The Formation of Perfect, Imperfect, Imperative, of Indonesian and Arabic Verbs: A Contrastive Analysis

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
	Arabic and Indonesian have different constructions in the formation of the verb tenses. The purpose of this study is to describe the process of formation of tense verbs in Arabic and Indonesian, to analyze the differences in the formation of tenses between the two languages. The method used in this research is qualitative with contrastive analysis. The results of this study describe the formation of Arabic tense verbs through internal modification and affixation, while the formation of Indonesian verbs is realized lexically. The difference between the two is that the formation of verbs in Arabic is always related to time, quantity, and gender differences, are expressed grammatically through verbs changes, while the formation of verbs in Indonesian is not related to time, and gender thus expressing the semantic concepts of time, quantity, and gender are lexically represented by accompanying verbs to form verb phrases without changing their verb forms.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a verbal communication tool used by humans to express their mind to the other person. Apart from being a communication tool, language is also a medium for conveying ideas and thoughts both in spoken and written forms with the same intent and purpose, mainly to be understood by others. Along with the passage of time, human languages also developed and became many, including Arabic, English, Chinese, Spanish, Korean, Indonesian, Japanese and others (Mailani et al., 2022).

Among the world's languages, Arabic is the oldest and longest spoken language in the world today. Since the Qur'an was revealed and the Islamic religion developed as it is today, Arabic speakers have increased until now been spoken by more than 200,000 people. This language is used officially by approximately 20 countries. Another reason is because Arabic is the language of the holy book and guidance for Muslims around the world, so eventually it is the language of the greatest significance for billions of Muslims worldwide, both those who are brought up in Arab and non-Arabs. Arabic (Aprizal, 2021).

In addition, Arabic until now has also become a language that is able to accommodate the needs of its users and absorb numerous scientific and technological developments in various fields of science, such as medicine, engineering, agriculture and others from the science that develop in modern times (Syubar, 2000). This is partly due to the elastic character and characteristics of Arabic (*murunah*), adheres to a comprehensive system of derivation and analogy (*isytiqaq wa qiyas*), and has a rich vocabulary (*tsarawat lughawiyyah wa mufradat*) (Qaddur, 1999).

As a flexion language, Arabic morphological system is based on its trilateral root as a basic morpheme (Keraf, 1991). Then Verhaar explained that the root morpheme of Arabic verbs is a divided morpheme (ك-ت-ب) having the basic meaning of "write" this morpheme is the basis for the formation of **كتب** " "he's a man who writes (past/perpect), **يكتب** "he is a man, a writer (non past/imperpect), **أكتب** "please write, a man" (imperative). These examples show that the formation of verbs in Arabic is generally through internal modification of words but it is possible that there are also symptoms of affixation and compounding (Verhaar, 2001). These examples show that the formation of verbs in Arabic is generally through internal modification of words but there are also possible symptoms of affixation and compounding (Verhaar, 2001).

In contrast to Arabic, in Indonesian there are three morphological processes, namely the process of forming affixes, the process of repetition, and the process of compounding. For example, in the word "terbangun", the word "bangun" affixation "ter" occurs. In the word "kuda-kuda" there is a repetition or reduplication process, and in the word "air laut" there is a compounding process (Muhammad, 2012).

Eventually, the word formation system in Arabic, especially in terms of different tenses from Indonesian will be an obstacle for Indonesian people in learning Arabic. Therefore, on this occasion the researcher is interested in conducting a contrastive analysis of the formation of verb tenses (perpect, imperfect, imperative) in Indonesian and Arabic.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This is qualitative research. The data in this study are written data, either published in articles, papers, books, or in other written forms related to the formation of Arabic and Indonesian verbs. The data collection method used refers to the technical notes. The data collected in this study were analyzed using contrastive analysis.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. The Nature of Morphology

Etymologically, the word *morfologi* (Indonesian) is absorbed from English "morphology" (John M & Shadily, 1996). Absorbed by Arabic, this word becomes "مورفولوجى" which means the science of word form (Hasan, 1979). However, the most popular term for morphology in Arabic is النظام الصرفى or علم الإشتقاق which means changing the form of words into various forms to get different meanings. Without the intended changes, the different meanings would not emerge. In the Indonesian official dictionary it is stated that morphology means "the linguistic branch of morphemes and their combinations or part of the structure of language that includes words and word parts" (Kebudayaan, 1995). Kridalaksana stated the same understanding, namely "the field of linguistics that studies morphemes and their combinations. Or in other words part of the language structure that includes words and their parts" (Kridaklasana, 2001).

As stated earlier, in Arabic, the word and its intricacies are the study of neuroscience. As stated by Dahdah (El-Dahdah, 1992).

يبحث فى صيغ الكلمة و تحويلها إلى صور مختلفة بحسب المعنى المقصود

"the discussion of the process of word formation and its changes into various forms according to the intended meaning."

Some definitions of morphology above do not appear to be different, in fact they complement each other. Thus, it can be seen that morphology is one of the linguistic studies that delves the grammatical changes of words and their parts in each language. Thus, the smallest unit in morphology is a morpheme (syllable). The word "*tulis*" for example, can be transform into "*menulis, tertulis, tulisan, tulisan-tulisan*" (write, written, writings). In Arabic " كتب " becomes "يكتب ", "كاتب ", and so forth. The changing process and the meaning that emerges from that change is a discussion in morphology.

Verb is a term in linguistics which generally means a verb. Verbs in Arabic and Indonesian naturally have differences. In Arabic, the verb is called *fi'il* which indicates an event or behavior that is accompanied by a period of occurrence (Haris, 2018). Imam ibn 'aqil in alfiyah Ibn malik explained the limitations and characteristics of Arabic verbs (*fi'il*), namely not accepting the letters *jar, tanwin, nida* and *alif lam*; especially *fi'il madhi* can be ended with *ta' dlamir* and *ta' ta'nis sakinah*; *fi'il mudhari'* and *fi'il amar* can end with *nun taukud* and *ya' muannats mukhatabah*; *fi'il madi* and *mudhari'* may be followed by suppositions and conditions; Especially for *fi'il mudhari* 'always begins or is marked with the letter *mudhara'ah* (Ibnu, 2012).

Meanwhile, verbs in Indonesian show action. Verhaar states that verbs are all words that express actions or behavior, for example *mengetik, mengutip, meraba, mandi, makan* (typing, quoting, touching, bathing, eating), and so on (Verhaar, 2001). Verbs or verbs are usually limited by words that indicate actions or actions. However, this limitation is still biased because it does not include words such as *tidur* (sleep), and *mati* (died) which are known as verbs, but do not express deeds or actions. In general, verbs can be said as words that express actions, processes, and conditions that are not natures and generally occupy the predicate function in sentences. Verb form can be known by observing semantic behavior, syntactic behavior and morphological forms (Mardiyanti, 2018).

3.2. The Formation of Kala Verbs in Arabic

Word formation in the world languages has two natures; first it forms words that are inflectional, and the second is derivative (Nasution, 2017). To find out the (contrastive) differences that occur in the formation of verbs based on tenses in Arabic and Indonesian, certainly from the beginning, the process of forming the verbs of tenses in these two languages is described. Through this description, it can be seen clearly the contrasts that occur in the process of forming the verb.

The general principles for the formation of verbs in Arabic are: first, it has the principle of roots and patterns, so that verbs in Arabic are always related to their roots. Second, basic verbs in Arabic are in the form of certain consonants and patterns consisting of vowels and several formative consonants. Third, the formation of Arabic verbs is always based on time, number, and gender (Mardiyanti, 2018).

3.2.1. *Madli* verb formation

Madli verbs are those that have past meanings and are usually interpreted as "already". Judging from the number of letters, verbs in Arabic are divided into two, namely *mujarrad* and *mazid*. In the morphological process, verbs in Arabic can be formed by affixation process, also called affixes, or bound forms which can change the grammatical meaning when it is added to the basic word or basic form. The affixes are in the form of prefixes, infixes, and suffixes (Nasution, 2017).

The formation of the first *madli* verb can be through the process of ***affixation-prefixes (سوابق)*** which is an affix that is added to the front of the root (Kridaklasana, 2001). Example:

Table 1.

Fi'il	Examples	Prefixes
ماضى مزيد بحرف	أفعل	أ
ماضى مزيد بحرفين	إفتعل	إ
ماضى مزيد بحرفين	انفعل	ان
ماضى مزيد بثلاثة أحرف	استفعل	است

The second process is *affixation-infixes (زيادة)* affixes that are inserted into the base word (Kridaklasana, 2001). Examples of infixes that form *fi'il*, are:

Table 2.

Formation	Infixes	Base words
فعَّلَ	ّ	فَعَلَ
فاعل	ا	

The third process is ***affixation-suffixes(لواحق)*** affixes added to the end of the word (Kridaklasana, 2001). Example : suffixes in *fi'il madli* pada *fi'il madli*:

Table 3.

	فَعَلَ
أَ	فَعَلَ
وْا	فَعَلُ
تْ	فَعَلَ
تَا	فَعَلَ
نَ	فَعَلَ
تَ	فَعَلَ
تُمَا	فعلْ
تُمْ	فعلْ
تِ	فعلْ
تُمَا	فعلْ
تُنَّ	فعلْ
تُ	فعلْ
نَا	فعلْ

Thus, the morphological process that the author found in forming the *Madli* verb is through three stages of affixation, namely perfixes, infixes and suffixes in Arabic called: سوابق, زيادة, لواحق

3.2.2. Formation of *mudhari* verbs'

Fi'il mudhari' is,

هو ما دل على معنى فى نفسه مقترن بزمان يحتمل الحال و الاستقبال و ضعا

A sentence whose origin shows meaning in itself and at the same time as possible things (is being done) and *istiqbal* (will be done) (An'im, 2016). *Fi'il mudlari'* is made from *fi'il madli*, by adding the letter *mudhara'ah* at the beginning. There are four kinds of mudhara'ah letters, namely: *Fi'il mudlari'* made of *fi'il madli*, by by adding *mudhara'ah* letters first. There are four types of *mudhara'ah* letters, namely ا, ن, ي, ت . The four letters can be collected in *lafadz*"نأتي" which means we are coming (Thoyyib, 2010) . In the process of making the verb *mudlari'* cannot be separated from fi'il madli, therefore the morphological process for fi'il mudlari' goes through the infix or ادة stage, here we do not include it. The most striking thing from the researchers' observations on how to make the verb *mudlari'* is through the affixation process: prefixes and suffixes only.

The first is the formation of the verb mudlari' through the prefix process, for example:

Table 4.

Called	Example	Prefixes
فعل المضارع	يفعل	يِ
فعل المضارع	تفعل	تَ
فعل المضارع	نفعل	نَ
فعل المضارع	أفعل	أ

The *second* process is through affixation of suffixes (affixes added to the back of the word) in making the verb *mudlari'* such as:

Table 5.

Suffixes	Prefixes
ان	يفعل
ون	يفعل
ان	تفعل
ن	يفعل
ان	تفعل
ون	تفعل
ين	تفعل
ان	تفعل
ن	تفعل

The *third* process is through affixation-confixes, namely the combination of prefixes and suffixes that form a unity (Alwi, 1998). Example:

Table 6.

Confixes	Suffixes	Prefixes
يفعلان	ان	يـ
يفعلون	ون	يـ
تفعلان	ان	تـ
يفعلن	ن	يـ
تفعلان	ان	تـ
تفعلون	ون	تـ
تفعلين	ين	تـ
تفعلان	ان	تـ
تفعلن	ن	تـ

Thus, the morphological processes used to form the mudhari verb are prefixes, suffixes and confixes.

3.2.3 The formulation of the verb '*amr*

Making command sentences in Arabic, is from *fi'il mudhari* '. *Fi'il amar* is *fi'il* that is permanent or permanent, not *mu'rob* like *fi'il mudlari'*. It's just *mahal jazam*. It's different with *fi'il madli* which is pure and does not have expensive.

Abu An'im in his book defines *fi'il amar*:

هو ما دل على طلب وقوع الفعل من الفاعل المخاطب بغير لام الأمر

Fi'il amar is a sentence that shows an order to *fa'il* which becomes *mukhotob* to do an action without *lam amr* (An'im, 2016).

How to make *amr* verbs in the morphological process is to at least follow the steps below;

First, follows the steps of affixing the example prefixes:

Table 7.

Verb formation	Added affix	Basic word
أنصر	أ	نصر
إجلس	إ	جلس

The second, follows the example of affixation-confix steps:

Table 8.

Verb formation	Suffixes	Prefixes	Basic word
أنصرا	ا	أ	نصر
أنصروا	وا	أ	نصر
أنصري	ي	أ	نصر
أنصرا	ا	أ	نصر
أنصرن	ن	أ	نصر

Third, follow the steps of affixation-combination of prefixes, infixes, and example suffixes:

Table 9.

Verb formation	Suffixes	Infixes	Prefixes	Basic word
تفاعلوا	وا	ا	تـ	فعل
تفعّلا	ا	ّ	تـ	فعل
إفتعلن	ن	تـ	إ	فعل
إفعوعلوا	وا	و+,,	إ	فعل

As the explanation, the method of forming *amr* verbs is to follow the steps of prefixes and a combination of prefixes, infixes and suffixes. In the formation of *madli, mudhari'* and *amr* verbs, the researcher only gives a general explanation of the morphological process, meaning that the researcher does not differentiate in making each verb by looking at the persona of each verb.

3.3. Formation of Kala Verbs in Indonesian

In Indonesian, the formation of verbs is done through, prefication, reduplication and composition. In affixation, the formation of Indonesian verbs can be done through prefication, suffixation, combination of affixes, and confixations. The prefixes that form Indonesian verbs are *meng-, ber, di, ter, dan se-.* Such as *Ejek*+prefix= *meng-mengejek*; *Main*+prefix= *ber-bermain*; *Angka*t+prefix= *di-diangkat*; *Tahan*+prefix= *ter-tertahan*; *Buat*+prefix= *per-perbuat*; *Timpal*+prefiks= *se-setimpal*. There are only two suffixes that make up the Indonesian language, *–i* and *–kan*. Such as, *Tanam*+suffix=*i-Tanami*; *Antar*+suffix= *kan-antarkan*. The combination of Indonesian verb-forming affixes by dervishes is described as follows: combined afix *meng-I= memasuki*; combined afix *meng-kan= menggantikan*; combined afix *memper-i= memperingati*; combined afix *memper-kan= mempertanyakan*; combined afix *member-kan= memberhentikan*; combined afix *di-i= dilalui*; combined afix *di-kan= dipulangkan*; combined afix *diper-i= diperingati*; combined afix *diper-kan= dipermainkan*; combined afix *diber-kan= diberhentikan*. There are two confixes that form verbs in Indonesian, namely ber-an and ke-an such as coming and coming (Muhammad, 2012).

While reduplication refers to Kridalaksana, reduplication forming verbs is divided into 23 forms. In general, the 23 forms can be divided into three parts, namely *dwilingga*, combination and confix. The form of *dwilingga* reduplication is a complete repetition of the basic form of the word. For example *main-main, lomba-lomba, keliling-keliling* (Kridaklasana, 2001). Combined reduplication *mengangkat-angkat, digigit-gigit, bermain-main, dihancur-hancurkan*. The actual confix reduplication in dervishes is combined into one part in a combined form which is called affixed reduplication. The affixed reduplication according to kridalakasana can be formulated as: R: *-an= cubit-cubitan*; D: *-meng-R= antar-mengantar*; *Ber-R-an= berbalas balasan.* Compounding composition is the process of forming verbs by combining verbs with other verbs or with adjectives or with nouns that form a word and produce a meaning. The output of the process is called a composite or compound verb. For example *ikut campur, jual beli, cuci tangan, terus terang, jual mahal* and others (Mardiyanti, 2018).

From the description above, we can see the process of formation in the Indonesian language. However, the above process has not yet reached the researcher to describe the processes that detail how the formation of the verb tenses, both the perpect, the indirect and the indirect. Kala in Indonesian is realized lexically. Meanwhile, in other languages, including Arabic, there are those that are manifested morphemicly through verb inflection or through certain affixes/affixes. In Indonesian, both in the past, present, and tomorrow, the word eat, for example, will not change its form. Indonesian knows times like *telah*, *sedang dan akan.* It's just that when it doesn't change the form of the verb in Indonesian. The verb tense in Indonesian is manifested lexically or simply by adding a certain word (in the form of an adverb) before the verb so that a verbal phrase is formed. For example: *telah makan, sedang makan, dan akan makan*. So, Indonesian still recognizes time. It's just that the disclosure is not the same as in English or Arabic and other languages. Kala, as well as other grammatical relationships such as case, gender, and number, whether singular or plural, in Indonesian do not affect word formation.

3.3.1. Difference in the process of formation of Kala Verbs between Arabic and Indonesian

The formation of verbs tense in Arabic is realized morphemically through affixation. Meanwhile, tense in Indonesian is manifested lexically. While the formation of verbs in Arabic is always related to time, number and gender. To express time, number and gender, different grammatical expressions are expressed through changes in verbs, while the formation of verbs in Indonesian is not related to time, number and gender. To express the semantic concept of time, the number and gender are stated lexically accompanying the verb to form a verbal phrase, the form of the verb does not change. There are not so many affixes forming Arabic verbs because the formation of Arabic verbs is based on predetermined patterns, while Indonesian verb-forming affixes are very numerous, even in a morpheme there are various allomorphs and there are no predetermined patterns (Erianti et al., 2020).

4. CONCLUSION

There are differences in the formation of verb tenses in Arabic and Indonesian, including: The formation of verb tenses in Arabic is always related to time, number and gender. So to express the different times, numbers and genders, they are expressed grammatically through verb changes. To form the verb tense *madli* in Arabic is realized morphologically through affixation (prefixes, infixes, suffixes, a combination of prefixes and infixes and a combination of prefixes, infixes and suffixes). *Mudlari* 'verb is a verb made from the root word *madli*, how to make it is realized morphologically through affixation in the form of prefixes, suffixes and confixes. Meanwhile, the *amr* verb in the formation of the verb is realized morphemically through affixation in the form of prefixes and a combination of prefixes, infixes and suffixes. In Indonesian, the past, present, and tomorrow, are manifested lexically. Indonesian knows when tenses as telah, sedang dan akan. It is just that when it does not change the form of the verb in Indonesian. The verb

tense in Indonesian is manifested lexically or simply by adding a certain word (in the form of an adverb) before the verb so that a verbal phrase is formed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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