



ABDULQADIR ABDULJALEEL'S SEMANTIC DIVERSITIES

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: 10th February 2022 Accepted: 11th March 2022 Published: 28th April 2022</p>	<p>In linguistics, indications are divided into different types according to the elements that form the meaning of speech. This diversity emerged as a result of the discrepancy in matters related to how the meaning of the word is formed. The modernists, including Dr. Abdulqadir Abduljaleel, have divided them into several types, such as studying the indication of trans-syllabic phonemic phenomena, which are represented in the syllable, stress, intonation, and rhythm, which work to form the structure. Accordingly, Dr. Abdulqadir Abduljaleel tries to answer the following problem: Do supra-syllabic phenomena have a meaning? Do they have an effect in directing semantics? How do they affect? The present study focusses on morphological, grammatical, lexical, social, psychological, logical, and other phenomena. It sheds light on the relationship between these indications and semantic analysis.</p>

Keywords: Supra-syllabic, tone, toning, marginal indications..

1. THE PHONETIC INDICATION

It is a natural indication which means that there is a relationship between the pronunciation and the meaning. This is due to the preference of one sound over another or a group of sounds over another in the spoken speech (Anees, 1984). This field of research gained the interest of ancient Arab scholars, such as Ibn Jinni, who confirms the existence of a natural relationship between the signifier and the signified. In his book, *Features*, Ibn Jinni allotted two sections. The first section tackles the succession of expressions for the succession of meanings. The second section tackles the basis of semi meaningful expressions (Ibn Jinni, 1952). Ibn Jinni considered that this correspondence between sounds and meanings is a great step forward in placing sounds of letters in a way that expresses their meanings (ibid).

There is no doubt that the Arabic letter has a special feature, which is if it does not indicate a definitive indication of the meaning, then it indicates an indication of direction and suggestion. It also prepares for acceptance of the meaning (Al-Mubarak, 1964). Yet, there is an opposite opinion rejecting what Ibn Jinni claims. Some linguists exaggerate, and they imagine, for this phenomenon, that there is a natural connection between words and their indications. But, they did not realize that the ability to inspire semantics is due to written words. Through linking these words and their indications closely, the whole process is acquired without any ambiguity in it. It can be inferred from experience (Anees, 1986). It was also noted that sounds have the ability to be extended and amplified to indicate praise (Ibn Jinni, 1952).

Dr. Abdulqadir Abduljaleel mentioned that this matter appears in both voiced and voiceless sounds. He also noted that the participle noun in the above triple units differs with the accusative noun by the short vowel due to the nature of its formation that requires listening. Some linguists claim that these weights are auditory (Abduljaleel, 1998). Although letters extensively contribute to the extension of its contents, but the vocal sequence of the phonetic indication and its variations within the speech stream direct its structure that is subject to the ability granted by the speaker and kinetic dynamism within the structures. The singular sound has no value, independent of the context, even if it represents the origin in the construction of semantics (Abduljaleel, 2006).

The phonetic indication may be evident in the intonation, which does not appear clearly except in the verbal aspect. Its form may be a question, an exclamation, or information, all of which affect the obtained meaning (Arrar, 2002). Therefore, stress and intonation have a role in directing indications. Stress is believed to lead to the verbal purposes of speakers of strength, weakness, intensity, and softness, but it requires a certain energy and muscular effort (ibid). Stress is the idiomatic equivalent of the pronunciation for Arabs. Both of them require a united activity of the articulation organs to produce a wide range of sound vibrations. Despite multiplicity of names, but they all lead to one semantic level and different functions depending on the context. The function of stress depends on distinguishing the significance by its energy used by the originator, which is one of the discriminatory features or phonetic variations that highlight the semantic intent depending on context (Abduljaleel, 2010).

The morphological indication

It is a type of indication that derives its significance through forms and their structure (Anees, 1984). It is a type of semantic indications and part of phonetic, grammatical, social, central, linguistic, and other indications (Al-Zaydi, 1987; Anees, 1984; Al-Mustafa, 1992). Nothing was added by later scholars except adding or changing examples (Ya'qoub, 1987; Aassi and Ya'qoub, 1987; Al-Mustafa, 1992). It seems that the form has a moral indication. Arabic scholars did not neglect to state it because of its great impact on enriching the language and providing it with expressive indications. The morphological templates have a role in providing part of the meaning. It may sometimes happen that these morphological templates differ without leading to a difference in meaning (Ibn Qutaiba, 1981).

Morphological indication is a type of sub-indication. It means the indication that is derived through forms and their structures (Anees, 1984). It represents the meaning of weight. There is an increase that was not present in the word itself (Shalash, 1971; Al-Dayah, 1996; Omar, 1998). It is believed that suspending the meaning with letters of addition makes it adhesive, not extra. The correct approach is believed to attribute them to construction because extracting the extra letter and isolating it from the word is not acceptable (Hassan, 1994). Attributing the meaning to the construction itself is more important than ascribing it to the extra letter as the letter has no semantic value outside the context of the word. The meaning of the letter is arbitrary according to linguists (Al-Kubaisi, 1986). The morphological unit may be part of a word or a word that is self-contained, which is called the functions of essence, industrial indication, and the morpheme. In morphology, there are morphemes that have special names (Hassan, 1979; Abduljaleel, 2001; 2006). In the context of this semantic description, nouns, infinitives, and temporal nouns are devoid of time, which means that the morphological indication is the indication of the description of the event. Prefixes, infixes, and suffixes lead to added increases in the context of indication (Abduljaleel, 2006).

Grammatical indication

It is the indication that is derived from the system of the sentence, its arrangement, and its syntax (Abu Odah, 1985). It is the sum of the grammatical relationships between the words of the sentence. It is based on understanding the meanings of speech that were the focus of the attention of all Arabic scholars. Grammarians studied it in various grammatical sections. They identified its indications (Nassih, 1990). Rhetoricians are interested in it and made it a self-existing science, which they called the science of meanings, which together with the science of eloquence forms the basis of rhetoric (Al-Qazwini, 1980). They adopted it as a basis for understanding the Quranic text. It directs the grammar and other methods of expression. It is studied within the general interpretation of the Quran (Al-Samarrai, 1971; Zaidan, 1989).

Grammatical indication has received the attention of the fundamentalists because it is one of the foundations that they adopt in arriving at religious rulings. The science of origins is linked to directing the verbal arrangement and clarifying its indication that differs from one structure to another. Many religious issues have various rulings that differ according to the difference in the structure and its meaning (Al-Sae'edi, 1986). Grammatical indication is defined as the result of the use of words or verbal images in the written or spoken sentence at the analytical or syntactic level (Hassan, 1994). It is related to the internal structures of forms. In order to perform a specific grammatically oriented function, phonetic elements and morphemes must have semantic perspectives (Abduljaleel, 2006). Grammatical indication establishes grammatical relationships between words in sentences according to the laws of language (Mujahid, 1985). The purpose is not to arrange the words if their utterances follow a sequence in pronunciation, but rather their indications are consistent and their meanings meet the required manner by the mind (Al-Jarjani, 1969). Each word has a grammatical function Inside the sentence (Omar, 1998).

Grammatical indication is the task of the complete functional performance of the linguistic units within the texts of the structures. Nouns and verbs have a special indication. They are among the main elements in the linguistic perspective of the language along with other links. The noun bears the indication of its origin. The verb bears the indication of the event with time (Abduljaleel, 2006). It is believed that the task of grammatical rules is to pay attention to the processes of linking between phonetic elements and the semantic dimension, which leads to the realization of another semantic vision that is centered between a set of intellectual patterns produced by the mentality of human civilizations, and grammatical patterns whose presence requires a distinct mastery of the functions of language as the product of the mind and the paver of the path of civilizations (ibid). This semantic vision reflects the relationship between the components of the form and the contents of the rule despite the fact that grammatical rules are not the faculties.

Lexical indication

It is the indication established for various words whose explanation was guaranteed by the dictionaries of the language according to what was accepted and agreed upon. It is used in daily life after being taught by indoctrination, listening, reading and familiarizing with the literary traces of the predecessors in poetry and prose (Hilal, 1986). Custom or society may have access to the semantics of words that change their meaning or were made in dialects. That is found in society terms that are considered colloquial and can be referred to as classical.

It is believed that lexical indication is the social indication. Old and modern dictionaries take the social indication of words as a primary goal. So, it is not surprising that some linguists do not differentiate between lexical and social indication (Anees, 1984). Social indication of words remains under the focus of feeling because they are the main goal in every speech (ibid).

It is the reference to the meaning of the word, which is the goal of lexicographers. The word is the lexical and social aspects that unite in the tent of the vocal components, which is the external form. So, this is the goal of lexicographers, who take the social indication of words as a primary goal for their industry (Abduljaleel, 2006).

Lexical or linguistic indication means the meanings of the singular language words. It is related to the indication of the word in the linguistic situation that may also be called the original indication. This indication is independent of what the word suggests in form and sound. It is specific to the linguistic meaning within the limits of what is customary (Al-Sagheer, 1986). The lexical meaning is characterized by multiplicity, diversity, and possibility. This multiplicity and possibility comes from the link between (the benefit), which is (reaching the complete meaning that it is better to be kept unexpressed with words (Ibn Al-Siraj, 1996). Through this approach, the lexicon codified the meaning of the approximate common understanding among people. Every language falls into that approximate understanding. Linguists are usually satisfied with the limited common indications among people. So, they design their lexicon and explain words according to the extent of the understanding of the majority of people (Anees, 1984). The basis adopted by the lexicographer is the public's understanding of the meaning. Some modern linguists have differentiated between lexical and social indications. Despite the fact that the main task of dictionaries is to clarify those social indications, they may be presented to discuss issues of grammar and morphology (ibid).

Lexical meaning was described as not an individual form that is far from the life and custom of society because custom belongs to the community, and the individual has no power that can transform direction. Therefore, the use of words must be identical in meaning and structure, so that the origins of the indication have verbal and auditory matches in the mind of the community. The individual indication may not meet acceptance and approval from the people of the community. They even described the aspect of ambiguity in the poet's text and the recipient's lack of awareness of it with the meaning is in the poet's heart. The society gives the word its passport within its system on the basis of which communication and comprehension takes place between its individuals (Abduljaleel, 2006).

The lexical meaning is characterized by multiplicity, diversity, and possibility. This multiplicity and possibility comes from the link between (the benefit), which is (accessing the complete meaning that it is better to remain silent about) with words rather than words [Ibn Al-Siraj, 1996 AD, p. 325].

The lexicon by this codified the meaning of the approximate understanding common among people ((Every language falls into that approximate understanding, and the linguist is usually satisfied with it with what is common among people of limited connotations, so he puts his lexicon and explains words according to the extent of the understanding of the majority of people to them)) [Anis 1984 AD, p. 104].

That is, the basis adopted by the lexicographer is the public's understanding of the meaning, and some modern linguists have differentiated between lexical and social connotations ((since dictionaries, although their main task is to clarify those social connotations, but they may be presented to discuss issues of grammar and morphology)) [same source, pp. 50-51].

Dr. Abdel Qader Abdel Jalil referred to the meaning inside the lexicon, describing it as not an individual form far from the life and custom of society; Because custom, as it is well known, belongs to the community, and the individual has no power in it that can transform his direction. Therefore, the use of words must be identical in meaning and structure, so that the origins of the signification match, in the mind of the community, verbally and auditory, and the individual signification may not meet with acceptance and approval from the people of the community even They described the aspect of ambiguity in the poet's text, and the recipient's lack of awareness of it with (the meaning in the poet's heart), and society is the one who gives the word its passport within its system and on the basis of which communication and comprehension takes place between its individuals [Abdul Jalil 2006 AD, pp. 217-218].

Linguists have proposed three levels of the characteristics of lexical indication, which is lexical meaning. The first level is the general meaning whose linguistic unit has a general indication that is driven by the context towards certain indications. As for the second level, it is the multiple meaning whose linguistic unit takes a natural role as it must be multiple indications in order to be suitable for the spaces of contexts. The third level is the mobile meaning whose linguistic unit is mobile meaning because pluralism requires movement (Abduljaleel, 2006).

Social indication

Some modernist scholars considered social and lexical indication to have one sense (Anees, 1984). Some of them distinguished between them (Mujahid, 1985). Lexical indication is the meaning of the words that is stipulated in the Arabic dictionaries that the community has known. As for social indication, it is more general than lexical indication because social meaning is determined by the circumstances and the events. The stability of the lexical meaning does not prevent the context from directing it in a particular direction from the allocation, generalization, distortion, alteration, development, metaphor, or reality because social indication by its nature is dynamic arising from the interaction of several factors of the conditions that are termed the place or context (ibid).

In the field of social indication, a linguistic phenomenon emerged on the horizon of different human societies, which is good expression which is opposite to the Polynesian term taboo. This phenomenon is concerned with everything that is forbidden, hateful, sexual, or Other words and phrases, and replacing it with other words that are more acceptable in the souls of society. This phenomenon is known in all human environments. It contributes to customs, traditions, and religious beliefs. The magic of the word by its growth on the level of the verbal sample, degeneration, or advancement. These verbal samples are different from a society To another in the ways of expressing the same meanings with their presence at the level of the singular within the construction of the lexicon. It is believed that the

theory of semantic fields must categorize them on the basis of the theory of mathematical categories (Abduljaleel, 2001).

Every word of the language has a lexical-social indication that is independent of what the sounds of this word or its form may suggest. Whenever the lexical indication is mentioned, it does not only mean the social indication (Anees, 1984). Social and lexical indications were not differentiated.

It is believed that through the collective vision of both indications, the sound of the lexical indication must be separated from the sound of the social significance because the first means the meaning of the word within the lexicon and the second means the meaning of the word within the context. There are as many languages as there are individuals (Fenders, 1950). The levels of indication vary according to the different members of the human groups in the same nation. These indications have different colors, shapes, and degrees of verbal scenes in terms of stress, intonation, and detailed in supra-synthetic phonemes, as well as synthetic phonemes in sounds, morphology, and contexts of structures at angles that deviate from the standard language and with abilities and energies that are commensurate with the strength of the class and its productive capacity at the level of Profession and craft (Abduljaleel, 2006).

Psychological indication

It is linked to the subjective indications that the individual possesses of that word, which is clearly shown in the writings of writers and poets' poems in which the psychological meanings of the writer or poet are clearly reflected in the direction of different words and concepts (Atiya, 1975). Psychological indication increases the value of the text. It ignites the factor of longing and following-up. Sometimes, it seems difficult because they are related to factors outside the circle of perception. It is difficult to grasp their implications at the level of now (Abduljaleel, 2006). This type leads to a semantic elevation of the linguistic unit through an accidental temporal vision that gives the word a functionally intense ability, which leads it with the text to a kind of semantic expansion by absorbing the amount of psychological pain suffered by the writer (ibid).

Jurisprudential indication

Linguists noticed that there are words in the Glorious Quran bearing meanings other than the meanings that were mentioned in their linguistic use. They wanted to distinguish between the linguistic meaning and the Islamic legal meaning. In linguistic facts, what is meant by the prayer that is commanded in the texts is supplication, but the Legislator has established other evidence that supplication is not accepted except with conditions that are guaranteed (Al-Suyuti, 1998; Al-Kubaisi, 1975).

Muatazilat believe that Sharia involves with expressions that were not known in the language. There is no difference between giving these expressions a predicate name using a meaning that is similar to the legal meaning (Al-Basri, 1964; Al-Kubaisi, 1975). The majority of fundamentalists support establishing the legal facts because the legal reality was not used in the linguistic meaning. Lawgivers used these concepts because of the relationship between them and the linguistic meanings (Al-Kubaisi, 1975).

Indication in the field of jurisprudence acquires a special importance because it is related to the legal ruling. So, it was the focus of religious consideration due to its connection with jurisprudential rulings, statements, and the management of people's affairs according to the principle of the tolerant divine law embodied in the Glorious Quran and the Prophetic hadith (Abduljaleel, 2006).

Marginal indication

It accompanies the utterance when it is launched. So, it acquires a specific indication that benefits each listener according to experiences (Anees, 1984; Al-Sagheer, 1999). It varies in observance according to the difference in the culture of the recipient. Its understanding varies in quality for each beneficiary. It is closely related to the understanding of those who extract it, but it is not without the aspect of validity in the interpretation (Al-Sagheer, 1999).

In the context of linguistics, thought, and curricula, marginal indication is represented through meanings, which is what the makers of intellectual theories and political, economic, social, philosophical, logical, and literary doctrines seek from poets and writers. This indication is important in The consideration of human thought for what it reflects in terms of energies and creative abilities of man in expressing various positive aspects, and for what it possesses of biased aspects that can deviate in the semantic path to different horizons at the level of the judiciary or the state , economy, religion, culture, intellectual gatherings, conferences, or seminars in international institutions and forums (Abduljaleel, 2006).

Central indication

The process of semantic analysis is in itself a mental process that tries to reach a logical interpretation of the meaning that is mentally acceptable in the reality of the context of circulation. The mere utterance of the word indicates something (Hilal, 1997). The meaning may be understood within the common basic meanings i.e. central indications or within a special individual psychological meaning i.e. marginal indication. The used language serves the general perception that is interested in transferring objective facts and concepts that are known from the source of their acquisition, which is the community in frequently used forms, in which the psychological state and abstract perceptions have no role, which makes their meanings acceptable to the members of the linguistic group. This is what represents the central indication (Wafi, 1951; Al-Ashmawi, 1967). Critics believe in a basic critical principle that language, mind, and reality share one nature. Thus, they can share the task of highlighting perceived things (Cork, 1989). There is an interrelation between these aspects that cannot bring out the meaning except through awareness,

i.e. the mind, consciousness cannot find meaning except in reality, and language is the link between them fulfilling the purpose of the existence of the language of understanding, on which other, more special types of meanings are built. For modernists, this indication represents the meaning in the language's dictionaries. It is nothing but the nucleus around which a group of secondary meanings gather (Krumby, 1953).

The central indication of the meaning is clarified through the function of linguistic circulation, which is part of the process of general understanding. Meanings are presented in the way that is known by all (Al-Jahidh, 1969). It is not possible to delve into the midst of this indication.

The central indication is the indication that dictionaries and the body of language seek to record to present in multiple explanatory methods supported by evidence. The evidence for the validity of its statement represents the origin in the data of the general linguistic disclosure, from which other indications are launched in the statements of the people of Rhetoric, logic, jurisprudence, philosophy, and other sciences (Abduljaleel, 2006). The central indication can be compared to those circles that occur after throwing a stone into the water. What is formed from it first is considered as the central indication of the words. Some people understand them at the center point. Some of them are on the sides of the circle or on the borders of the circle. Then, those circles expand and become in the minds of a few people. They contain shades of meanings that no one else shares (Anees, 1984). The central indication is governed by several factors, such as culture, age, life experiences, and habits. It is an indication that is acquired by practice from childhood, until an advanced stage of life. The rate of understanding this idea ranges from 1% - 60% of the total lexicon. But, in general, it seems clear to the majority (Abduljaleel, 2006).

CONCLUSION

The results of the present study can be summarized as follows:

1. The study of meaning is one of the important and complex studies at the same time because it is related to various sciences as it depends on non-material elements related to concepts and mental images of things. As a result of its importance, Dr. Abdulqadir Abduljaleel touched upon the indication of the trans-syllabic phonetic phenomena, which are represented in the syllable, stress, intonation, and rhythm, which work to form the structure.
2. The present study dealt with the semantic acoustic, morphological, grammatical, lexical, social, psychological, and jurisprudential variations, clarifying the views of Dr. Abdulqadir Abduljaleel and comparing them with the efforts of the ancient Arab scholars and the Western linguistic efforts to clarify the aspects of compatibility and contrast in them.
3. Dr. Abdulqadir Abduljaleel stated that psychological indication increases the value of the text. It ignites the factor of longing and following-up. But, it sometimes seems Difficult because it is related to factors outside the circle of perception.
4. Dr. Abdulqadir Abduljaleel explained that these indications involve different colors, shapes, and degrees of verbal scenes in terms of stress, intonation, and articulation in supra-synthetic phonemes, as well as structural phonemes in sounds, morphology, and contexts of structures in angles that deviate from the standard language and with abilities and energies. The strength of the class and its production capacity are proportional to the level of profession and craft.
5. Dr. Abdulqadir Abduljaleel stated that although the letter extensively contributed to the extension of the phonetic indication contents, but the vocal sequence, and its variations within the speech stream, direct its structure that subject to the ability that the speaker grants, and kinetic dynamism within the structures. The singular sound has no value, independent of the context, even if it represents the origin in constructing the semantic indication.
6. In the field of social indication, a linguistic phenomenon has emerged on the horizon of different human societies. This phenomenon is concerned with everything that is forbidden, hateful, sexual, or otherwise.

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