

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs in Arabic and Javanese (Contrastive Linguistic Studies)

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ABSTRACT

Language is a communication system used by humans to interact and convey meaning. This research focuses on the three language levels, namely morphology, syntax and semantics. The purpose of this research is to compare transitive and intransitive verbs in Arabic and Javanese. This research method uses descriptive analytic method with a qualitative approach. The results of this study indicate that both languages lie in the need for an object in a sentence, whether it requires one or more objects, Arabic and Javanese have verbs that can have three objects, although the discovery in Javanese is found specifically in classical Javanese literature. While the difference between the two lies in the sentence structure and the use of objects in both languages. Arabic has a richer morphological system and has more complex verb patterns and conjugations compared to Javanese. This research has many shortcomings, so it is hoped that further studies will be carried out on contrastive analysis in Arabic.

Keywords: Transitive, Intransitive, Contrastive Linguistic

Introduction

Language is a communication system used by humans to interact and convey meaning. Language can be a system of symbols, sounds, words or gestures used to convey thoughts, feelings, ideas or information between individuals or groups. (Hastuti & Neviyarni, 2021) and is also defined as an arbitrary, conventional sound system that can be used for communication.

(Harras & Bachari, 2009) the sound symbol system is produced by the human speech organ. (Azahari, 2004). Language consists of words or groups of words, each of which has a meaning, namely the abstract relationship between words as symbols and objects or concepts represented by vocabulary. (Damanhuri, 2014) Language is one of the characteristics of humans that distinguishes us from other creatures in this world. By using language, humans can communicate effectively, express complex ideas, exchange knowledge, and build social relationships.

Each language has unique grammar and vocabulary rules, as well as different dialects and variations depending on a particular geographic area or social group. Language also continues to develop over time, undergo changes, and may experience language shifts or extinction. (Yusra et al., 2021) Aside from being a means of communication, language also reflects cultural identity, thoughts, and perspectives of a group of people. Language has an important role in the formation and maintenance of culture, as well as helping to convey heritage and knowledge from generation to generation. (Saragih, 2020) Language is studied and studied by a scientific discipline called linguistics or linguistics. (Fajriah, 2015)

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, which means that the approach used in linguistics is objective and not subjective. The scientific approach in linguistics means that research and analysis are carried out based on objective and systematic scientific methods. (Unsiyah Frida & Yuliati Ria, 2018) The objectivity of this language has encouraged the discovery of many facts, the discovery of many methods, the creation of a scientific climate among linguists around the world, also provides a great opportunity for experts from different languages to help each other and share experiences. Linguistics has several study methods, namely comparative linguistics, descriptive linguistics, historical linguistics, and contrastive linguistics. (Rohayati, 2019)

Contrastive linguistics is a branch of linguistics that compares two or more languages to analyze the similarities and differences between the structure and use of these languages. (Ahmad Royani and N. Lalah Alawiyah, 2021) The main purpose of contrastive linguistics is to help understanding and learning a second language or a foreign language by comparing it with one's first language or mother tongue. (Mirdayanti et al., 2018) The difficulties faced by someone who learns a new language are caused by the differences between this foreign language and mother tongue (Izzudin Mustafa et al., 2020). Mother tongue or first language is the language used since birth. (Widodo, 2021) this language is obtained from the environment

and from interactions with family or those around them. On the other hand, the second language is the language that someone gets later. The second language can cover a variety of situations and contexts, the second language also includes all foreign languages that a person gets from sources in the stages of learning through direct interaction with speakers of that language. (Bitu, 2020)

Contrastive linguistics compares languages both from the same family and from different families. With the aim of knowing the differences at the level of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. (Wiratno, 2018) Contrastive linguistic studies are very helpful in learning or teaching a new language as a speaker. The following are some studies that are relevant to this research.

First, the research entitled *Contrastive Linguistic Study; Transitive and Intransitive Verbs in Arabic and Indonesian* (Izzudin Mustafa et al., 2020) the results of this study show contrastive linguistics as a method of analyzing language to find similarities and differences to find principles that can be applied practically. In Arabic and Indonesian, transitive verbs are verbs that have objects and complements, while intransitive verbs are verbs that do not have objects and complements. What they have in lazim is that both languages have one-object and two-object transitive verbs. And the research that the researcher will discuss is focusing on transitive and intransitive verbs in Arabic and Javanese in contrastive studies.

Second, Iskandar explained in his research entitled "*Contrastive Analysis of Verbs in Arabic and Japanese and Their Teaching Methods*" (Iskandar, 2010) This study examines grammatical problems that focus on the study of both verbs in Arabic (kalimah al-fi 'il) and Japanese (doshi), through this analysis it is found that there are similarities and differences between Arabic and Japanese verbs which have been analyzed in the discussion section. The cause of the error is due to system difficulties in Arabic and Japanese itself, and the interference of the rules of Arabic as the first language against Japanese as the second language. And this research examines the problem of verbs in phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic structures.

Third, in the research "*Contrastive Analysis of Sentence Structures in Arabic and Bugis Language*" (Misdawati, 2018) This research is included in the category of literature research, the approach method used is linguistic, sociolinguistic and pedagogical approaches. Using descriptive and contrastive analysis. The results of this study indicate that sentences in Arabic have the same basic sentence patterns as sentences in Bugis, namely the P+S pattern and the

S+P pattern and similarities in predicate elements which are not only filled with verbs. In addition, there are also sentence patterns in Arabic that are not found in Bugis language sentence patterns and vice versa, namely the O+P+S pattern in Arabic sentence patterns is not found in Bugis language sentence patterns and S+P+O sentence patterns. In Bugis language sentences are rarely found in Arabic sentences. Meanwhile, this research uses descriptive analytic method and uses a contrastive linguistic approach.

Thus, the study of contrastive linguistics can be applied at all levels of language, be it phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. (Sudrajat & Kartanegara, 2021) And this research focuses on these three language levels, namely morphology, syntax and semantics, namely by comparing transitive and intransitive verbs in Arabic and Javanese, so that it is hoped that the similarities and differences between the two can be explained.

Method

This study uses an analytical descriptive method, which is a method used to provide an overview or description of the object under study based on data or samples collected objectively, without making general conclusions, (Sugiyono, 2018) which aims to describe and analyze phenomena observed in detail and objectively (Sugiyono, 2016). The subject of his research is the theory of contrastive linguistics and intransitive transitive verbs. The data sources are various documents including books, articles, and scientific journals related to contrastive linguistics, especially transitive and intransitive verbs in Arabic and Javanese.

The data collection technique used was a documentation study. (Zalu, 2020) A documentation study is a research method that is carried out by collecting and analyzing data from various documents that are relevant to the research topic. In the context of contrastive linguistics, transitive verbs and intransitive verbs in Arabic and Javanese. Documentation studies can be a useful approach for collecting related data. (Nugrahani, 2014)

In documentation studies, researchers will seek, collect, and analyze documents such as books, articles, scientific journals, and other sources related to the research topic. Researchers can look for textbooks on contrastive Arabic and Indonesian linguistics, scientific articles discussing transitive and intransitive verbs in both languages, or other related publications.

The process of data analysis involves selecting and grouping the data that has been obtained, then collected for analysis and drawing conclusions. The data that has been collected

comprehensively is then processed and analyzed to provide answers to research problems. (Alfianika, 2018), through several stages, namely: Collection, Data Reduction, Analysis, data presentation and drawing conclusions (Agusta, 2003).

Results And Discussion

A. Transitive Verbs in Arabic and Javanese

Transitive verbs in Arabic refer to verbs that require an object (lazim fi'il) that receives action or influence from the subject. (Rifai, 2019) In transitive sentence construction, the subject acts or does something to the object. Transitive verbs (fi'il prevalent) are very important in constructing meaning and sentence structure in Arabic. (Nurhidayah, n.d.) The characteristics of transitive verbs in Arabic include their ability to take a direct object. This direct object is usually a noun or noun phrase that receives an action from the subject. (Aminah, 2020) An example of a transitive verb in Arabic is "قرأً" (qara'a) which means "to read". In the sentence "أنا قرأت الكتاب" (Ana qara'tu al-kitab), the transitive verb "قرأت" (qara'tu) takes the object "الكتاب" (al-kitab) which means "book".

In Javanese it refers to a verb that requires an object as the recipient of the subject's action. In transitive sentence construction, the subject acts or does something to the object. Transitive verbs are very important in building the structure and meaning of sentences in Javanese. (Usman, 2020) The characteristic of transitive verbs in Javanese is their ability to take a direct object. This direct object is usually a noun or noun phrase that receives an action from the subject. (Dewi, 2021) An example of a transitive verb in Javanese is "nulis" which means "to write". In the sentence "I wrote a letter", the transitive verb "write" requires the object "letter" to be the recipient of the subject's writing.

The use of transitive verbs also affects sentence structure in Arabic. In transitive sentences, the verb is usually followed by a direct object before the verb. The lazim transitive sentence structure in Arabic is Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) (Djojuroto & Sumaryati, 2023). However, Arabic also has syntactic flexibility that allows variations in the order of words in transitive sentences. (Gusriani & Yanti, 2022) The use of transitive verbs in Arabic also involves semantic analysis. The meaning of transitive verbs can vary depending on the context of the sentence and the phrase used. Some transitive verbs in Arabic can have a

causal meaning, such as "جَعَلَ" (ja'ala) which means "to make" or "to make". The meaning of transitive verbs in Arabic can also be expanded through the application of morphological methods and context analysis. Overall, transitive verbs in Arabic are an important aspect in forming sentence structures and understanding meaning in that language.

Likewise, the use of transitive verbs in Javanese also affects sentence structure. The lazim transitive sentence structure in Javanese is Subject-Verb-Object (SVO). However, the Javanese language also has syntactic flexibility which allows variations in the order of words in transitive sentences. The use of transitive verbs in Javanese also involves semantic analysis. (Gusriani & Yanti, 2022) The meaning of transitive verbs in Javanese can vary depending on the context of the sentences and phrases used. Some transitive verbs in Javanese can have a causal meaning (Kremer & Pristiwasa, 2021), such as "gawe" which means "to make" or "to do". The meaning of transitive verbs in Javanese can also be expanded through the use of prefixes, suffixes or reduplication. Overall, transitive verbs in Javanese are an important aspect in forming sentence structures and understanding meaning in that language.

B. Arabic and Javanese Intransitive Verbs

Intransitive verbs in Arabic refer to verbs that do not need an object (fi'il muta'adi) to complete the meaning or sentence structure. In intransitive sentence construction, the subject acts or does something without affecting the object. Intransitive verbs in Arabic are often used to describe conditions, movements, or actions carried out by subjects without a specific object. (Djojuroto & Sumaryati, 2023). The characteristic of intransitive verbs in Arabic is their ability to stand alone without the need for a direct object. (Defnaldi, 2022) An example of an intransitive verb in Arabic is "نَامَ" (naama) which means "sleep". In the sentence "هُوَ يَنَامُ" (huwa yanaamu), the intransitive verb "يَنَامُ" (yanaamu) denotes the act of sleeping performed by the subject "هُوَ" (huwa) without involving the object.

The meaning of intransitive verbs in Arabic can vary depending on the context and their use in sentences. Some intransitive verbs can describe movement, such as "مَشَى" (masha)

which means "to walk". Intransitive verbs can also be used to describe the state of the subject, such as "كَانَ" (kaana) which means "to be" or "to be". An understanding of intransitive verbs in Arabic enables speakers of Arabic to build proper sentences and understand the differences in structure and meaning between transitive and intransitive verbs.

Likewise in intransitive verbs in the Javanese language that sentences do not need objects and describe conditions, movements and actions. As an example of an intransitive verb in Javanese is "mlaku" which means "to walk". In the sentence "Aku mlaku" or "I am walking", the intransitive verb "mlaku" describes the act of walking performed by the subject "I" without involving the object. Intransitive sentence structures in Javanese tend to be simple, because they don't require a direct object. Intransitive sentences generally consist of a subject and a verb only, although they can also be followed by additional adverbs or phrases to provide further information about the actions or circumstances that were taken by the subject. (Mustadi et al., 2021). The meaning of intransitive verbs in Javanese can vary depending on the context and their use in sentences. Some intransitive verbs can describe movement, such as "mlaku" which means "to walk". Intransitive verbs can also be used to describe the state of the subject, such as "mabur" which means "to fade away" or "to disappear".

C. Contrastive Analysis (Morphology, Syntax and Semantics)

1. Morphology

In Arabic, transitive and intransitive verbs are terms called fi'il muta'addi and lazim fi'il. Transitive verbs or fi'il muta'adi are verbs that require maf'ul or objects. Meanwhile, intransitive verbs are called lazim fi'il which are verbs that do not need maf'ul or objects. For example, the word noble in Javanese, namely mulya which is a lazim fi'il or an intransitive verb when it is used as a transitive sentence or muta'adi, which is added with ake becomes mulyaaken. In noble Arabic, namely كرم is a lazim fi'il then becomes fi'il muta'adi becomes كرم if both of these use the meaning of ta'diah in the science of shorof or morphology. Changes to verbs in Arabic as well as their similarities and differences will be explained briefly in the chart below:

LANGUAGE	INTRANSITIVE VERB	TRANSITIVE VERB
<p>Arabic Language</p>	<p>tulis (كتب) to be made transitive plus me-kan</p>	كتب
		يكتب
		مكتبا
		مكتوب
		اكتب
		لا تكتب
<p>Javanese language</p>	<p>tulis</p>	n-+ tulis= nulis
		n+tulis+ake=nulisake (menuliskan)

Similarities and Differences in Arabic and Javanese

No	Equality	Difference	
		Arabic language	Javanese language
1	It has a very rich and complex system in terms of word changes and morphological variations. Either adding words or <i>mazid</i> in Arabic or inserts in Javanese both at the beginning, in the middle and at the end.	Arabic has a very broad and complex word change structure. The structure of this word change can be seen from the smallest level to a more complex level in morphology	<p>The process of affixation or affixes at the beginning of a sentence such as <i>di-</i>, <i>ke-</i>, <i>sa-</i>, for example the words <i>dituku</i>, <i>kethukuk</i>, <i>saomah</i>. In the middle of a sentence like <i>-em-</i>, <i>-in-</i> for example <i>kemayu</i>, <i>write down</i>. At the end of a sentence like <i>-en</i>, <i>-an</i> for example <i>tukunen</i>, <i>dolanan</i>.</p> <p>Confixation processes such as <i>ka-+an</i>, <i>pi-+an</i>, for example, <i>kalurahan</i>, <i>pitulungan</i>. And there are many more inserts in the Java language</p>
		In morphology, there are several elements that can change the basic word or <i>fi'il madhi</i> into different forms, in other words, changes from <i>fi'il madhi</i> to the <i>isim alat</i>	<p>The process of affixation or affixes at the beginning of a sentence such as <i>di-</i>, <i>ke-</i>, <i>sa-</i>, for example the words <i>dituku</i>, <i>kethukuk</i>, <i>saomah</i>. In the middle of a sentence like <i>-em-</i>, <i>-in-</i> for example <i>kemayu</i>, <i>write down</i>. At the end of a sentence like <i>-en</i>, <i>-an</i> for example <i>tukunen</i>, <i>dolanan</i>.</p> <p>Confixation processes such as <i>ka-+an</i>, <i>pi-+an</i>, for example, <i>kalurahan</i>, <i>pitulungan</i>. And there are many more inserts in the Java language</p>
2		Word changes from <i>fi'il mujarrod</i> three letters or four letters, to <i>fi'il mazid</i> either one letter <i>mazid</i> , two letters or	Has a wide change structure either adding or subtracting letters such as <i>ny</i> , <i>m-</i> , <i>ng</i> , <i>n</i> at the beginning of a sentence. If

		more. Like فعل – افعال-تفعل-فعل-فعل-انفعال-افتعل-افعل-افعل-تعاقل-استفعل-	the end of the sentence is like -an, -i. For example, the word broom becomes nyapu, nyapuni, sapuan
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2. Syntax

Javanese and Arabic are two languages that have significant differences in terms of origin, grammar, and syntactic structure. Nonetheless, there are some identifiable similarities and differences between the two.

First, Word Order: In Javanese, the lazim word order is Subject-Predicate-Object (SPO), whereas in Arabic, the lazim word order is Subject-Predicate-Object (SPO) or Predicate-Subject-Object (PSO). . However, in Arabic, word order is often more flexible due to the use of particles and verbal inflections that show grammatical functions.

Second, Placement of Nouns: In Javanese, nouns are generally placed after personal pronouns or after words that show ownership. Whereas in Arabic, nouns are usually placed before personal pronouns or followed by possessive particles.

Third, Verbal Inflection: In Javanese, verbal inflection is used to show aspects of time such as past, present, or future. Whereas in Arabic, verbal inflections are very important and complex, describing aspects of time, mode, persona, number, and types of verbs.

Fourth, Use of Personal Pronouns: In Javanese, the most lazim personal pronouns are "aku" (me), "kowe" (you), and "ora" (they). Whereas in Arabic, there is a more complete system of personal pronouns with differences between the first, second, and third person, both in the singular and in the plural.

Fifth, Word Reduplication: In Javanese, word reduplication is used to emphasize or change the meaning of words. However, in Arabic, word reduplication is rarely used for this purpose.

Sixth, Use of Particles and Conjunctions: Arabic has many particles and conjunctions that are used to connect sentences and phrases. In Javanese, the use of particles and conjunctions is not as much as in Arabic. Although there are some syntactical similarities

and differences between Javanese and Arabic, it is important to remember that both are unique languages with different characteristics and syntactic structures.

Arabic Language	Arabic Structure	Javanese language	Structure Javanese language
أنا آكل الرز	Subject (أنا) - Predicate (أأكل) - Object (الرز)	Aku mangan nasi	Subject (Aku) - Predicate (mangan) - Object (nasi)
أنت تكتب رسالة	Subject (أنت) - Predicate (تكتب) - Object (رسالة)	Kowe nulis surat	Subject (Kowe) - Predicate (nulis) - Object (surat)
والدتي تصبح معلمة	Subject (والدتي) - Predicate (تصبح) - Predicative (معلمة)	Ibuku dados guru	Subject (Ibuku) - Predicate (dados) - Object (guru)

3. Semantics

The relationship between the structure of proverbs in Javanese and proverbs in Arabic can be found in the concept of tashbih or parables. Tashbih is a rhetorical form used to compare or make a comparison between two different things. In Javanese proverbs, there is the use of tashbih to convey certain messages or values. An example is the Javanese proverb "Uwuh sekali budel urip", which literally means "The dry leaf moves to life". This proverb conveys the impression that a person's life that seems simple or meaningless can have a deep meaning or have a big impact. The same thing is also found in proverbs in Arabic. Arabic often uses proverbs or tashbih expressions to convey wisdom or advice. An example is the Arabic proverb "كما تزرع تحصد" (Kama tuzra'u tuhasad), which means "Like what you plant, that's the result you get". This proverb describes the principle that the actions or efforts we make will affect the results we get.

In both languages, the structure of proverbs often takes the form of short, concise sentences with strong use of affixes and similes. Even though the grammatical structure and vocabulary in Javanese and Arabic are different, both have the concept of tashbih which is used in proverbs to convey messages or values effectively. It is important to note

Arabic Language	Javanes Language	Meaning
ضيوفه كالنهر الجاري لا ينقطع أبدا	Dhayohe kang rawuh kadya banyu mili	Guests who come like running water
حركة الجنود مرتب كالخيط على الكرك	Obahing prajurit ing alun-alun mimba gabah diinteri	The soldiers' movements are neat and very orderly
العيش المشترك كالحمامة الزوجين	Penganten sarimbit muga atut runtut kadi mimi lan mintuna	The bride and groom may get along like a pair of doves

that while there are similarities in the use of tashbih in Javanese proverbs and Arabic proverbs, each language and culture has unique and distinctive proverbs with different values and messages.

Conclusion

Contrastive linguistics is a method used to analyze language, the goal is to find similarities and differences in order to find principles that can be applied practically. In Arabic the transitive verb is called "fi'il muta'addi". Meanwhile, intransitive verbs are called "fi'il lazim". As for the Javanese language, transitive verbs are known as "kriya kapindo" while intransitive verbs are known as "kriya kajupuk". In Arabic and Javanese, transitive verbs are verbs that have an object to complete their meaning, while intransitive verbs are verbs that do not require an object to complete their meaning. The similarity between the two in this concept lies in the need for the object in the sentence, whether it requires one or more objects. The next similarity is that Arabic and Javanese have verbs that can have three objects, although the findings in Javanese are found specifically in classical Javanese literature. While the difference between the two lies in the sentence structure and the use of objects in both languages. Arabic has a richer morphological system and has more complex verb patterns and conjugations compared to Javanese. This research has many shortcomings, so it is hoped that further studies will be carried out on contrastive analysis in Arabic. Follow-up studies will enable researchers to deepen their understanding of the differences between Arabic and other languages, as well as clarify concepts that are still unclear in this study.

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