Reproduction of Arabic Vocabulary into Indonesian

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INTRODUCTION

Arabic has had a significant influence on the development of Indonesian vocabulary since the introduction of Islam in the 7th century AD. The cultural and linguistic interaction between the two has led to lexical adoption, semantic shifts, and linguistic phenomena such as code-switching and interference. The study of the reproduction of Arabic vocabulary is essential for understanding the dynamics of Indonesian language adaptation within an ever-evolving socio-cultural context. This research aims to describe Arabic loanwords in the Indonesian language through a lexicographic or dictionary-based approach. The study employs the Distributional Method along with the Determinant Sorting Technique. Based on the analysis, changes in the spelling of Indonesian loanwords have been identified. These orthographic changes include several processes such as dissimilation, metathesis, anaptyxis, prothesis, and apheresis zeroization. In addition to orthographic changes, there are also semantic shifts in the loanwords adopted from Arabic, including: retained meaning, narrowed meaning, and broadened meaning.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Firdaus, W. (2011). Kata-Kata Serapan Bahasa Aceh dari Bahasa Arab: Analisis Morfofonemis. *Sosiohumaniora, 13(2), 223-234.*

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METHOD

This study explores Arabic loanwords in the Indonesian language through morphological and lexicographical analysis, employing a qualitative approach and literature review using the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI) to identify loanwords based on phonetic and semantic correspondence. The data collection techniques used in this research are observation and note-taking, along with a literature study. The researcher observed and recorded commonly used Arabic-derived vocabulary in daily usage and compiled a list of Arabic loanwords from the KBBI. Subsequently, the data were analyzed using the *Distributional Method* (*Metode Agih*) and the *Determining Element Sorting Technique* (*Teknik Pilah Unsur Penentu* or PUP). The results of the research are presented descriptively in the form of tables and narrative explanations.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Phonetic Analysis

Tabel 1

No.	Kosakata Asli	Kosakata Serapan	Bentuk
1	خَلَقَ	Akhlak	Anaptiksis Protesis
2	غيبة	Gibah	Disimilasi
3	الحول	Haul	Zeroisasi Aferesis
4	إمَام	Imam	Tidak mengalami perubahan
5	جمَاعَة	Jemaah	Disimilasi dan metatesis
6	ختم	Khatam	Disimilasi
7	قبلة	Kiblat	Disimilasi
8	كتاب	Kitab	Tidak mengalami perubahan
9	مدرسة	Madrasah	Disimilasi
10	منبر	Mimbar	Tidak mengalami perubahan
11	النجاسة	Najis	Zeroisasi
12	سَجَدَ	Sajadah	Tidak mengalami perubahan
13	طَبِيْب	Tabib	Disimilasi
14	تقجيل	Takjil	Disimilasi
15	يَتِم	Yatim	Tidak berubah

a.	**Dissimilation** is a phonological process in which two identical or similar sounds are altered to become different from each other.

• [gh] becomes [g] in data (2)

• [a] becomes [e] in data (5)

• [o] becomes [a] in data (6), (9), and (13)

• [q] becomes [k] in data (7) and (14)

b.	**Metathesis** is a phonological process involving a change in the order of phonemes within a word, which can result in a variation of the word's form. In this study, a metathetic phonetic change is identified in data (5), where the Arabic word *"jama'ah"* is adapted into Indonesian as *"jemaah."*

c.	**Anaptyxis** is a phonological process involving the insertion of a vowel sound into a word to facilitate pronunciation. Anaptyxis is categorized into three types: **prothesis** (insertion at the beginning of a word), **epenthesis** (insertion in the middle of a word), and **paragoge** (insertion at the end of a word). In this study, a phonetic change involving **prothetic anaptyxis** is identified in data (1), which shows the insertion of the vowel sound [a] at the beginning of the word.

d.	**Zeroization** is the process of eliminating phonemic sounds as an effort to simplify or economize pronunciation. Based on its position, zeroization is divided into three types: **aferesis**, **syncope**, and **apocope**.

• **Apheresis** is the process of eliminating one or more phonemes at the beginning of a word. In the context of Arabic loanwords in Indonesian, apheresis occurs through the removal of specific initial sounds. This can be seen in data (3) and (11), where **[al]** is omitted at the beginning of the word.

• **Syncope** is the omission of one or more phonemes in the middle of a word, such as the removal of the vowel sound **[a]** in the syllables **[ja]** and **[sa]** found in data (11).

• **Apocope** is the omission of one or more phonemes at the end of a word, such as the removal of the sound **[tun]** or the consonant **[t]** as found in data (11).

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

2. Semantic Analysis

- **Fixed Meaning**
Fixed meaning refers to borrowed words that are adopted entirely from the source language without interference from the recipient language, so that both the meaning and morphological form remain consistent with the original language. Based on the data in table, the borrowed vocabulary that retains its original meaning—remaining unchanged from the source language—appears in data entries (2), (6), (7), (10), (14), and (15). These entries retain the same meaning in both general and specific contexts.

- **Narrowed Meaning**
Narrowed meaning occurs when Arabic loanwords undergo a process of semantic specification, resulting in a more specific, limited, or focused meaning compared to their original sense. In this process, the borrowed word is adapted to fit the needs and context of the recipient language, making its meaning more precise and restricted in usage. This is reflected in the data found in table under data entries (1), (8), (9), (12), and (13).

- **Extended Meaning**
Extended meaning refers to the process by which the meaning of reproduced vocabulary expands. In this case, the borrowed word not only retains its original meaning but also acquires additional meanings that are widely used in the recipient language. As a result, a single loanword may possess multiple, diverse meanings, enriching the language and allowing its usage in various contexts. This process indicates that the loanword has been fully integrated into the recipient language and can be used flexibly in everyday communication. This is evident in the data presented in table, specifically in entries (3), (4), (5), and (11).

CONCLUSION

This study yields several important findings regarding Arabic loanwords in the Indonesian language. First, the process of borrowing Arabic words into Indonesian often involves spelling modifications that include various phonological processes such as dissimilation, metathesis, anaptyxis, and zeroization. However, there are also loanwords that are retained in their original form without any alteration in spelling or meaning.

Second, the semantic analysis of loanwords reveals three categories of meaning change: retained meaning, narrowing of meaning, and broadening of meaning. The results of the study indicate that the dominant trend in the adoption of Arabic loanwords into Indonesian is the retention of original meanings, suggesting that the Indonesian language tends to adapt borrowed terms with minimal semantic change.

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