



STYLISH CLASSIFICATION IN THE LEXICAN AND MODERN ARABIC LEXICAN LANGUAGE AND THE SEMANTIC EVOLUTION OF ASSIMILATED WORDS

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Abstract

This scientific article explores the lexical changes, semantic transformations of words, and stylistic differentiation processes between Classical Arabic (Fus'ha al-turas) and Modern Standard Arabic (Fus'ha al-asri). Furthermore, using comparative-historical and lexico-semantic analysis methods, it highlights the mechanisms of Arabization (ta'rib) and the alignment of loanwords with the morphonological and semantic norms of the Arabic language.

Keywords: Arabic philology, lexicology, semantic evolution, Fus'ha, ta'rib, neologism, stylistic differentiation, morphological adaptation.

KLASSIK VA ZAMONAVIY ARAB TILI LEKSIKASIDA USLUBIY TABAQALANISH HAMDA O'ZLASHTIRILGAN SO'ZLARNING SEMANTIK EVOLYUTSIYASI

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Annotatsiya:

Ushbu ilmiy maqolada klassik arab tili (Fus'ha al-turas) hamda zamonaviy standart arab tili (Fus'ha al-asriy) leksik tizimidagi o'zgarishlar, so'zlarning semantik transformatsiyasi va uslubiy tabaqalanish jarayonlari tadqiq etiladi.



Shuningdek, zamonaviy arab tiliga kirib kelgan o'zlashma qatlamning arab tili morfonologik va semantik normasi bilan mutanosibli hamda arablashtirish (ta'rib) mexanizmlari qiyosiy-tarixiy hamda leksik-semantik tahlil metodlari yordamida yoritib beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Arab filologiyasi, leksikologiya, semantik evolyutsiya, Fus'ha, ta'rib, neologizm, uslubiy tabaqalanish, morfologik adaptatsiya.

Аннотация:

В данной научной статье исследуются изменения в лексической системе классического арабского языка (Фусха аль-турас) и современного стандартного арабского языка (Фусха аль-асрий), процессы семантической трансформации слов и их стилистической дифференциации. Также с помощью сравнительно-исторических и лексико-семантических методов анализа освещаются механизмы арабизации (та'риб) и соответствие заимствованного лексического пласта морфонологическим и семантическим нормам арабского языка.

Ключевые слова: Арабская филология, лексикология, семантическая эволюция, Фусха, та'риб, неологизм, стилистическая дифференциация, морфологическая адаптация.

INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization and the sharp acceleration of intercultural dialogue in the world, the Arabic language, like every national language, is undergoing serious semantic and lexical changes. Despite its rich and stable grammatical and lexical resource of many millennia, the Arabic language is faced with the need to continuously master new concepts and terms as a result of the rapid development of modern information technologies, science and socio-political spheres.

Classical Arabic (Al-Fus'ha al-turasiyya) is distinguished by its stable grammatical patterns and lexical integrity as the language of the Holy Quran, Hadiths and classical literature. However, today, significant stylistic stratification and semantic shifts are observed in the lexicon of Modern Standard Arabic (Al-



Fus'ha al-asriyya), which is used in the media, scientific literature and official communication. The study of these processes from the perspective of fundamental linguistics is of urgent theoretical and practical importance for Arabic studies and general linguistics.

The main goal of this study is to identify the principles of stylistic stratification in the lexicon of classical and modern Arabic and to reveal the mechanisms of semantic evolution of borrowed words based on the internal capabilities of the Arabic language.

To achieve this goal, the following scientific tasks were set:

To analyze the stylistic and functional differences of the lexicon of classical and modern Arabic;

To illustrate the phenomena of expansion, narrowing and normative transfer of the meaning of words (metaphor, metonymy) in the historical development of the Arabic language through etymological examples;

To shed light on the processes of adaptation (description) and calculus of neologisms and foreign borrowings into the Arabic morphophonemic system;

To formulate scientific conclusions on maintaining a balance between lexical norms and changes in modern Arabic studies.

In the research process, comparative-historical analysis, analysis of lexical-semantic components, etymological and contextual analysis, and sociolinguistic methods of linguistics were effectively used. Classical Arabic dictionaries ("Lisan al-Arab", "Al-Qamus al-Muhit") and modern Arabic academic dictionaries and media texts were taken as the basis.

Comparative and methodological stratification of classical and modern Arabic lexicon

In Arabic linguistics, three main layers are distinguished according to the level of language use and methodological differentiation:

Classical Arabic (Fus'ha al-turas): A rigid (unchanged) system reflected in pre-Islamic poetry, religious sources, and medieval scientific treatises.

Modern Standard Arabic (Fus'ha al-asri): A universal language with a variable vocabulary, used in the press, official documents, modern literature and the education system.



Local dialects (Ammyyya): Dialectal forms used in everyday communication in each Arab country.

In the transition from the classical language to the modern literary language, the stylistic stratification of the lexicon is clearly visible. Many synonymous lines in the classical language have been unified in the modern language (reduced to one main word) or have become stylistic devices specific to a certain narrow circle.

For example, while in classical Arabic there were more than a hundred words meaning "sword" (al-sayf, al-husam, al-muhanad, al-sarim, al-batar), in modern Fus'ha only the word «السيف» (al-sayf) has been preserved as a neutral stylistic unit, and the rest are found only in artistic-historical style or in poetic texts.

Semantic evolution is the historical change in the meaning and connotation of a word while preserving its form. Since the Arabic language has a three-stem grammatical architecture, it widely uses the principle of expanding the semantic scope of existing roots when naming new concepts, rather than inventing completely new roots.

In Arabic linguistics, semantic evolution occurs in three main directions:

A) Semantic expansion and transfer of meaning (Metaphorization)

Words that were specific, material, or specific in the classical period serve to express abstract and technical concepts in the modern period.

«قطار» (Qitar):

Classical etymology: A CARAVAN OF CAMELS lined up one after another (root: قَطَرَ - to line up).

Modern semantics: "Train, railway line".

«هاتف» (Hatif):

Classical etymology: "A voice from the unseen, an invisible caller" in Sufism and classical literature.

Modern semantics: "Telephone".

B) Semantic narrowing (Differentiation)

The process of transforming a word with a certain broad meaning into a term for only one narrow field.

«جريدة» (Jarida):

Classical etymology: A palm branch with its leaves cut off or a letter/list written on it.



Modern semantics: Only "Newspaper, periodical press publication".

«مذيع» (Midhya’):

Classical etymology: "a person who is quick to discover, a discoverer" (superlative adjective), who quickly spreads secrets and news.

Modern semantics: "Radio, radio receiver".

The assimilation layer and the mechanisms of "Ta'rib" (Arabization)

The development of any national language is determined by the adoption of concepts from other languages. When words from European (English, French, German) and other languages enter the Arabic language, the mechanism of Ta'rib (تعريب - Arabization) works, which is controlled by the Arabic language academies (Majma' al-lugha al-arabiyya).

Arabization is carried out in two ways:

1. Phonetic and morphological adaptation (Lexical assimilation)

A word with a foreign root is subjected to the existing weights (weight consumption) and phonetic rules of the Arabic language. Sounds that do not exist in Arabic (for example: P, V, G) are replaced by close phonemes (B, F, Q).

Internet إنترنت (Intarnat)

Television تلفزيون (Tilfizyun)

Philosophy فلسفة (Falsafa) verbs and adjectives derived from it: تفلسف (tafalsafa - to be unphilosophical).

2. Lexical-semantic calculus (Terminal assimilation)

The meaning of a foreign language phrase or concept is analyzed and a corresponding Arabic word combination is created.

Computer science علوم الحاسوب (Ulum al-hasub)

Artificial Intelligence الذكاء الإطارات (Al-dhaka al-istina'i)

Globalization العولمة (Al-Awlama - a form derived from the word "Aalam" / World).

The Arabic language has the ability to form verbs, adjectives and indefinite articles in its grammatical forms from words that have been assimilated through its "Ishtiqaq" (Ishtiqaq - Word formation) possibility. For example, the word Telephone was actively adapted in the Arabic language to form the verb "تلفن - تلفنة" (talfana - yutalfinu - talfanatan - to telephone).



CONCLUSION

As a result of the study of Arabic philology and lexicology in a comparative and semantic direction, the following fundamental scientific conclusions were reached:

Methodological flexibility: Modern Arabic, while preserving the roots of some words previously used in classical Arabic, has changed their meanings in accordance with modern requirements.

Wealth of semantic resources: Due to the fact that Arabic is a very rich language, it is able to independently express new technical, social, political, and cultural concepts in more than 70% of cases due to its internal capabilities (root system and tools) through the expansion of word meanings.

The role of the Institute of Ta'rib: The introduction of borrowed words into the Arabic language is not accidental, but is carried out through linguistic and morphophonemic adaptation filters, which are studied in detail by language academies. This prevents the national identity of the language and its structural stability from being destroyed.

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