

The Role of Grammatical Inclusion in Semantic Expansion: Al-Sabah Newspaper as a Model

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Abstract

The research deals with one of the many aspects of linguistic expansion, which is the inclusion of meanings in the Iraqi press, taking Al-Sabah newspaper as a model. It deals with grammatical inclusion and the extent of its impact on semantic expansion, to conclude with the following result: Grammatical inclusion is a type of expansion that is considered one of the methods of Arabs in their speech, and a type of semantic expansion in the language of the press.

Keywords: Embedding, grammatical, semantic, journalism, expansion.

1. Introduction

Praise be to God, Lord of the Worlds, and prayers and peace be upon the most honorable of messengers, our master Muhammad, and upon all his family and companions.

After that, standing at the phenomenon of including meanings in the language of the media opens wide horizons to touch on the areas of semantic expansion. The phenomenon of including meanings is linked to rhetorical requirements that we tried to clarify in this study. The study came by applying that by looking at texts from Al-Sabah newspaper. This study adopted the analytical inductive approach that followed the phenomenon of inclusion in the Iraqi language of Al-Sabah in places that appeared in the newspaper, and dealt with it through analysis. Standing at that phenomenon and following its places resulted in confirming its occurrence in the language of the press.

Before all of that, there was a discussion of the concept of semantic expansion, then inclusion in language and terminology, and a statement of the importance of inclusion and its benefit, then the research was concluded with the most important results.

2. The concept of semantic expansion and inclusion:

2.1: Semantic expansion

Semantic expansion and we mean by it what Fadhel Al-Samarra'i defined it by saying: "A phrase may be brought with more than one possible meaning, and it may be brought to combine more than one meaning, and all of these meanings are desired and required. So instead of extending the speech to combine two or more meanings, he brings a single phrase that combines them all, thus being brief in expression and expanding in meaning." The word has a dense semantic extension, so it goes beyond the narrow scope for which it was created, to expanded linguistic meanings, which extend according to its various coherences.

2.2: Inclusion in language:

The word (within) and its derivatives have several meanings in the dictionaries of the language. The first is: depositing something and including it. The second is: sponsorship. The third is: time and illness. The fourth is: love and passion. And other partial meanings.

If we trace its use in the sense of depositing, acquiring, and containing something, we find that it had a sensory connotation when it was applied to milk in the udder, the fetus in the womb, the palm tree in the interior of the country, the dead in the grave, the drink in the vessel, and so on.

Among its applications to milk in the udder is what was narrated on the authority of Ikrimah, who said: Do not buy cow or sheep milk with a specified quantity, because milk increases and decreases in the udder, but buy it by a specified measure; that is, do not buy it in the udder because it is included in it.

And from its application to the fetus in the womb, Ibn Al-Ruqa' said, describing a pregnant camel: :

Or I wrote to him a straitjacket from her desires

It also included the removal of the free rope.

The pronoun in (upon him) refers to the fetus. The meaning of his statement: "The flank of a free woman includes the pregnancy," is: it encompasses it. And from this comes the word "mudamīn," which is "what is in the bellies of pregnant women of everything, as if they are encompassing it," meaning they have encompassed it. And in the hadith, "He (peace and blessings of God be upon him) forbade the sale of inseminated and impregnated animals... And if there is pregnancy in the belly of a female camel, then she is a guarantor and a mudamīn, and they are guarantors and mudamīn." .

And from its application to the dead in the grave, is the saying of Ibn Manzur (711 AH): It is said, "I guaranteed something," I guarantee it, so I am the guarantor and it is guaranteed. And in the hadith: "Whoever dies in the way of God, he is guaranteed by God that he will enter Paradise," meaning he is a guarantee by God... And the guarantee of something is the thing that he entrusts to it as you entrust a vessel with goods, and the dead person is entrusted to the grave."

Al-Zubaidi said: "I guaranteed him the thing, so I guaranteed it on my behalf, meaning I paid for it and committed myself to it. And a thing guarantees something if he entrusts it to him, just as you entrust a vessel with goods and a dead person with a grave, and he guaranteed it."

Al-Jawhari said: "I guaranteed the thing, so I am a guarantor and a guarantor. I guaranteed him the thing, so he guaranteed it on my behalf, like I paid it. And everything that you put in a container, I have guaranteed it to him... And I understood what your book included, that is, what it contained and was included in it. And I sent it within my book, that is, in its folds. And the guarantee with the dammah is from your saying: So-and-so was guaranteed for four months, meaning his illness. And a man guaranteed, and he is the one who has a disease in his body from an affliction or a fracture or something else."

As for Al-Fayruzabadi, he said: "He guaranteed something and with it, like knowledge, a guarantee and a guarantee, so he is a guarantor, and a guarantor guaranteed it, and I guaranteed it to him, a guarantee on my behalf: I resolved to do it, so I committed to it, and what I put in a container, I guaranteed it to him, and the book, with the kasra, is its folding, and he included it, and the guarantee, with the damma, is the disease, and like the shoulder of the lover, and time, and the one afflicted in his body, and a man whose hand is guaranteed, its hiding, and the guarantor is what is in the village of palm trees or what is surrounded by the city wall, and the guarantee is love, and the guaranteed is what is in the loins of stallions."

Finally, the authors of the Intermediate Dictionary in the present century have summed up the meaning of "under" and said: "He undertook the thing, the container and the like, and placed it in it, and deposited it in it. And so-and-so made the thing, he undertook it, and obligated it. The container and the like of it contained the thing: it contained it and included it, and the phrase means: it benefited him by way of indication or deduction, and the rain and the like of it, the plant brought it out."

2.3: Inclusion in the terminology of grammarians:

Perhaps Ibn Jinni was the first to discuss the issue of inclusion in detail, as he devoted a chapter to it in "Al-Khasais" which he called "The Chapter on the Inclusion of a Verb in the Meaning of Another Verb," and he defined it by saying: "Know that if a verb has the meaning of another verb, and one of them is transitive with a letter and the other with another, then the Arabs may be so broad that one of the letters is placed in the place of its companion as an indication that this verb is in the meaning of that verb, so the usual letter is brought with it along with what is in its meaning."

In grammar, inclusion has two concepts:

The first: The noun indicates by its position a meaning that it should indicate by a letter, whether a letter is placed for this meaning or not. It is one of the reasons for the construction for which conditional and interrogative nouns and some circumstances and others were constructed. Grammarians discussed this type of inclusion in the chapter on the inflected and the uninflected, specifically in the reason for (semantic similarity).

The second: It is the implication of a verb or something similar to it with the meaning of another verb or something similar to it, and giving it its rule in transitivity and intransitivity. Grammarians spoke about this type of implication in the chapter (Transitivity and intransitivity of the verb, and the chapter on prepositions), and touched on it a little in the chapter (The object with it). It seems that Sibawayh referred to the concept of implication when he said: “And among their speech is that they put something in a position other than its state in the rest of the speech.”

Ibn Hisham Al-Ansari (d. 762 AH) defined it by saying: “They may drink a word with the meaning of a word and give it its ruling.” .

Badr al-Din al-Zarkashi (d. 794 AH) said about it: “It is giving something the meaning of something else.” .

Abu al-Baqa al-Kafwi (d. 1094 AH) defined it as: “It is the imbuing of the meaning of an action with an action in order to treat it in the same way.” .

The Arabic Language Academy in Cairo defined it as: “That an action or something similar in meaning in expression performs the function of another action or in its meaning, and thus gives it its ruling in transitivity and intransitivity.” .

Whatever the case, we can define grammatical inclusion as the imbuing of one word with the meaning of another word, so that it performs its function in the structure. This is a concept that can be a kind of expansion in the language. If a letter performs the meaning of another letter, then it is inclusion. If an intransitive verb performs the function of a transitive verb, then it is inclusion. If a noun imbues the meaning of a letter and performs its function in the structure, then it is inclusion.)The door of inclusion is wide in the language, which made Ibn Jinni say: I found in the language a great deal of this art that can hardly be encompassed, and perhaps if he collected most of it, not all of it, it would come out as a huge book. I have learned its path, so if something of it comes to you, accept it and enjoy it, for it is a delicate chapter of the Arabic language. .

2.4: The benefit of grammatical inclusion: The most important benefit of inclusion is:

1. It is one of the reasons for the phenomenon of transitive necessity, which is that a transitive word takes on the meaning of a required word to become like it, as in His statement: {So let those beware who oppose his command} [An-Nur: 63]. He included in the word “yakhaliif” the meaning of “ikhurah”, so they became like it.

2. A reason for the transitive nature of an intransitive verb is that an intransitive word takes on the meaning of a transitive word in order to make it transitive, such as “And do not resolve on the marriage contract until the term has been fulfilled” (Al-Baqarah: 235). “Ta’azimū” includes the meaning of “intend”, so its transitivity is transitive. .

3. To perform a word is to perform two words, so the two words are tied together intentionally and consequently. .

From the above, it becomes clear to us that the basic benefit of inclusion is the expansion of meaning. Ibn Jinni (d. 392 AH) stated this clearly when he said: Know that if a verb has the

meaning of another verb and one of them is transitive with a letter and the other with another, then the Arabs may expand and place one of the letters in the position of its companion, indicating that this verb has the meaning of that other. .

The following is included in the Al Sabah newspaper:

- "Will you set a condition within the establishment of the league on the existence of age groups for the clubs?")The grammatical inclusion of a condition was mentioned in "a condition upon", and it was mentioned in Lisan al-Arab: The condition is well-known, and a condition for the wage stipulates a condition, and the condition is the obligation of something and its commitment in a sale and the like, and the plural is conditions, but it is from the category of synonymy in the previous sentence you mean imposed, so it was transitive with the preposition upon .

- "Trespassers on public property" The grammatical inclusion was mentioned in the transgressors, and transgression is a transitive verb in itself that does not need the preposition on, but it came with the meaning of assaulted, so the estimation was the transgressors on public property, so the synonymy was a door for the entry of (on) in the sentence of the active participle (the transgressors that performs the work of its verb).

- "If it is not possible to form such a government for one reason or another and the current political situation remains as it is, closed off")The grammatical implication is in the phrase "remaining on", and "remaining" is a verb that does not need to be transitive, as it is an intransitive verb, but it came with the meaning of "preserve", and the verb "preserve" is transitive with the preposition "on", so the eloquent way is to say that the current political situation remains as it is, because "on" means superiority.

- "Yes, choosing the regions that are most receptive to such experiments is useful and important because they understand what the ministry aims for." The grammatical implication is mentioned in its aim, as the verb (to aim) is transitive with a preposition, but here it means wanted, and the estimate is what the ministry wants. .

"There is no doubt that merchandise of this type is the legacy of kings, princes and the wealthy." The grammatical implication is mentioned in: There is no doubt that, and the defective verb (doubt) needs the preposition (in), but here it came with the meaning of must, by compensating for the synonym (must that).

The Ministry of Trade called on food and flour agents in Baghdad and the governorates to visit the cutting and preparation centers in Baghdad. The grammatical inclusion was mentioned in the word "da'at bi" (she called), and it is known that the verb "da'a" is transitive to one object, but it may be transitive to two objects when it takes the meaning of another word. Sibawayh said: "This is your saying... and I called him Zayd, if you meant "I called him" which is similar to "I named him", and if you meant calling to something it did not go beyond one object." In the text mentioned in the newspaper "Al-Sabah", it is transitive to two objects: "wakil" (agents) and "bi-raj'a".

- "It is no longer limited to Saddam Hussein, his two sons and his close associates.")The grammatical inclusion is mentioned exclusively for, exclusively on, and exclusively in.)The

verb “hasr” cannot be transitive with the preposition “lam”, but here it means “king”, so it is transitive with the preposition “lam” according to the synonymy of meaning.

- "The answer to this question is not difficult." The grammatical inclusion occurred in the answer to, and the verb answered is transitive with the preposition (about). But it came with the meaning of response, so it included its status, and it was transitive with the preposition (on) as a synonym and interpretation of the response to this question.

- "While Hoffmann was visiting his home country during the Easter holiday of 1856" The implication is present in the word: during, which came with the meaning (during), so it was not transitive here with the preposition (fi), which came in the dictionaries of the Arabic language as a necessity for it to be transitive with it. .

- "Arsenal enter the venue" He entered the place and to it, but it is not said he entered the meeting, he entered the discussion, and he entered the discussion of the meeting. The implication in his saying: he enters to and entered, he enters an entry and we say he entered

Any subscriber, but here it came with the meaning of heading or moving, so it was transitive with the preposition “to”

“Paul was clear from the first moment about his desire to have children.”)The implication was in his desire, and he desired the thing in the sense of wishing for it.)But the synonym came with the word dream and the interpretation in his dream of childbirth.

“Foreign terrorists are infiltrating from the North to the South.”)The inclusion occurred in: he sneaks towards, and he sneaked out of his house, meaning he left it.)And he crept into the darkness, meaning he slipped away, but the verb “sneaked” is not transitive with the adverb “towards”, and here it came with the meaning “headed”, so the context required the adverb “towards”.

- If we examine the following: “The closing was the audio and visual image of the great poet Al-Jawahiri, who read many of his poems on the television screen at the opening of the conference, which ignited the enthusiasm of the audience in the hall.”)The writer included the word (across) with a meaning other than its original meaning to suit the context. The word (across) in the dictionary takes the following meanings: across: the source of cross, travel across villages in the middle, during ()But in the context it came to mean (mediated), the writer included the word (via) the meaning of mediation; that is, through the television screen to display his poems. The inclusion in rhetoric is completely different from the inclusion in the media, because the inclusion of rhetoric carries the mechanism of integrating a previous statement with a subsequent one, or including its meaning, but most of the inclusions that we find in newspapers and media are grammatical or contextual inclusions, and this is what we can see in the Al-Sabah newspaper in their saying:

-"The United States has announced that it is investigating a signal issued from Cuba that is disrupting American programs directed to Iran via satellite. The jamming was first discovered on July 6 when Voice of America was broadcasting a program in Persian to Iran." We notice that the word “jāri” includes another meaning. In the language, we find “jāri” in the root “jāri”

(to run); it is said: “jāra” means to run with another, and “sā’ir” (to walk), and “jāra ma’a” means to run with him in his conversation, and “jāra” means to run, so he is “jāri” (to run), and in language it is “sīr,” and it is said: “jāra lahu jāra” (the thing ran), meaning it lasted, and running water is the water that flows and surges with its connection to a source from a spring or the like.

In the previous press clip, the word (current) came to mean current, as if he wanted to say: current July, and this inclusion gave the word a new meaning given to it by the context.

To contain something, that is, to include it and include it, which is the meaning intended in the previous journalistic context, because the interpretation is to include and include all the victims of the terrorist bombings...

We find them saying:

- "The Coalition Provisional Authority also opened licenses for Asia Asher and Iraqna mobile phone companies." They included the prepositional kaf and the verbal noun ma with the meaning of the resumption waw and the estimate: And the coalition authority opened..., and this matter indicates a grammatical inclusion that is often repeated in the language of the media, news and journalism. Grammatical inclusion has two aspects, one of which represents the prominent contextual image that makes the word take the same grammatical course for its meaning, and the second is a semantic inclusion determined by the meaning, as we found in the previous examples, and if we contemplate their saying:

- "Following the honorable victory in Tikrit, information indicated that the security forces intend to cleanse the cities of Hawija and Baiji soon." . we would have found a grammatical implication; since the verb (afāda) took the grammatical position of its meaning (ṣarāḥ) contextually, so the interpretation (I became information...) so the verb afāda took the position of its meaning; because we say: afāda min al-shay’: meaning he derived from it, and afāda al-shay’: meaning he provided it with a benefit. This is what we did not find in the previous example. Rather, we found the meaning of the statement, and it took another direction, restricted by the intended meaning according to which the context was formulated.

We may find a morphological design by giving the word the morphological form of its meaning, and this is like what they say:

- "This comes within the Arab concerts in which Fairuz and Ziad Rahbani will also participate. Al-Saheer's contribution will be in the concerts of the first and second of August, under the title "Baghdad's Conscience." We notice in this statement the word contribution, which is a common mistake; because contribution means exchanging arrows, so the form of the verb mufa’ala indicates participation, while here the meaning was not contribution but contribution, so contribution came to mean participation; therefore, the writer included the word contribution in a form that has a grammatical meaning, so he made it on the weight of contribution and the estimate: the participation of the watchful; because if this inclusion was not done, it would be accurate to say: the contribution of the watchful. The inclusion seems to be a type of substitution of grammatical functions between synonymous words, and this is what we find in many levels of reporting in Arab newspapers, such as their saying:

-"Russian President Vladimir Putin shortened the path to victory over the terrorist ISIS gangs in cooperation with Iraq." The word "shortened" was used transitively with the preposition "ala," and this is a striking example.

My grammar is wrong, because the word "ikhtisar" appears in Lisan al-Arab transitive with or without a preposition, so they said: "khtisar al-speech" means to make it brief, and brevity in speech is to leave out the superfluous and to summarize what comes after the meaning." But the text here included the meaning of restriction, confinement, and interpretation: (Russian President Vladimir Putin restricted the path to victory to), so the meaning took on the function of a synonym grammatically.

Thus, it can be said that inclusion is a mechanism of immersion in meaning.

3. Conclusion:

1. Syntactic implicature is a form of semantic expansion.
2. The inclusion in the articles of Al Sabah newspaper occurred in several places, including the use of prepositions in the wrong place.
3. The importance of stopping at words that are close to each other in meaning but different in structure; that difference that indicates a specific intended meaning for choosing that word and phrase and not another in its context.
4. The inclusion of meanings in vocabulary, especially in the Qur'an, cannot be taken as synonymous, but rather should be taken as metaphor in view of the context.

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