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THE LEXICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN ARABIC AND ENGLISH

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Dedication :

To ...

Our guide and spark of hope and light in our life the prophet and messenger MOHAMMED "the peace and prayers of God be upon him".

To ...

The pearls our life , our parents .

To ...

The sweetest figures , our brothers and sisters.

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We would like to thank **Allah** for his guidance and caring in our life.

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INTRODUCTION

Translation is considered to be a challenging activity because it is overwhelmed with so many problems that are seen as insurmountable by those translators who are not in favor of arduous work. Some of the problems that may face translators are related to the difficulty of finding an appropriate equivalent for the Source Language (SL) lexical item; such problems are called lexical problems. Semantic, lexical or sense relations are designations that are interchangeably used to refer to the same concept by some linguists. They are these associations that are found between the meanings of words or sentences. They were evolved by the linguists, Lyons and Cruse, who believed that such relations are of significance for the study of meaning, the essence of semantics.

Being not reflected by words in isolation, meaning is the outcome of the interactions and correlations of words among each other. In other words, "meaning is use in context" (Belica, Keibel, Kupietz, & Perkuhn, 2010, p. 120). The meaning of a single lexical item alters when involved in different linguistic contexts. These "semantics shifts, if big enough can affect the lexical relationships between any pair of words" (Völker, Haase, & Hitzler, 2008, p. 59). In this paper, we will try to investigate some of lexical problems with regard to four sense relations that can be serious pitfalls if not comprehended and probed adequately by translators. The relations that gain our interest are: synonymy, antonymy, homonymy and polysemy to which and to their contextual meaning utmost care must be paid when handled by translators.

Not only can words be treated as "containers" of meaning, or as fulfilling "roles" in events, they can also have "relationships" with each other. In everyday talk, we often explain the meanings of words in terms of their relationships. If we're asked the meaning of the word conceal, for example, we might simply say, "It's the same as hide," or give the meaning of shallow as "the opposite of deep," or the meaning of daffodil as "a kind of flower." In doing so, we are characterizing the meaning of each word, not in terms of its component features, but in terms of its relationship to other words. This approach is used in the semantic description of language and treated as the analysis of lexical relations. The lexical relations we

have just exemplified are synonymy (conceal/hide), antonymy (shallow/deep) and hyponymy (daffodil/flower) .

What is lexical relation ?

Lexical relation: rules stating which words can be used for constituents generated by phrase structure ruler .

Chapter one

LEXICAL RELATIONS IN ARABIC

1.1. Synonymy in Arabic :

Any two various utterances, formally, that have the same purport are synonyms or in Arabic are called ' almutaraadifaat ' (المترادفات), e. g.,

'N. almaskanu ' (المسكن) (the house ,

' N. al manzilu' (المنزل) (the house (,

'N. daa:r ' (الدار) (the house (;

'N. ḏahaba ' (ذهب) (went),

'N. Madaa ' (مضى) (went away);

'N. Intalaqa' (انطلق) and ' gahdaa' (غدا) (rush). (Al- Antaaky1969:398)
(الانطائي).

Though all languages have synonymy, Arabic has been characterized by being devoid of this fact. It is easy to see some Arab specialists, such as Ibn- Khaalawayh (ابن خالويه) who wrote a book which contains a thousand various names of the lion or the snake (ibid). And Al-Antaaky shows some special books which had been written, specially, to reveal the synonymous reality, e. g., 'Arrawdōlmasluuf Fiimaalahu ?ismun Ilaa Iluuf ' (الروض المسلوف (الفيروز ابادي) (ibid).
(فيها له اسم الى الوف

Each word or utterance has its own meaning. And the relations among those words semantically will fulfill the most needs of the human beings. One of those relations is synonymy which is called in Arabic as attaraaduf (الترادف)

(Aniis1993:210) (انيس). Through those relationships, words can be classified into some categories, such as antonyms, synonyms, hyponyms etc.

(الزيادي) {Azyyaady1980: 18, 20}.

Assiyuuty's view can be shown through his book which is called 'Al-Muzhir' (المزهر). He illustrates that each utterance has its own meaning; some various utterances suggest single meaning of a thing, an action or situations, i. e., synonymy is considered as a type of situational confusion and disturbances within language. Sometimes, this fact is regarded as an inflation situation.

(Dhaadhaa 1976: 102)(ظاظا).

Abduttawwab (1987: 310) (عبد التواب) argues that synonyms are utterances which have associated meanings. Those synonyms can be replaced alternatively and they are called the exact synonymy which is rare.

According to Arab grammarians the synonymous phenomenon is either supported relatively or rejected, entirely. The team who deny this event are Ibn Sarraj (ابن السراج) and Al-Faraahidi (الفراهيدي), for example, they refer to the fact that meanings of the verbs 'V. madaa' (مضى) (went away) and 'V. thahaba' (ذهب) (went) have different meanings. The other team who affirm this notion are; Ibn Ya'aiish (ابن يعيش) who was considered the first one who accepted the synonymous reality, Al Maaziny (المازني) and Al-'Askary (العسكري) (Ibid 314- 316).

Corresponding to Siibawayh (سيبويه), Arabic is considered as a language of synonymy. The Arabs are characterized by using synonymy excessively. They give 'the year' twenty four names, 'the light' twenty one names, 'the dark' fifty two names etc. Simultaneously, Ibn Faaris (ابن فارس) relates the synonymous fact with Arabic.

(Muhammad 2002:4)(محمد). Then, Ibn Mandhuur (1955:9/114 – 116) (ابن منظور) explains the synonyms. They are the dissimilar words with a same meaning. His view meets with what has been mentioned above, and also with the Hasan's notion (2009: 7).

For the most part synonymy is a linguistic phenomenon that exists within the whole languages but it is an abundant notion in Arabic in contrasting the other languages. This phenomenon is as a confusional situation of

replace ability. It can be defined as a semantic case in which different linguistic items - of the same word class_ have the same semantic attributes. Though synonymy had been studied early, it had never been named by its actual designation as 'attaraaduf' (الترادف).

The scholars had chosen many labels for that notion, such as: 'several different names for the same meaning' (عدة اسماء مختلفة للمعنى الواحد). This reality had been called by its actual name through the third century of the Hijra. It had been designated by Th'alb (N. ثعلب) who has denied it. Likewise Ibn Faaris agrees with his teacher Tha'alb (Assiyuuty1958: 1 / 3 – 4) (السيوطي).

On his part, Ibn Faaris (1963 :96) establishes the idiomatic tag of synonymy which is initiated by Ali Ibn 'aiissaa Arrumaany (الرماني) who writes a book entitled 'Al-Alfaadhul Mutaraadifatu' (الالفاظ المترادفة) which appears in the Ibn Faaris' book which is called 'Assaahiby' (الصاحبي). And Ibn Salaam (1990:19 – 20) (ابن سلام)

alludes that occurrence through the title of his book which is entitled 'The Different Names for the One Thing' (الاسماء المختلفة للشيء الواحد).

During Siibawayh's era, synonymy had not been termed by its frank name (synonymy). It had been mentioned as different forms with the same meaning, e. g.,

'ōahaba' (ذهب) (went)

'aintalaqa (انطلق) (rushed)

Similarly, Ibnl Athiir (ابن الاثير), Al Mubarad (N. المبرد) and Qutrub (N. قطرب) follow Siibawayh in labelling this event. (Siibawayh1988:1/ Additionally, Al Mubarad (1931: 2, 3) provides some various words, formally which have the same meaning, e. g.,

a- 'hasiba' (V. حسب) / 'dhanna' (V. ظن) which mean supposed.

b- b- 'qa'aada' (قعد) / 'jalasa' (جلس) which means it.

c- c- 'ōiraa'a' (ذراع) / 'saa'aid' (ساعد) which mean a hand.

And, Al Anbaary (1960: 6 – 7) (الانباري) mentions that there are two aspects of Arabic words which are: (1) words with various forms and meanings, e. g.

'almara:a' (المرأة) (N. the woman}

'arrajul' (الرجل) (N. the man}etc.

Words with dissimilar forms but with the same meaning, e. g., N.'al barru' (البر)/N. 'alhintatu' (الحنطة) which means 'the wheat'. The words of Arabic were classified after this language had been written down. Through this process of grouping, the scholars state some linguistic notions which are attaraaduf (الترادف) (synonymy), attadaad (التضاد) (antonymy) and al aishtiraak (الاشتراك) (homonymy). The former one was an agreeable fact in the second century of Hijra but it was a controversial point in the third century of Hijra (Assaaliḥ 1962: 1 / 399 – 400) (الصالح).

But, Aniis (1993: 211){انيس} considers synonymy as a pre – Islamic linguistic phenomenon. Synonymous utterance had been regarded as glorious deeds in Arabic.

Synonymy is an ancient reality. It had been named by many other labels other than attaraaduf (الترادف) (synonymy) such as different names for the same thing or a single meaning belongs to different utterances. Synonymy can be indicated out of some conditions which are:

1.Synonyms ought to be in agreement semantically, otherwise they don't reveal the synonymous event , e. g., The verbs ' V. jalasa' (جلس) (sit} and ' V. qa'aada' (قعد) (sit) are synonyms but they are not with their nuances.

2. The Arabs consider the whole Arabian Peninsula as a single environment. Therefore, the dialectical synonyms are regarded as an environmental condition to fulfill synonymy.

3.Synonyms ought to belong to the same period.

4 . The phonetic development is one of the restrictions of synonymy, e.g. The words 'N. aljathal ' (الجنل) and ' N.aljafal' {الفجل} mean 'the ant'. One of

them is the origin and the other is its development (Abduttwaab 1987: 32) (عبد التواب). 'Aziiz (1990: 43) (عزيز) limits a stylistic standard for synonymy, e. g., The words; 'V. ħaaraba' (حارب) (combated) , 'V.qaatala' (قاتل) (fought), 'V. kaafaḥ' (كافح) (struggled) and 'V. naadala' (ناضل) (strove) ; all mean 'fought' . But the range of fighting is various from action to another stylistically.

However, Anis (1975: 66) reflects Ibn Jinny who shows the phonological factor of synonymy, e. g., The sounds 'Ra' (ر) / r / , 'Ka' (ك) / k / and 'Ba' (ب) / b / might be employed within words which reflect the meaning of fatigue and tiredness as in the words 'rakaba' (V. ركب) (rode) , and 'V. kabara' (كبر) (to be old) , i.e., any word that has those sounds will mark the meaning of fatigue. Thus, these words ought to be synonyms.

Next, Anis (1993: 212) (انيس) refers to the ability of the language user who chooses the appropriate synonyms, e. g., The adjectives of the word 'sword' are 'al muhanad' (المهند) (which has been made in India) , 'N. sa:arim' (الصارم) (which refers to the sharpness of the sword) ,N. 'al yamaany' (اليمني) (which has been made in Yemen) , etc. . Their uses depend on the emotive situation.

Al Azdy (1979: 151) finds synonymous criteria which are:

1. Any two words that have the same antonym must be synonyms, e. g., The words 'الشجاعة' (N.shaja:a) (courage) and 'الجلد' (N. jildu) (endurance) have the same antonym which is 'الجبين' (N.aljubn) (cowardice) .They must be synonyms.

2- The synonymous words ought to relate to the same part of speech. This standard might be refuted since the synonyms of sword- as a noun- are adjectives.

Usually, there are many signals of synonymy, such as:

1. Emotive signals in which the synonymous pairs ought to be similar semantically.
2. Environmental pointers whereby some synonymous pairs belong to environment (certain dialect).

3. Historical indications in which the synonymous pairs ought to relate to the same period, not to different intervals.

4. Stylistic signals that refer to some synonyms which are used formally or informally are additional marks to show synonymy, as in the example above.

5. Phonetic pointers which indicate some sounds that exist within some pairs to show synonymy, e.g., 'ركب', 'كبر'. Their sounds refer to the fatigue.

6. Morphological indicators which can be shown in a certain name with its adjectives, such as; the word 'sword' and adjectives; 'اليماني', 'البتار', 'القاطع'; 'المهند', 'الصارم', etc. which indicate synonymy.

7. Antonymous signal which indicates the synonymous fact which can be accomplished between two words if and only if their antonym is the same; 'deep' and 'profound'.

1.1.1. Kinds of Synonymy

Synonymy has just one kind which is termed the exact one (Aniis1993:213). And this kind is affirmed by Abduttwwaab (1987:309 – 311) {عبد التواب} who refers to the complete synonymy which never exists. It is considered as a luxury aspect in language. This aspect might be adopted for a short and limited time. This variety of synonymy might disappear due to the emergence of the semantic ambiguity of the linguistic items which seem as synonyms.

However, Al Antaaky (الانطاكي) classifies al muttaraadifaat (المترادفات) (the synonyms) into two kinds which are :

1. Al muttawaaridatu (المتواردة) (the utterances that come accidentally), e.g., The words 'N. xamr' (خمر), 'N. a:qaa:r (عقار), 'sahbaa:un' (صهباء) and ' qahwatun' (قهوة) mean the wine.

2. Al muttaraadifat (المترادفات) (the synonyms) which are the substituted items semantically, e.g. , 'Aslahal faasida' (اصلح الفاسد) (to mend the incorrect) and 'rataqal fatqa' (رتق الفتق) (to mend the mend) .

Corresponding to Azzyaady (1990: 14) (الزيادي), the single kind of synonymy is the near – one which can be seen within the explanations through the dictionaries. This kind of synonymy meets with the kind that has been mentioned by Beeston (1970: 112).

He rejects the complete synonymy. Synonymy, on his part, appears through partial case. But the last view is contradicted with what has been referred to by Hasan (2009: 7) who affirms the existence of the complete synonymy.

Largely, in Arabic, the kinds of synonymy can be summed up in the following types as in:

1. Al mutawaaridatu (المتواردة) which is the occasional synonyms as with the names of the wine and the lion.
2. Al mutaraadifatu (المترادفة) or the mutual substitutable words which are near to each other semantically.
3. Complete synonymy is a type of luxury aspect of language which can be adopted for a specific situation and a short time, or it is considered the only one kind that exists.

1.1.2.Reasons for Synonymy

Some Arabic synonyms have been brought to language for several reasons which are:

- 1.Many vocabularies have been transferred from other dialects to be synonymous with what have been found , e. g. , The synonyms ' sikki:n ' (سكين) and ' midyah ' (مديه) (' a knife').
- 2.The explanations of dictionaries and thesauri have been regarded as synonyms of the original material of those books. Each synonym of the example (3-14) has been brought from a certain tribe's dialect (Ibn Mandhuur1955: a knife is an item).
- 3.Some figurative meanings are deemed as synonyms of their origins.

4. Some adjectives can be employed to be synonyms of some names (Al Aintaaky 1964 : 403) (الانطاكي). For example, the adjectives of the sword; 'الصارم' N.(saa:rim), etc. is synonym (Ya'aquub 1982 : 176) (يعقوب).

The main reasons of synonymy, according to Assiyuuty (1958: 405) (السيوطي), are:

1-The different tribes with their dialects are sources of synonymy.

2-The borrowing words from other languages is another justification of synonymy, e. g. , The words 'N.xamr' (خمر) is an Arabic item which means wine, and 'khandariis' (خندريس) is a Greek one which means wine , too (Dhaadhaa 1976 : 105) (ظاظا).

3-The rhetorical reason is one of those many ones of synonymy. (Aniis 1972 :117) (انيس).

4-Through dictionaries, some archaic words are used as synonyms to some recent words (ibid 1958: 1 / 325).

5-Assiyuuty (152 : 1 / 240) also mirrors the phonological reason for synonymy, e. g., The words 'jaḏaba' (جذب) and 'jabaḏa' (جذب) which mean pulled , and the words 'famun' (فم) and 'fawhatun' (فوهة) mean a mouth .

Aniis (1952: 171) (انيس) reveals another reason for synonymy which is the semantic development of some linguistic utterances. This development ought to take the time and place into its consideration.

Matr (1966: 198) (مطر) reckons synonymy as a type of an extended meaning which covers a wide range of a semantic area, e. g., Though the words ' N. allasa:a' (اللسع), N. 'alladik' (اللدغ), 'annahshu' (النهش) are various actions , semantically , but they display an extended area of meaning to be synonyms. Likewise, Assiqilly (1966: 209) (الصقلي) refers to the extended meaning but oppositely (the narrowing meaning), e. g., The utterance. N. 'alkanam' (الغنم) (the sheep) is used to refer to 'adda.in' (الضأن) and 'almi'aiz' (المعز) (the goat); but, now, 'adda.in' (الضأن) only refers intentionally to 'alkanam' (الغنم) . (the sheep) other than 'almi'aiz' (المعز) (the goat) , i. e., it is used in a narrow range synonymously. This corresponds with what had been proposed by Ibn- Jiny (1954:1/ 66) as in:

The word V. 'talaba ' (طلب) (asked) means to ask water only but it has been adopted to be used to cover everything that is asked. Figuration is one of the reasons

for synonymy. it is a case in which the linguistic meaning can be transferred from one range to another. This transference is either pejorative or deteriorative (ibid1952:2/447). Findariis (1950:280 – 282) approves the synonymous notion through the figurative speech (replacing some word for taboo words).

1.1.3.Sources of synonymy in the Arabic language

Arab scholars have discussed and analyzed the reasons behind the phenomena of synonymy in their language. Fawzi Hasan in his paper on synonymy says that the following are believed to be the most important reasons:

-Merging different dialects and local languages: Linguists see that the current Arabic language is a mixture of the different dialects used by different Arab tribes at different times, which were then merged into one language, using synonyms from each dialect.

-Adjectives become synonyms: this is the case when one object in Arabic used to have more than one adjective that has been used as a referent to that object and then been used by people as a synonym, such as the different names of sword in Arabic, which are actually adjectives.

-Metaphor: some words were being used metaphorically to refer to an object such as the Arabic word *wagha* وغي which means the sound and noise of swords in war. This word was used as a metaphor when talking about wars and now is used as a synonym for war.

1.1.4. Types of synonyms in Arabic :

There is no clear distinction between the types of synonyms in the Arabic language as different scholars used to follow different approaches regarding synonymy. While some of the Arab scholars and linguists denied the idea of synonymy in the language at all, the other party acknowledged this phenomenon and tried to classify its presence in the language. Through readings of different views, the three main types of synonymy found in the discussions are the following:

1- Complete synonymy: (taraaduftaam)

This type of synonymy is a rare one in any language, as linguists do agree that for this type of synonymy to occur in any given language two main conditions must be fulfilled:

- a- To substitute for each other in all contexts (alistibdaaliah).
- b- Lexical synonymy (taraaduf lafthi) : This type of synonymy deals with words that share the basic elements of conceptualization but differ in their shadows of meaning, such as:

(fam/ thaghr) for the English(mouth) ('unq/ raqabah) for the English (neck) These pairs of words do represent the same object in both cases, but the way they are used in the language or in different contexts is what draws the distinction of this kind of synonymy.

2- Nominal synonymy: (taraaduf Ishari)

The Arabic language is known for its richness in this type of synonymy. An example of this would be resembled in words such as(Hisan) for the English "horse," and (saif) for the English "sword." The first is said to have a set of synonyms in Arabic such as the words:faras, adham and jawaad, all among other names used to refer to the English "horse." As for "sword," saif, Arabic uses the following:(Husaam) ,(Muhannad) , (sarim) among others. Yet, for synonyms' sake these referents denote different aspects or adjectives of the main object horse/sword, his an/saif. And they do not always fit or fully substitute the main word in all contexts, as each one of these adjectives sheds light on one kind or character other word/horse.

1.2. Antonymy in Arabic :

The Concept of Antonymy in Arabic The notion of antonymy in Arabic is viewed differently by different scholars. Ibn Manduher (1980: 170) remarks that Adādd (opposites) is a plural form of dāed (antonym) which is a term used by Arab linguists to refer to these words of one form with two antonymous senses, i.e. homographic words with opposite meanings. Matloob (1980: 441) adopts Al-Masry's definition of multi- oppositeness by stating that the correct usage of Multi oppositeness signifies a speaker's desire to seek what should be there in a speech. If he states things at the beginning of his speech he puts their opposites at the second half, so that the first contrasts with the first and the second with the second, leaving out nothing by the way of contradictions and agreements .

Oppositeness is classified into two types: Positive and Negative Oppositeness. The former is defined as the combination of two positive, contrasting words (Matloob, 1980: 441).

(And you would have thought them awake, whereas they were asleep. And we turned them on their right and on their left sides, and their dog stretching forth his two forelegs at the entrance [of the Cave or in the space near to the entrance of the Cave (as a guard at the gate)]. Had you looked at them, you would certainly have turned back from them in flight, and would certainly have been filled with awe of them) (Hilali and Khan,1996:387).

Matloob and Al-Baseer (1982: 438) state that oppositeness obtains when juxtaposing two opposite words in a speech or a line of poetry, such as, importation and exportation, night and day, and black and white. They (1982: 440) add that oppositeness can also be classified in the light of the class of a word as in noun vs. noun, verb vs. verb, or preposition vs. preposition.

1-The two lexical items involved in oppositeness are both nouns i.e. noun vs. noun, as in : "alḥajj " Adj الحى the living "and" Adj الميت almayit the dead". He brings out the living from the dead, and brings out the dead from the living. And He revives the earth after its death. And thus shall you be brought out (resurrected)) (Hilali and Khan,1996:542).

2- The two lexical items involved in oppositeness are both verbs i.e. verb vs. verb, like "تؤتي (tuti) give "and"تنزع (tanzie) take".

3- Classification of Antonymy in Arabic: Arab rhetoricians classify antonymy into many types. In this section, we are going to deal with Al-Qaraan (1994:39)

1.3. Homonymy and Polysemy in Arabic :

In fact, although homonymy is defined differently in English, yet in general, a word is similar in form with another word either in pronunciation (i.e. homophone) or in spelling (homograph), or both, but differs from it in meaning. On the other hand, in Arabic, there is a general agreement that the homonym is an expression with one enunciation (or form) and more than one meaning. Actually, this phenomenon creates lexical and syntactic ambiguity in both languages. Thus, it should be studied and examined. In addition, homonymy has its own features, specifications and forms in each language.

Homonyms are called [الوجوه والنظائر] (alwujuh waln nazayir) in the holy Qur'an (Al-Dhamin, 1990: 66). In philology, Al-Salih الصالح 1968:302, Al-Khuli الخولي 2001:141, and Mansur منصور 2009:1). define homonymy as a word or a sentence that has one articulation (or form) and more than one meaning. For example, the word (N.sinn) سن has one articulation whether it means age or tooth; and (N. daqi:q دقيق which means flour, precise, and thin.

Homonymy is a controversial subject among Arab linguists. In one hand, some linguists, such as Ibn Dorstoya , ابن درستويه , deny the existence of this phenomenon as they claim that only one of its meanings is real (physical) and the rest are metaphorical. For instance, the word (V. wazada) وجد has several meanings like to

find, anger, to love, etc. They declare that "One may think this word has several meanings but actually all these meaning are related to one thing." On the other hand, other linguists, like Al Kheleel bin Ahmed , الخليل بن أحمد Sibawayh , سبويه , and Abu Zeid , أبو زيد , agree on its existence in the Arabic language.

1.3.1. Types of Homonyms :

Homonyms in Arabic can be divided into the following types:

- 1- Homonymic words that have two meanings. For example, (N. qadam قدم (part of body) or (unit of length). Another example is (N.lisa:n] لسان (organ of body) and (language) (Al-Khuli 2001: 143-4).
- 2- Homonymic words that have multiple meanings. Such words in Arabic are [فصول fswl N.) that has the meanings (chapters of a book), (seasons of year), (semesters in school), (acts of a play), etc. Another example is the word (eyn(N . عين (hole in a needle), (eye of man), (fountainhead), (spy), etc. (Al Khuli 2001:143).
- 3- The word(sda صدى (has the meanings (echo), (extreme thirst), (to preserve money), etc. (Ibn Jinni). 2008a: 459). Also, (بأس baʔSN.) has the meanings (dread), (bravery), (torture), (power),(battle) (Waffi وافي 1957: 292-3 and Atlas 2007).
- 4- Homonymic words that have a relation in meaning. For instance, in Arabic, the word (N.yd يد (may mean part of body and power; and the word (N.عراة dhirae) has the meanings organ in body and unit of measurement. This kind is actually known as polysemy in English (Al Khuli 2001:143 and Umer عمر 1982:63-4).
- 5- A unique kind of homonymy in which the pronunciation is the same while the writing is different, i.e., homophony, is found in Arabic. Instances of this type are (V. يحيى yhy to live) (name of a person) another example is: In which (V. ذهبوا dhbuu means 'went' and) (N. ذهب dhub) means 'gold'; (V. مالوا malaw means 'incline' and مال mal is 'money' (Nasir AlDeen 2010: 3).

1.4. Polysemy in Arabic :

In Arabic linguists, on the other hand, referred to the concept of polysemy as “ištirāk lafzi”. For Al-Jürjani (1954: 365), polysemous words tend to be unrelated and no clear relation among them can be realized. As-Suyüti (1971: 384) argues that polysemy would enrich the language and make it more capable of representing the physical world around us. But he denies that “ištirāk” is based on the idea that one word has different meanings. On the contrary, he argues that all kinds of “ištirāk” of one single expression had one general meaning. So, many meanings will be attached to the original meaning of a particular word and they will develop in the course of time of that expression (ibid). In contrast, Ibn Darstwīni (1974: 538), denies the existence of polysemous words in Arabic and he affirms that if the polysemous words exist, this would be due to two reasons: first, if they occur between two different languages and the second reason is the omission or the economy of speech. According to Al-Munjid (1999: 15) polysemy is one of the most common linguistic phenomena in all languages. He defines polysemy as multiplicity of meaning; a case in which one word has different meanings. polysemy does occur in Arabic, and polysemous words can be found in many examples in the language. The following examples illustrate this phenomenon where one word can express different but related meanings. However, some cultural information is sometimes needed, i.e. if you get to know the cultural aspect behind the use of this word, then you can get to know the exact meaning of it

1 - (Tariq conquered Alandalas) .فتح طارق الاندليس.

V. N. N.

2- (Tariq opened the door). فتح طارق الباب.

V. N. N.

CHAPTER TWO

LEXICAL RELATIONS IN ENGLISH

2.1. LEXICAL:

The lexical definition of a term, also known as the dictionary definition, is the meaning of the term in common usage. As its other name implies, this is the sort of definition one is likely to find in the dictionary. A lexical definition is usually the type expected from a request for definition, and it is generally expected that such a definition will be stated as simply as possible in order to convey information to the widest audience.

Note that a lexical definition is descriptive, reporting actual usage within speakers of a language, and changes with changing usage of the term, rather than prescriptive, which would be to stick with a version regarded as "correct", regardless of drift in accepted meaning. They tend to be inclusive, attempting to capture everything the term is used to refer to, and as such are often too vague for many purposes.

When the breadth or vagueness of a lexical definition is unacceptable, a précising definition or a stipulative definition is often used. Words can be classified as lexical or non-lexical. Lexical words are those that have independent meaning (such as a Noun (N), verb (V), adjective (A), adverb (Adv), or preposition (P)).

The definition which reports the meaning of a word or a phrase as it is actually used by people is called a lexical definition. Meanings of words given in a dictionary are lexical definitions. As a word may have more than one meaning, it may also have more than one lexical definition. Lexical definitions are either true or false. If the definition is the same as the actual use of the word then it is true, otherwise it is false.

2.2. TYPES OF LEXICAL RELATION IN ENGLISH:

“Lexical relations are relationships of the meanings of the words to other words”(Bolinger, 1968:11). “Meaning property is one of several features or component which together can be said to make up the meanings of a word or utterance” (Lyons, 1977:57). All of lexical relations and meaning properties can be differentiated by looking all the words or sentences. There are many kinds of semantic/lexical relations which can be distinguished by its use in any text or context .The kinds of lexical relations are Synonymy, Antonymy, Homonymy, Polysemy, and Hyponymy, etc.

2.2.1. SYNONYMY:

Synonymy means the “sameness of meanings”. The sets of words that have same meanings are called the synonymy of one another(F. R. Palmer: p.88).

“Synonyms is the term that overlap in denotative meanings, connotative meanings or both. The best known of these relations is synonymity in which terms have the same denotation.”e.g. “car- auto” (Hermann, 1978; Ness,1953).

A synonym is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language. Words that are synonyms are said to be synonymous, and the state of being a synonym is called synonymy. The word comes

from Ancient Greek *syn* (σύν) ("with") and *onoma* (νομα)

("name"). An example of synonyms are the words begin, start, and commence. Words can be synonymous when meant in certain senses, even if they are not synonymous in all of their senses .For example, if we talk about a long time or an extended time, long and extended are synonymous within that context. Synonyms with exact interchangeability share a seme or denotational sememe, whereas those with inexactly similar meanings share a broader denotational or connotational sememe and thus overlap within a semantic field.

Some academics call the former type cognitive synonyms to distinguish them from the latter type, which they call near-synonyms. Synonyms can be any part of speech (such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs or prepositions), as long as both words belong to the same part of speech. Examples:

Verb

(buy and purchase)

Adjective

(big and large)

Adverb

(quickly and speedily)

Preposition

(on and upon)

Note that synonyms are defined with respect to certain senses of words; for instance, pupil as the aperture in the iris of the eye is not synonymous with student. Such like, he expired means the same as he died, yet my passport has expired cannot be replaced by my passport has died.

In English, many synonyms emerged in the Middle Ages, after the Norman conquest of England. While England's new ruling class spoke Norman French, the lower classes continued to speak Old English (Anglo-Saxon). Thus, today we have synonyms like the Norman-derived people, liberty and archer, and the Saxon-derived folk, freedom and Bowman. For more examples, see the list of Germanic and Latinate equivalents in English.

Some lexicographers claim that no synonyms have exactly the same meaning (in all contexts or social levels of language) because etymology, orthography, phonic qualities, ambiguous meanings, usage, etc. make them unique. Different words that are similar in meaning usually differ for a reason: feline is more formal than cat; long and extended are only synonyms in one usage and not in others (for example, a long arm is not

the same as an extended arm). Synonyms are also a source of euphemisms.

There are two types of synonymy:

1. Dimensional synonymy (similarity)
2. Attributive synonymy (similarity)

Dimensional similarity:

It involves denotative agreement that is not sufficient for synonymy but that occur at adjacent points on a common dimensional. E.g. laugh-smile. (Flavell & Flavell, 1958).

Attributive similarity:

The term in which salient attributes of one term reasonable of another is called attributive similarity. E.g. rake-fork. (Perfetti, 1967).

George Yule (1996), stated that synonyms are different phonological words which have the same or very similar meanings. As Couch/sofa, boy/lad ,lawyer/attorney, toilet/lavatory, large/big .Lyons (1995) said that absolute synonymy is very rare and he defined synonymy as ,” two expressions are absolutely synonymous if all their meanings are identical in all linguistic contexts.”

According to Lyons common types of synonyms are:

1. Near synonyms:

The synonyms which have no identical senses but are closed in meanings are near synonyms. e.g. Mist and fog, stream and brook, dive and plunge.

2. Sense synonyms:

The term which share one or more senses are called sense synonyms. Sense synonym share at least one sense and match in every other property for that sense are completely synonyms. (Lyons,1981).

3. Partial synonyms:

The term which shares some senses but differs in some aspects is called partial synonymy, i.e. The way they are used or in some dimension of meaning. (Crus,1986; Lyons, 1995).

According to F. R. Palmer if we look at possible synonyms there are at least five ways in which they can be seen differ which are as follows:

First, some sets of synonyms belong to different dialects of the language. E .g. the term “fall” is used in the united states and its synonymous term “autumn” is used in western countries of Britain.

Secondly, there are the words that are used in different styles. This is similar to the first one but the difference lies in the use.

Thirdly, some word may be said to differ only in their emotive or evaluating meanings. E.g. politician and statesman, hide and conceal, liberty and freedom, each implying approval or disapproval and there lies the emotive difference between these words. There are the words that are used purely for evaluative purposes such as good and bad.

Fourthly, some words are collocation ally restricted that is they occur only in conjunction with other words. E.g. “Rancid” occurs with bacon or butter and “addled” occurs with eggs or brains. Perhaps these are true synonyms differencing only in that they occur in different environments.

Fifthly, it is that many words are close in meanings or that their meanings overlap. E.g. the possible synonyms of the word “mature” are adult, ripe, perfect and due.

Synonyms are mutually interchangeable in all the environments. And it is that case that no total synonyms in this sense i.e no two words have exactly the same meaning. And he found that some words are interchangeable in certain environments only, e.g. the words deep or profound may be used with sympathy but only deep with water. And road may be broad or wide but an accent only broad. (F. R. Palmer; p.91).

Synonyms differ in their “connotations” i.e “secondary meanings”. It often refers to emotive or evaluative meanings. It also refers to stylistic or dialectal differences or even small differences that are found near-synonyms. E.g. woman has the connotation “gentle” and pig has the connotation “dirty”.

2.3.Antonyms:

The term antonym (and the related antonymy) is commonly taken to be synonymous with opposite, but antonym also has other more restricted meanings. Graded (or gradable) antonyms are word pairs whose meanings are opposite and which lie on a continuous spectrum (hot, cold). Complementary antonyms are word pairs whose meanings are opposite but whose meanings do not lie on a continuous spectrum (push, pull). Relational antonyms are word pairs where opposite makes sense only in the context of the relationship between the two meanings (teacher, pupil). These more restricted meanings may not apply in all scholarly contexts, with Lyons (1968, 1977) defining antonym to mean gradable antonyms, and Crystal(2003) warns that antonymy and antonym should be regarded with care.

According to George Yule, antonyms are words which are “opposite” in meanings. it is useful to identify several different types of relationship under opposition. “/” sign is used to indicate antonymy. As Good/bad, life/death, come/go, dead/alive, pass/fail.

2.3.1.Types of antonyms:

1.Contradictory antonyms:

These are terms opposed dichotomously e.g. alive-dead.

2.Contrary antonyms:

These are terms are opposed symmetrically on a continuous dimension. E.g. hot-cold.

3.Directionality antonyms: These are concepts opposed in time or space. E.g. before-after, above-below.

4.Reverse antonyms:

Reverse antonyms, sometimes called converses, represent opposed actions. E.g. buy-sell.

2.4. Homonymy:

Homonyms are un-related senses of same phonological word. Homophones and homographs come under homonyms (Yule, 1996). As Bear (to carry) and bear(animal), tale and tail, etc. the term homonymy adds two further categories in it which are homophones and homographs. These terms show the sameness in words .Hyponymy describes a relationship when we can say .In linguistics, a homonym is one of a group of words that share the same pronunciation but have different meanings, whether spelled the same or not. A more restrictive definition sees homonyms as words that are simultaneously homographs (words that share the same spelling, regardless of their pronunciation) and homophones (words that share the same pronunciation, regardless of their spelling). The relationship between a set of homonyms is called homonymy. Examples of homonyms are the pair stalk (part of a plant) and stalk (follow/harass a person) and the pair left (past tense of leave) and left(opposite of right). A distinction is sometimes made between "true" homonyms ,which are unrelated in origin, such as skate (glide on ice) and skate (the fish), and polysemous homonyms, or polysemes, which have a shared origin, such as mouth (of a river) and mouth (of an animal).

In non-technical contexts, the term "homonym" may be used (somewhat confusingly) to refer to words that are either homographs or homophones. The words row (propel with oars) and row (argument) and row (a linear arrangement of seating)are considered homographs, while the words read (peruse) and reed (waterside plant)would be considered homophones; under this looser definition, both groups of words represent groups of homonyms.

2.4.2. Homophones:

Homophones are the senses of the same “spoken words”. E.g. site and sight right and write, etc. are usually defined as words that share the same pronunciation, regardless of how they are spelled. If they are spelled the same then they are also homographs (and homonyms); if they are spelled differently then they are also heterographs (literally "different writing"). Homographic examples include rose (flower) and rose (past tense of rise). Heterographic examples include to, too, two, and there, their, they're. Due to their similar yet non-identical pronunciation in American English, ladder and latter do not qualify as homophones, but rather synophones.

2.4.3. Homographs:

Homographs are senses of same written word. E.g. lap “circuit of a course” and lap “part of body when sitting down”. According to F. R. Palmer, homonymy is that there are several words with the same shape. And homonymous are those which have separate entry for each of the homonyms. E.g. the word flight has five homonyms for mail, _armour, post, halfpenny, payment and sport, and important thing is that they are different meanings of same word.

George Yule distinguishes different types of homonym depending on their syntactic behavior and spelling such as:

1. Lexemes of the same syntactic category, and with the same spelling: e.g. lap “circuit of house” and lap “part of body when sitting down”
2. Of the same category, but with different spelling: e.g. the verb ring and wring.
3. Of different categories, but with the same spelling: e.g. the verb keep and the noun keep.
4. Of different categories, and with different spelling: e.g. not, knot.

2.5. Polysemy:

This term refers that not only different word have different meanings but it is also the case that same word may have a set of different meanings. This is called polysemy and such a word is called polysemic. (F.R. Palmer, p.100).

Examples:

There is a word “flight” and dictionary defines it in many ways which are as follows: Passing through the air, power of flying, air journey, unit of the air force, volley ,digression, series of steps, etc.

“The term polysemy refers to multiple senses of the same phonological word. It is the word with two or more meanings”. (George Yule, p.64). E.g. foot in:

1. He hurt his foot
2. She stood at the foot of the stairs.

2.5.1. Problems associated with polysemy and homonymy:

According to F. R. Palmer the problem is to decide when we have polysemy(words with different meanings) and when we have homonymy (two different words with same shape)? There are number of ways to decide when polysemy is used and when there is the use of homonymy.

1-If the same forms have different origins in dictionaries, it will be termed as homonymous but if a form of word has one origin and has different meanings ,it will be called polysemy.

2-The other way to find out whether the word falls in polysemy or homonymy is to look for the central meanings of the word. The best example is metaphor or of transferred meaning as for sad and score. But in general, it would be difficult to find out that it is central meaning or core meaning.

Conclusions :

Thereupon, this research has the following findings:

1. Though synonymy is a universal notion, it is a controversial point among the specialists of English and Arabic individually and altogether.
2. Arabic and English have the same synonymous reasons which are historical ,social or technical.
3. Polysemy as inverted relations.
4. Homonymy as lexical relations which have the same sources.
5. Antonymy as lexical relations which have many different own kinds with some same sources
6. The systems of the two languages to be complex , developed , flexible , understandable , appropriate and marvel ones .
7. Homonymy is defined differently in English while in Arabic there is an agreement among linguists on its definition.
8. Some of the reasons of the creation of homonyms in English are weak forms, contractions, abbreviations, and taboo, whilst in Arabic they are economy, ambiguity, politeness, sarcasm, and optimism.
9. In Arabic, homonyms have tens of meanings, whereas in English the number may not exceed five senses.
10. In both languages, the phenomenon of homonymy creates ambiguity that is lexical and syntactic.
11. Antonyms form mostly pairs, not groups like synonyms; above: below ,absent: present, alike: different, asleep: awake, back: forth, bad: good, big :little, etc.

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Aniis(1993:210) (انيس). (Through those relationships, words can be classified into some categories, such as antonyms, synonyms, hyponyms etc.

Assiyuuty (152 : 1 / 240) also mirrors the phonological reason for synonymy.

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