



Alibbaa': Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab

Vol. 4 No. 2, July 2023

P-ISSN: 2721-1606 | E-ISSN: 2716-4985

doi: <https://doi.org/10.19105/ajpba.v4i2.8740>

The Development of Modern Arabic in Syntactic and Semantic Perspectives in Alarabiya Magazine

Khoirurrosi, Muhammad Thohir

State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Indonesia

Corresponding E-mail: kхоirurrosi13@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the modern Arabic language used by Alarabiya online. The focus of this research is on the analysis of the development of meaning and language structure, with the object of research being the online magazine Alarabiya. This study employs lexical, grammatical, and contextual analysis of meaning, as well as syntactic research by analyzing phrases, clauses, and verbs. The theory used in this research is al-Nazhariyyah al-Siyâqiyyah or contextual theory developed by J.R Firth. The research method used is a literature review with two approaches, namely sociolinguistics and lexical statistics. The primary data source in this research is the online magazine Alarabiya. The results of this research indicate that the modern Arabic language used by Alarabiya magazine has undergone many developments in meaning and structure, and has been influenced by the development of science and technology in various fields such as politics, economy, science, and technology.

Keywords: *al-Nazhariyyah al-Siyâqiyyah, Alarabiya online, language and culture*

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk meneliti bahasa Arab modern yang digunakan oleh Alarabiya secara online. Fokus penelitian ini adalah pada analisis perkembangan makna dan struktur bahasa, dengan objek penelitian berupa majalah daring Alarabiya. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis makna leksikal, gramatikal dan kontekstual, serta penelitian sintaksis dengan menganalisis frasa, klausa, dan verbal. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah al-Nazhariyyah al-Siyâqiyyah atau teori kontekstual yang dikembangkan oleh J.R Firth. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kepustakaan dengan dua pendekatan,

yaitu sosiolinguistik dan leksiko statistik. Sumber utama data dalam penelitian ini adalah majalah daring Alarabiya. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa bahasa Arab modern yang digunakan oleh majalah Alarabiya telah mengalami banyak perkembangan makna dan struktur, serta dipengaruhi oleh perkembangan sains dan teknologi dalam berbagai bidang seperti politik, ekonomi, sains dan teknologi.

Kata kunci: *al-Naẓhariyyah al-Siyâqiyah, Alarabiya online, bahasa dan budaya*

INTRODUCTION

The Arabic language consists of two variants, namely modern Arabic and classical Arabic¹. Modern Arabic is used in journalistic media such as television, radio, magazines, newspapers, and contemporary Arabic books, both in print and electronic media². Meanwhile, classical Arabic is used in the Quran as the main reference for Arabic fusha language, hadiths, classical books, and the Middle Ages³. Although the Arabic language of the Quran is always relevant and contextual, classical Arabic can still be found in various literary and religious contexts. The theory and experience show that the Arabic language is not much different from other languages, which can develop according to the interests of its speakers. The language will continue to live if it is used by society, and will die if the opposite happens⁴.

Classical Arabic existed long before Islam came, even during the pre-Islamic era, before the 6th century⁵. More than two hundred million people use Arabic worldwide, especially in the countries of the Middle East and North and West Africa. In addition, in the Islamic world, Arabic is used as the official language and is at least the language of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)⁶. Arabic is classified as a Semitic language that has the same structure and phonology as other

¹ Ghania Droua Hamdani and Others, "Speaker Independent as For Modern Standard Arabic: Effect of Regional Accents," *International Journal of Speech Technology*, Vol.15 (2012), 487–493.

² Sami Boudelaa and William D Marslen-Wilson, "Aralex: A Lexical Database For Modern Standard Arabic," *Behavior Research Methods*, Vol. 42, No. 2, 2010, 481–487.

³ Mohammad A. M Abu shariah and Others, "Phonetically Rich and Balanced Text and Speech Corpora," *Lang Resource & Evaluation*, Vol. 46, 2012, 601–634.

⁴ 'Abdul Mu'in. *Analisis Konstruktif Bahasa Arab dan Bahasa Indonesia: Telaah Terhadap Fonetik dan Fonologi*. Jakarta: Pustaka al-Husna Baru, 2004, 24.

⁵ Issa J. Boullata, "Middle East Studies Association of North America (MESA)," *Review of Middle East Studies*, Vol. 48, No. 1/2, 2014, 116-117, [Http://www.jstor.org/stable/2433136](http://www.jstor.org/stable/2433136), Accessed: 21-01-2016 02, 48 UTC.

⁶ Dahne Stephan, "Qur'anic Wording in Political Speeches in Classical Arabic Literature", *Journal of Qur'anic Studies*, Vol. 3, No. 2, 2001, 1-13, Accessed: 28-02-2015, 004, 29 .

languages in the same family, such as Kurdish, Urdu, and Persian. Arabic has a long history since the 6th century, written from right to left⁷.

The Arabic language consists of 28 letters and 34 phonemes⁸ languages. In learning the Arabic language, there may be situations of diglossia, which is a language community that has two different language variations for different purposes. The first variation is classical Arabic used in daily life and is the mother tongue of many dialects in the Arab region. The second variation is modern Arabic or often referred to as formal language, used as the language of education and media in both oral and written forms⁹. In line with this, the development of the Arabic language has attracted the attention of many researchers¹⁰. In terms of lexical, phonological, morphological, and syntactic aspects, modern Arabic has differences with classical Arabic¹¹. For example, Latifah Salim research on the history of the growth and development of the Arabic language, which uncovers the history of the growth and development of the Arabic language¹². Philip Seib's research discusses the hegemony of the rise of Al Jazeera media and its role in the Arabic language¹³. Research, conducted by Asriyah, focuses on the analysis of semantic development in the Arabic language by presenting examples from the Qur'an, the study aims to explore how meanings have evolved and transformed over time within the Arabic language, specifically by

⁷ A. Mahfoud and Friends, "Introduction to The Special Issue A Literacy in Arabic", *Article Reading and Writing*, Vol. 24, No. 9, 1011-1018.

⁸ Mahmoud Mohammad Abd-al-Rahman, "Modern Standard Arabic Speech Corpus For Implementing and Evaluating Automatic Continuous Speech Recognition Systems," *Journal of The Franklin Institute*, 349, 2012, Issue 7, 2011, 2215-224

⁹ Bahasa formal adalah jenis bahasa yang dipergunakan dalam buku pelajaran, pertemuan kerja, dan komunikasi tertulis yang resmi. Bahasa formal dapat dianggap setara dengan bahasa standar atau ragam baku yang digunakan dalam konteks formal. Aslinda dan Leni Syafyahya. *Pengantar Sociolinguistik*. Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2007, 18.

¹⁰ Boudela, and Friends, "Aralex: A Lexical Database for Modern Standard Arabic," *Journal Behavior Research Methods*, Vol. 42, No. 2, (2010), 481-487.

¹¹ A. Mahfoud, and Friends, "Introduction To The Special Issue A Literacy In Arabic," *Article Reading and Writing*, Vol. 24, No. 9, 2011, 1011-1018.

¹² Latifah salim, "Sejarah Pertumbuhan dan Perkembangan Bahasa Arab", *jurnal Diwan*, vol. 3, No. 1, 2017.

¹³ Seib, Philip. "Hegemonic: Western Media, the Rise of Aljazeera, and the Influence of Diverse Voices", *International Studies Review*, Vol. 7, No. 4, 2005. Stable url: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3699677>, accessed: 21-04-2016, 085213311841

examining instances found in the holy Qur'an¹⁴. In a research article titled "The Role of the Arabic Language in the Development of Islamic Knowledge and Civilization" written by Muhib Abdul Wahab¹⁵, the study discusses the contribution of the Arabic language to the advancement of scientific knowledge and Islamic civilization. The Influence of Arabic on the Development of Indonesian Language" by Ayuba Pantu¹⁶. This research investigates the impact of Arabic on the progress and development of the Indonesian language. It explores the historical, linguistic, and cultural aspects of the Arabic language and its interaction with Indonesian over time.

From the research above, so far, there has not been a study on the development of modern Arabic language from the perspective of syntax and semantics using contextual theory. Such a study is necessary as this discussion has several advantages, namely examining modern Arabic language and its development from the perspective of syntax and semantics in Alarabiya magazine. Therefore, research on the morphological and semantic development of modern Arabic language becomes very important. Al-Arabiya magazine was chosen as the object of the study because it is assumed that the magazine has been creative and has spread modern Arabic language according to the development of ICT.

METHOD

This research is a literature study with two approaches, namely sociolinguistics and lexical statistics. The main source of data in this study is the online magazine Alarabiya. There are four stages in this research, namely determining the theme, formulating the problem, determining the research method, conducting data analysis, and drawing conclusions. As for the object of this study, it is the online magazine Alarabiya Saudi.

Data collection begins with the stage of determining the theme, and then the writer searches for the problem to be examined by reviewing

¹⁴ Asriyah, "Bahasa Arab dan Perkembangan Makna", *jurnal Diwan*, vol. 3, No. 1, 2017.

¹⁵ Muhib Abdul Wahab, "Peran Bahasa Arab Dalam Pengembangan Ilmu dan Peradaban Islam", *jurnal Arabiyat*, Vol. I, NO. 1. 2014.

¹⁶ Ayuba Pantu, "Pengaruh Bahasa Arab Terhadap Perkembangan Bahasa Indonesia", *jurnal Ulul Albab*, Vol. 15, No. 1. 2014.

several scientific works previously written. After finding a suitable theme, the next step is to formulate the problem where the writer can formulate a problem that is relevant to the chosen theme. Then, determine the research method to obtain the necessary data for this research. After that, the researcher conducts data analysis based on the contextual perspective developed by J.R. Firth. According to J.R. Firth, contextual theory is in line with the theory of relativism in the comparative semantic approach between languages. The meaning of a word is bound by the cultural and ecological environment of a particular language user¹⁷. As for the data identification in this research, it is the development of modern Arabic language in *Alarabiya* magazine. The final stage is to draw conclusions by providing answers to the formulated problem in this research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Development of Modern Arabic Language

The modernization of the Arabic language began in Egypt and Syria in the 19th century, influenced by foreign influences in the intellectual, social, and political fields in the Middle East region. This modernization began after Napoleon's expedition to Egypt in the late 18th century. During the expedition, Napoleon made a significant contribution by introducing newspaper printing for the first time in Egypt and translating Western literature into Arabic.

The contact between European culture and Egypt continued during the time of Muhammad Ali. Many of Egypt's best sons were sent to Europe to study, and after returning to their homeland, they taught the knowledge they had learned there. Modern Arabic language was also influenced by Arab immigrants in America and missionaries who brought Western education to the Middle East region. These immigrants contributed greatly to translating Western science into Arabic, which was influenced by French and English. They taught medicine and science. In the 19th century, Saint Joseph University (1873) and the American University of Beirut became two influential institutions in producing Arab intellectuals¹⁸. At that time, linguistics experienced significant

¹⁷ Samsul Bahri, "PERAN AL-SIYÂQ (KONTEKS) DALAM MENENTUKAN MAKNA, Vol. 14, No. 26, 2061, 86.

¹⁸ Abu Absi, S, "The Modernization of Arabic: Problems and Prospects", *Anthropological Linguistics*, Vol. 28, No. 3, 1986, 337–348. Published By: The

development, especially in historical comparative linguistics. People at that time already regarded linguistic autonomy as a science, although their attention was more focused on written language¹⁹.

Saigh Haddad's research discusses the linguistic differences between Arabic dialects and Standard Arabic. The findings of the study indicate that the phonology and vocabulary in Standard Arabic have a direct impact on the linguistic affiliation of the targeted phonological unit, compared to the oral pronunciation in dialects. His research highlights the existence of a new phonological structure that is only available in Standard Arabic, which is different from the familiar structure in the pronunciation of the Arabic dialects used²⁰.

Characteristics of Modern Arabic Language

Language is one of the social phenomena in society that is used as a tool of communication between human beings. As a communicative phenomenon, it is necessary to distinguish between the use and function of the language²¹. The function of language in society is related to its use in specific areas of life, meaning that outside of those areas, language is used generally. The first area is the field of religion and worship, which is an example of classical Arabic used as the language of Muslims²². Therefore, in this regard, the Arabic language functions as a language of religion and worship. The function of the Arabic language as a means of communication that influences many sacred texts is often the object of study in various educational fields related to religion, such as religious institutes, theological schools, and seminars²³. Several segments identify

Trustees of Indiana University on Behalf of Anthropological Linguistics, Stable URL:
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/30027961> Accessed: 05-02-2016 08:16 UTC.

¹⁹ Mansoer Pateda. *Linguitik Sebuah Pengantar*. Bandung: Angkasa Bandung, 2015, 23-24.

²⁰ Russak Susie & Fragman Alon, "Spelling Development in Arabic As A Foreign Language Among Native Hebrew Speaking Pupil", *Reading and Writing* Vol. 27, No. 2, 2014, 359-381.

²¹ J.D Parera, *Teori Semantik* (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004), 11.

²² Robin, Christian Julien, "The Development of Arabic As A Written Introduction Language Types", *Proceedings of The Seminar For Arabian of Arabic As A Written Language*. *Papers From The Special Session of The Seminar For Arabian Studies Held on 24 July, (2010)*, Pp. 1-3 Published By: Archaeopress Stable URL:
[Http://www.jstor.org/stable/41224040](http://www.jstor.org/stable/41224040) Accessed: 19-11-2015 07, 16 UTC

²³ Anton M. Moeliono. *Perkembangan dan Pemb - naan Bahasa: Ancangan dan Alternatif di dalam Perencanaan Bahasa*. Jakarta: Djambatan, 1985, 50.

modern Arabic as a written language used in the media, which has drawn the attention of linguists in recent years. Its stability, large capacity of use, and ability to serve as a model in writing, both in written (broadcast) form and as a standard news media, have become a common phenomenon, especially in societies with many languages, diglossia, and multilingualism²⁴.

According to Vincent Monteil, Modern Arabic is used as a language of news media and is an official language. This language is considered distinct from Classical Arabic because Arabs and Arabic language experts have an objective opinion about what is called Lahjat al-Jarâid²⁵. Badawi refers to fushhâ as the term for modern Arabic language used in formal communication, both orally and in writing²⁶.

The development of semantic in modern Arabic language

The Encyclopedia of Linguistics defines semantics as the study of meaning, signs, and representations, both in the mental and linguistic domains. The primary goal of semantics is to build theories about the meaning of a language, which is also known as the science of al-Dalalah²⁷. Makna is an essential element in language analysis because language is used by speakers to convey meaning to listeners and readers²⁸. According to Leonard Bloomfield, meaning is determined by external structure, not by the internal processes of humans²⁹. Semantic analysis only applies to certain languages because studying meaning means studying how each language user can understand each other by adhering to grammatical rules. In addition to linguistic factors, non-

²⁴ 8 Hachimi Atiqa, "The Urban and The Urbane: Identities, Language Ideologies, and Arabic Dialects In Morocco", *Language In Society*, Vol. 41, No. 03, 2012, 321-341

²⁵ Karin C. Ryding. *A Reference Grammar of Modern Standard Arabic*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005, 8

²⁶ Rebecca Routh, "Middle East Librarians Association Review", *Mela Notes*, No. 83, 2010, 81-83, Published By: *Middle East Librarians Association*, [Http://www.jstor.org/stable/41224040](http://www.jstor.org/stable/41224040), Accessed: 09-10-2015 07, 42 UTC.

²⁷ Moch. Syarif Hidayatullah. *Cakrawala Linguistik Arab*. Tangerang Selatan: al-Kitabah, 2012, 108.

²⁸ Khalil Ahmad 'Amariyah. *Fî at-Tahlîl alLughawi*. Kairo: Maktabah al-Manar, 1987, Cet 1, 13.

²⁹ Mansoer Pateda *Linguistik Sebuah Pengantar*. Bandung: Angkasa Bandung, 2015, 112-113

linguistic factors and discourse rules also affect the meaning of a sentence³⁰.

According to Firth's theory, the determining factor of the meaning of a language is the context, which consists of phonological, lexical, and situational contexts. Thus, language is a combination of each context, while the context plays a role as the environment for the elements or relational units of each language. This means that the relationship between phonemes, words, and situations can determine the meaning of the language³¹. The contextual theory has several contexts to understand the meaning. Firstly, the language context (*siyâq lughawî*), which is the linguistic environment (intra-lingual) that includes parts of language such as vocabulary, sentences, and discourse. Secondly, the situational and conditional context (*siyâq mawqif* or *siyâq hâl*), which are units that exist in expressions (language is not just a sequence of several words, but more than that, both intra-lingual units and from other extralinguistic aspects). Thirdly, the socio-cultural context (*siyâq tsaqâfi ijtimâ'î*), which is the socio-cultural situation when the word expression occurs. The meaning in the word expression can change according to social or cultural differences, for example, the word "جذر" (*jizr*) means "seed" according to botanists, "origin or root of a word" according to linguists, and "square root" according to mathematicians³².

According to the context theory, the semantic system of a language requires interrelatedness between its components, resulting in constant changes and developments within the language. Thus, to determine the meaning of a sentence in a specific context, as explained by Wittgenstein, the meaning of a sentence is influenced by four contexts: linguistic context, emotional context, situational and conditional context, and sociocultural context. Therefore, the meaning of a vocabulary, phrase, and sentence is highly dependent on these four contexts³³.

³⁰ Tajuddin Nur. *Semantik Bahasa Arab: Pe - gantar Studi Ilmu Makna*. Jatinangor: Sastra Unpad, 2010, 1-3.

³¹ Muhib Abdul Wahab. *Pemikiran Linguistik Tammam Hassan dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab*. Jakarta: UIN Jakarta Press, 2009, 34-35

³² Taufiqurrachman. *Leksikologi Bahasa Arab*. Yogyakarta: UIN Malang Press, 2008, 45-50.

³³ Moh Matsna. *Kajian Semantik Arab Klasik dan Kontemporer*. Jakarta: Kencana, 2016, 14.

Arabic is a dynamic language (lughat hayyah), which undergoes changes over time. These changes can occur in all linguistic levels, including phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and lexicon. The language's dynamics are the result of human culture, as humans are dynamic and creative beings who tend towards change. According to Samsuri, the process of language development, whether it be additive, subtractive, or substitutional changes in lexical and grammatical forms, can be considered as changes in language³⁴.

Shifting Factors and Changes in Meaning

Changes and shifts in language are caused by several factors. Besides colonization, other factors include the movement of people from one region to another, trade, transfer of science and technology, and the meeting of two cultures that influence each other through diffusion, resulting in language changing, developing, and even exchanging due to these factors.

The phenomenon of vocabulary commonly used in various fields of knowledge results in changes in meaning through the process of specification. For example, the word "طريقة" can mean "road," in the field of education it means "method," and in Sufism it can be interpreted as a spiritual stage of Sufis to achieve the level of ma'rifat³⁵. The habit of presenting two meanings of a word simultaneously can cause changes and shifts in meaning. One reason for changes in meaning in a language comes from the word itself, as quoted by Ullman, a change in meaning in one word because of its association with another word that has too high a degree.

The specification of human life indirectly influences the grouping of vocabulary in certain fields, such as economics, politics, education, agriculture, sports, and various other fields. Each field of human life has its own grouping of vocabulary, for example, in the field of economics, terms such as "مشاركة, مضاربة, مرابحة, وما اشبه ذلك" can be found, and in the field of politics, terms such as "رجال الدولة, الدستورية," "سياسة, شرعية, رئيس الجمهورية, ديمقراطية" and many others³⁶. Therefore, it can be concluded that each field of human life has its own characteristic

³⁴ Samsuri. *Analisis Bahasa*. Jakarta: Erlangga, 1987, 63-64

³⁵ Taufiqurrachman. *Leksikologi Bahasa Arab*. 96-97.

³⁶ Lihat Majalah *alarabiya* 2020-2023.

vocabulary and undergoes changes and developments according to the needs of people for that vocabulary.

Development of Science and Technology

The rapid development of industry demands the need for language development as both must progress simultaneously. If language does not develop, other developments will be hindered, so language development is essential. Regarding language development, factors such as the background of society, the situation of society, the attitudes of society, politics, economy, the foundation of the state, culture, national history, psychological effects, and implications for society should be considered. If these factors are taken into account, language planning can have a positive impact on the country and its language users³⁷.

Technological development has a significant impact on the emergence of new vocabulary in the Arabic language that did not exist before. The development of technology contributes significantly to the creation of various Arabic vocabulary that did not exist before. For example, the word "dardasyah" which means chatting. Words like this cannot be found in classical Arabic dictionaries but can be found in contemporary Arabic dictionaries, then found also the word "تحميل" which means "downloading", "البريد الإلكتروني" which means "e-mail", "الموقع" which means "website". Globalization provides significant opportunities for the emergence of new vocabulary in the Arabic language. Perhaps due to the lack of publication, foreign language usage that has been Arabized is more prevalent in the Arabic language³⁸.

Technological advancements can cause changes in the meaning of a word. Usually, such changes occur due to the object referred to by a word or phrase that has changed and developed. The change in the meaning of a word is an implication of technological development and can also be directly related to the change in the form of the word itself. For example, the word "سيارة" originally meant "a group of camel riders", but now the word has changed to mean a car³⁹.

³⁷ Masnur Muslich dan I Gusti Ngurah Oka. *Perencanaan Bahasa Pada Era Globalisasi*. 14

³⁸ Moch Syarif Hidayatullah. *Pengantar Linguistik Bahasa Arab: Klasik dan Modern*. Ciputat: Lembaga Penelitian UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2010, 139-141.

³⁹ Tajudin Nur. *Semantik Bahasa Arab: Pengantar Studi Ilmu Makna*. 109.

The modernization process (tahdîts) of the Arabic fushhâ language began in the early 19th century, when Arabic language experts, scholars, writers, and journalists participated in the process of modernization. At that time, the *Majma' al-Lughah al-'Arabiyah* was established in Cairo, which played a role in the modernization efforts to maintain the balance of the Arabic fushhâ language and indicate the development of the times⁴⁰.

According to the current theory known as borrowing, which forms the basis for the adoption of foreign languages into the native language, Hougén stated that borrowing is the attempted reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another. Furthermore, it is said that borrowing is the adoption of linguistic features used in another language for use in a particular language (Haugén, 1992:197). Additionally, Heach Lee Hsia stated that borrowing is the process of taking and using elements of another language in a different context. Therefore, borrowing is the process of taking patterns or elements from another language and using them in a particular language. Borrowing cannot be separated from the patterns that are imitated, so that these patterns also apply in the receiving language⁴¹.

The first philologist to introduce foreign languages into Arabic was Ibn Abbas (W. 68 H). He was the first person to focus on the selection of large vocabulary books of the Quran to investigate the etymology of the vocabulary. As a result, he was attributed to translating or Arabizing vocabulary from foreign languages. Some of the vocabulary includes: *tannur*, *tur*, *yam*, *rabbaniyun*, *shirath*, *qistas*, *firdaus*, *istibraq*, and others. It is not foreign words absorbed into a language, but the concept of changing the meaning of lexical words from a foreign language that enters another language. An example of this is the word "*jisri tariq*," which means "overpass" that was previously owned by the English⁴².

In addition, Arabic also has an influence on other languages. The migration in Islam to Arabic has a very broad field because, firstly,

⁴⁰ Muhammad Hasan 'Abd al-'Aziz. *al-'Arabiyyah al-Mu'âshirah: Qadhâyâ wa Musykilât*. Kairo: Maktabah al-Adab, 153-154.

⁴¹ Abd al-Gaffâr Ruskhan. *Bahasa Arab Dalam Bahasa Indonesia: Kajian tentang Pemungutan Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT Grasindo, 2007.

⁴² Joroslav Stetkeych. *the Modern Arabic Lite aterary Language: Lexical and Stylist Developments*. 57

Arabic has spread from the north of the Arabian Peninsula to East Africa. The Somali people use the Yemeni Arab lahjah as their second language, and the Omani Arab dialect is used in Zanzibar to the edge of Swahili. Secondly, Swahili is a growing trade language used in Africa to facilitate understanding between users with different languages, and it takes a lot of Arabic vocabulary. Thirdly, Arabic is also spread in North Africa, including Mauritania. Fourthly, Arabic also influences Turkish and Urdu. Fifthly, Arabic also influences Malay language from Indian, Arabic, and Persian. Literary sentences are written using Malay language, which uses Indonesian language⁴³.

Among other evidence of the influence of Arabic on other languages is that many Arabic terms are used in European languages, such as: alcohol, algebra, logarithm. In medical terms, several terms such as barquq, yasimin, qatun, za'fran are also used in France⁴⁴.

One of the things related to the changes that occur in society is the need for new terms to record these changes, usually by using three methods: forming new terms from existing elements, borrowing from foreign terms, and choosing the meaning of a word that has long existed and using it as a term⁴⁵.

Modern Arabic in Alarabiya Magazine

Al Arabiya, established in 2003, is a Saudi-owned news channel that operates in both Arabic and English languages. Its headquarters are located in Dubai, and it has an extensive network of correspondents across the Arab world, with bureaus in major cities like Cairo, Beirut, and Riyadh, as well as correspondents in Europe, Asia, and North America. The channel's mission is to provide unbiased and accurate news coverage of events in the Arab world and around the globe, which has made it one of the most popular news sources in the region⁴⁶.

Al Arabiya offers 24/7 programming that includes news, current affairs, documentaries, talk shows, and analysis. One of its unique

⁴³ Sabri Ibrahim al-Sayyid. *'Ilmu al-Lughah al-Jtimâ'i: Mafhûmuhu wa Qadhâyâhu*. Alexandria: Dâr al-Ma'rifah al-Jami'iyah, 1995, 84.

⁴⁴ Basyir Daud Sulaiman, "al-lughah al-Arabiyyah Wa al-Tahaddiyah al-Mu'âshirah", *al-Mostansiriyah Journal For Arab and International Studies* Vol. 31, 2010, 159-171

⁴⁵ Makyun Subuki. *Semantik: Pengantar Memahami Makna Bahasa*. 109

⁴⁶ "About Al Arabiya." *Al Arabiya*. Accessed April 25, 2023. <https://english.alarabiya.net/about>.

features is the commitment to presenting diverse viewpoints on important issues. This approach has helped to establish it as a trusted source of news and analysis in the Arab world. Al Arabiya frequently hosts debates and discussions that feature guests with opposing viewpoints, allowing viewers to hear a wide range of perspectives on a particular topic.

The channel's focus on breaking news coverage has also been praised for its ability to quickly and accurately report on major events, such as the Arab Spring uprisings, the ongoing conflict in Syria, and the COVID-19 pandemic's impact in the Arab world. Its online presence includes a website that offers a wide range of news and analysis, as well as live streaming of its television broadcasts. Additionally, Al Arabiya has a presence on social media platforms like Twitter and Facebook, where it provides breaking news updates and engages with its audience.

Al Arabiya has won numerous awards for its journalism, including the "Best 24-hour News Program" at the 2015 Asian Television Awards and the "Best News Program" at the 2018 Gulf Radio and Television Awards. The channel has also been recognized for its coverage of specific events, such as the 2016 US Presidential Election and the 2017 Gulf Crisis⁴⁷.

In conclusion, Al Arabiya is a highly respected news channel that provides unbiased and accurate news coverage of events in the Arab world and around the globe. Its commitment to diverse viewpoints and breaking news coverage has made it a trusted source of information for millions of viewers across the region⁴⁸.

Based on reading Al Arabiya magazine, the development of modern Arabic language can be demonstrated through its data and analysis. Semantic research analysis on modern Arabic language includes:

⁴⁷ "Al Arabiya wins Best News Program award at Gulf Radio and Television Awards 2018." *Al Arabiya*. March 29, 2018. Accessed April 25, 2023.

<https://english.alarabiya.net/media/television-and-radio/2018/03/29/Al-Arabiya-wins-Best-News-Program-award-at-Gulf-Radio-and-Television-Awards-2018>.

⁴⁸ "Al Arabiya wins Best 24-hour News Program award at Asian Television Awards 2015." *Al Arabiya*. December 3, 2015. Accessed April 25, 2023.

<https://english.alarabiya.net/media/television-and-radio/2015/12/03/Al-Arabiya-wins-Best-24-hour-News-Program-award-at-Asian-Television-Awards-2015>.

Study of the Development of Lexical Meaning (al-Dalâlah al-Mu'jamiyyah)⁴⁹

The lexical meaning can be defined as the actual or basic meaning (alMa'na al-Asasi) that corresponds to the observation results of human senses which are only literal, or the meaning in a dictionary⁵⁰. The lexical meaning can be understood as the inherent meaning in a lexical unit⁵¹, for example, (horse) which is a four-legged animal commonly used for transportation, or مصباح (lamp) which is an electrical device used for lighting⁵².

Tahnawi stated that lexical meaning is also known as central or fundamental meaning, referred to as al-Dalâlah al-Markaziyah or al-Dalâlah al-Asâsiyah. It is also referred to as al-Dalâlah al-Mu'jamiyah, which means lexical meaning. Lexical meaning is also referred to as a sentence that indicates its use in a collection of singular vocabulary or in the form of a word arrangement, either in its literal or figurative meaning that is transferred to its literal meaning. The lexical meaning is considered a unit of meaning, like الدلالة, which is fixed and already has a relationship between sentences (الدال) and their meanings (المدلول). The sentences that are found in daily life are a representation of language interaction among humans. The description of lexical meaning is that any word in the Arabic language can be found in a dictionary⁵³.

Several modern Arabic vocabulary in Alarabiya magazine have undergone a development of meaning based on lexical meaning. For example, the following phrases:

"تطبيق": originally means "to implement" or "to apply", but now also refers to "application" in information technology⁵⁴.

⁴⁹ Makna leksikal ialah makna yang dimiliki atau pada leksem meski konteks apapun. Lihat Abd al-Khair. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2007, 289.

⁵⁰ Ali al-Kuli. *A Dictionary of Applied Linguistics*. Beirut: Maktabah Du Liban, 1986, Cet. 1, 131.

⁵¹ Abdul Chaer. *Kajian Bahasa: Struktur Internal, Pemakaian dan Pembelajaran*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2013, 68.

⁵² Taufiq al-Rahman. *Leksikologi Bahasa Arab*. Malang: UIN Malang Press, 2008, 82.

⁵³ Khamis Abd Allah al-Tamimi, "al-Rahmâh Baina al-Dalâlah al-Mu'jamiyah Wa al-Dalâah al-Siyâqiyah Fî al-Isti'mâl al-Qur'âni, *Journal al-Adâb* Vol. 106, 2014, 1-50.

⁵⁴ Data Majalah *Alarabiya* Edisi Agustus 2015.

"الموقع": used to mean "place" or "position", but now it also refers to "website" or "webpage"⁵⁵.

The word "شبكة" used to mean "network" or "collection," but now it also refers to "internet" or "computer network"⁵⁶.

The relationship between meanings will reveal similarities, contradictions, overlaps, and so on, which in linguistics are known as synonyms and antonyms. Several examples of these relationships between meanings in Arabic are presented as follows⁵⁷.

Study of the Development of Grammatical Meaning (al-Dalâlah al-Nahwiyyah)

The grammatical meaning, as explained, is the meaning that arises from grammatical processes such as affixation, reduplication, acronyms, and conversion processes. There are different views on the process of affixation, which is worth exploring in this study. The grammatical meaning in affixation process depends on the components of meaning, and this is a problem that is worthy of investigation. According to the Indonesian language guidebook that discusses affixation, to express the meaning of "result," the suffix -an should be used, and to express the meaning of "actor," the prefix pe- should be used. An example of the use of the suffix -an is changing the word "kesimpulan" (conclusion) to "simpulan" (summary). Then the use of the prefix -pe, "langganan" (subscriber) becomes "pelanggan" (customer). Grammatical meaning in Arabic language occurs when there is a change in the original sentence pattern. For example, the word "قطع" (cut) is changed to "اقطع" (to cut), then to "قَطَعَ" with the letter tha musyaddadah, then to "انقطع" (cut off), then to "تقطع" which means "cutting intermittently," and finally to "تقاطع" which means "intercutting." The

⁵⁵ Data Majalah *Alarabiya* Edisi Desember 2015.

⁵⁶ Data Majalah *Alarabiya* Edisi Juni 2016.

⁵⁷ Mohch. Syarif Hidayatulah. *Pengantar Lingustik Bahasa Arab: Klasik Dan Modern* 122.

examples above show that a change in the pattern will produce different meanings⁵⁸.

CONCLUSION

From the description and analysis above, it can be concluded that the use of modern Arabic language in *Alarabiya* magazine has undergone significant language development due to multifactorial influences, both linguistic and non-linguistic, particularly as a result of scientific and technological advancements in the era of globalization. The language development in *Alarabiya* magazine has implications for the development of language structure and meaning. The language development process includes two forms of Arabization: ta'rib, by replacing foreign words with Arabic equivalents, and ad-dakhil, by maintaining the original phonemes without alteration.

Modern Arabic language in *Alarabiya* magazine has undergone lexical, grammatical, and contextual developments. The lexical development can be shown in the form of translation from foreign languages into Arabic, constructing the words precisely like the original language, which is Arabic. The second way is through direct borrowing from its original language. The findings of lexical meanings consist of synonymous words that comprise both the original language and its translation. For example الشبكة (shabaka) with انترنت (internet), although different in the Arabic form, both are still in use. In addition, political vocabulary heavily influences the use of vocabulary in *Alarabiya* magazine, along with social, economic, scientific, and technological vocabulary.

⁵⁸ Taufiqurrachman. *Leksikologi: Bahasa Arab*. 82-83.

REFERENCES

'Afif, Muhammad al-Din Dimiyati. *Muhâdarah Fî Ilm al-Lughah al-Ijtimâ'i*. Surabaya: Dar- 'Ulum Al-Lughawiyah, 2010.

Abd, Khamis Allah al-Tamimi. "Al-Rahmâh Baina al-Dalâlah al-Mu'jamiyah Wa al-Dalâlah al-Siyâqiyah Fî al-Isti'mal al-Qurâni", *Journal al-Adâb* Vol. 106, 2018.

Ahmad, Klalil 'Amariyah. *Fî al-Tahlîl al-Lughawi*. Kairo: Maktabah al-Manar, 1987.

al-Gaffar, Abd Ruskhan. *Bahasa Arab Dalam Bahasa Indonesia: Kajian Tentang Pemungutan Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT Grasindo, 2007.

al-Kuli, 'Ali. *A Dictionary of Applied Linguistics*. Beirut: Maktabah Du Liban, 1986.

al-Mu'is, Abd Ba'dulu. *Morfosintaksis*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2005.

al-Rahman, Taufiq. *Leksikologi Bahasa Arab*. Malang: UIN Malang Press, 2008.

Aslinda dan Leni Syafyahya. *Pengantar Sociolinguistik*. Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2007.

C, Karin Ryding. *A Reference Grammar of Modern Standard Arabic*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

Chaer, Abdul dan Leonie Agustina. *Sociolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 1995.

Chaer, Abdul. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2003.

Chaer, Abdul. *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT Renika Cipta, 1995.

Chair, Abdul. *Kajian Bahasa: Struktur Internal, Pemakaian dan Pembelajaran*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2013.

Data Majalah Alarabiya Edisi Agustus 2015.

Data *Majalah Alarabiya*
<https://english.alarabiya.net/media/television-and-radio/2018/03/29/>
Edisi Desember 2015.

Data *Majalah Alarabiya* <https://english.alarabiya.net> Edisi Juni 2016.

Hasan, Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz. *Tatawûr al-Lughah al-Arabiyah: Pembahasan Lembaga Bahasa Mengenai Asal Kata, Lafaz, dan Uslub*. Kairo: Maktabah al-Adab, 2014.

Ibrahim, Shabri al-Said. *Ilm al-Lughah al-Ijtimâ'i : Ma'fhumuhu wa Qadhâyâhu*. Aleksandria: Dar al-Ma'rifah, 1995.

M, Anton Moeliono. *Perkembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa: Ancangan Alternatif di dalam Perencanaan Bahasa*. Jakarta: Djambatan, 1985.

Markhamah. *Ragam dan Analisis Kalimat Bahasa Indonesia*. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press. Matsna, Moh. Kajian Semantik Arab Klasik dan Kontemporer. Jakarta: Kencana, 2016.

Mukhtar, Ahmad Umar. *Mu'jam al-Lughah al-'Arabiyah al-Mu'âshirah*. Kairo: 'Alim al-Kutub, 2008.

Muslich, Masnur dan I Gusti Ngurah Oka. *Perencanaan Bahasa Pada Era Globalisasi*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2010.

Parera, J.D. *Teori Semantik Edisi Kedua*. Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004.

Pateda, Mansoer. *Linguistik Sebuah Pengantar*. Bandung: Angkasa Bandung, 2015.

Pateda, Mansoer. *Semantik Leksikal*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2001.

Samsuri. *Analisis Bahasa*. Jakarta: Erlangga, 1987.

Aziz. Abd. "BAHASA ARAB MODERN DAN KONTEMPORER; KONTINUITAS DAN PERUBAHAN". *Jurnal Mumtâz* Vol. 3 No. 1, Tahun 2019. <https://doi.org/10.36671/mumtaz.v3i2.38>

Islamy, A. "Existence EXISTENCE OF NAHT METHOD IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONTEMPORARY ARABIC LANGUAGE". *Taqdir*, Vol 5 No. 2, 19-28. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.19109/taqdir.v5i2.4926>. 2019.

Taufiq Hidayat Pabbajah. M. "Orientalist Construction on the Existence of Ammiyah Arabic in Egypt in the 20th Century". The associatin for Arabic and English. Vol 6. No. 2. 2020. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31332/lkw.v6i2.1962>.

Almog Kasher. "PEDAGOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND TERMINOLOGICAL CONVENTIONS IN ARABIC GRAMMATICAL TRADITION: THE TERM JUMLA REVISITED", *International Jurnal of Arabic Linguistics* Vol. 9, 2023. <https://revues.imist.ma/index.php/IJAL/article/view/39470/20384>.

Hicham Ouardi. "THE ROLE OF SONORITY CYCLES IN THE AUTOMATIC RECOGNITION OF FORMAL LEXICAL BORROWINGS IN ARABIC", *International Jurnal of Arabic Linguistics* Vol. 9, 2023. <https://revues.imist.ma/index.php/IJAL/article/view/39470/20384>.

Ahmed Ech-charfi. "THE RECEPTIVE VOCABULARY SIZE OF MOROCCAN LEARNERS OF MODERN STANDARD ARABIC", *International Jurnal of Arabic Linguistics* Vol. 9, 2023. <https://revues.imist.ma/index.php/IJAL/article/view/39470/20384>

Mohammed Shormani. "IMPERATIVES IN ARABIC: SYNTAX, DISCOURSE AND INTERFACE", *International Jurnal of Arabic Linguistics* Vol 7, No 1, 2021. <https://revues.imist.ma/index.php/IJAL/article/view/39470/20384>

Rashid Al-Balushi. "مراجعات في نحو اللغة العربية", *International Jurnal of Arabic Linguistics* Vol 6, No 1-2, 2020. <https://revues.imist.ma/index.php/IJAL/article/view/39470/20384>

Fitriani. "Fungsi, Kategori, dan Peran Sintaksis Bahasa Arab: Perspektif Linguistik Modern", *International Conference on Education, Islamic Studies, and Local Wisdom (ICEIL)*, Vol 1, No 1, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.46870/iceil.v1i1.473>.

Khabib Akbar Maulana, Moh. Masrukhi. "PERAN SINTAKSIS AJUNG AKUSATIF BAHASA ARAB DALAM KITAB NASHĀ' IHUL-'IBĀD: TINJAUAN TATA BAHASA PERAN DAN RUJUKAN", *Jurnal CMES*, Vol XIV, No 1, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.20961/cmcs.15.1.49604>

Anang Ramadlon, Hasan Busri. "MUBTADA' (TOPIC) DAN KHABAR (COMMENT) DALAM KITAB SAFINATUN NAJAKARYA SYEIKH SALIM BIN ABDULLAH BIN SAID BIN SUMAIR AL HADRAMIY (ANALISIS SINTAKSIS)", *Journal of Arabic Learning and Teaching* Vol 10, No 2, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.15294/la.v10i2.51939>.

Khamimah, Nafis Azmi Amrullah. "ANALISIS SINTAKSIS KONTRASTIF NOMINA DALAM BAHASA ARAB DAN BAHASA INDONESIA", *Journal of Arabic Learning and Teaching* Vol 11, No 2, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.15294/la.v10i2.51939>.

Sulaiman Ismail, Yuslina Mohamed. "Analysis of Arabic Syntactic Errors in Essays among Native Students of Malay Language", *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LANGUAGE EDUCATION AND APPLIED LINGUISTICS (IJLEAL)*, Vol 11, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.15282/ijleal.v11.5231>.

Anisatu Thoyyibah. "Analisis Kesalahan Ortografi Bahasa Arab Mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Arab Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang", *Arabiyatuna. Jurnal Bahasa Arab*, Vol 3, No 2, 2019. <http://garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/article.php?article=2325342&val=10809&title=Analisis%20Kesalahan%20Ortografi%20Bahasa%20Arab%20Mahasiswa%20Pendidikan%20Bahasa%20Arab%20Universitas%20Muhammadiyah%20Malang>.

S. Sulaikho and L. Mathoriyah. "ANALISIS PERMASALAHAN MAHASISWA DALAM MEMPELAJARI SINTAKSIS BAHASA ARAB", *JURNAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT*, Vol. 8, No. 3, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.37081/ed.v8i3.1921>.

Al-Rubaat, Atalah Mohammad. "The Relationship between the Morphological Phenomena of the Current Sakakan Dialect and the Modern Standard Arabic", *Eurasian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, Vol 8, No 1, 2022. <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ1341554>.

Arfan Ahmed, Nashva Ali. "Arabic chatbot technologies: A scoping review", *Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine Update*, Vol 2, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmpbup.2022.100057>.

Ruslan Ruslan, Najamuddin Abd Safa. "Perkembangan Makna Bahasa Arab: Studi Fenomena Semantik dalam Al-Qur'an", *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Konseling*, Vol 5, No 1, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.31004/jpdk.v5i1.10942>.

Nelis Jamilah Ilmiatun, "Perkembangan Makna Bahasa Arab", *Diwan Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Arab*, Vol 14, No 2, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.15548/diwan.v14i2.826>.

Neldi Harianto, Rengki Afria. "The History of the Development and Growth of Arabic Language Science", *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MALAY IDENTITY (ICMI) VII*, Vol 3, 2022. <http://www.conference.unja.ac.id/ICMI/article/view/180>

Ilya Husna, Hidayati Azkiya. "The Analysis of Arabic Language Textbooks for Class II Elementary School", *Lectura Jurnal pendidikan*, Vol 13, No 2, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.31849/lectura.v13i2.10417>.

Jamal Syahlan, Arie Machlina. "The Development Of The Meaning Of Absorption Words From The Arabic Language Into The Indonesian Language", *Journal International Seminar on Languages, Literature, Arts, and Education (ISLLAE)*, Vol 4, No 1, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.21009/ISLLAE.04106>.

Rifda Amalia, Muhammad Afthon Ulin Nuha. "Development of Kosbarab Learning Media to Improve Arabic Vocabulary Mastery of Elementary Level Students Based on Android Construct 2", *Al-Ta'rib*, Vol 10, No 2, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.23971/altarib.v10i2.4529>.

Raoul Villano. "Musnad, Musnad 'ilayhi and Commentaries on the Kitāb of Sībawayhi: Transmission and Development of Grammatical Knowledge between 2nd/8th and 5th/11th Centuries", *International Journal of Arabic Linguistics* Vol 6, No 1-2, 2020. <https://revues.imist.ma/index.php/IJAL/article/view/21986>.

Yahya Dkhissi, Amina Boutabia. "A Shell Structure Account of Pseudogapping in Standard Arabic and Moroccan Amazigh Construct

States”, *International Journal of Arabic Linguistics* Vol 6, No 1-2, 2020. <https://revues.imist.ma/index.php/IJAL/article/view/21986>.

محمد قصابي, عبد الحميد الجيهاد. " نحو بناء موارد لسانية لبلورة محلل تركيبية للجملة العربية", *International Journal of Arabic Linguistics* Vol 6, No 1-2, 2020. <https://revues.imist.ma/index.php/IJAL/article/view/21986>.

Ahmad Al-Jallad, “The Classification of the Languages of North Arabia: Remarks on the Semitic Language Family Tree of the 2nd edition of Routledge’s The Semitic Languages”, *International Journal of Arabic Linguistics* Vol 5, No 2, 2019. <https://revues.imist.ma/index.php/IJAL/article/view/21986>

Maather M. Al-Rawi, “Are Adjectives Phrases Phases? Evidence from Arabic”, *International Journal of Arabic Linguistics* Vol 5, No 2, 2019. <https://revues.imist.ma/index.php/IJAL/article/view/21986>

Mohammed Ali Al-Malahmeh, Hamed Abdelhamiyd Aljeradaat. “An Alternative Semantic Analysis of the Particle *fikil* in Jordanian Arabic”, *Internatinonal Journal of Arabic-English Studies*, Vol 23, No 1, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.33806/ijaes2000.23.1.16%20>.

Reima Al-Jarf. “Semantic and Syntactic Anomalies of Arabic-transliterated Compound Shop Names in Saudi Arabia”, *International Journal of Arts and Humanities Studies*, Vol. 3 No. 1, 2023. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6255-1305>.

Ma Shuhan, Mohd Azidan Abdul Jabar. “Semantic Challenges Caused by Abbreviations of Arabic Economic and Business Terms for Undergraduates in China”, *International Journal of Academic*, Vol 11, No 1, 2022. <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARPED/v11-i1/11937>.

Meliboyeva, Marhabo. "WEAK VERBS USED IN THE WORK AND THEIR STATISTICAL, MORPHOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS.", *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE and INTERDISCIPLINARY*, Vol 11, No 9, 2022. <http://gejournal.net>.

Al-Jarf, R. “Issues in translating English and Arabic plurals”, *The Journal of Linguistic and Intercultural Education-JoLIE*, Vol 13, No 1, 2020. <http://jolie.uab.ro/index.php?pagina=-&id=19&l=en>.

Meliboyeva, Marhabo. "ARABIC VERB AND ITS TYPES.", *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, Vol 10, No, 12, 2022. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/43194089>.