

Abstract

The study investigates the relationship between the phonetic structure and the meaning. The study shows the possibility that phonemes may reveal the meaning in terms of phonetic features which may lead the hearer to know the meaning, this is termed 'onomatopoeia'.

The study seeks to pursue the onomatopoeia in the lexical roots in the book of Ibn Fares , the Lexeme of Linguistic Scales, which represents a good example to show the pivotal meaning of the lexical root. The book also focuses on the phonethemes which its meaning dominates the pronunciation especially in di- and tri-sound that are similar in meaning.

Ibn Faris was concerned with explaining the effectiveness of sound in many places, as he mentions, establishes simulation and depicts it in meaning, and his analyses of the lexical root were based on phonemic basis, linking the effectiveness of sound in depicting meaning and making ready to the listener, which made this dictionary look into the interaction of sounds with the root in the semantic environment.

Ibn Faris had an original vision in theorizing on onomatopoeia and visualizing meaning. As simulation is not on a large scale without convincing evidence nor a synthesis linking sound and meaning, on the contrary, it relied on mental evidence and sense in mentioning the places of simulation and defining them in various examples, which was the reason for his criticism of many evident words that are extravagant in pointing the idea of onomatopoeia in addition to that it is not based on convincing evidence.

This reflects the ability of ancient Arabic scholars to make the link between the linguistic levels and view the language from an interactive perspective that leads to the idea that the language is taught for itself, and this is what was stipulated in modern linguistics that benefits from the reality of interaction between levels in order to reach results that serve the language in its communicative social environment.