

Theories of Meaning between Traditional and Contemporary Scholars

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Abstract

This research sheds light on an important topic of semantics, which is the theories of the study of meaning between the ancients and the moderns. The research necessitated dividing it into five theories, the first is the indicative theory, the second is the conceptual theory, the third is the behavioral theory, the fourth is the context theory, and the fifth is the semantic fields theory, in which the research expanded, as its concept, types, and the most important principles and foundations on which it was based were identified, while addressing the controls that govern its construction and its most important advantages. .

Keywords: theories, meaning, ancients, moderns.

The science of linguistic semantics was discussed among the ancient Arabs, as “it has deep roots in our Arab heritage before Western studies resulted in it being considered a stand-alone science, and this Arab concept of semantics is not far from the concept developed by modern semantics scholars in the West since their interest in this science” ⁽¹⁾Among those topics to which the ancient Arabs became aware of the theories of the study of meaning, as they touched on the concept of meaning and its connection to the word, as the scholars agreed that Al-Jahiz (255 AH) was the first to refer to this issue, as he says: “The meanings Subtracted in The Road knows her Al Ajmi and the Arab, And the Bedouin and the villager, And civil.But matter in Accommodation the weight, And choose pronunciation”⁽²⁾ This

means that the meanings spoken by the writer and poet are known and common to all, and prominent Arab scholars have preoccupied themselves with this issue, among them Abd al-Qaher al-Jurjani, who combined the word and the meaning and equated their characteristics, and applied this issue to Quranic verses and models of Arabic poetry until he reached a theory he called (systems theory), which states that speech acquires its eloquence and eloquence by synergizing words with meanings and by adopting the rules of Arabic grammar in the formulation of speech, as he says: “I know that not systems unless that Put your words the situation that required by him science grammar, And you work on his laws and his origins, And you know his curricula that I was approached No deviate about her, And save the fees that painted for you, No you are upset with something Of which.”⁽³⁾

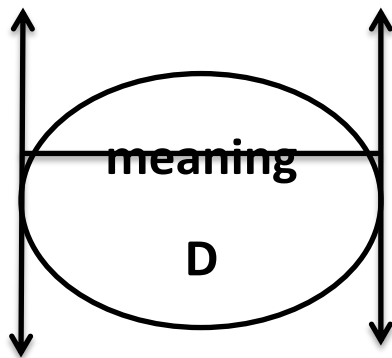
Despite the interest of the Arabs in the issue of meaning, they kept it separate and did not intend to collect it in a special science, and this matter was achieved at the hands of Western scholars who meant study aspects the meaning And a statement His truth And what it is , And that from during branch from its branches and he science indication, command that led to Appearance of many from theories semantic, that aI differed in their curriculum And her looks and her interests and modalities define it and angles study it for meaning, And from between That theories that registered attendance in science the language the talk she:the theory theapurchase, Andthe theory imaginative, Andthe theory behaviorism, Andthe theory contextual Andthe theory analytical, Andthe theory generative, Andtheory position Logical in the meaning, Andthe theory pragmatism, Andtheory Moore Quine, Andtheory fields semantic, And we will point to The most important one curtly.

1_the theory theabuyH:

in context science indication the talk, form This is amazing the theory stage The first from Phase look Scientific in System the

language, But to their respective owners Favor in discrimination pillars the meaning and its elements, by adoption on Results that reach out to her Ferdinand d saussure, in his research linguistics, that single out Brand Linguistic as loneliness made up from signifier and the signified⁽⁴⁾

and sees d Saussure that signifier he Image audio , and the signified he visualization or Concept or The idea , And the tag that bind between them she relationship Psychological , And meaning he This is amazing Relationship Mental that bind between them, and that Brand gathering between signifier the signified, and drawing following It is clear that⁽⁵⁾



"She is in banner sign Same nature Bi , physical:represents it the sound audible, And psychological:represents it the meaning that takes shape in Mindfulness or summon mind and mind when Hearing the sound⁽⁶⁾ The sign when d Saussure"exclude the side physical with two parts, So what is it unless picture mentality vehicle from D and signified , And these two The two photos The two mindsets , no maybe that They break up , They are as a page from paper from impossible that cut off face from the other⁽⁷⁾ The sign Linguistic whenH"characterize arbitrarily so is not there relationship between signifier and the signified because votes is not she has indication limit itself ,...No Can the one Identify to the meaning that indicate mechanism votes on road its suggestion , but rather Can that

on road the agreement customary between Individuals community Linguistic ,...because Brand Linguistic when used in the society Checks she has commonness So you become imposed on Individuals community Linguistic on road custom And the agreement implicit.⁸⁾ And this arbitrariness"spend that stands the language impotent tied up the hands Before links that may be find it Factors what between signifier and its meaning,...and hits d Saussure So word(sister)The sequence acoustic for this Brand=Word between them And between meaning Sister(an idea the brothers)Link internal reasoned It is not between them any Link natural⁹⁾ unless an there exception for a concept arbitrariness that stated with it d Saussure She is "is not arbitrary college , And it's not arbitrary divorced , that that we We find that Brand between theapoinson And named in We thought Arabi theaphalanx no maybe interpreted principled arbitrariness , In Saying it Come here: g¹⁰⁾ impossible We an we say:that(the pond)for the name that he(God)no for the name that he Image audio , so no apoinson matches with Named if Release on named in it the description , F(the pond)for the name And for the name together.¹¹⁾

And the first from Develop This is amazing the theory The two Englishmen(find)And(Richards)owner triangle that He distinguishes three items different for meaning, Which:(The idea or signified)And(thing external or Referred mechanism)And(code or Word or signifier), and drawing following It is clear that.¹²⁾

The idea-Content mental

The external thing - referred to Symbol - the word

The linguistic sign in the triangle is embodied by the left side in the relationship between the signifier and the signified. The reference is the relationship between the linguistic sign and the reference or the external thing (outside linguistics), and the relationship between the signifier and the reference or between the auditory image and the subject is not a direct relationship, as indicated by the points of the base of the triangle. What is on the triangle diagram brings us back definitively to the binary relationship expressed by de Saussure.⁽¹³⁾

The main aspect of the theory (Ogden) and (Richards) is: a) Introducing the idea of reference to the semantic process, which had been neglected by de Saussure. There are, then, two points of view that prevail in semantics, the first dealing with the semantic structure of signs, and the second dealing with linking the relationship to the thing referred to outside of language..⁽¹⁴⁾

And here there are two opinions:

- a- An opinion that holds that the meaning of a word is what it refers to.
- b- An opinion that its meaning is the relationship between the expression and what it refers to.

The study of the meaning according to the first opinion requires that it be sufficient to study one side of the triangle, which are the two sides of the symbol and the referred to, and according to the second opinion it requires the study of the three aspects; Because access to what is referred to is through the idea or mental image.⁽¹⁵⁾

As for Perfinch, he says, "The semantic analysis in a specific language must explain to us how to understand and interpret sentences, and then link them to what the external world refers to. In order to reach an appropriate interpretation of the meaning of the sentence, we must notaWe are not satisfied with the meaning of

words, but we must clarify the relationship of the word with other words that are similar to it on the one hand, and then link what the word refers to in the real, non-linguistic world.¹⁶⁾ When we say that a word or a meaningful element refers to something FaWe mean that the reference is a real existent element, just as we say that certain people, animals or things really exist, and we conclude from the interpretation of the concept of the sign that there are many elements in the vocabulary of the language that do not have a sign relationship with anything outside the language. There may be, for example, something like intelligence. Or quality referred to by the words (smart) and (good)¹⁷⁾

Arab Muslim scholars were alert early to the idea of the signifier and the signified and the relationship between them, which is (the signifier), and it appeared clearly in the introductions of the fundamentalists, and perhaps the fundamentalistnMuslims in thisDurationThe early years of language study are more alert and more effective in realizing the problem of meaning, and its impact on understanding the content, and determining the intellectual level that indicates it.¹⁸⁾

Some of them defined semantics as the science that studies meaning, or that branch of linguistics that deals with the theory of meaning, or that branch that studies the conditions that must be met in a symbol in order for it to be able to carry meaning. Inseparable from it, the first: the signifier,He is the one who, if he knows his existence, calls for the mind to move to the existence of something else, which is the signified, and it is the second thing.¹⁹⁾ As for al-Jurjani, he clarified the concept of signification by saying: “It is the fact that a thing is in a state that necessitates knowledge of it to know something else, and the first thing is the signifier, and the second is the signified.”²⁰⁾ On the basis of this definition, al-Jurjani divided the meaning into two parts.²¹⁾

- 1- Verbal Significance: If the thing and the signifier are verbal.

B- Non-verbal signification: If the thing and the signifier are non-verbal

When we look closely at al-Jurjani's words, we find that he gives precedence to meanings in psychological existence, and utterances follow them in the verbal reality... And al-Jurjani puts a logical justification for the primacy of meanings over utterances based on that the criterion for the change that occurs to the meanings, and the words in their state are not removed from their arrangement, so when we saw the meanings in which change was permissible without the words changing and moving away from their places, we knew that the words are the subordinate and the meanings are the followed.²²⁾

The researchers recorded a number of drawbacks to the allusion theory, Which⁽²³⁾:

- 1- Its study of linguistic phenomena outside the framework of language.
- 2- Its reliance on the study of external assets, the things referred to, which represents the difficulty of our ability to accurately encompass all these things.
- 3- Neglecting many common words in all languages, because they are words that do not refer to something that exists, such as Baa, to, about, but...etc.
- 4- The meanings of things are not of themselves, for meanings are referred to by minds and their essences are diverse between the concrete and the abstract.

2- Conceptual theory:

This theory states that each linguistic expression or each distinct meaning of the linguistic expression has an idea ready in the mind of the speaker, and his ability to produce the appropriate expression that calls for the same idea in the mind of the listener.²⁴⁾ This leads to "separating the external world from language, then the psychological

world, i.e. the mind and perception with the distinction of memory, after that the linguistic tools and sounds in expressions link between the two worlds: the material with its relations and abstract transcendence later on and the psychological, so it helps to consolidate the external world in the form of meanings preserved by the memory." It erupts with its names when watching it, or when it is absent thanks to its movement by hearing its phonetic symbols.²⁵⁾

The origins of this theory go back to the classical theories and mental ideas of the philosopher John Locke in the seventeenth century, who said: "The use of words must be a sensitive reference to ideas, and the ideas that represent them are their own direct significance.", This theory considers that language is a means or tool for communicating ideas, as it is an external and moral representation of an internal state.²⁶⁾ What gives a linguistic expression a specific meaning is its continuous use in understanding as evidence of a certain idea. The ideas that circulate in our minds have an independent existence and a function independent of language. from person to person, which is why we provide observable evidence on a general level, Especially The ones that are in our minds.

Therefore, this theory requires that each linguistic expression or each distinct meaning of the linguistic expression have an idea, and this idea must be present in the mind of the speaker, and the speaker must produce the expression that makes the audience realize a certain idea is present in their minds at that time, and the expression must evoke the same idea in the mind of the community.)²⁷⁾

It is taken from this theory that it is based on the Ideas or perceptions present in the minds of speakers and listeners with the aim of determining the meaning of the word and what the speaker means by a word he used on a specific occasion, whether we enumerate it as the meaning of the word, the idea, or the mental image, or we calculate the relationship between the symbol and the idea.²⁸⁾

3- Behavioral theory:

Behavioral theory arose in the second half of the nineteenth century and was given several names, including (learning theory) and (stimulus-response theory).

Behaviorism is a school of psychology founded by the zoologist Watson. Watson, the behaviorist school emphasized the impossibility of scientifically establishing psychology on the basis of the data of consciousness, and considered that only behavior constitutes the objective basis for scientific psychology, because behavior alone and not consciousness can be subject to objective observation..⁽²⁹⁾

The behavioral theory has been described as "a psychological theory that has decisively influenced contemporary psychology, where there is behavior based on reinforcements, given that the stimulus and response are derived from physiology (physiology), where Thorndike saw that learning in this theory is by establishing links and relationships in the device." The nerve between the internal nerves that are excited by the stimulus, and the nerves that stimulate the muscles, thus giving a response to movement by adopting the law of exercise and the law of effect.⁽³⁰⁾

Behavioral theory occupied an important position in the second half of the twentieth century, and among its most prominent pioneers was Ivan Pavlov, the owner of the classic conditioning theory, who "conducted his experiments on dogs, where he noticed that the dog secretes saliva (a natural response) when it is presented with food (a natural stimulus), and then added to it The sound of a bell (neutral stimulus) before serving food (a natural stimulus) and after repeating this situation, it was found that the dog salivated immediately after hearing the sound of the bell, without any delay. In Pavlov's view, most psychological phenomena such as habit, will, can be traced back to a series of conditioned reflexes.³¹⁾ As for Bloomfield, he "adopted behaviorism to explain in its light the manifestations of the

linguistic behavior of the individual speaking, which made him strive to lay the formal foundations to describe the linguistic structures, starting with sounds to the sentence, without referring to the same speaker or adopting the meaning of linguistic units" ⁽³²⁾Thus, his behaviorism was based on "the exclusion of processes related to human consciousness and its internal perceptions, as it is an inner mentality, which cannot be viewed as an experimental subject."⁽³³⁾

Behavioral confirmedaThe only general laws useful for language are inductive laws.,The meaning of the linguistic formula is defined as the situation in which the speaker pronounces the meaning or the response that the listener creates in the meaning..⁽³⁴⁾Bloomfield tried to explain his theory with an example, when he said: Suppose that (Jack) and (Jill) are walking on a road and (Jill) is hungry, (Jill) sees an apple on a tree, makes a noise with her throat, tongue, and lips, and (Jill) jumps Jack is on the fence, climbs up the tree, picks the apple, brings it to Jill, puts it in her hand, and Jill eats the apple."⁽³⁵⁾

In fact, the reaction of an organism is not understood from the stimulus alone, ValaA man in particular is by no means directed solely by external stimuli, and his behavior is not a function of the external stimulus only because he is a dynamically self-adjusting system.⁽³⁶⁾

Despite this theory's lack of interest in meaning, at the same time it realized its importance in the linguistic study, as Bloomfield says: "It is not possible in language to separate forms from their meanings, and it is undesirable, and perhaps it is useless to study only the sounds of the language without giving any consideration." of meaning, but we must start from forms, not meaning.⁽³⁷⁾

So we seean behavioral pathssixOn its rejection of the mind and mental terminology, and focused on direct observation, by relying on laboratory experimentation, and linguistic terms appeared in this

regard that are commonly used such as: linguistic behavior, verbal behavior, and the disappearance of the concepts of perception, sensation and feeling.³⁸⁾ Therefore, this theory failed to solve many problems of meaning, as not every behavior corresponds to a response, or that the response is implicit and unobservable, in the sense of giving several meanings to one word, and all these meanings can be transmitted to the listener and some of them are related to his tendency to respond, so it has a meaning that we were. We want to communicate something else to him, because the tendency factor is one of the factors that the speaker cannot control, so the meaning cannot be monitored or controlled according to the adoption of this theory (³⁹⁾

4- context theory:

Firth is considered to be a leader in the contextualization trend, which places great emphasis on the social function of language. This trend also included names like Halliday, Sinclair, Mitchell, and Lyons is one of the scholars affiliated with this theory who wrote his book entitled: (Firth's contextual theory of meaning), and Firth states that the meaning is not revealed except through the context of the linguistic unit, i.e. placing it in different contexts, The proponents of this theory explain their point of view: Most of the semantic units are located next to other units, and the meanings of these units cannot be described or determined except by observing the other units that are located next to them.⁴⁰⁾ Thus, this theory focused on the impact of the context in defining the meaning, as the word's meaning is determined by the context in which it appears, as the word has several contextual uses and each context will show or define these meanings or one aspect of them. The German philosopher Wittgenstein says: "The meaning of the word lies in its use in Language, and he also says: Do not ask about the meaning, but ask about the usage."⁴¹⁾

Ullmann states that the lexicographer must first note each word in its context as it appears in the spoken hadith or in the written text, meaning that the word must be studied in practice in the spoken hadith and then is extracted. The common factor of these spoken factual events, hence Register. As the meaning, or meanings, of the word, Ullmann is also mentioned. Because after the lexicographer collects a number of contexts that appear in a particular word and all the information related to the word is calculated, the scientific aspect has come to an end, and the way has been opened for the analytical method, and thus the events of the spoken word can be reduced to a limited number of fixed events. The word (good) can occur in various linguistic contexts, as an (adjective) in the context of people: with the word man or doctor. This is a good man, i.e. good manners and behavior, but if it is mentioned with the word (doctor) in a specific linguistic context, it indicates another description denoting skill and superiority.⁴²⁾

And Firth from the legacy of de Saussure. And Especially in the substitutional and coalitional relations that he employed in the substitution approach, where the linguistic elements enter into vertical relationships between the aforementioned element and others that can replace it, and horizontal relationships between adjacent elements⁽⁴³⁾

Firth classified the context into two parts: one is the linguistic context, which means the verbal context with its sounds, morphological forms, syllables with accented tone, rhythmic chains over syllables, grammatical syntactic rules, or sentences that are organized into each other with intertwined relationships, and the second: is a context adverb⁽⁴⁴⁾

There are scholars who divide the context into four sections⁽⁴⁵⁾:

- 1- Linguistic context.
- 2- Emotional context.

3- context or situation.

4- cultural or social context.

Firth looked at the meaning as intertwined relations, because it is not the result of a specific moment with the accompanying sound and image, but it is also the result of the live attitudes practiced by people in society, so the sentences acquire their significance in the end through the circumstances of the events, i.e. through the context of the situation, and he saw that each Linguistic analysis must depend on what he calls the denominator, and he proposed the study of language as part of the social system.⁴⁶⁾ He also believes that arriving at the meaning of a linguistic text requires analyzing it at different linguistic levels, then clarifying the function and status of this linguistic text, and then clarifying the impact it leaves on those who hear it..⁽⁴⁷⁾.

5- Theory of Semantic Fields:

The Western term for this theory is semantic field, He has several translations, the most prominent of these translations are semantic fields, or lexical fields.

This theory is one of the modern semantic theories that studies the meaning of the word in the light of a basic principle, which is: Because it is not possible to determine the meaning of a word without studying it in the light of its association with other words that belong to it in a specific semantic field, so words can be linked together with a general meaning that brings them together, and in light of that Tsana All or most linguistic words are divided into groups, each belonging to a particular semantic domain, and each defining the elements of the other as defined by indicating their position in their respective semantic domains.

The semantic analysis of the structure of the word is a necessary basis for all historical, comparative, and contrastive studies of the word's significance, so it was necessary to search for a methodology that allows defining the significance at the single linguistic level as accurately as possible, and modern linguistics has known several

attempts to develop a method that is useful in the descriptive semantic analysis ⁽⁴⁸⁾Among the most important of these attempts is the theory of semantic fields, which means a group of words whose significance is related and is usually placed under a general term that brings them together ⁽⁴⁹⁾,An example of this is the words that denote colors in the Arabic language, and they are united by a general term that is color. Ullman defines the semantic field as: an integrated sector of linguistic materialism that expresses a specific field of experience. Lowens defines it as a partial set of the vocabulary of a language.⁵⁰⁾Pirofench believesaThe idea of the semantic field depends on a specific basis, which is the idea of inclusion or containment.⁵¹⁾,That is, it is a set of concepts that are based on common linguistic relations, which can be a structure of the linguistic system, such as the field of colors, and the field of kinship.⁵²⁾and others.

The theory of semantic fields is based on the idea of general concepts, which combine the vocabulary of a language in a regular manner that goes along with specific human knowledge and experience of the semantic link, or the semantic link between words in a specific language, which are combined by a general term.⁵³⁾ ,It began when a number of Swiss, German and French linguists began to study the patterns of the semantic fields, so I studied intellectual expressions in the Middle German language, the expressions of sounds and movement, words of kinship, colors, plants ... and so on.⁵⁴⁾.

The theory of semantic fields is based on foundations and principlesaThe proponents of this theory agreed⁵⁵⁾:

- 1- That the lexical unit belongs to one particular field.
- 2- All units belong to their own fields.
- 3- It is not correct to ignore the context in which the linguistic unit appears.
- 4- Taking into account the grammatical structure in the study of field vocabulary.

The proponents of this theory expanded the concept of the semantic field to include the following types:⁵⁶⁾:

1- Synonymous and antonymic words. Julez was the first to enumerate synonymous and antonymic words from the semantic fields.

2 Derivational weights: It was given the name: morphological fields.

3- Parts of speech and its grammatical classifications.

4- Syntactic fields: They include the group of words that are related by means of use, but which never fall into the grammatical position.Himself.

Borzakh was the first to study these fields, when he directed his attention to words such as: dog-barking, mare-neighing, blossom-opening.

5- Gradual fields of semantics: in which the relationship is gradual between words, it may appear from top to bottom, or vice versa, or its structures are linked by semantic kinship, so the human body as a general concept is divided and divided into small concepts (head, chest, abdomen, upper limbs). The lower extremities) and then divide them into smaller and smaller concepts, the upper extremities, for example (hand, wrist, forearm, upper arm) and the hand (palm, palm, finger)..and so on (⁵⁷⁾

Ullman divided semantic fields into three types:

1- Perceptual, related fields: represented by the color system in languages.

2- Tangible fields with separate elements: represented by the system of family relations.

3- Abstract fields: They are represented by the expressions of intellectual properties, and this type of fields is more important than the two tangible fields due to the basic importance of language in forming abstract perceptions. Such as: intelligence, intuition, honesty, good, evil, treachery, courage, hatred (⁵⁸⁾

As for the Arab linguists, their first linguistic letters that they wrote downBAccording to the topics, they form a pristine semantic field for linguistic studies according to the theory of the semantic field,

and these messages appeared at an early age before this idea occurred in the minds of European linguists for many centuries, but it must be noted that there are differences between the ancient Arab linguists and the modern linguists who have the theory of semantic fields in terms of objective and method⁵⁹⁾It was known about the ArabssituationtheyField dictionaries, which is what they have become called a lexiconatTopics, that lexiconatWhich abounds with a rich balance of semantic fields in which there is an accuracy that cannot be denied or rejected (⁶⁰⁾So it counts(custom)For a more comprehensive lady's sonLexiconsAnd biggerHato stageafor messages and a glossaryatThe topics that preceded it, and it is arranged according to the meanings, including the semantic fields in its finest methods and classifications, and it has a special importance due to the abundance of its material, the precision of its construction, the maturity of its method and its unity..⁽⁶¹⁾

The construction of the semantic field in specialized dictionaries has controls that control this construction, including:⁶²⁾:

1-Semantic features:soEach field is based on a set of figurative elements, which are shared by the units of the field.

2- The central features: they are features related to a center or focus, from which the differences fall, as they are features characterized by gradation.

3- Typical features: they are features that are subject to exception separately, not gradient, they allocate discrete non-gradable focal values and they should be sufficient not necessary

One of the most important features of the theory of semantic fieldswhat comes⁽⁶³⁾:

1- To reveal the semantic relations, similarities and differences between the words that fall under a specific field, and between them and the general term that unites them; The lexicon of semantic fields deals with related groups of words that belong to a lexical field,Such as the weapons of the Arabs, or utensils or drinks ..etc

2- All the words within the semantic field and their distribution reveal the lexical gaps that exist within the field.

3- This analysis provides us with a list of words for each topic separately, And extend us also With the subtle linguistic nuances of each word, which makes it easier for the speaker or writer on a particular topic to choose his words accurately.

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