ARABIC MEANINGS OF SYSTEMATIC WORD SEQUENCE

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ABSTRACT

The meaning of the word can be observe the semantic triangle which were offered by English scientists I.A. Richards and S.K. Ogden and the trapezoid which was offered by Kazakh scientist M. Orazov. The meaning of the word derives from concept.

If the word-meaning is compared in the connection of world language meaning, then we can see that word-meanings are divided into three types. The general meanings that exist in all world languages belong to the first type. The second type of words can have meanings according to that nation's social conditions, national peculiarities. The third type of words meanings appear during usage, they are met in writers', poets' and scientists' works and language. This meaning is not considered as a define meaning by the majority. However, we think bookish words of the monument language can be added to this type of words. Especially the borrowings require explanation of the meanings.

This article focuses on relation of Arabisms to word-meaning in Kazakh language and analysis of their lexicography in Kazakh language contemporary dictionaries.

KEYWORDS: World Languages, Arabic Literary Language, Dictionary, Arabisms, Lexical Meaning, Original Meaning, Nominative Meaning, Significative Meaning, Borrowings, Lexicography, Unit

1. INTRODUCTION AND RELATED WORK

Before analyzing the word meaning, first let's concretize the term of "concept". We can observe it from the semantic triangle which were offered by English scientists I.A. Richards and S.K. Ogden in 1927 and the trapezoid which was offered by M. Orazov [1]. The concept hassubstantive meanings in the trapezoid, though meaning is represented like symbols, the other characters of semantic triangles are fully kept there.

However, there are many secrets of the word-meaning. Even we must not doubt about the ideal denotations that have unknown secrets. For example, in our case it is supposed not to save denotation in the meanings of the borrowed words than in the nominative meaning denotation in the meanings. Hence analyzing the lexical meanings of Arabisms we are convinced that it is hard to find denotation, significant pair meanings. Though abstract nouns like*аруақ, ap pyx (aruah, ar, rukh)* (in English-*spirit of saints, conscience, and spirit*) do not have components that mean denotation relations, they express direct concepts. On this basis there formed connections between abstract phenomena.

It is important to mention that word-meanings are not received by the sense organs; it must be taken into account that there exist meanings which are created by the function of the man's thoughts. The last case does not give opportunity to carry out semic analysis of the whole words, but we can give explanations of the words that undergone semic analysis [2,134].

If the word-meaning is compared in the connection of world language meaning, then we can see that word-meanings are divided into three types. The general meanings that exist in all world languages belong to the first type. For example, the definite names of the things, some adjectives and numerals etc. The words may have small circle meaning or have narrow meaning circle. But this meaning can be the basis of the mutual understanding when people communicating in different languages, translating from one language into other language there will be this meaning. The thing that should be warned: is that not all words have this type of meanings. The second type of words can have meanings according to that nation's social conditions, national peculiarities Translating them into other languages can be given with explanations. We can relate religious words to this type, because no one can understand their meanings without good explanations. The third type of words meanings appear during usage, they are met in writers, poets and scientist's works and language. This meaning is not considered as a define meaning by the majority. However, we think bookish words of the monument language can be added to this type of words. Especially the borrowings require explanation of the meanings.

The constancy of language meaning of the Arabic language is mentioned in the works of many scientists. For example, Arabic literature is inseparable from its language [3,67], the preservation of basic types of phonomorphological changes in classic period [4,14], and some categories in Arabic literary language developed from ancient semitic period3,108].

Some arabisms lost their original meanings in Kazakh language, and acquired the new meanings that is only characteristic for Kazakh language not in Arabic language. Therefore, it is not easy to identify when exactly arabisms lost their original meanings, in what language they faced changes. It needs, thorough investigation as it is considered acomplecated problem. Therefore we pay much attention to semantic explanations that can show the nature of the language phenomenon. For example, the word *қapin(harip)* is used in the meaning *бaйғұc(baigus)*in Kazakh language has the following original meanings in Arabic language*(ғариб)*:

- Boten, basha, zhat zherlik (strange, another, alien);

- Khizik, tanggazhayip, burun-songdi bolip kormegen(interesting, miraculous, never happened before).

Such words used in their original meanings in bookish language, and we can see that they changed their meanings and acquired the other meanings that are not met in Arabic language in present times. For example, the word *майдан (maidan* means battle in English) has meanings *алаң, алаңқай (alang, alanghai-in English square, ground)* in Arabic language, it used in the meaning like *coғыc (sogis-in English war)*in Kazakh language.

Ostensive meaningful interrelation based on syntagmatic and paradigm relations, showed the followinf type of lexical meanings 1) direct and indirect; 2) basic (or main) and derivational(or secondary); 3)direct nominative and expressive-synonymus; 4) syntactically free and dependent: a) phraseological constrained b) structured-condition meaning.

The lexical meanings of the words that relate to Turkish languages are separated according to the following characteristics:

- **The Objective Nature Characteristics of the Word Meaning:** Nominative (or basic) and indirect (or figurative) meanings. Nominative (or indirect)is the basic meaning of a word, which refers to objects of extra linguistic reality in a direct way and reflects their actual relations, while indirect meanings describe the meanings of the words indirectly.

- **According to the Semantic Cause Degree:** Non derivational (the basic) and derivational (showing causes, secondary degree) meanings.

- **According to Lexical Harmonies Degree:** Free and bound. Free meanings are used in wide independent cases. They can direct to the surroundings straight, describe them directly.

  However, bound meanings can be used only in accordance with the concrete context. They are phraseologically tied, syntactically conditional and structurally limited.

  Phraseological tied meanings can relate to the words which can be followed by the definite collocations or they can be formed as the result of it or substantial causative attitude, and identified as the lexical meanings of the "inner semantic laws of the language system development".

- **According to the Action Fulfillment Characteristic:** Nominative and expressive meanings. This paper is organized as follows. Section 1 introduces the basic definition and related work. Section 2 introduces the main point of research in this paper and the proposed solution. Section 3 introduces the conclusion of this paper.

2. THE MAIN RESEARCH POINT AND THE PROPOSED SOLUTION

According to majority of linguists lexical meanings of the words are understood the words that fixed in people's cognition and social usage of the language and relation between the objective reality and some other phenomenons [5,160-161]. The linguists do not share the same opinions according to the emotional-expressive evaluations if they are the part of lexical meanings. Some linguists approve of this while others disapprove of this [6, 180]. Language facts proves the substantial and emotional-expressive structure get along considerably independent. It is confirmed that they are the part of lexical meaning, but not equal: the first acquires the basic position.

Many researchers acknowledge lexical and grammatical unity of the words. The grammatical meaning of the word can identify the words belonging to the one definite group, the abstract meanings that are formed on the basis of pragmatic and syntactic interrelation. Thus, the concept of "grammatical meaning" indicates the definite word which belong to the definite part of speech and shows the general lexical-grammatical degree (for example: case for nouns, numerals and interrelation degree, tense for verbs, person, modolaty in Turkish language).

The Arabisms that do not undergone any meaning changes, introduced in their original meanings and have the same meanings in both Arabic and Kazakh languages that are listed in the Kazakh explanatory dictionaries, for example: *aser, alem, maglumat, khabar, akhbar, khuhih, atir, arip, azir, adet, atlas, akhual, amanat, akhir, duken, zalym, daris, gurip, khissa, khadir, zaman, shaiir, hyhaya, charigat, ikhilas, intimakh*, etc. There are Arabisms that acquired the additional meanings in Kazakh language. These words have additional meanings except their original meanings. For example: the word *Рахмат(rahmat)-means* "қайырымдылық, қайырым, аяушылық " (haiirimdulyk, haiirym, ayauchilih) (in English charity, kindness, sympathy) in Arabic language, it is used in the meaning *"алғыс"(algis)* in Kazakh language (gratitude in English).

The word *Қиммат(khimmat)*has the meanings like "құн, баға, құндылық"(khun, baga, kundylic) in Arabic language, it applied the meanings like "қымбатты, қымбат"(khimbatty, khimbat) (in English dear, expensive) in Kazakh language.

Figurative meanings are divided into genetic transitional and simple transitional word meanings. Genetic transitional words as the direct word meanings can be used to name the objective substances and phenomenon and not aquiring the emotional-expressive colouring, they can be used only in figurative meanings just changing from one word meaning to another. In fact they develop from the basic meaning and acquire derivational meaning. Therefore they are called as derivational-nominative. The change of the word meanings happens according to the shapes of the things and similarities, therefore above mentioned meanings can have figurative meanings according to their origins and nowadays are used in direct or figurative meaning. Genetic transitional meanings are usually based on contexts (according to the definite situation) compared to outside context (not connected with the situation).

It is very difficult to find the equivalents comparing the meanings of the Arabisms with the fundamental principles of Arabic language. This can be explained by three occasions: 1) language interchanges happened many years before, those words became out of usage, turned into archaisms or historical word; 2) it might be the dialect word; 3) lexicographers might have given freedom to intuition, and put a sign *ar.* guessing they can be coincided with Arabic words. Identifying the structure of the polysemantic words the lexicologists confirm that it is not easy to find out the basic meanings of them [7,78]. There is no general word description that is approved about what will be the basic condition of the basic meaning. Once their application degree or valume meaning, once context dependence description is known.

3. CONCLUSIONS

Certainly, it is difficult to analyze the meanings of the polysemantic words compared to monosemantic words. In order to analyze these meanings correctly the following issues need to be solved:

- To find the basic meanings among polysemantic words;

- To analyze (derivational, figurative) the derivational meanings that developed from the basic meanings and differentiate them from one another;

- To analyze the each meaning, differentiate, show its frame;

- To know how to replace the analyzed meanings and synonymous meanings systematically one after one.

- Hereafter, there will be given the definition on the separate signs (semes) of the each meaning.

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