

The theory of semantic profundity

Alireza Azarpeyk^{ID}

1. Master's degree, Department of Persian Language and Literature, Department of Sustainable Literature, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Razi University of Kermanshah. Iran. Email: alireza.azarpeik@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT

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The question of meaning is the most important issue in the humanities, linguistics and semantics. Structuralisms consider meaning to be the result of propositions and text. Poststructuralists also do not have a fixed meaning for words, but believe that each signifier delays the meaning and finds its meaning in other signs. Thus, with the delay of meaning, we are practically not faced with a specific meaning in the text, and in principle, meaning is not in the word but the result of communication. In response to what makes a word or sound meaningful; So far, various theories have been proposed, including the social theory of meaning, the descriptive theory of meaning, the functional theory of meaning, and so on. One of these views is the theory of profound semantics, which considers meaning to be the deepest and broadest truth, the most abundant and fundamental essence of the word. The purpose of this paper, in addition to analyzing the previous theories about meaning, is to analyze the theory of semantic deepness in terms of the meaning of words, which considers the meaning derived from the Logos in a profound truth. This research paper criticizes the existing theories about meaning and phenomena and how meaning is formed and its source, presents the theory of semantic profundity and proves that this theory is the first system of originality of meaning in modern linguistics. Undoubtedly, each of the semantic theories seeks to express systems for determining meaning, the relationship between meaning and phenomena, and so on. Accordingly, this will help us to understand the relationship between the word and the phenomena and the source of meaning.

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Introduction

The question of “meaning” (*ma’nā*) remains the most significant challenge in linguistics, philosophy, and the humanities. While structuralism views meaning as a product of text and propositions, and post-structuralism argues that meaning is perpetually deferred and unstable, both schools ultimately reduce language to an arbitrary social construct. This article examines the deficiencies of traditional linguistic theories—specifically Referential, Ideational, Behavioral, and Functionalist models—which interpret meaning as an accidental or contingent phenomenon. In contrast, this research introduces the **Theory of Semantic Profundity** (*amīq-garāyi-ye ma’nāyi*) within the framework of Meta-Structuralist Linguistics. The study posits that meaning is not merely a social contract but a fundamental, existential “Deep Reality” (*jowhareh*) that originates from the *Logos*. The central research questions address the criteria for meaningfulness, the nature of the relationship between the word and the phenomenon, and the ontological emergence of meaning from the *Logos*.

Method

This research adopts a qualitative, meta-analytical, and critical methodology. It critiques the Western philosophical and linguistic foundations—from the Aristotelian tradition to the Wittgensteinian “language-game” and Saussurean sign systems—that categorize meaning as an accidental by-product of social interaction. The methodological framework builds upon the concept of the “Comprehensive Ontological Status” (the *Logos*), using hermeneutic analysis to trace the transition from the simple, infinite source of meaning to the manifested, four-dimensional “Word-Phenomenon” (*kalameh-padīdār*). By synthesizing the seven layers of individual-collective subconscious, the research maps how the “Word-Being” (*kalameh-hastī*)—the pre-manifestation state of meaning—becomes actualized in the physical world.

Results

The findings of the study establish a new ontological paradigm for linguistics:

- **The Logos as Comprehensive Ontological Status:** The *Logos* is defined as the infinite, simple foundation of all meaning. Before the formation of phonetic or written signifiers, meaning exists in this “comprehensive status.”
- **The Theory of Semantic Profundity:** This theory argues that meaning possesses a dual structure: a stable, essential core (the fixed semantic-conceptual layer) and an infinite variable layer. This duality explains why different languages can translate concepts with high accuracy (over 90% commonality in semantic-conceptual roots); language acts as a conduit for the same existential truths, while phonetic and written representations are merely specific “maternal” materializations of these roots.
- **Word-Phenomenon vs. Referent:** The study challenges the Referential theory. It argues that while some words refer to physical objects, others (like “mythical creatures” or “abstractions”) are meaningful without external referents. Meaning is categorized as “Inner-Outer” (e.g., love, anger) or “Outer-Inner” (e.g., tree, stone). Consequently, the “phenomenon” is not an independent entity discovered by language; it is the *word itself* becoming actualized.
- **The Hierarchy of Language:** The research classifies languages into a hierarchy of sophistication—ranging from “Instrumental-Limited” (tribal/primitive) to “Meta-Discursive” (modern, discourse-creating languages like English and French) and “Root-Based” (ancient, primordial tongues)—based on their capacity to access and manifest the layers of the *Logos*.

Conclusion

The Theory of Semantic Profundity represents the first system of “Meaning Originality” in modern linguistics. By rejecting the post-structuralist notion that the word is a “hollow shell” filled only by shifting social contracts, this study demonstrates that meaning is an ontological reality. Language is not a secondary tool for communication; it is a primary, constitutive reality. Through the synergy of the “fixed semantic core” and “variable manifestations,” this theory provides a robust framework for understanding how language can simultaneously maintain structural integrity and allow for the infinite proliferation of meaning in art, philosophy, and discourse. Ultimately, the transition from viewing



language as a mere system of signs to viewing it as a “Meta-Subject” marks a paradigm shift that integrates existential philosophy with contemporary linguistics.