

The Development of Nahwu Science in the Development of Modern Linguistics

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Abstract:

Nahwu science, as a branch of Arabic language that studies sentence structure and the relationship between its elements, has a significant influence on the development of modern linguistics. This study aims to analyze the contribution of Nahwu science to the development of current linguistic theory and practice. Basic concepts in Nahwu, such as i'rab (case markers), sentence types, and sentence structures, can provide insight into understanding the grammar and syntax of various languages. In addition, Nahwu science also plays a role in the formation of generative grammar theory and structural analysis of language, which provide a foundation for comparative linguistic studies. Understanding the principles of Nahwu also contributes to the translation and interpretation of classical and modern texts, and helps in deeper analysis of meaning in semantic studies.

This study uses a content analysis method with a qualitative descriptive approach, reviewing various sources such as journals, articles, websites, and books that discuss the relationship between Nahwu and modern linguistics. The analysis is carried out by examining the main concepts in Nahwu and comparing them with modern linguistic theory. The results of the study are expected to enrich the understanding of the relationship between the science of Nahwu and contemporary linguistic theory, as well as provide significant contributions to the development of Arabic and other language studies in a global context. Thus, this study confirms that the science of Nahwu is not only relevant in traditional Arabic studies, but also has a major impact on the development of modern linguistics in general.

Keywords: nahwu, linguistics, Arabic, development

INTRODUCTION

The learning of nahwu in Arabic studies is still a theme that requires the right approach.

requires the right approach so that learning Arabic for non-Arabs becomes easier and more functional (Abdullah et al. 2024). The position of linguistics is very urgent for human beings in general, more so for language teachers, for translators, for interpreters, and for students. urgent for humans in general, more so for language teachers, for translators, for authors, for dictionary compilers, for journalists, or for anyone whose profession is related to language. whose profession is related to language. The science of nahwu is a discipline

that still attracts. nahwu is a discipline that still has an attraction for Arabic language observers. The science of nahwu is one of the Arabic grammatical studies that discusses the structure of sentences and the determination of the final harakat of each word. sentences and determining the final harakat of each word in Arabic. By learning nahwu, one will be easier to understand Arabic sentences and know the position of each word. Arabic sentences and know the position of each word in the sentence, either as isim, fi'1, ḥarf, fā'il, maf'ul and others. The presence of nahwu science in Islamic studies is so influential and very helpful in the study of Arabic language, so that it becomes a complement to the study of Arabic language. the study of Arabic, so that it becomes a complement that always adds to the treasures of Arabic knowledge. the treasures of Arabic science. The science of nahwu is present because there are many mistakes in reading the harakat, but it is still relatively errors in reading the harakat but are still relatively small and to save the Arabic language so that it is maintained from errors in the use of Arabic (Holilulloh 2020). Linguistic studies in the West began to develop in the late 19th century.

The study of nahwu in Arabic has been started since the 11th century. Thus the scientific study of Arabic began earlier than the study of linguistics in general. linguistics in general. Arabic language learning then developed as branch of the subject of linguistics in general, with the main objective of being descriptive (Muhammad 2012). This is not just a statement, but has been studied since centuries. centuries ago, the empirical evidence is that in language problems there must be linguistic problems. language problems must be found linguistic problems such as problems in phonology, morphology, etc. problems in phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and lectionology. Without adequate knowledge of linguistics, there may be difficulties in carrying out the task. difficulties in carrying out the task, on the other hand, if you understand things related to linguistic issues, it will be easier to carry out the taskthe task. Because linguistics will provide an understanding of the nature and the ins and outs of language related to phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and how language plays its role in the world. and how language plays its role in human life. society. Linguistics is a scientific study of language. The main purpose of linguistics is to study a language descriptively (Humaidi 2024).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a descriptive skin research approach which The data collection was carried out by conducting a literature review in the form of books, journals and research articles related to this research. (Adilah et al. 2023). In writing this article the author uses library research. Library study is one type of research conducted by collecting data sourced from books, journals, journals, and other sources. collecting data sourced from books, journals, articles and certain writings. certain writings. The author uses descriptive-qualitative research methods. The method Qualitative research method is a research intended to describe and analyze phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, thoughts of people individually or in groups. The author uses descriptive approach based on writings that lead to the discussion of this article (Nurur Rubing, 2013).

DISCUSSION

The science of Nahwu was born during the time of Caliph Ali ibn Abi Talib. This is as follows narration, that one day Abu al-Aswad al-Duali came to Caliph Ali, he saw him carrying a ruq'ah (small board) which was inscribed with the types of words isim, fi'il, and letters. Caliph Ali explained to Abu al-Aswad from each of them. of each of these words. Isim is defined as: (المسمى عن تَبْئاً ما: something that is told); fi'il something (is the letter and); narrating that something (ما أَنْبَأَ عن نفسه: by which completes the meaning). Then Caliph Ali said to Abu Aswad: (هذا انح) Make a nahwu like this!). Then Abu Aswad went home and he made the rules of nahwu on every sentence he encountered. rules on every sentence he encountered, such as ta'ajjub, inna wa akhawatuha, kāna wa akhawatuha, dzanna wa akhawatuha, and others. After that, he went to Caliph 'Ali and showed him the rules that he had made. When he saw what Abu Aswad had written, Caliph 'Ali praised him by saying: (أحسنَ هذا النحو الذي نَحَوْتَ يا أبا الأسود ما: Abu Aswad). Nahwu in Indonesian grammar is almost the same as syntax. syntax. According to Ramlan, the word syntax is taken directly from the Dutch syntax. Dutch syntaxis. In English, syntax is used. Syntax is the part or branch of linguistics that discusses the ins and outs of phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse (Wildan 2017).

This is also the case with the science of Nahwu, one of the main topics of discussion is

like that. It should be noted, however, that Nahwu, in addition to talking about breaking down sentence into several words with their respective positions, there is another aspect that is quite important, namely the another aspect that is quite important, namely the difference in the final sound of a word based on its position in the sentence. based on the difference in its position in the sentence. For example, each subject and predicate line must be pronounced dhummaḥ, both *zhohir* and *muqaddar* on the last letter, for example: (نَافِعٌ لِمَالِعٍ) knowledge is beneficial). Or: (طَالِبٌ هُوَ) he was a student), while the object must have *fathah* on the last letter, e.g.: (أَنَا أَسْأَلُ لِمَالِعٍ). example: (لِمَالِعٍ أَطْلُبُ أَنَا) I seek knowledge).

Linguistic Understanding

Language is an important element that cannot be separated in human life because language is a communication tool that connects one individual with another. With language, a person can communicate and express their wants and needs to others. Ibn Jinni explains that every word or *lafadz* used by a people to convey its intent or purpose. Because of the importance of language, a scientific discipline that studies language emerged, namely linguistics or linguistics which in Arabic is called *lughah*. Linguistics is defined as the science of language. The word linguistics comes from the Latin *lingua* which means language. People who study linguistics are called linguists. Linguistics is often called general linguistics because it does not only study one language. Ferdinand De Saussure, a Swiss scholar, is considered the pioneer of modern linguistics. His famous book is *Cours de linguistique generale*.

This book is considered the foundation of modern linguistics. The book contains some ideas about language written by him while still in college. These ideas made him known as a pioneer of modern linguistics. Some of the terms used by him became terms used in linguistics. These terms are *langue*, *language*, and *parole*. *Langue* means a particular language as in the phrases Indonesian, Javanese, and so on. *Language* means language in general, as contained in the sentence humans have a language, animals have no language. While *parole* is language in its real, concrete form, which is in the form of speech. *Langue* refers to a certain language system that exists in a person's mind called competence by Chomsky. The term linguistics is now widely used in various fields of study or name terms. But if interpreted fundamentally, linguistics can be interpreted as a science that examines, studies or examines more deeply about grammar. Our concern today is not

only that linguistics must be studied. But it must be understood so that it can be used to examine various errors in language (Khusniah et al. 2024).

Goals of Modern Linguistics

The objectives of studying modern linguistics as expressed by Dr. Ali Wafi are (Azhar 2022):

1. Understanding the nature of language, how it works, and its constituent parts.
2. Understand how language works in everyday life.
3. To understand the relationship between linguistics and other phenomena and parts of life, such as social, psychological, historical, geographical, natural sciences, psychology, biology, anthropology, etc.
4. To understand how language has changed in different parts of society, different countries, and different times.
5. To show people how the rules of language are structured so that others can understand them better.

Understanding Modern Linguistics

The benefits of modern linguistics to its users are described below (Azhar 2022):

1. Linguists will find that having a broad understanding of linguistics will greatly help them in accomplishing their work and performing their responsibilities. A linguist must be able to explain various language phenomena and anticipate upcoming phenomena. If they do not have the necessary skills in this area, it will be impossible for them to complete their tasks.
2. Linguistics will help researchers, literary critics, and people who are generally interested in better understanding literary works. The pieces of literature that they will analyze and critically comment on are required to use language as a mode of expression. Their expertise in linguistics will prove very useful in the investigation of these works.
3. Knowledge of all areas of linguistics, including phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics, will be essential for those working in the field of language education. In their role as language teachers, they are not only expected to be able to speak correctly and precisely, but also to be able to describe the signs and symptoms of language difficulties. Successfully accomplishing this mission will require an understanding of linguistics.

4. In order to carry out their duties effectively, dictionary compilers will find that having linguistic knowledge is very helpful. A good dictionary writer must be able to understand the phonemes of the language to be compiled into the dictionary, as well as the writing of those phonemes and the meaning of each morpheme to be compiled into the dictionary.
5. People who compile school books really need to have a lot of linguistic knowledge in their heads. The sentences used in the preparation of textbooks need to be adjusted to suit the comprehension level of the students who will be reading the book. In addition, they need to be able to present the material by using the right vocabulary and sentences to avoid confusion among the audience. They will find that linguistics is very beneficial to them.

Benefits of Linguistic Theory in Developing Arabic Language Teaching

Sociolinguistics

The theory that examines the relationship between language and the social life of society. Sociolinguistics is a science that studies language in relation to language use in society, positioning language as a social symptom which means that language and its use will be influenced by social factors and situations in society. The practical application of the results of sociolinguistic research is a topic of discussion that can be used to solve practical problems in society. We can use sociolinguistics as a guide to communicate or interact by showing what language, language variety or language style we should use if we talk to certain people or certain contexts. The benefits of sociolinguistics in Arabic language teaching include:

- 1) Knowing the levels that exist in society, both in terms of position, class, religion, profession and others.
- 2) Knowing the diversity of language accents (dialects) in society.
- 3) Detecting differences, changes and language movements in society
- 4) To know the indications of language differences, changes and movements in society.
- 5) Knowing taboo words (subtle words) in certain societies that are used for certain purposes.
- 6) Make it easier for us to communicate with Arabic by learning the nature and elements of the Arabic language.
- 7) Having the ability of speech acts in using language in accordance with the functions, norms and situations of language use, both situational context and social context. This

means that speakers really have the ability to use Arabic in acts of communication, not just speaking Arabic.

- 8) By studying various varieties of Arabic can provide information on what are the varieties of Arabic.

The contribution of Arabic is indeed quite significant, especially in providing information about the nature of language and the use of Arabic in accordance with the context of society and social conditions of Arabic. This can be seen from the results of sociolinguistics which can answer the problems of dialects and language varieties, language communities, bilingualism, language use and others. This is very important to support Arabic language learning.

Contrastive

A theory whose task is to analyze and reveal the differences and similarities between two languages, namely the desired target language and the native language. Contrastive analysis is important in foreign language learning. The importance of contrastive analysis lies in the predictions it makes about the forms of difficulties that arise due to differences between B1 and B2. These predictions are very useful for the development of teaching materials. Teaching materials prepared based on the principles of contrastive analysis can concentrate discussions and language exercises on aspects that are expected to be difficult.

This analysis also helps in producing effective and efficient teaching materials, other benefits in Arabic language learning include (Hapianingsih and Fadli 2024).

- 1) Assist in the preparation of syllabi.
- 2) Predicting difficulties in the foreign language learning process.
- 3) Helping to troubleshoot problems in foreign language learning difficulties.
- 4) Developing foreign languages in society.
- 5) Contributing to the development of foreign language learning materials (Arab).

Psikolinguistics

Language expression is based on the human psyche that varies from one individual to another. So that there are differences in speech behavior between one person and another. Psycholinguistics is a science that studies human language activities, both acquisition, understanding and use of language in Arabic language learning is a field that discusses theories, methods, techniques to provide language competency skills (listening, speaking, reading, writing) of the target language to learners. The benefits include:

- 1) Knowing the ability of each individual's learning power

- 2) Describing the ability to speak and speak which is an expression of the soul
- 3) Knowing the language acquisition problems of each individual
- 4) Analyze language/traditional errors/deadly mistakes

Asa

Theories that deal with collecting data on student errors and categorizing them are traditional. Language error analysis is an attempt to recognize the nature of errors that have occurred in classroom learning. The results of this analysis can be useful as an evaluation material and the basis for preparing error program plans and developing teaching media. Other benefits include:

- 1) Arrange learning and presentation of language materials according to their ease and difficulty.
- 2) Overcoming the difficulties of students learning language by preparing training.

The Role of Linguistics in the Development of Arabic Language Teaching

Linguistics has indirectly contributed to the Arabic language in various ways. In fact, linguistics is an important tool for determining language teaching goals and explanations, because linguistics is a tool used by language teachers to describe and analyze language which will certainly help the language teaching process. It is not the only tool, but it is considered the most important tool in this field. Linguistics provides us with knowledge about the characteristics of the Arabic language and the process of its use in various situations and the various relationships that occur between speakers and listeners. Arabic language teaching when associated with linguistics, at a minimum, includes the following (Hapianingsih and Fadli 2024):

Problems of Linguistic Analysis

It is impossible for language teachers to teach language materials properly and correctly if they do not know the forms of words and sentences being taught. Linguistic analysis also plays a role in determining what methods should be used in language teaching. If the teacher considers language as the arrangement of words in accordance with certain rules, the method used will be different from the teacher who considers language as a list of words and a list of the beauty of nahwu and shorof. According to this second opinion, language teaching is very easy because it emphasizes students to memorize the list of words and the list of rules. In contrast to the first opinion which is indeed quite complicated and complex.

Selecting Teaching Materials

Language materials or materials are one of the most important elements in teaching Arabic. Without teaching materials or materials, the learning process will not be realized. It should be noted that language material cannot be delivered entirely in one face-to-face meeting, but must be divided into titles. In each title discusses one particular object and conveys certain language materials as well. The things that need to be considered in compiling Arabic language learning materials are as follows:

- a) Language materials should be sourced from the fusha language
- b) The subject matter should reflect a list of vocabulary words that have the highest frequency of use.
- c) When conveying linguistic knowledge, it must be committed to concepts or information in accordance with the research results of modern linguistic studies
- d) Pay attention to the accuracy and validity of the language knowledge conveyed
- e) The Arabic language taught is the language commonly used by the Arab community
- f) The material presented must be based on a clear concept of the language and the learning process
- g) The language of the lesson as much as possible away from Indonesian or regional language of instruction
- h) From the beginning of the material delivered pay attention to the monological aspect through vocabulary and meaningful sentences
- i) The subject matter should also cover alphabets and analyze vocabulary and order
- j) Pay attention to symbols and each letter
- k) The subject matter should start with vocabulary and sentences, not with letters
- l) Avoid rules that are difficult to understand and rarely used
- m) Prominently display the sentence structure to be taught and sufficient practice should be given.

CONCLUSION

Nahwu as a major branch in Arabic language studies has proven to have a major influence on the development of modern linguistics. The basic principles in Nahwu, such as i'rab, sentence structure, and word grouping, provide a strong foundation for grammatical analysis that later developed in contemporary linguistic theories, including generative grammar and syntactic analysis. By comparing the main concepts of Nahwu

and modern linguistic theories, it can be seen that Arabic studies has preceded the development of Western linguistics in fundamental aspects of language structure. The modern linguistic approach, which emphasizes the descriptive aspects and systematic analysis of language, finds its relevance in various aspects of Arabic language learning and teaching. The application of theories such as sociolinguistics helps in understanding social variations in Arabic language use, contrastive theory plays a role in mapping foreign language learning difficulties and devising effective teaching materials, while psycholinguistics contributes to understanding language acquisition as well as individual difficulties in learning.

In addition, modern linguistics supports the preparation of more effective Arabic language teaching curricula and methods, taking into account the authenticity of the material, the level of difficulty, and the characteristics of the Arabic language being taught. The close relationship between Nahwu science and modern linguistic theories proves that mastery of Nahwu concepts is not only important in the classical study of Arabic, but also very useful in language research, educational development, translation, text analysis, and language teaching at various levels. This study confirms that understanding Nahwu science within the framework of modern linguistics can enrich the mastery of Arabic academically as well as practically. The synergy between classical scientific heritage and modern approaches opens up great opportunities for the development of Arabic language studies that are more global, adaptive, and innovative amid the dynamics of changing times.

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