

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN GRAMMATICAL AND MEANING IN THE ARABIC SENTENCES: CASE STUDY IN THE ISLAMIC MORAL ETHIC BOOK

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ABSTRACT

The strength of the relationship between two sets of sentence in the Arabic text is introduced or reintroduced by looking the correlative conjunction between the sentences. The sentence is the largest unit of grammatical organization within which parts of speech (such as: nouns, verbs, adverbs) and grammatical classes (for example: word, phrase, clause). In Arabic language, a sentence normally contains two basic main element, such as (*mubtada' + khabar*) / (S + V + O) in *jumlah ismiyyah* and (*f'il + fa'il*) / (V+S+O) in *jumlah fi'liyyah*. This is the main sentence pattern in Arabic language, a structure which is considered a basic grammatical pattern for Arabic sentences, which can be used as a model for producing other sentences in the language. This article will elaborate the correlation between grammatical and meaning in the arabic sentences in the Islamic moral ethic book, such as: *Bidayatul-Hidayah* and *al-Qira'ah ar-Rasyidah*. There are two kinds of sentences in Arabic language, basic sentences and more complex sentences. The data of this research was taken from the book of Islamic moral ethic which had been translated into Arabic – Javanese language. The method used in this research was divided into three main steps, (1) collecting data, (2) analysis and elaborating the main data, and (3) reporting the result of the research. In the first step, collecting data will be used the observation of the dominant pattern of the sentences in Arabic language, and the second steps, analyzing data was using the distributional method followed by the substitution technique. Then, the reporting of the result had been used the formal and the informal method. This research had concluded that there are many patterns in Arabic sentences which can be constructed by the certain conjunction. Finally, the correlation between grammatical and meaning in the Arabic sentences can be divided into two main parts, they are: “to be equal” and “unequal”.

Keywords: grammatical, meaning, basic sentence, and complex sentence, Arabic language.

A. Background Study

Sentence analysis has the significant role to understand the Arabic text. To do the analysis sentence, the reader of the text should elucidate the basic concept of syntax analysis. Syntax is a central component of human language (Valin, 2004:1). Syntax is the study of phrasal and sentential patterns of natural language. It is the engine that combines the sound/gesture and meaning component of language. Syntax deals primarily with how words combine to form phrases and sentences, and the dependencies that obtain between the constituents of the phrase or sentence (Versteegh, V edition, 2006:391). Syntax is a part from linguistics which has elaborated about the discourses, sentences, clauses, and phrases (Ramlan, 2005:18). From this definition, we can conclude that the sentence is the main domain of syntax analysis. Syntax also can be defined as the way to combine the sentences.

Ramlan (2005:43) has divided the sentences into two main parts, they are: the sentence which has been constructed by one clause and the sentences which has been structured

by two clauses or more clauses in one sentence. This paper tried to find the characteristics of the sentences in Arabic language by elaborating some conjunctions in the sentences, to find the correlation between grammatical and the meaning in Arabic language. The data in this research was taken from the moral ethic book of *Bidayatul-Hidayah* (BDH) written by Imam Al-Ghazali and the book of *Al-Qira'ahar-Rasyidah* (QR). Both of them are very famous in the Islamic boarding school in Indonesia. The reason for selecting both of the book is (1) the first book (BDH) is the translation book from Arabic language to Javanese language, it has special marker in the grammar during the translation process, so that, the research about the grammatical marker can be done by looking the book of BDH, (2) the second book (QR) is the learning material for Arabic reading book, which has been considered as the book for the beginner student toward studying Arabic language, from the QR, we can find some short stories and short poetry in the Arabic language.

Valin (2004: 22) has made the distinction between the grammatical relations and semantic roles. We can also call the semantic roles as the “thematic relations” or “theta roles” (θ roles). Actually, this paper was very dominant with the elaboration of theta roles in Arabic language. Versteegh (2006:487) has defined the theta roles as the semantic roles borne by noun phrases in a sentence that designate ‘agent of action’, ‘patient of action’ and so forth. They constitute an essential part of a sentence’s semantic interpretation. Some Arabic medieval grammarians had classified sentence elements semantically, for example as $\rightarrow fi'l$ ‘action’, $\rightarrow fā'il$ ‘actor’, and $\rightarrow maf'ūl$ ‘acted upon’. The core of thematic role inventories, such as: Theme (T- object in motion or at location), Location (L), Source (S), Goal (G), and Agent (A – volitional performer of an action). These relations were termed ‘thematic’ because of the centrality of the Theme role to the system. The role patient (P- undergoer of action) is often conflated with theme, and possessor is sometimes an alternative to (human) Goals. Fillmore’s semantic roles were developed in the context of case grammar and were called ‘cases’. Fillmore added Instrument (I). For the example, look at this text.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| (1) | <i>kataba</i> | <i>l-walad-u</i> | <i>d-dars-a</i> | <i>fil-bayti</i> |
| | | A | P | L |
| | ‘the boy wrote the lesson in the house’ | | | |
| (2) | <i>'a'tā</i> | <i>Zayd-un</i> | <i>Hind-an</i> | <i>kitāb-an</i> |
| | | S (A) | G | T |
| | ‘Zayd gave Hind a book’ | | | |
| (3) | <i>'a'tā</i> | <i>Zayd-un</i> | <i>kitāb-an</i> | <i>li-hind-in</i> |
| | | S (A) | T | G |
| | ‘Zayd gave a book to Hind’ | | | |

(Versteegh, 2006: 487)

The example above is about the semantic roles in the Arabic sentences, it looks like the case analysis. Haywood (1965:391-401) has concluded, as already stated, the Arab grammarians used ‘case’ terminology for the verb in the imperfect as well as for nouns:

Noun	Imperfect
Nominative ʾ	Indicative ۞
Accusative َ	Subjunctive ۞
Genitive ۞	Jussive ۞

The nominative (rafa’) is used: (a) for the subject (fā’il) of a verbal sentence, (b) for the subject (termed mubtada’) of a nominal sentence, (c) as the predicate (khabar or information) of a nominal sentence, (d) as the predicate of inna, anna, etc, (e) after the vocative particle ayyuhā, and (f) for the adjective of, or a noun in apposition to, another nominative. The accusative (nashb) is used as the object (maf’ūl bih) of a verb. The genitive (jarr) is used for idhāfah and after a preposition. This article is only concerned with noun cases. Thus, this article will try to find out the relation between the grammatical relation and the semantic roles (θ

roles). The hypothesis from this article was concluded that the relation between the grammatical and the semantic roles are divided into two main parts, the equal and un-equal.

B. Methodology

The data of this research is some moral ethic books, such as *Bidayatul-Hidayah*(BDH). This book is a translation book from Arabic into Javanese language. The data of this research also was taken from the book of *al-Qira'ah Ar-Rasyidah*(QR). This book was included the simple poetry and short story about the Islamic morality. In fact, the methodology in this article included three parts, they are: (1) collecting the data (sentences) in the book of BDH and QR. Language typology being concerned with universal laws and patterns, began with the study of the relative order of sentence constituents verb (V), subject (S), and object (O), arranged into permutations of SVO, VSO, and others. This taxonomy has been adopted by some Arabists as a construc within whihc Arabic may be situated (Brustad, 2000:316). There are two types of sentences group in this research, nominal and verbal sentences. The pattern of nominal sentence is S+V+O and the pattern of verbal sentence is V+S+O, (2) analysis data using the distributional method and descriptive analysis from the main data, (3) reporting the result of the data, formal and informal reporting.

C. Findings and Discussion

The findings of this research are the data which is considered as the relations between the grammar and the meaning in Arabic language. This section deals primarily with the coordination of clause and sentences. Badawi (2007:539) has divided the coordination is either 'asyndetic' or 'syndetic', the latter achieved through the same range of conjunctions, namely, *wa-*, *fa-* (and), *tsumma* (then), *lākin(na)* (but), *bal* (but rather), *'aw*, *'am* (or), *imma* (either), *lāsiyyamā* (especially), *sawā'un* (whether), *chattā* (even), *wa-lā*, *wa-laysa* (nor) (and not). Badawi has concluded that the union of two or more sentences without conjunctions will be treated as asyndetic coordination, and with conjunctions as syndetic coordination, whether punctuation is involved or not. The complex sentences in Arabic language which is equal. In this sentence, there are two independent clauses as an equal clause. Both of them are nucleus. There are some conjunctions that make the clause more equal. We can find this case in Indonesia language and Arabic language, consider some examples below.

(4) *Badannyakurus, dan mukanyasangatpucat.*

(5) *Orang itumiskin, lagi pula sangatmalas.*

(Ramlan, 2005:46)

(6) *Anām-u mubakkir-an fil-lail-i waaqūm-u mubakkir-an fish-shabāchi*

'I am sleeping in the early night and I am waking up in the morning'

(Al-Chasaniy, 2003:14)

(7) *Fa-shufqatukakhāsiratunwatijāratukabā'iratun* (Source Language, SL: Arabic)

'mongkoutawiaqadedoltinukuiro – ikurugi – utawidaganganeiro – ikurusak (Target Language, TL: Javanese)

(Nāshiruddin, 1964:10).

The complex sentences in Arabic language which is un-equal. In the complex sentences, there are clauses where the certain clause becomes the part of the other clauses. The clause which becomes the part of the other clause was called by the subordinate clause, and the other clause in that sentence is the nucleus. So that, the complex sentences in Arabic language which is un-equal divided into two main parts, they are subordinate clause + the nucleus. Consider some examples below.

(8) *Iamengakuibahwaiajatuhcintakepadaku*

(9) *Iamengakuihalitu*

(Ramlan, 2005:47)

(10) *Waaktubumāya'murubihi al-mu'allimu*

'and I am writing what the teacher had commanded'

(Al-Chasaniy, 2003:15)

- (11) (SL) *Walākinyanbaghilaka an ta 'lamaqablakullisyai 'inannal-hidayataallatihiyatsamratul- 'ilmilahābidāyatunwanihāyatunwadzāhirunwabāthinun.*
 (TL) lantetepane – sayugjo – keduwesiropoingyenthongertisiro–ingsakdurungesabensaben – suwijiwiji – ingsetuhune – pituduhyakniamal – kangutawiamal – ikuwoheilmu – ikukeduwehidayah – utawikawitan – lanpungkasan – lananduwenidzahir – lananduwenibatin (Nāshiruddin, 1964:12).

If we look at the sentence (10) we will find that there are two clauses, first clause is 'wa aktubu mā' and the second clause is 'ya'muru bihi al-mu'allimu'. The second clause was considered as an object of the sentence (10). The sentence (10) is a relative sentence. Haywood (1965:284) had elaborated that the relative pronoun (al-'ism al-maushūl) in Arabic language can be expressed by the words 'man' and 'mā'. Both of them are always treated as nouns, whereas 'alladzi' is usually treated as an adjective governing a noun which has already been mentioned. It is, however, sometimes used as a noun, in which case it is synonymous with *man* and *mā*, like in the sentence (10). By looking the sentence (11), we also find that the sentence was divided into two main clauses. The first clause is 'yanbaghilakaanta'lamaqablakullisyai'in' and the second clause is 'annal-hidāyataallatihiyatsamratul-'ilmilahābidāyatunwanihāyatunwadzāhirunwabāthinun'. The second clause was considered as an object of the sentence (11).

In addition to grammatical relation between the clause, we will find out the semantic relation between the clause appeared as the result of the confluence between the clauses. The meaning relation in the QR book was dominant with the addition meaning. It means that there is a meaning of addition and continuation. The addition meaning using the word /wa/ and the continuation meaning relation using the word /tsumma/, for example to describe the daily activities in Arabic language, so that, the author has added many clauses to explain the activities. When we look at the QR book, we will find many clauses having the confluence with the others and we get the meaning connection, such as in the data below.

- (12) *asta 'iddulish-shalātitsummaadzhabuma 'awālidiyilal-masjidi*
 'I am preparing for doing shalat and I am going to the mosque with my parent'
 (13) *fa- 'atawadh-dha 'uwa 'ushalliyma 'al-jamā 'ati*
 'so, I am doing wudhu and I am praying with the group'
 (Al-Chasaniy, 2003:14).

In the other hand, we also find that in the QR book, there is a choice meaning between two clauses. In this case, the author has been used the word /au/ the meaning is 'or', consider the following example.

- (14) *wa fi ba 'dhil-ayyāmiakhrujuma 'aabiy au akhiilāba 'dhil- 'aqāribi, au 'al 'abuma 'aikhwatiywaashdiqā 'ii.*
 'In someday, I am going out with my father or my brother to the nearest places, or I am playing with my sisters and my friends'.
 (Al-Chasaniy, 2003:15).

D. Result and Conclusion

Based on the analysis about sentences in Arabic language, we can conclude that actually there are two types of correlation in sentence analysis, they are grammatical relations and semantic roles or theta roles (θ roles). By looking the grammatical relations, we can conclude that there are two kinds of relation between the constructions of the sentences in Arabic language; they are equal and un-equal relation. The complex sentences in Arabic language which is equal. In this sentence, there are two independent clauses as an equal clause. Both of them are nucleus. The complex sentences in Arabic language which is un-equal divided into two main parts; they are subordinate clause + the nucleus. In the QR book has been found that the meaning relation of addition and the continuation between the clauses were very dominant. In the other hand, there is a choice meaning relation between the clauses.

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