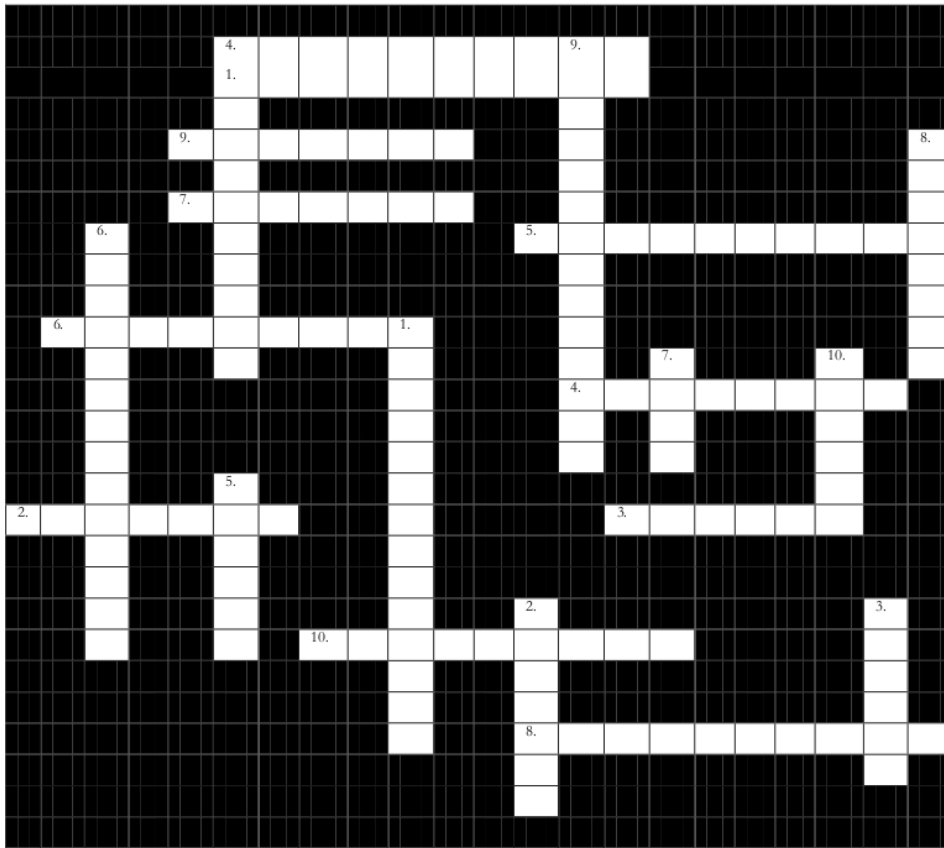
**Across**

1. Another branch of linguistics talk about hidden meaning
2. An important component in dialog system
3. Language of communities
4. The meaning of the sentence plus the meaning of the circumstances
5. A component of meta-communication that may modify or nuance meaning

6. More oriented toward the addressee
7. That which informs
8. The act of conveying information for the purpose of creating a shared understanding
9. Synonym of dialect
10. A interaction between the speaker and listener

**Down**

1. A unique experience
2. Synonym of symbol
3. To map a known quality to an unknown entity so as to make it known
4. Determined by the language
5. Synonym of intonation
6. A technical term in the pragmatics
7. Achieved by the vocal cords' numerous movements
8. A movement you make with the separation of your body
9. A choice of items from a set
10. A complicated system of symbols or signs shared by members of a community



**Across**

1. Opponent of semantics
2. Variation voice (has different) vocabulary, pronoun and grammatical
3. Different in pronoun
4. Is a individual dialect which often use by himself
5. Prosody consists of 2 parts
6. (in pragmatics) ilocus, locus and...?

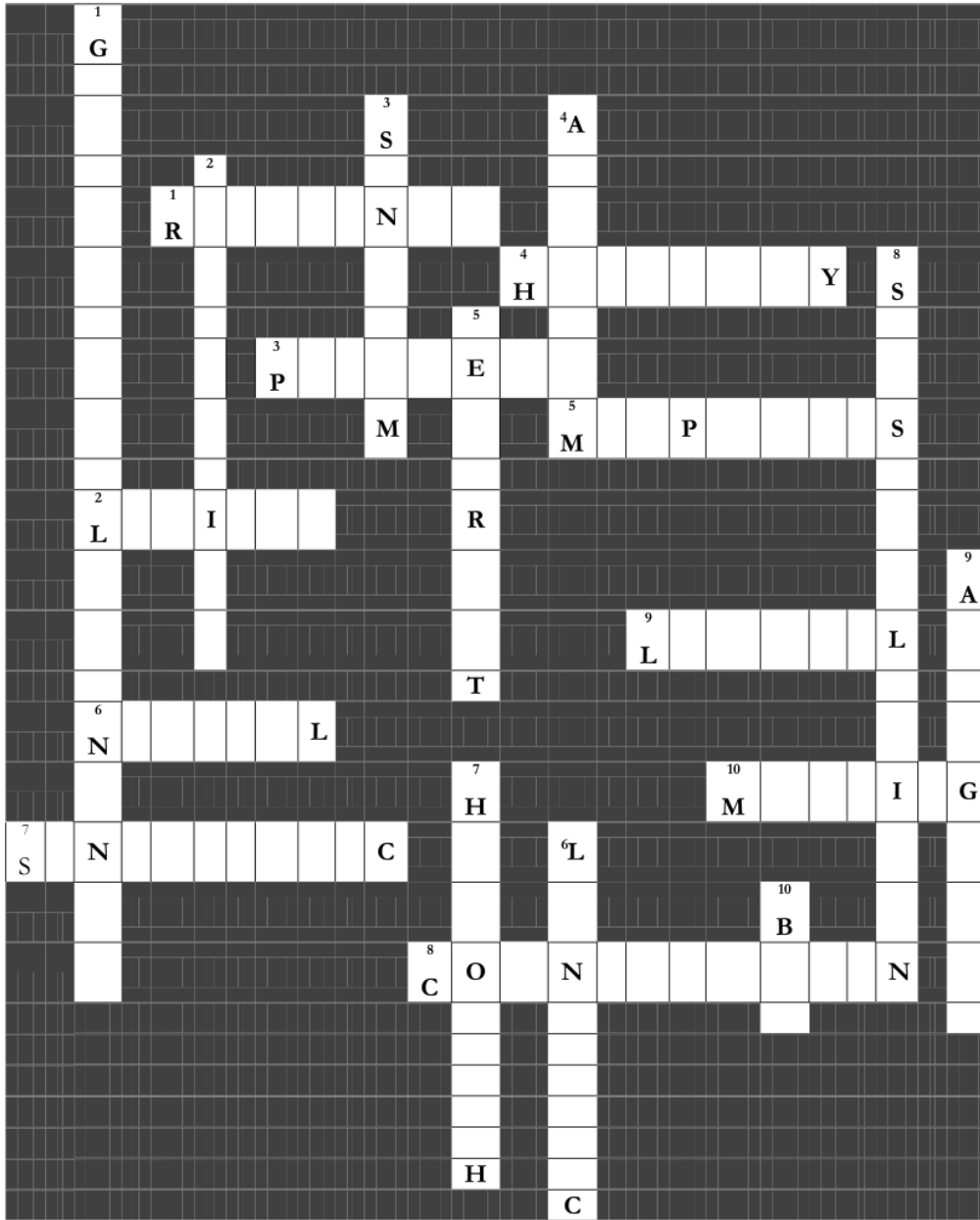
7. Non-verbal communication use body language
8. emphasis on a syllable
9. the meaningful part of a word being uttered
10. the act of speaking or writing at a particular time and place involving one or more persons

**Down**

1. (3 steps for getting the information): Perception, ... , interpretation
2. (in prosody) (...) tune and rising tune
3. Context markers and observers share the place and time in which the sign attracts the attention of the observer
4. Prosody consists of 2 parts
5. In different contexts or different situations, traditional signs may have different meanings.Symbol
6. a symbolic system in which people communicate
7. Ps-st sh-sh huh? Is sign from nonverbal...
8. (No.3) **what** did you say?



Chapter III – The Dimension of Meaning



Across

1.The way speakers and hearers use and expression succesfully.....

2.Studies word formation which produces new word. It changes part of speech and meaning.....

3.A word that has many meaning, but it includes a central groove.....

4.The relation between words with identical form but different meanings.....

5.A smallest grammatical unit in a language.....

6.Not supporting or helping either side in a conflict, disagreement.....

7. Of or denoting the association between two or more linguistic units used sequentially to build structures that are well defined.....

8.The emotinal and imaginative association surrounding a word.....

9.The classification and decomposition of lexical items. That is part of.....

10.The message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols in a context....

11.The part of meaning that varies from one inflectional form to another.....

12. Literal word meaning that could be found in a dictionary...

13. a word that means exactly the same as in the same language, another word..

14. A word of opposite importance.....

15.Entity to which the expression of reference.....

16. Study of language, including an overview of the sense of language type, language content, and language....

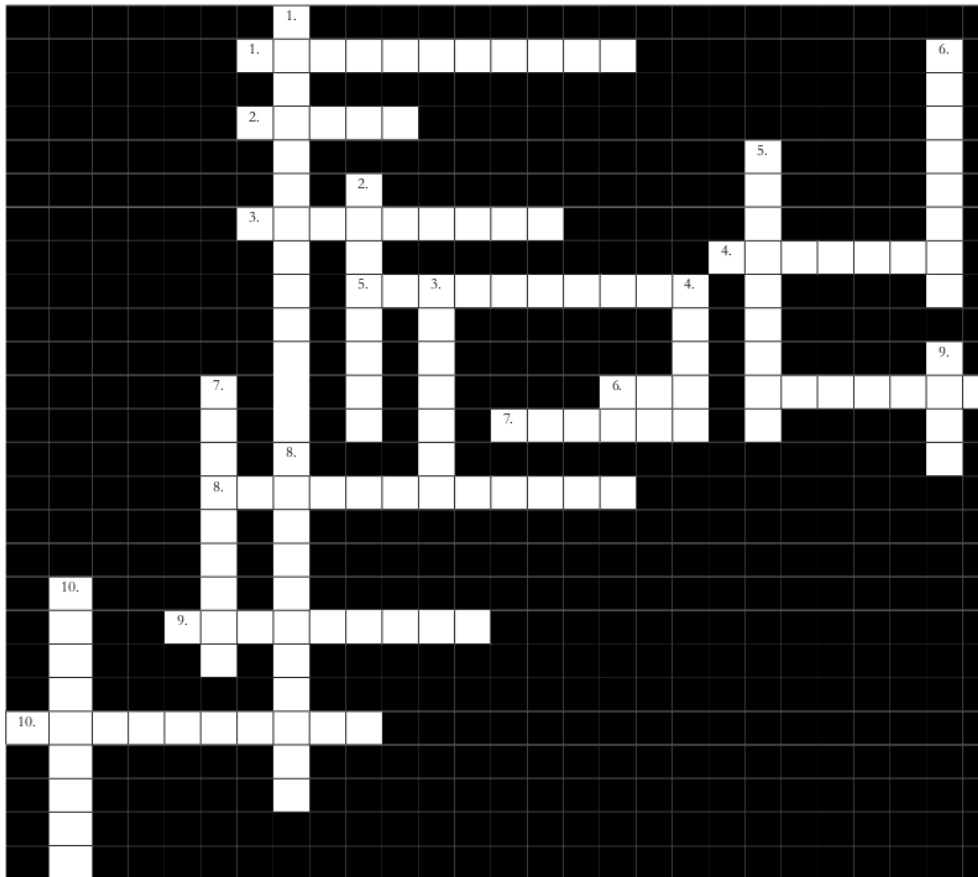
17. A word that has a different meaning but shares the same written form as another word...

18.A paradigmatic relation between words or predicates.....

19.Something having more than one possible meaning and therefore possibly causing confusion.....

20.Antonym of small

**Down**



**Across**

1. The means of communicating a broad spectrum of attitudes are offered by language....
2. The word 'lexeme' was suggested by ....
3. The consequence of utterance when homonyms can occur in the same position is lexical....
4. All of the language lexemes constitute the .... Of the tongue,

and all the lexemes that you know make up your personal lexicon.

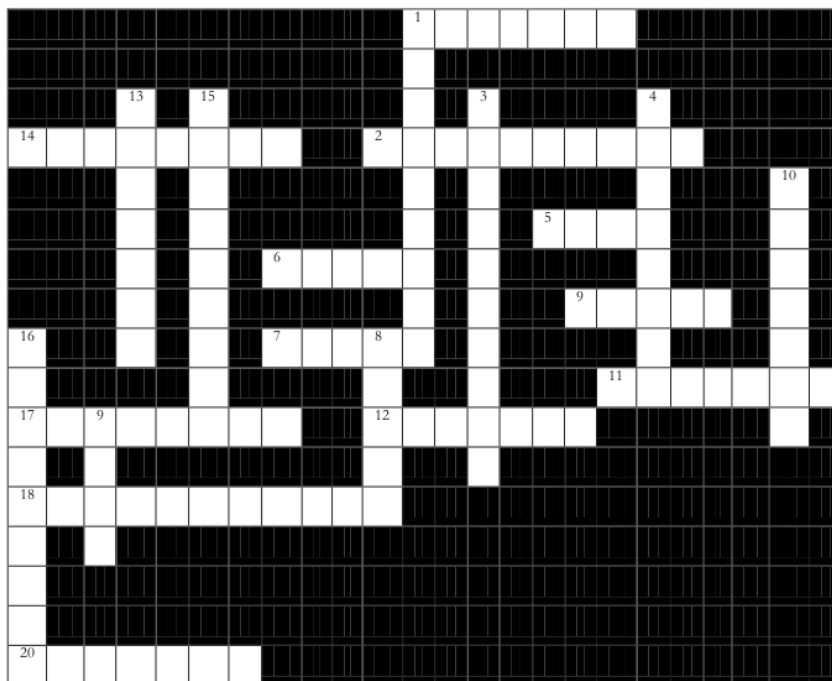
5. Two words with distinct pronunciations but with the same spelling....
6. The connection between word and concept was named by Odgen and Richards an....
7. A small unit that can engage in referencing or forecasting is....
8. Voice friendship.
9. A language piece that is used AS IF it is related to something outside

Language, any living or dead entity or definition or community of entities or definition is ..... From Expressionis.

10. Ambiguity also happens when there is a literal meaning of a longer linguistic form and a .....  
Sense Meaning

**Down**

1. With a large variety of meanings, a single lexeme is...
2. Who established a mentalistic theory of meaning, an effort to describe meaning in terms of what is in the minds of people is Ogden and...
3. A simple fact can give rise to an unnecessarily simple idea of what... is
4. Down Down
5. 1. With a large variety of meanings, a single lexeme is...
6. 2. Who established a mentalistic theory of meaning, an effort to describe meaning in terms of what is in the minds of people is Ogden and...
7. 3. A simple fact can give rise to an overly simple notion of what... is
8. The meaning a lexeme has because of these experiences is that... Of the Lexeme.
9. Much as we have made a distinction between '....' and 'sentence.'
10. To the individual to which the referring expression linked is ... .
11. A lexeme may consist of one or more meaningful units is ... .
12. The asking naturally precedes whatever action the other person takes is ... .
13. The grammatical system of English makes possible the expression of meaning these:  
Singular Vs Plural: A dog barked  
Vs ..... dogs barked.
14. *A dog barked.* Another meaningful part is the verb *bark* which is also linked to something outside of language, an activity associated, here, with the referring expressions *a dog*. We call this meaningful part a .... .



**Across**

1. Expert that make a concept relationship between reference and denotation...

2. Potential of a world to such language expression....

5. Antonym diligent....

6. Expert that make a concept relationship between reference and denotation...

7. Paradigmatic relation between words or predicates is.... Relations

9. Synonym good....

11. A word have a same meaning with another word is....

12. A word have a different meaning with another word is....

14 It is the individual to which the referenced expression is related....

17. The technical term for a minimal meaningful part is....

18. Studies word formation related grammar....

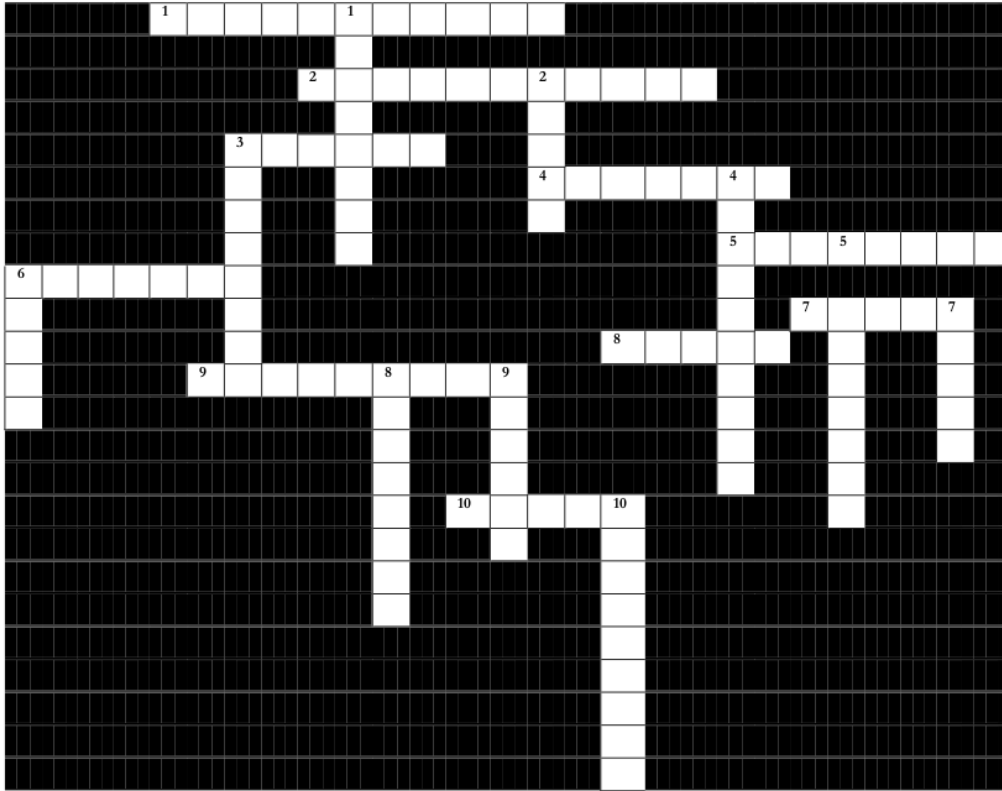
20. A word whose meaning is summarized in a boarder sense.....

**Down**

1. Relation between a language expression and people language....

3. Language offers the means to express a large spectrum of attitudes....
4. a word that has many meanings....
8. Antonym big ...
10. a word have same pronunciation and different meaning...
13. Studies word formation which produces new words...
15. relation between a language expression and people language....
16. a word have a different pronunciation but same spelling..
19. the meaning of word denotation is....

## Chapter IV – Semantic Roles



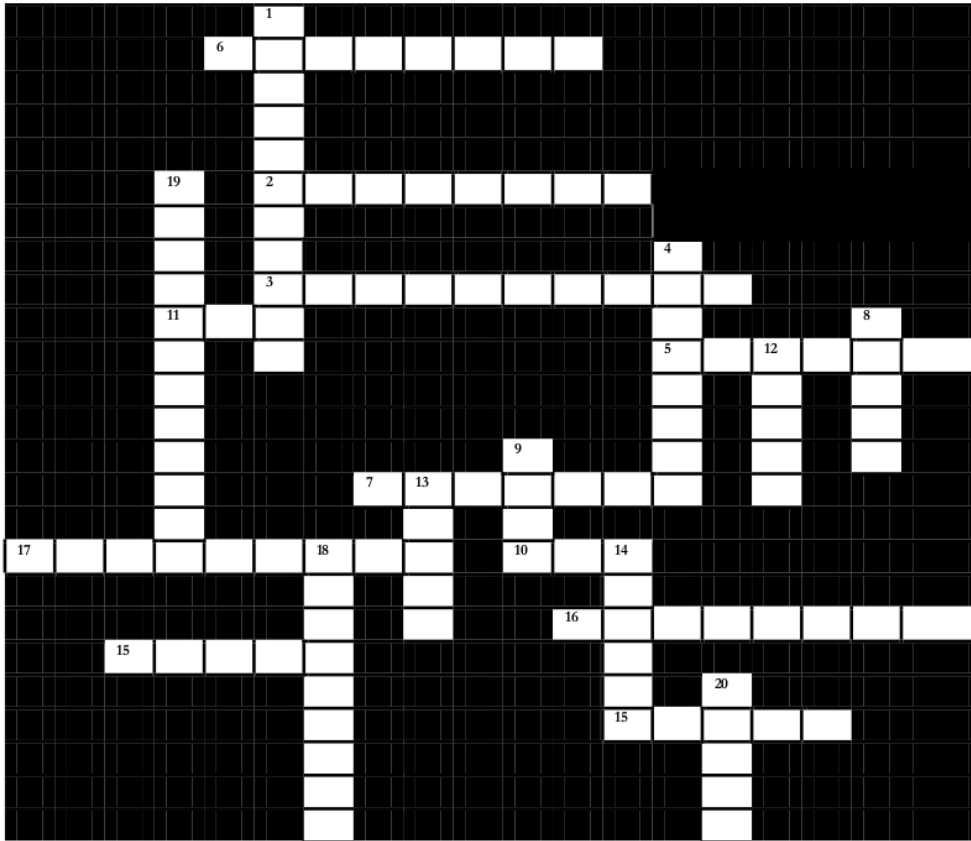
### Across

1. The presented content, apart from the way it is presented, is called:
2. There are some forms of modifications to an English sentence:
3. Are walking and have walked are the examples of:
4. The first part of the syntactic analysis of sentences is:
5. *May walk, could walk, should walk* are examples of using:
6. The semantic potential of predicates in terms of the number and types of arguments which may co-occur with them is:
7. Its operation affects any other entity:
8. Valency has ..... styles
9. Specifies another argument's position or identity:
10. Performs any action without some other person being affected:

**Down:**

1. Something that expresses a complete thought:
2. The distinction between *present* and *past*:
3. The another Syntactic definition of a sentence:
4. The third part of a syntactic sentence analysis:
5. There is one predicate and a varying number of reference expressions in each proposition called:
6. English needs the existence of it in Valence zero with conditions such as rain, snow, sleet, thunder.
7. The subject of a predicate which is not an operation is:
8. In a way, the predicate provides ..... And for the person defined by the subject matter
9. Via the operation of the Predica, it comes into predicate.
10. Certain predicates of changes in valency:





**Across**

1. Something abstract but meaningful

4. What the speaker is doing with the whole proposition

8. The function of arguments without affecting some other entity that performs any action.

9. Valency didn't have a verb

12. The position of an argument that names the location where the predicate's action takes place.

13. The position of an argument that affects some other entity by its behavior

14. The position of arguments that come into being through the predicate's action

18. The position of a claim that affects another person without taking any action.

19. Sentence which would have the verb "to be" conjugated in present tense if they were in English

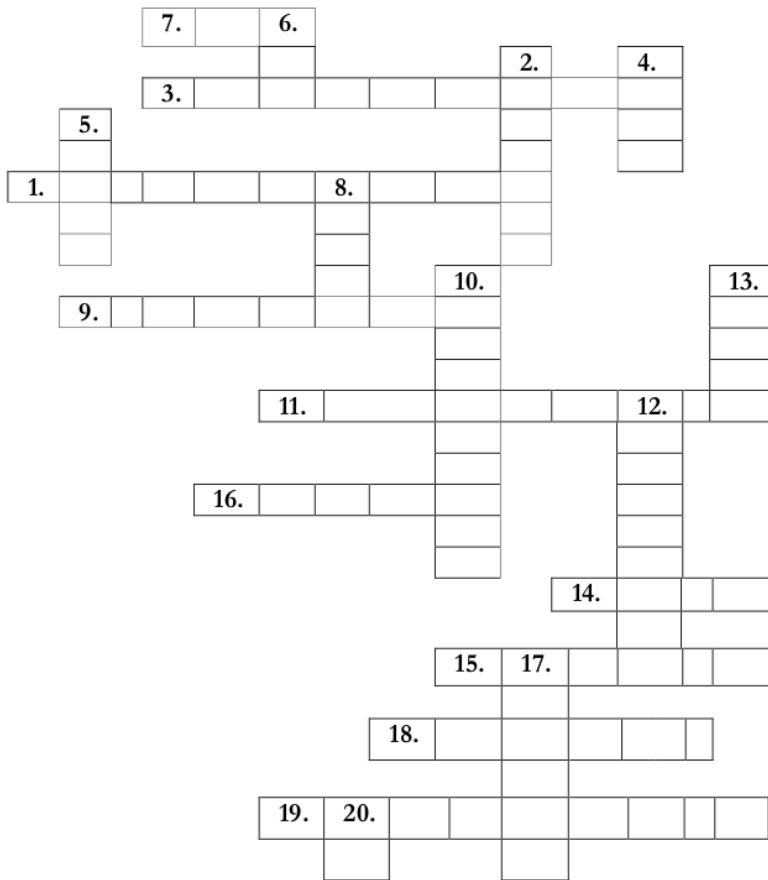
20. The difference between present walk and past walking for instance

**Down**

2. Something to express complete idea.
3. Sentence has kind of modified.
5. A single block time continuous flow of time, or repetitive of occurrence.
6. In semantics analysis structure There is one predicate and a varying number of reference expressions in each proposition.
7. Description in terms of quantity and form of statement from semantics possible predicate.

Uh. 10. There's one claim Valency has.

11. Valency has two points.
15. The role of an argument that is the subject of a proverb that does not convey action
16. The position of a claim that is altered because of a certain event
17. The position of arguments that indicate another argument's status or identity.



**Across**

1. The term is described as a composite of ....

3. The proposal consists of a subject.....

7. About Subject & Object Definition

9. A proposition includes one predicate in semantic analysis and a varying number of referring expressions are named by....

11. A proposal is a meaningful thing, but the shape...

14. The predicate functions only as a....

15. Some of the predicates, including bathing, are ....

16. The position of argument that is the subject of a predicate....

18. The function of argument that, without any kind of argument action.....

19. The role of an argument that tells the status or identity of other arguments...

**Down**

2. The number of arguments that accompany a particular predicate is called by

4. There is no describe anything

5. Inflection includes agreement.....

6. Not describe about the object

8. The semantic content shared by the....  
Expressions

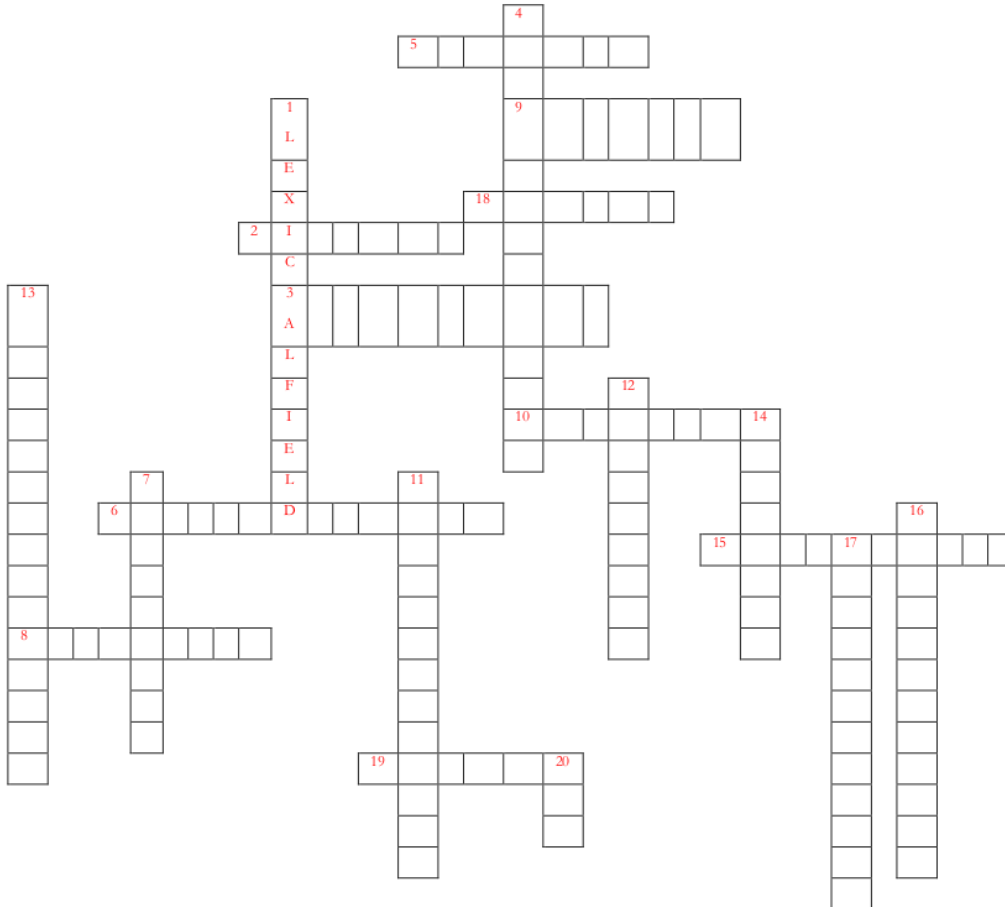
10. In Zero valency use English requires the presence of verb and adjective what

12. Sentence functions are recognized as: subject, predicate, object, complement and....

13. The position of the claim that its behavior affects some other entity

17. The position of argument that comes into being through the operation of the predicate.

## Chapter V – Lexical Relations



### Across

- 2- Related to several other humans by blood and Marriage?
- 3- Relationship that establish through marriage are Called?
- 5- The term Collie is a .....?
- 6- A sentence with two predictions such that that one denies the other?

8- A sentence with two predictions?

9- The rock is big and it is large?

10- Adam is very old and Ayu is a young woman?

15- Tom and Anies agreed with me ?

18- Lexical field of bird is .....?

19- Lexical field of blue is .....?

**Down**

1- Creative writings (Poem, Novel, etc.)  
what is it?

4- Relation that exists from birth are .....?

7- Chihuahua, Dalmatian, etc., are other  
hyponym of dog, and they are .... of  
collie?

11- The television is On or Of ?

12- Adnan is old and Jenny is young ?

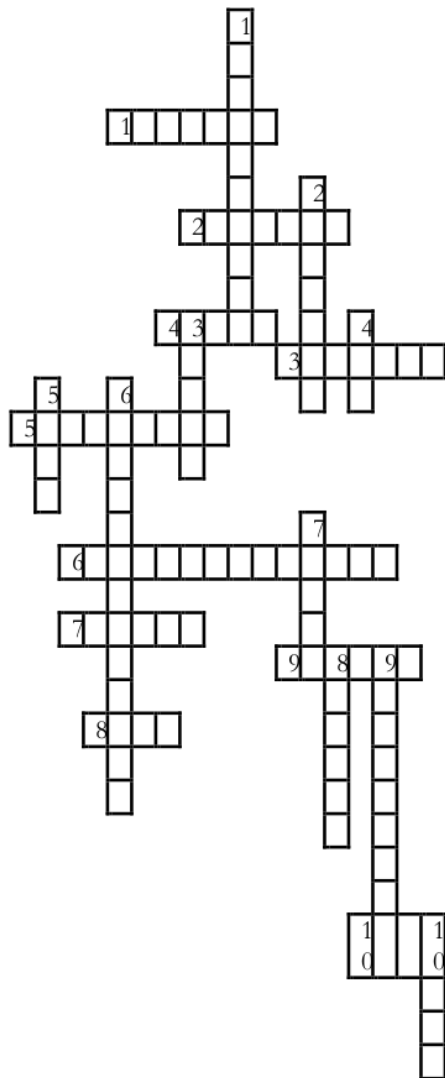
13- Sally is Jerry's wife and Jerry is Sally's  
husband?

14- Line CD is Parallel to line AB

16- A kind of antonym between two  
terms?

17- Non-binary antonym is also called?

20- Hyponym of pink is .....?



**Across:**

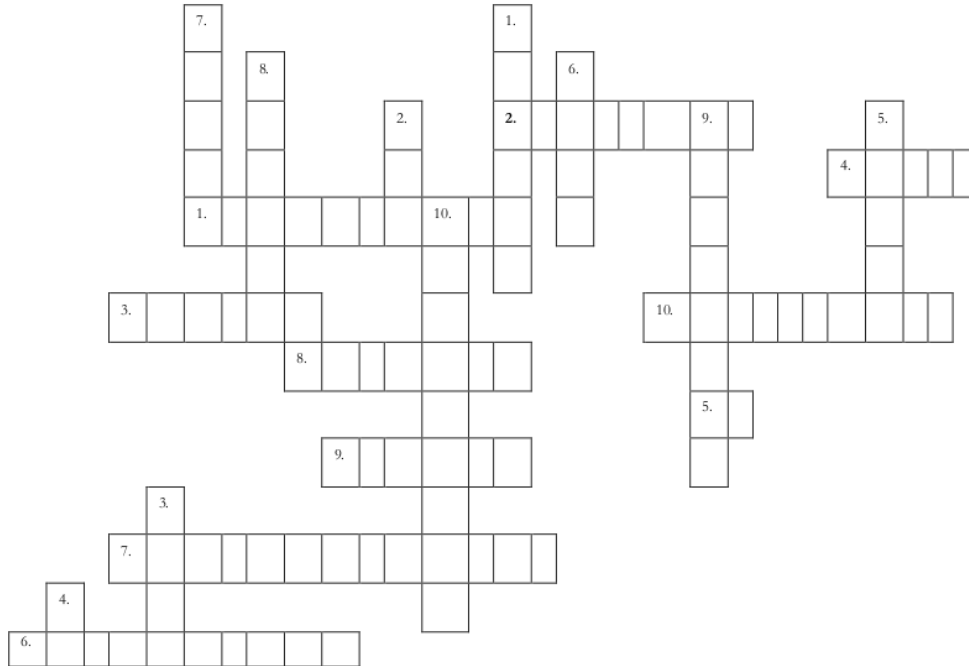
1. Universal since all humans are related to other humans through blood ties and through marriage
2. Ms. Jane a beautiful woman. Ms. Jane is an ugly woman

3. You look so beautiful now. You look so pretty now
4. Binary antonyms: The door is open. The door is...
5. A sentence with 2 predicates, such that one entails the other
6. On and off
7. Smart >< ...
8. Far >< ...
9. The son of one's brother or sister.
10. Narrow >< ...

**Down:**

- 1) Relationships that are established through marriage are called...
- 2) The flower: Orchid, raised, jasmine, and lotus. Rose is...
- 3) Synonym: The field is wide. The field is...
- 4) Rocky is a collie. Rocky is a dog. Collie is hyponym of...
- 5) Large = big. Rapid = ...
- 6) Relationships that exist from birth.
- 7) The brother of either parent or the husband of the sister of either.
- 8) Beautiful = ...
- 9) Cheap >< ...
- 10) Rich >< ...

## Chapter VI – Transition and Transfer Predicates



**Across**

1. Movement from one place to another, respectively the source and the goal ...
2. .Causing the movement of an entity from one place or person to another place ...
3. .Walk, drift and fly indicate particular ways of moving while go is general. The former are called more ..., the latter less marked.
4. .Movement through space requires some amount of time, so that a semantic account of some predicates has to include a time ...
5. .Replaced by into to express the notion that the goal is not simply a location but an area which contains ...
6. .The change of ... is an accomplished in a short time, no matter how long the giving has been planned or the reception has been awaited.
7. In this chapter we concentrate on verbs of transition and transfer other than verbs of ...
8. Movement through space ... time.
9. ..., goal and path are optional in sentences and may appear in any order among them.



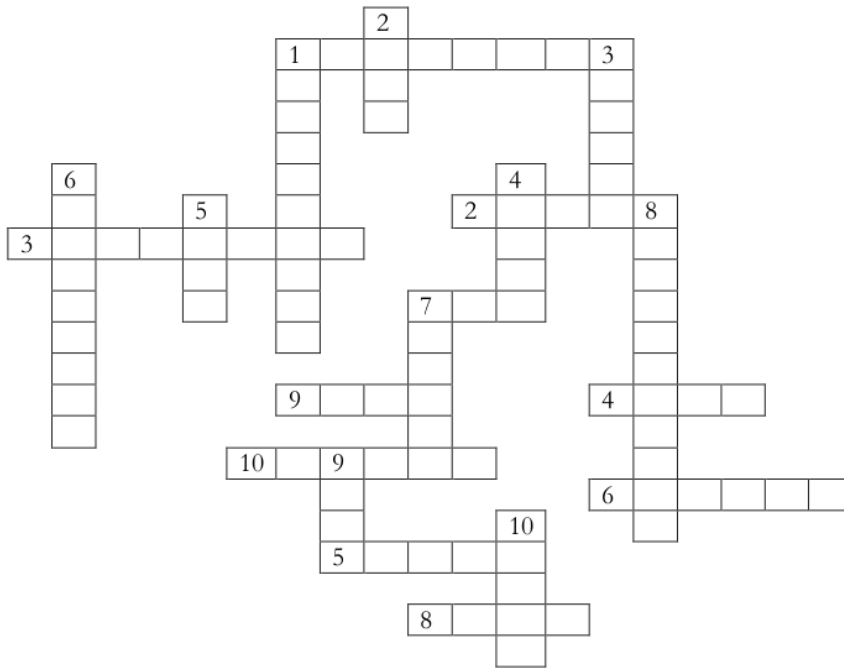
10. This chapter takes up ... with a valency of three or more.

**Down**

1. The time frame for a predicate like ...  
(Focus on Goal)
2. General ...
3. Goal is where speaker or addressee is or will be ...
4. Goal is away from speaker..

(Focus on Path)

5. Effortless movement in moving water ...
6. Source is higher than goal ; involuntary movement ...
7. Seemingly effortless movement in water or air ...  
(Focus on Cause or Purpose)
8. Source is undesirable place ...
9. As above ; source-oriented ...
10. As above; goal-oriented..

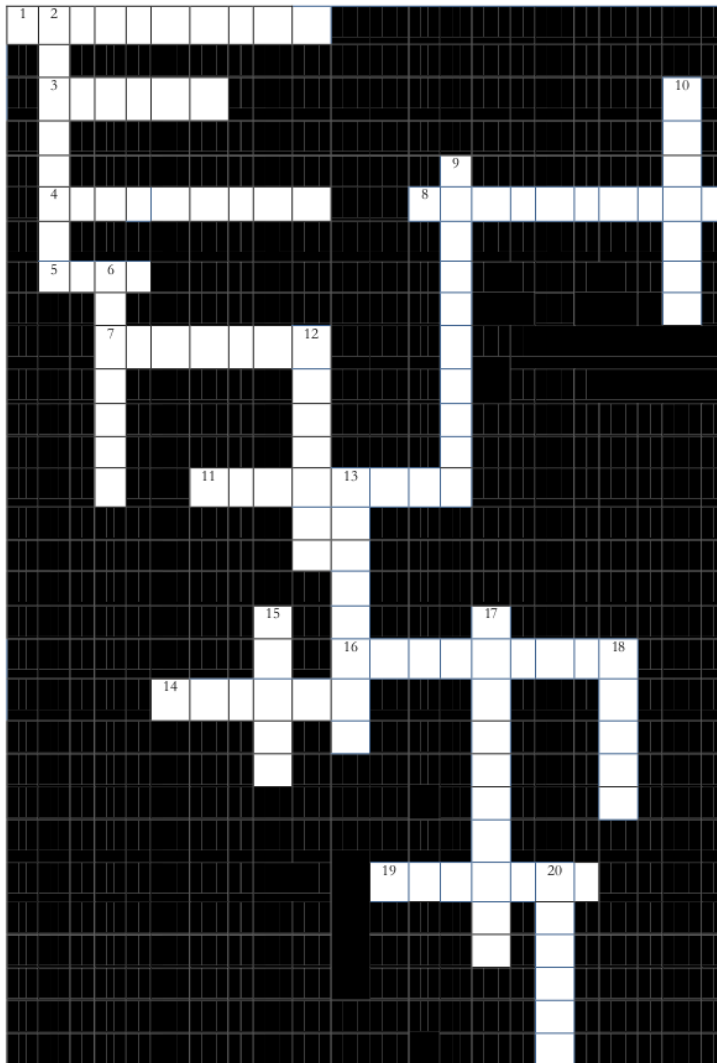


Across:

Down

1. The process or a period of changing from one state or condition to another
2. Transfer in vehicle suggested
3. Turns on an axis
4. Effortless movement in moving water
5. Vertical movement down
6. Goal is undesirable oriented
7. Moving at the fastest gait
8. Via, by way of, through, across, or over is. . .?
9. Goal is way speaker or addressee is or will be
10. Seemingly effortless in water or air

1. Move from one place to another
2. Slow movement over a surface
3. Source is undesirable oriented
4. Vertical movement upward
5. Agent or person of authority in source
6. The transfer is considered worthy action
7. Receive something
8. Subject moves object over a surface
9. Source is higher than goal
10. Source is undesirable place



**Across**

1. The entity from which the movement...
1. Of all transition verbs move is the least...
2. In these sentences from and to...
3. Transition predicates are verb which express the going or coming

from one place to another, respectively the source and the...

3. What kind of transfer does it...

4. English come and bring have deictic...

11. Word that serve to provide additional information from the statement is...

12. The team is both...

13. Acts that change location of both agent and theme are the...

16. The time frame for a predicate like...

**Down**

2. Transfer includes putting and..

6. Similar in role structure, except that the entity moving is...

9. Many of these predicates convey transition, movement from one position to another the source, and the target is...

10. Does any of them have variable...

12. At time, which is...?

13. Causing It is the movement of an object from one location or individual to another place or person...

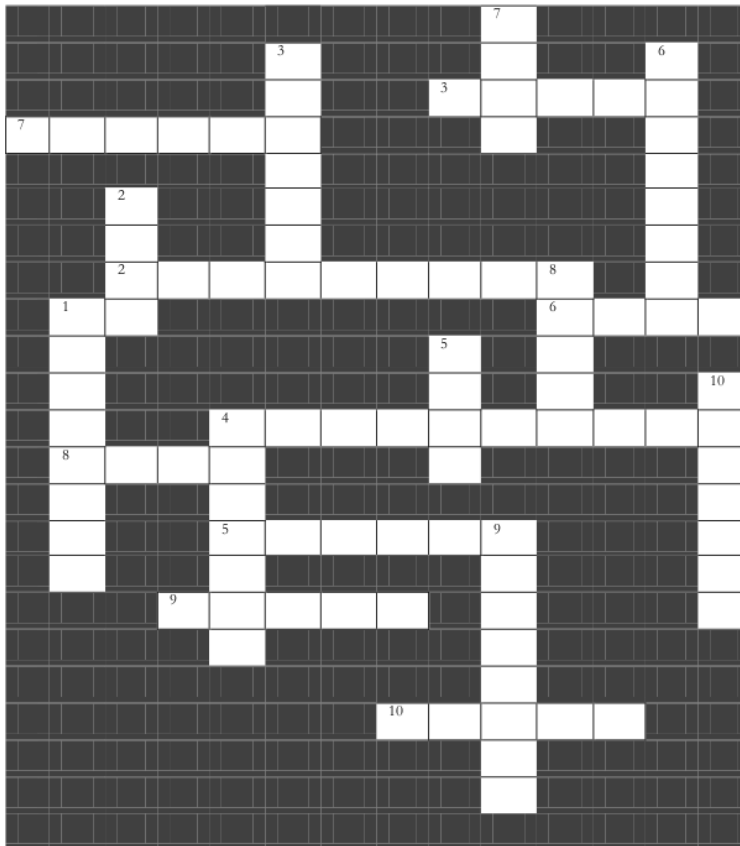
15. What kind of verb is...?

17. Divide the following verb of transition into there...

18. The reception has been...

20. The time frame for a predicate

Like...



**Across :**

1. Word that express that the goal is simply a location :
2. Time plus , Time zero and time minus known as :
3. Word use in focus on path :
4. Word that express commute from one place to another, respectively the source and goal :
5. Thing that move in transfer :
6. Look no 6 down
7. Transition Predicate which has “creep” as one of it word to indicate it known Focusing on?

contains :

3. Transition Predicate which has “immigrate” as one of it word to indicate it known Focusing on ?:
4. One of some words to indicate path :
5. Word use in focus on goal :
6. 6 Across & 6 Down are the causative equivalent of the transition verb :
7. Word that express the source :
8. Word use in focus on source :
9. Time at Source in Transition :
10. Typical verb that can be used in Time Frame :

8. The position or area between the source and the objective:

9. Term use as subject of sentence in transition :

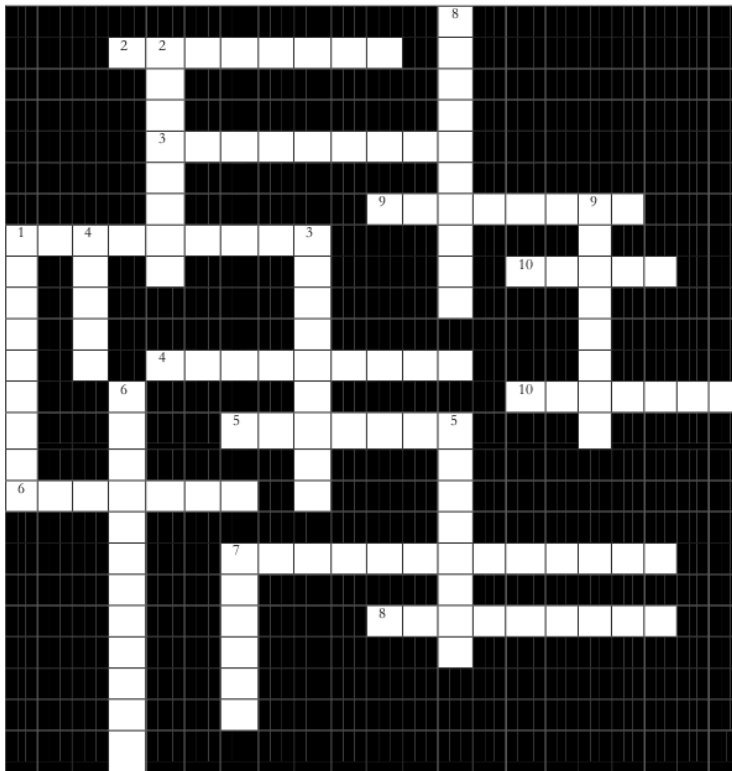
10. Thing in Transfer and Transition that always exist :

**Down**

1. Theme at goal in transition :

2. Word that used to express the notion that the goal is an area which

## Chapter VII – Reference



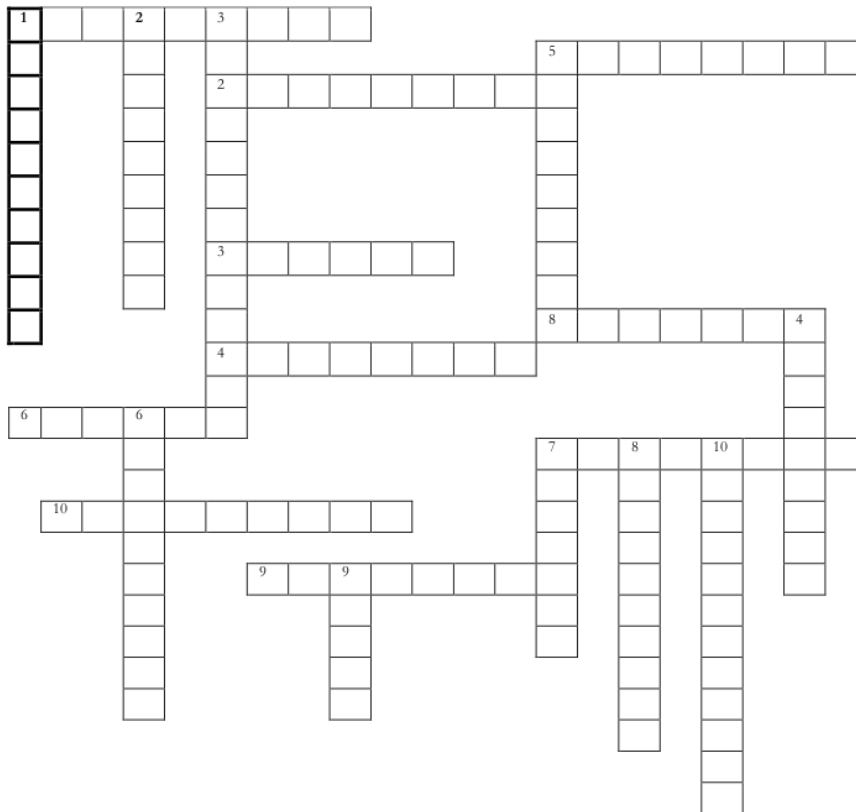
**Across :**

1. .... A relationship between objects in which one object designates, or acts as a means of connecting to or linking to another object.
2. .... Reference if the reference can be different at any time
3. A... A. In an entity or referent that is known to be a standard object of the time set.
4. .... Indicates the internal content of a word or concept that forms part of it.

5. .... Words that 'point' to 'things' in the physical-social sense of the speaker and addressee And whose referents can be calculated only by understanding the context in which they are used.
6. .... Reference in English can be expressed in many forms that are more or less interchangeable.
7. ....The determinants this and that (plural these and those) suggest, respectively, that the referent is close or near the position of the speaker.
8. The relation.... Curses when the meaning is not plain.
9. Object denoted by lexems as the concept, the problem, the cause, the information... They can't be perceived directly through the sense.
10. Three.... of differences in referents.

**Down :**

1. .... a Act of picking out identifying with word.
2. .... is a kind of secondary reference in which a previous reference is recalled by use of special function words or equivalent lexemes.<sup>35</sup>
3. .... Indicates its spectrum of applicability by calling the individual objects it denotes.
4. .... Reference when referring to a unique entity or a unique group of entities.
5. .... Noun phrases make a distinction between singular and plural.
6. .... Is an art work
7. The extension of the lexem is a set of entities that is .....
8. .... Determiners refer to an object in relation to another referent.
9. Lexeme such as dog, door, leaf denotes.....an entity that can be seen or touched.
10. The central and bright lexemes are.....meaning when they appear in a concrete sense.



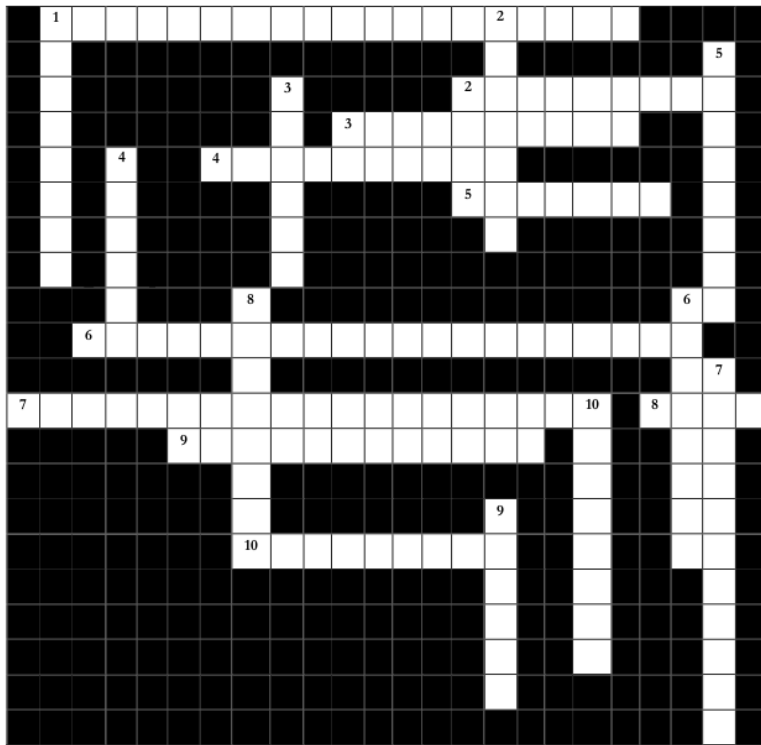
**Across :**

1. The meaning speakers.
2. An object or a referent is considered to be a typical object of the entire set.
3. References to terms and phrases that cannot be completely understood without additional contextual details.
4. An word whose meaning depends on another term in context
5. A individual or thing referred to by the name of a linguistic phrase or other symbol
6. something the only one and different
7. the determiner the occur in a referring speakers assumes
8. the sentence isn't about particular but about a whole
9. the object denoted by lexemes like idea, problem, reasons
10. something not only one and different

**Down :**



1. The determiner that occurs not in a referring speaker's assumptions
2. A lexeme is the set of entities, which it denotes
3. A word whose meaning includes the meaning of one or more other words
4. Countable nouns may be concrete or abstract items that are separate one another
5. Any noun phrase or surrogate for a noun phrase whose purpose in discourse is to define an individual entity.
6. A sort of determinant, such as all, some, many, few, a ton, and no, but not numbers that imply quantity.
7. Reference is made to words and phrases, such as me or "here," which cannot be fully understood without additional contextual information.
8. Language uses terms that deviate from their proper meanings in order to achieve a more complicated comprehension or enhanced effect.
9. The development of word use is generally to the point that current use is radically different from the original use.
10. There are three kinds of reference



9. Both of noun phrases may be concrete and abstract is countable and .....

10. What is the set of entities .....

**Down**

1. There is no natural relation between the terms of reference and .....

2. The same meaning is .....

3. The general

**Across**

1. A piece of language is .....

2, what is the set of properties shared by all members of the extension .....

3. Where we can always find sympathy .....

4. The difference between deixis and anaphora is .....

5. A word of more specific meaning is .....

6. When the interpretation of a referring expression can be collective or distributed is .....

7. Achieved with a pronoun is .....

8. The definite anaphoric pronouns are .....

phenomenon of its occurrence is called .....

4. Reference to other language or a .....

5. A kind of secondary reference is .....

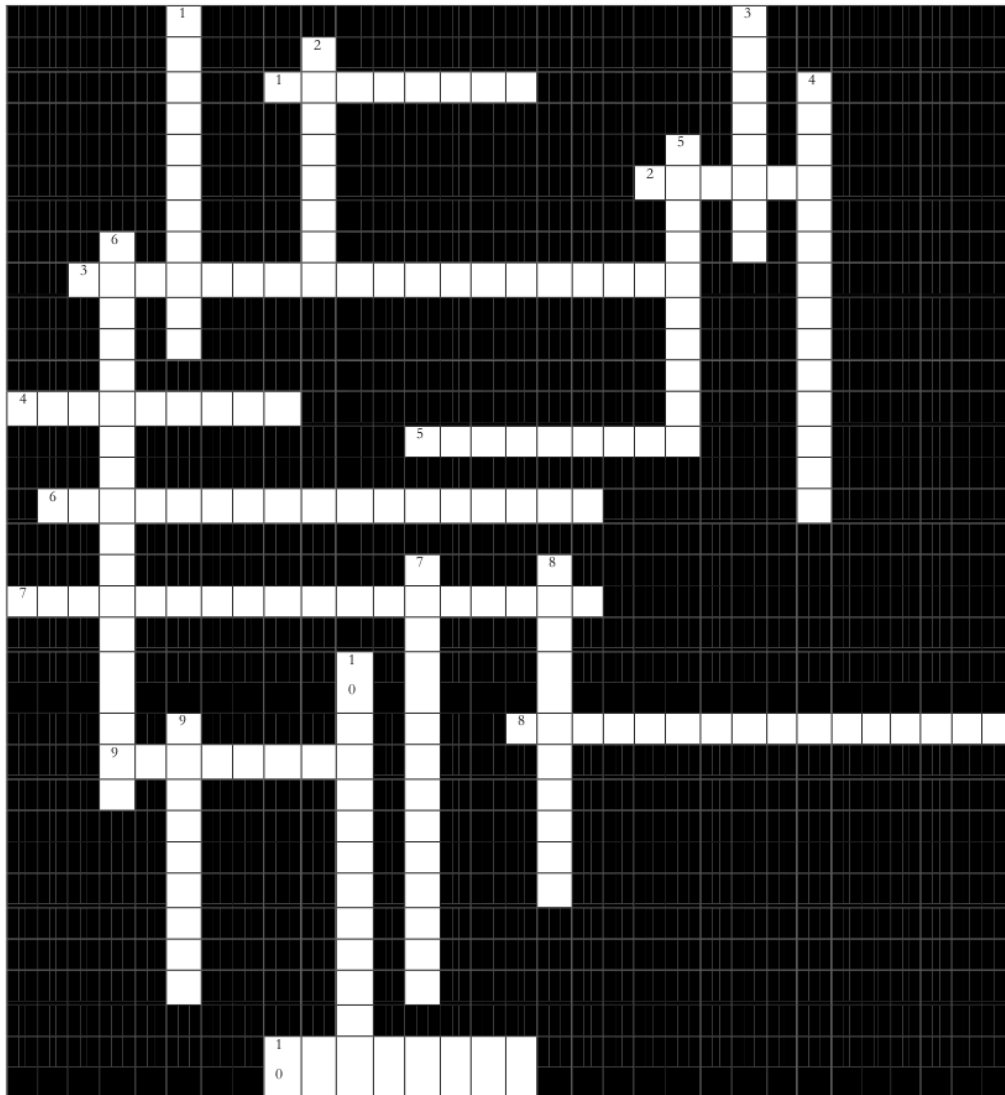
6. What is an ugly word .....

7. One which takes some element of its meaning from the situation is .....

8. A referring expression with fixed reference is always .....

9. The kinds of differences in referents is .....

10. Lexemes like idea, problem, reason, and knowledge are .....



**Across**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Which is often used in referring . . .</li> <li>2. Another name of semantic reference . . .</li> <li>3. An indefinite referring expression may be spesific or not . . .</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. An object or relation that is considered to be representative of the entire set.</li> <li>5. Of a lexeme, a group of entities that it denotes.</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

6. Reference expression, if the reference can be different at any time. . .
7. A piece of language, a noun phrase, that is used in an utterance and is linked to something outside language, some living or dead or imaginary entity or concept . . .
8. The sentence is not about a particular . . .
9. Which could be seen or touched.
10. Objects denoted by lexems.

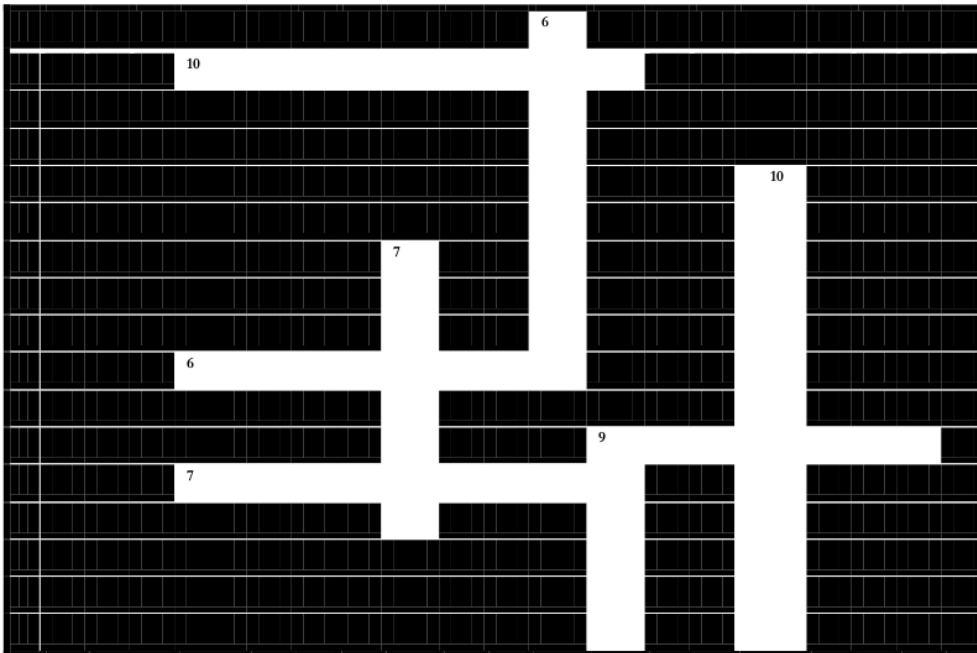
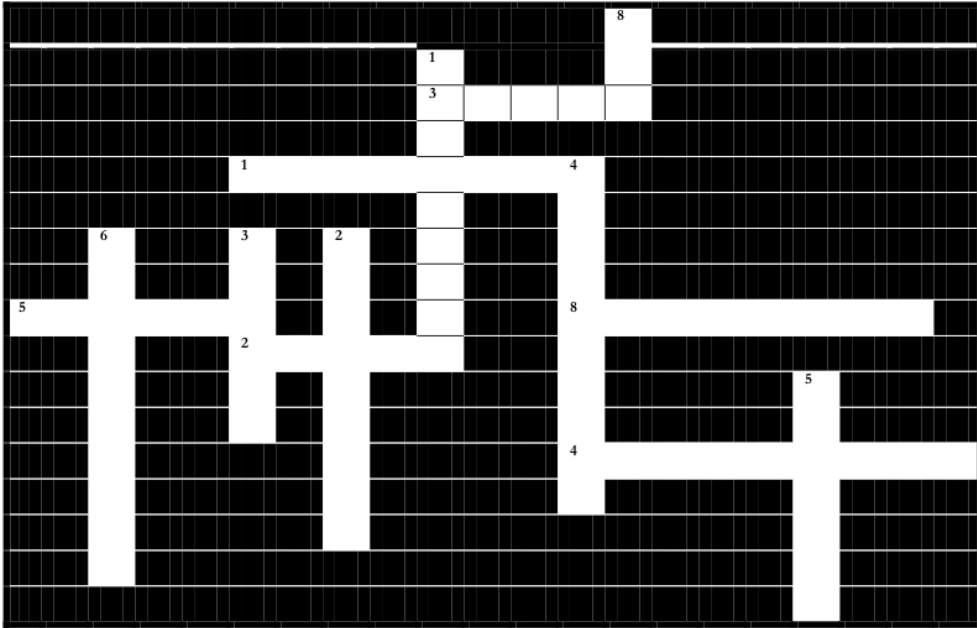
**Down.**

1. 1. Express the sum or quantity of the object denoted by the noun.
2. 2. It's the entity identified by the speaker.
3. 3. A kind of secondary reference that remembers the previous

reference by using special function terms or similar lexemes . . .

4. A referring expression when the referent is a unique entity or unique set of entities . . .
5. The object described semantically . . .
6. A term used to refer to what the word or phrase describes . . .
7. Determiners this and that . . .
8. Determiners refer to an object in relation to another referent.
9. Any lexem that sets properties shared by all extension members . . .
10. Every language has which 'point' to 'things' in the physical-social context of the speaker and the addressee . . .

Chapter VIII – Sentence as Argument

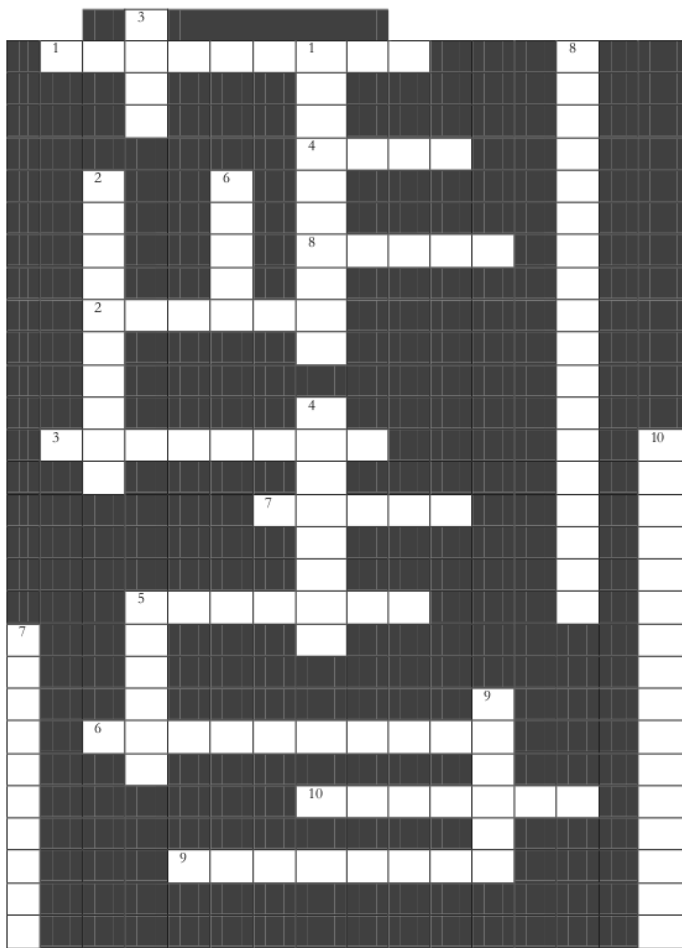


**Across**

1. Clause can occur in subject...
2. A rule of English grammar require an...subject
3. The subject of the main verb is same as the subject of infinitive...
4. Double or strange meaning in sentences...
5. Subject clause at the beginning of sentence is...
6. The part of clause...
7. The rule of sentence construction allow...
8. The construction followed had ... helped an infinitive clause
9. The part of sentences as argument...
10. The verb remind is ... like convince

**Down**

1. The part of sentences as argument...
2. A small group of adjectives take gerund clause...
3. One of certain adjective also occurs with an infinitive clause as complement...
4. I insist that Ronald work very hard. What type of sentence?
5. Synonym of curious
6. ... is the followed by an infinitive clause with overt subject
7. One of the structures of sentence...
8. All predicate discussed so far with gerund clauses following two predicates...
9. The factual clause can have ... modification for the verb
10. ... type of clause



**Across**

1. Were all referring expressions, names for real or potential entities
2. A combination of adjective and preposition may be followed by
3. As well as the statements, they are found in other sentences
4. A clause which has these characteristics, subject pronoun as subject and complete possibility of change of verb, is a

questions and factual or non-actual material; they may have an explicit, open topic or not;

10. The clause can have various modifications for the verb

**Down**

1. The clause has no such modifications.
2. Shaped as a gerund by adding-ing.

5. The clause which we shall review below has none of these characteristics

6. The Planned Sentence clause contains a reduced clause of one kind and

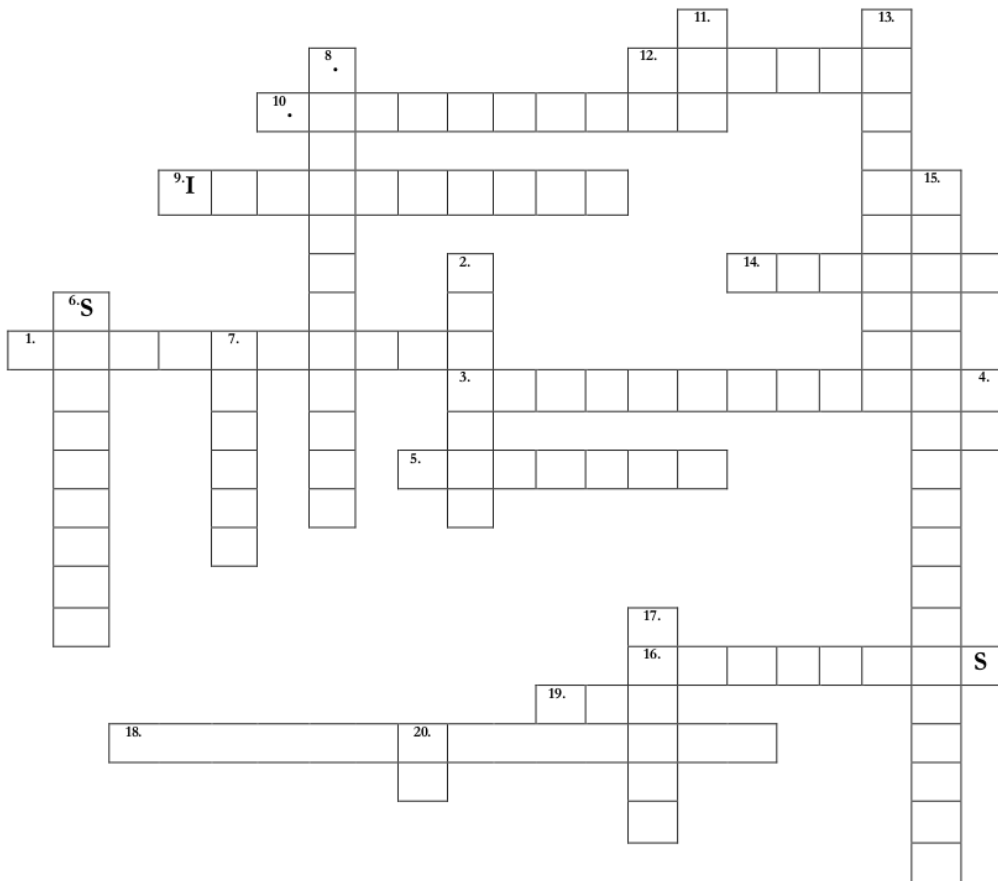
7. Instead, a rule of English grammar requires In the infinitive clause where the subject of the infinitive is different from the subject of the main verb.

8. If the subject of the infinitive is the same as the subject of the main verb, the subject of the infinitive is the same.

9. Clauses may contain statements or

3. The verb accompanied by the infinitive clause shows the duty on the part of the subject to do something.
4. Verb accompanied by an infinitive clause with an open subject
5. Semantically distinct from convincing, even though it shares the sense of using language effectively with another human.
6. The verb, as used here, means the use of words usually in response to a question or allegation by another.
7. With allow and the verbs listed below the infinitive is used when there is an overt subject for the verb in the included clause, here
8. May be in the surface structure of a sentence: words can cluster together in different possible constructions
9. The clause However, there is a group of verbs that can have as object an infinitive clause without to or a
10. Complementary clauses in English were the target of an inquiry by





**Down**

- 1. Topic pronoun as subject Maximum probability of alteration of the verb
- 3. If the subject of the infinitive is the same as the subject of the main verb, there will be a.....
- 5. Mark.....to ask him to sleep
- 9. The sentence with expectation includes a reduced clause of one kind.
- 10. The subject of verbal noun is typically.....

- 12. Cannot be followed by a modal verb such as will will, must and .....
  - 14. in comparing types of clause the verb ..... is syntactically like convince
  - 16. The rules of sentence construction allow.....in syntactic ambiguity
  - 18. They may be information question
  - 19. In the infinitive clause, where the clause has an open subject, it is inserted with a preposition.
- Down.

2. Yes-There can be no question of two or more alternatives.

4. Infinitive clauses after having and not having the word...

6. There is a verb to the gerund clause .....

7. Heli heard a baby.....

8. The nonfactual clause has no such.....

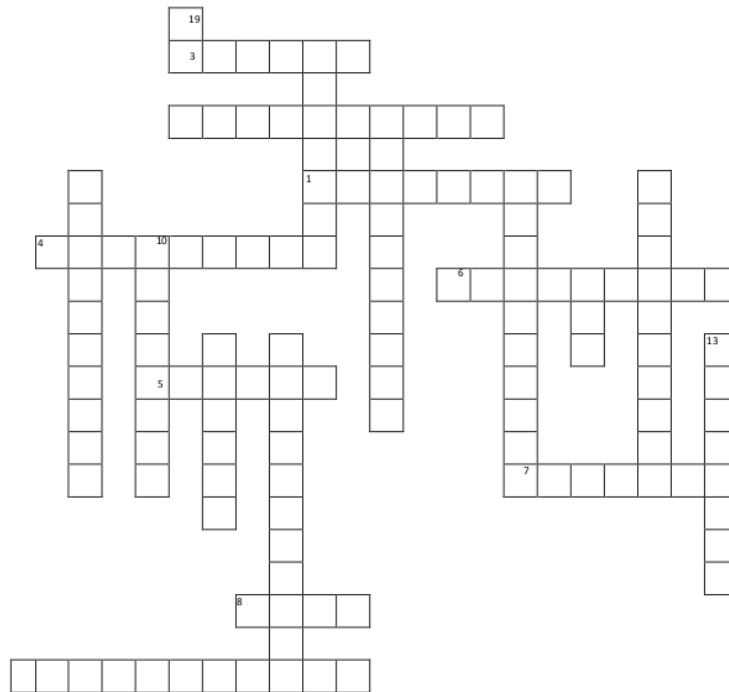
11. If the verbal noun has a tacit subject, then the verbal noun is followed by.....

13. 13. A small group of adjectives uses the gerund clause to complement the preposition between and gerund.

15. 15. Words may be grouped together in various constructions.

It's 17. Four forms of clauses: full sentence, full question, infinitive, and.....

20. In syntactic ambiguity construction containing the coordinators "and ....."



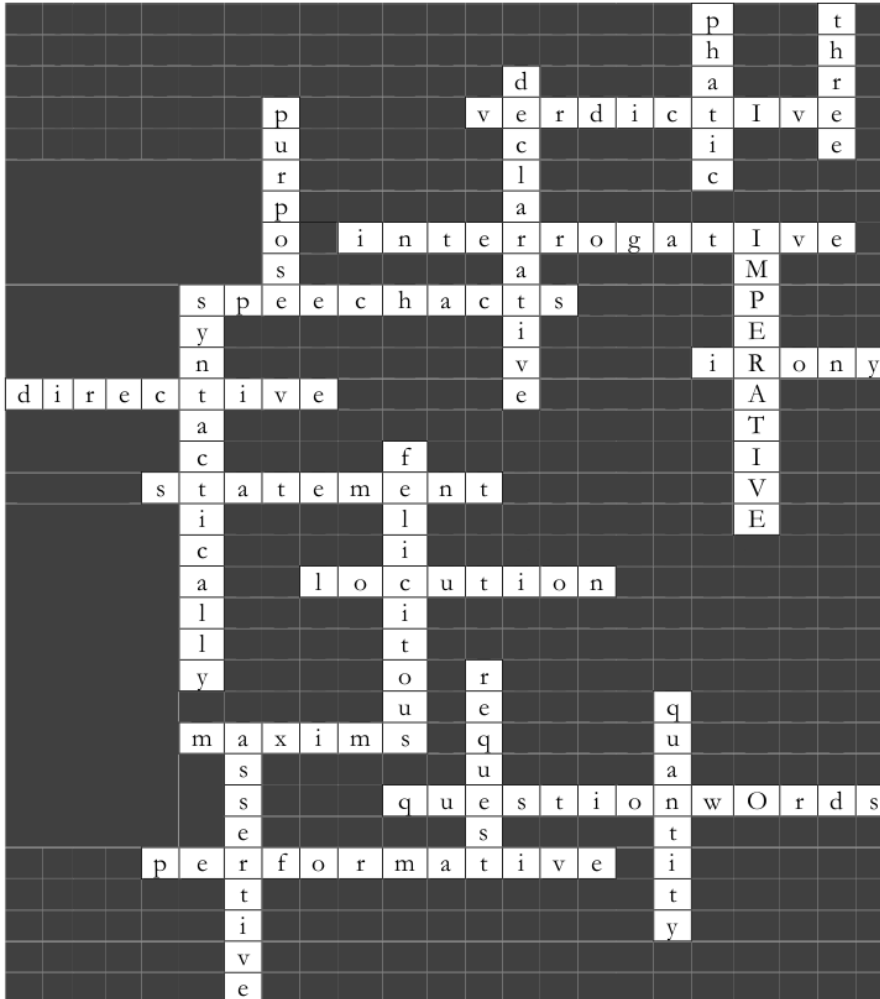
**Across :**

1. A group of words that consist of subject predicates and have meaning.
2. **We watched mark winning the race.** This sentence is ....
3. Andy broke **a window** yesterday (function) ...
4. Part of linguistic that talk about meaning (real meaning).
5. A form is derived from a verb but that function as a noun, in English ending **-ing**.
6. I enjoy **attend** the theater (gerund)
7. He, she, it, they, we, i you.
8. a group of letter that has meaning.
9. 9.A clause which has the subject pronoun as subject and the full probability of a change in the verb.

**Down:**

10. Arguments that has more than one interpretation.
11. Rise and fall of the voice in speaking.
12. Full statement, question, infinitive, gerund, nonfactual, verbal is the type of....
13. Clause that used to make a request for information or a request made using that word.
14. I expect Sara to be waiting for Sally. This is the sentence.....
15. She heard a baby **cry** (gerund).
16. **She is eating.** This sentence is ....
17. My mother **cooks** fried rice this morning (function).
18. We insist that your friends are early.
19. .... You have a job? (Question).
20. I am.... a teacher but I am student

## Chapter IX – Speech Act



**Across :**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. The synonym of the kinds of utterance</p> <p>2. The utterance that use to ask something</p> <p>3. The form of an utterance does not necessarily coincide with the speaker's real intention</p> | <p>4. The sentence that have object, verb, and subject</p> <p>5. This is one of four markers to recognize a question</p> <p>6. What is said or the utterance</p> <p>7. Four factors to guide the communication</p> |
|--|--|

8. Speech activities that put the name to the state of affairs

9. The speakers shall render an interpretation or opinion of the actions of another person.

10. The argument that the speaker is trying to get the addressee to perform some act

**Down:**

1. 7 kinds of utterance according to
2. If we tell something
3. If we request an action
4. It is normal to recognize three types of sentences in English
5. The utterance that work in accomplishing their purpose

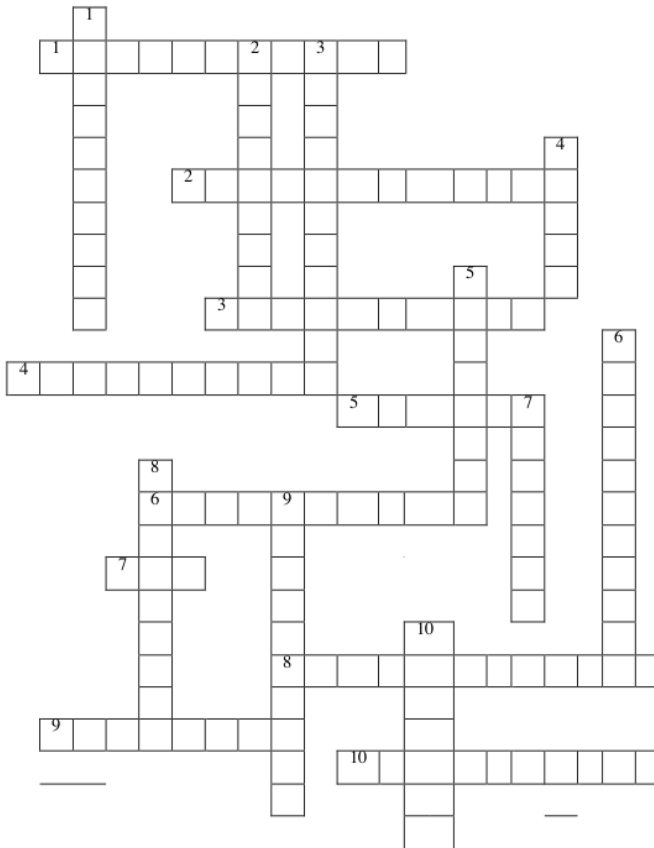
6. This maxim allows the speaker to have as much detail as the addressee wants.

7. The statement concerned with the facts and the object of the statement is to inform

8. Detective utterance can be understood

9. An expression of what the speaker wishes the addressee to do or to refrain from doing.

10. The statement to create a relationship between members of the same society



**Across**

1. Sentences have historically been designated..... When they tell you something.
2. Speech acts that give rise to the state of affairs that they name are named
3. Showing a manner or style that is acceptably fitting
4. When speakers talk about their own past actions and current emotions, articulated in repentance, bragging and lamentation.
5. One of the kind

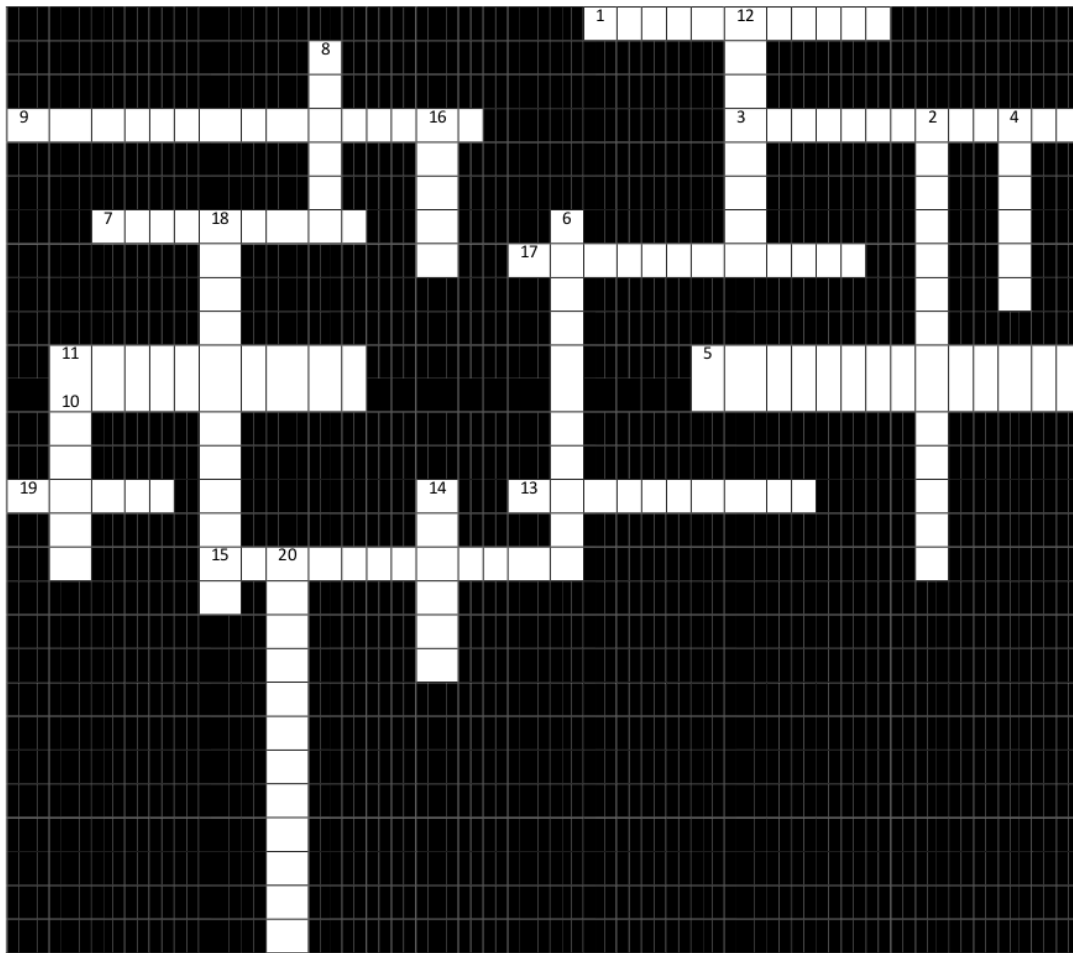
utterance to establish rapport between members of the same society

6. What the speaker wants to say to the addressee
7. In formative speech The verbs are, declare, baptize, call, designate, pronounce and pronounce.
8. The comments we make to other people to give our views as to what they should or should not do.
9. Antonymous indirect in speech activities
10. To be categorized according to their general purpose—though a single statement can have conflicting purposes.

**Down**

1. Speech actions in which the speaker makes an observation or judgment of the behavior of another person usually the addressee.
2. The role is that speakers and writers use language to say what they know or believe; that assertive language is concerned with truth. The intention of this is to inform.

3. If they request action in utterance
4. How many kinds of speech acts
5. Three items can be differentiated in any speech act, following Austin (1962). What has been said, the utterance, can be called
6. The message that the addressee receives, his understanding of what the speaker says, is
7. Is only useful if the speaker has any degree of influence over the actions of the addressee.
8. Those in which the speaker is trying to get the addressee to perform an act or to refrain from performing an act
9. Speech actions that bind a speaker to a course of action shall be called
10. Is the representation of what is



**Across**

1. Is that the literal sense of what is said (communicative act)?
2. Is it the social role of what is said (speaker intention)?
3. The effect of what is said?
4. Minimal functional unit in human communication we say that is?
5. Speaker argues that it is true to use verbs such as affirm, believe, conclude, refute, report. The purpose of that?
6. Speaker is trying to get the hearer to do something, ask, beg, challenge, order, dare, invite, insist, ask. The purpose of that?
7. Speaker commits himself to a potential course of action, to pledge, to promise, to swear, to vow, to guarantee. The purpose of that?

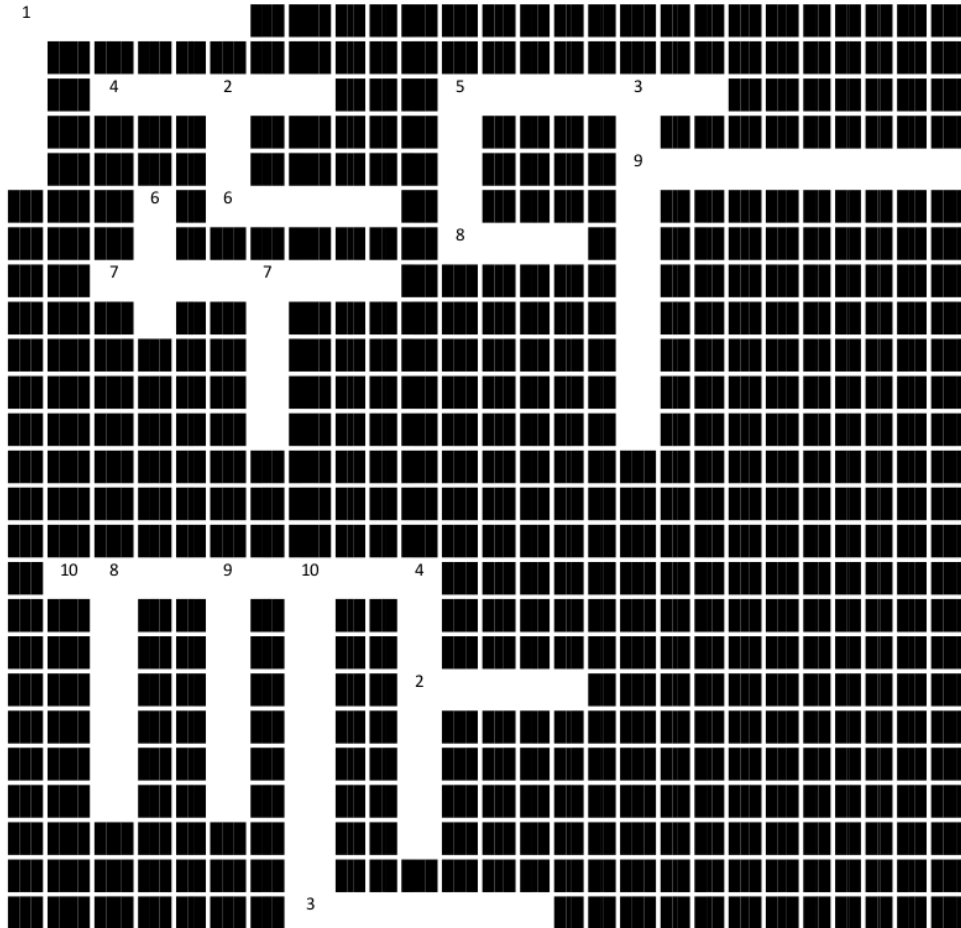


8. Speaker expresses an attitude to or regarding a state of affairs that apologizes, appreciates, congratulates, deploras, abhors, regrets, thank you, welcome. The purpose of that?
9. Speech Actions that make a difference in reality. The purpose of that? How many kinds of speech acts?

**Down**

1. 1. Central to the idea of a speech act?
2. 2. There is an example of vindictive statements:
3. 3. I \_\_\_\_\_. What's a blank expression, huh?
4. 4. We should not question whether they are valid or not but whether they are working or not to fulfill their purpose—in Austin's words, are they?
5. 5. No one is likely to think of questions like, "How are you?" "What are you doing?" "Is that the example from?"
6. An action which is the form used (interrogative) directly matches the function (question) performed by a speaker with an utterance that is? ..... speech acts Direct
7. An action which is the form used (interrogative) does NOT directly matches the function ( question ) performed by a speaker with an utterance that is? ..... speech acts
8. In 1962 Speech act theory originates by .... ? (look the picture) =
9. A speech \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined by a unified set of components throughout the same purpose of communication, the same topic, the same participants and the same language variety (generally). What's a blank expression, huh?
10. declarative utterances expressing some state of affairs, such as:
11. She walked out. From the sentence and example that is?
12. do not express a state of affairs, but rather are used to perform an act, such as:
13. Mike apologized to Mrs. Madison. From the sentence and example that is?

## Chapter X – Aspects



Across :

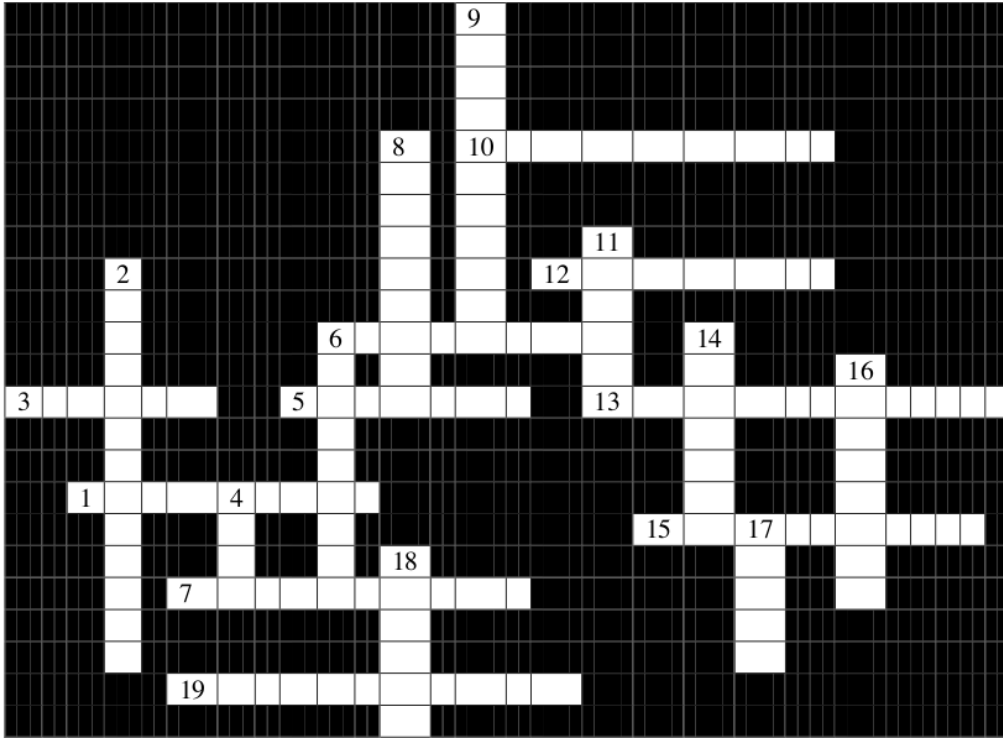
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|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Expressed primarily in the predicates of the sentence, there are some similarities</li> <li>2. Verbs that express feeling</li> <li>3. Relationship with situation who can't change in the prediction</li> <li>4. Statute and activity predicates or do not end or goal</li> <li>5. Other name of the time</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Verbs that express a physical stance</li> <li>7. They sat in the last row every time they went to the movies, for example: Verbs of communication</li> <li>8. Characteristic of aspect</li> <li>9. Other name of telic</li> </ol> |
|--|---|

Down:

1. Verb of communication
2. Verbs that express a relation between two entities
3. Punctual verb to express the beginning
4. Study of meaning word phrase sentence
5. Verbs that express other mental states
6. Verbs that express a physical location or position
7. Aspect of linguistic sense
8. Other verbs that convey the relationship between the two entities
9. Verbs that express the relationship between the two entities
10. Do something everyday

**Across**

19. We name such verbs as ask and



1. The study of meaning of words phrases, and sentences
3. Big – Large
5. Statements about circumstances that we can't change
6. They sat down in the last row
7. Punctual verb to express the begining
10. Donald leaves from the door
12. The sentences that we don't know how long the duration is running
13. Durative verb that express
15. John was swimming. – Jake was running

thing-of

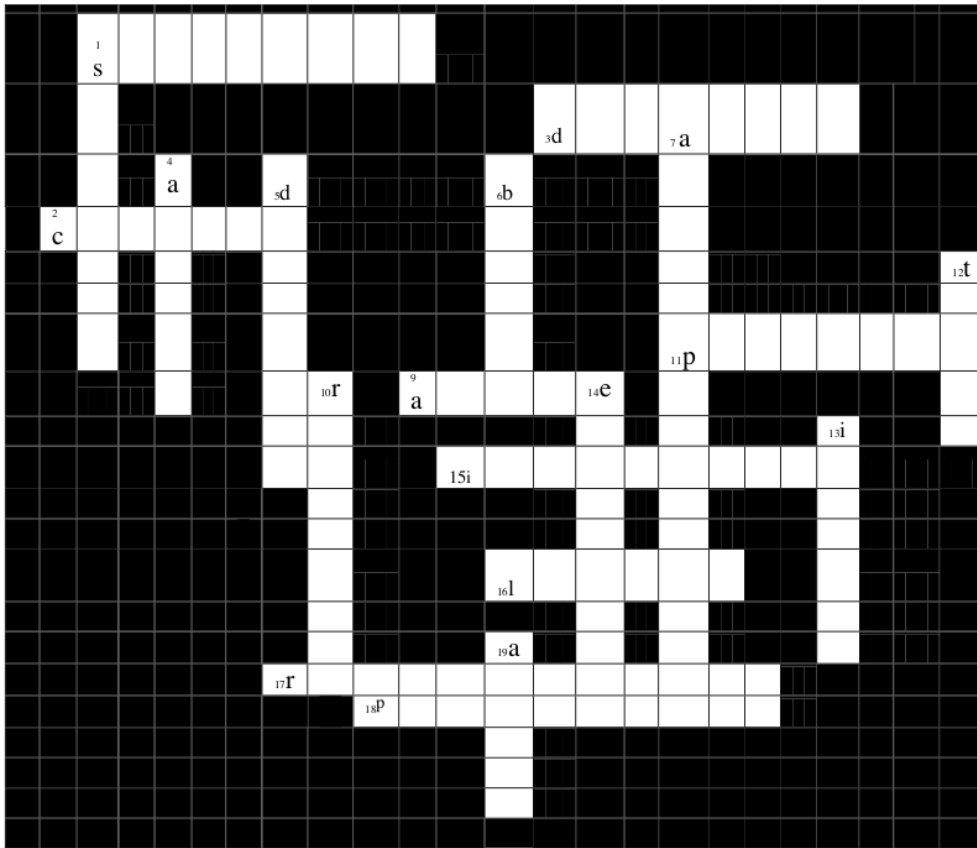
**Down**

2. Verbs like apologize and deny
4. Names a person, place, thing or idea
6. Usually as a word group that comes after the subject to complete the meaning of the sentence
8. 2 aspect of linguistic meaning, sense and ....
9. Completed immediatelly (run into store)
11. Stative and activity predicates or do not have end or goal

14. The sentences that we just know  
the timing from begin to ending
16. They were sitting in the last row
17. Bounded verbs, finished goal (ran  
to store - he ran a stopped there,

wrote a book – he wrote it and  
finished writing)

18. Expressed primally in the  
predicates of senteces, but there are  
certain parallels



**Across:**

1. Study of meaning words phrases sentences.
2. Durative verb that express
3. They are sitting in the last row
8. Name a person, place, thing or idea
9. Verbs of communication
11. They sat down in the row
15. Punctual verb to express the beginning
16. Verbs of perception that involve doing something
17. verb like apologize and deny

18. we call such verb as ask and thing of

**Down:**

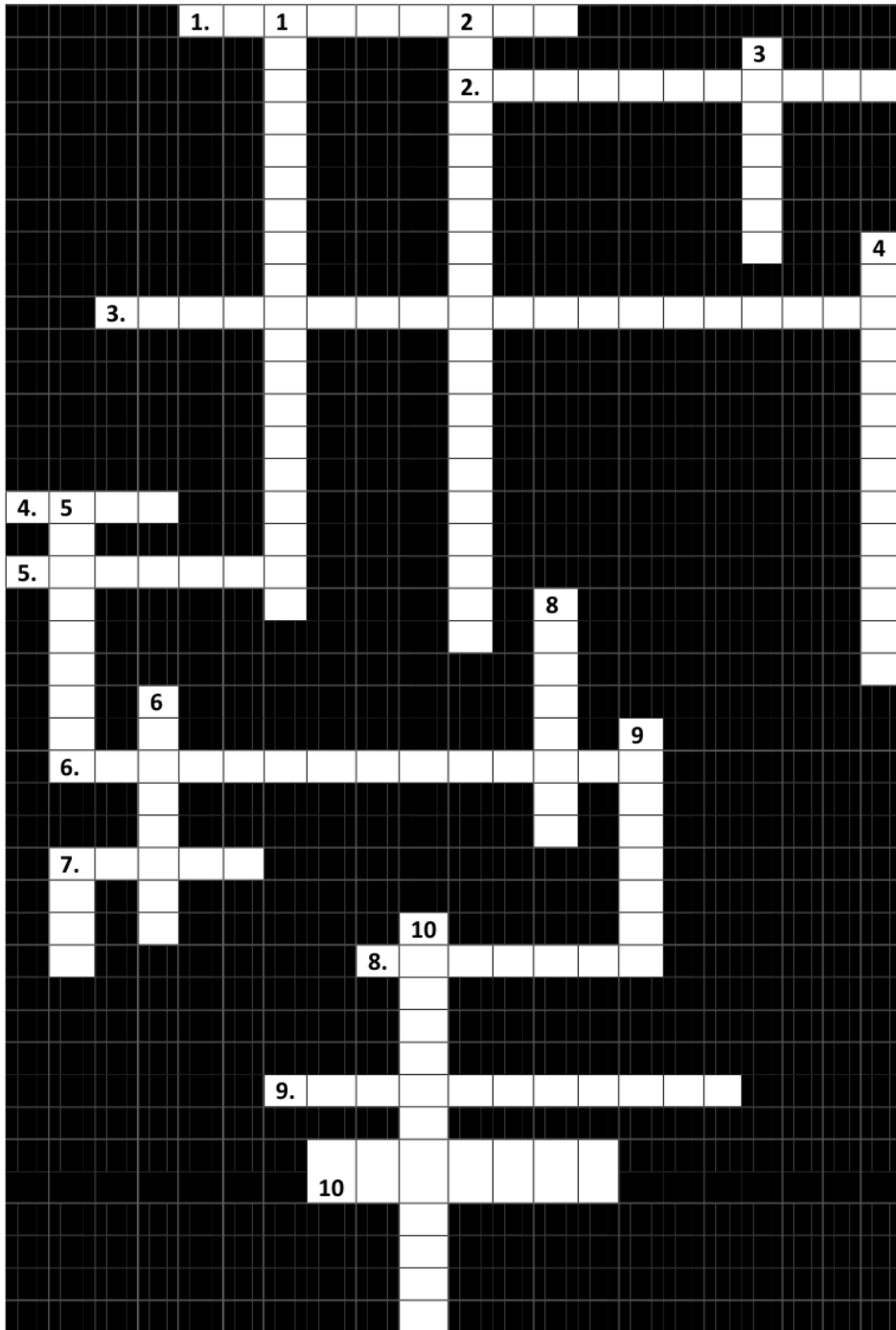
1. big / large
4. stative and activity predicates or do not end or goal
5. they are sitting in the last row
6. Verbs that convey a relation between two entities.
7. a goal completed after a while (learn Japanese)
10. 2 aspect of linguistic meaning, sense and,
12. Sandra was the writing a letter

13. Expressed in predicates

14. Donald leaves from the door

19. Expressed primarily there are some  
parallels in the sentence predicates

Chapter XI – Facticity, Implication and modality



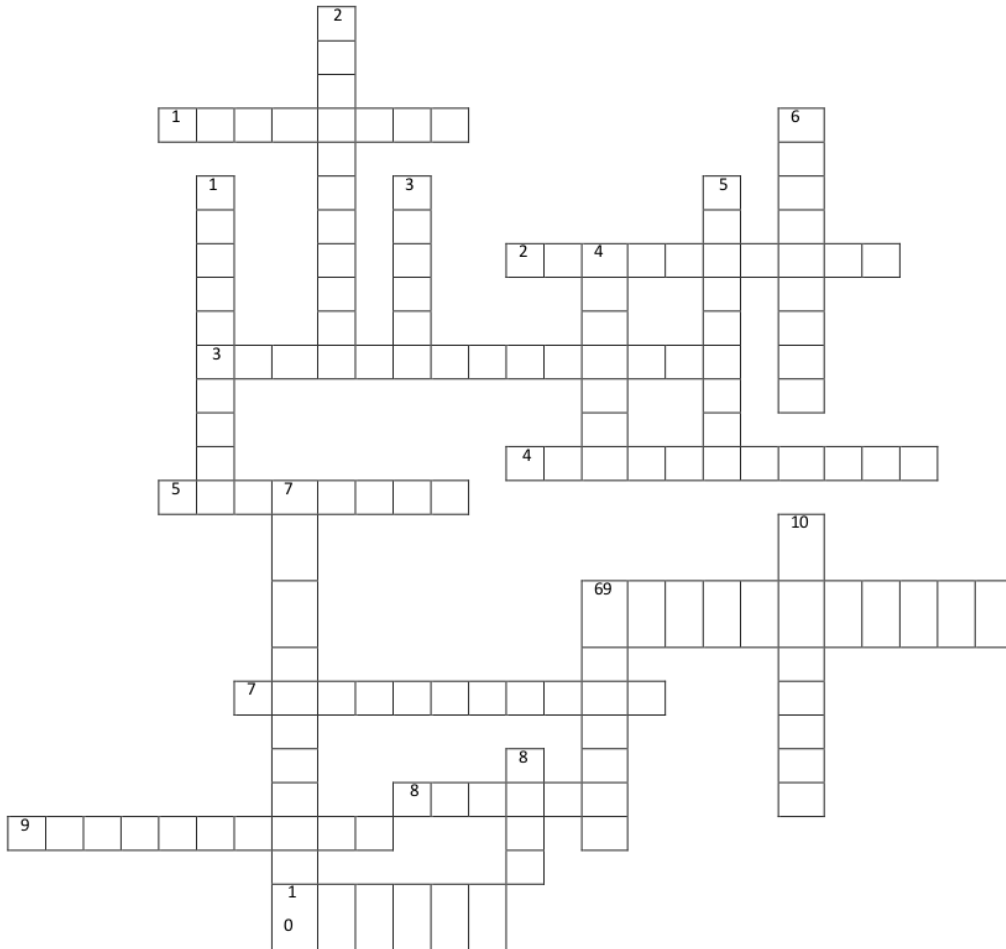


**Across :**

1. What is the name talk about the conclusion from two fact?
2. What's proposition that has the same meaning like "what may be"?
3. What's the name of predication as one of argument but?
4. What is the provide before predicate?
5. Kind of modal which is say about factual, not about the argument?
6. How we can measure about the fact of the sentences?
7. What the example of modality verb?
8. Kind of modal which is talk about social fact, like obligation and responsibility?
9. What's other name of implicative predicate?
10. What's including Non-Factive Predicate?

**Vertical :**

1. "If you should go to Paris, stay near the river", it's the e.g of Modality and?
2. How we can know the quantity of the sentences?
3. What's the name of base that used logical necessity and possibility?
4. What should we do before we know the factice from the sentences?
5. What kind of modal which is talk about high truth?
6. "what you ought to do" can be replaced by?
7. What's the other kind outside counter factive predicate?
8. What the obligation we have to refrain from doing?
9. What's kind of linguistic that learn about not the hidden meaning ?
10. What's can be follow by factive predicate



**Across :**

1. An adverb used to express the level of confidence or expectation
2. A grammatical term referring to certain verb forms existing in many languages, most often used as non-finite verbs
3. One predicate whether affirmative or negative, it carries the

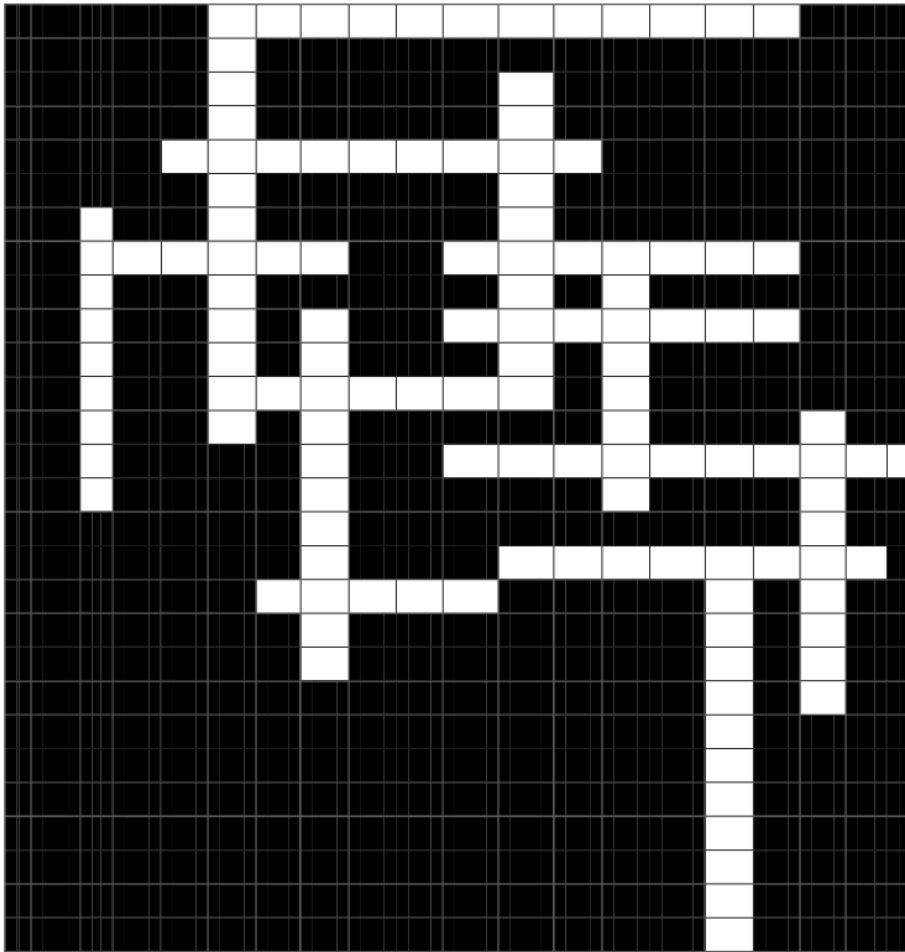
presupposition that the following predication is not true

4. A word in English that has the meaning of adjectives can be predicted
5. The predicate there is an implication that the following proposition is false
6. The responsibility of the person indicated by you and the statement

7. Expressed as an abstract noun or in a complete clause
8. A verb form that functions as a noun
9. A course of action that someone is required to take, whether legal or moral
10. Something that has a unique and distinct existence, although not necessarily in physical form

**Down :**

1. They have a predication as one of their arguments but whether affirmative or negative, they don't assert the truth of that predication
2. Something that is suggested, or happens, indirectly
3. A group of words consisting of subject and verb
4. That the preaching is interpreted linguistically as real
5. ....modality is a sub-type of linguistic modality that deals with a speaker's evaluation/judgment of degree of confidence in or belief of the knowledge upon which a proposition is based
6. Part of a sentence or clause that describes the subject of a sentence
7. The predicate, it implies that the following proposition is true
8. It has two meanings, which we can first illustrate with two little dialogues
9. Concerned with those elements of speech that are not individual phonetic segments [vowels and consonants] but are properties of syllables an larger units of speech
10. ....modality is a linguistic modality that indicates how the world ought to be according to certain norms, expectation, speaker desire, etc.



**Across**

1. Grammatical problems
2. A predicate that has predication as one of its arguments
3. Index inference or some reasoning process contained in the conclusion and stated in the sentence
4. The term type of modality of the Yunani althea means truth
5. If the predicate is positive so the presupposition is
6. Modalities are commonly expressed in the subject of sentences

7. Modality that does not refer to the speaker

8. Expression of needs, possibilities and frequent probabilities through verb modal

9. Epistemic principles can be measured on an extreme scale

**Down**

1. Unambiguous conditional desires and conditionality

2. A predicate that does not presuppose the truth of the presuppositions

3. Details to be inferred in order for a sentence to be meaningful

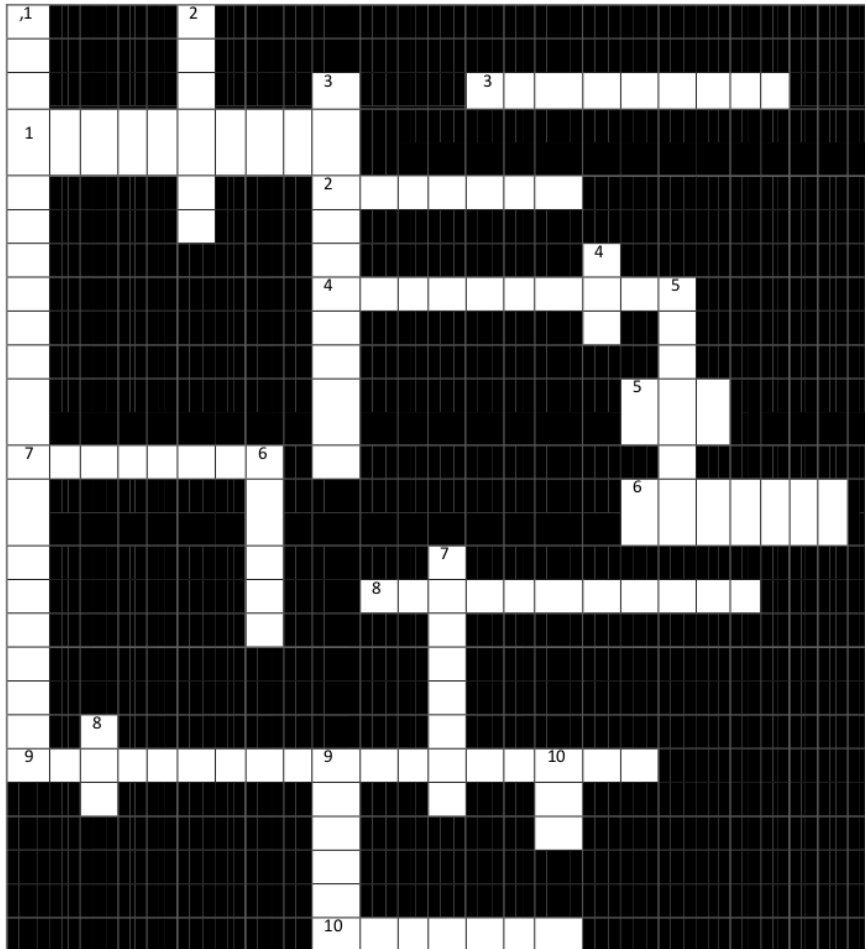
4. The type of modalities that express the speaker's commitment level to the truth that he says

5. The predicate properties that have clauses and propositions embedded in one of its arguments

6. The truth and falsity of the presuppositions expressed in the complement clause

7. One predicate

## Chapter XII – A Variety of Predicates



**ACROSS :**

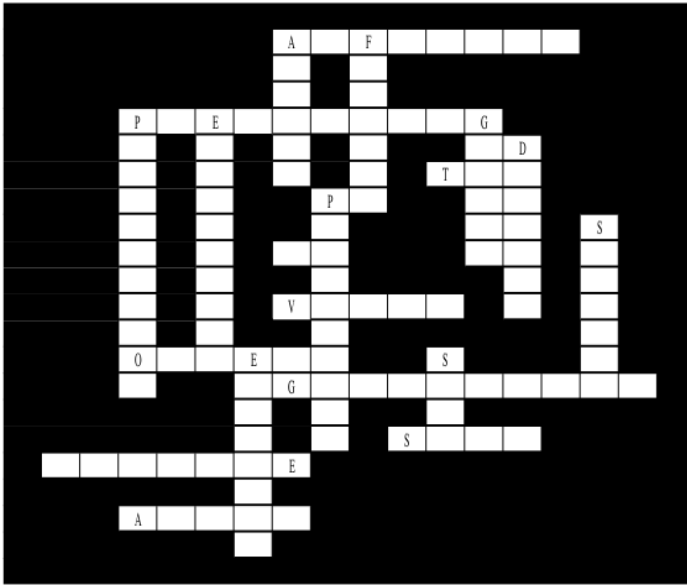
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Verbal consisting particle to and simple form of verb which can function as noun, adjective or adverb</p> <p>2. Regard</p> <p>3. Grammatical construction containing a complete mind</p> | <p>4. Verb which states that the agent causes the noun of the predication that follows</p> <p>5. Pronoun we</p> <p>6. Admire v3</p> <p>7. Exercise</p> |
|--|--|

8. Word combined with noun or pronoun, form phrase that describe verb, noun, adjective
9. Verb which states that the agent causes the noun of the predication that follows
10. Explicit

**DOWN:**

1. Verb or adjective which expresses the feelings of the subject

2. proceeding
3. sensory verb
4. intent
5. word formed verb with added suffix-ing and functioning as a noun
6. aspect-neutral linking
7. Real Meaning
8. see v2
9. Antonym choose
10. attempt



7. The five sets of sentences are for visual, auditory, gustatory, (...) and olfactory experiences, respectively.

8. The sixth line has (...) which is not directly connected to any of the five senses.

9. Two other verbs, (...), and appear, convey

**Across:**

1. The opposite of enabling is (...), 'disenabling'.
2. The (...) of the verb names the stimulus that affects.
3. The subject of the verb names the (...).
4. Only (...) and attempt occur in both structures.
5. The five sets of sentences are about visual, auditory, (...), tactile and olfactory perceptions, respectively.
6. The next category of attitudinal predicates is connected to someone else's feedback (...) contribution to a future act.

sensory experiences as well.

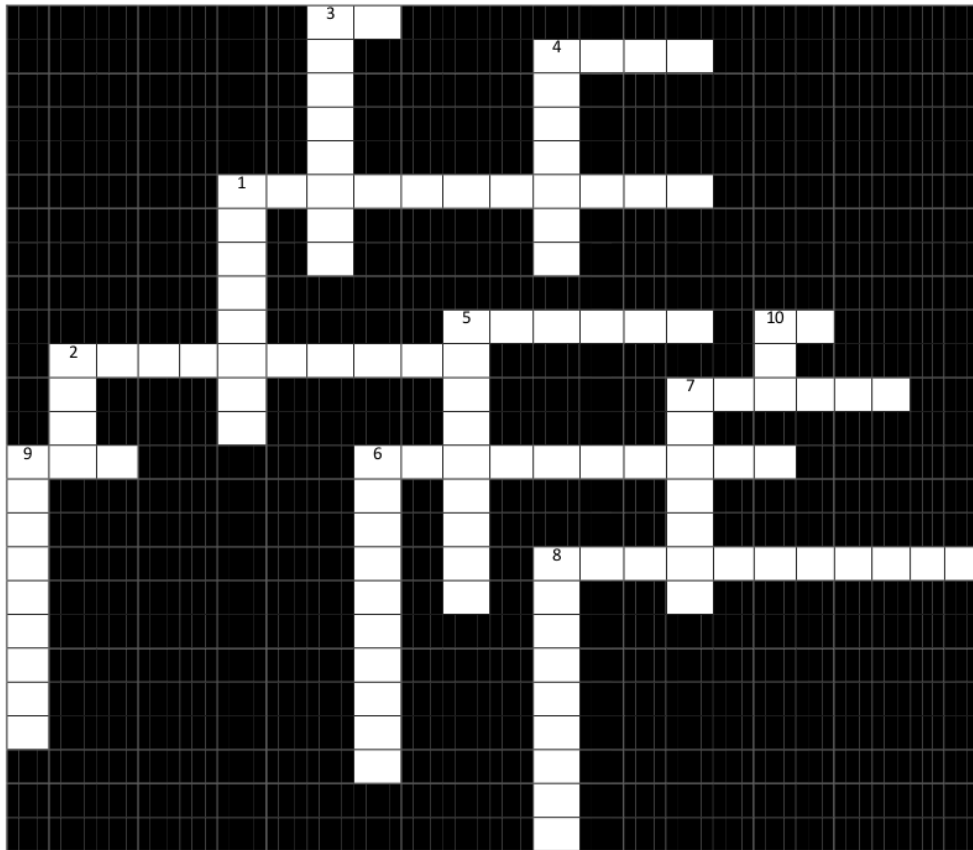
10. The subject of these verbs is the name of an object that is both (...).

**Down:**

1. The (...) for following perceptual verbs introduces a goal not yet reached.
2. The second dialog must express the modality, the potential, the likelihood or the impossibility of a particular proposal.
3. Two other verbs, seem, and (...) convey sensory experiences as well.
4. The person shall behave in such a way as not to commit the action referred to in the (...) clause..



5. The distinction between the gerund clause and the infinitive clause is evident with the verbs.
6. The function structure is again the same except that the agent in the included clause does not have to be the (.....) agent of the main clause.
7. A predicate is a verb or an adjective that means that the following predicate is made possible.
8. Perceptual verbs, also called ( ..... ) verbs.
9. Only a verb (...) may occur in a gerund or infinitive sentence.
10. 10. Much of the simple English are explained in these (.....) main sentences..



**Cross**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Verb or adjective that expresses the feeling of the subject ( ..... ) predicate</li> <li>2. One form of prevention, viewed in defferent way ( ..... )</li> <li>3. The infinitive clause can be interpreted( ..... )information</li> <li>4. Perceptual predicates express our intake of knowledge through the ( ..... ) sense</li> <li>5. We can perceive ( ..... )</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. A verb which states that an agent causes the non-occurrenceof the predictaion ( ..... )</li> <li>7. Type can be recognized ( ..... )</li> <li>8. The verbs in the foregoing group can be used ( ..... )</li> <li>9. Henry taught his dog to roll over ( ..... ) play dead instruction</li> <li>10. Henry helped his teacher ( ..... ) distribute the books effort</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

**Down**

1. There may be lexical differences between being merely affected and (.....)
2. More precise than arrange ( ..... )
3. The subject of the sentence is ( .....)
4. Aspect : retrospective . This is a ( ..... ) predicates
5. A verb or adjective that means that the following predication is made possible (.....)Sensory verbs ( ..... )

6. Our perception are reaction to ( ..... )
7. Some verbs have reflexive meaning without ( ..... ) a reflexive pronoun
8. 8. Henry's teacher allowed him to be late in class (.....)
9. Ted tasted( ..... )soup cautiously

### Chapter XIII – The Semantics of Morphological Relations



#### Across

- 1) A sequence of words that together have a meaning
- 3) Some lexemes are formed by combining morphemes
- 4) A special kind of instrument in vehicular meaning ( verbs from nouns)
- 8) By removing parts of certain lexemes new lexemes are formed
- 11) Another meaning of subtraction
- 13) Acronym the letters combine to produce something pronounceable : (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)
- 14) One kind of shortening
- 16) Passive-objective Adjective
- 17) The use of part of a word to stand for whole word
- 19) Nouns from Verbs

**Down**

- 1) The easy modification of a word of one class to a word of another class with no formal alteration
- 2) According to Kreisler 1979, Acronym is...
- 5) If a noun is derived from a verb, the verb is one that can predicate any of the verbs. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- 6) The verb lengthen is formed by another addition
- 9) The form represented by astronaut and biology, entirely composed of ....  
Morphemes
- 10) Verbs from verbs
- 12) Active – Subjective Adjective
- 15) The words pride and pride are semantically related and are also formally related, but it is difficult to claim that one is created by adding something to the other.
- 18) The marks for humans are synonymous with whatever the simple word entails.

# Semantics Crossword

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