

INFOTERM ADVISORY BOARD

Recommendations ★

The Infoterm Advisory Board at its Third Meeting in Vienna on April 21-23, 1982 after having discussed the various papers presented by Infoterm (Documents Infoterm 3-80, TermNet 1-81, 2-82, 3-82, 4-82, 5-82) and having expressed their appreciation for all that Infoterm had achieved to date with the aid of the Austrian authorities (Federal Ministry for Construction and Technology, Austrian Economic Chamber, Austrian Standards Institute) and of Unesco

RECOMMEND

- (1) that Infoterm issue a policy paper containing an adequate set of principles and guidelines including a description of the functions of TermNet partners (institutions and individuals active in the field of terminology as well as the elements of data flow management.
- (2) that while confirming the objectives of the three TermNet Programmes they further recommend that these be reformulated in order to facilitate their implementation :
- (2.1) In Programme 1 the emphasis should be placed on the practical aspects of further developing terminology science.

(2.2) Programme 2 should be reformulated as follows : «Preparing terminologies and recording them in machine-readable form by means of close co-operation and co-ordination».

(2.3) Programme 3 should be reformulated as follows : «Collecting, recording, processing and disseminating terminological data and information by close co-operation and co-ordination».

(3) The members of the Advisory Board recommend that all financial aspects of these activities be investigated by Infoterm and that the possibilities of recovering some of the costs by means of subscription to TermNet publications and/or membership fees be considered. In addition, various foundations should be approached (such as the Gulbankian Foundation, OPEC, etc.) with a view to obtain financial aid. The members of the Advisory Board should approach their administrations in this matter and inform Infoterm about the results.

Infoterm is requested to report to the Advisory Board on Recommendation 3 by the end of September 1982.

(*) توصيات المجلس الاستشاري لمركز المعلومات الدولي للمصطلحات في فينا، والترجمة في القسم العربي من العدد نفسه

Conclusion

As we have seen before, the universality of semantics is a common phenomenon from a theoretical and applied point of view. The differences between the verb SEE = YARAA in both languages, however, are in their surface expressions, but they are very similar in their underlying meanings. We find some meanings expressed in English which do not have a counterpart in Arabic. Arabic, however, employs other linguistic forms to indicate the meaning counterpart in English. Such restrictions and overlap in the semantic manifestations in Arabic and English lead some linguists to be doubtful about the universality of meaning; they would rather use the term «universality of experience» to indicate the similar semantic manifestations among languages, by having one experience which can be expressed differently.

This is different from other linguists who prefer to see one semantic universal frame by which we can study the structure of human thought regardless of its time and space. As a matter of fact, we need more research and more analysis of different languages before we can make conclusions concerning the theory of the semantic universality, by which we can analyze any linguistic reality.

English Semantic Usages of
the Verb SEE

Arabic Semantic Usages of
the Verb YARAA/Suuf

20. Detect	←—————→	yataḥarraa
21. Read	←—————→	yaqraʔ
22. Refer	←—————→	varjiʃ
23. Witness	←—————→	yashad ^v
24. Experience	←—————→	yuʃaani
25. Accompany	←—————→	∅
26. Do service	←—————→	∅
27. Bet	←—————→	∅
28. ∅	←—————→	believe ¹
29. ∅	←—————→	appear ²
30. ∅	←—————→	dissemble ³
31. ∅	←—————→	fight ⁴

¹"raʔaytu llaaha ḥaqqan." "I believe in God truly."

²"Taraaʔaa Zydun liljumhuri limuddati saaʕa."
"Zayd appeared to the audience for one hour."

³"Taraaʔaa Zydun ʕalaa ʕamr." "Zayd dissemble ʕamr."

⁴"b^vsuufak bukra, yaakalb." (slang)
"I will fight you tomorrow, dog = man."

For example, Arabic is basically a VSO language, but English is a SVO language.

The following chart represents the semantic structures in English and their counterpart in Arabic.

English Semantic Usages of the Verb SEE	Arabic Semantic Usages of the Verb YARAA/Suuf
1. Vision	ru?ya
2. Discover	yakta ^V sif
3. Make sure	yata?akkad
4. Visit	yazuur
5. Attend	yahdar
6. Prefer	yuḥabbio ^X
7. Accept	yaqbal
8. Provide	yuqaddim
9. Notice	yulaahio ^X
10. Understand	yafham
11. Recognize	yudrik
12. Imagine	yataxayyal
13. Foresee	yatanabba?
14. Meet	yuqaabil
15. Receive	yastaqbil
16. Decide	yuqarrir
17. Think	yufakkir
18. Consider	yaftabir
19. Examine	yafḥaṣ

9. A Comparative Point of View (SEE = YARAA)

As we have seen from the data, the single surface structure and its corresponding deep structures in English coincide with their counterparts in Arabic. The semantic relationships between SEE and YARAA, however, do not have one-to-one correspondence in Arabic and English. This is why we have some semantic gaps between the two verbs. These semantic gaps however, are filled by other lexical items in Arabic, which correspond to their semantic counterparts in English.

The most striking fact I came across is that we find some semantic structures in English which do not have corresponding semantic structures in Modern Standard Arabic Verb "YARAA." Instead, we find these semantic structures in the colloquial verb (^YSuuf). This verb expresses other semantic structures which are considered slang in Arabic, such as "b^YSuufak bukra" which means "I will fight you tomorrow." This expression incorporates the colloquial verb "^YSuuf."

The syntactic patterns for both SEE and YARAA are different. They differ in word order which is a syntactic feature attached to a particular structure of each language.

8. The Syntactic Pattern of the Verb YARAA/^VSuuf

Syntactic Pattern	Meaning by Number
1. YARAA + Noun + Noun →	1 5 8 10 15
2. YARAA + Noun + Adj →	4 9 11 15
3. YARAA + Noun + Adj + Prep. Phrase →	10
4. YARAA + Noun + that-clause →	12
5. YARAA + Prep. Phrase →	1 13
6. YARAA/ ^V Suuf + Noun →	1 6 7 8 11 14
7. YARAA/ ^V Suuf + Ind. Question →	2 3 6 7 12 13

14. Read/Refer

YARAA + Noun

Y
Suuf + Noun

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. laqad ra aytu finwaana lqişşati ?aenaa?a taşaffuhi ljariida "I saw the title of the story in the newspaper."	read about	A, 0
2. laqad ra?aytu mawaaşiida ddakaatira fiil jariida "I saw the doctor's ap- pointment in the news- paper."	read about	A, 0
3. ?iza biđdak maşluumaat ?akear Suuf lmarjiş l?aşlee (colloquial) "If you want further in- formation see the original reference."	refer to	A, 0

15. Witness/Experience

YARAA + Noun + Noun

YARAA + Noun + (Adj)

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. laqad ra?aa haaða lbaytu minal hawaadi.oi mayajşalahu dikran lil?abad "This house saw so many events that it could be a memorial."	witness	L, 0
2. man ?aaman billaahi lan yaraa nnaara lkubra "Everyone believes in God will never see Hell."	experience	E, 0s

13. Examine/Inspect/Detect

YARAA + Ind. Question

YARAA + Prep. Phrase

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
<p>1. ?araada lmuṣallimu ?an yaraa kayfa halla tṭaalibu mas?alata rriyaadiyyaat "The teacher wants to see how the student handles the mathematical problem."</p>	examine	A,*E, O/A = E
<p>2. Talaba muwaḍḍafu lmaṭaari ?an yaraa jawaaza safari tṭaalibi "The employee wanted to see the student's passport."</p>	inspect	A,*E, O/A = E
<p>3. ?inna ?ahwaala jḡawi sayyi?a lam tumakkinal jundiyya min ?an yaraa biwaasitati lminḡaar "The weather is so bad that it did not enable the soldier to see through the radar."</p>	detect	A,*E, O/A = E

12. Decide/Think/Consider

YARAA + Ind. Question

YARAA + Noun + (that-clause)

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. Sanaraa, baqda diraasatil mawduuq maa qad na?tii bihi "We will see what we can come up with."	decide	A,*E, O/A = E
2. laqad ra?ati llijnatu ?annahu minal qaruriyyi ?an yuqattila lqummaalu yawmayni fiil ?usbuuq "The committee saw that it is necessary for the workers to have two days a week off."	decide	A,*E, O/A = E
3. lan ?u tiika jawaaban ?al?aan ?i ?ini muhlatan Li?araa l?amr "I will not give you the answer in two days, give me more time to see"	think it over	A,*E, O/A = E
4. daqni ?araa ?iza kaan bi?imkaani rabtu, lmawduu?ayn "Let me see whether I can correlate the two topics."	think it over	A,*E, O/A = E
5. laqad ra?aynaa fiil muhaadara lmaadiya kiyfa nadrusu ttaariixa nna?aryy "We saw how we can study the theoretical history in the previous lectures."	consider	A,*E, O/A = E

11. Meet/Receive

YARAA + Noun + (Adj)

^Y
Suuf + Noun

	Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1.	Sa?araaka ^Y adan "I will see you tomorrow."	meet	A, 0
2.	laqadi htajjja ?an ^Y saahida qad ra?aa muhaamiya ddifaa?i "He charged that the witness had been seen by the de- fense."	meet with for the purpose of influencing	A, 0
3.	^Y Suuf ddactor (colloquial) "See a doctor."	meet with for con- sultation	A, 0
4.	^Y Suuf muhaame "See a lawyer."	meet with for con- sultation	A, 0
5.	?inna ra?iisa lqism yuriidu ?an yaraa ZZaa?ira "The chairman wants to see the visitor."	receive	A, 0
6.	?inna ra?iisa j?umhuuriyya sayaraa lwaziira ssiiniy "The president will see the Chinese minister."	receive	A, 0

10. Imagine/Visualize Mentally/Foresee

YARAA + Noun + Noun

YARAA + Noun + (Adj) + (Prep. phrase)

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. Kayfa yumkinu ?an ?araahu mudarisan fiil mustaqbal.!! "How can I see him as a teacher in future"	Imagine	E, Os
2. ?innanii maziltu ?araahaa Şahiyyatan kamaa kaanat munou Casri sanawaat. "I can still see her as she was ten years ago"	Imagine	E, Os
3. Laqad ra?aa yusufa fii-manaamihi ?ihdaa Caşarata baqaratan. "Yusuf saw eleven cows in his dream?"	Visualize mentally	E, Os
4. Laqad ra?aa fii manaamihi ?asadan yamsii Calaa şsaati?i "In his dream, he saw a lion on the beach"	Visualize Mentally/ Sense	E,Os
5. ?astatiiCu ?an ?araa l?ayyaama lhulwata Cindama nuhaqqiqu stiqlaalana "I can see good days when our country is free"	Foresee	E, Os

9. Understand/Recognize

YARAA + Noun + (Adj)

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. lam ?ara tafsiran Li?axðinal ?imtihaan "I don't see why we have an exam."	understand	E, Os
2. ?inna kulla haaðihil ?uðuuli lfikriyyati satumakkijanaa min ?an naraa lmuðkilata biwuðuub "All these ideas will en- able us to see the problem clearly."	understand	E, Os
3. laqad sarrahaL ra?iisu qaa?ida jJayši Li?annahu lam yara ttarifiqa sşahiih "The president fired the army leader because he did not see the right way."	recognize	E, Os
4. yaraa Zaydun ?axtaa?a ?ayrihi wa__laakinnahu laa yaraa ?axtaa?ahu "Zayd sees only the people faults, but he does not see his own."	recognize	E, Os

7. Provide/Take care of

^v
Suuf + Noun

^v
Suuf + Ind. Question

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. ^v Suuf ?axuuk, maaqindu kundra (colloquial) "Take care of (see) your brother, he does not have a new shoes."	provide	A, B, O
2. ^v Suuf ^v Subidda bintak (colloquial) "Take care of (see) your daughter's needs."	take care of	A, O

8. Notice/Pay attention

YARAA + Noun + Noun

^v
Suuf + Noun

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. laqad ra?aa şşayyaadu ssamakata taqfizu mind buhayrati "The fishman saw the fish jumped from the lake."	notice	E, Os
2. laqad ra?aa lbahhaaratu 0iqbanfiil qaarib "The seamen saw a hole in the boat."	notice	E, Os
3. ^v Suuf, ttreen jaay (col- loquial) "See, the train is coming."	pay attention	A,*E, O/A = E
4. ^v Suuf, ssayyaara jaay (colloquial) "See, the car is coming."	pay attention	A,*E, O/A = E

5. Prefer

YARAA + Noun + Noun

	Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1.	?an yaraa nafsahu muḡallaqan ḡala ḡablil maṣnaqati xayrun min ?an yaxuuna bilaadahu "To see himself hanged is better than to betray his country."	prefer	E, Os
2.	Yaraa Khalidun ?annaḡu minal ?afdali ?an yamuuta ṣahiidan min ?an yaḡṣuda fiil bayt "Khalid sees that to be a crusader is better than to stay at home."	prefer	E, Os

6. Accept

YARAA + Noun

YARAA + Ind. Question

	Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1.	lam naraḡ wajḡan limaataquul "We don't see your point."	accept	A,*E, O/A = E
2.	lam ?afḡam mallaḡii yaraaḡu fii ḡaaḡihil fataat "I don't understand what he sees in that woman."	accept	A,*E, O/A = E

4. Visit/Attend

YARAA + Noun + (Adj)

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
<p>x</p> <p>1. Qahaba Waliidun ?ila lmistašfaa liyaraa ?ummahu "Waliid went to the hospital to see his mother."</p>	visit	A, O
<p>2. Tawaggafa fii tariiqihi liyaraa muwaḍḍafahu ssaabiq "He stopped off on his way home to see his former employer."</p>	visit	A, O
<p>3. Qahaba Joarj ?ila lmasrahi Lqawmiyyi Liyaraa masrahiyyata "Hamlet." "George went to the National Theater to see 'Hamlet.'"</p>	attend	A,*E, O/A = E
<p>4. Saafara Zaydun ?ila lqaasimati liyaraa lqarda lkabiira "Zayd went to the Capital to see the tremendous parade."</p>	attend	A,*E, O/A = E

3. Make sure/Make certain

Šuuf + Ind. Question

	Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1.	^v Šuuf ?iza lmayy Yilyet Ğala nnaar (colloquial) "See that the water is boiling."	make sure	A,*E, O/A = E
2.	^v Šuuf ?iza lkahraba miṭ fiyyi (colloquial) "See that the electricity is off."	make sure	A,*E, O/A = E
3.	^v Šuuf ?iza ddarraaji btimye Ğala haṭṭarii? (colloquial) "See that the bicycle moves in this road."	make certain	A,*E, O/A = E
4.	^v Šuuf ?iza ttarii? faaḍe (colloquial) "See that the road is clear."	make certain	A,*E, O/A = E

2. Discover/Find out

YARAA/Suuf + Ind. Question

YARAA + Noun

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
<p>1. ?inta χ ara bihuduu?in liyaraa fiimaa?ioa kaan bil?imkaani ?i?tiyaada {χ azaal "He waited quietly to see if it was possible to hunt the deer."</p>	find out	A,*E, O/A = E
<p>2. χ Suuf miin fiil baab (col- loquial) "See who is at the door."</p>	find out	A,*E, O/A = E
<p>3. χ Suuf ?iza ssayyaard btihtaaj zeet (colloquial) "See if the car needs oil."</p>	find out	A,*E, O/A = E
<p>4. ?inna L?afkaaral latii ra?aytum ?ams tatawaafaq ma?a ?afkaarii "The ideas which you saw yesterday agree with mine."</p>	discover	A,*E, O/A = E
<p>5. Laqad ra?aytu sababan fii tayyiiri wijhati na?arii "I have seen a reason to change my point."</p>	discover	A,*E, O/A = E

7. The Categories of the Verb YARAA = SEE in Arabic

1. Vision, see with eyes/have power of sight

YARAA + Noun + Noun

YARAA + Prep. Phrase

YARAA + Noun

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. Tasṭatiifu ḵiṭṭu atu ʔan tarāa fii ḵḵalām. "Cats can see in the dark."	have power of sight	E, Os
2. Raʔaa Zaydun ḵalaaʔata sufunin ʔaenaaʔa ṭayaraanihi "Zayd saw three ships while he was flying."	perceive with eyes	E, Os
3. laqad kaana fii ḵḵawi dabaabun kaḵiifun lam yumakkinahu min ʔan yaraa ṭariiqahu bisuhula. "It was so foggy that he could not see his way easily."	perceive with eyes	E, Os
4. laqadi ṭayqaḵ a baakiran liyaraa ṣṣamsa taṣṭuṣu minal naafiḵati "He woke up in the morning to see the sunlight coming through the window."	perceive with eyes	E, Os

6. The Syntactic Pattern of the Verb SEE

Syntactic Pattern	Meaning by Number
1. SEE + (Adj) + Noun	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17
2. SEE + (Adv) + Prep. Phrase	1, 7, 13
3. SEE + \emptyset /Prep. Phrase	1, 10, 13, 14
4. SEE + Ind. Question	2, 10, 13, 14
5. SEE + that-clause	3, 9, 13
6. SEE + Noun + Location	5
7. SEE + Pronoun + Past Participle	6
8. SEE + Noun + (As/Prep. Phrase)	11, 14

5. SEE red

Become enraged: lose control of oneself.

He has an insulting manner that makes others see red."

6. SEE the elephant (slang)

To gain experience of the world.

7. SEE through

See the true meaning, nature or character of.

(1) "They pride themselves on seeing through the motives of politicians."

(2) "We have seen through the environment theory as we saw through the race theory."

8. SEE to

Take care of.

"They saw to the education of the children."

9. SEE to it

Make certain by taking necessary or appropriate action.

"I saw to it that the men in the armed services received higher pay."

5. The Categories of Idiomatic Structures of the Verb SEE

1. SEE about

A. Attend to

"I will see about parking if you buy the tickets."

B. Think over

"We can't give you an answer now, but we'll see about it."

2. SEE after

A. Care for

"See after the baby."

B. Take care of

"See after the baggage."

3. SEE daylight

Get over the initial difficulties of problem.

"After five years of trying, he began to see daylight."

4. SEE for

Find a course of action possible.

"I think I can see my way to lending you ten dollars."

3. Make sure/make certain

SEE + that-clause

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. See that the order is kept.	make sure	A,*E, O/A = E
2. I will see that he is brought up properly.	make sure	A,*E, O/A = E
3. See that you bring the paper on time.	make sure	A,*E, O/A = E
4. See that the gas is off.	make certain	A,*E, O/A = E
5. See that the boat is moving.	make certain	A,*E, O/A = E
6. See that your wet umbrella is not placed between your seat and the next.	make certain	A,*E, O/A = E

2. Discover/find out

SEE + Ind. Question

SEE + Noun

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. See if you can top this one.	find out	A,*E, O/A = E
2. See if the line has been cut.	find out	A,*E, O/A = E
3. He leaned back on the line to see if it was possible to gain any on his fish.	find out	A,*E, O/A = E
4. See who is at the door.	find out	A,*E, O/A = E
5. See how it works out.	find out	A,*E, O/A = E
6. I have seen a reason to change my point.	discover	A,*E, O/A = E
7. A point of view which I have seen cause, to modify.	discover	A,*E, O/A = E

13. Decide/Think/Consider

SEE + that-clause

SEE + \emptyset /Prep. phrase

SEE + Ind. Question

SEE + Noun

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. We see that employees take off one day a week.	decide	A,*E, O/A = E
2. The committee saw that everybody should pay a tax.	decide	A,*E, O/A = E
3. We will see about that.	think it over	A,*E, O/A = E
4. When can I finish this? Let me see.	think over	A,*E, O/A = E
5. I will have to do two more things, let me see.	think	A,*E, O/A = E
6. We saw how the problem arose in the previous lectures.	consider	A,*E, O/A = E
7. I did not see it right to ask for special favors.	consider	A,*E, O/A = E
8. I can't give you an answer, but we shall see.	consider	A,*E, O/A = E

12. Meet/Receive

SEE + (Adj) + Noun

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. See you later.	meet	A, 0
2. He sees only a few old friends these days.	meet with	A, 0
3. He charged that the witness had been seen by the defense.	meet with	A, 0
4. I will see your bet and raise it \$500.	meet (a bet) in poker or to equal the bet of player.	A, 0
5. See a doctor.	meet for consultation	A, 0
6. See a lawyer.	meet for consultation	A, 0
7. The chairman will see you.	receive	A, 0
8. Our president will see the Chinese minister.	receive	A, 0
9. The president of the bank will see you in a few minutes.	receive	A, 0

11. Imagine/Visualize mentally/Foresee

SEE + Noun + (As)

SEE + Noun + (Prep. Phrase)

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. I don't see him as a teacher.	imagine	E, Os
2. She was never whipped, she was so dignified and superior you just could not see her across my mother's lap.	imagine	E, Os
3. I can still see her as she was twenty years ago.	imagine	E, Os
4. He saw a land in his dream.	visualize mentally	E, Os
5. In his dreams he saw the lions on the beach.	visualize mentally/ sense	E, Os
6. He was seeing spots in his dream.	visualize mentally/ sense	E, Os
7. I can see the day when my country will be free.	foresee	E, Os

10. Understand/Recognize/Regard

SEE + Ind. Question

SEE + Noun/Ø

SEE + (Adj) + Noun

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. I don't see why we have an exam.	understand	E, Os
2. I don't see why Arab students don't like each other at this university.	understand	E, Os
3. I don't see your point.	understand	E, Os
4. This fundamental bias of all thinking is what enables us to see.	understand	E, Os
5. They are planning to fire you tomorrow, because you just can't see a good news story.	recognize	E, Os
6. He sees the folly of further resistance.	recognize	E, Os
7. He sees only his faults.	recognize	E, Os
8. Because the frontier gives shape and life to our national myth, we have preferred to see its story in romantic outline.	view/ regard	E, O, O

8. Provide/take care of

SEE + Noun

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. This check will see me through the month.	provide	0s, B
2. I would like him to have enough money to see him easily to the end of his days.	provide	A, B, 0
3. See after the baggage.	take care of	A, 0

9. Notice/pay attention

SEE + that-clause

SEE + (Adj) + Noun

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. He saw that the shark had left.	notice	E, 0s
2. He saw that the boat was leaking.	notice	E, 0s
3. He saw that the fish jumped.	notice	E, 0s
4. He saw a new edition of his book through the press.	pay continued attention	A,*E, 0/A = E
5. See, the train is coming.	look/pay attention	A,*E, 0/A = E

6. Prefer

SEE + Pronoun + Past Participle

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. I will see him hanged first.	prefer	E, Os
2. I will see you dead before I accept your terms.	prefer	E, Os
3. He would probably see himself shot before he told a deliberate falsehood.	prefer	E, Os
4. He would rather see himself dead than tell a lie.	prefer	E, Os

7. Accept

SEE + Noun

SEE + Prep. Phrase

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. I can't see your position.	accept	A,*E, O/A = E
2. They could not see your point of view.	accept	A,*E, O/A = E
3. I don't see blue on gray.	accept	A,*E, O/A = E
4. I still can't see the portholes but this is our only complaint in an otherwise clean design.	accept	A,*E, O/A = E
5. I hope you'll be able to make her see it.	accept	A,*E, O/A = E

5. Accompany/date

SEE + Noun + Location

SEE + Noun

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. Jack will see the girl home.	accompany/escort	A, 0, L
2. Young men would wait to see the young ladies home.	accompany/escort	A, 0, L
3. He saw her onto the plane.	accompany/escort	A, 0, L
4. He saw him off at the station.	accompany	A, 0, L
5. John and Mary had been seeing each other for a year before they became engaged.	date	A, 0
6. Mary had been seeing Bill for a year before she broke up.	date	A, 0

4. Visit/attend

SEE + Noun

	Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1.	John went to the hospital to see his mother.	visit	A, 0
2.	Mary went to Chicago to see her family.	visit	A, 0
3.	He stopped off at the office to see his former employer.	visit	A, 0
4.	He saw the sight of the city.	attend/view	A,*E, 0/A = E
5.	He saw a parade yesterday.	attend event	A,*E, 0/A = E
6.	John saw a play last night.	attend/view	A,*E, 0/A = E

16. Read/Refer

SEE + (Adj) + Noun

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. Have you seen the story of yesterday's game?	read about	A, 0
2. I saw your appointment in the newspaper.	read about	A, 0
3. For further information, see the documents printed in the appendix.	refer to	A, 0
4. See the explanatory notes at the beginning of the book.	refer to	A, 0

17. Witness/Experience

SEE + (Adj) + Noun

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. That house saw more worry and unhappiness.	witness	L, 0
2. If anyone keeps my words, he will never see death.	experience	E, 0s

14. Examine/Inspect/Detect

SEE + Ind. Question

SEE + Noun/Ø (Prep. Phrase)

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. I want to see how he handles the problem.	examine	A,*E, O/A = E
2. Let me see your pass, soldier.	inspect	A,*E, O/A = E
3. The supersonic streamlining of this vehicle makes it difficult to see by radar.	detect	A,*E, O/A = E

15. Do/Serve time

SEE + Noun

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. He saw services in the army.	did services	A, O
2. She saw service in the Peace Corps.	serve time	A, O

4. The Categories of the Verb SEE in English

Some of the examples below are taken from the dictionaries listed above; some of them are from Professor Cook's lectures, and others are from my lexicon.

1. Vision, See with eyes/have power of sight

SEE + (Adj) + Noun

SEE + (Adv) + Prep. Phrase

SEE + \emptyset

Sentence	Paraphrase	Case Frame
1. He sees poorly with his left eye.	has poor sight	E, Os
2. Cats see in the dark.	have power of sight	E, Os
3. Whereas I was blind, now I see	have sight	E, Os
4. John would like to fly very slowly to see the fish from above.	perceive with eyes	E, Os
5. Bill saw three ships while he was flying.	perceive with eyes	E, Os
6. It was so foggy that he could hardly see.	perceive with eyes	E, Os

Linguistically, however, the phenomenon of "ambiguity = ?ištiraak" was studied carefully and cautiously by Arab linguists. Since their linguistic research was based on their religion. The purpose of their research was to indicate the philological features of the Arabic language which is a sacred language of God according to Islamic philosophy.

Once again while we have one single expression which remains the same, its underlying semantic structure varies.

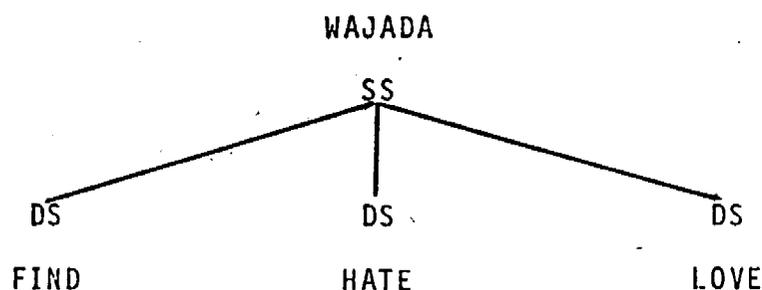
3. The lack of orthographic representations of sounds in many cases will lead to what Arab linguists called "ʔištiraak = ambiguity." For example, if we have two words which have similar (e.g., same root) orthographic representation, but with different meanings such as "mayy = water" and "mayy = name of a female person" then the orthographic representation will lead linguists to consider such meanings to be derived from one single surface expression, but in fact, they are not. Arab linguists, however, considered the contextual meaning to determine and clarify such a phenomenon.

We can find the frequent occurrence of "ambiguity = ʔištiraak" in poetry, where we find that many poets use one single expression which has more than one meaning. The interpretation is left to the reader's intuition to discover. One Arab poet in the medieval period put it this way: a particular word for a precise meaning and a precise meaning for a particular word would bound the imagination. This is why Al-mutanabbi, the cornerstone of the Arabic poetry said:

ʔanāmu milʔa ʔufūnī ʔan ʔawāridihā wa yasharu lqawmu
ʔarrāhā wa yaxta simii

which means "I sleep my night contentedly leaving my words to the people to contemplate and argue about them."

in this tree diagram.¹



1. Wajada Zaydun ḥaqībatahu "Zayd found his wallet."
2. Wajada Zaydun ṣalā ṣamr "Zayd was angry at amr."
3. Wajada Zaydun bilayla "Zayd loves layla."

While the surface expression of the verb remains the same in each sentence, its underlying case frame varies.

2. Some languages like Arabic borrow some meanings from different languages to fit the original meaning of a particular word. It is true that Arabic has a word such as "mawja = wave" whose original meaning was "the water movement in the sea" but it is true too that many Western meanings fit the original one so we have nowadays:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Radio waves | "mawjāt ?iḍāʿiyya" |
| 2. Crime waves | "mawjāt jarāʿimiyya" |
| 3. Psychological waves | "mawjāt nafsiyya" |
| 4. Sound waves | "mawjāt ṣ awtiyya" |

¹Al-Suyuuti, Aburrahmaan Jalaalliddin, Al-muzhir fii ʿuluumi lluḡā waʿanwaaʿihaa (Cairo, Egypt: Daar ?iḥyaa? ?alkutub ?alʿerabiyya Press), p. 388.

mechanism is limited to a particular sound set. All languages have a limited inventory of consonantal and vocalic sounds, but the semantic manifestations of these sounds usually expand according to the time and space of a particular linguistic reality. The meaning of any word is the subject of historical development, which means that one word has many different meanings. Each meaning in turn represents one historical cut of reality.

Like some modern linguists (Charles Ruhl), some Arab linguists denied such a phenomenon in language, basing their ideas on the assumption that all deep structures of one single expression have one general meaning. These linguists believe also that there is actually one original meaning for each expression, but the other meanings are metaphorical. But linguists who believe in the "ambiguity = ?ištiraak" support their point of view by giving many reasons:

1. Semantic manifestations are the subject of development. Many meanings will be attached to the original meaning of a particular word, and they will develop through the course of time and digress from the original meaning of that expression. This is why one single word has accordingly many meanings besides the original one. For example, the verb "wajada = find" is a polysemic predicate verb that has an original meaning (find out) and many additional meanings which can be shown

3. Arabic Perspectives of Semantic Analysis

The study of semantics is an old phenomenon. It is as old as language itself. Arab linguists in the medieval period tried to correlate one single surface expression with many deep structures. But what the new field in linguistic approach to semantics calls "an ambiguity," the Arab linguists called "ʾiṣṭiraak^v." They also correlated one single deep structure with many surface expressions. This is what is called in modern linguistics "paraphrase," but the Arab linguists called it "Taraadof."

Linguistics as a scientific study of language however, tried to look at this phenomenon from a deeper analytical point of view trying to formalize, explain and organize the surface and deep structures of the verb. The new semantic approach, for example, tries to explain the "ambiguity" by derivational processes which show the semantic history for each single expression through a tree diagram.

Arab linguists considered such a phenomenon to enrich the language itself to be more capable of representing the physical world around us. They considered "ʾiṣṭiraak = ambiguity" in the language to be reasonable and legitimate since they discovered that the speech

Because, as Professor Walter A. Cook put it, first, the verb is always present. Second the verb dictates the presence and character of the nouns, and not vice versa. Finally, units like tense (past) added to the verb are added to the whole sentence.¹ Thus in considering the verb to be central, we can understand the system of the language.

¹Walter A. Cook, Five Models of Case Grammar, (Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press, 1976), p. 38.

in examining a verb which has many semantic realities. This is why a semantic model like "case grammar" is very useful, applicable and appropriate in dealing with these varieties of deep structure.

In the "Case Grammar Matrix Model" as proposed by Walter A. Cook, the linguist shows many deep structures which correspond to one single surface expression in various languages. Case Grammar Matrix Model thus emphasizes a particular semantic frame of the verb rather than the way by which we use a single meaning from a grammatical point of view. So that the process of learning any language does not depend entirely on the manifestations of the linguistic forms of a particular language, but rather on the realization of the appropriate usage of different meanings.

The central domain in this semantic analysis is the verb. By understanding the structural semantic frame of the verb, we enable the teachers and students of a foreign language to interpret and understand the semantic realities in depth. This is why most semanticists consider the verb to be the central element in the language. "The total human conceptual universe according to Chafe is dichotomized initially into the verb and noun, but the verb will be assumed to be central and the noun peripheral."

¹Wallace Chafe, Meaning and the Structure of Language (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970), p. 96.

2. Procedures of the Analysis

Semantic analysis as proposed by linguists (Fillmore, Chafe, Anderson, Cook) is a very useful approach especially for teachers and students of foreign languages. This new approach helps the teachers as well as the students to become familiar with the semantic structures of different languages.

By examining The Compact Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary, The American Heritage Dictionary, Reget's International Thesaurus and Webster's New International Dictionary, we can see approximately 17 to 20 usages of the verb SEE in English. The number of usages, however, will reach 30 when we come to the usages of that verb plus many particles such as "SEE about," "SEE after," "SEE for." This semantic analysis can be applied to Arabic verbs, such as "YARAA = SEE. By examining some Arabic dictionaries such as Al-Munjid Dictionary, Lisaan Al-Arab Dictionary, Daa'irat Ma'arif Lqirn Al-Gi'riin, and Al-qaamuus Al-Sasriyy Dictionary, we can see approximately the same number of usages which we find for the English verb SEE, with some restricted usages which are peculiar to either language.

The students of Arabic or English as a foreign language will find some difficulties and complexities