



# Differences in Arabic-Indonesian Vocabulary Absorption in Religious Terms:

## Phonological Studies

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### Abstract

**Keywords:**

Absortion,  
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The purpose of this study was to find out the differences in the forms of the process of absorption of vocabulary in religious terms from Arabic into Indonesian and to find out the differences in the spelling of the absorption of the same vocabulary from Arabic into Indonesian. This study used method with a library study approach. Library Studies is an approach in research that involves an analysis of existing sources of information. This approach aims to gather knowledge through analysis of literature similar to current research. The results of this study indicate that some of the vocabulary in Indonesian is the absorption of foreign languages, one of which comes from Arabic. The arrival of the Arabs to Indonesia around the 7th century AD had the aim of trading, besides that they also spread Islam, which until now has become the majority religion in Indonesia. language absorption processes have many classifications, but in this study the researchers focused on four classifications of word absorption processes, namely Lenition, with an example of the absorption of the Arabic word "Aqidatun" to "Akidah". Multiple Consonants, for the example the word "Tasawwuf" to "Tasawuf". Alpherisis, An example of the

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Arabic word "Al-Masjid" after the absorption word changes to "Masjid" and Syncope, in the word "Huruufun" to "Huruuf", this is one example of the process of absorbing Arabic into Indonesia with the Alpheresis process. The impact of the absorption of Arabic spelling into Indonesian is to enrich the vocabulary of the Indonesian language. Of course, without changing the meaning of the content, only absorbing a little spelling..

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### Abstrak

**Kata Kunci:** *Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbedaan bentuk proses serapan Serapan kata, Kosakata Bahasa Arab, Kajian Fonologi*

*Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbedaan bentuk proses serapan kosakata dalam istilah keagamaan pada bahasa Arab ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dan mengetahui perbedaan ejaan serapan kosakata yang sama pada bahasa Arab ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan Studi Pustaka. Studi Pustaka merupakan suatu pendekatan dalam penelitian yang melibatkan analisis terhadap sumber-sumber informasi yang ada. Pendekatan ini bertujuan untuk mengumpulkan pengetahuan lewat analisis literatur yang sejenis dengan penelitian saat ini. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa beberapa kosakata dalam bahasa Indonesia merupakan serapan dari bahasa asing, salah satunya bersumber dari bahasa Arab. Datangnya bangsa Arab ke Indonesia pada sekitar abad ke-7 Masehi memiliki tujuan untuk berdagang, di samping itu mereka juga menyebarkan agama Islam yang hingga saat ini menjadi agama mayoritas di Indonesia. proses penyerapan bahasa memiliki banyak klasifikasi, namun dalam penelitian ini peneliti mengfokuskan pada empat klasifikasi proses penyerapan kata, yaitu Lenisi, dengan contoh serapan kata bahasa arab "Aqidatun" menjadi "Akidah". Konsonan Rangkap, contoh kata "Tasawwufu" menjadi "Tasawuf". Alferesis, Contoh pada kata bahasa Arab "Al-Masjid" setelah terjadi kata serapan berubah menjadi "Masjid", dan Sinkope, pada kata "Huruufun" menjadi "Huruuf". Dampak adanya serapan ejaan bahasa Arab kedalam bahasa Indonesia adalah memperkaya khazanah kosakata bahasa Indonesia. Tentunya tanpa merubah makna kandungannya, hanya menyerap sedikit ejaan.*

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### Introduction

Absorbance words are words that come from other languages or foreign languages then become spellings, and utterances adapted to the language itself. Soedjito, who was quoted by Ghulam Arif, said that there are three classifications of applied words, i.e.: 1) Adoption. Adoption of loanwords refers to the process of borrowing or accepting words from another language into another language.

2) Adaptation. Adaptation of loanwords refers to the process of changing loanwords from foreign languages to be more in accordance with the rules and patterns of the language used in the borrowed language, in order to facilitate understanding of the use of vocabulary in the context of that language. 3) Direct translation, the meaning of translation in loanwords refers to the process of translating words, phrases or expressions from one language to another while maintaining their original form. Some Indonesian vocabulary is the result of the absorption of other foreign languages, one of which is Arabic, (Rizal 2019) . The influence of the absorption of Arabic into Indonesian is due to the adoption of several Arabic vocabulary words, especially in religious terms. Because the Arabic language and the Islamic religion are two links that cannot be separated from each other. The absorption of Arabic into Indonesian has a significant influence. Arabic has made a major contribution in the form of uptake of vocabulary and phrases, (Anon n.d.).

Between Arabic and Indonesian there are some similarities in the pronunciation of the vocabulary of religious terms, even though the two do not come from the same family. At first the Arabs came to the archipelago to trade. It is estimated that around the 7-16th century AD Muslim traders from Persia, India and Arabia traded in Indonesia. Some opinions say that the Arab nation played a very strong role in the spread of Islam in Indonesia, they preached by introducing Islamic teachings little by little. When they interact with the local people of the archipelago, the Arabs bring Arabic traditions, culture and language to the archipelago. The spread of Arabic began with da'wah activities and marriages between Arab traders and local residents. Then the Arabic language is also deepened through Religious Education and teaching institutions such as Islamic boarding schools, which study the Koran and Islamic books in Arabic. This resulted in the adoption of several Arabic words and phrases in Indonesian, especially in the fields of religion, commerce, and colloquial terms, (Jannah 2020).

History writes, the origin of the Arabic language was born from the Semitic language family. According to Bernard Comrie, quoted by Merisa Rezi, the Semitic language is an ancient Arabic language which is still well preserved because it has 150 million users. Semitic is the name of a nation or group originating from the Middle East region, especially the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iraq and the surrounding areas, (Rezi and Amrina 2019). The Semites are associated with Prophet Noah who is the third Prophet in Islam. Through one of the descendants of his son named Sam, it is known that Noah had three sons named Shem, Ham and Japheth. Sam's descendants include nations such as Hebrews, Arabs, as well as several other ethnic groups that have linguistic and cultural relations with the Semitic nations, therefore it is said that the Semites are the lineage of Syam, one of the children of Prophet Noah As, (Ma'hadhi Darissalam Guntur 2004). In fact, the semitic languages and several borrowed language which resulted in the emergence of new languages, two of which were is Ibrani and Arabic. It is possible that Ibrani and Arabic will be absorbed into other languages. Because the majority of Indonesia's population are Muslim who adhere to the Qur'an and Hadist in Arabic, it is important to know some of the processes and examples of the absorption of Arabic into Indonesian.

Semitic languages have several characteristics, among others, Semitic languages are often associated with ancient Arabic, or *al-lughowiyah al-qodimah*. This is because the Arabs are a group in Semitic languages. Despite having common characteristics, each Semitic language has differences in vocabulary, grammar, and dialect in different regions (Muta 2011). Such a phenomenon is a phenomenon of language interference or changing other language terms. This event can be said to be a deviant event, because it is out of the way of the rules of language. However, if we quote from the positive side, language interference can enrich the recipient's language and not harm the source language. Means language interference is not a mistake or failure in language. This is the process

of using a foreign language. Unlike when speakers use the recipient language in dislocations of the source language, this phenomenon is included in language interference (Thoyib and Hamida 2018). Interference events generally occur in two kinds of languages that are mixed with each other. The interference factors include: First, the dominance of the mother tongue. This can be difficult when speakers are going to use a second or other language; Second, the influence of vocabulary. The vocabulary of the first language or mother tongue can influence the choice of words in the second language; Third, the influence of intonation pronunciation. Certain sounds in the second language may not be found in the mother tongue, so speakers replace them with sources of the second language with different vocabulary but one meaning; Fourth, cultural influences. With values, communication habits or socio-cultural conventions can affect the second language (Mustofa 2018)

The arrival of the Arabic language to the archipelago brought with it culture and language, according to Edwart Sapr who was quoted by Abdul Chaer in his book, said that culture is very closely related to language. Because, language influences culture, language reflects beliefs, systems and values in a culture (Chaer 2014). In addition to its attachment to culture, language is also related to linguistics, one of the studies of linguistics is the study of phonology. Mansoer Pateda quoted by Ade Nandang in his book said, Phonetics is a branch of phonology that discusses sound in terms of meaning and function. The influence of Arabic phonology can be seen in the adoption and adjustment of Arabic vocabulary sounds into Indonesian (M.Ag 2018). The arrival of Arabic to the Archipelago had a significant influence on the sound system in Indonesian, especially in terms of the application of Arabic sounds in Indonesian in religious terms, namely Islam.

Previous research by Syamsul Hadi "Phonological Changes of Absorbent words from Arabic in Indonesian" In this study, several processes and examples of absorption of Arabic in Indonesia are mentioned. The theory used is Crowley's

theory which includes the order of words and sentences. The result in this study explain several processes of absorption of Arabic in Indonesian, including lenition, syncope, metastasis, fusion, vocal splitting and so on. "As well as including examples of absorption words, among other "Al-Islamu" to "Islam", "Sobrun" to "sabar", "waktun" to "waktu" and so on. Another research by Mustakim Rahmat, "The Process of Absorbing Arabic into Indonesian. The result of this research are examining the stages and processes of absorbing Arabic into Indonesian with the process of trading and spreading religion. The trade relations between the Arabs and Indonesian since 13 of Masehi have resulted in communication contacts between, with this there have been several absorptions of Arabic words in Indonesia. And through the spread of islam religion, because Arabic is the medium of Islam.

The benefits of this research are to find out the differences in the forms of absorption processes in religious terms from Arabic to Indonesian, and to find out the differences between the two, as well as how to implement the absorption of Arabic-Indonesian vocabulary in phonological studies in the religious field.

## **Method**

This research method uses with the type of literature study. Library Studies is an approach in research that involves an analysis of existing sources of information. This approach aims to gather knowledge through analysis of literature similar to current research. In this study, researchers referred to existing literature, such as books, journals and articles. In order to understand and rebuild existing knowledge on the topic of this research. The literature study data collection technique is the process of finding, collection, evaluating, and comping literature that is relevant to the research topic being discussed.

## **Results and Discussion**

Various kinds of Indonesian vocabulary cannot be separated from the influence of the absorption of other languages. This is caused by interactions

between languages, as Indonesian absorbs many foreign languages due to communication needs. The historical process of the Indonesian nation which is so long in terms of interaction with other foreign cultures and languages, causes an exchange of vocabulary. Trade and contracts between the Indonesian people and other countries also led to the absorption of words, many foreign language words and terms in the trade entered the Indonesian language. As well as the influence of Globalization and Technology which have an important role in the absorption of words from other languages into Indonesian, in the era of globalization and technological advances, the influence of foreign languages is increasingly widespread. The presence of mass media, internet, and global communication has accelerated the absorption of new words. This is a manifestation of the Indonesian nation having opened up in terms of language development and enriching Indonesian vocabulary, ( Anon nd ).

The influence of the absorption of foreign languages into Indonesian is actually not a new thing. Before it became the official language of the country, Indonesian was an expansion of the Malay language. As is well known, the Indonesian nation is a Malay family. In general, there are five languages in the world that play an important role in linguistic sources, namely Greek, Latin, Chinese, Sanskrit, and Arabic. The main cause of the absorption of foreign languages is through speech. This is a common phenomenon that occurs in the era of globalization, (Faculty et al. 2006) . The Malay and Indonesian languages continue to show their development, one of the reasons is because they received encouragement from the Arabic spelling which became an absorption into Malay and Indonesian. In terms of consonants, Malay has 33 consonants, while Arabic has 30. This difference is caused by several inadequate letters in Malay and Indonesian spelling. In this way, some Arabic consonants experience absorption in Malay and Indonesian consonants (Haji Harun and Bukhari Lubis 2015) .

In Indonesia, Arabic is not a foreign language, considering that the majority of Indonesian people are Muslims. It is religious motives that encourage

people to deepen Arabic, that is how Indonesian Muslims understand and practice their religious teachings. In addition, in the Islamic tradition in Indonesia, there are many scientific studies or sermons Friday in Arabic. This shows that Indonesian and Arabic have a close relationship in religious and linguistic contexts (Zainuri 2019) .

### **Classification of the Process of Changing Sound Absorption from Arabic into Indonesian in Religious Terms.**

Language absorption between one language and another is something that often happens, with an absorption process in which each language has its own rules and rules. The absorption of Arabic into Indonesian refers to the acceptance and adoption of words, phrases and expressions from Arabic into Indonesian. This is a common phenomenon in language development in the world. Arabic has a strong influence on Islam, many Islamic religious terms were adopted directly from Arabic into Indonesian. Also, through literature and writing, it is known that many written Arabic words entered Indonesian through Arabic literary works or writing. This process often occurs in authors or writers who have an educational background or knowledge of Arabic, (Santi T 2015) .

In this study the researchers focused on 4 classifications of changes in the absorption of Arabic into Indonesian, namely:

a. Lenition

Lenition is a term for sound changes from strong to weak. Lenition is the process of adjusting the sound or pronunciation of foreign Arabic words into Indonesian, this often happens when there is an adjustment of sound or pronunciation to accommodate the Indonesian phonological system. Some examples of Arabic absorption letters into Indonesian, 1) Pronunciation of the letter "ع" in Arabic has no equivalent in Indonesian. The borrowed sound of this letter is often changed to "a" or "e". Examples in the vocabulary *مُعْجَزَةٌ* dan *عَقِيدَةٌ*. 2) pronunciation of the letters "ق" in Indonesian, it becomes an absorption in the form of the letter "k" for example in the vocabulary *قُرْبَانٌ*. 3) pronunciation of the



letter "ص" in Arabic it is often changed to the letter "s", an example in the vocabulary نَصِيحَةٌ, (Arwan 2019) .

Table 1.1

NO	Arabic sentence	Arabic spelling	Indonesian spelling	Change
1	مُعْجِزَةٌ	Mu'jizatun	Mukjizat	Changes a strong "a" to a weak "a".
2	قُرْبَانٌ	Qurbaanun	Kurban	Change the consonant "q" to "k"
3	عَقِيدَةٌ	Aqidatun	Akidah	Changes a strong "a" to a weak "a".
4	نَصِيحَةٌ	Nashihatun	Nasihah	Change the consonant "sh" to "s"

b. Consonant cluster

Multiple Consonants are consecutive consonants in a word without removing the consonant in one of them. Double consonant is a combination of two consonant letters that are found in Arabic and often retain their original sound in borrowing into Indonesian. some examples of Arabic consonant letters into Indonesian, 1) "" is read as "s" and has concurrent letters after it, for example in the vocabulary مُصَلَّى and تَصَوُّفٌ, (Syamsul Hadi 2003) .

Table 1.2

NO	Arabic sentence	Word Origin	Absorption Words	Change
1	مُصَلَّى	Musholla	Musholla	Double consonant "la"
2	تَصَوُّفٌ	Tashawwuf	Tasawuf	Double consonant "wu"

c. Apheresis

Apheresis is the process of removing pronunciation from Arabic into Indonesian. Afference is the process of removing sounds or syllables at the beginning of words in Arabic when they are adopted into Indonesian. the most common example of apheresis in the absorption of Arabic words into Indonesian is the omission of the sound " al " which is the article in Arabic, (Hidayah, Samingin , and Wijayanti 2018) .

Table 1.3

NO	Arabic sentence	Word Origin	Absorption Words	Change
1	الصَّلَاةُ	As- Sholatu	Sholat	Removing "al"
2	الصَّلَوَاتُ	As- Sholawatu	Sholawat	Removing "al"
3	الإِسْلَامُ	Al- Islamu	Islam	Removing "al"
4	الإِيْمَانُ	Al- Imanu	Iman	Removing "al"
5	الإِحْسَانُ	Al- Ihsanu	Ihsan	Removing "al"
6	العَالِمُ	Al-Aalimun	Alim	Removing "al"
7	العَادِلُ	Al-Aadilun	Adil	Removing "al"
8	الأَمَانَةُ	Al-Amanatu	Amanat	Removing "al"
9	الصَّدَقَةُ	As-Sodaqotu	Sedekah	Removing "al"
10	الْوُضُوْءُ	Al-Wudhu' u	Wudhu	Removing "al"

11	الصَّالِحُ	As-Shoolihu	Sholih	Removing "al"
12	الوَاجِبُ	Al-Waajibu	Wajib	Removing "al"
13	البَّاطِلُ	Al-Baathilu	Batil	Removing "al"

d. Syncope

Syncope is the loss of a sound in the middle of a word. In borrowed words, syncope occurs when the sound or letter of the word in the original language disappears. The omission of these letters generally occurs in the middle letters. (Syamsul Hadi 2003)

Table 1.4

NO	Arabic sentence	Word Origin	Absorption Words	Difference
1	حُرُوفٌ	Huruufun	Huruf	Omitting the second "u" consonant
2	قَامُوسٌ	Qoomusun	Kamus	Omitting the second "u" consonant
3	قَرِيبٌ	Qoribun	Qarib	Omitting the second "I" consonant
4	خُصُوصٌ	Khususun	Khusus	Omitting the second "u" consonant

**Absorption of Arabic into Indonesian with the same spelling in religious terms**

The role of Arabic in enriching Indonesian vocabulary is enormous. Several terms in Indonesia come from the absorption of Arabic, especially in terms of the Islamic religion. Soedarno, quoted by Tajudin Nur, said that from a quantitative point of view, 2,336 vocabularies came from the absorption of Arabic

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into Indonesian. This is proof that the richness of the Indonesian language comes from foreign languages, one of which is Arabic. Based on the spelling, some Arabic vocabulary underwent a slight change when the Indonesian language was absorbed, but this did not change the meaning and sacredness of the language. This spelling change refers to the process of spelling Arabic vocabulary words in a form that matches Indonesian spelling. Because Arabic has a spelling system that is different from Indonesian. With this, several words from Arabic that are used in Indonesian experience spelling adjustments to facilitate pronunciation and understanding, (Nur 2014) .

In social life, language is needed by people to interact in everyday life. The large number of absorptions of Arabic words into Indonesian is a form of linguistic contribution, with this, Indonesian is increasingly rich in vocabulary which occurs due to absorption of foreign languages. Some of the factors behind the absorption of Arabic into Indonesian include, Islam is the majority religion in the archipelago, the holy book of Muslims is the Qur'an which uses Arabic as well as references to books of religious knowledge also use Arabic. Arab. Thus, many Islamic religious terms are taken from the language of the Qur'an or Arabic. And the social context of Indonesian and Arabic countries also influences the absorption of these languages. Also, the history and relations between the Arabs and the Indonesians have been going well for centuries, it is not written in history that the Arabs once colonized the Indonesians, and vice versa, ( Raodhatul Jannah and Herdah 2022) .

Some spelling words originating from Arabic into Indonesian in terms of religion, include:

Table 1.5

NO	Arabic sentence	Word Origin	Absorption Words
1	الله	Allah	No changes

2	رَبُّ	Rab	No changes
3	شُكُورٌ	Syukuur	remove the "u" consonant
4	كَعْبَةٌ	Ka'bah	No changes
5	حَجٌّ	Haj	Adding the "I" consonant
6	نَبِيٌّ	Nabi	No changes
7	رَسُولٌ	Rosuul	remove the "u" consonant
8	مَوْتُ	Maut	No changes
9	تَفْسِيرٌ	Tafsiir	remove the consonant "i"
10	عِلْمٌ	Ilmu	No changes
11	كِتَابٌ	Kitaab	the second "a" vowel is short
12	رَحْمَةٌ	Rohmah	change the consonant " un " to "h"
13	سَلَامٌ	Salaam	the second "a" vowel is short
14	إِبْلِيسُ	Ibliis	the second "i" vowel is short
15	مَلَائِكَةٌ	Malaikat	change the consonant "a" to "I"
16	عَمَلٌ	Amal	No changes
17	حُكْمٌ	Hukum	change the consonant "k" to "u"

18	آمِينَ	Aamiin	No changes
19	آخِرَةٌ	Akhirat	change the consonant " un " to "t"
20	دَعْوَةٌ	Dakwah	No changes
21	فِتْنَةٌ	Fitnah	No changes
22	صُبْحٌ	Subuh	change the consonant "b" to "u"
23	عَصْرٍ	Asar	change the consonant " sh " to "sa"
24	مَغْرِبٌ	Maghrib	No changes
25	العِشَاءُ	Isha'	No changes

### Implementation of Arabic-Indonesian Vocabulary Absorption Phonological Studies in the Field of Religion

According to the perspective of Linguistic studies, Indonesian is a language that originates from Malay. Then it developed with the absorption of words from other languages which further enriched Indonesian spelling words. Arabic is a source of absorption of Indonesian, especially in the religious field. Some absorption words have shifted, but the meaning and intent of the utterances remain the same, without changing (Gunardi 2020) .

The implementation of the absorption of Arabic vocabulary into Indonesian is as follows: 1) The basic word is religious vocabulary, as in the example *Allah, Rabbi, Rasul*, and so on, which are examples of absorption words that are widely used in Indonesian to refer to Islamic religious concepts and practices. 2) The absorption of Arabic words into Indonesian as a scientific field, in the scientific field, this is used to describe scientific and technical concepts.

Some examples of absorption sentences, *Ilmu Nahwu* (from *Ilmu Nahwi*), *Fisika*, (from *Fiziya*), dan *Ilmu Shorof* (from *Ilmu Sorfi*). 3) Formal and Literary Language. Arabic loanwords are also used in formal language and Indonesian literature to show style and word richness. An example of the word *adab* (from *al-adabu*) which means maintaining politeness. 4) Phrases. Some phrases in Indonesian also come from absorption of Arabic, in the example of the word, *alhamdulillah*, (from *Alhamdulillah*), which means all praise be to Allah. *Insyallah* (from *insyaAllah*), means if Allah wills. and *Subhanallah* (from *subhanallah*) means Glory be to Allah, (Pera Aprizal 2021) .

Some languages experience absorption from other languages with the native language. Vocabulary in Indonesian also comes from borrowed words from other languages, among other things, Arabic is the foundation of Muslim media. Generally this absorption occurs in religious terms. Because the existence of Arab cultural and trade exchanges with the Indonesian people. Language absorption does not necessarily become official Indonesia, Of course this has undergone processes and stages so that it becomes the Indonesian language used in everyday communication. From the research above, it is stated that are 4 language absorption processes, there is Lenisi, Multiple Consonants, Alpherisis, and Syncope. These stages are the basis for the absorption and change of Arabic in Indonesian.

## **Conclusion**

Absorbance is the spelling of words obtained from one language to another. In the treasury of Indonesian vocabulary, there are several spellings that originate from the absorption of other languages, one of which is Arabic. This began when the Arabs came to Indonesia to do trade, besides that the Arabs also proclaimed their religion in Indonesia. In the process of introducing Islam, it was there that cultural and language interactions took place, namely Arabic began to be known by the people of the Archipelago. In its introduction, there was some absorption of Arabic into Indonesian. There are four classifications of the

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absorption process of Arabic into Indonesian. Namely, 1) Lenition. Lenition is a term for sound changes from strong to weak. An example of the pronunciation of the letter “ع” in Arabic does not have an equivalent in Indonesian. In borrowed sounds, this letter is often changed to "a" or "e" found in the vocabulary عَقِيدَةٌ which means changing the consonant "a strong" to "a weak". 2) Multiple Consonants. Multiple consonants are consecutive consonants in a word without removing the consonant in one of them. Examples of Arabic consonant letters in Indonesian, 1) “ص” is pronounced "s" and concurrent examples in the vocabulary مُصَلَّى. 3) Apheresis. Apheresis is the process of removing pronunciation from Arabic into Indonesian, for example الإسلام with remove the consonant "al" to *Islam*. 4) Syncope. Syncope is the loss of a sound in the middle of a word. Example in the sentence حُرُوفٌ by removing the second "u" consonant becomes *huruf*.

The impact of the absorption of Arabic spelling into Indonesian is to enrich the vocabulary of Indonesian. Of course, without changing the meaning of the content, it only absorbs a little spelling, this is because some Arabic spellings are difficult for Indonesians to pronounce.



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