

MEANING AND SEMANTIC ROLES OF WORDS IN CONTEXT

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Abstract

The focus of this study is on the symbolic functions of words in a given context that upholds expert opinion as a background or theoretical framework. According to the theory, language is made up words that are put together in a context to improve communication among people who share the same linguistic boundaries. In light of the foregoing, the study focuses primarily on the roles words play in communication in a given situation. Technical terms like agent, theme and instrument are used for analytical purposes. The study affirms that while every word has a meaning, its social application affects how we communicate on a day-to-day basis.

Keywords: Words, Meaning, Semantics, Linguistics Semantic Roles, Theory, Concept, Relationship, Lexeme, Characteristics of SR, Syntax, Cognition, Cognitive semantics, Complementary, Semantic analysis.

Introduction

The concept of meaning associated with the study of semantics has long been a subject of controversy. Undoubtedly, it is difficult for linguists, as well as modern linguists, to agree on the influence of meaning on human language. God defined this meaning as full of ambiguity, contradiction and contradiction. Consequently, the difficulty of adopting a single and acceptable definition has increased, and numerous and frequent attempts have been made to redefine it. For convenience, the definition of semantics may be appropriate, since it serves as the main tool for this study. Etymologically, semantics refers to ancient Greek semantics, which means "significant", meaning the linguistic and rheological study of meaning. He explores the relationship between signs such as word, word, symbol, sign, and what they mean in their negation. Simrlu rut Agbedo refers to semantics as the study of meaning. According to him, the use and understanding of words and sentences with different grammatical structure in a basic or fluent language. In linguistics, semantics deals with the interaction of symbols in a particular environmental situation or context.

Method

What does it mean? The definition always remains provisional and inadequate because there is always a gap to be filled. However, Ralmer defines meaning as a concert or ideas that can be conveyed through the consciousness of an existing person. Critics have dismissed the above as too vague or too general to change its weight as a main list. Katz notes that several attempts to address meaning directly have run into difficulties. In addition, many theories are related to the concert of meaning, such as referential theory, motivational theory, etc. Each theory seeks to identify or give meaning to a sentence component with an easily observable object, event, and action. In recent years, linguists have taken on more lexical meaning than sentences. Binwich notes that the study of meaning deals with wau, where words and sentences are related to objects and processes in the world, and, on the other

hand, with wau, in which they are related to each other in terms of concepts such as nouns, consequences, and contradictions. . Obviously, the lexeme and the sentence play a mutual role. The meaning of a clause or sentence depends on its constituent lexeme or its opposite in the context in which it occurs. Weitingenstien, redirect says that the meaning of a word or sentence is often determined by its use. Luons asserts what looks like a goal, instead of specifying that the semantic analysis of any given language must explain how the sentence of that language is understood, interpreted, and related to the state, processes, and objects in the verse. This conclusion, since the main components of meaning in Anu are functional, is imperative, so that the word should not be considered as "knowledge". Semantic containers, but must take into account the roles they play in the described context in the sentence. The central claim of cognitive linguistics is that words do not contain meaning. Instead, we use words as simple landmarks to construct the meaning of a linguistic expression. Therefore, the meaning is not compound, so the meaning of a sentence cannot be shortened by adding the meaning of its parts, neither word nor morpheme. Another rule of cognitive linguistics is that polysemy is the norm. Most words are ambiguous, and their use in different contexts is organized into radial prototypical categories. Therefore, there is an ongoing process of choosing among possible meanings in which context plays a key role both in the construction of the sentence and in its interpretation. All rights reserved, created and acquired without fundamentally changing the entire category, simply by establishing new references to any of the existing meanings in the category. With this in mind, the interpretation of a sentence is to combine all the parts to build its meaning; fragments can be purely linguistic, as well as any individual background knowledge, memories, experiences, etc. participants who can influence a particular communicative event. So, the conditional meaning of the words corresponding to the sentence, which is traditionally called the direct meaning, is a small part of the whole, only one of the signs that guide the process of meaning formation. Everything else comes from what we call the overarching context. Cognitive linguistics views context as an integral part of meaning, not as an addition to it. For cognitive semantics, each lexical concept is profiled by background or background. For example, the concept FINGER can only be correctly interpreted if it is compared with another underlying concept, the concept of HAND. So, both the base and the profile together correspond to the meaning of the lexical phrase finger. This means that no linguistic unit can be understood in isolation, since all lexical concepts presuppose others. Therefore, all our knowledge of the world can be seen as a vast network of interrelated concepts; The word is actually the entry point to the entire network of encyclopedic knowledge, the starting point of the process of meaning formation. The range of associations that can arise in the process is endless. Therefore, cognitive linguistics separates neither linguistics from encyclopedic knowledge, nor even semantics from pragmatics. Instead, much of what is said about meaning in Cognitive Linguistics.

Semantic Roles

The semantic role is the main idea or information of the encoder according to the actions in the given context. This is an actual activity performed in some real/imaginary situation, which is the result of the language coding of this situation. It is also used as the main relation with the main verb in a subordinate clause. According to Gowron, semantic roles are the roles that participants play in events and situations. They are part of the content of linguistic communication, therefore they are defined in terms and have signs assigned to them. In their view, Jurafscu and Martin describe them as corrections that reflect the abstract role that arguments can play.

Results

The review is based largely on George Yule's "Reading Language" about semantic roles. The main attention was paid to the semantic role of the word in the context adopting an expansionist approach as the theoretical framework of the study. Theory believes that language consists of words put together in a context for improvement communication between those who speak and live in the same language environment.

Here the lexeme is not treated as a unit and is not treated as separate vocabulary but also in context. Only words have only a primary meaning, except as they are given for the word to work in context. However, for a one-word sentence. In the case of come, it is assumed that the invariant second person is addressed creates a situation that makes communication effective and understandable. The concept of meaning itself is a problem over time, but does not require learning which itself has a definition but clearly reveals the truth claimed to have meaning largely depends on what information is meaningfully transmitted and output by the decoder. In short, communication is

effective and understandable. By manipulating the relevant words in the script. If the words are not in a systematic order, the sentence (structure) may not make sense. For example, "the grass eats the goat" is structurally and prescriptively correct because the rule grammar is observed - subject and predicate. However, the sentence is meaningless because ideally the grass never eats the goat, but rather "the goat eats the grass". According to several experts, including eminent philosophers, the meaning of the word and the sentence can be transcribed using Lyon argues that for any syntactic interpretation elements and their semantic relations require lexical elements and how to know them interconnected. The idea involves understanding the underlying meaning of each word that precedes its connotative attachment. In addition, the results show how the meaning of words and sentences are related to the objects and processes involved in the world. The above confirms the point once again where semantic relations and syntactic elements require knowledge of lexical units and how they treat each other. Also, the research shows that the meanings of lexical units are not an indefinable whole. About the general note that although the words are not assigned a written and spoken role in the statement, they remain uncertain. The logical basis is the multifunctionality of linguistic units and a physical object can perform two different semantic functions.

Features of SR

- a. compatibility; the argument of each verb is denoted by TR or otherwise.
- b. originality; noted only in TR.
- c. originality; each verb differs from other arguments by the role assigned to it.
- d. independence; Each role is given a consistent semantic definition that applies to all verbs and all cases.

Theory of semantic roles. For centuries, scholars have argued about the validity and acceptability of the theoretical position of the semantic role in linguistic theory. The question is whether semantic roles should be considered as syntactic, lexical, semantic or concept units, or as annoying properties. Define semantic roles as semantic/conceptual elements to understand the ongoing debate. The linguistic theory that studies the meaning of words is deeply flawed because it studies the role of words in context. Lexical semantics is the theory of accentuated meaning in context. Cruz argues that the meaning of a word is organized according to its contextual relationships, hence the difference between the level of distribution and other codices. It highlights any part that matters and combines with the value of the other part to determine that difference. A semantic component that cannot be divided into more elementary components is marked with a minimal semantic combination. The survey is mainly based on semantic roles in George Woolley's book *Learning Language*. Emphasis represented the semantic roles of words in context, taking an extensionalist approach as the theoretical basis of the study. The theory supports the notion that language links words together to develop relationships. Here the lexeme is not treated as an entity and is not treated separately as it occurs in the lexicon, but rather in context. Separate words, if they are given in context, in the order of execution, have the main meaning. However, in the case of a one-word sentence, such as "come", it is assumed that there is a second person being addressed who invariably creates a situation that makes communication efficient and understandable. The concept of meaning is itself a problem of interaction in time. In short, it is communication that is effective and understandable through scripted word management. If the words are not ordered systematically, the sentence may be meaningless. For example, the sentence Grass eats goat is structurally and recursively correct because the grammatical rule of subject and predicate is followed.

Conclusion

However, the sentence is meaningless because ideally, the grass would never eat the goat, but the goat would eat the grass. As some idioms, including reflexive rhetoric, suggest, the meaning of a word or phrase can be determined by its use. According to Lyon, any syntactic elements and their semantic relations require lexical units and information about them to interact. This idea involves understanding the basic meaning of each word down to its connotative connection.

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