

Semantic study: Polysemi in arabic form of verb and noun

Fitria Cinta¹, Bambang Irawan², Nur Hasan³

^{1,2} Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Arab, Universitas Islam Negeri Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember, Indonesia

³ Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Arab, Universitas Islam Malang, Indonesia

Correspondence Author: fitriacinta98@gmail.com

Received: 24 June 2023

Accepted: 20 July 2023

Published: 23 July 2023

Abstract

In semantic studies, there is a relationship between words and meaning. However, language learners often experience difficulties in assigning meaning to a word or sentence. The purpose of this research is to find out in depth about polysemy, the causes of its occurrence and examples of polysemy in verb and noun forms. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. Data collection techniques use library research using journals and books that are relevant to the discussion. Data analysis techniques use the relevant data collection stages, data reduction, grouping and selecting the necessary data, then providing temporary conclusions and verifying the data. The final stage is data collection and data presentation systematically (data display). The results of this study are polysemy is a relationship between words that are often used in several sentences or different contexts, or can be interpreted as a word that has more than one meaning. So that polysemy has a basic meaning and a derived meaning. The main causes of polysemy are; (1) dialect development (2) figurative language, (3) sharaf rules, (4) mixing of other languages and (5) language development. Polysemy can occur as nouns and verbs. Words that contain polysemy meaning can occur in noun and verb forms. An example of polysemy is the noun يَد which has many meanings, including hands, help/power/strength, thief, power/will, guidance, giver, cash (cash) and virtue/kindness. The word وَجْه has many meanings including face, beginning/beginning, surrender, not feeling humiliated, right, actually, absolutely, substance, apostasy and equality. The word قَام in the Qur'an has many meanings, including standing, implementing, replacing and held. The verb نَصَرَ when experiencing derivation has many meanings including helping, being Christian, helping each other, winning and asking for help.

Keywords: polysemy, Arabic, verbs and nouns

Introduction

Language is a verbal tool for communicating (Chaer, 2007, p. 12). So that humans need language to communicate and convey their thoughts, feelings, intentions and desires to others. (Bonvillain, 2014, p. 1) In the modern era, Arabic is used as the official language of the Islamic World League (Robithah Alam Islam) and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), which consists of 45 Islamic countries or countries that are predominantly Muslim. In 1973, Arabic was also designated as the fifth official language of the United Nations. In addition, Arabic is also designated as the official language of the Organization of African Unity, OPA (Pane, 2018, p. 77).

In learning a language, three important elements must be mastered by language learners, namely sound (*ashwat*), vocabulary (*mufrodāt*) and grammar rules (*qowaid nahwu/shorof*) (مشوق, 2017, ص.3). Vocabulary is a part of the language that has an important role. Every language, including Arabic, has a vocabulary that has a function, role, and great influence in language learning. Likewise, learning Arabic in Indonesia requires students to increase their Arabic vocabulary. So that learning or expanding vocabulary is a prerequisite and a requirement that underlies someone in mastering a second language (Fajriah, 2015, p. 109).

In linguistic studies there is a science that examines the meaning of language, which is called semantic science in Arabic called *ilmu dilalah* (علم) (عمر, 1998, ص.11). Semantics can also be said as a science that examines symbols or signs that express meaning, the relationship of one meaning to another, and the relationship between words and the concept or meaning of the word (Ginting & Ginting, n.d., p. 72). In linguistic studies, there is a relationship between words and meaning, the two are like two sides of a coin that cannot be separated. Linguists compare a word to a body and meaning to be its spirit. In semantics there are many studies of language to understand the meaning of a word or sentence, one of which is polysemy.

Polysemy is a form of language (in the form of words, phrases, etc.) that has more than one meaning, but the meanings are still related to one another (S, 2020, p. 101). In essence polysemy is the development of meaning. The development of word meanings can occur from one language to another. In the process of word development or change, the original meaning still survives despite the emergence of new meanings. In its use, polysemy can be negative and can also have positive consequences (Ferawati, 2018, p. 331). Polysemy has negative consequences because it can lead to errors in receiving information and can have positive consequences because polysemy actually enriches the meaning content of a form of language so that it is more flexible to use in a variety of different contexts. This negative effect can be relatively avoided if the language

user carefully pays attention to the semantic characteristics of polysemous forms and uses them in accordance with their structural relations.

Polysemy can occur in *isim* (noun) and *fi'il* (verb) (Anisah, 2016, p. 154). These meanings can then be categorized into basic meanings and extended meanings. (Meidariani, 2021, p. 23) For example رأس in Arabic when translated into Indonesian means head. Apart from denoting the upper organs of the human body, the word رأس also has other broader meanings such as tail, new year, leader, place of birth, and so on. This extended meaning can sometimes lead to errors in its use. So often Arabic translators have difficulty translating words or sentences.

Much research on polysemy has been carried out, including research by Neldoi Hardianto, Rengki Afria and Yulisah Izar with the title polysemy and homonym in Arabic semantic studies, research conducted by Fariz Alnizar with the title equivalence of polysemy translation: content analysis research on the translation of sura al-Baqarah Ministry of religion, research conducted by Rosakina Wahyu and Riani with the title analysis of the meaning of the words hana and flower as polysemy (a cognitive linguistic study), research conducted by Tranika Rahma, Dewi Kusrini and Ahmad Dahidi with the title analysis of the meaning of the verb tomeru as polysemy in Japanese .

Based on the existing research above, in general it has similarities with research conducted by researchers, namely discussing polysemy, but there are significant differences and novelty, namely researchers researching semantic studies: polysemy in Arabic in the form of verbs and nouns. This research is very important to study because semantic material is not taught in detail at the school or madrasah level. Semantic studies are usually only taught in Islamic boarding schools or superior schools in Arabic language programs. This is important to study and examine in more depth. In addition, no one has presented examples of Arabic polysemy in the form of verbs and nouns simultaneously. So that with this research it, can minimize errors in translating meaning in Arabic.

Methods

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, namely a research method based on postpositivism philosophy (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018, p. 8). This method is usually used for research under natural objective conditions where the researcher acts as a key instrument. So this method is used to find knowledge or theories about research at a time (Sugiono, 2019, p. 15). The data collection technique used is literature study or library research using journals and books that are relevant to the discussion. Analysis of the data used in this study through the relevant data collection stage, the next step is to reduce the

data, namely simplification, classifying and selecting the required data, then providing temporary conclusions and verifying the data. The final stage is data collection and data presentation systematically (data display).

Results and Discussion

The definition of polysemy

Etymologically the word polysemy was adopted from polysemy (English), while Polysemy was adopted from Greek: "Poly" means many or various, and "Semy" means meaning. Whereas in Arabic polysemy is *تعَدَّد المعنى* or *اشتراك اللفظ*. In terms of polysemy (*Ta'addud al-Makna*) is a word that has more than one meaning, as a result of the existence of a component concept of meaning in that word. (rohman, 2018, p. 100) Meaning is the purpose of speech, the influence of language units on perceptual understanding, as well as human or group behavior (Gani & Arsyad, 2019, p. 13). Every language has polysemy, as well as in Arabic.

According to Chaer (Chaer, 2015), polysemy is a relation of the meaning of language units (words/phrases) that have more than one meaning or words that have different meanings but are still in one flow of meaning. The first meaning is the lexical meaning, the denotative meaning and the conceptual meaning. While the other is the meaning that is developed based on one of the components of the meaning of the word or unit of speech. From this theory it can be concluded that polysemy is a relationship between words that are often used in several sentences or different contexts, or can be interpreted as a word that has more than one meaning.

Tufiqurrahman suggests that polysemy has several characteristics that distinguish it from others in the use of words, including (1) one word has a broad field of meaning, (2) the basic morphological construction of polysemous words is the same (sourced from the same word), (3) usually the meanings that are born from polysemous words have closeness and connection, or are identical to one another (Ferawati, 2018; Fernando et al., 2022).

The causes of polysemy

According to Ibnu Darsituwaih and Ibnu Faris there are several main reasons for the occurrence of polysemy or *isytirak lafdzhi*, including the following;

1. Dialect Development

The development of the meaning of polysemy can also be influenced by differences in dialects; it may be that the dialect of a region has a different meaning from the dialects of other regions. The use of word meanings used between tribes has different meaning boundaries. This is what causes the dialect

used to have different meanings, even though the words used are the same. For example, the word “الأسد” generally means wolf, but in the tribe of Hudzail it means lion.

2. Figure of speech

According to the views of most of the figures, both from the classical and modern eras, the dominant influence of polysemy is the use of figure of speech. This is due to the use of the intrinsic (original) meaning then switches to the *majazi* meaning. So that the meaning of *majazi* can be understood from the *balaghah* point of view. That is, in a figure of speech, one word is often used not with one meaning, but with many meanings. For example, the word “الأسد” in general means wild animals, but in *majazi* it can mean “courage”.

3. Sharaf Rules

The development of polysemy in terms of Sharaf rules can give birth to differences in meaning in one word, produce similarities in *isim* and *fa'il* utterances, produce similarities in the plural and *mashdar* forms, and so on. For example; the word هوى is a word that is included in the category of *isim* and also *fi'il*. However, according to Fairuz Abadi, the word هوى means ميلا لنفس (tendency to lust).

4. The mixing of other languages

As for what is meant by this, namely taking the original language from another language to see the suitability of the form of the word and its pronunciation. So it becomes one word that has two different meanings. The process is the inclusion of the meaning of a foreign language into the native language, which previously paid attention to 2 points (forms of words and their pronunciation). For example, the word كلية originally meant teaching and learning activities on campus but was influenced by English where the word كلية means الجامعة منجزء so the word كلية means faculty (college).

5. Language Development

a. Development of sound (at-tathowur ash-shouti)

Sometimes the original sounds for certain *lafadz* undergo changes, subtractions or additions in accordance with the provisions of the development of language sounds, so *lafadz* like this become one with other *lafadz* while the meaning is different. Examples of *lafadz* (النغمة) and

(النّامة) because of the sound development, the letter غ is replaced with ل because the places where they come out are close together.

b. Development of meaning (at-tathowur ad-dilali)

Some linguists argue that isytirak (polysemy) results from the development of meaning (tathowur dilali) with the development of meaning (madlul), for example the word "ريشة" in Arabic, refers to a bird's feather, but now the word "ريشة" indicates a tool for writing (quill pen).

Likewise the word "قطار" which used to mean "herd of camels", but now means "chariot". (Suhada, 2022, p. 127)

Examples of Polysemy in the Forms of Words and Verbs

In Arabic there are several vocabularies that have the meaning of polysemy. Polysemy can occur in noun and verb forms. Noun is to clarify the meaning, the researcher includes the word with examples of its use in the context of the sentence. The following is an example of a word that means polysemy in the noun form.

Table 1. Examples of polysemy in the form of nouns

Noun	Meaning	Polysemy Example in a sentence
يَدٌ	Hand	يَشْرَبُ الْعَصِيرَ بِيَدِهِ الْيُمْنَى He drinks juice with right hand
	Help/power/ Strength	يُدُّ اللَّهُ مَعَ الْجَمَاعَةِ God's help/power/strength is in togetherness
	Thief	فُلَانٌ طَوِيلُ الْيَدِ Fulan is a thief
	Power	الْأَمْرُ بِيَدِ اللَّهِ All matters by the power of Allah
	Guidance	تَخْرُجُ عَلَى يَدِ الْعَالِمِ كَثِيرٍ مِنَ الطَّلَابِ Many students graduate under the guidance of scientists
	Giver	الْيَدُ الْعُلْيَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَدِ السُّفْلَى The giver is better than the receiver
	Cash	اِسْتَرَيْتُ السَّيَّارَةَ يَدًا بَيَدٍ I bought a car with cash
	Priority / kindness	لَكَ يَدٌ عَلَيَّ

Noun	Meaning	Polysemy Example in a sentence
		You have priority/kindness to me

The table above states that the noun يد does not only mean hand. But the word has an expansion of meaning. So that the word يد can also be interpreted as help/power/strength, thief, power/will, guidance, giver, cash and virtue/kindness.

Table 2. Examples of polysemy in the form of nouns

Noun	Meaning	Polysemy Example in a sentence
	Face; the place/part of the head where there are two eyes, a nose and a mouth	<p>مِنْ أَرْكَانِ الْوُضُوءِ غَسْلُ الْوَجْهِ</p> <p>Washing the face is one of the pillars of ablution</p>
	Beginning/beginning	<p>رَجَعَ أَبِي مِنْ جَاكَرْتَا فِي وَجْهِ اللَّيْلِ</p> <p>You have priority/kindness to me</p>
	Surrender	<p>أَسْلَمَ الرَّجُلُ وَجْهَهُ لِلَّهِ</p> <p>The man surrendered himself to God</p>
	Don't feel contempt	<p>حَفِظَ عَمِّي مَاءَ وَجْهِهِ</p> <p>My uncle did not feel contempt</p>
وجه	Right	<p>بِأَيِّ وَجْهِ أَخَذْتَ مَالِي؟</p> <p>What right do you have to take my property?</p>
	Actually	<p>أَتَيْتُ بِالشَّهَادَةِ عَلَى وَجْهِهَا</p> <p>I testify truthfully</p>
	At all	<p>هَذِهِ لَيْسَتْ مُشْكَلَةً عَلَى وَجْهِ الْإِطْلَاقِ</p> <p>This is not a problem at all</p>
	Substance	<p>كُلُّ شَيْءٍ هَالِكٌ إِلَّا وَجْهَهُ</p> <p>Everything will perish except His substance</p>
	Apostate	<p>انْقَلَبَ الرَّجُلُ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ</p> <p>That person is an apostate</p>
	Equality	<p>لَا تُوجَدُ وَجْهٌ شَبْهُ بَيْنَ ثَوْبِي وَثَوْبِهَا</p> <p>There is no resemblance between my clothes and yours</p>

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the word وجه does not always mean the face or the part of the body that has two eyes, a nose and a mouth.

However, it also has other meanings, namely beginning/beginning, giving oneself up, not feeling humiliated, right, actually, absolutely, substance, apostasy and equality. So translators are required to be observant and translate sentences based on the context of the sentence.

Polysemy does not only occur in nouns, but also occurs in verbs or verbs, in Arabic the verb is called fi'il. According to prof. Dr. Azhar Arsyad quotes al-Zamakhshary in the book *al-Mufaṣṣal fi 'Ilm al-'Arabiyyah* Fi'il is a (word) that denotes an event or behavior that is accompanied by a time when it occurs (Arsyad, 2004, p. 96). In Arabic, the period is divided into three, namely past, present and future. Polysemy can be in the form of derived words or has undergone a process of affixation, reduplication and combination of processes, as well as polysemy in Arabic (Ferawati, 2018). So that the polysemy of the Arabic language is not only in the form of one verb origin. Polysemy also occurs in the Koran, so that many words in the Koran have multiple meanings. The following is an example of polysemy of verb forms in the Qur'an.

Table 3. Examples of polysemy in the form of verbs

Verb	Meaning	Polysemy Example in a sentence
قام	Stand	وَأَنَّهُ لَمَّا قَامَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يَدْعُوهُ كَادُوا يَكُونُونَ عَلَيْهِ لِبَدًا "And that when the servant of Allah (Muhammad) stands worshipping Him (doing worship, they (the genies) crowd around him." (Q.S. Al-Jin: 19)
	Carry out	إِنَّ الْمُنَافِقِينَ يُخَادِعُونَ اللَّهَ وَهُوَ خَادِعُهُمْ وَإِذَا قَامُوا إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ قَامُوا كُسَالَى يُرَاءُونَ النَّاسَ وَلَا يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا. "Surely the hypocrites wanted to deceive Allah, but Allah was the one who deceived them. And when they pray they do it lazily. They intend to riya (want to be praised) in front of people. And they do not remember Allah except a little ". (Q.S. An-Nisa: 142)
	Replace	فَإِنْ عَثَرَ عَلَى أَنَّهَا اسْتَحَقَّ إِنَّمَا فَآخَرَانِ يَقُومَانِ مَقَامَهُمَا مِنَ الَّذِينَ اسْتَحَقَّ عَلَيْهِمُ الْأُولَانِ فَيَقْسِمَانِ بِاللَّهِ لَشَهَادَتُنَا أَحَقُّ مِنْ شَهَادَتُهُمَا وَمَا اعْتَدَيْنَا إِنَّا إِذَا لَمِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ. "If it is proven that the two (witnesses) committed a sin, then two other people replace their positions, namely among the heirs who are entitled and closer to the deceased, then both of them swear in the name of Allah: "Surely our

Verb	Meaning	Polysemy Example in a sentence
		testimony is more worthy of acceptance than the testimony of the two witnesses, and we did not cross the line, in fact we would have been among the wrongdoers." (Q.S. Al-Maidah: 107)
		رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ
Held		"Our Lord, forgive me and my parents and all the believers on the day of reckoning (the Day of Resurrection)." (Q.S. Ibrahim: 41)

Based on the data contained in the table, it shows that the word قام in the Qur'an is mentioned many times. However, the verb قام doesn't always mean standing, as language learners commonly know. However, the verb قام has many meanings, including carrying out, replacing and holding.

Table 4. Examples of polysemy in the form of verbs

Verb	Meaning	Example in a sentence
نصر	Help	نصر عثمان جدته Usman helps his grandmother
تَنَصَّرَ	Become a Christia	تَنَصَّرَ عَلَى مِنَ الْيَهُودِي Ali converted to Christianity from Judaism
تَنَاصَرَ	Help each other	تَنَاصَرَ عَمِي وَجَرَهُ My uncle and his neighbors help each other
اَنْتَصَرَ	Win	اَنْتَصَرَ أَحْمَدُ مِنَ الْحَرْبِ Ahmad won the war
اسْتَنْصَرَ	Ask for assistance	اسْتَنْصَرَ أَبِي مِنْ أَخِيهِ My father asked his brother for help

In the table above there is an Arabic verb in the form of نصر. These verbs undergo affixation, reduplication and combination processes. So that the verb نصر does not only have the meaning of helping. But the word has many meanings, including; Be Christian, help each other, win and ask for help.

Based on the data obtained during the research, it shows that polysemy occurs in verbs and nouns. This is in line with what Zulfatun Anisah explained that polysemy can occur in *isim* (noun) and *fi'il* (verb) (Anisah, 2016). The vocabulary has a basic meaning and an extended meaning. For example, the word يد has the basic meaning of hand and has a broader meaning or multiple meanings such as help, thief, giver, and so on. This is in line with the statement that the meaning of polysemy is categorized into basic meaning and extended meaning (Meidariani, 2021). The vocabulary mentioned is a category of words that have many meanings or are called polysemy. This is in line with the theory put forward by Chaer that polysemy is a relation of the meaning of language units (words/phrases) that have more than one meaning or words that have different meanings but are still in one flow of meaning. The first meaning is the lexical meaning, the denotative meaning and the conceptual meaning. While the other is the meaning that is developed based on one of the components of the meaning of the word or unit of speech (Chaer, 2015). In addition, the vocabulary is included in the category of polysemy as conveyed by Taufiqurrahman, including (1) one word has a broad field of meaning, (2) the basic morphological construction of polysemous words is the same (originating from the same word), (3) usually the meanings born of words that are polysemous have closeness and connection, or are identical to one another (Ferawati, 2018).

The data listed in the results of the study indicate that one of the factors for the occurrence of polysemy is figurative language and sharaf rules. Just like the word طويل اليد whose original meaning is length of hand, but in figurative language it means thief. Meanwhile, the word استنصر is a verb or fi'il whose word originates from نصر. This is in line with what was conveyed by Ibnu Darsituwaih and Ibnu Faris that there are several main reasons for the occurrence of polysemy or *isytirak lafdzhi*, including the development of dialect, figure of speech, sharaf rules, mixing of other languages and the development of meaning (Suhada, 2022). This theory is also supported by Ferawati's statement that polysemy can be in the form of derivative words or has undergone a process of affixation, reduplication and combination of processes, as well as polysemy in Arabic (Ferawati, 2018).

Conclusion

Based on the data obtained during the research, it can be concluded that polysemy is a relationship between words that are often used in several sentences or different contexts, or can be interpreted as a word that has more than one meaning. There are several main reasons for the occurrence of polysemy or *isytirak lafdzhi*, including the following; (1) dialect development (2) figurative language, (3) sharaf rules, (4) mixing of other languages and (5)

language development consisting of sound development (at-tathowur ash-shouti) and meaning development (at-tathowur ad-dilali). Polysemy can occur in words in the form of nouns and verbs. One example of polysemy, namely the noun يد, does not only have the meaning of hands. But the word has an expansion of meaning. So that the word يد can also be interpreted as help/power/strength, thief, power/will, guidance, giver, cash (cash) and virtue/kindness. This research is very limited to exposing examples of words that have a polisemic meaning, so it is highly expected that future researchers will present many examples of words that contain polysemous meanings.

References

- Anggito, A., & Setiawan, J. (2018). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*. CV. Jejak.
- Anisah, Z. (2016). Polisemi Pada Wacana Humor Indonesia Lawak Klub. *Al Hikmah: Jurnal Studi Keislaman*, 6(2). <https://doi.org/10.36835/HJSK.V6I2.2804>
- Arsyad, A. (2004). *Bahasa Arab dan Metode Pengajarannya*. Pustaka Belajar.
- Bonvillain, N. (2014). *Language, Culture, and Communication: The Meaning of Messages*. Rowman & Littlefield.
- Chaer, A. (2007). *Linguistik Umum*. Rineka Cipta.
- Chaer, A. (2015). *Sintaksis Bahasa Indonesia*. Rineka Cipta.
- Fajriah, Z. (2015). Peningkatan Penguasaan Kosakata Bahasa Arab (Mufradat) Melalui Penggunaan Media Kartu Kata Bergambar. *Jurnal Pendidikan Usia Dini*, 9(1), 107–126. <https://doi.org/10.21009/JPUD.091.07>
- Ferawati, D. (2018). Polisemi dalam Bahasa Arab. *Cross-Border*, 1(1), 308–318.
- Fernando, R., Hasanuddin, T., Rangga, K. K., & Utama, D. D. P. (2022). Professional Mosque Management Model Based on Religious and Academic Activities in the Community. *Khalifa: Journal of Islamic Education*, 6(2), 196–216.
- Gani, S., & Arsyad, berti. (2019). Kajian Teoritis Struktur Internal Bahasa (Fonologi, Morfologi, Sintaksis, dan Semantik). *A Jamiy : Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra Arab*, 7(1), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.31314/AJAMIY.7.1.1-20.2018>
- Ginting, H., & Ginting, A. (n.d.). *Beberapa teori dan pendekatan semantik*.
- Meidariani, N. W. (2021). Makna Verba Miru dalam Bahasa Jepang. *Ayumi : Jurnal Budaya, Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 8(1), 20–32. <https://doi.org/10.25139/AYUMI.V8I1.3916>
- Pane, A. (2018). Urgensi Bahasa Arab; Bahasa Arab Sebagai Alat Komunikasi Agama Islam. *Komunikologi: Jurnal Pengembangan Ilmu Komunikasi Dan Sosial*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.30829/KOMUNIKOLOGI.V2I1.5452>
- rohman, T. (2018). Analisis semantik: polisemi verba qāma dalam AL-QUR'AN. *ALSUNIYAT: Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Budaya Arab*, 1(2), 98–111. <https://doi.org/10.17509/ALSUNIYAT.V1I2.23552>
- S, F. R. (2020). Hakikat Makna Dan Hubungan Antar Makna Dalam Kajian Semantik Bahasa Arab. *Taqdir*, 6(1), 87–102. <https://doi.org/10.19109/TAQDIR.V6I1.5500>
- Sugiono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D*. Alfabeta.
- Suhada, O. K. (2022). Polisemi Pada Kosakata Anggota Tubuh dalam Bahasa Arab. *Kalamuna: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab Dan Kebahasaaraban*, 3(2), 121–138. <https://doi.org/10.52593/KLM.03.2.01>
- الكتب علم. (1998). م. أ. عمر.
- ومهاراتها بغيرها للناطقين العربية اللغة عناصر تدريس في حديثة استراتيجيات. (2017). م. أ. ف. مشوق. *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Bahasa Arab*, 3(3), 1–23.