

การศึกษาความหมายของคำศัพท์ภาษาจีน “ความหมาย”

เชิงวจนปฏิบัติศาสตร์

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บทคัดย่อ

ในบริบทที่แตกต่างกัน คำศัพท์ภาษาจีน “ความหมาย” สามารถทำให้ผู้ฟังมีความเข้าใจแตกต่างจากความหมายเดิมของคำศัพท์นี้ได้เพราะในความหมายของคำศัพท์ “ความหมาย” ไม่สามารถแสดงความหมายที่แน่นอนโดยปราศจากบริบทของประโยคนั้น ๆ ได้ ซึ่งอาจกล่าวได้ว่าคำศัพท์ “ความหมาย” คือคำที่สามารถมีความหมายแตกต่างจากความหมายเดิมเพราะนี่คือความไม่แน่นอนของธรรมชาติของภาษา

บทความวิชาการเรื่องนี้เป็นบทความที่กล่าวถึงความหมายและการเสริมสร้างความสามารถในการใช้และเข้าใจคำศัพท์ภาษาจีนคำว่า “ความหมาย” ในบริบทที่แตกต่างกัน โดยอาศัยทฤษฎีวจนปฏิบัติศาสตร์ซึ่งเป็นการศึกษาวิธีการใช้ถ้อยความเป็นพื้นฐานในการทำความเข้าใจความหมายของคำศัพท์คำนี้ วจนปฏิบัติศาสตร์ประกอบไปด้วย การจำกัดขอบเขตความหมายของวจนปฏิบัติศาสตร์ การขยายขอบเขตความหมายของวจนปฏิบัติศาสตร์ และการขยายหมวดหมู่ของต้นแบบของความหมายคำของวจนปฏิบัติศาสตร์

จากบทความเรื่องนี้อาจสรุปได้ว่า ไม่ว่าคำศัพท์ภาษาจีนคำว่า “ความหมาย” จะมีความหมายของคำที่มากเท่าไรก็ตาม ในทางด้านภาษาที่ใช้ในการสื่อสารนั้นจะยังคงสามารถเลือกและเข้าใจความหมายของการสื่อสารตามข้อมูลที่ได้รับในบริบทเฉพาะ ซึ่งแสดงให้เห็นว่า ในการใช้ถ้อยความเพื่อสื่อความหมายในการสื่อสารทางภาษาไม่ว่าจะแบบใดก็ตาม สิ่งที่สำคัญที่สุดไม่ใช่ความหมายของคำศัพท์เดิม แต่เป็นความหมายที่ดีที่สุดในการทำความเข้าใจในข้อมูลของสารจากภาษาที่ได้รับในบริบทเฉพาะ

คำสำคัญ : ภาษาจีน, คำศัพท์ภาษาจีนความหมาย, วจนปฏิบัติศาสตร์

รับต้นฉบับ 21 กุมภาพันธ์ 2563 แก้ไขตามผู้ทรงคุณวุฒิ 29 มีนาคม 2563 รับลงตีพิมพ์ 7 เมษายน 2563

The Chinese word “Meaning” (意思) in Pragmatic Enrichment

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Abstract

In different contexts, the Chinese word “meaning” (意思) makes listener’s understanding different from original meaning because in lexical pragmatics the word “meaning” cannot express the exact meaning without context-dependent; it means this word is indeterminacy of natural language.

This article discusses the meaning and Pragmatic Enrichment of the Chinese word “meaning” (意思) in difference contexts, and each meaning will be context-based pragmatically enriched. Pragmatic Enrichment includes Pragmatic Narrowing, Pragmatic Broadening, and Prototype Category Extension of a word. According to the article, the different meanings of “meaning” shows that no matter how many meanings a word has, in language communication it can only select and understand the linguistic information based on the context.

All in all, in language communication, the most important thing is not the lexical meaning of a word, but the best meaning of understanding linguistic information in a specific context.

Keywords: Chinese language, Chinese word meaning (意思), Pragmatic Enrichment.

Introduction

Lexical Pragmatics is a very interesting linguistic discipline, because in different contexts, vocabulary will send information with context and structure, and that information will also achieve different pragmatics through context. Lexical pragmatics include Pragmatic Enrichment. Sequeiros (2002) believes enrichment is a pragmatic process whose function is to develop the vagueness found in many natural language utterances in order to arrive at fully determinate thoughts. In this article I will be talking about the Chinese word “meaning” (意思) and its use in different contexts. In different situations some Chinese words will have different meaning but if we know the contexts they are used in then we will understand the information being conveyed by the speaker.

Until today, A lot of foreigner who study Chinese they also don't understand “meaning” (意思) this word in another contexts, they also think “meaning” (意思) in the contexts also is original meaning. I know because in daily life I see that people often use the word “meaning” (意思) for language communication, just only original meaning but in fact Chinese people use “meanings” (意思) this word in another meaning too. I am curious and very interesting, so I decided to examination and analyze its Pragmatic Enrichment. in different contexts because the word “meaning” (意思) is a polysemous word in language communication. Because in different contexts, its meaning will bring different understanding to the listener. The word “meaning” (意思) has many meanings, and we cannot rely on its original meaning to analyze the word, but on a specific context. And according the Pragmatic Enrichment theory will make us known which context that word should have the meaning. Pragmatic Enrichment include Pragmatic Narrowing, Pragmatic Broadening and Prototype Category Extension.

In language communication, when conveying information to the listener, the speaker will choose the specific usage of a word to convey information, such as: figurative usage, approximate usage, slightly usage, and unintentional usage and so on. (Ran 2012) When the speaker passes information to the listener, the listener will use contextual factors to derive or directly obtain the communicative information of a word or structure in a specific context.

This article is based on the use of the word "meaning" (意思), because the word "meaning" (意思) in Chinese language has different meaning and also foreign students have confusion in this word of their own meaning too. So I want to study what meaning it has in different contexts, and what kind of pragmatics those meanings use. Enrichment allows listeners to understand and choose in language communication. By the way this article also analyzes the specific meaning of the word "meaning" (意思) in a specific context using the method of scenario examples too, and then analyzes the shortcomings in the meaning selection and understanding of "meaning" (意思) in language communication by Pragmatic Enrichment.

Lexical Pragmatics & Pragmatic Enrichment.

Lexical Pragmatics and Pragmatic Enrichment is a new concept that emerged in foreign linguistic studies for learning about Pragmatic processing of specific word meaning information. Nowadays having two linguists gave us an overview of new concepts about Lexical Pragmatics and this is the most concept that people love to use it in this below:

Wilson (2004, p. 1) treats Lexical pragmatics as a developing branch of linguistics that investigates all processes in which the meanings of each word are modified in their use depending on the context.

According *Relevance, word meaning and communication: The Past, Present and Future of Lexical Pragmatics* (Wilson, 2004, p. 2) the goal of lexical pragmatics

is to account for the fact that the concept communicated by use of a word often differs from the concept encoded. Narrowing is the case where a word is used to convey a more specific sense than the encoded one, resulting in a restriction of the denotation. Approximation and metaphorical extension may be seen as varieties of BROADENING, where a word is used to convey a more general sense, with consequent widening of the linguistically specified denotation.

According *Relevance, word meaning and communication: The Past, Present and Future of Lexical Pragmatics* (Wilson, 2004, p. 11) Summarize Pragmatic Enrichment on this approach, broadening, like narrowing, is undertaken in the search for relevance and results from the mutual adjustment of context, content and cognitive effects, constrained by expectations of relevance raised by the utterance itself.

Ran (2012) treats Lexical Pragmatics is a new concept for focusing on pragmatic processing of uncertain word meanings in language use. It involves the study of the interface between pragmatics, semantics (especially cognitive semantics), vocabulary, and cognitive linguistics, including information processing such as narrowing of meanings and pragmatics, and pragmatic expansion, especially in discourse understanding.

According *New Explorations in Lexical Pragmatics* (Ran, 2012) treats “Pragmatic Enrichment” means that the listener of the communicative subject needs to perform different levels of pragmatic processing according to the contextual conditions to make it have specific contextualized information. “Pragmatic Enrichment” includes Pragmatic Narrowing, Pragmatic Broadening, and Prototype Category Extension of a word, structure, or entire discourse in a particular context. Pragmatic Narrowing means the meaning encoded by a word in a particular context. In the dictionary meaning by a certain vocabulary or structure may be ambiguous, and the information carried by some words, so listeners should perform necessary pragmatic processing when understanding. For example:

- a. After putting the paper in the pigment, the paper turns *red*.
- b. When he ran his face became *red*. (He *blushed automatically* as soon as he ran.)
- c. This watermelon is not ripe and not *red* yet.
- d. I like buying *red* apples, but I don't like green apples.

In examples (a–d), “red” in different contexts means (a) color, (b) effect after physical exercise, (c) watermelon is not ripe, and (d) apple color. They all belong to the Pragmatic Narrowing, because they use the specific meaning of vocabulary in different contexts in sentences.

Pragmatic Broadening is the extended meaning of a word in speech. There is a pragmatic diffusion of meaning, the audience may choose a specific context while speech understanding. Extended meaning includes the category expansion, indicating that there is a Pragmatic Extension of word structural meaning in communicative discourse. For example:

- a. *After class* students go back home. (The classmates went home *after class*.)
- b. If the business is not doing well, I will automatic *finish the class*. (If the business is not doing well, I will *take the initiative*.)

In example (a–b), “off class” in different contexts means (a) this class is over, (b) resigns, assume responsibility for some reason, They all belong to pragmatic expansion, because in different contexts, some people only know the original meaning and do not know other meanings, so Pragmatic Broadening is the expansion of the original meaning of the word in different contexts.

Prototype Category Extension shows differences between communicative information and meaning or coding information. Some refer to a person, event or thing within a period of time, but the scope of application gradually expands or refers to a person, event, or thing with similar characteristics. For example:

- a. Iraq did n't become *Vietnam* during the Gulf war.
- b. Roger Federer is the next *Sampras*.

In example (a), “Vietnam” refers to Vietnam during the Vietnam War in the 1960s and 1970s, not contemporary Vietnam. Example (b) is not an assertion that Roger Federer is the tennis star Peter Sampras himself, it is a metaphor for a tennis star like Sampras. It can be seen that the scope of Vietnam and Sampras has been expanded, and the prototype has been extended. Obviously, these words are not used intentionally. In linguistic communication, we cannot use its original meaning to understand linguistic information, but to understand it through meanings related to the surface meaning of vocabulary. That is to say, we have metaphorized the meaning of words, which is the extension of Pragmatic Prototype Categories.

For Literature Review in above, the concept from Deirdre Wilson and Ran Yongping are similar and they are concept is like most of concepts that people love to use it. In china all the research about Lexical Pragmatics and Pragmatic Enrichment are all use them the theories for be a citations and the basis of concepts and perspective in the research because they are theories more clear and received widespread acceptance.

Regardless, this paper studies about the Chinese vocabulary “meaning” (意思) and related theories, and the most consistent is Ran Yongping theories, so I would love to use his theories to be the base on this research for analyze different meaning about Chinese vocabulary “meaning” (意思) in Pragmatic Enrichment.

The word “Meaning” (意思) and Pragmatic Enrichment.

1. The meaning of Chinese word “meaning”

This Article will according to “Chinese Online Dictionary” be the foundation for study and analyze because this Online Dictionary has been widely accepted in China for study Chinese. We can see from *Jiyu yuyong shiyi kan xuexi cidian zhong duo yici de bu queding xing --yi “yisi” he “mean” wei ge an fenxi [Looking at the Uncertainty of Polysemous Words in the Learner’s Dictionary Based on Pragmatic Interpretation--A Case Study of “meaning” and “mean”]* (Wu, 2016).

He use "Chinese Online Dictionary" to be the reference of his research. However this Online Dictionary shows more the real meaning of Chinese word "meaning" (意思) more than Dictionary Book. Example All Thai people love to use Modern Chinese–Thai Dictionary Book for study Chinese, but this Dictionary book only Explain five meaning of it. So I intend to present the true meaning and the Chinese people really use it for more information in communication. This is the reason of why I decide to use "Chinese Online Dictionary" to be the foundation and reference for study and analyze in this article.

According "Chinese Online Dictionary" The Chinese word "meaning" (意思) has the following definitions and matches with corresponding examples in this below. (1) Thought; (2) Meaning; (3) Intention; (4) Determination; (5) Expression; (6) Interest; (7) Mood (8) Mind, affection; (9) A gift or feast on behalf of your heart; (10) Suggestion, Idea; (11) Sign, emergence; (12) Bribe; (13) Symbolic representation (congratulations or gratitude to someone)

This is the real meaning of Chinese word "meaning" (意思), but almost people use too understand in the original meaning of it.

2. The difference contexts of Chinese word "meaning" (意思)

According to the meaning of Chinese word "meaning" (意思) in this below is a type of sentence that Chinese people like to use often in daily life, so I will give a 10 example to do analysis and explain what they mean in each context and why belong is Pragmatic Narrowing, Pragmatic Broadening or Prototype Category Extension.

2.1 I can see you *meaning*. (I can see *what you mean*.)

2.2 Please don't misunderstanding my *meaning*. (Please don't *get me wrong*.)

2.3 The article central of the *meaning*. (*The central meaning of the article*.)

The messages conveyed by “meaning” (意思) in cases 1), 2) and 3) are different, mainly because the context conditions are different, which restricts the listeners’ choice and understanding of their meanings and makes them speak their degree. The narrowing direction is different from the reference point. The meaning of “meaning” in Example 1) is “intention”; the meaning of “meaning” in Example 2) is “view, thought”; the meaning of “meaning” in last example 3) is “content, thought”.

2.4 Playing table tennis is very *meaning*. (Playing table tennis is very *fun*.)

The “meaning” (意思) in Example 4) has a specific range of meanings in the coded meaning of communication in a specific context, and this sentence also restricts the listener’s choice and understanding of its meaning. It is also difficult to answer it according to the dictionary definition as “Playing table tennis is very meaning”, so it can only be understood as “Playing table tennis is very fun.” In this way, when we pass information, it is easy for the listener to have a correct understanding. All in all, the meaning of “meaning” (意思) in Example 4) is “Interest”, which is a Pragmatic Extension.

2.5 He keeps watching me laugh, I think he has a meaning towards me. (He keeps watching me laugh, I think he is *interested* in me.)

The communicative meaning of “meaning” (意思) in Example 5) is that the listener chooses and understands its meaning under the constraints of context, and this process results in a narrowing of pragmatics. Because “he keeps looking at me laugh”, “I think he has affection or affection for me”. The meaning of “meaning” in Example 5) is “mind, affection”.

2.6 Here is something for you, a little *meaning*, please do not considerate. (Here is something for you, a *small gift*, please do not considerate.)

The “meaning” (意思) in Example 6) belongs to the extension of the Pragmatic Prototype Category, because the information it transmits exceeds the meaning of the prototype, and the listener must make more cognitive efforts than the original meaning in discourse understanding. In addition, the “little meaning” in the sentence also metaphorically gives “you” something to “you”. This is a self-confident statement, the purpose is to hope that the other party will not be stressed when they accept their own will. Without a specific context, it is difficult for us to understand the message delivered by the speaker. To sum up, the meaning of “meaning” (意思) or “trivial meaning” in Example 6) is “extension refers to a feast or gift representing the mind, and the modest word for the gift given also directly refers to the meager mind and the worthless thing.”

2.7 In response to this matter, tell me what does your group meaning.
(In response to this matter, tell me what does your group mean.)

The “meaning” (意思) in Example 7) is a Pragmatic Narrowing, because in this context make the listener choose to understand their original meaning. In this case Pragmatic Narrowing means that a word has a lot of semantic, but only one meaning in a context. Many of its semantics are meanings in a dictionary, just one of them, so in this sentence the Chinese word “Meaning” (意思) of meaning is “suggestion, idea and opinion.”

2.8 The sky seem like going to rain *meaning*. (The sky *means* that it is going to rain.)

The “meaning” (意思) in Example 8) is a Pragmatic Extension of the archetypal prototype category, because the word is used in a specific context, and its scope of use has been extended from the original special or specific to the event or thing with similar characteristics. It can be seen from the above that “the sky is going to rain a little” means “the sign that it is going to rain a little”. The meaning of “meaning” (意思) in Example 8) is “signs”.

2.9 Actually this is nothing, we just *meaning* it. (Actually, nothing special. Please accept our *gratitude*.)

The “meaning” (意思) in Example 9) is Prototype Category Extension. In this context, the meaning of “meaning” restricts the listener’s choice and understanding of its meaning, because actually this word the meaning it depend on context but we can easy to understand this is the speaker giving something to listener behavior, and listener understand what is speaker need from listener, so the “meaning” (意思) in this sentence will make the listener understands “symbolic representation.” And metaphor to the purpose that both of them know very well. And in Chinese language this sentence is not good and all of Chinese person known it very well. All in all, the interpretation of “meaning” in Example 9) is “symbolic expression”.

2.10 A little bit *meaning*, please accept it. (This is a *little gift*, please accept it as a token of my appreciation.)

The “meaning” (意思) in Example 10) is Prototype Category Extension. Because in this context the meaning of Chinese word “Meaning” (意思) indicate “A way of expressing one’s heart” but in the same time this present “Half have another purpose”, so in discourse understanding, the listener chooses to understand this meaning as a gift for another purpose in this context, and only have them known about this.

It can be seen from the above that in different contexts, a vocabulary will issue different interpretations according to the context. If there is no context in language communication, the information transmitted will not easily reach the desired result of the speaker. So the most important thing in transmitting information in language communication is the specific context. And for the example in above can make who study Chinese language known more meaning of this word, and can use it or receive the correct information in the communication. By the way we can also know the reason why the Chinese words have a lot of meaning by Pragmatic Enrichment of linguistic and apply linguistic.

Below I have made a brief summary from the 10 sentence, which explains what the meaning of the Chinese word "meaning" in different contexts is and what kind of Pragmatic Enrichment it belongs to. The following table:

Table 1 summary, the Chinese word "meaning" (意思) in different contexts is and what kind of Pragmatic Enrichment it belongs.

| Different Context | | "Meaning" of Meaning | Classification of Pragmatic Enrichment. |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| Order | Example sentences | | |
| 1) | 我可以看穿你的意思。 Chinese: I can see you meaning. English: (I can see what you mean.) | Thought | Pragmatic Narrowing |
| 2) | 请你不要误会我的意思。 Chinese: Please don't misunderstanding my meaning. English: (Please don't get me wrong.) | Meaning | Pragmatic Narrowing |
| 3) | 文章的中心意思。 Chinese: The article central of the meaning. English: (The central meaning of the article.) | Intention | Pragmatic Narrowing |
| 4) | 打乒乓球很有意思。 Chinese: Playing table tennis very meaning. English: (Playing table tennis is very fun.) | Interest | Pragmatic Broadening |

Table 1 summary, the Chinese word “meaning” (意思) in different contexts is and what kind of Pragmatic Enrichment it belongs.

| Different Context | | “Meaning” of Meaning | Classification of Pragmatic Enrichment. |
|-------------------|--|---|---|
| Order | Example sentences | | |
| 5) | 他一直看着我笑，我觉得他对我有意思。 Chinese: He keeps watching me laugh, I think he has a meaning towards me. English: (He keeps watching me laugh, I think he is interested in me.) | Mind, Affection | Pragmatic Narrowing |
| 6) | 这点东西送给您，小意思，别客气。 Chinese: Here is something for you, a little meaning, please do not considerate. English: (Here is something for you, a small gift, please do not considerate.) | A gift or feast on behalf of your heart | Prototype Category Extension |
| 7) | 针对这件事，把你们小组的意思说一下。 Chinese: In response to this matter, tell me what does your group meaning. English: (In response to this matter, tell me what does your group means.) | Suggestion, Idea, opinion | Pragmatic Narrowing |

Table 1 summary, the Chinese word “meaning” (意思) in different contexts is and what kind of Pragmatic Enrichment it belongs.

| Different Context | | “Meaning” of Meaning | Classification of Pragmatic Enrichment. |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| Order | Example sentences | | |
| 8) | 天有点儿要下雨的意思。 Chinese: The sky seem like going to rain meaning. English: (The sky means that it is going to rain.) | sign, emergence | Prototype Category Extension |
| 9) | 其实这个没什么，我们只是意思一下。 Chinese: Actually this is nothing, we just meaning it. English: (Actually, nothing special. Please accept our gratitude.) | Bribe (Symbolic representation) | Prototype Category Extension |
| 10) | 一点小意思，请你收好。 Chinese: A little bit meaning, please accept it. English: (This is a little gift, please accept it as a token of my appreciation.) | A gift or feast on behalf of your heart | Prototype Category Extension |

3. The Meaning and Pragmatic Enrichment of the Scenario Example

In language communication, the word “meaning” (意思) appears to convey different messages in different contexts. It is easy for Chinese to understand, but due to lack of language sense, our international students find it difficult to understand. After I learned the theory of Pragmatic Enrichment. , the problem became simpler.

In china, we have a short story. Chinese people like to talk for fun, but the sentence we can really use in the daily communication, so let's analyze their specific meanings. In this below each of the following examples has a different meaning, such as:

Conversation

领导：你这是什么意思。

Leader (Chinese): What do you meaning?

Leader (English): What are you trying to say?

小张：没什么意思，意思意思。

Xiaozhang (Chinese): Nothing Meaning, meaning meaning.

Xiaozhang (English): I do not do it with any intention, I only do it for Expression.

领导：你这就不够意思了。

Leader (Chinese): You are not enough meaning.

Leader (English): You are too polite.

小张：小意思，小意思。

Xiaozhang (Chinese): Small meaning, Small meaning.

Xiaozhang (English): It not a big deal.

领导：你这人真有意思。

Leader (Chinese): You are so meaning.

Leader (English): You understand how work should be done.

小张：其实也没有别的意思。

Xiaozhang (Chinese): Actually, there is no other meaning.

Xiaozhang (English): In fact, it doesn't mean anything.

领导：那我就不好意思了。

Leader (Chinese): Then I am not meaning.

Leader (English): Then I will not considerate it.

小张：是我不好意思。

Xiaozhang (Chinese): is me not good meaning

Xiaozhang (English): Sorry for troubling you.

The "meaning" (意思) in the scenario example is analyzed, and their meanings convey different information under specific context conditions. Then, we need to analyze the meaning of the word "meaning" (意思) in a specific context, and how to enrich them with context.

First we need to understand the context of the context. In this particular context, Xiao Zhang came to the leader for help, so he specially gave a gift to the leader. Next, let's analyze in detail the Pragmatic Enrichment of the word "meaning" (意思) in the context.

This is the interaction between the two parties in order to entrust the leader with the task or to please the leader and then give the leader a gift. From the first and second paragraphs above, the leader said to Xiao Zhang: (1) Leader: What do you meaning? (*What are you trying to say?*). The meaning of his sentence is to express surprise or confusion. In this context, Xiao Zhang has given a gift to the leader, so the leader was surprised to ask, "What do you meaning?" The word "meaning" (意思) in the sentence refers to "*Intention, purpose*" of *Pragmatic Narrowing*,

because the word “meaning” have a lot of semantic but only one meaning in one context that is, In this context, the leader knows exactly how to ask Xiao Zhang’s intentions. So “meaning” (意思) in the sentence belongs to “Pragmatic Narrowing.”

Then Xiao Zhang answered the leader (2) Xiao Zhang: Nothing meaning, meaning meaning. (*I do not do it with any intention, I only do it for Expression.*) The “Nothing meaning” in this sentence is easy for us foreigners to understand, but the “ meaning meaning” in after that makes it difficult for us to understand. If the analysis is based on context, the “meaning” in this sentence refers to “*a slight mind*”. In this context, Xiao Zhang has replied that the leadership is “Nothing meaning” and belongs to “Pragmatic Narrowing.” Then he said “meaning meaning” The meaning of “meaning meaning” in the sentence is supplemented by a specific context and refers to the “*gift*” that Xiao Zhang gave to the leader, so the “meaning meaning” is he need to express himself and in this sentence belongs to the “pragmatic Prototype Category Extension” .

In the third and fourth paragraphs, the leader said to Xiao Zhang: (3) Leader: You are not enough meaning. (*You are too polite.*) Although the meaning of “enough meaning (*too polite*)” in the sentence is mostly meaning and kindness, the meaning of “not enough meaning (*too not polite*)” in the sentence is not a negation of “enough meaning “, but it means “*too polite*”. The communicative meaning of “not enough meaning (*too not polite*)” in a sentence is Pragmatic Enrichment based on the original meaning and referring to specific contextual conditions. Therefore, “not enough meaning” in the sentence is a Pragmatic Extension.

Then Xiao Zhang said: (4) Xiao Zhang: Small meaning, small meaning. (*It not a big deal.*) The words he said expressed his a small heart. In this context, when Xiao Zhang heard the leader say this, he quickly expressed his modest gift-giving, and also pointed at the Express a small heart. At the same time, I also expressed to the leader that this is not worth mentioning, so don’t mind. The specific context makes

it easy for us to understand. The "Small meaning" in the sentence belongs to the extension of the prototype category, because it extends from the original special or specific reference to the event or thing with similar characteristics.

The fifth and sixth paragraphs, (5) Leader: You are so meaning. (*You understand how work should be done.*), which means that you are a person who understands the human condition. Then (6) Xiao Zhang: Actually, there is no other meaning. (*In fact, it doesn't mean anything.*) It means there is no other meaning.

The seventh and eighth paragraphs, (7) Leader: Then I am meaning. (*Then I will not considerate it*), which means that I am not polite or considerate anymore. Although the meaning of this is to show how or how inconvenient it is because of the situation, but in a specific context, this sentence can only be understood as "*although I am a bit embarrassed, but I still accept it.*" (8) Xiao Zhang: Is me not good meaning. (*Sorry for troubling you.*) It means I'm giving you a trouble.

The sentences (5-8) in the example, the leader also knows Xiao Zhang's intentions in a specific context, so he said to him, "*You understand how work should be done.*" Although Xiao Zhang said in his mouth, "*In fact, it doesn't mean anything.*" but he had a purpose in his heart. The leader's embarrassment means that he wants to accept a gift, and Xiao Zhang's embarrassment means that he asked the leader to do something troublesome. The "meaning" (意思) in the sentence restricts the listener's choice and understanding of meaning in a specific context, because both of them understand the other's psychology and use this word to communicate. If there is a third person, they will not know what Xiao Zhang and the leader are talking about, so they use the ambiguity of the meaning of the words to communicate in language. By the way, among these sentences (5) and (7) belong to "pragmatic expansion", and (6) and (8) belong to "Pragmatic Narrowing".

It can be seen from the above that although the word “meaning” has its own original meaning, in its specific context, the original meaning is rarely used. Some sentences rely on the context to achieve the meaning the speaker wants to convey to the listener. However, we cannot leave context in linguistic communication, because without context, our language information will not be received and transmitted well. All in all, we can use the context as the basis for Pragmatic Enrichment of “meaning” (意思) in each sentence, and analyze what kind of understanding the listener will have in different contexts, and whether the meaning will be narrowing, Broadening or Prototype Category Extension. The following is my summary of Pragmatic Enrichment from the context, as follows:

Table 2 Summary of Chinese word “meaning” of meaning and Pragmatic Enrichment in Scenario Example Conversation between the Leader and xiaozhang.

| Conversation | Meaning | Classification of Pragmatic Enrichment. |
|--|---|---|
| 领导：你这是什么意思。 Leader: What do you meaning? English: (What are you trying to say?) | Intention, purpose | Pragmatic Narrowing |
| 小张：没什么意思，意思意思。 Xiaozhang: mean Nothing, meaning meaning. English: I do not do it with any intention, I only do it for expression. | The first: (Intention, purpose) The second: (Express one’s mind) | Pragmatic Narrowing, Prototype Category Extension |

Table 2 Summary of Chinese word “meaning” of meaning and Pragmatic Enrichment in Scenario Example Conversation between the Leader and xiaozhang.

| Conversation | Meaning | Classification of Pragmatic Enrichment. |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| 领导：你这就不够意思了。 Leader: You are not meaning enough. English: You are too polite. | This is not good (In the polite way) | Pragmatic Broadening |
| 小张：小意思，小意思。 Xiaozhang: Small meaning, Small meaning. English: It not a big deal. | Small gift (Express a small heart) | Prototype Category Extension |
| 领导：你这人真有意思。 Leader: You are so meaning. English: You understand how work should be done. | Understand how the world work. | Pragmatic Broadening |
| 小张：其实也没有别的意思。 Xiao zhang: Actually meaning nothing else. English: In fact, it doesn't mean anything. | It's mean nothing | Pragmatic Narrowing |
| 领导：那我就不好意思了。 Leader: Then I am not meaning. English: Then I will not considerate it. | will not considerate (Fixed match) | Pragmatic Broadening |
| 小张：是我不好意思。 Xiao zhang: Is me not good meaning English: Sorry for troubling you. | Disturb, trouble | Pragmatic Narrowing |

Conclusion

For Theory of knowledge

The Chinese word “meaning” (意思) is a polysemous word and it is also worth exploring. According to different contexts, we have already known the Chinese word “meaning” (意思) not only have the original meaning. And According to the article we summarize the different meanings of “meaning” (意思), and each meaning will be context-based pragmatically enriched in different contexts. The result is different contexts restrict the listener’s choice and understanding of their meaning. The different meanings of words in a specific context are called Pragmatic Narrowing. Pragmatic Narrowing means that a word has a lot of semantics, but only one meaning in a context. Many of its semantics are meanings in a dictionary, just one of them. If the context is changeable. It is the meaning given to the meaning of the dictionary in the context of communication. It is related to the meaning of the dictionary and can be derived from the meaning of the dictionary. The most important thing in Pragmatic Expansion is to consider contextual factors we call Pragmatic expansion because Pragmatic expansion is the meaning of words in communication. If the information conveyed by some sentences exceeds the meaning of the prototype, the listener must make more cognitive efforts than the original meaning in discourse understanding, then it belongs to the Pragmatic Extension of the Prototype Category. Finally, if the communicative meaning of “meaning” (意思) in a sentence is based on the meaning of its prototype, and it is pragmatically expanded with reference to specific contextual conditions, then it will belong to Prototype Category Extension.

It can be seen from the above that in a specific context, a word will have different interpretations depending on the context. If context is lacking in verbal communication, the transmitted information will not easily reach the level of best understanding, so the transmission of information in linguistic communication must be based on a specific context.

To apply the knowledge into Teaching Chinese as a second Language

This article can be used for teaching and learning in Chinese language classes. Because the Chinese textbook will explain the meaning of a few words, so that the learners can only know *meaning* and *interesting* two meanings of it. In this case the teacher can teach those more about the meaning of Chinese word "meaning" (意思) and can give them more examples or sentences to help student's understand and really use it in the real life like a native speaker. By the way, Teacher can teach student understand the Language nature in language communication, the most important thing is not the lexical meaning of a word, but the best meaning of understanding linguistic information in a specific context.

This article aims to increase the vocabulary of those who are interested in Chinese and students who are learning about Chinese. Can better understand and use it in daily life and can be used correctly like a native speaker. As an example of the dialogue quoted in the article there are words and sentences that Chinese people actually use in daily life that if people who do not know the meaning in that context will not be able to understand that what that person is communicating. Therefore, this article is very useful for learners and those interested.

The Chinese word "meaning" (意思) is not a new word but is a new knowledge for teach more them meaning for understanding linguistic information in a specific context in Teaching Chinese as a second Language in THAI. I hope we can share and learn something more in the class not only follow the text but we can put more something new and really useful in the class. I would like those interested parties and students to gain new knowledge and to broaden their world even if they are not studying in China. But are able to learn like other people who study in China for reduce inequality in education. I have learned Chinese for seven years and live in China for five years I can see in Chinese some issues that arise, so I really hope I can share my knowledge and experience with those who are interested and want to learn Chinese Language.

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