

From Linguistic Perspective – On the Meaning and Form of Language

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Abstract— *Language symbols have justification, the connection between language form and language significance is somewhat non-arbitrary and demonstrable, and the generation, change and development of language form and language significance have a certain cognitive basis. Cognitive linguistics theory, focusing on the reasoning of language, constructs multiple links between form and meaning from three aspects of form and meaning, meaning and form and form to demonstrate the cognitive reasoning of language.*

Keywords— *cognitive reasoning; form; meaning; multiple relationships*

I. INTRODUCTION

Both arbitrariness and justification are the indispensable attributes of language symbols. They are complementary and explain the relationship between language symbols and their meaning expressed from different perspectives. At the beginning of proposing the principle of the arbitrariness of language symbols, Saussure realized that the arbitrariness of language without any restrictions would cause serious confusion, with some symbols having some "unreasonable principle" and that language without any reason does not exist. That is to say, language symbols are arbitrary, but also relatively reasonable (Birner, 2017) [1]. Cognitive linguistics based on experiential philosophy believes that language structure reflects the empirical structure, and language symbols and language meaning have rationality. "Cause of language is the basic principle, and arbitrariness is only the last retreat". Various aspects of language symbols are cognitively justified. Based on this, it is necessary to further explore the cognitive reasoning of language and its causes, and reveal the deep reasoning and cognitive motivation behind the language form and language meaning.

II. RESEARCH ON LANGUAGE THEORY AND ITS PROGRESS

The term cause (motivation) comes from psychology and is usually translated as "motivation" in the field of psychology. Linguists borrow "motivation" to explain the motivation of the occurrence and development of language symbols from the perspective of cognitive, functional, cultural perspectives, and thus explain the demonstrability and interpretability between the form and meaning of language symbols, that is, the reasoning of language symbols. However, scholars at home and abroad have no unified consensus on "what is the one argument". Hilda inherited Saussure's idea that reason refers to a "non-arbitrary sexual relationship between form and meaning" (Bolinger, 2021) [2]. Haiman regards the theorem as a kind of image

likelihood that is the parallel structure between the language form and the expressed reality. According to Wang Ailu and et al., reasoning is the motivation that promotes or triggers the generation, change or demise of a language phenomenon or a language entity in the organization of a language system. Ramadan & Panther emphasizes the dynamics of reasoning of a language unit as the process in which its form, content and non-language factors shape the formation of the language unit characteristics. Panther & Radden further defines three characteristics of verbal theory: language theory has initial source and goal, initial source and goal are non-decisive relationship, and the process of cause is influenced by non-verbal factors. Build on the research results of the sage, we believe that the so-called language theory refers to some non-arbitrary and demonstrable association between language form and meaning. The rationality of language symbols refers to the certain rationality behind the generation and change of language symbols and language meaning.

It can be seen that there is common rational connection in both vocabulary and syntax. The author believes that the reasoning of language is cognitive in essence, mainly reflected in the image ligand experience of language. On the one hand, language symbols are similar in sound or form; on the other hand, the construction of language symbolic meaning is a process of conceptualization, coming from human physical experience and having a profound experiential basis behind language meaning. In other words, the generation and change of language structure have a certain cognitive basis, the similarities and differences of structure are closely related to the similarities and differences of significance, and the matching between the form and meaning of language has a certain cognitive reasoning (Deshors et al., 2018). [3]

III. THE COGNITIVE REASONING OF LANGUAGE

Cognitive linguistics hold that language is not arbitrary, and that the connection between language units are justified, with deep cognitive arguments hidden behind

conventional language use. This paper, on the integration of Wang Ailu and Panther scholars on the basis of language theory, to cognitive linguistics as the theoretical perspective, with the multiple connection of language form and language meaning as the focus, to the connection between form and meaning, meaning and meaning and between form and form, so as to reveal the cognitive reasoning of language.

1. Theoretic connection between the form and the meaning

The reason between form and meaning refers to that there is a certain connection between the form of language and the meaning of language, a certain language form carries a certain language meaning or some language meaning expressed in a certain language form has a certain basis, is not arbitrary. In other words, there is a specific connection between the sound or form of the language and its alleged meaning. The theorem between form and meaning is mainly manifested in two aspects of image likelihood: simulation likelihood and mimetic likelihood (Feifei, 2019). [4]

Simon likelihood (imitative identity) refers to the natural connection between the speech of the vocabulary and the meaning indicated, mainly including antiemetic words and syntactic groups. Econometric words are words that mimic the sounds of things in man or nature and are ubiquitous in various languages. Generally speaking, there is naturally a direct connection between the pronunciation of an antiemetic word and its meaning. They are basically consistent in form and sense, which belong to the category of vocabulary level, which is a case in representative of the cognitive reasoning of language in terms of vocabulary. For example, exclamation sound "aha" (aha), cat meow "meow" (meow), door closing sound "bang" (bang), chicken cry "cluck" (cough up), etc. Econometric words are direct simulations of sound, while the synesthetic group (phones theme) are indirect simulations of sound, where one or set of phonemes in the synesthetic group constitute a context or conceptual association. For example, "gleam, glint, glisten, glimmer, glitter" all contains "/gl/" phonemes, and people tend to link the meaning of this group of words to "light, light", essentially because from the perspective of rhetoric, "hit" means "brightness" (bright) in Middle English. Another example is "/sp/" as a first consonant (onset) often in the words "site, spleen, spoil, spew, spam" and "spit", contains some negative meaning. Synesthetic groups similar to "/gl/" and "/sp/" do not give direct indication of specific meanings, but they often associate with their overall (Haspelmath, 2020). [5]

Image similarity (diagrammatic identity) refers to the grammatical structure reflecting the cognitive structure, the form of language and the expressed meaning in concept or experience, mainly embodies the principle of reflecting the external world into language through language expression. Epimorphic likely includes sequential likelihood, proximity likelihood, quantitative likelihood, marker likelihood, etc., which mainly reflects a certain linguistic form and

represents a certain linguistic meaning. Taylor proposed the "More forms, More Meaning" (more from is more meaningful) principle, arguing that simple grammatical forms express simple concepts and complex grammatical forms express complex concepts. Depending on the principle of Taylor, on the lexical level, longer words express more complex meanings than shorter words, and words belonging to the basic level category are shorter than words belonging to the upper or lower category. For example, "bigger, biggest" has a more complex significance than "big" expression. "sofa" and "chair" are shorter than "furniture" (Liu, 2018). [6] The principle also applies at the syntactic level. "Would you mind opening the window?" "More" than "Open the window." There are more words, longer sentences, more polite expressions, and more abundant meaning. Furthermore, constructive grammar holds that "the same form and similar meaning" reveals the meaning nature of the grammar. Grammatical units, like lexical units, are symbolic units, and grammatical configurations are also rational, but the grammatical configurations are more abstracted, understanding the language user's understanding of an event or scene. This shows that both the form and the meaning of the vocabulary and grammar are reasonable to some extent.

2. Theoretic connection between form and form

There are few connections between form and form, mainly at the phonological level, including alliteration (Alliteration), coenzyme (Consonance) and rhyming (Assonance). Some phonetic patterns in English are not rambling, and there is some formal connection between the phonological poles of symbolic units. Some common ways of rhyme expression, "then and there" (on the spot), "black and blue" (is black and blue), "mend or end" (is useless), "by hook or crook" (does everything possible), "first and last" (overall), read cadence and catchy. Specifically, in alliteration, the first letter of two or more words pronounce the same, with the opening consonant, consonant cluster, or vowel pronunciation repeated, common in some poems, prose, or tongue twisters such as "saints and sinners" and "Susan sells sea shell" (Ramanathan, 2018) [7]. In consonants, consonants are repeated (especially the end) and no similar vowels are preceding, such as "last but not the least, set the big dog a hug", reflects the same pronunciation between consonants. In rhymes, two or more words reread the vowel rhyme, such as "quite right, high time, free as a breeze", The reread vowels pronounce the same for words in these combinations. It is not difficult to see that alliteration, consonant and class rhyme reflects not only rhetorical rhyme and comparison beauty, but also highlight the similarity between the phonetic poles of the symbolic unit, indicating the cognitive connection between form and form (Suh, 2017). [8]

IV. CONCLUSION

Language is a symbolic unit, the relationship between language units is not completely arbitrary, the arbitrariness and justification of language are balanced in system and developed dynamically in diachronic. Language has cognitive reasoning, and most of its content are reasonable and "reasonable". The cognitive reasoning of language can explain why some language components express specific meaning and why some meaning is expressed in unambiguous language components. To argue that the cognitive reasoning of language helps to deepen the understanding of language, can better understand the multiple connection between the form and meaning of language from all levels, deepen the understanding of the implied meaning of language components and activate the corresponding semantic network. The multiple links of language form and meaning have certain cognitive reasoning. The generation, change and development of language form or language meaning are demonstrable to a certain extent, and have important theoretical value and practical significance for the discussion of cognitive reasoning of language.

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