

**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