ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ОСНОВНЫХ И ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ЗНАЧЕНИЙ В РАЗНЫХ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ КОНТЕКСТАХ

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Исследования значения слов, как правило, должны объяснять, как понимаются, интерпретируются предложения определенного языка, и как они соотносятся с состояниями и процессами, происходящими в мире. Контекст может давать различные подсказки, облегчающие читателям процесс угадывания. Угадывание значения слова из контекста является одной из наиболее предпочтительных/эффективных стратегий изучения словарного запаса среди изучающих второй иностранный язык. Делая вывод о значении незнакомого слова, изучающие язык используют различные типы подсказок, в том числе контекстуальные. Чтобы понять, что передается посредством языка, значение является наиболее важной частью, без которого никакое общение не может называться общением.

Ключевые слова: локутивность, иллокутивные и перлокутивные акты, языковой феномен, значение предложения и значение говорящего

THE CHANGE OF CORE MEANING
IN VARIOUS CONTEXTUAL ENVIRONMENTS

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The analysis/ studies, generally must explain how the sentences of a particular language are understood, interpreted, and related to states, processes and objects in the world. Context may provide different kinds of clues to make guessing process easier for readers. Guessing word meaning from context is one of the most preferred/attractive vocabulary learning strategies among second language learners. While inferring the meaning of an unfamiliar word, language learners use different types of clues including contextual ones. To understand what is communicated through language, the meaning is the most vital part without which no communication can be called a communication.

Keywords: locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts, linguistic phenomenon, sentence meaning and speaker meaning

When someone says that "words have meaning" he intends to convey the idea that meaning is a property of words. This seems to be about as simple and clear an assertion of a factual state of affairs as any statement that one can may. But another one would suggest that the former (speaker) has a rather inaccurate notion of what

meaning is. The speech act theory explains some of many different ways in which meaning is communicated through speech acts.

In order to avoid some of the common misunderstandings it is important to give some consideration to the ontological status of words and meaning. It happens quite often when we discover that the meaning of a word, though connected with the conception it refers to is not identical with it. The concept being a category of human cognitions is the thought of the object that underlines its characteristic features, as the concepts abstract and reflect both the most general and specific features of the world's various phenomena and objects. Thus concepts are understood as abstraction that is why they are considered universals and are used by the whole of humanity.

Word meanings are different in different languages, although they express identical concepts. The words **"house"** and **"home"** have different semantic structures in different languages. In Romanian the concept of "a building for human habitation" is expressed by the word "*casă*", in English by the word *"house",* in Russian by the word «дом». The words "*casă*" in Romanian, does not possess the meaning of "fixed residence of family or household" as the English word "home" and the Russian "дом" do. The Romanian word "*casă*", and the Russian word«дом» has got an appropriate variant for identifying "fixed residence of family or household", and, namely "*cămin familial*". Another variant for Russian is *"(домашний) очаг"* .

Synonymous words also reveal the difference between meaning and concept as they are felt differently in each of the following analyzed units:

To attract – to draw, to (al)lure, to seduce, to involve

Attraction – drawing, luring, temptation

To include – to involve, to contain, to overcome, to overrun

Stream – current, trend, draught, abreast, glib, instant

Meaning is a linguistic phenomenon whereas the referent (i.e. the denoted object) is beyond the scope of language. It is known that an object can be denoted by more than one word of a different meaning. For example "panda" can be denoted by the word which is in kinship relation with "***bear***", "animal" etc. meaning that all these words have got the same (or close) referent.

Some linguists regard meaning as the interrelation of the three points of the triangle within the framework of a certain language, rather than an objectively existing part of a linguistic sign, on the other hand some other scholars consider the linguistic sign as a two-facet unit. The first one, the so-called the inner facet, is the reflection of objects, phenomena or reflections presenting the linguistic sign and the second facet, or the outer facets, considering the sound-form functions. As the second facet of the linguistic sign correlates with meaning and intercommunication and as far as meaning is present in all linguistic units, the latter together with their sound-form relates to linguistic science. This kind of supposition and thinking greatly rely on intuition that cannot be considered as objective methods of research.

The structural linguistics' approach maintains that the investigation should be provided between signs (sign to sign only or linguistic units should be studied only

through its relation to other linguistic units, avoiding its relation to either concept or referent. The meanings of the following words "*clean*" and "*clearance*" differ as far as they have different functions in speech. "*Clear*" with its translation as 1) a expune/a fi absolvit de orice vină); 2) a evacua, a libera; 3) a certifica, a confirma; 4) a reglementa, a rezolva; 5) a vămui, a lăsa să treacă prin vamă; 6) a şterge, a curăţa; 7) a permite, a autoriza; 8) a solda, a lichida can be followed by a noun (**he was cleared guilt** – a fost exonerat/absovit de orice vină), it can be preceeded by a noun (**the chairman cleared the report for publication** – preşedintele a autorizat publicarea raportului); it may be also proceeded by a verb (**he intends to clear his stock** – el intenţioneată să-şi lichideze stocul de mărfuri); it may be followed by a preposition (**to clear (data) in a computer** – a şterge informaţiile din memoria unui calculator), etc., while the distribution/position of another linguistic sign "clearance" in relation to other linguistic signs is different. "*Clearance*" may be followed by a noun (as in the case with previous example) – "**clearance sale**" (sold(uri), vînzare de lichidare a mărfurilor rămase), may be translated as an adj. (de lichidare), may have quite a new translation (rather than in the case with "*clear*") – documentaţie, chitanţă (de plată a vămii), achitare, efectuare de plăţi.

The discrepancy of meaning grows if we analyse the function of the word "**clearing**" which is translated as "*cliring*" or "compensaţie" whose meaning moves out considerably from the meanings of the first two words ("**clear", "clearance**"). "**Clearing**" occupy the first position (it is followed by a noun) in: "**clearing bank**" (bancă de cliring), "**clearing house**" (oficiu de cliring, cameră de decontări); it may be followed by the preposition "**off**" – "**clearing off a debt** (achitare a unei datorii) and followed also by the preposition "**of**" – "**clearing of good** (lichidare de mărfuri).

In conclusion one can affirm that the above mentioned three words differ in their 1) distribution and 2) position of a linguistic sign in relation to other linguistic signs, on the one hand, and their 3) belonging to quite different classes of words, on the other hand, that is, to make the long story short, 4) they differ not only in meanings.

One could assume that in the functional approach meaning may be considered as the function of distribution, where the semantic investigation is limited to the analysis of the 1) different meaning or 2) the analysis of sameness meaning. It is very important that meaning should be understood as the use on the one hand or the function of the linguistic sign, on the other.

As words are relational entities (and not "things: or "objects" with their own properties, the real existing things that do have properties) due to the fact that the medium (environment which carries the word-marks on paper, vibration in the air) doesn't entirely reflects the idea (or the concept) which represents the form (symbol) present in the mind and not in the form itself.

When we come to know the object signified by the word, we understand that initially we learn the ***force of the word,*** that is the *meaning,* which lies in the sound of the word, as the latter (the word) is a sign conveying that meaning.

Potency in the mind of the receiver is not actualized by just words; the latter prompts the way to form new concepts provoking <u>the degree of understanding</u> that later gives a word its meaning. Words as symbols must have a concept attached to it, understood in the mind of each speaker or each hearer – consequently, the word acquires a totally <u>subject dependent meaning</u>.

Due to fact that there are so many languages, so many different words used to refer to <u>the same thing</u>, one can demonstrate how subjective and complex the word-meaning relation in process of communication is.

What is the degree of subjectiveness of the whole process of communication, through the use (causing difference in meaning) was demonstrated by three distinctions[14] proposed by I. L. Austin: **locutionary**, **illocutionary and perlocutionary** acts and Searle's two distinctions: **sentence meaning** and **speaker meaning**.

Austin's distinction underlines the subject dependency of meaning in order to anticipate the degree of complexity to the word-meaning relation showing how subjective the whole process of communication is. One can imagine how difficult the communication would be if it were not certain rules to use a particular language. The first distinction demonstrates that the speech act reveals how a difference in use causes a difference of meaning.

Uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference it may acquire a "meaning" in a traditional sense. In this case Austin says that we performed a locutionary act.

When the speaker is uttering a certain sentence with a certain <u>sense</u> and <u>reference</u> when each word is (detaining a single distinct meaning) he performs a locutionary act which is roughly equivalent to "meaning" in the traditional sense.

The things are quite different when the speaker utters the words with additional meaning[15], words that have a certain conventional force, such "**prosecuted**" – **(Întrare interzisă!/ Oprită or Atenție! Proprietate Particulară!)** , informing (Ex."**Wanted!**" – Este în căutare!), ordering, undertaking etc. Using the words "**to have a gun**", "**trespass(er)**", "**want(ed)**" separately, neglecting the elements of meaning which are not matters of words and phrases, which in virtue of these additional meaning may be misleading crucial determinants of illocutionary (emphatic Ro. *aforistic, gnomic, peretenţios*) force.

Besides the locutionary act (carrying common meaning) and the illocutionary[16]

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[14] A word in a language may have several distinct meanings – in others it doesn't.
For ex. In the English language there are 2 distinct meanings, expressed by two different words: **"grand-daughter"** and **"niece"** , while in Romanian there is only one word "nepoată" . Only the context may identify these meanings. In Russian, there were allocated separate words as in English – "внучка» and «племянница».

[15] The speech act performed in the utterance of a sentence is in general a certain function of the meaning of the sentence. Sometimes the meaning of a sentence does not in all cases <u>uniquely</u> determine what kind of speech act is performed in a given utterance of the sentence (meaning the subtle distinctions of a word or an expression), for a speaker may <u>mean more</u> that what he concretely or actually says

[16] The force of expression is determined mainly by using the expression according to some predetermined rules, conventions. Although the force it attached to and carried by an utterance similarly as the sense and reference to, one should make a difference: 1) the force is attached through a **social convention** (illocutionary act) while 2) sense is attached **through a linguistic convention:** and reference is attached **deliberately** by the speaker.

one (carrying certain additional force as warning or ordering) there is the third distinction pointed out by I. L. Austin entailed by perlocutionary act brought about by convincing, deterring, by surprising even misleading the hearer, or persuading (Ex.: "**Forgive our trespasses**…" – " **Și ne iartă nouă greșalele noastre**….") .

Meaning is produced only in communicative acts. Meaning only becomes attached to simultaneously assigns it a meaning out of his own knowledge and experience. Between two speakers (or speaker and the hearer who subsequently may change their roles) the utterance has a concrete meaning attached to it. The speaker intends to convey the subtilities of meaning so as to complete the communicative act with the hearer.

The communicative act grasps the speech act (on the speaker's part) and the receptive act (on the hearer's part) and thinking that words and expressions simply have meaning without communication it would be appreciated as a misleading approach.

It was largely considered true that the meaning of a sentence is entirely determined by the meaning of its meaningful parts. But besides meaningful parts the sentences include more than 1) words, 2) morphemes, and 3) expressions they also include 4) surface word order, 5) deep syntactic structure, 6) the stress and 7) the intonation contour of its utterance. Schematically it looks like this:

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          ┌─────────────────────┐
          │    The meaning      │
          │  of the sentence    │
          └──────────┬──────────┘
                     │
                     ▼
          ┌─────────────────────┐
          │ The meaningful parts │
          └──────────┬──────────┘
                     │
                     ▼
          ┌─────────────────────┐
          │     MORPHEMES       │
          └──────────┬──────────┘
                     │
                     ▼
          ┌─────────────────────┐
          │       WORDS         │
          └──────────┬──────────┘
                     │
                     ▼
          ┌─────────────────────┐
          │    EXPRESSIONS      │
          └──────────┬──────────┘
                     │
                     ▼
          ┌─────────────────────┐
          │   SURFACE WORD      │
          │      ORDER          │
          └──────────┬──────────┘
                     │
                     ▼
          ┌─────────────────────┐
          │ Deep Syntactic Structures │
          └──────────┬──────────┘
                     │
                     ▼
          ┌─────────────────────┐
          │     THE STRESS      │
          └──────────┬──────────┘
                     │
                     ▼
          ┌─────────────────────┐
          │ The Intonation Contour │
          └─────────────────────┘
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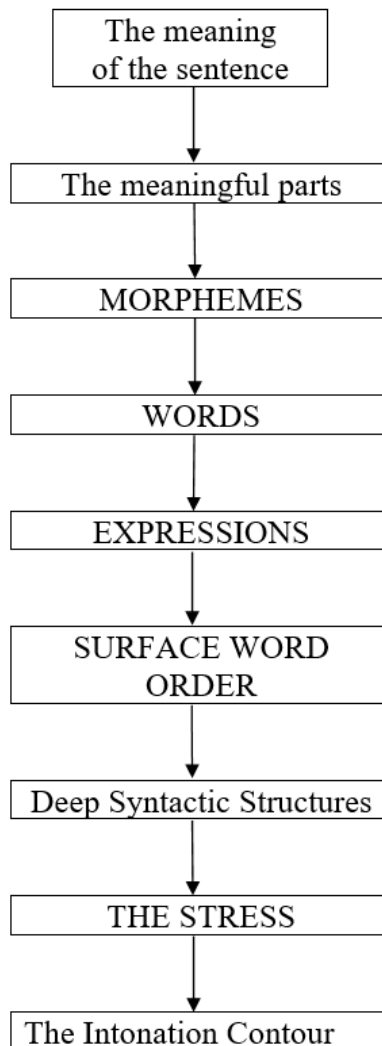
While Sears holds that meaning involves far more than just sense and reference sentences have meaning from their use in particular acts. The examples below show the functions of meaning expressed in different texts.

COMMON MEANING VERSUS CONTEXTUAL MEANING. SEE **"COMMON"**

1. Their latest system is by comment consent, the best computer

Sistema lor recentă, după părerea majorităţii......

Их недавняя система, по общественному мнению ……

2. Every Saturday John went reading on the village common

…………………………...pe maidanul sătesc

…………………………….на сельский пустырь.

3. I common with most young people he hates getting up in the morning

Ca şi toţi tinerii ....

Как и все молодые люди …………………

4. Spain is now a member of the Common Market

………………… Piaţa Mondială(Globala)

.... Мирового Рынка

5. Common salt is the main component in our food

Sarea de masă ....

Поваренная соль …………………….

6. When Mary got up she did not have a common sense

…………….. nu era sănătoasă

……………. не была в здравом смысле (= bad health)

7. The most common run of people are passive

Oamenii de rând sunt pasivi

Заурядные люди пассивны

8. In the village everybody has a common of pasturage

La ţară fiecare are dreptul la păşunat (păscut)

В деревне каждый имеет право на общественный выгон

9. Heart transplant operation are becoming fairly common place

Transplantarea inimii devine un lucru obişnuit

Трансплантация сердца становится обычным делом

10. There is one common denominator in these different schemes

În schemele acestea diferite există un numitor comun

В этих разных схемах общий знаменатель (it is common meaning)

COMMON MEANING VERSUS CONTEXTUAL MEANING SEE **"RECORD"**

1. Just for the record, I think we're making a grave mistake

Sunt sigură, că am făcut (că facem) o greşală de neertat (to make known one's disagreement)

2. I recorded the score in a notebook

Am fãcut notiţe în blocnot (dar nu am conspectat)

Cuvântul „notebook" indică sensul contextual

3. Archaeologists dig up the records of ancient civilization

.... *au descoperit urmele (Ro.)*

……………… обнаружили следы (Ru)

4. To set the record straight, it was my decision to do this

E ştiut, că .... (Ro)

Известно, что ….. (Ru) = "so that the true fact will be known"

5. The thermometer recorded a temperature of 28 degree

Termometrul arată .... (Ro.)

На термометре 28 градусов ……………… (Ru) – "record" is omitted

6. They finish in record time

Au terminat în timp record (Ro)

Они закончили в рекордный срок (Ru) – "record" has the meaning of the adjective

7. My record library is the best among my friends

Colecţia mea inclina spre a fi ....; tinde spre a fi (Ro)

Моя коллекция лучшая (Ru)

8. Their conversation was secretly recorded

……………….. a fost secretă (Ro)

………………. был засекречен (Ru) – "record" is closely connected with "secretly"

9. It is a matter of record that no one has ever failed this examination

E clar, că nimeni n-a picat la examen (Ro)

Ясно, что никто не провалил экзамен (Ru) It is a matter of record = as a matter of fact

10. Strictly off the record, the company is in serious trouble

Neoficial .... (Ro)

Неофициально, …… (Ru) "strictly off the record"= "I am speaking unofficially"

11. She is new, but her track record is excellent

.... , *dar succesele ei sunt excelente (Ro)*

……………., но ее успех превосходен (Ru.) track, record = list of successes

12. He made the new record-braking in tennis

.... *un record nou*

.... новый рекорд "record-braking" – "going beyond the former record"

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