<div dir="rtl">

تعد ظاهرة المشترك اللفظي من أهم القضايا الدلالية التي لفت إليها

</div>

Nasiru Mainasara

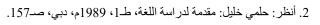Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic

ABSTRACT

This paper titled: The Phenomenon of Homonyms in Arabic and English languages: A comparative study, it established the following findings: Originally, in English the word homonymy is divided into homophony and homograph, whereas this term is translated as اللفظي المشترك in Arabic which refers to a word that has one articulation and more than one meaning. The definition of homonymy in Arabic is similar to the definition of polysemy in English, i.e. they are considered to be one. The difference between them is that homonyms in Arabic may have a relation or no relation in their meanings, while polysemy in English have a relation in meaning. Hence, the two types of homonyms, i.e., those that have a relation in meaning and those that do not, are not found in English. Some Arab linguists believe that homonymy does not exist in Arabic because they think that homonymic words have one real meaning while the rest are metaphorical. Homonymy is defined differently in English while in Arabic there is an Agreement among linguists on its definition. The types of homonyms in English are complete, partial, word homonyms, homonyms of words form, lexical homonyms, and grammatical homonyms, while the types of homonymy in Arabic are those that have only two meanings, multiple meanings, a relation in meaning no relation in meaning, homonyms created because of shift in application, homonyms created due to shift in articulation, and those that have identical present and past participle.

INTRODUCTION

<div dir="rtl">

تعد ظاهرة المشترك اللفظي من أهم القضايا الدلالية التي لفت إليها   نظر كثير من من علماء اللغة منذنفترةطويلة. تدخل ظاهرة المشترك اللفظي و كذلك الترادف و التضاد في إطار نظري واحد يسمى بنظرية العلاقات الدلالية semantic relations، و هي نظرية حديثة نسبياً في ميدان الدراسات اللسانية تتصل بتعدد دلالة الكلمة و غموضها في دراسة علم الدلالة، و هو ما يطلق عليه (علم الدلالة البنيوي) structural semantics (1)

وسيهتم الباحث باالدراسة عن الاشتراك اللفظي في لغتي العربية والانجليزية دراسة تقابليةفيما يلي: .

</div>

In fact, it is unanimously agreed by the majority of linguists that the phenomenon of homonyms is found in both Arabic and English languages. However, both defined it as an expression with one enunciation (form) and more than one meaning. Actually, this phenomenon creates lexical and syntactic ambiguity in both Languages. Thus, it should be studied and examined. Hence, this paper, aims at:

<div dir="rtl">

2. أنظر: حلمي خليل: مقدمة لدراسة اللغة، طـ1، 1989م، دبي، صـ157.

</div>

Homonymy in Arabic	**الاشترك اللفظي في اللغة العربية**

Definitions of Homonymy	**تعريف المشترك في اللغة العربية**

هو اللفظ الواحد الدال على معنيين مختلفين فأكثر دلالة على السواء عند أهل تلك اللغة" أو" هو اللفظ الواحد الدال على أكثر من معنى"[1]

قول الزبيدي في مقدمة "تاج العروس": إنه "اللفظ الواحد الدال على معنيين مختلفين فأكثر، دلالة على السواء عند أهل تلك اللغة"[2].

وقول زكريا بن محمد الأنصاري: " ما وضع لمعنيين فأكثر، كالقرء للطهر والحيض.[3]

قال السرخسي: " وأما المشترك، فكل لفظ يشترك فيه معان، أو أسام، لا على سبيل الانتظام، بل على احتمال أن يكون كل واحد هو المراد به على الانفراد، وإذا تعين الواحد مرادا به، انتفى الآخر، مثل اسم (العين) فإنه للناظر، ولعين الماء وللشمس، وللميزان، وللنقد من المال، وللشيء المعين، لا على أن جميع ذلك مراد بمطلق اللفظ، ولكن على احتمال كون كل واحد مرادا بانفراده عند الإطلاق، وهذا لأن الاسم يتناول كل واحد من هذه الأشياء، باعتبار معنى غير المعنى الآخر، وقد بين الباحث قبل قليل أن اللفظ الواحد لا ينتظم المعاني المختلفة".[14]

Homonymy in Arabic is known as الاشتراك اللفظي المشترك اللفظي or المتجانس or المتشابه. Also, homonyms are called والنظائر الوجوه in the holy Qur'an (Al-Dhamin1990: 66 الضامن). In philology, Al-Salih 1968:302 (الصالح), Al-Khuli 2001:141 الخولي, and Mansur 2009:1 منصور) define homonymy as a word or a sentence that has one articulation (or form) and more than one meaning. For example, the word سن has one articulation whether it means age or tooth; and دقيق which means flour, precise, and thin. An instance of homonymy from the Glorious Qur'an i في الحج فلا رفث ولافسوق ولاجدال in which the underline word may mean to have intercourse or to say dirty.

Homonymy is a controversial subject among Arab linguists. On one hand, some linguists, such as Ibn Dorstoya ابن دُرُسْتَوَيه , deny the existence of this phenomenon as they claim that only one of its meanings is real physical(الحقيقي) (and the rest are metaphorical.(المجاز) For instance, the word 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 أحمد بن الخليل, Sibawayh سيبويه, and Abu Zeid زيد ابو, السيوطي وغيرهم agree on its existence in the Arabic language. متفقون على وجود هذه الظاهرة في اللغة العربية)

Types of Homonyms	**أنواع المشترك اللفظي**

Homonyms in Arabic can be divided into the following types:

1- عبد الرحمن بن أبي بكر، جلال الدين السيوطي، المزهرفي علوم اللغة وانواعها ج1 ص   369   الطبعة: الأولى، 1418هـ، 1998م طدار الكتب العلمية ـ بيروت

2- أحمد مختار عمر: علم الدلالة، طـ 1 ، 1402هـ ، 1982م ، الكويت، صـ 145.

3- الزبيدي، محمد مرتضى الحسينى، تاج العروس من جواهر القاموس، تحقيق عبد الستار أحمد فراج مطبعة حكمة الكويت سنة 1385 هجري 1965م ص 825

4 زكاريا بن محمد الأنصاري 1141هـ

5السرخسي،أصول السرخسي ص126/ج1

1- Homonymic words that have two meanings. For example, قدم (part of body) or(unit of length). Another example is لسان (organ of body) and (language) (Al-Khuli2001: 143-4).

"وما أرسلنا من رسول إلا بلسان قومه"

2- Homonymic words that have multiple meanings. Such words in Arabic are فصول that has the meanings (chapters of a book), (seasons of year), (semesters in school), (acts of a play), etc. Another example is the word عين (hole in a needle),(eye of man), (fountainhead), (spy), etc. (Al Khuli 01:143). The word صدى has the meanings (echo), (extreme thirst), (to preserve), etc. (Ibn Jinni ابن جني132008a: 459). Also, بأس has the meanings (dread), (bravery), (torture), (power),(battle) (Waffi 1957 وافي : 292-3 and Atlas 2007). A well-known example that has more than thirty meanings is the word حوب which may mean sin, sister, daughter, need, sadness, haughtiness, heart softness Ye'koob 1999 (يعقوب : 178).

3- Homonymic words that have a relation in meaning. For instance, in Arabic, the word يد may mean part of body and power; and the word ذراع has the meanings organ in body and unit of measurement. This kind is actually known as polysemyin English (Al Khuli 2001:143 and Umer 982:63-4 عمر).

4- Homonymic words that have no relation in meaning. The word قرن may mean the horns of an animal, or a hundred years. The word وجد which has no relation between its meanings that   are to detest someone or to know. Another example is قال (to say from يقول) and (to fire somebody from يقيل) (Al Khuli 2001: 143).

5- A homonymy in which the pronunciation is the same while the writing is different, e.g-
رايت الناس قد ذهبو الى من له ذهب** رأيت الناس قد مالو إلى من عنده مال

مالٌ In which ذهبوا means 'went' and ذهبُ is 'gold'; مالوا means 'incline' and مالٌ
is 'money' . عنده من إلى

6- Homonyms created because of shift in application

Sometimes, a word has different senses according to the field or specialization in its used. In Arabic, a word like عملية (operation) may mean surgical operation, action, agency, execution, or maneuver. The word جدار (wall) has the meanings cell wall, counter scrub, firewall, pier (Waffi 1957:294 and Umer 1982:164-6).

Homonymy in English

Definitions of Homonymy

Originally, the word "homonym" comes from the conjunction of the Greek prefix*homo-*, meaning "same", and suffix *-ṓnymos*, meaning "name". Thus, it refers to two or more distinct concepts sharing the "same name" or signifier (Wikipedia2010: 1).Lyons (1982: 72; Oxford Word power 2000:366; Richards and Schmidt 2002:241; and for lexical items that are identical in spelling and pronunciation but have different meanings. Examples of homonyms are *lie* as in *you have to lie down* and *lie* in*Don't lie, tell the truth*. , Watkins et al.(2001:269) defines it just like defining homophones, i.e., "words that sound exactly like other words but have different spellings" in spite of the fact of not naming them

'homophones' Gramley and Pätzold (1992:13) and Wikipedia (2010: 2), on the other hand, define homonymy as "the existence of different lexemes that sound the same.(homophones, e.g. *days*/*daze*) or are spelt the same (homographs, e.g. *lead*(guide)/*lead* (metal)) but have different meanings." In this way, they divide them into homophones and homographs. This is the definition that is adopted in this research. On a larger scope, homonymy is defined as a word that is identical in form with another word, either in sound (as a homophone) or in spelling (as a homograph), or both, but differs from it in meaning. For example, *sale* (an act or of selling something) and *sail* (to travel on water); *bark* (the skin of a tree) and *bark* (the sound of a dog).

أنواع المشترك اللفظي

هناك نوعان من المشترك اللفظي، هما:

1- نوع حدث نتيجة تطور في الجانب الدلالي أي نتيجة اكتساب الكلمة معنى جديداً مثل: كلمة operation التي تستعمل للدلالة على الخطة العسكرية و على العملية الجراحية و على الصفقة المالية ... و مثل كلمة (بشرة) التي تعني جلد الإنسان، و تطلق كذلك على النبات. و يسمى هذا النوع: بوليزيمي Polysemy.

2- نوع حدث نتيجة تطور من جانب النطق. و يحدث هذا حين توجد كلمتان تدل كل منهما على معنى، ثم يحدث عن طريق التطور الصوتي أن تتحد أصوات الكلمتين، و تصبحا في النطق كلمة واحدة. مثال ذلك كلمة sea بمعنى بحر و see بمعنى يرى (لا يهم اختلاف الهجاء). و يسمى هذا النوع هومونيمي homonymy.[1]

معايير الفصل بينهما:

هناك خلاف بين اللسانيين حول طرق الفصل بين البوليزيمي و الهومونومى. و قد فشلت كافة النظريات في حسم القضية. فقد اعترض الدكتور مختار عمر على هذا الرأي بأن هناك فرقاً بين كلمتين اثنتين بأصلين مختلفين حدث من وقت ما، طبقاً لتطور صوتي أن تطابقا، و كلمة واحدة تطور معناها ببطء أو بطريق المجاز عن المعنى الأول حتى صار لها معنيان مختلفان. و لهذا ينبغي أن يعطى كل نوع اسماً خاصاً.[2]

أما الرأي الثاني و هو ما ذهب إليه lions فهو اتخاذ أجزاء الكلام كمعيار للفصل بينهما، فكلمة hammer (اسم) و hammer (فعل) توضعان في المعجم كمدخلين منفصلين. في حين أن division (عملية حسابية = القسمة) و division (فرقة عسكرية) اسمان و مع ذلك توضعان تحت مدخل واحد

و مع ذلك فهناك الكثير من علماء اللسان الذين يفرقون بين البوليزيمي و الهمومونيمي، و إن لم يحدث اتفاق على وسيلة التمييز ين النوعين، و أهم ما طرح من آراء حول هذا الموضوع يتلخص فيما يلي:

1- إذا كانت كلمات المشترك اللفظي تملك نفس النطق و لكن بهجاء مختلف (مثل hair مع heir و reed مع read و pear مع pair) فإن اختلاف الهجاء يكفي لجعل الكلمات من نوع الهومونيمي.[1]

أما إذا كانت الكلمة تملك نفس النطق و الهجاء و تتعدد معانيها فيمكن اللجوء إلى المعيار الدلالي. فإذا لم توجد علاقة دلالية بين المعنيين فلا مشكلة لأن كلاً منهما كلمة مستقلة حدث بطريق الصدفة أن تملكت نفس النطق و الكتابة. أما إذا وجدت العلاقة أو المشابهة فهما كلمة واحدة تطورت، إما تطوراً بطيئاً بمرور الوقت، أو سريعاً عن طريق المجاز.[2]

Types of Homonyms in English language

1- Complete (full, absolute)

---

1. أحمد مختار عمر: علم الدلالة، طـ 1 ، 1402هـ ، 1982م ، الكويت، صصـ 126، 137.
2. نفس المرجع، صـ169.

Those are homonyms that have the same pronunciation and the same spelling i.e. the identity covers spoken and written forms. Classic examples are *bank* (embankment)(bridge) and *bank* (place where money is kept) (Lyons 1982:72 and Allan1986:150).

2- Partial homonyms

They are those where the identity covers a single medium, as in homophony and homography. Thus, homophones and homographs are considered as partial   homonym (Crystal 2003:220). Watkins et al. homonyms and what they call 'near homonyms'. According to them homonyms are words that are "exactly" alike in pronunciation but differ in spelling and meaning, e.g. *morning* and *mourning*; *there* and *their*, while near homonyms do not sound exactly alike, e.g. *except* and *accept*; *loose* and *lose*.4

3- Word homonyms

These are homonyms where all the forms of a paradigm and its collocation possibilities are identical. Thus, one does not get any indication of their belonging

to one word or the other. Such homonyms are generally found in words belonging

to the same part of speech. Examples are *seal* and *seals* (plural of *seal* which is an animal) and *seal* and *seals* (plural of *seal* which is an impression placed on things To legalize them). In addition, the possessive forms of these words, i.e., *seals* are

Identical (Singh 1982: 24).

4- Homonyms of word forms

These are homonyms in which only few word forms are identical. Generally, the canonical forms in addition to some forms are alike and some others are not identical. For example *lie* that means not to tell the truth becomes *lied* in the past and past participle while *lie,* that means to rest one's body, becomes *lay* in the past (ibid.).

5- Lexical Homonyms

When the homonyms belong to the same part of speech, they are called lexical for example, *trunk* (part of an elephant) and *trunk* (a storage chest).

6- Grammatical Homonyms

When the difference between homonyms is not only confined to the lexical meaning but the grammatical types are also different, they are called grammatical homonyms. They are given separate entries in the dictionary. In these cases, the words have similar canonical form but different paradigms and structural patterns. Verbs occurring as transitive and intransitive or lexical units that occur as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc. (e.g. *cut* (v.), *cut* (n.), *cut* (adj.)) are examples of such homonyms (ibid.).

5 Antonymous Homonyms   الأضداد

In some cases, homonyms have two antonymous meanings. Thus, such words create great problems in communication in Arabic. Consider the following examples of antonymous homonyms in Arabic (Al Khuli 2001: 144-5): جون - 20 = black, white

15

صريم - 21 = day, night

بسل - 22 = forbidden, un forbidden

سليم - 23 = uninjured, stung

ابيض- 24 = white, black

بصير - 25 = blind, sighted

وراء - 26 = front, rear

لَّق ح - 27 = fly, sink

ثَب و - 28 = jump, sit

طاعم - 29 = to feed somebody, to be fed (Al-Salih 1968: 310)

It is important to discriminate between antonym and antonymous homonymy which is one kind of Antonym in Arabic. The former occurs with two words that have opposite meanings, e.g. يبيع (sell) and يشتري (buy); and سهل (easy) and صعب(difficult), while the latter occurs with one word that has two reverse meanings (ibid.: 303) and (Al-Dhamin 1990: 72).

Reasons of Creating Homonymy

There are many reasons behind creating homonymous words in Arabic. They are as follows:

1- Economy

Because of the development in all fields of life, the number of words' senses is more than the number of words themselves. One cannot create new words for every new sense that appears. For this reason, one adds new senses to the Existing lexemes, e.g. the word طائرة (plan) exists in Arabic before the invention of the plain. It was used previously to refer to birds. After the creation of the plain, the word طائرة gains its new sense. Similarly, the words سيارة (car), ق طار (train), and هاتف (phone) have gained new senses after their creation. Accordingly,16 homonymy is an economic method in which one can limit the number of words and enhance the number of senses (Al Khuli 2001: 146-7).

2- Ambiguity

Homonymy is used deliberately for the purpose of arising ambiguity. This is related to rhetorical reasons and for having excitement in communication. For example: - [30]

دع المكارم لاترحل لبغيتها * واقعد فإنك انت الطاعم الكاسي

Here, the word الطاعم means (to be fed) and not the apparent meaning (to feed). In a similar way, the word الكاسي means (to be coated or dressed) and does not mean (to coat somebody).

Another example is:[31]- أصون أديم وجهي عن أناس* لقاء الموت عندهم الأديب

ورب الشعر عندهم بغيض *   ولووفى به لهم حبيب

The word حبيب here may mean (beloved) or (name of a person) (Al Jaghoob, 2009: 1 الجاغوب).

3- Metaphorical Reasons

Sometimes there are regional, partial, and causative reasons behind using the second meaning of the homonym. In most cases, the meaning of the homonym can be sensual and physical in which the sensual meaning is the original one (Al-Dhamin 1990: 69). Examples of such homonyms are (Al Dersoni 2010: 4):إثم - 32 = sin, wine   مصر - 33 = state of Egypt, Egyptian people فارة - 34 = mouse, jointer of the carpenter (مسحاج), mouse of computer (Ownn2005: 127)ظعينة - 35 = howdah (هودج), woman, camel 17 ذقن - 36 = chin, beard افن - 37 = shortage in the camel milk, mental deficiency مجد - 38 = stomach surfeit of animals, extreme generosity وغى - 39 = fuss in war, war عقيقه - 40 = newly born hair, animal slain when hair is shaved (Waffi 1957: 293).

4- Difference in Derivation
The Arabic word قال is a homonym that means (said from يقول _____) and (napped from قيلولة). Another example is ضاع (past tense of lose) and (past tense of spread fragrance). As such derivation sometimes causes homonymous words (Yekoob, 1999: 181) (Al Khuli 2001: 147).

5- Politeness
In some cases, people use homonymic words to indicate a positive as well as a negative sense. For instance, instead of saying محمد مهدي الأعمى, it is more polite to say محمد مهدي البصيرin which the word البصير denotes either being sighted or blind, here is used instead of أعمى (blind) (ibid.).

6- Euphemism
Euphemism is similar to politeness, but is more general in application. Politeness is personal, whilst euphemism is related to the society. The expression دول العالم الثالث was earlier called, الدول المتأخرة after that it was changed to الدول قليلة النمو, this phrase became الدول الناميةin which نامٍ means advanced and old fashioned. The second sense is meant in the final expression (ibid.).

7- Sarcasm
Unlike the case with politeness, some homonyms are used for the sake of sarcasm. One may use the positive sense of the word to give an ironic sense, for instance the word فصيح is sometimes used to mean the opposite of eloquent (ibid.).

8- Differences in Dialects
A word may mean X in the language or in a specific dialect and the same word   means Y in another dialect, In this way, the word will have two senses (X and Y) in the standard language. Thus, when dictionaries were created, all the senses of the word were included in the dictionaries. Among the examples that are known of   this kind of homonyms are العجوز which may mean old woman or man, needle, ground, rabbit, lion, sea, hero, cow, ox,

hunger, war, wine, tent, life, sun, etc. (Abdul Tawab 1999 عبد التواب: 326; Yekoob 1999:180; and Al-Dhamin 1990: 68).Also, similarly the word ألم (pain) and ألم = 167).

9- Optimism

A word may have several meanings due to optimism. The word مفازة that basically means a place of victory, gains another sense that is desert. Justifying the reason behind such use is to create a sense of optimism to the person who wants to cross a desert (Al Khuli 2001: 148).

10- Homonyms created due to shift in articulation

When two words that are different in articulation and writing had undergone change in articulation which led to become similar in enunciation, this led to become homonyms. In Arabic, the word الفروة means either scalp or affluence in which 'affluence' comes from الثروة the letter ث of ثروة was replaced by ف (Abdul Tawab 1999:332) and (Yekoob 1999:180). The word سائل (liquid from سال), and سائل (asker from سأل) and سائل (beggar from سأل) is a well-known example of such kind of homonymy (Umer 1982:166-7 and Al Baalbaki 2005:615).

11- Borrowing words from other languages

Borrowing words (as they are) that are similar to others in the original language can also cause homonymous words. For instance, borrowing the word كلب (kalb) from Germany into Arabic leads to creating a homonym with the word كلب (dog). Another example is سور from Persia which means city wall or hospitality that was used first by the Prophet (Abdul Tawab 1999: 331). 19

12- Using the peculiar reference of the word in addition to its general meaning and vice versa.

In Islam, especially in religious rituals, there are thousands of words that have gained their meanings throughout this way. Consider the following words (Al-Salih1968: 305 and Waffi 1975: 292):

CONCLUSION

This paper shades light on the following: In English the word homonymy is divided into homophony and Homograph. Whereas this term is translated as اللفظي المشترك in Arabic which refers to a word that has one articulation and more than one meaning. The definition of homonymy in Arabic is similar to the definition of polysemy in English, i.e. they are considered to be one. The difference between them is that Homonyms in Arabic may have a relation or no relation in their meanings, while polysemy in English have a relation in meaning. Hence, the two types of homonyms, i.e., those that have a relation in meaning and those that do not, are not found in English. Homonymy is defined differently in English

while in Arabic there is an agreement among linguists on its definition. Finally, some of the reasons behind creating homonyms in both languages are Identical.

REFERENCES

Akmajian, A.; Demers, R. A.; Farmer, A. K.; and Harnish, R. M. (1997). Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication. 4th ed. Cambridge: The MIT Press.

Allan, K. (1986). Linguistic Meaning. Vol.1. London: Route ledge and Keg an Paul.

Atichison, J. (1993). Teach Yourself Linguistics. London: Hoddor and Stoughton.Atlas: English-Arabic.

Attia, Mohammed A. 2006. An Ambiguity-Controlled Morphological Analyzer forModern Standard Arabic Modelling Finite State Networks.

Crystal, D. (2003). A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. 5th ed. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers Ltd.

Fasold, R. W. and Connor-Linton, J. (2006). An Introduction to Language and Linguistics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Fromkin, V.; Rodman, R.; and Hyams, N. (2003). An Introduction to Language. 7th ed. USA: Heinle, a part of Thomson Corporation.

Gramley, S. and Pätzold, K. (1992). A Survey of Modern English. London: Routledge.

Hartmann, R. and Stork, F. C. (1976). Dictionary of Language and Linguistics. London: Applied Science Publishers Limited.

Ladefoged, P. (2006). A Course in Phonetics. USA: Thomson Wadsworth. 30

Lass, R. (1998). Phonology: An Introduction to Basic Concepts. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Leech, G. N. (1976). Semantics. Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books.

Literary Dictionary. (2004). The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms. ChrisBaldick.

Lyons J. (1982). Language and Linguistics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Oxford Wordpower. (2000). Oxford: Oxford University Press. *www2.hawaii.edu/~fredr/homonymy.htm*

Singh, R. A. (1982). An Introduction to Lexicography: Meaning and its Relationship to Form. *www.ciil-ebooks.net/html/lexico/link6.htm*

Spencer, Andrew. (1996). Phonology: Theory and Description. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers Ltd.31

المصادر العربية

1 –أبو الفتح عثمان ابن جني *الخصائص العلمية* ج   مطبع دار الكتب بيروت، سنة 2008

2-البعلبكي، روحي 2005 المورد قاموس عربي –انكليزي- بيروت دار العلم للملايين

3-الجاغوب محمد2009 اللغة العربية خصائصها وجماليتها *pulpit.alwatanvoice.com/content-165957.html –*

4-الخولي،محمد علي2010علم الدلالة:علم المعنى عمان دار الفلاح للنشر والتوزيع .

5-داود محمدمحمد 2001الصوائت والمعاني في العربية دراسة دلالية ومعجم. القاهرة دار غريب للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع

6. الدرسوني، سليمان ناصر2010الاختلاف حول وجود الترادف في اللغة.

7-الصالح،صبحي1968دراسات في فقه اللغة، الطبعة الثالثة بيروت-دار العلم للملايين.

8-الضامن،حاتم صالح 1990فقه اللغة:بغداد مطبعةجامعة بغداد.

9-عبد التواب رمضان1999،فصول في فقه اللغة. الطبعة السادسةز القاهرة مكتبة الخانجي.

10-عمر،احمد مختار 1982 علم الدلالةزمكتبة دار العروبة للنشر والتوزيع الكويت مكتبة دار العروبة للنشر والتوزيع الكويت مكتبة العروبة.

11-عون،نسيم 2005الألسنية: محاضرات في علم الدلالة:بيروت دار الفارابي.