

Phonetic Interference Changes of Arabic to Indonesian in Arabic Learning

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Abstract

The integration of Indonesian with other languages causes Indonesian to easily absorb various elements of foreign languages, Arabic has a strong influence and integration with Indonesian. This has caused a lot of Arabic to be absorbed in Indonesian, which is commonly found in some Indonesian vocabulary listed in KBBI, officially recorded to be used in full form by the people of Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to describe the form and see the phonetic changes that occur in the absorption elements of Arabic Indonesian vocabulary listed in the officially recorded KBBI. The method used in research is library research, using a qualitative approach, namely research that attaches importance to collecting qualitative data. The result of the study is that the acquisition of sounds in this language can be studied scientifically, so how to produce these sounds can be explained in more detail phonetically or phonetically. The absorption element of Arabic has a positive effect on Arabic language learning. This effect occurs when the vocabulary inherited from Arabic is not changed entirely, changing the sound and use of the language's words.

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Introduction

The development of Indonesian cannot be separated from the impact of other languages. This impact is seen with the presence of modern vocabulary from other languages, including Arabic. The element of Indonesian absorption derived from Arabic appears in various aspects of Arabic learning compared to Arabic interference is found in Indonesian.¹ Through learning that is more socially insightful and in accordance with needs, by making wider opportunities for interaction.² So learning Arabic must be effective and interactive so that learning it is more fun.³ Language is a dynamic element that continues to develop according to the times. Language in this

¹ Raodhatul Jannah and Herdah, "Kata Serapan Bahasa Arab Dalam Bahasa Indonesia: Pendekatan Leksikografi," *Al-Ishlah: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 20, no. 1 (2022): 123–132.

² Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan and Ajat Sudrajat, "Cakrawala Pendidikan Multicultural Encounters within Kampus Merdeka : A Study on Educational Policy Impact to Bolster Diversity" 42, no. 2 (2023): 539–548.

³ Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan et al., "Cakrawala Pendidikan The Effectiveness of Pop-up Book Media in Learning Reading Skills of Grade II Elementary School" 42, no. 2 (2023): 493–506.

case can be both spoken and written. Stick to the basic function in general, language is as a means of communication that humans use to interact between humans one and another.⁴ One of the foreign languages that used to be directly related to Indonesian is Arabic. It can allow many elements of Arabic words to be absorbed in Indonesian, which are commonly found in some Indonesian vocabulary listed in KBBI, officially recorded to be used in full form by the Indonesian people.⁵

Indonesian has a dynamic nature and is not closed to the entry of various foreign linguistic elements in it. The integration of Indonesian with other languages causes Indonesian to easily absorb various elements of foreign languages, Arabic has a strong influence and integration with Indonesian.⁶ In Arabic it has two letters that are exactly and consecutive in the form of words. Once interfered into the Indonesian there is a removal of one part of the letter. In Arabic consonants are never present at the beginning of words. Letters are only found in the middle and at the end of words.⁷ Just as sound derivations can be scientifically examined, and how these sounds are produced can be explained in more detail in phonetics. Phonetics is the science of sound, the science that specifically deals with the matter of sound without showing its function or importance.⁸ Phonetics is a basic linguistic science that everyone needs to learn, because the sounds we make are not always correct according to the rules of language.⁹

Phonetics or phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies the sounds that humans acquire. Phonetics itself is a science that studies spoken sounds that affect hearing, regardless of the meaning of the sound in a particular language.¹⁰ Phonetics is the study of phonology (the science of al-ashwath) which examines how sounds are produced (giving birth to the science of Makharij al-surat), the perception of sounds, and the physical properties of the sounds. Phonetics, or the sound system of a language, is one of the first areas of language to learn when teaching a language, because language words and sentences are made up of these sounds. Because language is actually sound.¹¹

⁴ Muhammad Jafar Shodiq, "Internalisasi Nilai-Nilai Karakter Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab," *Al-Bidayah* 6 (2014): 183–216.

⁵ Ahmad Fauzi, "Analisis Perubahan Lapan Dan Makna Kata Serapan Bahasa Arab Dalam Bahasa Indonesia Pada Buku Senarai Kata Serapan Dalam Bahasa Indonesia" (2005): 1–10.

⁶ Afjalurrahmansyah Yasin, "Bahasa Arab Dalam Bahasa Indonesia (Analisis Kritis Perubahan Makna Kata Serapan Bahasa Arab)," *Diwan : Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Arab* 3, no. 2 (2018): 44.

⁷ Dkk Syamsul Hadi, "Perubahan Fonologis Kata-Kata Serapan Dari Bahasa Arab Dalam Bahasa Indonesia," *Humaniora* 15, no. 2 (2003): 121–132.

⁸ Fajar Ismail, "Changes in the Sound of Arabic Absorption Words in Indonesian (Case Study: Kbbi)," *Humanities* (2015): 40.

⁹ M. Tontowi, "Fonologi Dalam Pendidikan Dan Pelatihan Bahasa, Bahasa Arab Guru Mi Tingkat Dasar Pada Diklat Keagamaan Kota Palembang," *Jurnal* (n.d.): 1–15.

¹⁰ Sahkhold Nasution, *Pengantar Linguistik Bahasa Arab*, 2017.

¹¹ Adri Lundeto, "Analisis Metode Pengajaran Fonetik Dan Morfologi Bahasa Arab," *Jurnal Ilmiah Iqra'* 3, no. 1 (2018).

Phonetics is part of the science of sound. In science talk specifically about the matter of sound without showing the benefits and intent of sound.¹² Phonetics is a field of scientific study that studies how people produce language sounds in speech, study sound waves from language emitted, and how human hearing devices receive language sounds for human analysis. Phonetics is a field closely related to the study of human speech and listening and the processing of received speech.¹³ Phonetics is the study of speech sounds as they affect hearing, regardless of the meaning of sounds in a particular language. In other words, what is visible is physical sound, not the law of sound. A feature of language is sound, not its function in a particular language structure.¹⁴ Mufrodat Indonesian contained in KBBI which is registered and widely used by residents in Indonesia. Then there is a change in sound that transforms.¹⁵

Research related to changes in the phonetics of Arabic loanwords Indonesian, including research conducted by Faizmailatus Sofa in 2022 which examined changes in the sound of Arabic loanwords in Indonesian and their impact on Arabic learning, including lexical and other linguistic variations known as absorption.¹⁶ Another research is a study conducted by Fajar Ismail in 2015 which examined the change of the sound of Arabic loan words to Indonesian (Case Study: KBBI) listed in al-Ashri and al-Munawwir Dictionaries.¹⁷ In addition, there is also a study entitled Arabic loanwords in Indonesian: phonological analysis in 2021, examining the process of changing Arabic phonemes in Indonesian, symptoms of changes in Arabic phonemes in Indonesian, and the reasons why Indonesian absorb Arabic mufrodat and explain the process of phoneme change that occurs in Indonesian Arabic, symptoms of changes in Arabic phonemes of Indonesian words and why include Arabic mufrodat in Indonesian.¹⁸ So the difference in research conducted by researchers is the phonetic change of Arabic loanwords mufrodat Indonesian listed in KBBI, officially recorded as being used in complete form by the people of Indonesia.

Therefore, the problem that will be raised is to describe the phonetic form of Indonesian Arabic words in the vocabulary in KBBI, and how the phonetic changes of Arabic loanwords Indonesian in the vocabulary listed in KBBI, are used completely by the Indonesian population and describe it. The focus of this study is on the change of Indonesian and Arabic loanwords in several vocabulary included in KBBI which are officially listed and used by the Indonesian

¹² Susiati, A. Yusdianti Tenriawali, and Taufik, "Bahan Ajar Psikolinguistik" (2020): 89, <https://osf.io/9hveb>.

¹³ Ismail, "Perubahan Bunyi Kata Serapan Bahasa Arab Dalam Bahasa Indonesia (Studi Kasus: Kbbi)."

¹⁴ M.Pd. Dr. Ali Mustadi, M.Pd. M. Habibi, and M.Pd. Puguh Ardianto Iskandar, *Filosofi, Teori, Dan Konsep Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia Sekolah Dasar*, *RETORIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, vol. 1, 2021.

¹⁵ Linda Khuraidah, "The Transformation of Arabic Learning Language Majors in High School," *Studi Arab* 13, no. 2 (2022): 1–13.

¹⁶ Faizmailatus Sofa, "Perubahan Bunyi Kata Serapan Bahasa Arab Dalam Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia" 4, no. 2 (2022): 215–242, <https://repositori.usu.ac.id/handle/123456789/48317>.

¹⁷ Ismail, "Perubahan Bunyi Kata Serapan Bahasa Arab Dalam Bahasa Indonesia (Studi Kasus: Kbbi)."

¹⁸ Athirah Nur, "Kata Serapan Bahasa Arab Dalam Bahasa Indonesia : Analisis Fonologis," *Frontiers in Neuroscience* 14, no. 1 (2021): 1–13.

population at large. The purpose of this study is to describe the form and see the phonetic changes that occur in Arabic loanwords Indonesian vocabulary listed in the officially recorded KBBI.

Method

The method used in this research is library research. In this literature review, by digging and browsing books, articles, journals, internet access, and other important records that we believe are relevant and potentially useful in solving problems and finding truth in this research.¹⁹ The approach used in this case is a qualitative approach. Research focuses on collecting qualitative (rather than numerical) data. And use qualitative analysis in data exposure.²⁰ Qualitative research seeks to explore and break through the symptoms by interpreting the problem or inferring a combination of various meanings of the problem as presented by the situation.²¹ While the nature of this research is descriptive analysis, namely research conducted by collecting data, interpreting, then conducting analysis and interpretive. This analysis method is a method intended to conceptually examine the meaning contained by the terms used, so as to obtain a true and valid conclusion.²²

Result and Discussion

Arabic is the language used by Arabs to express their thoughts. One of the majority languages in the world, Arabic has many characteristics that make it unique from other languages.²³ The uniqueness of this language is that it is not only the richest literary language in the world in terms of pronunciation and meaning, but also the most beautifully expressed language language. Like other languages, they have an origin and historical development.²⁴ Arabic originated from, grew, and developed in the countries of the Middle East, then Arabic spread internationally until it was accepted and declared as one of the official languages in the international world.²⁵ Arabic is simpler than Hebrew and other Semitic languages. Arabic inherited and preserved elements of the original Semitic language. Instead, Hebrew firmly reinvented itself and avoided resembling it to the original Semitic languages. Since Arabic is rarely written compared to other languages, Arabic and its literature are limited to the time of the Jahiliyah, the rise of Islam by the Prophet Muhammad,

¹⁹ Aminatuz Zahro, "Mengungkap Muatan Radikalisme Dalam Materi PAI Di SMA/SMK (Studi Analisis Semantik Ferdinand De Saussure)," *Skripsi* (2019): 1–131.

²⁰ Tatu Siti Rohbiah, "Perubahan Makna Kata Serapan Bahasa Arab Dalam Bahasa Inggris Pada Istilah Ekonomi," *Buletin Al-Turas* 23, no. 2 (2017).

²¹ Applied Mathematics, "Penelitian Kualitatif" (2016): 1–23.

²² Ibid.

²³ Faisal Hendra, "Peran Organisasi Mahasiswa Dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Pembelajaran Keterampilan Berbahasa Arab," *Arabiyat: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab dan Kebahasaan* 5, no. 1 (2018): 103–120.

²⁴ Zaenal Abidin and Andi Satrianingsih, "Perkembangan Dan Masa Depan Bahasa Arab," *Diwan: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Arab* 3, no. 2 (2018): 141.

²⁵ Husni Mubarak, "Asal Usul Bahasa Arab," *Jurnal Ilmiah Iqra'* 5, no. 1 (2018): 108–123.

the Umayyads, the Abbasid dynasty, the decline and modern times.²⁶ Arabic is part of the Semitic language family with a full population, and it is an Afroasian language family. Sayuti said that the language came from the language of the descendants of the prophet Noah (AS). Belonging to the Semitic language family are eastern languages, northern western languages and south western, eastern languages are Babylonian, Assyrian or Akkadian which includes northern western languages are Canaanite and Aramaic is composed of Oogeratah, an ancient Canaanite, Moabite, Hebrew and ancient Phoenician from south western languages composed of southern Arabic and northern Arabic. From southern Arabia there are Maanah, Spih, Houdrmah, and Qtabanih Hbashah and from northern Arabia there are Baidah and Baqiyah Arabs. Badiyya Arabic consists of Alalehyannah, and Thamudic Elsafdah and from Baqiyah Arabic there are Hijaz and Tamim languages.²⁷

In this study, no one has confirmed when the study of Arabic in Indonesia began and developed. The assumption that has developed at this time is that Arabic began to be known to the population of Indonesian society since Islam was known and accepted by the majority of society. Arabic began to permeate various dimensions of social life, most notably with regard to religious elements.²⁸ People's desire for foreign languages and terms, especially those derived from Arabic, is urgent. Derived from Arabic, Indonesian has a very rich vocabulary, calculated to be around 2000-3000 words. Some of these Arabic mufrodat retain their meaning depending on their pronunciation and meaning, while others have changed both in pronunciation and meaning.²⁹ When translating and retrieving Arabic mufrodat into Indonesian, various phonetic changes occurred. Explains in detail the design of converting Arabic sounds into Indonesian when transliterating.³⁰

Arabic speakers in the Arabian Peninsula have diverse dialects, including Qurayys, Huzail, Saqil, Hawasin, Kinanah, Taman and Yemeni dialogues. This dialect continued to be used until the advent of Islam. Even though each tribe used even its own dialect when reading the Quran, but Caliph Uthman bi Affan combined the reading of the people into one lahjah, namely the lahjah Qurayys.³¹ The merging of the reading of the people at that time, with the lahjah quraiys because the city of Makkah, where the Qurayys dialect is used has a geographical position that is quite strategic compared to other dialects, then from the city of Makkah is a city that has good spiritual values where the prophet Muhammad saw, was born and a place of worship for Muslims.³²

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Uki Sukiman, *Sastra Arab Awal Islam (Masa Rasul Allah SAW Dan Al-Khulafa Ar-Rasyidun)*, ed. Habib, 2022.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Lebba Kadorre Pongsibanne, *Islam Dan Budaya Lokal (Kajian Antropologi Agama)*, *Kaukaba Dipantara*, 2017.

³⁰ Masrur Moh., "Arab-Pegon Dan Tafsir Al-Qur'an (Studi Sosio-Historis Aksara Tulis Tafsir Al-Qur'an Indonesia Akhir Abad 20)" (2017): 1-126.

³¹ Alif Cahya Setiyadi, "Dialek Bahasa Arab Tinjauan Dialektologis," *At-Ta'dib* 6, no. 1 (2011).

³² Zaki Mohammad, "The Importance of Arabic Language in Islam and Internasional," *Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam* 1 (2021): 29.

a. Interference / absorption that has the same designation and definition as the original word

Indonesian	Arabic	Meaning/Definition
Ahad	احد	Sunday
Abad	أبد	Period of one hundred years
Abi	أب	Father
Adzan	أذان	The first call that was heard loudly to people to the invitation to pray
Bakhil	بكيل	Don't want to share
Balig	بليغ	Mature age
Daftar	دفتر	A number of names or things (words, names of people, things, etc.) arranged in rows from top to bottom or separated by commas
Hikmah	حكمة	Benefit
Halal	حلال	Allowed
Haram	حرام	The nature of the ban
Haji	حج	The fifth pillar of Islam performed by Muslims for the capable
Hakim	حاكم	State judicial officials authorized by law to adjudicate
Hukum	حكم	Customs officially considered binding that are confirmed by the ruler
Ilmu	علم	Perception or understanding
Insan	إنسان	Praiseworthy human nature
Kitab	كتاب	Combine something with something else.
Khianat	جيانة	Acts contrary to promises
Kiamat	قسامة	The event of complete destruction of the earth and the universe and all that it contains
Kuliah	كلية	Teaching and learning activities at the higher education level
Kursi	كرسي	For seating
Kertas	قرطاس	Thin material resulting from compression of fibers derived from pulp
Lafaz	لفظ	Words
Musyawah	مشاورة	Explain a problem by negotiating to reach consensus
Markaz	مركز	Place of position of the leader of the tantara
Mistar	مسطرة	Ruler
Malaikat	ملائكة	A being who has the duty to rule nature in the sense of governing it at the command of God
Mahkamah	محكمة	The body on which decides the law on violations
Musibah	مصيبة	Sad events or those that befell him
Maut	موت	Death

Nisbah	نسبة	Relationships between families and names that indicate one descendant
Nafas	نفس	Air sucked in through the nose or mouth into the lungs
Shalat	صلاة	The worship consists of several readings and movements, starting with takbir and ending with greetings
Syariat	شريعة	Religious laws that establish the rules of human life, human relations with God swt. Human relations with humans and the environment based on the Qur'an and Hadith
Ulama	علماء	People who know or knowledgeable people
Wajib	وجب	Things that must be done and must not be forsaken will be sinful
Ziarah	زيارة	Grave visit

b. Interference/Absorption whose designation changes and its definition remains

Indonesian	Arabic	Meaning/Definition
Berkah	بركة	Increasing kindness
Derajat	درجة	Grade
Kabar	خبر	A message or report that recently happened
Lafal	لفظ	A word can be pronounced differently
Makalah	مقالة	Written descriptions are put forward for further discussion.
Mungkin	يمكن	Not impossible
Resmi	رسمي	Valid from the government or from the authorities
Rezeki	رزق	Gift from Allah SWT
Sekarat	سكرة	A series of stages experienced by the body before death
Selasa	إثنين	Day 2 of the week
Selasa	ثلاثاء	Day 3 of the week
Rabu	أربعاء	Day 4 of the week
kamis	خميس	Day 5 of the week
Jum'at	جمعة	Day 6 of the week
Sabtu	سبت	Day 7 of the week

c. Interference/Absorption is called the same and the definition changes

Indonesian	Arabic	Meaning/Definition
Kalimat	كلمة	Language units in the form of words
Siasat	سياسة	Careful examination, investigation

d. Interference / Absorption and designation change from speech and its usefulness remains

Indonesian	Arabic	Meaning/Definition
Logat	لهجة	Languages typical of the region
Naskah	نسخة	All handwritten written documents
Perlu	فرض	Need
Petuah	فتوى	Decision or opinion
Laskar	عسكر	Bodyguards or soldiers

In learning Arabic, one of the important aspects that an Arabic teacher needs to understand is Arabic phonetics. Starting from Arabic, the number of mufrodat absorption of Indonesian that spread in Indonesia has had a diverse influence in the world of education.³³ Arabic is a recorded vocabulary containing modifiers that distract the word from the original word.³⁴ When words of Arabic origin are changed, it becomes difficult to learn them using Arabic sounds. However, the presence of loanwords of Arabic origin also has a positive impact on Arabic language learning. This effect occurs when words inherited from Arabic are not changed at all, and can change the sound and use of the language's words.³⁵ In fact, some words are already understood both phonetically and in usage, making learning Arabic much easier. The presence of a variety of known sounds supports Arabic learners to understand a variety of other words that correspond or align with those words.

Conclusion

In Arabic, there are two consonants that are equally consecutive in one word. After being put into the Indonesian, one of its echoes was gone. Double consonants never appear at the beginning of words in Arabic. Double consonants appear only in the middle and at the end of words. Because the acquisition of sounds in this language can be studied scientifically, the way to produce these sounds can be explained in more detail phonetically or phonetically. Arabic loanwords also have a good influence on Arabic language learning. This effect occurs when words inherited from Arabic are not completely altered, and can change the sound and use of the language's words.

³³ Mukhibat Mukhibat, "Analisis Semi-Historis Unsur-Unsur Bahasa Arab Dalam Bahasa Indonesia," *Cendekia: Journal of Education and Society* 13, no. 2 (2016): 323.

³⁴ Nginayatul Khasanah, "Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab Sebagai Bahasa Kedua (Uregensi Bahasa Arab Dan Pembelajarannya Di Indonesia)," *An-Nidzam : Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan dan Studi Islam* 3, no. 2 (2016): 39–54.

³⁵ Andriansyah Qodir, "Pendekatan Humanistik Dalam Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam Di SMAN 1 Kota Probolinggo," *UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim* (2015), <http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/5055/1/11110012.pdf>.

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