Existence Of *Naht* Method In The Development Of Contemporary Arabic Language

Abd Aziz, Athoillah Islamy, Saihu
STIT Al-Amin Tangerang
IAIN Pekalongan
Pascasarjana PTIQ JAkarta
email: azizindunisi@stitalamin.ac.id
email: athoillahislamy@yahoo.co.id
email: madesaihu@ptiq.ac.id

Abstrak

Salah satu dampak dari perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi, yakni terjadi pada perkembangan berbagai bahasa. Hal ini juga yang terjadi pada berbagai terminologi dalam bahasa Arab. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan siginifikansi *naht* dalam pembentukan berbagai terminologi bahasa Arab modern. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang berupa kajian pustaka. Sumber data penelitian ini, yakni berbagai literatur tentang kajian naht dalam pembentukan berbagai terminologi dalam bahasa Arab kontemporer. Adapun metode penelitian ini, yakni metode analisis deskripsi kualitatif. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa *naht* merupakan metode pemenggalan dan peringkasan dari dua kata atau lebih menjadi satu istilah (kata). Keberadaan pola *naht* tersebut dapat memberikan urgensi besar terkait adaptasi bahasa Arab dalam perkembangan bahasa di era global modern saat ini, yakni dapat melahirkan berbagai terminologi Arab baru.
Kata Kunci : *naht,* terminologi, bahasa Arab, kontemporer

Abstract

One of the impacts of the development of science and technology is that it occurs in the development of various languages. This also happened to various terminology in Arabic. This study aims to find the significance of naht in the formation of various modern Arabic terminologies. This research is a qualitative research in the form of literature review. The data source of this research is various literatures on the study of *naht* in the formation of various terminologies in contemporary Arabic. The method of this research is qualitative descriptive analysis method. This study concludes that naht is a method of decapitation and summation of two or more words into one term (words). The existence of the naht pattern can provide great urgency related to the adaptation of Arabic in the development of language in the current modern global era, which can give birth to various new Arabic terminology.
Keywords: *naht*, terminology, Arabic, contemporary

INTRODUCTION

The existence of a language is one form of social reality that grows and develops in accordance with the development of the social life of its users (Latifah Salim, 2017 : 77). Each language has its own characteristics and features. This also happened in Arabic. As one of the languages in the world, Arabic also has its own

characteristics and some advantages compared with other world languages. This can be seen, for example Arabic is a language with a strong arrangement, has a very high language barrier and has a very deep meaning. In this case, Arabic experts also view that Arabic is a language that is more mainstream and broader than other languages (Rahmap, 2016: 48-49). From this it can be concluded that as one of the world languages, Arabic is a language that has high literary value.

As for the development of science and technology in the current modern era, it also influences the linguistic aspects in Arabic. The development of science and technology has given birth to new words and terminology in Arabic (Syamsul Hadi, 2017: 154). Then in response to this, how do the rules in Arabic respond. Through this research, the author tries to explain the urgency of one of the Arabic rules called *naht* methods in responding to the development of science and technology that has an impact on the birth of various new terminologies in Arabic.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study aims to find the significance of naht in the formation of various modern Arabic terminologies. This research is a qualitative research in the form of literature review. The data source of this research is various literatures on the study of naht in the formation of various terminologies in contemporary Arabic. The method of this research is qualitative descriptive analysis method.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Understanding *Naht*

The word Naht consists of three letters ; nun, ha ', ta', which means to cut down something and tidy it up with iron. Etymologically, the word naht implies sawing, sharpening, sharpening, tidying up. While terminologically, the word naht means the taking of two words and being made into one word by taking a portion of the two words (Ahmad Ibn Faris: 328-329). *Naht* is a type of overview and also one form of ishtiqaq in Arabic (Devy Aisha, 2019: 282). But there is a difference between naht and ishtiqaq. The form of ishtiqaq is generally an extension of sentence structure. While naht is a form of decapitation and summary of sentences or phrases

(Ibrahim Anis, 1972: 186-187). According to Rahmap, *naht* in classical linguistic studies is limited to certain expressions that have a high frequency of use. In addition, there are still a number of expressions which are still disputed as to their validity. Some consider it to be the result of a formulation of two or more words, and some others see it as the original root word (Rahmap, 2016: 56). From this it can be understood that the formula used by Naht is made of two or more elements after changes to the word taken. In contrast to *ishtiqaq*, where the formation of *ishtiqaq* comes from the element of the word itself.

Naht Methods in Forming Arabic Terminology

Imil Badi 'Ya'qub divides naht to classify *naht* into four (Imil Badi' Ya'qub: 210-211). The four intended parties are as follows.

First, *al-Naht al-Nisbi,* which is a person's obedience or deeds to two isim, for example in the following table.

al-Naht al-Nisbi Form	Original Form
عبشمى	عبدالشمس
عبدري	عبدالدار
مرقسى	أمرؤالقيس
ملى	تيمالله
بلحارث	بنالحارث
بلعنبر	بنالعنبر
بلههجيم	بنعالهجيم
ترخزى	طبرستانوخوارزم
رجلمنبنيعبدالشمسوبنيعبدالقيس	تعبشمالرجلوتعبس

The acronym pattern as in the example above, it appears that the abbreviated word combines two words by removing some of the other nouns that are combined, and in the next stage the two words are converted into verbs.

Second, *al-Naht al-Fi'li,* which is a combination of the sentence sentences someone says for that sentence. Examples of this form are as follows:

al-Naht al-Fi'li Form	Original Form
بسمل	بسمللـه
حمدل	الحمدلله
حولق	لاحولولاقوةالابالله
حسبل	حسبناالله
سمعل	السلامعليكم
حيعل	حيعلىالصلاةحيعلىالفلاح
دمعز	أداماللهعزك
هيلل	لآإلهإلاالله
طبلق	اطالاللهبقاءك
جعفد	جعلتفداءك

Third, *al-Naht al-Ismi,* which is a combination of two words into a sentence in the form of nouns. An example of this form is as follows.

al-Naht al-Ismi Form	Original Form
عقبابيل	عقبيوعلة
حبقر	حبووقر
جلمود	جلدوجمد

Fourth, *al-Naht al-Wasfi,* which is two words shortened to one phrase and has a firmer meaning, like the phrase ضبطر(dabtar, strong person) is a combination of the words ضبط(dabt), ضبر(dabr). This kind of Naht is very rare in the Indies, Europe. The same thing is the cognate language of the Samiyah language (Ahmad Satori Ismail, 2019: 454).

As for the various elements forming naht in Arabic has its own uniqueness from the acronyms of other languages. The constituent elements consist of words, phrases and sentences (Abu Supyan, 2011: 97-101).

The constituent elements consist of two words

Forming Elements		New Words	Meanings
I	II		
الزمان	المكان	الزمكان	space-time
أنا	مركز	أنْركزية	egocentric

The constituent elements consist of compound words

Forming Elements			New Words	Meanings
I	II	III		
حركة	المقاومة	الإسلامية	حماس	Hamas (the name of the Palestinian independence resistance movement in Gaza)
دار	العلوم		درعم	*Dar al-'Ulum* (a publisher's name in the Middle East)

The constituent elements consist of sentences

Forming Elements	New Words	Meanings
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم	بَسْمَلَ	Reading بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
أدام الله عزك	دَمْعَزَ	May Allah always glorify you

Ibn Faris was the first to expand the subject, assuming that in essence, all words with more than three letters are abbreviations of two words that have three-letter roots. While for *fi'l ruba'i* and *khumasi* there is a correlation with *qiyas.* Ummi Nurun Ni'mah in her analysis concluded that the word qiyas not only has a meaning that is currently commonly known. Not only that, in nahwu, he has even experienced a development of meaning. The development of this meaning has also theoretically separated Arab linguists into two, supporters and opponents. Nevertheless, it is worth remembering that however the development and condition of linguistics, the language itself will continue to develop and demand more study. For this reason, with each capacity, both the deductive and inductive methods in the *qiyas* remain significant (Umi Nurun Ni'mah, 2019).

There are some opinions that assess Arabic language does not have the flexibility to accept naht, and this is different from languages other than Arabic. This assumption is proven by the number of naht which reaches tens of thousands, or even hundreds for other languages. In this case, Sibawayh states that naht is not *qiyas* or cannot be betrayed, so that it can spawn many new words that appear (Sibawayh, 1988: 376)

The Urgency of the *Naht* Method in Forming a New Arabic Terminology

Arabic is a language that can adjust to the development of science, technology. Among the effects of this development is the formation of modern Arabic terminologies. In this case, the efforts made by linguists in the formation of new terminology always prioritize the formation in accordance with Arabic rules that already exist (Rahmap, 2016: 173).

As one of the world's languages, Arabic has unique and universal characteristics. The characteristics of the universality of Arabic can be seen from various aspects as follows. First, Arabic has a variety of languages, which include socio-economic diversity, geographical diversity, Second, Arabic can be expressed orally or in writing. Third, Arabic has certain rules and devices. The five Arabic languages have the potential to develop, be productive and creative (Wati Susiawati,

2019: 44). These characteristics are the Arabic language can follow the social development of existing communities.

Arabic has specific characteristics, both morphological and semantic aspects. These specific characteristics can be easily learned if the relevant rules can be understood. These characteristics are found in various aspects, including sound system, form of words, content of meaning of words and sentences, patterns and structure of sentences, the influence of words from foreign languages, speech and dialects, ways of writing and literature (Muh.Arif, 2017: 41). With these characteristics, Arabic can always be a tool of communication between nations in the world that is adaptable to the times.

Empirically and theoretically, the existence of Arabic does not differ much from other languages, that is, it can live and develop if people still use it and will die if it is otherwise, when it is no longer used. In the context of modern and contemporary Arabic the same as classical Arabic, both in spoken and written languages (Abd Aziz, Yuan Martina Dinata, 2019:156).

As for the interaction between Arabic and other languages, it has an impact on the emergence of new models that can be completely new and not the same as before and existing ones. The same experience happened to naht. According to Jaroslav, the use of the *naht* method has the potential to realize an abbreviation in the form of a prefix (Jaroslav Stetkevich, Jaroslav then develops by analogizing in a number of other prefixes). This can be seen in the following example table.

No	Prefix	Form Development	Being	Meanings
1	غب (after)	can be formed / combined with other words for example المدرسة and غب:	غبمدرسى	*post scholarly*
2		can be formed / combined with other words for example البلوغ and غب	غبلوغ	*post puberty*
3	قبل	can be combined with other words,	قبتاريخ	*prehistory*

No	Prefix (before)	Form Development	Being	Meanings
	(before)	but in the form of abbreviations, for example قبل and التاريخ		
4	خارج	a combination of خارج and المدرسة	خامدرسى	*extra scholarly* (school alumni)
5	فوق	a combination of فوقوسوي	فوسوي	above normal
6	تحت	a combination of تحتوشعورى	تحشعورى	unconscious
7	لا	a combination of al-ma'rifat + la + isim	اللاجنسية	*a sexual*
			اللانهائى	endless
			اللاعروبة	avoid Arabism
			اللابشرى	hopeless
			اللاوعي	out of consciousness
			اللاسلكى	without network cable

In contrast to the views of the linguists, the authors consider that naht is very important in shaping modern Arabic terminologies that are not accommodated by Arabic, so a new term is needed. The basis for the author's theory is that the language of its nature is dynamic, changing with the times. The development of language adjusts the direction of the values of a developing society (Elaine Chaika, 1982: 200).

The use of the Naht method in shaping new Arabic terminology can also be done by combining several vocabulary words. This combination is called a combination of multiple acronyms (Erfan Gazali, 2012: 152). An example of a multiple acronyms combination application is as follows.

جُملوكية (Republic of the Monarchy)

The word جُملوكية (jumlukiyyah) is an acronym of two words, the word جمهورية (jumhuriyyah, Republik) and the word ملكية (mulkiyyah, monarchy). The word جمهورية (jumhuriyyah) itself comes from the word جمهور (jumhur) which is formed from two different words; namely جمر (jamr, people) and جهر (jahr, high).

الكهرطيسي (Electromagnetic)

The word الكهرطيسي (al-kahratis) is an acronym of two words, namely the word كهرباء (kahruba', electricity) and the word مغناطس (maghnatis, magnet). the words كهربا (kahruba, straw) and رُباء (ruba ', interesting). The word كهربا (kahruba) in Arabic means كهرمان (kahruman, amber stone). The shift from meaning to electricity begins with the word كهرمان (kahruman) which is the Greek equivalent of the word: electricus from electron to refer to the property of small objects that are attracted after rubbing.

From the description above it can be concluded that the naht method is a method of forming new terminology in Arabic that can make Arabic be able to follow the development of language that accompanies the development of the times.

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above it can be concluded that the *naht* method is a formulation rule that combines two or more words into one new expression that shows its original meaning. This shows that the use of the Naht method is a creative step to facilitate the pronunciation of a series of words. This understanding has a cursory similarity to the process of abbreviating words in Indonesian. The existence of the *naht* method in the context of the greatest challenges of Arabic in the current global era can give birth to new vocabulary or terminology as global terminology, both in the fields of education, health, industry, military and others. Therefore, the *naht* method in Arabic is important to be observed as a method of forming new entries resulting from the shortening process in the language that can enrich the treasury of Arabic vocabulary richness.

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