

**Types of word  
meaning.**

**Denotational and  
connotational  
components of lexical  
meaning.**

# **Types of word meaning**

**The lexical  
meaning**

**The  
grammatical  
meaning**

**The  
part-of-speech  
(lexico-grammat  
ical) meaning**

**The lexical meaning** of the word is the meaning proper to the given linguistic unit in all its forms and distributions.

The word-forms ***do, does, did, doing, done*** possess different grammatical meanings of **tense, person, number**, but in each form they have one and the same semantic component denoting **“the process of movement”**.

The Russian word *сведения* isn't semantically identical with the English equivalent *information* because unlike the Russian the word *сведения* the English word doesn't possess the grammatical meaning of plurality which is part of the semantic structure of the Russian word.

For ex.: verb *to be* the grammatical meaning of a linking element prevails: *She is a student*

*The grammatical meaning* is defined as an expression in speech of relationship between words.

For ex.: the tense meaning in the word-forms of verbs: *took, asked, ran*; the case meaning in the word-forms of various nouns: *cat's, girl's, night's*; the meaning of plurality which is found in the word-forms of nouns: *tables, pens, beds*.

The essence of the part-of-speech meaning of a word is revealed in the classification of lexical items into major word-classes (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) and minor word-classes (articles, prepositions, conjunctions etc.)

For ex.: *table, love, sugar*

For ex.: the grammatical meaning of number – *pen-pens* and *dog-dog's*

For ex.: *to drop in, to get in; on the table, in the kitchen*

# **Components of lexical meaning**

- ✓ **The denotational aspect;**
- ✓ **The connotational aspect;**
- ✓ **The pragmatic aspect.**

**The denotational aspect** of lexical meaning is the part of lexical meaning which establishes correlation between the name and the object, phenomenon, process or characteristic feature of concrete reality, which is denoted by the given word. The denotational aspect of lexical meaning expresses the notional content of a word.

For ex.: *album is a book in which people can collect photographs, stamps or autographs*



***The connotational aspect*** of a lexical meaning is the part of meaning which reflects the attitude of the speaker towards what he speaks about. Connotation conveys additional information in the process of communication.

# Connotation includes

The emotive  
charge

For ex.: *mummy*  
- *mother*

Evaluation

For ex.: *clique* -  
*group*

Imagery

For ex.: *to wade*  
- *to wade*  
*through a book*

Intensity

(expressiveness)

For ex.: *adore*  
- *to love*

**The pragmatic aspect of lexical meaning is the part of meaning, that conveys information on the situation of communication**

# The pragmatic aspect includes

Information on the  
“time and space”  
relationship of the  
participants

For ex.: *to come and  
to go*

Information on the  
tenor of discourse

For ex.: *A girl will  
talk in a different  
way (1) with her  
friend and (2) about  
her friend*

Information on the  
participants and the given  
language community

For ex.: *(1) They chunked  
a stone at the cops, and  
then did a bunk with the  
loot. (2) after casting a  
stone at the police, they  
absconded with the  
money*

Information on the  
register of  
communication