ADJECTIVE PHRASES IN THE PREFACE OF AL-MUNJIDU DICTIONARY FIRST PRINTING WORKS LOUIS MA'LUF AL-YASU'I: SYNTAX ANALYSIS

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Abstract. A discussion of Arabic syntax in this study focused on the adjective phrase in a text Preface of Al-Munjidu Dictionary First Printing Works Louis Ma'lu>f Al-Yasu'>i. This study reveals whether in the text there are several types of adjective phrases in the text, how the differences of the adjective phrase is found, and how the functions of the adjective phrases in a sentence, and how to form "declesion" of the adjective phrase in a sentence.

Keywords: Frasa, Frasa Kata sifat, Pendahuluan Kamus al-Munjidu

INTERFERENCE
Journal of Language, Literature, and Linguistics

Submitted: January 6th, 2020
Accepted: February 8th, 2020
INTRODUCTION

In view of linguistics, language is a symbol system sounds arbitrary and meaningless and serves as a means of communication. As the sound of the arbitrary symbol system, the intention is that the language is not mandatory or essential relationship between the symbol as a mark entities or lexeme words with objects marked, the referent of the word or lexeme (Chaer, 2002). Language as a means of communication consists of two parts, namely the form and meaning (Ramlan, 1985). Form of language is part of the language that consists of segmental elements and supra segmental elements. Segmental elements of language are hierarchically composed of discourse, sentence, clause, phrase, word, and morpheme. The supra segmental elements consist of intonation and subordinate elements, namely pressure (hard-soft), pitch (high-low), and duration (long-short). The meaning is the content that is contained in the forms it can cause certain reactions. Reactions that can arise due to hear or read a series of words make up a particular phrase, clause, sentence, or discourse.

Talking about the syntax, Kridalaksana says in his book "Kamus Linguistik" (Kridalaksana, 2001) that syntax is the setting and the relationship between words with words, or with a larger unit, or between units was greater in the language. Phrase is one study of syntax. The phrase commonly defined as a combined unit of grammatical form that is non-predicative word or combination of words commonly also called the fill one syntactic function in the sentence (Chaer, 2007). One form of the Arabic phrase is at-tarkību al-wasfy (phrases adjectives). Adjective is a word called after the noun indicating the object related conditions (Ghulayaini, 2006).

Arabic is the language of Semit sub of Hamito-Semit or Afro-Asiatic (Dalby, 2004). This language is included in the classical language of the most widely used in the world than the other classical languages such as Latin, Sanskrit, Hebrew, and others because it is the language of the Qur’an read by millions of Muslims all over the world, which is then used in the writing and discussion of issues that are related to religion.

Arabic speakers are estimated currently about 200 million people (Holes, 2004). Arabic is also the official language of twenty countries known as the Arabian Peninsula, located in a region stretching from West Asia to North Africa, and a country, Palestine, where Hebrew is the first official language and Arabic is the second language. The twenty countries are Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan, Egypt, Djibouti, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Yemen, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon.

Various forms of the use of the phrase in Arabic can be seen in the texts in Arabic. That is usually arranged alphabetically followed by information about the meaning, usage, or translation. Al-Munjidu dictionary is one of the famous Arabic dictionaries. In this study, researchers will discuss the form of adjective phrases contained in the preface to Al-Munjidu Dictionary first printed work of Louis Ma'lūf Al-Yasū’i.
RESEARCH METHOD

Method, in linguistic research is the unity of the series of processes includes: determining a frame of mind, the formulation of hypotheses or formulation of the problem, the determination of the population, sampling, data, techniques of data acquisition, and data analysis (Subroto, 1992). In an effort to solve the problem, this research was conducted to pass three stages of strategy, the stage providing data, analyzing stage data, and presenting the results of the data analysis phase (Sudaryanto, 1993). The first method used in this study is the library research method. Data in the form of adjective phrases and then analyzed further using syntax analysis and produce various forms of adjective phrases contained within the text. This method is the second study. The last method of this study is to provide a conclusion based on the analysis that has been carried out the last of the study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Syntax is a grammar that examines the relationship between the words in the speech. The grammar is composed of morphology and syntax. If morphology concerns the grammatical structure in the word, the syntax concerns the grammatical structure of the words in the speech. One unit of speech is the sentence. The sentence is a unit that is a whole with a particular intonation as a marker of whole. Orthographically, the end of this sentence symbolized with a period, exclamation point, or question mark. Discussion about syntactic related with syntactic functions (subject, predicate, and object), syntactic roles (actor, patient), and the syntactic categories (nouns, verbs, particles)(Verhaar, 2008). In Arabic syntax better known as ‘ilmu an-nahwi or ‘ilmu al-i’rab, and understanding of nahwu itself is the rules and the definition of each word in the sentence, marking the end of words, and how is the word final shape (Ni’mah, 2019).

Basically, Arabic do not use any vowels, but the punctuation (شَكْلَة،harakat, syakl, harakah), such as fathah (فتحة), kasrah (كسرة), dammah (ضمة), and sukun (سكون). Consonants was read with certain rules. Arabic Morphology (sarf) and Arabic syntax (nahwu) as a guide in reading Arabic consonants. The readings consonants morphologically are done arbitrarily according pronunciation by Arabs (سماعيّ, sima’iy). The morphological readings are waged on consonants that are not located at the end of the word. For the consonants that are located at the end of words, syntactic readings are done. Syntactic readings related to the declention (i’rab, إغْرَاب), the change at the end of the word because of the inclusion of certain factors in a speech unit. Declention consists of four different cases, namely nominative (رَفْع), accusative (نَصْب), genitive (جَر), and justif (جِزْم, jazm) (Ghulayaini, 2006; Haywood & Nahmad, 1965; Ryding, 2005).

The words in Arabic are divided into three, namely nouns (اِسْم, ism), verbs(فِعْل, fi’l), and particles(حَرْف, harf). From the three kinds of word, declention only occur in nouns and verbs. However, of all the nouns and verbs, some do not experience declention. Nouns and verbs that do not experiencing declention called mabniy (مَبْنِي, mabniy), while the nouns and verbs that are experiencing declention called mu’rab (مُعْرَب, mu’rab). Declention of the noun occurs in three cases, the nominative, accusative, and genitive, while the declention in verb also occurred in three cases,
the nominative, accusative, and jussive, while the particles are always mabniy (Ghulayaini, 2006). Delection cases on every word can be identified of the signs and each case has its own signs, with nouns and verbs having delection in accordance with its function in the sentence. The first delection is nominative (رَفْع, raf'). Nominative case has four marks, is dannah (.isDirectory), wawu (.parseInt), alif (parseInt) and nun (parseInt). The second is the accusative (نَصْب, nasab), which has five signs such as fathah (parseInt), alif (parseInt), kasrah (parsed), ya` (parsed) and deletion of nun (حدف النُّون, haddaf al-nun). The third is the genitive (الجر, jar). Genitive case has three signs, namely kasrah (parsed), ya‘ (parsed) and fathah (parsed).

The phrase is a group of words that are a functional part of a longer speech and does not contain the predicate, and has a function as constituents in the longer form of the constituent clauses. Phrase consists of two parts, the stem and the attributes (Verhaar, 2008). Adjektive phrase (next called an AP) is the attribute form of adjective (صفة, sifah). If the attribute is an adjective (صفة, sifah), the stem is called mausuf (ماصف، mawṣuf, ore attributed) or in Arabic is also called as (نعت, na’tun). Thus, the AP consists of sifah and mausuf. Mausuf in the phrases above is in form of masculine singular word (المفرد المذكر, al-mufrad al-mutarrīq), so sifah is also the same. If mausuf in form of words of different categories, then sifah also change, for example:

بيتانَجميلان
‘two good house’.

In AP there are some rules associated with masculine (المذكر) and feminine (المؤنث), definite (المعرفة) and indefinite (النكرة), singular (المفرد), dual (المثنى) and plural (الجمع), and the nominative (الرفع), accusative (النصب), and genitive (الجر). In general, the rules are as follow. First, if mausuf has masculine category, then sifah has masculine too vice versa. Second, if mausuf has definite category, then sifah has definite too vice versa. Third, if mausuf has categorized singular, then sifah also singular. Similarly, if mausuf is categorized dual or plural. Lastly, if mausuf has categorized nominative, then sifah also has nominative. Likewise, if mausuf categorized accusative or genitive(Haywood & Nahmad, 1965; Jarim & Amin, 1966). So, Sifah itself does not have functions in the level of syntactic because the function will follow mausuf as a whole in the adjective phrase. Functions of adjective phrases can be either rafa’ ‘nominative’ (if it has a role as an subject) and nasab ‘accusative’ (if it has a role as a object) (Ghulayaini, 2006).

In the preface to Al-Munjid Dictionary by Louis Mālūf there are some sentences that have an element of AP. Therefore, this data will be analyzed from the syntactic level of how the function of AP forms and its role. Categories are not included in this study because the category of the AP itself is known to be a combination of two nouns-turned-phrase. In this text, there are twelve AP patterns, but in this study only analyzed five patterns because within twelve existing phrases some have the same pattern. So, this study only focused on the different patterns thus get better results.

فإن أدباء اللغة العربية وأئمتها العالميين في إعلاء شأنها

/Data 1

/Fa‘inna udabā‘a al-luğati al-t‘arabiyyati wa a‘immatiḥā al-t‘āmilīna fi il-lā‘i sya‘niha/
'Surely the experts and specialists in the Arabic language that have been developed to uphold it is condition or existence'.

In data 1 above mentioned伸びる the subject of inna (اسم إن، isim inna) which consists of伸びる as mudaf and伸びる as mudaf ilaih of伸びる. While伸びる is a form of AP and the declension of AP (.) is declension for伸びる, نضاف إليه، mudaf ilaih). The function of the sentence above is described as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sifah</th>
<th>Mausuf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| AP as Mudaf ila
dh | mudaf          |
| Khabar Inna  | Isim Inna     |

Table 1. First data analysis

In the data 1, the forms of AP can be replaced by another singular word.

Surely the experts and geographers who have developed to uphold the condition and existence'.

So in the analysis above it can be concluded that the shape of the AP can be mudaf ila
dh category within the function as subject of inna when combined with its mudaf, and the AP can be replaced with another word. The language العربية is a noun replaced by the gégrafi. Both have different shapes,伸びる is an AP and伸びる shaped in form of words. Both can be swapped and its function in the sentence remains the same as mudaf ila
dh in the subject of inna. This can be seen when the word is experiencing the same declensions with genitive marked genitive declension (جر) marking with (.) at the end of the word.

2. في هذه الأزمنة بمسبب الحاجة إلى معجم مدرسيّ (Data 2)
fi hádhi al-azminati bimasisi al-ḥājati ilā mu'jamad mada
siyiyi/
'At this time desire to open a dictionary lesson is truly diligent’

In data 2, the AP is dative because it is located after abractive and the function is adverb of place and the declension of AP (.) is declension for (اسم مجريز، isim majrur).

AP is dative (اسم مجريز) abrative (حرف جر، preposition)
adverb of place
Table 2. Second data analysis

In the form above, AP can be replaced with another category.

في هذه الأزمنة بمسيس الحاجة إلى كلمة
/ fi ḥādihi al-azminati bimasisi al-hājati ilā kuliyatin/
'At this time desire to open study is truly diligent'.

So, in the analysis above it can be concluded that the AP can be dative and can be replaced with another word category on condition of being in the same function as the معجم مدرسي can be replaced by categories of كلية. Both have a different form, معجم مدرسي has form AP and كلية in form of words. Both can be swapped, but its function in the sentence will remain with namely as dative of the adverb of place. This can be seen when the word is experiencing the same declensions with genitive marked genitive declension (جر) marking with kasrah (١) at the end of the word.

3. خصصنا الوقت الطويل (Data 3)
/Khāṣṣānā al-waqt al-tawila/
'We have providing a long time'.

In data 3 function of AP is objects because it is located after verb and subject and the declension of AP (١) is declension for object (مفعول به, maf'u>l bih).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>الوقت الطويل</th>
<th>نا</th>
<th>AP as Object</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>predicate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table 3. Third data analysis

In the form above, the function of AP as object and can be replaced by other categories.

خصصننا النظرية
/Khāṣṣānā an-nadariyyata/
'We have specialized in the theory'.

So, in the third data analysis it can be concluded that the form of the AP can function as an object in the verb sentences and categories can be replaced with another word category on condition of being in the same function as الوقت الطويل that can be replaced with النظرية. Both are different, الوقت الطويل is a form of AP and النظرية is a form of word. Both are interchangeable in this sentence, but its function in the sentence would remain the same, ie as objects. It can be seen from the end of an accusative declension word (نصب) marking with (١) at the end of the word.

4. لهم القول الصائب (Data 4)
/Lahum al-qaulu aṣ-ṣā`ību/
'The word that is easy to understand is theirs'.

лад
The previous data is a form of AP which has a function as subject in nominal sentence (مبتدأ, mubtada’) that were located at the end of the sentence muakhkhar (مؤخر) and لهم (खبر, khabar) that were located at the first of the sentence muqaddam (مقدم). The subject in nominal sentence has nominative declention with (ُه) in the end of the phrase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject (مبتدأ مؤخر)</th>
<th>Predicate (خبر مقدم)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>لهم</td>
<td>القلم</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Fourth data analysis

In the form above, the AP that has a function as a subject can be replaced with another noun category.

لهم القلم
/lahum al-qalamu/
'The pen is their'.

So, in the analysis of the data 4 it can be concluded that the AP has a function as a subject in the nominal sentence can be replaced with another word category on condition of being in the same function, as well as القول الصائب that is replaced with the القلم. Both are different forms but have the same function, namely as a subject in a nominal sentence with nominative declention which is characterized by (ُه) at the end of the word.

كان الكتاب عوناً حسناً ونجةً وافيةً
/Kāna al-kātib ‘awnan ḥasan an wa najdatan wāfīyatān/
‘Previously, the author had the good help and get adequate improvement’

In the latest data, there are two AP, عوناً حسناً and نجةً وافية. Both have a function as the predicate of the kāna sentence (خبر كان), so have declention accusative with a sign at the end of letters. Both can work together because there wawu aft fall between the APs, so the function of both are same. It is similar to English and Indonesian that the particle 'and' will make the function of the particle being equal, it is also the case in Arabic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>كان الكتاب</th>
<th>عونا حسنا</th>
<th>نجة وافية</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second khabar</td>
<td>wawu aft</td>
<td>First khabar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ism Kana</td>
<td>Fi’l Nūqis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as predicate</td>
<td>as subject</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Fifth data analysis

In the previous form, two APs function as a predicate and flanked by wawu aft can be replaced by other categories with the condition that the function has remained the same.
‘Previously, the author was handsome and rich’.

So, in the analysis of the data 5 it can be concluded that the two APs function as a predicate located between wawu aff, can be replaced with another word category on condition of being in the same function as ʿunūna ḥamsa wajada waʿafia replaced with جاملٌ وغنياً. Both of which are a different form, but have the same function, that is as a predicate run into accusative declension which is characterized by (ُ) at the end of the word.

CONCLUSION

Based on the previous presentation it can be concluded that the preface of Al-Munjidu Dictionary first printed work of Louis Ma'lūf Al-Yasū'i is a text form that can be analyzed from the point of syntactic and focusing on adjective phrase. The syntactical can be seen from the presence of some form of adjective phrases, both of which act as a subject, predicate, and object in the sentence. This was proven by the discovery of various forms of adjectives phrases in this preface of al-Munjidu dictionary. In the text Preface Al-Munjidu Dictionary first printed work of Louis Ma'lūf Al-Yasū'i found five kinds functions of adjective phrases and described as follows.

1. AP can be categorized mudaf ilaihi in function as the subject of inna when combined with mudaf. In this form, adjective phrase can be replaced by other forms of nouns either it is singular, dual, and plural with the terms of the function of the AP with the condition it is still the same as run into genitive declension and marked with (ِ).

2. AP can be dative and can be replaced with another word category on condition of being in the same function. Both can be swapped, but its function in the sentence will remain with namely as dative of the adverb of place. This can be seen when the word is experiencing the same declensions with genitive marked genitive declension (جر) marking with (ُ) at the end of the word.

3. The form of the AP can function as an object in the verbal sentences and its form can be replaced with another word on condition of the same function, as objects. It can be seen from the end of a word that had to be marked accusative declension (نصب) marking with (ُ) at the end of the word.

4. The Adjective phrase has a function as a subject in the nominal sentence can be replaced with another word category on condition of being in the same function as a subject in a nominal sentence with nominative declension which is characterized by (ُ) at the end of the word.

5. The two AP function as a predicate in kāna sentence and located between wawu aff, can be replaced with another word category on condition of being in the same function. That is as a predicate run into accusative declension which is characterized by (ُ) at the end of the word.
6. All forms of the adjective phrase, the category can be replaced with another category provided that the category function remains the same and did not change its position in the sentence.

REFERENCES


