

Vowels and consonants in Arabic

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ABSTRACT

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Phonology, including a new branch of knowledge in Arabic. This science was born from the adaptation of Tajweed Science. For those who want to know Arabic, it is important to know that almost half of the Arabic phonemes are unknown or have no equivalent in Indonesian. Arabic has 28 alphabets, all of which are consonants. Vowels in Arabic writing are three punctuation marks called syakl such as Fathah, Kasrah and Dhammah. When the Arabic alphabet is called a vowel, it is when the letters Alif through Yaa are added with Harakat, both the Harakat Fathah (), Kasrah () and Dhammah (). This is different from Indonesian which has a vowel alphabet in letter form, namely A, I, U, E, and O and the rest are consonants



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1. Introduction

Phonology, including a new branch of knowledge in Arabic. This science was born from the adaptation of Tajwid Science or the science of studying how to read the Al-Qur'an properly and correctly and it is recorded that this science was born in the 3rd century AH and this is the first science that was born after the birth of Islam (Nasution, 2006). Sound is a ripple in the air and a loud and fast push from any cause (Ibnu Sina) A natural phenomenon whose effects we are aware of without realizing what it is (Ibrahim Anis). Sounds occur due to vibrating objects (Phonetician). And vibrations occur due to the approach of two objects that are far apart or the distance of two objects that are close together. ashwa:t yu'bbiru biha: kull qaum 'an aghra:dhihim (sounds used by each community to express aims and objectives) (Hidayatullah, 2017).

Sound does not come from a vacuum, but it happens for a reason. There are three conditions that must be met for sound to occur, namely: Energy source, vibrating body/object that vibrates, spatial resonance. This process begins with the exhalation of air or breath from the lungs, then passing through the larynx which contains the two vocal cords (Harianto, et.al. 2022). Vibrations that come out of the mouth or nose are then transmitted through the outside air in the form of sound waves away from the vibrating body until they reach the listener's ears.

To make it clearer, the process of sounding and pronouncing sounds in humans can be described in the following sequence: Air or breath flows from the lungs to the larynx, then in the larynx the air passes through the two vocal cords, then the air comes out due to the vibration of the vocal cords, then the vibration of the vocal cords creates or creates sound, then the sound oscillates through the annular cavity, then the oral cavity or nasal cavity, then the sound comes out either from the mouth or from the nose to be heard.

2. Method

This research is a type of library research. What is called library research or often also called library study, is a series of activities related to methods of collecting library data, reading and taking notes and processing research materials. (Zed, 2008) Meanwhile, according to Mahmud in his book Educational Research Methods, he explains that library research is a type of research carried out by reading books or magazines and other data sources to collect data from various literature, both libraries and other places (Mahmud , 2011)

Stages of Library Research

The stages that the author must take in library research are as follows:

1. Collect research materials. Because this research is library research, the material collected is in the form of information or empirical data sourced from books, journals, results of official and scientific research reports and other literature that supports the theme of this research.

2. Reading library material. Reading for research purposes is not passive work. Readers are asked to simply absorb all the "knowledge" information in the reading material, but it is a 'hunting' activity that requires active and critical reader involvement in order to obtain maximum results (Zed, 2008)

3. Make research notes. The activity of recording research material can be said to be the most important stage and perhaps also the most difficult culmination of the entire series of library research (Moleong, 2009)

4. Process research notes. All material that has been read is then processed or analyzed to obtain a conclusion which is prepared in the form of a research report.

Research Approach

This research uses a qualitative approach. It is called qualitative because according to Bogdan and Taylor in Kaelan (Kaelan, 2010) it is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words, notes related to meaning and understanding.

Data source

Data Source This research is library research, namely research that uses library data, such as books, journals, magazines, papers, seminar proceedings, websites and so on as sources, both primary and secondary. The data sources in this research, which are primary, are books about Arabic phonology. Secondary data is other than books related to Arabic phonology which are used as references.

Data Collection and Analysis Techniques

Technically, the data collection and analysis technique in this research is, first of all, the author examines Arabic phonology as a science that discusses Arabic vowels and consonants. Next, the author takes examples of Arabic vowels and consonants and describes them. And analysis techniques with stages (a) Unitizing. (b) Sampling. (c) Recording/coding. (d) Reducing (reducing) data or simplifying data. (e) Abductively inferring (drawing conclusions) and (f) Narrating (narrating) the answers to research questions (Moleong, 2009)

3. Result and Discussion

The sound of language has three aspects, between which there is an inseparable relationship, namely: Vocal aspect (productive), vocal aspect (articulatory), or physiological aspect, Aspect of transmission or propagation of sound through the air, audio reception side.

Language sounds, with their three aspects, pass through a five-stage language process:

- a. Psycho-mental stage where psycho-mental processes occur in the speaker's mind before sound is produced.
- b. Physiological articulation stage where physical processes occur when the speaker places the articulatory apparatus in a certain position or moves it in a certain way to produce sound.
- c. After being produced and spread in the air, this happens naturally
- d. Physiological stage of hearing in which physical and organic processes occur in the listener's sense of hearing when sound reaches them.
- e. The mental psychological stage in which the process of understanding occurs, followed by a certain response in the listener when he receives the sound and understands its meaning. (Jauhar, 2015)

For those who want to know Arabic, it is important to know that almost half of the Arabic phonemes are unknown or have no equivalent in Indonesian. Arabic has 28 alphabets, all of which are consonants. Vowels in Arabic writing are three punctuation marks called syakl such as Fathah, Kasrah and Dhammah. Ashwat knowledge is very important in Arabic, because Arabic language sounds such as vowels and consonants will influence the meaning.

For example, in terms of phonemes. Phonemes are the smallest sound units of a language that function to differentiate meaning (Masnur, 2008). Meanwhile, according to Mun'in, a phoneme is the smallest unit of sound that is able to show contrasting meanings or can distinguish meanings, for example in Indonesian the words: dari, daki, dasi have different meanings because there is a change in sound in each of these words (Mun'in, 2004). Likewise with Arabic, for example, the words qolbun قلب and kalbun كلب in the first word use the letter ق and in the second word use the letter ك, even though the two words have close phonemes, the meaning they give is very different, the first word means heart while the second word means dog.

Another characteristic that is not known in our language is that consonants in the Arabic language system act as the main input in the formation of Arabic words. Consonant units which generally consist of three

consonants or four consonants act as word roots. The root of a word contains a meaning from which various words related to that meaning are derived.

Consonant units that act as word roots are combined with patterned vowels to form various words. The distribution of vowels over consonants creates diverse word forms in different grammatical categories. Vowels are elements that change or vary, while consonants are elements that are fixed in word formation. Apart from that, at the syntactic level, Arabic vowels also determine the grammatical category of a word, including the noun case and verb mode due to its relationship with other words in the syntactic unit.

One of the differences in writing that differentiates our language from Arabic is that Arabic is written from right to left, except that Arabic numbers are written in the opposite direction, namely from left to right. Orthographically, Arabic writing is a consonantal framework: three short vowel qualities which are phonemes are not marked in writing except in the manuscripts of the Koran and basic reading books for children. Arabic writing looks like homographic writing (a form of writing that can contain several meanings) generally handwritten or printed, such as (درس) can be read /daras/ means 'study', /dars/ means 'lesson', /darras/ means 'teach', /duris/ means 'learned', and /durris/ means 'taught'.

To provide a clearer understanding of the vowels and consonants of Arabic and Indonesian, the following are explained in the data below.

Table 1
Examples of vowels and consonants in Indonesian and Arabic

Indonesian and Arabic Vowels		Indonesian and Arabic Consonants	
Indonesian Vowels	Arabic Vowels	Indonesian Consonants	Arabic Consonants
	أ	ا	أ
	ب	ب	ب
	ت	ت	ت
	ث	ث	ث
	ج	ج	ج
	ح	ح	ح
	خ	خ	خ
	د	د	د

Indonesian and Arabic Vowels		Indonesian and Arabic Consonants		
Indonesian Vowels	Arabic Vowels	Indonesian Consonants	Arabic Consonants	
	ذَ	ذِ	ذُ	ذ
	رَ	رِ	رُ	ر
	زَ	زِ	زُ	ز
	سَ	سِ	سُ	س
	شَ	شِ	شُ	ش
	صَ	صِ	صُ	ص
	ضَ	ضِ	ضُ	ض
	طَ	طِ	طُ	ط
	ظَ	ظِ	ظُ	ظ
	عَ	عِ	عُ	ع
	غَ	غِ	غُ	غ
	فَ	فِ	فُ	ف
	قَ	قِ	قُ	ق
	كَ	كِ	كُ	ك
	لَ	لِ	لُ	ل
	مَ	مِ	مُ	م
	نَ	نِ	نُ	ن
	وَ	وِ	وُ	و

Indonesian and Arabic Vocals		Indonesian and Arabic Consonants	
Indonesian Vocals	Arabic Vowels	Indonesian Consonants	Arabic Consonants
	هَ هِ	هُ	ه
	يَ يِ	يُ	ي

4. Conclusion

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the majority of the Arabic alphabet is consonants starting from the letter Alif to the letter Yaa. When the Arabic alphabet is called a vowel, it is when the letters Alif through Yaa are added with Harakat, both the Harakat Fathah (َ), Kasrah (ِ) and Dhammah (ُ). This is different from Indonesian which has a vowel alphabet in letter form, namely A, I, U, E, and O and the rest are consonants.

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