SEMANTIC THEORIES OF DR. ABDEL QADER ABDEL JALIL

Lect. Dr. Sadeq Omair Jalood [1]
Lect. Dr. Adnan Rasmi Yasir [2]
[1] Department of Arabic language/College of Basic Education/ University of Sumer, Iraq.
[2] Department of Arabic language/College of Education for Women/ University of Thi-Qar, Iraq.
Corresponding Author's E-mail: sadiq.umair.sh@gmail.com
E-mail: adnan.rasmi@utq.edu.iq

Article history:		Abstract:
Received **Accepted:** **Published:**	11th February 2022 11th March 2022 28h April 2022	Modern linguists have adopted many theories to study the meaning, and show its performance methods, and the methods of performing the intended mental content. The theories and directions dealt with them varied in terms of the diversity of the entrance to each of them, and the means used in the analysis, and they dealt with the most important theories of the study of meaning, including Dr. Including, you need a lot of research and exploration, and exploration of concepts that are still hidden in the texts of scientists and their theories, which is what every researcher aspires to serve science.

INTRODUCTION

The Arab theories in any field of science and knowledge, including the field of semantic study, with its historical and intellectual reference, are subject to certain social perceptions that cannot be dropped from any scientific approach, and this is what prompted some modern Arab scholars to call for the necessity of renewing the heritage from within it without neglecting "Al-Mafatihah" "Modern science, and methodological precautions must be taken with it on the results we reach. However, nothing prevents us from making conscious methodological and theoretical projections on the heritage knowledge system, and the fact that Western theories derive the features of their rules and applications from foreign languages other than the Arabic language, is not considered an obstacle to benefiting from their ideas in our dealings with the Arab heritage, because "the Arabic language as a "Language" belongs to the group of natural languages and shares with it a number of phonemic, structural, and semantic properties) and is controlled by restrictions and principles that control other languages (Manqour, 2001, p.82). He denies its merit in serving the Arabic language, so our study aspired to try to monitor the views of Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil in semantic theories as one of the modernists and compare them with others, by tracing these semantic theories since their first appearance in both Arab and Western linguistic thought - and even their emergence as a term Scientific, distinguished by its scientific branch, related to various sciences such as psychology, sociology, philosophy, anthropology and others, and we will mention the views of Dr. Developed preliminary criteria for the issue of meaning and contained its most important features and rules, in order to serve the research goals and objectives, which are:

1- The Signal Theory: (Al-Fassi, 1986: p. 381-386) (Zakaria, 1983:P. 178-180) (Abdel Jalil, 2001: 49-52). This theory in the course of modern semantics constitutes the first stages of scientific consideration in the language system, and to its owners the credit is due to distinguishing the pillars of meaning and its elements, relying on the results reached by Ferdinand de Saussure in His linguistic research in which he singled out the linguistic sign as a linguistic unit consisting of a signifier and a signifier, where the signifier is the psychological perception of the phonemic word and the signified is the idea or group of ideas that are associated with the signifier (Al-Fassi, 1986:P. 56) (Zakaria 1983: P. 178-180) (Bin Jani, 1952:P. 5-8). Although the owners of this theory hardly unanimously agree on one opinion, most of them called this theory the term (the nominal theory of meaning), which looks at the connotation that it is its name itself (Abdel-Jalil, 2001:P. 69) (Al-Fassi, 1986: P. 67) that is, you look at the significance as the focus of the semantic study, and among the most famous of its figures are the Italians (Ogden) and (Richards), who presented the famous semantic triangle, which is represented in the following form: The idea (content The mental thing), the external object (the indicated), the adjective (the symbol, the figure), and studies were launched after them to deal with one of the pillars of this triangle by analysis, and then several subsequent and complementary directions appeared for this theory, such as the (significant theory), which dealt with the types and divisions of signification, and the (signal) theory or Psychology (Omar, 1998: P. 57) (Abdel Jalil, 2001:P. 41).

Dr. Abdul-Qader Abdul-Jalil indicated that the meaning, in the eyes of some of the followers of this theory, is the relationship between the operative and what he refers to.(Abdul Jalil, 2006:P. 179) (Abdul Jalil, 2002:p. 555). He added that through this vector, the makers of this theory created the dotted line between the reference (meaning by reference) and the linguistic symbol (apple), so the point (A) refers to the symbol of apples, And point (b) indicates

that what is meant is apples, and point (c) refers to the mental content of the shape and form of the spoken symbol (apple), and he indicated that Ullmannn, like him, contains the general and the particular (Abdul Jalil, 2006:P 179). (Abdul Jalil, 2002:555). Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil said " I see that Al-Farabi, and his inverted example, embodies de Saussure and Martini's understanding of the indicative vision" (Abdul Jalil, 2006:P. 179) (Abdul Jalil 2002: p. 555).

This theory has been contested because it studies the linguistic phenomenon outside the framework of language, and that it proceeds from the fact that the meaning is the external thing, and the saying that there are things that have an external existence, and yet they have words that indicate them, meaning that the meaning is understood, and its essence cannot be understood, so he must differentiate between the expression and its meaning. Or what it refers to, in addition to the fact that the external assets (referred to) cannot be counted. This theory cannot be applied to some functional meanings such as grammatical tools (Omar, 1998: P.54-57) , (Ullmannn, 1986: P.70-72), (Lines, 1987: P.32).

And Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil explained that the criticisms leveled at this theory, including the external reference, such as the apple, for example, in the meaning of the word (apple), then the reference to it is in the external reality, as if the liquid is in a fruitful orchard with various fruits, and some apples, but this only indicates the external structure and shape Which is the apple and Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil said "This matter in order to realize in an integrated manner requires a conscious understanding of the language system, and its structural and normative way of working" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: p.179). Although this theory revolves in the circle of sensibilities, it is deficient in the interpretation of meaning, and Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil asks - So, what is the matter with non-material names, such as happiness, misery, sadness, ugliness, beauty, generosity, loyalty, ghoul, phoenix, and Satan? And the impossibility of having external references for each evidence of the existence of the assets. In addition, it is not possible to apply the dimensions of theory to grammatical tools in all its forms, except for 5%, unless it is entered into a contextual perspective within the discourse, then it is possible to refer it to a reference (Abdul Jalil, 2006:P. 179).

In support of the indicative theory, whose concept has been expanded, the linguist (Putman) noted that the world of concepts deposited in the external world is much larger than what is in the head. The theory is based on the external connotation of language and the fusion of linguistic information within the information stream. What prompted him to say that, is that the meaning is not located in the external world or in the soul, but rather is located in the world of concepts, as he went to that linguist (Frija), who considered concepts as the mediator that connects The Three Elements: Minds hold concepts, words express them, and things come to them through them (Lines, 1987:P. 381).

2- Pictorial Theory: It is called the Intellectual Theory because the word that refers to an idea in the mind and that this idea is the meaning of the word (Abdel Jalil, 2001:P. 85). This theory focuses on the study (mental perception) of the significance of an abstract idea, that is, the study of the mental background on which the significance is based, and this theory is based on the study of meaning On the views of the English philosopher John Locke in the seventeenth century AD, he called it (the mental theory) and saw in it that words are the sensitive reference to ideas, these ideas are the direct meaning of these words (Omar, 1998: P. 57).

Charles Peirce established his pragmatic theory, and it was considered an extension of the pictorial theory. Peirce saw that our perception of something consists of our perception of its practical effects. Electric current, for example, does not mean the passage of an invisible wave in a substance, but rather it means a set of facts such as the possibility of charging an electric generator or That a bell rings and the machine rotates, and then the meaning of electricity is what you do, and then the different perceptions that are realized as a result of one process are only one perception or one meaning, and the perceptions that do not result in meaningless effects (Abd al-Jalil 2001: P. 85-86).

Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil considered the impossibility of realizing the message in its three dimensions, the sender, the middle, and the addressee according to the owners of this theory, due to the ambiguity of the ideas of both parties, and he indicated that the owners of this theory; They see that ideas are linked to a state of conceptual perception in the general population, and this is what makes communication possible and verifiable, and he wondered whether all utterances (language units) appear within the limits of mental perception? And the answer is no, except what the phonemes themselves specify, from a perception that is transmitted to the other party (Abdul Jalil, 2006:P. 180) (Abdul Jalil, 2002: P. 556).

It became clear to Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil that this trend in the circle of meaning is a statement hostile to the formulation of the traditional vision that affirms that the essential essence of speech is to express thought (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 180).

 Dr. Abdul Qader Abdul Jalil indicated that it draws theoretical dimensions of meaning and tries to move away from what the reference theory has fallen into, from the negative problems in its structure of the concept of reference (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P.180).

The world of ideas is an independent world; The semantics are the same in languages, but the difference came from the variation of tongues, and modern linguists went to suppose the existence of semantic worlds whose features and laws must be searched based on the semantic structure, and even the later linguists considered that perceptions and ideas have an independent existence and function independent of language, and language may be dispensed with. If individuals want that (Omar 1998:57), therefore, the world of things is not homogeneous, and perceptions differ from one individual to another, as long as the conceptual theory considers the meaning as the perception that the speaker carries, and it happens to the listener until communication and communication is completed.

The rejection of the conceptual theory of the aforementioned sockets was the starting point for most of the modern curricula that emerged after that (Omar 1998:P. 58).

Dr. Abdul-Qader Abdul-Jalil stated that "the problem facing the adopter of this theory is based on knowing the nature of the linguistic forms under which the invisible mental images are practiced" (Abdul-Jalil, 2006:P. 181).

Dr. Abdul Qader Abdul Jalil explained that the authors of this theory presented the way of complex ideas to get out of this slope, and these complex ideas contribute to deciphering the factors of confusion.

It allows a flow in the work of the linguistic dispatcher and the elucidation of clues (Abdul Jalil 2006: P. 181). Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil said "In fact, when the linguistic dispatcher begins its work in the space of the originator and receiver, it is within the limits of understanding and understanding, which are subject to the worker Relative when evaluating the communicative process, I mean relativism in intentions, judgments, understanding, purposes, goals, and desires, and all of this takes place according to standard phonological and acoustic laws within the framework of the linguistic and intellectual system, given that the wills of saying are closely related to the ideas and concepts presented" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 181).

3- The Behavioral Theory: It is called the conditional (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 181) and this theory appeared among American behaviorists such as: Bloomfield, Watson and Weiss and others, and this theory represents another trend in semantic research where it was based on the means of experimentation. Scientific observation and observation, given the progress in science at the time of its emergence, and this theory was interested in studying (observable), which is behavior away from the idea or (mental perceptions). Bloomfield defines the Linguistic Form as "The speaker urges his listener to respond to a situation, this position and that response is the linguistic meaning of the linguistic form" (Omar, 1998: 62-63), (Al-Saran, 1962: P. 304-308) , (Hijazi, 1998: P. 26-30). It means that he takes the principle of stimulus and response as a principle for the study of meaning and has developed. This theory was later developed by the American philosopher (Charles Morris), who noticed that the responses may be multiple to one stimulus, and this indicates the participation of multiple connotations in one linguistic form, because the (spoken) word carries stylistic values from which multiple responses are generated (Omar 1998: P. 59-60).

The search for the meaning of the sign and the mechanism of its occurrence led the American linguist Bloomfield to abandon the mental trend and the search for significance in the apparent linguistic behavior. The production of a linguistic symbol is a non-material process: an idea, a concept, an image, a feeling, a voluntary action, etc.) (Mounin, 1982: P. 115) He believes that such criteria that refer to thought, awareness and concepts, do not provide any good for the linguistic lesson, and they have a bad effect. On linguistics, therefore, (Bloomfield) described linguistic communication based on the issues that can be observed (Mounin, 1982: P. 115), because language is a human phenomenon and therefore behaviorists see that language is human behavior, and terms such as will, feeling, idea, and emotion should be translated by them into A language that includes a physiological or physical state, or both (Al-Saran, 1962: P. 248).

Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil explained the foundations on which this theory is based and his views on these foundations, which are (Abdel-Jalil 2006:P.181-182), (Abdul Jalil 2002: P. 557-558):

1- The exclusion of the triad of mind, conception, and idea. The psychologist should pay most of his attention to the apparent behavior and in language the need to focus on the set of observable phenomena through which linguistic production takes place. The behavior of the people of this theory is equal to the set of responses to stimuli presented by the external environment, and through Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil's understanding of the verbal chain of events, he represented to us the following graphic visualization:

(Sender 1 Receiver) (Sender 2 Receiver) (Sender 3 Receiver) ... etc.

2- Each behavior contains a stimulus, a response, leads to the next and so on in a circular process, but if translated into synthetic units such as (I want a book on grammar) and (Yesterday's poetry festival was wonderful), then each of the above sentences is suitable for a stream of structures, and answers And the questions, and each one of them is related to another that has nothing to do with it, but it is presented as a possibility that is suitable for continuation.

Dr. Abdel Qader Abdel Jalil saw the difficulty of having common features in this theory. Because this theory was based on experiments in learning human behavior, by lower creatures, and he saw that the issue of linking (the trilogy of signifier, signifier, and evidence) with the idea of reproductive behavior is something that leads to narrow intellectual corridors (Abdul Jalil, 2006:P.181-182), (Abdul Jalil, 2002: P. 557-558).

4- Contextual Theory: This theory is related to the British linguist (John Robert Firth) (1890 AD - 1960 AD) and this theory is based on looking at meaning as a (function in context). On it, as Ogden and Richards drew it in their famous semantic triangle to (a compound of contextual relations) according to Firth's phrase, and the context was used in this theory in a broad concept that includes the phonetic, morphological, grammatical, and lexical context, and the intended meaning of the speaker does not appear except by taking into account the semantic function of words used (Yunus, 2004: P. 28).

This theory is not based on (context) only to determine (connotation), but it relies on several other concepts such as: (situation), (communicative denominator) and the physiological features of the speaker, which helped to produce that significance, and the theory was invented (the central meaning of the operative = the nucleus), which is the origin of the semantics of the utterance and it is accompanied by (marginal meanings = secondary) that he acquires through his courses in the various verbal structures. (Omar, 1998: P. 77), (Abdel Jalil 2001: P. 81):

1. Linguistic context. 2- Emotional context. 3- Situational context (maqam). 4- Social (cultural) context.

The theory, with its semantic model, is one of the most practical theories related to the linguistic system. Rather, it is in its procedural way in determining the totality of contexts and the accompanying external factors such as the place and the situation, and it is one of the most important theories that dealt with the study of (meaning).

Firth differentiated between five basic functions that make up the meaning: the phonemic function, the morphological function, the lexical function, the structural function, and the semantic function. In context (Yunus, 2004: P. 31). The contextual theory confirmed that defining the meaning of a word needs to determine the contexts in which it is contained, and denied the linguistic form its lexical significance because the language system is a system of intertwined relations between its units, and is open to change in its lexical and syntactic structures. (Shaker, 2004: P. 31).

The contextual theory approach is one of the most objective approaches to semantics, as it provides an actual model for determining the significance of linguistic forms. Many linguists have adopted this approach, including the scholar Wittgenstein, who said, "Do not search for the meaning of the word, but rather for the way it is used." (Abu Nader, 1982: P. 35). It is this way in which the word is used that classifies the significance of this word within the main connotation or the values with which the stylistic images are identified; Because the context carries additional facts that share the lexical significance of the word in determining the general significance intended by the researcher. Stephen Ullmannn says: "Context alone is what makes it clear to us whether the word should be taken as a purely objective expression or if it is intended by it primarily; the expression of emotions and emotions" (Ullmannn, 1986: p.76-77).

Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil explained that this theory represents the reaction of the English linguist (John Robert Firth), who embodied the social function of language, indicating that the value of the signified does not reveal its true nature, except through the contexts in which the linguistic unit is located, and the context theory was considered a response an act of the referential theory and what the English linguists Ogden and Richards presented that the signified is the relationship between ((the duality of the mind and the external event) on the one hand, and the symbols, or words that indicate its names on the other hand (Abdul Jalil, 2006: p. 187).

Fenders said: "What determines the value of the word is the context, and the context is the one that imposes a single value that assigns it to the word, despite the various meanings that it can denote. And it is he who creates for it a presence value". (Fenders 1950: P. 231).

Dr. Abdul-Qader Abdul-Jalil leaned towards the opinion of Fenders and said: "This direction, in fact, is scientific and clear-cut, since the presence of this pair, I mean, the signifier and the signified, in human discourse cannot be imagined except in the presence of a group of contexts, and the elements of its partial atoms. , which leads to the creation of movements within the perimeter of the overall concept (the basis) for which the text was developed, so that the connotations of significance are manifested without registering the slightest degree of bias to the other side of the equation, so that conceptual diversity and semantic ripple occur, which are at the highest levels of maturity, in the value index orbit " (Abdul Jalil 2006: P.188).

Dr. Abdel-Qader Abdel-Jalil said in another place: "The meaning cannot reap the advantage, and contain the episodes of its graphic gradation, except by standing on it in kind, and that does not come except in the context space, which possesses the keys to revealing the components of the elements of the offspring meaning" (Abdul Jalil 2006: P. 188).

Ullmannn believes that context theory, if applied wisely, " represents the cornerstone of the science of meaning, and it actually led to obtaining a set of impressive results in this regard. It represented the latest revolution in the methods of literary analysis and enabled the historical study of meaning to rely on to more stable modern foundations, and it has also provided us with modern technical means to determine the meanings of words" (Ullmannn, 1986: P. 66-67).

Dr. Abdul-Qadir Abdul-Jalil said: "Knowing the sounds with complete knowledge in terms of exits, adjectives, knowledge of readings, mastery of grammar, morphology, rhetoric, and even the reasons for descent in relation to the Qur'anic text, is considered extremely important, because they represent the contexts of the case for the interpreter, which he can From giving the correct legal aspect, when issuing legal rulings and in the rhetorical field, the context is extremely important and the mainstay of rhetorical work, because, according to their expression, each station has an article" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 189).

5- Analytical theory: This theory is concerned with the study and analysis of meaning at different levels: analyzing the words of each semantic field, clarifying their meanings, analyzing the words of the verbal common to their multiple components or meanings, and analyzing the single meaning into its distinctive formative elements (Omar, 1998: P. 114) and this was taken The theory of (the semantic determinant, the grammatical determinant, and the characteristic adjective) is a tripartite basis for the compositional analysis of words. Based on the individual semantics of the morphemes that make up this structure, and the distinctive feature supervises the semantic distinction by highlighting the relationships that occur between the distinct units (Al-Fassi, 1986: P. 370).

It is the analysis of the formula (the word) into its components that determines its semantic field, through its conformity with other formulas that have the same components (Omar, 1998: P. 126).

Dr. Abdel-Qader Abdel-Jalil defined this theory by saying: "It is a graphic trend, which is based on the study of words, based on relationships, and semantic fields in the language, from the perspective of the plurality of evidence, its contrast, intermarriage, and the plurality of meanings" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 185).

Dr. Abdul Qader Abdul Jalil explained that it means analyzing the inputs of the semantic field, and analyzing the inputs of semantic relations (plurality of evidence, multiplicity of indications, correspondence, and fusion of indications), and the analysis of the singular significance on the basis of components, or elements, and Dr. Abdul Qader Abdul Jalil explained that language is a set of the signs. Each unit represents a linguistic evidence, bearing two phonemes: (represented in phonemes and called the signifier) and value (represented in the signification and called

the signified), and the analysis is based on the three components: the grammatical component, the semantic component, and the clarified (distinctive) He showed that the grammatical component is specialized in the functional data of the singular, and it was considered a non-essential component, and the semantic component is an element that may exist within the lexicon with other structures due to its comprehensiveness between (semantic units - alexim), and the discriminant represents a specific indication and is not available in places except in the plurality of evidence (synonymous) such as: The boy ate a red apple.

boy + male + sane + human + subject

apple + plant + color + food + object (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 185-186).

6- Semantic Fields Theory: This theory is one of the important theories in semantics, and the most recent method in semantics is that it does not seek to determine the internal structure of the meaning of the monomes (words), but to reveal another structure that allows us to confirm that there is a semantic kinship between the significance of a certain number of monomes (words) (Abu Nader, 1982: P. 35), (Abdul Jalil, 2001: PP. 79-80), This theory is concerned with assembling vocabulary in semantic fields or fields and studying them to highlight the distinguishing features of these groups. As a result of the progress of sciences and the ramifications of knowledge, man needed a new scientific classification that chronicles his knowledge, and prevents him from ambiguity associated with the use of language, which is the tool of knowledge. (or (semantic fields) or (the semantic domains). The lexical field is a group of words whose semantics are linked, and is usually placed under a general term that brings them together" (Omar, 1998: P.249) and Ullmannn defined it by saying: "an integrated sector From the linguistic material expresses a specific field of expertise " (Omar, 1998: P. 79), which means that the semantic field includes an interconnected semantic sector, made up of language vocabulary that expresses a vision, vision, subject or idea, and John Lynes defines it by saying:" The semantic field is the set C A section of language vocabulary" (Omar, 1998: P. 79) Which means that the field includes a group of many or few words, related to a special topic and expressing it.

George Mounin believes that the semantic field is: "a group of lexical units that includes concepts that grade under a general concept that defines the field" (Mounin 1982: P. 65) that is, it is a group of words that are interconnected with each other in terms of semantic affinity, and they are collected by a general concept that remains connected and associated with it, and you can only understand it from its light.

Ullmannn believes that the word ((its place in a system of relationships that connect it with other words in the linguistic material" (Ullmannn, 1986:P. 201). These relationships are represented by (Hijazi, 1998: P. 145-152):

1- Synonymy: If the two words contain the same components, and they have similar figurative elements.

2- Inclusion = generality: one of the two words is inclusive and more general than the other.

3- Contrasts, and they are of different types:

A- Acute antagonism: It is a non-gradual antagonism such as (living / dead), they are opposite in significance, and the negation of one proves the other.

b- Gradual antagonism: it is the antagonism that allows gradual gradation between the two extremes, and never negating one of them, such as: ((small / big)), (hot / cold).

C- Contrast of additions: It is a ratio between (spoken) each of which is related to the other, such as (father/son), because one of them is only realized with the awareness of the other.

d- The relationship of dissonance: it is a ratio between (spoken people) that can be combined together in one thing and at one time, as well as they can be negated together in one time and place, such as (length / white color).

4- Relationship of the part to the whole.

The general foundations for this theory are:

1- There is no lexical unit (Lexeme) that is a member of more than one field.

1- A lexical unit does not belong to a specific field.

2- It is not correct to neglect the context in which the word appears.

3- Referring the study of vocabulary independent of its grammatical structure (Al-Zwain, 1992: P. 76).

Dr. Abdul-Qader Abdul-Jalil stated that: "The theory of semantic fields has a wide network in the branches, similar to the (Internet) network, and it provides its service to all subscribers, which led it to develop dictionaries of semantic fields as a dictionary, the English Roger, who arranged it according to meanings, and it is one of the methods of Semantic Descriptive Productivity. , although Arabic is full of this type of dictionaries and preceded the Westerners in this field" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 184), (Abdul Jalil, 2002: P. 559).

Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil stated that this theory gained importance in the study of descriptive semantic and its applications, and was able to present a new vision for addressing the limits of linguistic vocabulary, at the level of semantic construction, but in the end it remains a lexical linguistic vision tainted by some shortcomings, for the overlap between the components of the one semantic field (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 184), (Abdul Jalil, 2002: P. 559).

 And Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil defined (the semantic field or field) or (the lexical field or field): "It is the column under which linguistic units rank, united by common characteristics such as colors, diseases, adjectives, kinship and others" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 183) , (Abdel Jalil, 2002: P. 559).

7- Linguistic Actions Theory: It is called (Speech Acts Theory) and this theory is attributed to (Austin). And this theory is based in its view of language as performing different actions at the same time, and the saying is only one of them. Thanks, or apologize, or warn,...etc.

The speech act theory views the communication process as a communication linked to a situation that it expresses, the request expresses a desire for something, praise expresses satisfaction, thanksgiving expresses gratitude, and

apology expresses regret, and the success of communication is measured according to this theory, by the extent to which the recipient discovers the expressive situation. About him through understanding the intent of the speaker (Yunus, 2004: 34).

Dr. Abdul-Qadir Abdul-Jalil explained: "Of all the limits of this circle of vision, Austin wanted to prove the shortcomings of the standard approach in truth and lies, because it does not fulfill Show us a comprehensive source of meaning, where there are other things that help to reach the levels of understanding based on promises, rewards and laws" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 194).

Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil leaned towards the opinion of (John Lines), who saw that Austin did not present a developed theory of verbs (language verbs) according to the concept of the term (theory), but rather his goal was to respond to the philosophers of verification theory, and the conditions of truthfulness, and his views in which he was present aimed To dismantle the bonds of that theory, and restrict its allegations that limit the task of the only language to the production of true or false spatial structures (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 193).

(Austin) divided speech acts into three sections (Yunus, 2004: PP. 34-35):

1- Verbal verb, which means the process of pronouncing the useful sentence that is consistent with the rules of the language.

2- The non-verbal verb, which is meant by the event that the speaker intends in bulk, such as the command and advice.

3- The act resulting from the pronunciation, which is the effect that the linguistic event has on the recipient, such as obeying the command, being convinced of advice, or believing or disapproving the speaker.

Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil called the first section as (the verbal event), the second section as (the required event at the level of achievement), and the third section as (the event directed at the level of application to the recipient), and Dr. Abdul Qader Abdul Jalil represented these sections Or verbs of speech in the sentence (I drink the medicine), so the first is the utterance of the command, the second is the command to be accomplished, and the third is the principle of persuasion associated with reward or punishment, and others (Abdul Jalil, 2006: PP. 193-194).

8- The theory of honesty conditions: The theory of honesty conditions for meaning is considered a history of verification theory, and this theory takes several forms that differ slightly from the formulations of verification theory. Or the state of existence that the sentence aims to describe as true or false, and in order to know the meaning of the sentence, we must know the conditions under which the sentence (or the phrase resulting from its pronunciation) is true or false, and neither of these two formulations is completely accurate in its current state, nor are they Necessarily equivalent, for example, neither of them can realistically match the meaning of the sentence with its terms of truth. As for the second formulation, it does not resolve the issue of what is meant by knowing the exact terms of truthfulness of the sentence (Lines, 1987: P. 122).

The origins of this theory are attributed to the mathematician and logician (Tavski Alfred) in about the thirties of the last century, who was working on the formulation of the concept of honesty, in the field of mathematics languages (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 194).

Dr. Abdul-Qader Abdul-Jalil explained this theory, as he saw through his reading of the matrices of this theory, and the hypotheses that it presents in an attempt to present a theory of truth, as a theory of meaning. Snow is white), but it must also mean the lie of our saying, that is, it does not mean: (The grass is green), the meanings are limited by the conditions of truthfulness, and in the sentence (It rains) it is necessary to adopt the logical connection of the two components (nominal and actual), during procedures The processes of linking the actual compound with (the nature of the authenticator), and the relationship between the two compounds (a descriptive attribution relationship) is based on the production of (the compound authenticator) (Abdul Jalil 2006: P. 195).

Dr. Abdel-Qader Abdel-Jalil saw that "these formal orientations mean the directions of honesty conditions depend on logic, and philosophy is a field presentation of the hypotheses that linguistic thought is often far from these orientations, but the linguistic dispatcher may not be able to employ the matrices of these possibilities. , within the framework of a conscious perceived understanding of the essence of meaning, but they remain theories in the context of meaning spaces" (Abdul Jalil 2006: P. 195).

9- Verification Theory: It is a theory related to truth as indicated by its name. It was originally associated with the philosophical movement known as the logical positivist philosophy established by the members of our circle, in the period immediately preceding the Second World War, and although positivism is completely dead, as well as It is the issue of verification theory, but it was of great importance in the development of modern philosophical semantics. Many advocates of this philosophy, especially Carnap and Reichenbach, were active in the process of building systems for language analysis, which almost directly led to the development of formal methods of semantics. On the other hand, the exaggerations and flaws that logical positivism suffered from forced the enemies of this philosophy to clarify some of their opinions about the meaning, and among them Wattkinstein, as well as those who claim the philosophers of ordinary language, Ryle spoke about the verification theory and indicated that This theory has contributed to revealing an important fact, which is that we speak a reasonable thing in many different ways, just as we speak nonsense in many different ways (Lines, 1987: P. 116).

And Dr. Abdul-Qader Abdul-Jalil explained that the elements on which the dimensions of this theory are based are limited to (structures with a statement formula) such as a red car that can be believed or denied, by checking it by inspection. As for the structural structures, they are not verifiable, for example, how can I verify the following combinations - Write your lesson. Is the teacher coming? And others, which are in fact outside the circle of

verification description, and when we say rain is coming, it is not the result of verification by placing the hand outside the window or telephoning meteorological observations, and the same is true with the synthetic data that fall within the circle of the future, it cannot be placed in the vicinity of (Truthfulness / Lie), even if some are fit to appear before the verification department and prove its validity, and this is impossible at the level of empirical investigation (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 192).

Ayer said: "The sentence is only of real meaning for a particular person, if he knows this How does a person verify the issue that this sentence aims to express) (Lines, 1987: P. 116) and (Yunus, 2004: P. 117) explained that Ayer's formulation does not indicate that the meaning of the sentence and the propositions, but rather is their method of verification, but rather that we have a criterion for one specific type of meaning. Nothing else, except that it is the true meaning, and it does not know the meaning in itself.

Then Dr. Muhammad Muhammad Yunus added that Ayer's formulation raises a number of questions, as scholars of logical positivism tended to say that verification itself is a matter of observation. In principle, by observation, knowing that it can be implemented, for example, saying that all geese are white can be refuted, and that is through one case of a black-colored goose, but it is not possible to prove the validity of this saying on the basis of empirical investigation (Lines, 1987: P. 117).

Dr. Abdul-Qader Abdul-Jalil considered that the investigative theory, even if it could place a small part of the structures in the vicinity of verification, does it have the ability to place as well (semantic relations in the multiplicity of the signifier, the multiplicity of signifier, the fusion of linguistic units, and the correspondence of the linguistic units in the vicinity of the verification circle). Dr. Abdul Qader Abdul Jalil said: "I think this is definitely negative" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 192). Then he added that the goal behind which this group sought to put forward its hypotheses, is to expose the metaphysical rulings that it considers to be irrelevant from the issues that can be Experimental verification of its truthfulness or falsehood is the only one that bears the dimensions of significance, then he saw that these logical philosophical matters are imported from outside the linguistic system, so it cannot be relied upon in explaining the phenomenon of meaning in its comprehensive form (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 189).

10- Usage Theory: The origin of this theory is the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein (in German, Ludwige Wittgenstein), and he raised his slogan: "Do not search for the meaning of the word, but search for its use" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 189).

And he said in another place "The meaning of the word is its use in the language system, and this matter seems logical on a large category in words of linguistic units" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 191). Ullmannn leaned towards this theoretical orientation, he said: " When I use a word, its meaning is the meaning I choose for it only, no more, no less" (Ullmannn, 1986: P. 74) , (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 191).

The origin of this theory likened this process to a chess piece that has no value outside the use area, because the meaning of the word is its function (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 191).

"The owners of this trend, while establishing their theory, stress the necessity of defining the criteria and standards that govern the systemic structure and keep its tracks balanced and intense, and are keen on adopting observatories of conscious guidance during the realization of the (use) process, because it is the ground on which all utterances stand" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 191).

Criticisms of this theory were directed, including what was quoted by (J. Lyons) by saying: "Our idea of the nature of the use was not clearer than our idea of containing the nature of the meaning" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 191).

Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil saw that this theory is trying to establish its belief on the perspective of value (function in use), so he said: "It appears by reading de Saussure's thesis that it is destined, which emphasizes the invocation of the concept in the context of linguistic systems, and it leads Its functions within the framework of the linguistic system) (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 190), then he indicated that the origin of this theory (Wittgenstein) goes further, when he emphasizes the social language, and the nature of its roles in the human environment in terms of behavior, and interaction with Groups and individuals in various forms of human communication, as it emphasizes the manner, purposes, goals, customs, traditions, ideals, values, morals, and even the words that fall within the scope of taboos, when we discuss the function of use and everything that pertains to human existence in a society In addition, he confirms the origin of this theory on the importance of all of this in directing (the use) to the atomic components of meaning (Abdul Jalil 2006: P. 190).

Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil saw "that this theory does not care about the term his name (meaning", because it is something that phrases and words do not possess, but rather it is the use function for them within the levels of discourse" (Abdul Jalil 2006). He added that this vision is based on absorption philosophy, and holistic logic. In our saying (knowledge is power), we do not want to describe knowledge as strength, but rather we want to confirm the presence of (power) as it is necessary for the individual in life, and it is the primary function in this sentence, which the creator wants to communicate (self-desire) from it to the recipient, who must obtain it (Abdul Jalil 2006: P. 190).

11- Mental theory (intuition): This theory is called the generative or transformational theory of Chomsky (Lutfi Bou Korba, D.T: P. 24). This theory is characterized as a theory that adopts a rational concept of scientific knowledge, based on the need to criticize the theories that are shown by the scientist in his field of specialization by confronting it with experimentation, and this is the only way towards scientific progress, since what is required is to invalidate theories and not to prove them. In addition, it is a theory that does not take care of language, but rather of grammar, i.e., the formal machine that enables the generation of an unlimited number of sequences that belong to a specific human language. Structuralism is like double articulation, and the arbitrariness of linguistic evidence. In fact, the

content of theoretical work (in this theory) requires building machines and sham models that mimic the characteristics of human languages and represent The structure of the (mental organ) by which the rhetoric takes place, and returned within the linguistic research, the search for the formal characteristics of these machines sufficient to describe human languages (Abdul Jalil, 2006: PP. 5-6).

Chomsky's theory was a scientific revolution that resulted in the emergence of a new paradigm for thinking in language, which produced a set of problems that the linguist must take care of, including the concern for the internal mental system of the speakers, instead of paying attention to their actual behavior. Linguistically, not only to what exists of sound linguistic chains, but also to what can exist, and it became clear at that time that the (structural) segmentation procedures used in sounds and in morphology are no longer successful enough to extend to the structure (Al-Fassi 1986: PP. 1-65).

Chomsky noticed that when a child begins acquiring some vocabulary and learning grammar rules, and how to build types of sentences, he is not only able to form sentences based on the grammatical rules he has learned, but also finds him able to build sentences and structures that he has never learned before, and these The phenomenon prompted Chomsky to explain it by distinguishing between what he called "language ability and linguistic creativity performance" (Lutfi Bou Qorba DT: P. 24).

Dr. Abdul-Qader Abdul-Jalil explained that "when the behaviorists failed to develop a coherent theory of meaning, the American linguist Noam Chomsky, had adopted a new theoretical approach, based on the mind vector, in explaining the phenomenon of meaning, and that the essential function in believing this vector is based on transferring Ideas in the human world, and that the human sense takes care of everything we need in the context of this context, and it is in its reality, and the essence of its existence reflects the deductive method of the linguistic ability of the individual" (Abdul Jalil 2006: 197).

John Lines said: "I do not think that any of these theories is a theory of meaning in natural languages as comprehensive and practical, except that each of them has contributed in one way or another to the development of a background of hypotheses for those who are currently working on building such a theory" (Lines,1987: P. 33), (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 197).

Leech said in the field of this approach: "The issue of the transformation of reality (mental-intuitive) is in fact an acknowledgment that meaning is a mental phenomenon, and there is no reason for behavior other than that" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 197).

Dr. Abdul-Qader Abdul-Jalil explained that Leech's view of meanings are mental phenomena, and intuition is a subjective matter subject to variation among individuals, and it may be subject to error, but despite all this, intuition can be generally fixed, which qualifies it in order to form the basis for the scientific conception of the semantic theory (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 197).

I cannot go into the details of this theory, but rather I have referred to some of the issues that Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil touched on with explanation, analysis or description.

12- The dispositional theory: John Lines said in his talk about this theory "that its vector is based on the fact that the link between the stimulus and the response, was not a mechanical link, but rather it is a bias awareness" (Lines, 1987: PP. 71-77).

Dr. Abdul-Qader Abdul-Jalil considered it: "a theory that appears less severe and hyperbole in the direction taken by the behavioral school, and it presents the essence of the meaning and the owners of this theory are the behaviorists themselves, after they established their behavioral theory in interpreting the meaning, which is the forced submission of man to my factor. The response, and the exciting" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 197).

Dr. Abdul-Qader Abdul-Jalil said: "It seems that this modified image from the previous behavioral form is trying to play the same stringed instrument for (the duality of response and stimulus), but instead of the explicit behavioral response, the response is based between the two ends of this duality on the solidity of (the associative verb), In order to generate (the tendency or tendency) to respond" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 196).

13- The theory of necessity: Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil explained the meaning of the makers of this theory, which is "The meaning of the phrase lies in the way the phrase refers to the reference, and we must understand that (the morning star) and (the evening star) refer to their common reference, which is Gemini, in two different ways, and these two methods are the ones that produce two different meanings, for these two phrases, although their reference is one, and therefore the meaning does not lie in the reference, but in the way in which you perceive that external reality that is the reference" (Abdul Jalil, 2006: P. 196).

CONCLUSION

This study, tagged with "Semantic Theories" of Dr. Abdel Qader Abdel Jalil, seeks to reveal the most important secrets of meaning and its elements, as it revealed to us the opinions of linguists in meaning or semantics through their theories in which they defined the concept of language and its relationship to some sciences and the most important findings we reached :

- This study relied on the descriptive approach, and this type of study is used by contemporary linguistic research.
- This study revealed to us that Dr. Abdul Qadir Abdul Jalil took a linguistic approach in it, where he differentiated between what was brought up by the meanings of language and speech in the way that modern linguistics came with.

- Dr. Abdel Qader Abdel Jalil saw that the meaning, in the eyes of some followers of the indicative theory, is the relationship between the uttered and what it refers to, and it depends on social custom. Because it studies the linguistic phenomenon outside the framework of language, and that it proceeds from the fact that the meaning is the external thing, and the saying that there are things that have an external existence, and yet they have words that indicate them, meaning that the meaning is understood, and its essence cannot be understood, so he must differentiate between the expression and its meaning. Or what it refers to, in addition to the fact that the external assets (referred to) cannot be counted. This theory cannot be applied to some functional meanings such as grammatical tools.

Through this study, it became clear to us that the problem facing the adopter of this pictorial theory is based on knowing the nature of the linguistic forms in which invisible mental images are practiced.

- Dr. Abdel Qader Abdel Jalil saw the difficulty of having common features in the behavioral theory; Because this theory was based on experiments in learning human behavior, by lower creatures, and he saw that the issue of linking (the trinity of signifier, signifier, and evidence) with the idea of reproductive behavior is a matter that leads to narrow intellectual corridors

- Dr. Abdul Qader Abdul Jalil explained that the language is a set of signs, each unit of which represents a linguistic evidence, bearing two phonemes: (represented in phonemes and called the signifier) and value (represented in the signification and called the signified), and the analysis is based on the three components The grammatical component, the semantic component, and the clarified (distinctive), and he indicated that the grammatical component is specialized in the functional data of the single, and it was considered a non-essential component, and the semantic component is an element that may exist within the lexicon with other structures due to its comprehensiveness between (semantic units - alexim).

- Dr. Abdel-Qader Abdel-Jalil touched on what Western linguistics came with in all its cognitive and methodological data.

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