

# Context and Building the Semantics of the Text Linguistically and Technically Using Semantic Web

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## Abstract

The semantic web is a new revolution in the world of the web where information and data become logically manageable by computer programs so that information and data are converted into a meaningful data network, "meaning that special computer programs can know what this data means. It serves a lot of fields and in this The search deals with its use with the semantics of the language, and on the one hand the language may refer to the single letter or the word or the single composition in a context and we find the text in a meaning, then if we go to the same letter or the same word or the composition itself in a different text and we find that the meaning of the letter or word or the composition It has differed accordingly The meaning of the text is corrupted, so what is the reason for this difference if there is a difference, so this research seeks to explain how the letter, word or syntax is different according to the context, and the research will follow the descriptive analytical approach, and is expected to reach a conclusion that the text is on the three levels of the letter or The word or structure, its meaning varies depending on the context.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The semantic web is a set of methods and techniques used to make machines capable of understanding the meanings or "semantics" of information on the World Wide Web. A network of data that can be directly or indirectly processed by machines. Semantic web is to make the web more understandable by machines and also to explicitly define information in many web

applications, integrate information in an intelligent way, provide semantic moral access to the Internet, and extract knowledge from texts [1].

Semantics is the study of meaning, usually in language. The word "connotations" in themselves denotes a set of ideas, from popular to highly technical. It is often used in ordinary language to denote the problem of understanding that comes to choosing a word or connotation. This problem of

understanding has been the subject of numerous official investigations, over a long period of time. In linguistics, it is the study of the interpretation of signs or symbols as used by clients or societies within specific circumstances and contexts [2]. From this point, each of the sounds, facial expressions, body language, and kinship (sociology) connotation (meaning), and each of them has several branches of study. In the written language, things such as paragraph structure and punctuation have semantic content; in other forms of language, there are other semantic contents.

The formal study of semantics conflicts with many other areas of investigation, which include convergences, lexical, syntax, and etymology, among others, although semantics is a well-defined field in itself, often with synthetic properties.

In philosophy of language, semantics and reference are related fields. Other related areas include linguistics, communication, and semiotics. Consequently, the formal study of semantics is complex.

Sometimes semantics conflict with the syntax, which is the study of language symbols (without reference to their meaning), and pragmatism, which is the study of the relationships between symbols and language, their meaning, and language users [3].

The concept of context is a term. Based on the foregoing, we can say that the context is a term: a set of linguistic and current clues that indicate the meaning.

Among the types of context, this is about the concept of context, language and terminology in a nutshell. As for its types, the context has two types, linguistic context and current context.

Linguistic context: We can know it by saying: The linguistic context is the set of linguistic clues that guide you to the meaning.

The current context: In it, Dr. Tammam Hassan says: "It is not enough just to understand the phoneme system of a language to understand an article in this language, but it is not sufficient until we understand the morphological or grammatical systems of the language mentioned, but it is also not sufficient to understand the lexical meaning of a large crowd of words of this language because We fully understand the meaning as long as the denominator is not understood [4].

This importance comes from the context of the case from that it includes "social, mental and gustatory relationships that are subtle and complex and understood only by the people of the environment itself, and some of them cannot be obtained from simply reading the history of this society or its literature. That is because the social culture framework of each nation imposes these relations." And links to social attitudes and associations are what only the young people in the same society and culture themselves do not fully understand ... Does a non-Muslim and non-Arab find in himself the understanding, emotion, and connection with the Qur'an or hadith when reading them, for example, then the meaning without noticing these connections that are clear to pain or, minus all the shortfall. As for the letter, it means a language that comes: The letter is one of the letters of the spelling, and one of the letters of the spelling and letter is known. Like even and perhaps [5].

As for the meaning of the letter as a term, it has been said in that: For the indication of each of them, in its individual meaning, is not dependent on a related mention; do you not see that if you say the boy you understand the definition of it. And if I say the word, no meaning is understood from it. So if the name was compared, the definition would be useful. As well as traction B, it does not denote affixing, until it is added to the name after it, because it gets a single term. As well as to say in other letters.

## II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The influx of information on the Internet is increasing dramatically, the Internet has become a place for expressing ideas, telling stories, creating blogs and sharing videos, pictures, audio files, etc. This made the amount of information available per person much greater than what he could benefit from. Exposing the human mind to this huge amount of information would cause what can be described as "lost in the information space", due to the fact that useful information remains out of reach due to the accumulation of a lot of unhelpful and unrelated information to be searched for by the user. Fortunately, just as information is increasing, information processing capabilities increase automatically, so there are great possibilities to take advantage of these automation capabilities in order to extract information and services from the web flood associated with the user, and communicate it to him via (Standardized User Interface). The importance of obtaining information in this way Adaptability increases as the mass of information available online [6].

The web is the richest source of information, including documents, information and a variety of sources, which can be accessed through traditional search engines. However, organizing this information and documents in a way that facilitates searching and accessing them is considered very difficult. In addition, in light of the continuous increase in the volume of information published on the web, it has become very difficult for search engines to find the appropriate information.

From this problem emerged the idea of "the web with semantics and verbal meanings", or what is called the semantic web, which is an extension of the current web but differs from it as it understands the meanings of words and human meanings.

## III. SEMANTIC WEB MECHANISM IN THE LANGUAGE

The semantics is a sub-domain devoted to the study of meaning, as it accompanies the levels of words, phrases, sentences, and larger units of discourse (referred to as texts). The primary area of study is the meaning of signs, the study of the relationships between different linguistic units: anagrams, synonyms, antonyms, multiplicity of meanings, patronymic, name included, part name, metonymy and metaphor, all name, exocentric / endocentric, and linguistic compounds. A major concern is how the meaning relates to a larger piece of text, possibly as a result of the formation of smaller units of meaning. Traditionally, indications have included the study of sense and semantic reference, conditions of credibility, evidence structure, substantive roles, discourse analysis, and the linkage of all those elements of sentence structure.

The semantics relate to meaning models in terms of the meaning of logic. Thus, the phrase John loves cakes can be divided into its components (signs), where the unit "loves" can serve as a source and grammatical source.

There is no fixed mechanism for learning the connotations of semantics in linguistics, and the original view considers that all connotations of connotations are hereditary. Thus, even the proposed new concepts were inherent in some meanings. It is believed that this view is unable to address many topics such as metaphor or relational meanings, semantic change, in which meanings within the linguistic community change over time, perceived modalities or subjective experience. Another issue that the generated model has not addressed is how cognitive signals are united in thinking, for example. In mental rotation [7].

Exotic factors such as semantic or anagrams problem. In these cases, "context" acts as inputs,

but interpreted speech also modifies context, so it is considered outputs as well. Hence, the interpretation is necessarily dynamic and the meaning of the sentence is seen as possibilities for context change rather than suggestions.

External factors of language, meaning that language is not a set of labels attached to things, but "tools", the importance of its elements being in the way it performs rather than joining things. "This view reflects Wittgenstein's later position and likeness to the famous game, related to Coyne's position, Davidson, and others. A concrete example of this latter phenomenon is that semantic meanings under assignment are incomplete without some elements of the context.

#### IV. CONTEXT AND BUILDING THE MEANING OF LETTERS OF MEANINGS

On the letters of the monotheistic meanings, including the letter "Waw" means in English "and", and the sum of the aforementioned sections is fifteen sections.

Of these sections "Wow" emotion and its meaning is absolute plural, then the thing sympathizes with its companions, and its predecessor, and its suffix, and the latter two may meet in one sentence, and it may be between sympathizer's convergence or indolence.

"Waw" may benefit the absolute plural, and this is only indicated by the context in which it was mentioned, including: his saying that the Almighty: "We saved him and the owners of the ship." Here she sympathizes with his companions, which indicates that, the linguistic context of the person in charge and the person in charge of it, and the thing has sympathized with its predecessor towards the Almighty saying: (We sent Noah and Abraham) [8].

"Waw" may come with the meaning of "permissibility ... It is said that sitting Hassan and

Ibn Sirin, i.e. one of them, and that is why it was said (that is ten full) after mentioning three and seven lest they will not be fooled, and it is known from the words of the grammarians that if it was said that Hassan and Ibn Sirin said it was a matter of sitting with each other and making that The difference between kindness in wow and kindness in "wow" [9].

The linguistic context represented in mentioning (those are ten complete) after (fasting three days in the Hajj and seven days when you return) negates the will to be the waw in the sense of permissibility. "Waw" may be to appeal, indicating that linguistic context "towards: (To show you and click in the wombs as we like), and towards (and fear God and teach you God) because if it was "wow", kindness would be erected "click" [10].

Indication of "in": It has nine meanings, including: situational. It is the original in it, and Basroun does not prove anything else. The circumstance will have a truth, toward "remembers God in a few days." Metaphorically, towards "you have a life in punishment." Including: accompaniment, towards "enter into nations, that is: with nations." Including: explanation, towards "your touching of what you took, she said: "That is what you blessed me with." And from being in the sense of, as God Almighty said, "They turned their hands in their mouths," That is: to their mouths [11].

#### V. CONTEXT AND WORD CONNOTATION

The meaning of one word with one structure may be different according to the context and the meaning of the text varies, and that is the word of the infidel, which is an active name, then its meaning has multiplied with the multiplicity of the context, and sometimes came the meaning of the unbeliever from the infidel who is against faith and from Him Almighty saying: "And when we



said to the angels prostrate, worship. Satan refused and was arrogant and unbelievers "evidence" but they worshiped the devil refused and arrogant "has come the sense of disbelief and denial of the beautiful and exalted him as saying," said the pain in us and confusing both hand and aired in us years of age I did. You did what you did, and you are among the disbelievers [12].

And from that word misguidance, gloss may come from it, misguidance that is against the guidance and from it the Almighty saying: And forgive my father that he was one of the lost "that is, from the ignorant that you poke him come upon himself, and in the recitation of Abdullah bin Masoud and Ibn Abbas" and those who are ignorant "and it is similar to being This reading is in terms of interpretation, and from that he thought that different meanings may come according to the context, and that is the meaning of doubt, including from God Almighty saying: Thinking may come in the sense of certainty. The Almighty said: "Those who think that they are lying in their Lord, and that they will revere to Him," then "If" someone said to us, "How did God tell His praise of Him that He has been disgraced," [13]. And the doubt in meeting God, you have an infidel God? He was told: The Arabs may call certainty "mistrust", and doubt "mistrust."

## VI. CONTEXT AND CONSTRUCTING STRUCTURE CONNOTATIONS

The significance of the composition may differ according to the linguistic context or the current context. You will come to the syntax with some indication in a text and then come to itself with another significance in another text. He has witnessed a full time, and what he knows you. Perhaps God has seen the people of Badr, and he said: Do what you want, then I have forgiven the context of that which is not in your possession. Almighty: "Do whatever you want heabout what do you do with a vision" It may be the Almighty saying, "You are the good one", isolated from its

context, praising, and it may be disgrace and reprimand, the composition itself is a reprimand in the context of the verse. You were a rational dream in us, but when I said what you said, you are the foolish linguist, as evidenced by the evidence of their conditions [14]. And the composition itself is praise if you say it to a person you saw dream and guidance from.

## I. RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of the research the researches recommended the following points to be taken in considerations in the near future:

- 1- The semantic web in linguistics is the study of the interpretation of signs or symbols as used by clients or societies within specific circumstances and contexts.
- 2- Modern technologies of interest to apply and understand the significance of the text more easily
- 3- Each letter of meanings has a meaning that varies according to context.
- 4- The meaning of the word is multiple in the context of the context. The context is the one that builds the meaning of the word, so it has the same formula in different contexts, yet its significance differs based on the different context.
- 5- The syntax contained in different texts may be one, but its significance varies according to the context in which this syntax is present, as the context determines the connotation of the syntax in the text.
- 6- Based on all of this, the meaning without noting the connections with which the place becomes clear, minus all deficiencies.

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