The Formation of Word Derivation of Linguistic Study in Arabic Language

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Abstract

This is a descriptive study in a linguistic approach that traces of words in the dictionary focusing on verbs in Arabic language that derive various words with different meanings after getting the derivation process. The verbs that have been tracked through the dictionary were processed in order know the change of word class from verbs as the basic words to nouns as derivative ones. In this process, it happened phonological process, such as lengthening vowels, shortening vowels, deleting vowels, inserting consonants, and adding certain consonants in syllables. The results showed that most of the vowel /a/ in the stem of verb in Arabic language occurred common vowel deletion with more vowel /a/ than /i/ and /u/. In addition, there was الزوائـــد (al-zawa>id) in the language which has suffixes called bound morphemes.

Keywords: Formation, Derivative words, Linguistics, Arabic Language

I. INTRODUCTION

Arabic language has three vowels, namely vowel "a", "i" and "u". In addition, it contains two diphthongs or double vowels: "au" and "ai". Both forms are derived from letters *illat*, او (au) and اي (ai). Vowels and diphthongs are related to the discussion of research through the Arabic dictionary. In the dictionary, there are morphemes or words that have various forms with different meanings as well. Morphemes in the dictionary consist of long vowel, short vowel, changed vowel, and even the most common morpheme omitted vowel, for example a word as in نصــر (*nas}ara*) to be نصــر (*nas}run*), vowel /a/ is omitted in the second syllable, which means "help". Then, the word as in ناصــر (*nasrun*), vowel /a/ is lengthened in the first syllable, which means "a helper or someone who helps". Next, the word as in منصــور (*mans}u>run*) which means "someone who is assisted". In addition, the vowel /a/ is transformed into a long vowel / u> / in the second syllable. Meanwhile, the vowel is shortened as in زاج (*za ja*) that is changed into متــزوج (*mutazawwijun*) which means "married", and a vowel /a/ is shortened in the first syllable, and so on.

This study is limited on regarding with the formation of derivative words from the stem of verbs into nouns, relating to morphophonemic or commonly called morphophonology that is a study of morphophoneme that is abbreviated with morphoneme (Tarigan, 2009). Some phonemes are in Arabic language, such as the letter in ب (*ba*), ت (*ta*), ث (*s\a*), ج (*jim*), د (*dal*), and so on.

Heatherington in Tarigan (2009) states that morphophonology is a general study of the field of togetherness between sound and word forms. In morphophonology, it is not examined a single sound and its variants, but it is explored sounds and their dual variants.

Samsuri (1987) explains that if the two morphemes are related or spoken one after other ones, sometimes there will be a change in the phoneme or phonemes that intersect. The study of changes in phonemes mentioned by the relationship of two or more phonemes that as well as giving signs are called morphophonemic. In connection with the foregoing, Cahyono (1995) argues that the morphophonemic process is a symptom of events showing the relationship between the forms of morpheme and phoneme that involve morphophonemic. Morphophonemic process happens to simplify and to make fluent in pronouncing words. Ramlan (1985) clarifies that morphophonemic is a study of the changes of phonemes that appear as a result of assimilation with another morpheme. In addition, it is confirmed by Pateda (1988) that morphophonemic is the study of phoneme change events that arise as a result of morpheme with other morphemes that produces words, and words with other words that generate phrases. The changes include the phoneme deletion.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

Morphophonemes in Arabic language comprises three kinds, namely: (1) the process of the phoneme change (*qalb / tagyir*), (2) the addition of phonemes (*ziya dah*), and (3) the deletion of phonemes (*h}az\f*). These three things mentioned above can be clarified by the following examples:

a.   The Change Process of Phoneme

In the process of the change, there are many words in Arabic language which are exemplified in the verb /*fi 'l*/, three letters *mu' tal* or letters of *illat*, such as a verb رجى (*raja>*) which means "to expect". This word has a phoneme و (*wau*) an the end if it is in the word مصـدر (*masdar*), and the double vowel /a/ double, رجاوا (*raja> wan*), but it is stated in the rule that if a phoneme و (*wau*) is located after affix *alif* ; then, the phoneme و (*wau*) turns into *hamzah*. Therefore, it is written as in رجاء (*raja> an*) which means "expectation". If the verb وصـل (*was}ala*) contains an affix *hamzah* at the beginning of morpheme/word and an infix *ta*, that has a pattern افتعــل

(*ifta'ala*); therefore, the phoneme و (*wau*) turns into ت (*ta*), such as اتصـــل (*ittas}ala*) style), which its *mas}dar* could be اتصــالا (*ittis} a> lan*) which means "relationship/transportation" based on وصـل (*was}ala*) which means "come at".

وصـل (*was}ala*)   اتصـــل (*ittas}ala*)
رجاوا (*raja> wan*)   رجاء (*raja>an*)

The change of ت (*ta*) to ط (*t}a*) happens if it is located after the letter ص (*s}a*), ض (*d}a*), ط (*t}a*), and ظ (*z}a*) that have a pattern افتعـــل (*ifta'ala*), such as اصـــطبر (*is}t}abara*) which means "patient", اضـطجع (*id}t}aja'a*) which means "lying down", اطلـب (*it}t}alaba*) which means "really claiming" and اظطلـم (*iz}t}alama*).

اصــتبر (*is}tabara*)   اصـــطبر (*is}t}abara*)
اضـتجع (*id}taja'a*)   اضـطجع (*id}t}just'a*)
اطتلـب (*it}talaba*)   اطلـب (*it}t}alaba*)
اظتلـم (*iz}talama*)   اظطلـم (*iz}t}alama*).

The change of phonemes above is a modification of a form of words that generates different meanings. The meanings of the stem of the verb have different from the meanings of the verbs that have affixes, for example, the verb وصـل (*was}ala*)   that means "come at" and the verb اتصـــل (*ittas}ala*) that means "relate/communicate".

In the sentence patterns in Arabic language, it can be seen the change of phonemes when it becomes *maf'ul bih* (direct object), such as a morpheme المحســـنون (*al-muh}sinu> n*) which means "people who do good activity). Phoneme و (*wau*) on the morpheme can be transformed into phonemes ي (ya) if it becomes a direct object as in the sentence below. for example, ريــت المحســـنين (*raitu al-muh}sinin*) which means "I see people who do good activity". Phoneme or letter ا (*alif*) can be transformed into a phoneme و (wau) as ini a morpheme دعا (*da 'a>*) which means "invited/called". It shows it in the past time activity, and it can be a verbal morpheme or *fi' l mud} a>ri'* as in يـدعو (*yad 'u>*) which means (is inviting/calling), that indicates an activity is happening right now.

b.   The Addition Process of Phonemes
In this process, the stem of the verbs that have affixes can be changed into nouns. Some examples can be seen as follows:

Verb with affix   Noun
عاون (*'a> wana*)   معاونـة (*mu' a> wanatun*)
قـارن (*qa> shutter*)   مقارنـة (*muqa> ranatun*)

Two verbs mentioned above become nouns after getting a phoneme "mu" as a prefix and a phoneme "*tun*" as a suffix to a noun as in "*mu' a> wanatun*" which means "help each other" and a noun as in "*muqa> ranatun*" which means "comparison". For more details it can also be seen some examples with nominal affix that are derived from the nouns themselves below.

Type of a singular noun (one)   Type of plural noun *mus anna>* (two)
رام (*ra> min*)   راميـان (*ra> miya> ni*)
راو (*ra> win*)   راويـان (*ra> wiya> ni*)

Both singular nouns above have affix "*alif*" and "nun" to indicate two, as well as the letter "ya" that is appeared in the second word in order to get easy to pronounce the formation of a plural noun that means two things.

c.   The Deletion Process of Phonemes
In Arabic language, there are phonemes or letters that are deleted, because morphemes are changed as shown below.

In this process, a simple example is given as follows:

Stem of Verb   *Mudari* Verb   Noun
رمى (*rama>*)   يـرمي (*yarmi>*)   رام (*ra> min*)
رعى (*ra 'a>*)   يـرعى (*yar' a>*)   راع (*ra> 'in*)
وعد (*wa 'ada*)   يعـد (*ya 'idu*)   عدة (*' idatun*)

If the stem of the verb رمى (*rama>*) which means "throw" is formed by a noun/*isim fa> 'il*, namely رام (*ra> min*) which means "a person who throws", the letter in the final posistion could be deleted. Likewise, a verb رعى (*ra 'a>*) which means "keep" the letter could be eventually removed if it is formed to be a noun isim *fa>' il*, namely راع (*ra> 'in*). Meanwhile, another example is the stem of verb وعد (*wa 'ada*) which means "promise". If it is formed into a verb /*fi' l mud} a> ri* ', the letter و (wau) could be deleted. Likewise, its *masdar* is form into عدة (*'idatun*) which means "appointment"; then, the phoneme *wau* is deleted. In this study, it was presented a problem, namely "How does the process of formation of a derivative nouns occur in Arabic language?

III.   RESEARCH METHOD
This was a descriptive study that described about data collected partially and analyzed in accordance with this study result. The data mean that the data forms were formed from the noun or verb base sourced from

dictionaries. Data collected were in the forms of nouns that were derived from the stem of verbs obtained from Arabic dictionary. The data were gathered from the morphological process of the verbs that formed a wide variety of nouns which had different meanings.

In this study, the data were collected through the tracking of dictionaries: both Arabic dictionary and dictionary of Arabic language that is translated into Indonesian language. The object of this study was dictionary. In addition, this study employed both a descriptive method and a linguistic approach that examined most aspects of Arabic language in the dictionary, such as the forms of words or morphemes that had affixes either at the beginning or at the end of the morphemes. Likewise, this study traced the forms of nouns that were derived from verbs that had phonemes or *illat* letters. The description of the result study can be seen in the discussion below.

IV. DISCUSSION

In Arabic language, it is found several nouns or *isim*, formed from the stem of verbs called *fi 'l*. Nouns are obtained from the dictionary. They have the formation process and become nouns with different meanings based on its forms. However, verbs are formed into nouns in the writing of this article can be restricted on the following discussion. Among verbs, a morpheme وصل (*was} ala*) generates nouns that have a particular meaning after undergoing a process (Abadi, 2009) as follows.

A noun is formed by adding a suffix + - *un* in the stem of a verb, changing a vowel /a/ into a vowel /u/ in the first syllable, and changing the vowel /a/ into a long vowel /u/ in the second syllable as shown below.

وصل (*was} ala*) وصـول (*wus} u lun*) =   coming at/arrival

Next, a morpheme or a verb يسـر (*yasura*) may also generate into noun forms which have a different meanings (Abadi, 2009). Likewise, a morpheme يسـر (*yasura)* can form nouns with different meanings (Munawwir, 1997) as seen below. A noun is formed by adding a suffix + - *tun* and a prefix - + *ma* to the stem of a verb, deleting vowel /a/ in the first syllable, and changing vowel /u/ into vowel /a/ in the second syllable as shown below.

يسـر (*yasura*)   ميسـرة (*maisaratun*)   = ease

A noun is formed by adding a suffix + - *un* and prefixes - + *ma* into the stem of a verb, deleting a vowel /a/ in the first syllable, and changing vowel /u/ into a vowel /a/ in the first syllable as shown below.

يسـر (yasura)   ميسـر (*maisarun*) = gambling

A morpheme or a verb   رجا (*raja*) also generates nouns that have different meanings from the stem (Munawwir, 1997). The derivational morpheme can be seen in the formation of nouns below. A noun is formed by adding a suffix + - *in* to the stem, lengthening the vowel /a/ in the first syllable, and changing a long vowel /a/ into a vowel /i/ that is completed with nasal /consonant /n/ in the second syllable as shown below.

رجا (raja) راج (*rajin*)   = expecting

Then, a noun is constructed by adding a suffix + - *tun* to the stem , changing a long vowel /a/ into vowel /i/ in the second syllable, and adding consonants /*yya*/ and vowel /a/ in the second syllable or at the final syllable below as shown below

رجا (raja) رجيـة (*rajiyyatun*)   = something to be expected

A morpheme or a verb صـبر (*s} abara*) may also generate the forms of nouns that have a particular meanings in the process of formation (Abadi, 2009). First, a noun is formed by adding a suffix + - *un* to the stem of a verb and deleting a vowel /a/ in the second syllable as shown below.

صـبر (*s} abara*) صـبر (*s} abrun*) = patience

Second, a noun is constructed by adding a suffix + - *un* to the stem and lengthening a vowel /a/ in the first syllable as shown below.

صـبر (*s} abara*) صـابر (*sa birun*) = a person who is patient

A morpheme or a verb ضـجع (*daja 'a*) generates some forms of nouns with different meanings (Munawwir, 1997) as in the process below.

Firstly, a noun is formed by adding a suffix + - *tun* to the stem and deleting a vowel /a/ in the second syllable as shown below.

ضـجع (*d}aja 'a*) ضـجعة (*d aj' atun*) = having slept once

Next, a noun is formed by adding a suffix + - *tun* to the stem, deleting vowel /a/ in the second syllable, and changing vowel /a/ into vowel /u/ in the first syllable as shown below.

ضـجع (*d}aja 'a*) ضـجعة (*duj 'atun*) = weaknesses in mind

A morpheme or verb طلب (*t} alaba*) genertaes nouns that have a different meaning after undergoing the formation process (Abadi, 2009) as seen below.

The first is a noun that is simply formed by adding the suffix + - *tun* to the stem as in the following example.

طلـب (*t}alaba*)   طلبـة (*t}alabatun*)   = a learner /a university student

The second is a noun formed by adding a suffix + - *un* to the stem and changing vowel /a/ into a long vowel /i/ in the second syllable as shown below.

طلـب (*t} alaba*)   طليــب (*t} ali bun*)   = one who likes looking for.

A morpheme or a verb ظلم (*z}alama*) generates some nouns that have multiple meanings after undergoing the process of formation (Lowis Ma'luf, 2000) as shown below.

Firstly, a noun is constructed by adding a suffix + - *un* to the stem, lengthening a vowel / a / in the first syllable, and changing a vowel /a/ into a vowel /i/ in the second syllable as shown below.

ظلم (*z alama*)   ظـالم (*z alimun*) = a person who persecutes

Secondly, a noun is formed by adding a suffix + - *un* to the stem and changing vowel /a/ into a long vowel /i/ in the second syllable as shown below.

ظلم (*z} alama*)   ظليــم (*zalimun*) = many people who persecute

A morpheme or a verb عان (*'ana*)) generates into some nouns with different meanings after undergoing the formation process (Munawwir, 1997) as seen below.

A noun is formed by adding a suffix + - *tun* to the stem and changing a long vowel /a/ into a short vowel /i/ in the first syllable, and adding a consonant /ya/ with a long vowel /a>/ before the final syllable as seen below.

عان (*'a> na*)   عيانـة (*'iya> natun*)   = streaming   (عيانـة الـدمع = tears)

A morpheme or a verb قـرن (*qarana*) generates nouns that have a different meanings after undergoing the formation process (Abadi, 2009:) as shown in the following examples.

The first example is a noun formed by adding a suffix + - *un* to the stem, changing vowel /a/ into vowel /u/ in the first syllable, and changing the vowel /a/ into a long vowel /u/ in the second syllable as shown below.

قـرن (*qarana*)   قـرون (*quru nun*)   = horn

The second example is a noun constructed by adding a suffix + - *un* to the stem, changing a vowel /a/ into a vowel /i/ in the first syllable, and the lengthening vowel /a/ in the second syllable as shown below.

قـرن (*qarana*)   قـران (*qira nun*) = strap to **tight** prisoners

A morpheme or a verb رمى (*rama*) generates nouns that have different meanings after having the formation process (Munawwir, 1997) as seen below.

A noun is formed by adding affixes + - tun to the stem and consonant /ya/, adding vowel /a/ at the end of the syllable , and changing vowel /a/ into vowel /i/ in the first syllable as shown below.

رمى (*rama*)   رمايـة (*rima yatun*) = throw / shot

Then, a noun is formed by adding a suffix + - *un* to the stem of the verb and deleting vowel /a/ in the second syllable as shown below.

رمى (*rama*)   رمي (*ramyun*)   = throw

A morpheme or a verb روى (*rawa*) generates nouns that have a different meaning after getting the derivative process (Munawwir, 1997) as seen below.

Firstly, a noun is constructed by adding a suffix + - *tun* to the stem and a consonant /ya /, adding a vowel /a/ at the end of the syllable, and changing vowel /a/ into vowel /i/ in the first syllable as shown below.

روى (*rawa*) روايـة (*riwa yatun*) = history / news

Secondly, a noun is formed by changing a long vowel /a>/ into double vowel / i / at the end of the syllable as shown below.

روى (*rawa*)   راو (*ra win*)   = a person who narrates his/her biography

A morpheme or a verb رعى (ra 'a>) derivates nouns that have a different meaning after experiencing the derivative process (Munawwir, 1997) as seen below.

A noun is constructed by adding a suffix + - *un* to the stem, deleting a long vowel / a/ in the second syllable, and adding a consonant /y/ as shown below.

رعى (*ra 'a*)   رعي (*ra' yun*)   = taking care

A noun is formed by adding a suffix + - *tun* and a prefix - + *mu* to the stem and lengthening a vowel / a/ in the first syllable as shown below.

رعى (*ra 'a*)   مراعاة (*mura' a tun*)   =protection / supervision

A morpheme or a verb وعد (*wa 'da*) derivates nouns that have various meanings after getting the derivative process (Abadi, 2009) as written below.

A noun is formed by adding a suffix + - *tun* to the stem, changing a vowel /a/ into a vowel /i/ in the second syllable, and deleting a phoneme or a consonant /wa/ with a vowel /a/ in the first syllable as shown below.

وعد (*wa 'there*)   عدة (*' idatun*)   = promise

A noun is formed by adding a suffix + - *un* and a prefix - + *ma* to the stem, by changing a vowel /a/ into a vowel /i/ in the second syllable, and deleting a vowel /a/ in the first syllable to become diphthongs / vowels in the first syllable as shown below.

وعد (*wa 'ada*)   موعد (*mau' idatun*)   = place /time of appointment

V. CONCLUSION

In Arabic language, there are only three vowels, namely: "a", "i" and "u". In addition, there is also a diphthong, namely او (*au*) and اي (*ai*). Although it looks a phoneme or a consonant, it is pronounced as vowels in the

double forms in order to embellish reading or pronouncing the vowel sound in the language.

The changes of vowels, such as changing a vowel /a/ into vowel /i/, lengthening a vowel / a /, changing a vowel /a/ into a long vowel /i/, and deleting called حذف (h}azf) in Arabic language occurred based on the results of the formation process of nouns that are derived from verbs. Thus, vowel or sounds in the language could be more clear after undergoing the process of utterances.

The formation of Arabic nouns in this study happened in the processes of deletion that were more in a vowel /a/ than other vowels, such as /i/ and /u/. In addition, it was found الزوائـد (*al-zawa id*) which means " suffixes" covering at the beginning of morpheme called prefix and at the end of morpheme called suffix. Prefix is called السـوابق (*al-sawa biq*) and suffix is called اللواحـق (*al-lawahiq*).

The formation processes of Noun and Verb in Arabic Language has connection with the affixation that is prefix and suffix.

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