TYPES COMPLEXITY OF IDIOMS MEANING IN ARABIC LANGUAGE LEARNING MATERIALS

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Abstract: One must choose a meaningful word or sentence to reveal the intended meaning and purpose. The wrong choice of words in an idiom can be fatal. Therefore, studying and understanding several types of meanings of an idiom in the language is necessary. This study aims to provide a theoretical map of the types of expressions with different meanings in Arabic. This study uses a library research method that examines sources of information related to the idiom model in Arabic. The results of this study indicate that in Bahasa Indonesia, there are approximately twelve types of utterance meanings. The twelve types of meaning will help the language speakers determine the right choice of words to express the desired meaning. Meanwhile, in Arabic, there are approximately twelve types, including Lexical Meaning, Grammatical Meaning, Contextual Meaning, Referential Meaning, Denotative Meaning, Connotative Meaning, Conceptual Meaning, Associative Meaning, Word Meaning, Term Meaning, Idiom Meaning, and finally the meaning of proverbs.

Keywords: Meaning of Idiom, Structure Arabic, Learning Materials

INTRODUCTION

This language is a very high-value heritage passed down from generation to generation. This type of inheritance is undoubtedly very different from other inheritances, such as property, jewelry, houses, rice fields, fields, vehicles, etc. However, the inheritance of this language will continue to be used, lived, and developed, and it must be learned by every generation (Adnan et al., 2023; Holliday & Mathews, 2020; Little, 2020).

Experts have given various definitions of the meaning of language. Language is an arbitrary sound symbol system that members of specific communities use to cooperate, interact, and identify themselves (Hasanah et al., 2019; Oviogun & Veerdee, 2020). Meanwhile, language is a word that each person or ethnic group expresses to convey the meaning of their expression (De Stefani & De Marco, 2019). Therefore, language has a significant meaning and characteristics for the culture of each tribe, region, country, and nation where a language is used as a tool for Iṣâl al-Ma'lumât (transmission of information).

Language is a means of communication between humans in a particular community. Therefore, language in society has different kinds and types according to each speaker's paradigm and point of view (Harris, 2021; Katsos et al., 2023). In human language, one can get lost in meaningful and essential meanings. The presence of an objective meaning from the language speakers is expected. In this simple article, we will discuss the various meanings in Arabic, hoping to provide an offer that makes it easier for the reader to find a sentence representing the intent of the speaker's expression.

METHODS

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative. This research is a type of research that describes or describes a research object based on its characteristics. Qualitative descriptive research aims to explain phenomena as profoundly as possible through data collection (Sugiyono, 2017). If the data collected is in-depth and can explain the phenomenon being studied, then there is no need to look for another sampling.

In other words, analytical descriptive research takes problems or focuses on problems as they are when the research is carried out. The results of the research are then processed and analyzed to conclude. The author uses descriptive analysis because it is suitable for knowing the phenomena in the field.

The analytical technique used in this research is the qualitative descriptive analysis. Qualitative descriptive analysis techniques include analyzing, describing, and summarizing various situation

conditions from data collected through interviews or observations about the problems studied in the field (Aspers & Corte, 2019).

The data analysis model follows the concept (Miles et al., 2018). Components and data analysis: 1) Data reduction with summarizing, choosing, focusing on the essential things, and looking for themes and patterns. 2) Data Presentation. The presentation of a short chart, a relationship between categories, and a narrative text. 3) Data Verification. Conclusions put forward at the initial stage are supported by valid and credible evidence (Sugiyono, 2017).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

FINDINGS

Historical Semantics

As is well understood, the study of the types of meaning is included in the study of semantics. There are several theories about language and meaning, one of which is the contextual theory, which says that a language will not have meaning if it is separated from its context. This means that a language must have the first meaning, and then the first meaning will turn into the second and even the third meanings when the language is placed at a different time and context. The meaning of a word is tied to the cultural and ecological environment of the wearer (Parera, 2004).

As stated by Aristotle, the meaning of the word can be distinguished between the meaning present from the word itself autonomously and the meaning of the word present due to grammatical relationships. More emphatically, Plato (429-347 BC) in Cratylus reveals that the sounds of the language implicitly contain specific meanings. Claude Levi-Strauss's structural perspective is different. In the study of literary works, he is more interested in the binary opposition that builds the structure of the work. According to him, literary studies can be done by analyzing characters in binary opposition to other characters (Auliana, 2021).

Coseriu and Geckeler's statement, as quoted by Mansoer, the term semantics, which became popular in the 1950s, was first introduced by a French scholar named M. Breal in 1883, related to semantics, namely (i) linguistic semantics; (ii) the semantic of logicians; and (iii) general semantics (Carstensen, 2021).

Breal's classic work in semantic studies at the end of the 19th century was Essai de Semantique (Wulandari & Fadilla, 2023). Since then, more and more scientists have discussed semantic studies, and even in Arabic, semantic studies have also begun to develop. Bajri (2017), for example, is a pioneering figure in developing *dalālah* science and has collected several meanings of words that

have experienced the development of *dalālah* science.

Formatting of Mathematical Components (if any)

The language learning materials, mainly aspects of language meaning, mostly discuss several criteria and meaning points of view. As emphasized by (Chaer, 2014), the meaning is based on its semantic type. It can be distinguished between lexical meaning and grammatical meaning based on the presence or absence of referents in a word or lexeme, which can be distinguished by referential meaning and non-referential meaning based on the presence or absence of sense value. In a word or lexeme, the presence of denotative meaning and connotative meaning can be distinguished based on the accuracy of the word's meaning and the meaning of the term. Then, based on other criteria or points of view, it can be mentioned that there are associative and idiomatic meanings.

1. **Lexical Meaning and Grammatical** *Meaning (al-Ma'na al-Asâsiyah/ al-Mu'jamiyah wa al-Ma'na al-Nahwiyah)*

The lexical meaning is the actual meaning, which results from the observation of the senses, so it is what it is, or the meaning in the dictionary. Lexical is an adjective derived from the noun form of the lexicon. The unit of lexicon is a lexeme, which is a meaningful language form unit. If we equate lexicon with vocabulary or vocabulary, we can equate lexeme with words (Mignot & Philippe, 2022).

Thus, lexical meaning can be interpreted as lexical, lexeme, or word. Then, because of that, it can also be said that lexical meaning is a meaning that is by its referent, a meaning that is by the results of observations of the senses, or a meaning that is real in our lives. For example, the lexeme 'kuda' has the lexical meaning of a kind of four-legged animal that is usually ridden', 'andong' means a type of horse-drawn carriage such as a four-wheeled "dokar or sado lexically" used as a means of land transportation (in Yogyakarta and Surakarta),' ' pencil' means lexically a type of writing instrument made of wood and charcoal'.

Another example of a lexeme in Arabic is the word رِجْل, the lower part of the body or limb. ام everything that can and can be eaten, for example, rice and bread. Students or students use the bound sheets of paper to take lesson notes. If this explanation is proper, it can be concluded that the lexical meaning corresponds to the confusion even though the word is used in a sentence. The following sentence can explain this:

No.	English	Arabic
1.	The apple fell under the boy's feet.	سقطت تفاحة تحت رجل ولد
2.	This food is delicious, but I am fasting.	هذا طعام لذيذ ولكني صائم
3.	Write the vocabulary in a notebook and not between the text.	اكتب المفردات في الكرسة ولا خلال النصوص

Grammatical meaning is present due to grammatical processes such as affixation, reduplication, composition, and sentencization processes. There are various grammatical meanings. Every language has specific grammatical tools to express the meanings or nuances of the grammatical meaning (Dibekulu, 2022). For example, to express the meaning of 'plural', Indonesian uses a reduplication process such as the word book, which means a book' to become books, which means many books. The affixation process of the prefix with clothes gives rise to the grammatical meaning of 'wearing or wearing clothes', including the word lift in the sentence 'The heavy stone is also lifted by the younger brother', giving birth to the meaning of 'can', and in the sentence 'When the block is pulled, the board it was lifted' gave birth to the grammatical meaning of 'accidentally'.

The word أحمد أكبر من أخيه الأكبر (2)عاد أبي من السوق (1) For example, in the following sentences: من in the two sentences has different grammatical meanings. The first sentence shows the place of origin, while the second sentence means comparison. (2) جاء الطالب وصاحبه (3) و العصر إن الإنسان لفي خسر The word و in the sentence has a different grammatical meaning. The second sentence has a coordinating function; the third means an oath.

The difference between lexical and grammatical meanings is that lexical meaning is the primary meaning or meaning of words per word, while grammatical meaning is a new meaning that appears when these words become a sentence. For example, the word "horse" has the lexical meaning of an animal, while the grammatical meaning can be a means of transportation or the like. For example, I went to the market in a horse-drawn carriage.

2. Contextual Meaning *(al-Ma'na al-Siyaqi)*

According to the explanation in the Fourth Edition of the Great Indonesian Dictionary, what is meant by context is part of a description or sentence that can contain or add clarity to meaning. According to Susilo, the meaning of the context is all information surrounding the use of language, even including the use of the language around it.

Etymologically, the word "contextual" comes from English "context," which means 1) relationship of words, 2) atmosphere, circumstances, and "contextual" meaning; 1) related to context, or 2) seen concerning the sentence (Depraetere, 2019).

Contextual meaning (contextual meaning) or situational meaning (situational meaning) is the meaning of a lexeme or word in a context. In Arabic, contextual meaning is called السياقي, المعنى which means relationship, state, compatibility, and contact (Taktak, 2019). Through that expression, it is illustrated that contextual meaning is the meaning that occurs from the situation or condition of the occurrence of an expression. Contextual meaning arises as a result of the relationship between

expression and context. For example, the meaning of the context of the head in the following sentence:

The hair on Grandfather's head is white.

Mr. Abdul Hakim became the principal at SD Muhajirin Pacitan.

The phone number is in the mailbox.

Nail heads and needle heads are not the same shape.

The meaning of context can also relate to the situation, namely the place, time, and environment in which the language is used. For example, "Three times four is what?" If it is asked in front of the third-grade elementary school during math class, it will be answered by twelve. However, if the question is asked to a photographer, then the question will be answered a thousand or two thousand. Why is that? Because the question refers to the cost of making a passport photo measuring three by four centimeters.

Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word in context. The meaning of the context can also be related to the situation, namely place, time, environment, and the use of the lexeme (Deak & Santoso, 2021). So, there are at least three contextual meanings that can be conveyed here, as follows:

Linguistic Context

The linguistic context is one word in several sentences and has different meanings. For example, in Arabic is the word (hand). This word has a variety of meanings in different sentence structures.

1. قوله تعالى "يد الله فوق أيديهم" (الفتح : 10)

Allah SWT said, "...The hand of Allah is on their hands..."

2. حتى يعطوا الجزية عن يد (التوبة : 29)

Allah SWT says, "... until they pay the jizyah out of hand..."

3. في قوله صلى الله عليه و سلم : "و هم يد على من سواهم"

The Prophet said, "And they are hands for others..."

4. له عليّ يد

"I think he has hands."

5. هذا رجل طويل اليد

"This is a long-handed person."

Emotional Context

Emotional context is the meaning of a word determined by the emotional level; it can be emotional overload, reinforcement, or calm. For example, the verb (to love/to enjoy) is the same in meaning but is often considered different because it has a different level of emotion. Likewise, the words both mean hate but have different levels of emotion, so they are used differently. The words both mean binding, but they have different levels of emotion.

Third, the Context of the Situation

The context of the situation is that the meaning of the expression cannot be said except in certain situations (Ukhrawiyah, 2019). The word or sentence, by cultural convention, is inseparable from the situation, so misunderstanding will occur if the word or sentence is expressed in another situation. For example, the word يرحم means to love. Then the word يرحم is entered into the sentence to become يرحمك الله and الله يرحمه its meaning becomes different because it is related to different situations. The sentence يرحمك الله is praying for the person who sneezes so that he gets Allah's mercy in this world, while the sentence يرحمه الله doa is a prayer for the dead so that he gets mercy in the hereafter. If these two sentences are used in the opposite situation, namely saying يرحمك الله when hearing someone dies and saying يرحمه الله when hearing someone sneezing, there will be an ambiguous misunderstanding.

Cultural Context

Cultural context is the meaning of an expression that a particular culture or culture will limit. Included in culture are professions, dialect differences, and cultural levels. The word الجذر means an integral part of the plant. However, when this word is spoken to a particular profession or discipline, its meaning varies. If the word الجذر is spoken among farmers or biologists, the meaning is one part of the plant, but if this word is spoken among mathematicians, the meaning changes to one of the mathematical symbols ($\sqrt{}$), and so on according to the surrounding context.

3. **Referential and Non-Referential Meanings (al-Ma'na al-Marja'iwa al-Gairu al-Marja'i)**

The difference between referential and non-referential meanings is based on the presence or absence of the referent of the words. If the words have a referent, something outside the language the word refers to, then the word has referential meaning. If the words do not have a referent, then the words are non-referential (Mignot & Philippe, 2022). The word table is referential because it has a referent, a type of household furniture called a 'table'. On the other hand, words like if, though, and because are non-referential (they have meaning but do not reference).

Regarding this reference, there are several words called deictic, whose reference does not stay in one form but can move from one form to another. These deictic words are words like pronouns,

for example, he, I, you; words that express space, for example, here, there, there; words that express time, such as now, tomorrow, and later; words called clues, for example, this and that.

Example: هنا

a.	He's Fahmi, he was sitting here	هذا فهمي، وهو جلس هنا آنفا.
b.	"It rains almost every day here," said the mayor of Bogor.	قد تمتر السماء هنا كل يوم، هكذا قال رئيس منطقة بوجور.
c.	Here in Indonesia, leaving something with your left hand is rude.	هنا في إندونسيا، من يعطي شيئا بيد يسرى يكون غير مهذب

In sentence (a), the word here indicates a very narrow place. There may be only a bench or only a piece of space from a bench. In sentence (b), it refers to a broader place, namely the city of Bogor. In sentence (c), the area that covers the entire territory of Indonesia is referred to.

4. Denotative meaning and connotative meaning *(al-Ma'na al-Aṣliwa al-Ma'na al-Iḍafi)*

The denotative meaning (المعنى الأصلي) is the original meaning and the actual meaning possessed by a word. So, the denotative meaning is the same as the lexical meaning. The denotative meaning is the same as the referential meaning because this denotative meaning is usually explained by the results of observations according to sight, smell, hearing, taste, or other experiences (Chaer, 2003). So, this denotative meaning concerns objective factual information. Therefore, the denotative meaning is often referred to as the true meaning. For example, the word (النخيف) has a denotative meaning which means 'the state of a person's body that is smaller than normal'. The word (خروف) has a denotative meaning, namely livestock that are often kept as pets by rural people.

The denotative meaning is opposite to the connotative meaning. In the discussion of balaghah science, namely in the bayan science section, the denotative meaning is called the meaning of haqiqi/original, the original meaning of an utterance or expression whose meaning is understood by most people. In contrast, in the discussion of balaghah science, the connotative meaning is called the majazi meaning, namely the change from the original meaning to the second meaning. This meaning is not born for general understanding but has a second purpose.

The connotative meaning (المعنى الإضافي) is another meaning that is added to the denotative meaning that is related to the taste value of the person or group who uses the word (Pateda, 2001). For example, the word thin has a neutral connotation, meaning it does not taste pleasant. However, lean, synonymous with skinny, has a positive connotation and a pleasant taste value. People would love to be said to be slim. On the other hand, the word krumping, synonymous with the words thin and slim, has an unpleasant taste of value. People will not like it when they say their body is creamy. Moreover, the word flower is said, "The rose is our village flower", it turns out that a beautiful flower's

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nature is transferred to a beautiful rose. The word dahlia in the sentence does not refer to the name of the rose but refers to the name of a woman named Rose.

The difference between denotative and connotative meanings is based on the presence or absence of "taste value" in a word. A word is said to have a connotative meaning if it has a "taste value," both positive and negative. If it does not have a sense of value, it is said to have no connotation, but it can also be called a neutral connotation

5.   **Conceptual Meaning and Associative Meaning** *(al-Ma'na al-Tasawwuriy wa al-Ma'na al-Tsânawiy)*

Conceptual meaning *(al-Ma'na al-Tasawwuriy)* is the meaning possessed by a lexeme regardless of any context or association. Conceptual meaning is the main factor in every communication (Mizan et al., 2023). Conceptual meaning is essential in a language. Conceptual meaning can be known after we compare it and relate it to the language level. The word الفرس has the conceptual meaning of a kind of four-legged animal that is used to ride', and the word house has the conceptual meaning of a building where humans live'. So, conceptual meaning is the same as lexical, denotative, and referential meanings.

No	Words	Meaning
1.	الأُمُّ	It has the conceptual meaning of a woman who has given birth to someone
2.	الوَرْدَةُ	It has a conceptual meaning of the part of the plant that will become a fruit, usually beautiful in color and smells good.
3.	القَلَمُ	It has the conceptual meaning of a writing instrument as a log filled with hard charcoal.
4.	الدِمُوقَرَاتِيَةُ	It has the conceptual meaning of a form of government system in which all the people also govern with their representatives.

Associative meaning (*al-Ma'na al-Tsânawiy*) is a word's meaning regarding the word's relationship to circumstances outside the language (Chaer, 2014). For example, the word jasmine, which has a conceptual meaning of 'small white flowers and smells good, ' is associated with a symbol of purity. The word red, which has a conceptual meaning of a bright and striking color' is associated with a symbol of courage, or in the political world to symbolize a communist ideology or group'. The word paradise is associated with the meaning of 'beautiful'. Crocodile is associated with evil or criminal and is conceptualized as a wild reptile that eats any animal including carrion'. Because the meaning of this association relates to the moral values and way of life that prevail in a language community, which means it also deals with the value of language sense, this associative meaning includes the connotative meaning as discussed above. In addition, it also includes other meanings such as stylistic meaning, affective meaning, and collocative meaning.

6. Meaning of Words and Meaning of Terms *(al-Ma'na al-Kalimah wa al-ma'na al-Istilahiy)*

Each word or lexeme has a meaning. At first, the meaning of a word is lexical, denotative, and conceptual. However, in its use, the word's meaning only becomes clear if it is already in the context of the sentence or the context of the situation. We do not know the meaning of the word fall before it is in its context. Therefore, it can be said that the word's meaning is still general, crude, and unclear. The words اليد and الذراع as words, their meanings are usually considered the same, as in the following example:

No	Sentence	Meaning
1.	جرح يده بكسر الزجاجة	His hand was injured by broken glass.
2.	جرح ذراعه بكسر الزجاجة	His arm was injured by broken glass.

So, the words hand and arm in the two sentences above are synonymous or have the same meaning. In contrast to words, the term has a clear, definite meaning, which is not doubtful, even though it appears in the context of the sentence (Arifiyanto et al., 2020). Therefore, it is often said that the term is context-free. Remember that a term is only used in specific scientific fields or activities. For example, the words اليد and الذراع in the two sentences above the two words in the medical field have different meanings. Hand means the part from the wrist to the fingers, while the arm is the part from the wrist to the base of the shoulder. So, the words hand and arm as terms in medical science are not synonymous because their meanings are different.

In language development, there are indeed several terms that are often used and then become common vocabulary. That term is not only used in the scientific field but has also been used outside the field. In Indonesian, for example, the terms spiral, virus, and accommodation have become common vocabulary, but allomorph, morpheme, and allophone have not become more general.

7. Meaning of Idioms and Proverbs *(al-Ma'na al-Uslubwa al-Amtsâl)*

An idiom is a unit of speech whose meaning cannot be "predicted" from the meaning of its elements, both lexically and grammatically. For example, grammatically, the form of selling land means selling, receiving money, and those buying, receiving land, but in Indonesian, the form of selling teeth does not have that meaning, but it laughs out loud. So, the meaning possessed by the form of selling teeth is called idiomatic meaning. Another example of an idiom is the form of working hard with the meaning of working hard, the green table with the meaning of court.

It should also be noted that there are two kinds of idioms in Indonesian: full and partial (Khairudin, 2020). Full idioms are idioms whose elements as a whole have merged into a single unit, so their meaning comes from the whole unit. Forms such as drooling, selling teeth, and green tables

are all examples of full idioms. What is meant by partial idioms are idioms in which one of the elements still has its lexical meaning (Chaer, 2014). For example, a white paper, meaning "a book containing official information regarding a case," is a "blocklist," which means a list "which contains the names of people suspected of or suspected of committing a crime of terrorism"; and a yellow newspaper with the meaning "a newspaper that usually carries sensational news". In this example, the words book, list, and newspaper still have lexical meanings. It is different from idioms, especially full idioms whose meaning cannot be predicted, both lexically and grammatically (the meaning of proverbs can still be predicted because of the association or link between the lexical and grammatical meanings of the elements that make up the proverb with other meanings that become links. For example, two people often "fight" in the form of a proverb, like a dog with a cat.

In Arabic, the word idiom is paired with the word al-uslūb or الأبلسوب, which means style, diction, expression, phraseology, phrasing, and writing (Baalbaki, 1995). So Arabic also has an idiom equivalent, namely uslūb when talking about uslūb in Arabic by taking an approach from the language in general or referring to idioms as a group of words that have separate meanings that are different from the meaning of each word or lexical, for example, a combination of verbs and prepositions (Hossain, 2021).

This reference explores the dynamics of linguistic changes in the Arabic language within the digital era, employing computational linguistics as a methodological approach. The study delves into the impact of technological advancements and digital communication on Arabic, providing insights into the evolving nature of linguistic expressions in contemporary contexts.

The example of uslub in the Arabic expression above is a pattern of combining verbs and prepositions, better known as verb prepositions or *al-fi'lu al-Muta'aliqât*. The word raghiba is a verb unit from a combination of verbs and harf with its meaning. So, to interpret the pattern above, we must include the verb and the preposition.

Meaning	Collaboration		Pattern
	Preposition	**Verb**	
Like	في	رَغِبَ	رَغِبَ في
Begging	إلي	رَغِبَ	رَغِبَ إلي
Hate	عن	رَغِبَ	رَغِبَ عن
choose	بــ	رَغِبَ	رَغِبَ بــ

In contrast to idioms, proverbs have meanings that can still be traced from the meanings of their elements because of the "association" between the original meaning and its meaning as a proverb (Dibekulu, 2022). For example, the proverb Like a dog with a cat means 'it is said about two people who never get along'. This meaning is associated with animals whose names are dogs and cats; when

they meet, they are always fighting and never peaceful. Another example is the proverb 'empty barrels make loud noises', which means 'people who talk a lot usually do not know'. This meaning can be drawn from the association of a filled barrel. When it is hit, it does not make a sound, but an empty barrel will make a loud and loud sound.

The expression above has similarities with the story in the Arabian Peninsula. Once, a man caught a group of thieves, and unexpectedly, the thieves took his camel too. Meanwhile, the man could not do anything except stay silent. However, not long after the thieves had passed and were far from him, he spontaneously went up the hill and shouted, cursing the thieves. After that, he returned to his village, and the community asked what had happened to him. With this incident, a proverb was spoken أوسعتهم سبا وساروا بالإبل, I had cursed them, while they had gone with a camel. This proverb is used for those who talk a lot but do little. This proverb and the Indonesian proverb have something in common: "Empty Tongs Make a Loud Sound" (Muflihah, 2014).

DISCUSSION

The provided text discusses various aspects of meaning in language, primarily focusing on semantics and its historical development. Here is a discussion of the key points:

Contextual Theory and Meaning: The text introduces the contextual theory, emphasizing that language does not have meaning in isolation; instead, meaning is derived from the context in which language is used. The evolution of meaning, from the first to the second and third meanings, is highlighted as being influenced by different times and contexts.

Historical Semantics: The discussion refers to Aristotle, Plato, Claude Levi-Strauss, and Derrida, showcasing different perspectives on language and meaning. Aristotle distinguishes between autonomous and grammatical meanings, Plato suggests implicit meanings in language sounds, Levi-Strauss focuses on binary oppositions in literary works, and Derrida introduces the law of difference based on suspension and difference.

Development of Semantics: The historical development of semantics is traced back to C. Reisig in 1825 and Michel Breal in 1883. Reisig proposed a new grammar concept, including semasiology, syntax, and etymology. Breal introduced the term semantics, categorizing it into linguistic semantics, the semantics of logicians, and general semantics.

Types of Meaning in Language Teaching Materials: The text then delves into meaning in language teaching materials, discussing criteria such as lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, contextual meaning, referential and non-referential meanings, denotative and connotative meanings, and conceptual and associative meanings.

Lexical Meaning and Grammatical Meaning: Lexical meaning is the actual meaning of a word, while grammatical meaning results from grammatical processes. The distinction is illustrated with examples in English and Arabic. Lexical meaning is the basic meaning of words, while grammatical meaning emerges when words form sentences.

Contextual Meaning: The text defines contextual meaning as the meaning of a lexeme or word within a context, considering linguistic, emotional, situational, and cultural contexts. Examples in Arabic illustrate how the meaning of the word "hand" can vary based on context.

Referential and Non-Referential Meanings: Referential meaning is tied to a referent outside language, while non-referential meaning lacks a referent. Deictic words are introduced, with examples in Arabic illustrating how their reference can change.

Denotative and Connotative Meanings: Denotative meaning is original and factual, while connotative meaning involves additional meanings related to emotional or cultural values. Examples in English and Arabic highlight the difference between denotative and connotative meanings.

Conceptual and Associative Meanings: Conceptual meaning is the inherent meaning of a lexeme, while associative meaning relates to circumstances outside language. Examples in Arabic demonstrate conceptual and associative meanings.

Meaning of Words and Meaning of Terms: The distinction between words and terms is discussed, emphasizing that terms have a clear, definite meaning and are context-free. Examples in Arabic illustrate how the medical field assigns different meanings to "hand" and "arm."

Meaning of Idioms and Proverbs: Idioms are units of speech with unpredictable meanings, while proverbs have meanings traceable from their elements. The text distinguishes between full idioms and partial idioms. Proverbs in Arabic and Indonesian are compared, showcasing cultural associations.

In summary, the text provides a comprehensive overview of various dimensions of meaning in language, ranging from historical perspectives to types of meaning in language teaching materials. It covers lexical, grammatical, contextual, referential, non-referential, denotative, connotative, conceptual, and associative meanings, along with distinctions between words and terms and the characteristics of idioms and proverbs. Including examples in both English and Arabic enriches the discussion and highlights the universality of these linguistic concepts.

Some examples in Arabic to illustrate the concepts discussed:

1. Lexical Meaning and Grammatical Meaning (المعنى الأساسي والمعنى النحوي)

    Lexical Meaning Example:

    كتاب (kitab) - Lexically means "a written or printed work consisting of pages glued or sewn together along one side and bound in covers."

    Grammatical Meaning Example:

    كتابتي (kitabati) - Grammatically, it means "my writing," formed through an affixation process.

2. Contextual Meaning (المعنى السياقي)

    Linguistic Context Example:

    قلم (qalam) - In different sentences, it can refer to a pen (context: writing) or a column (context: journalism).

    Emotional Context Example:

    حب (hubb) - Depending on emotional context, it can mean deep love or a more casual liking.

3. Referential and Non-Referential Meanings (المعنى المرجعي والمعنى غير المرجعي)

    Referential Meaning Example:

    طاولة (taawila) - Refers to a table, an actual object.

    Non-Referential Meaning Example:

    إذا (idha) - Non-referential, as it introduces a condition or hypothesis without referring to a specific thing.

4. Denotative and Connotative Meanings (المعنى الدلالي والمعنى التلميحي)

    Denotative Meaning Example:

    زهرة (Zahra) - Denotatively means "a flowering plant" with no additional emotional or cultural associations.

    Connotative Meaning Example:

    حرية (hurriya) - Connotatively associated with freedom and may carry emotional or ideological values.

5. Conceptual and Associative Meanings (المعنى التصوري والمعنى التصاحبي)

    Conceptual Meaning Example:

بيت (bayt) - Conceptually refers to a house as a building where humans live.

Associative Meaning Example:

حسن (Hasan) - Associatively associated with beauty and goodness.

6. Meaning of Words and Meaning of Terms (المعنى الكلامي والمعنى الاصطلاحي)

    Word Meaning Example:

    يد (yad) - As a word, it can mean a "hand."

    Term Meaning Example:

    يد (yad) - In medical terminology, it may specifically refer to the part from the wrist to the fingers.

7. Meaning of Idioms and Proverbs (المعنى الأصولي والأمثال)

    Idiom Example:

    بيع الأسنان (bay' al-asnan) - Idiomatically means "laughing out loud" despite literally translating to "selling teeth."

    Proverb Example:

    كالكلب مع القط (kalkalb ma'al qitt) - Proverbially used to describe two people who never get along, inspired by the fighting nature of dogs and cats.

CONCLUSION

From the description above, the writer tries to conclude that the types of meaning have many purposes and are divided into 12 types, including Lexical Meaning, Grammatical Meaning, Contextual Meaning, Referential Meaning, Denotative Meaning, Connotative Meaning, Conceptual Meaning, Associative Meaning, Word Meaning, the meaning of terms, the meaning of idioms, and finally the meaning of proverbs. These meanings benefit *mutakalim* in understanding people when a language is spoken, not vice versa. These types of meanings are not confused with each other. The semantic study of these meanings has many other reviews by linguist experts. At the same time, regarding the 12 types of meaning above, the author inserts several samples of the use of expressions and utterances in Arabic, hoping to contribute to the study of Arabic.

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