

WORD AND ITS MEANINGS: A STUDY IN SEMANTICS

Mr. Rajashekhar S. Mulimani

Lecturer-in-English,
Govt.P.U.College,
Arjunagi Tq.Bijapur,
Karnataka

Words, because of their all pervading presence and ubiquitous nature make all of us to take them for granted to the point that all their intricacies is lost in their knowledgeable feeling. The limited stretch of term word itself can ambiguously have relation to different language ideas of a quality common to a group: orthographic words, sound patterns, keeping rules of language words, word-forms, basic lexical units, and to a size, range, degree lexical things on a list. While it is undeniably difficult to devise a Criteria without any exception for word hood some definitive sort of properties are that words are writeable and spellable, form of morphemes, are using rules of language units, carry meaning and are interrelated with other words. In addition words can be put in order and sorted in a number of ways depending upon how they are used; by whom and to what size, range, degree they are put within the group of wordlist. English has manyways of adding new words to its repertoire through both tendencies to produce and full of ideas way. Having knowledge of a word need not give property in line having Knowledge of every dimension of its history and use, yet there is still more to a word than simply the icon-to-significance connection.

Like in the William Shakespeare's play of the same name Juliet, if we question, what's in a word? The not so inappropriate answer, which is all the same truthful, might be letters or sounds. Juliet goes on to reason that that which we call a rose by any other name would equally smell and look as sweet. Her argument vis-a-vis Romeos deeply troubling position (in society) as a Montague has grave merit. A name is but a word, and not based on any arbitrarily devised formula name which the language community has in agreement represents something or other. In fact, a rose, as we all know would smell and look and be the same without thought or attention of what one calls it. But there is more to it than that. Words are more than only tickets giving name (joined to clothing), they are microcosms of language. They have their own histories, qualities, and connections of ideas. They have detailed purposes, uses looking upon the roles they play in news .

Despite Juliet's egalitarian move near to appellations, Shakespeare's play in a sense moves round around the fact that Montague is anything but Not just a name. It is a name and all the senses connected with it. It makes necessary a history of bitterness, competition feelings, and feuding. The denotations of words are simple when they are made in comparison to their connotations. Even a monosyllabic word such as rose is filled with plenty of connotative senses. Rose represents more than just a sort of flower. Covered up in the word are significant connections of ideas with love, beauty, innocence, and belief. Beautiful flowers have been used to represent everything from the having our deepest respect to the secular concepts to

sports teams. Even when we have knowledge that the use of one word is not based on rules, most people would cringe at line of work a rose by some other, equally not based on rules name such as a shwara.

As we take a closer look at words, and even the limited stretch of the word itself, we discover that they are more complex than any stretch of our imagination would think of. We will commence by taking note of the different ways in which both linguists and speakers use the limited stretch of the term word, while looking at some of the factors which make complex statements. We will then look at the different properties and qualities which words have moved after by discussion of how words get separated and sorted. From there we turn to not only how but why new words come into the language. Lastly, we will get at the details of a measures-taking of how a few low levels of development speakers view words and what they have in mind that it means to be a word. For the purposes of this paper, we will amount strictly with what it means to be a word in the English language.

Words are everywhere. In a society like ours, where having knowledge of reading and writing words are everywhere and inescapable. It is a common sight every day people read, write, talk and hear words. Words can be readily discovered in books and paper books coming out regularly. They can also be discovered plastered on signs got picture cut in material on buildings, scrawled on food, printed on clothing, tattooed onto persons all and sundry in general, and they often live on the tips of our tongues. But uncommonly do people stop to truly go over in one's mind what forms a word to begin with. They may occasionally stop a while to go over in one's mind if a certain form is one word or two, for such as all right or a great amount. They may also complete something, pause, and question themselves or others if what they just said is a word. Apparatus for making sound of different living-stages may make argument the word hood of certain words of young or uneducated terms which are all part of everyday language (e.g. bling or a'int). The point is the being complex of words is either taken for given agreement or made a sign of not caring off. It Does not help that word itself is not readily definable.

Even in the field of Linguistics the meaning of the term word is interpreted in a very wishy-washy and uncertain manner. By instinct speakers feel that a word has some meaning a sound and a structure. Such knowledge though, is useful; it does not prove to be fruitful when one needs to know what a word is not. For example, we are going to go to the college tomorrow.

We can say that the above sentence has nine words at the same time we can say that it has five words depending on what counts as a word and what is not. This indefiniteness, though sometimes proves to be useful in everyday occurrences, one needs to clear this uncertainty.

Workcited

1. Burchfield, Robert, *The English Language*: Oxford: Oxford University Press. (1985)Print.