

## Arabization and Word Structure Formation of Foreign Terms: A Modern Arabic Morphological Perspective

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** In Arabic linguistics, morphology is a parameter (mizan) of Arabic that is needed in the syntactic subsystem, because words act as input units to form sentences and words are the basis of a language.

**Purpose:** This research article discusses morphological changes that occur in the process of *At-ta'rib* (Arabization) in the form of absorption and formation of foreign words and terms into Arabic.

**Method:** This research is literature research. Primary data sources are obtained from al-Jazirah magazine, and secondary data sources are literature, both in the form of books, journals, and research results. Data collection is done with documentation, listening, and note-taking techniques. Data analysis techniques using; 1) open coding, 2) grounded theory analysis are described descriptively.

**Results and Discussion:** The results of this study explain that in the structure of the word *At-ta'rib* (Arabization), in addition to using and utilizing existing rules with *qiyas* and *wazan-wazan* (word scales) in Arabic, modern morphology that comes with the process of affixation also plays an important role in the formation of new words and changing the class of words from certain lexical elements to other lexical elements. Based on the results of the study, the structure of the word *At-ta'rib* (Arabization) uses several forms of affixation, namely the form of perfixes ((الاستراتيجي)), Infix ((ماجستير)), suffix ((تكنولوجيا)), and circulate ((الديموقراطي)).

**Conclusions and Implications:** Modern morphological changes can be used as a basis that Arabic vocabulary always adapts to the needs and developments of the times. The formation of new vocabulary as a result of modern arabization (*At-ta'rib*) involves the morphological processes of "derivation" and "inflection" both of these processes can change words as lexical elements, and can be applied to form new vocabulary that does not yet exist. The implications of this research help to facilitate the learning of modern morphology and the understanding of the process of new vocabulary formation needed in global communication. Thus, Arabic vocabulary that is not yet available can be made with morphological changes that are in accordance with the rules of *ta'rib*, are agreed upon in use, and are not also useful for fulfilling new vocabulary for special needs.

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**Keywords:***Morphology; At-ta'rib; Arabization; Foreign Terms; Word Structure; Modern Arabic***ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Dalam linguistik arab, morfologi adalah parameter (mizan) bahasa Arab yang sangat dibutuhkan dalam subsistem sintaksis, karena kata berperan sebagai satuan input untuk membentuk suatu kalimat dan kata merupakan dasar dalam sebuah bahasa.

**Tujuan:** Penelitian artikel ini membahas tentang perubahan morfologis yang terjadi dalam proses At-ta'rib (Arabisasi) berupa penyerapan dan pembentukan kata dan istilah asing ke dalam bahasa Arab.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kepustakaan. Sumber data primer diperoleh dari majalah al-jazirah, dan sumber data sekunder adalah literatur, baik berupa buku-buku, jurnal dan hasil-hasil penelitian. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik dokumentasi, simak dan catat. Teknik analisis data menggunakan; 1) pengkodean terbuka, 2) analisis grounded theory yang dijelaskan secara deskriptif.

**Hasil dan Pembahasan:** Hasil dari penelitian ini menerangkan bahwa Dalam struktur kata At-ta'rib (arabisasi), disamping menggunakan dan memanfaatkan kaidah-kaidah yang ada yaitu dengan qiyas dan wazan-wazan (timbangan kata) dalam bahasa Arab, morfologi modern yang datang dengan proses afiksasi juga berperan penting dalam pembentukan kata baru maupun merubah kelas kata dari unsur leksikal tertentu keunsur leksikal lain. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, struktur kata At-ta'rib (arabisasi) menggunakan beberapa bentuk afiksasi yaitu bentuk perfiks ((الاستراتي)), infiks ((ماجستير)), sufiks ((تكنولوجيا)), dan sirkumfiks ((الديموقراطي)).

**Kesimpulan dan Implikasi:** Bentuk perubahan morfologis modern dapat dijadikan dasar, bahwa kosakata bahasa Arab senantiasa menyesuaikan dengan kebutuhan dan perkembangan zaman. Pembentukan kosakata baru sebagai hasil arabisasi modern (At-ta'rib) melibatkan proses morfologis “derivasi” dan “infleksi” kedua proses ini dapat mengubah kata sebagai unsur leksikal, dan dapat diterapkan membentuk kosakata baru yang belum ada. Implikasi penelitian ini membantu mempermudah pembelajaran morfologi modern dan pemahaman tentang proses terjadinya pembentukan kosakata baru yang dibutuhkan dalam komunikasi global. Dengan demikian maka kosakata bahasa Arab yang belum tersedia, dapat dilakukan dengan perubahan morfologi yang sesuai dengan kaidah ta'rib, disepakati penggunaannya, serta tidak serta bermanfaat bagi pemenuhan kosakata baru untuk kebutuhan khusus.

**Kata Kunci***Morfologi; At-ta'rib; Arabisasi; Kata Asing; Struktur Kata; Bahasa Arab Modern***Copyright: © 2023 by the author(s).**

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[Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/)**INTRODUCTION**

The development of a language is always followed by the development of its vocabulary, the more vocabulary that appears, the stronger the existence of the language. The presence of new vocabulary in a language is formed through certain structured processes called morphological processes.[1]

Each language has its peculiarities that are different from other languages, including in aspects of word structure or morphology. Arabic is a flexion language. When compared to other languages, Arabic is the language that has the most vocabulary. This is because the roots of Arabic are very diverse, from which can arise a variety of different words and meanings.

The study of language in general is directed at four discussions, namely first, about the sounds of language (phonology), second, about word formation (morphology), third about the rules of sentence formation (syntax) and fourth discussion about meaning (semantics).[2]

In Arabic linguistics, morphology is an Arabic parameter (*mizan*) that is needed in the syntactic subsystem, because words act as input units to form sentences and words are the basis of a language.

A language is a collection of words and phrases. The words spoken can create a certain linguistic system that shows the characteristics of the society itself. Along with the development of the times marked by the development of Science and Technology, the vocabulary used will change.[3] Because the basis of a living language is dynamic. One of them is Arabic. This development came into existence in the form of modern Arabic with the creation of new vocabulary influenced by the position of other languages around it.[4]

After the fame of Western linguistics, especially after the publication of *Ferdinand De Saussure's Course de Linguistique General*, the majority of the field of language studies in the world began to focus on him. Even in certain culmination points, sometimes linguists forget the characteristics of the language they study. This is as it happens in Arabic studies. They dissolved themselves in the preoccupation of European linguistics. Almost all levels of Arabic linguistics ranging from phonology, and syntactic morphology to semantics, are studied with a general linguistic approach, so that Arabic, which was once known as philosophical, logical, theological, and the most difficult language in the world, became a descriptive, empirical and generalist language. This made it easier to teach, but the Arabic language was uprooted from its original roots and characteristics. Because Arabic is characteristic of being flexible (morphological changes formed by very systematic changes in word forms) it is forced to be studied with a general affixation theory that only reaches the skin.

The influence of the presence of other languages on the position of Arabic is a form of cultural renewal and acculturation. Where the relationship between language and culture is an inseparable whole. Since the countries leading the way in the development of Science and Technology mostly use English, these new terms are also words and terms derived from English.[5] This influence is evident in the dictionaries and glossaries newly inherited from the language. This shows the universality of the language.

Arabic has strict rules in word formation that include nouns (*Ism*), verbs (*Fi'il*), and particles (*Harf*). The number of particles is limited to 202 pieces and has an unchanged shape. Especially in the formation of Nomina and Verba rules must follow the *existing Wazans* as reference material. However, as the development of science and technology has given birth to new words and terms, it also affects the formation of Arabic words.

So there was a language intersection.[3] So, to maintain the presence of Arabic in the modern era, one way that can be done is to Arabize foreign words and terms that enter. Thus, there are indications of the absorption of new words or terms from foreign languages into Arabic or called *At-ta'rib* (Arabization). As some Arabic language institutions do in meeting the needs of new vocabulary with translation, formation of new terms, absorption and adjustment to the rules of the Arabic language.

The process of Arabization goes through several procedures before the vocabulary of a foreign language is converted into a new Arabic vocabulary. There is a great variety of changes in both sound or phonological terms and word formation or morphology.[9] There are 5 (five) ways to this formation. First, *qiyas* is creating new words and terms based on existing rules.[5] Second, *isytiqaq* is using existing *wazan* for new purposes. Third, translation from foreign languages into Arabic.[6], [7], [8] Fourth, the absorption of words and terms from foreign languages employing *ta'rib* (absorption following the rules of Arabic both pronunciation and writing) and *tadkhib* (absorption that is not fully following writing and pronunciation in Arabic).[9], [10], [11], [12] Fifth, acronyms (abbreviation) which is a new way of forming words and terms in Arabic.[13], [14], [15] This paper focuses on the scope of absorption and formation of foreign words and terms into Arabic

employing *at-ta'rib* through the study of modern Arabic morphology so that it can provide knowledge related to the formation of Arabized So, to maintain the presence of Arabic in the modern era, one way that can be done is to Arabize foreign words and terms that enter. Thus, there are indications of the absorption of new words or terms from foreign languages into Arabic or called *At-ta'rib* (Arabization). As some Arabic language institutions do in meeting the needs of new vocabulary with translation, formation of new terms, absorption and adjustment to the rules of the Arabic language.

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## LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1. Arabization

Etymologically, *At-ta'rib* comes from Arabic and is the masdar form of the verb - عَرَّبَ - *يعرب* has the meaning of translation into Arabic. The result of the acquisition of this *At-ta'rib* process is called *Al-mu'arrab* (المعرب).[16]

In terminology, some experts give a definition, according to Syamsul Hadi *ta'rib* is the absorption of foreign elements, both how many words and terms. Foreign elements in the form of words or terms enter the Arabic language by undergoing various adjustments so that they become new vocabulary in Arabic. According to Ismail Ubaidillah, *At-ta'rib* is a word derived from a foreign language that was taken into Arabic by making various changes, either by reducing letters, adding letters or replacing letters so that they become Arabic. This Arabization is to answer the need for naming something that does not yet have a name in Arabic.[17] Ahmad Bek Isa gives the understanding that *At-ta'rib* is another way of transferring words (from other languages into Arabic) when it is not present in the Arabic vocabulary, either by translating from foreign language vocabulary, forming words or verbs, making *majaz*, or abbreviating words.[18]

From this understanding, it can be concluded that *ta'rib* is the process of assimilating a series of foreign words or terms by following the morphological rules of the Arabic language characterized by addition, insertion, subtraction or substitution of letters so that it is significant with the prevalence of Arabic. The utilization of *at-ta'rib* here becomes a medium for solving linguistic problems arising from intercultural intersections using a morphological approach.

Foreign words and terms in one language are generally translated into other languages due to factors including political power, trade cooperation relations, geographical proximity, religious predisposition, immigration, culture, economy and industry.[19] In essence, these factors do not run away from the scope of man's material and spiritual needs. Therefore, the above factors imply that language presence under any conditions will also develop as the language user himself develops.[20]

Similarly, Arabic is inseparable from the process of absorption of foreign words and terms. Because the pre-Islamic Arabs themselves as alleged by Ramadan Abdu tawwab had also interacted with people outside Arabia, such as Persians, Akhbas, Romans, Syriacs, Nabti. The same statement was also expressed by 'Abd al-Wahid Wafi, he exemplified one form of political and trade relations between Arabs and their neighbours, namely the relationship established between Arabs and 'Aramiyyin.[21] This condition will certainly have an impact on the mutual influence between nations that interact with each other, especially the influence in the field of language.

According to Rabbi Abdullah and Abdul Aziz in their book said there are special factors that cause absorption (*At-ta'rib/ Al-iqtirad*) including:

- a. There is an urgent need (emergency) such as the absorption of animal and plant names, the results of modern technology and the results of new research. The Arabs were unable to resist this because there was no Arabic lafaz that could reveal it so the vocabulary was accepted either without changing from the original language or by making changes according to the changes in Arabic
- b. There is a desire to boast and be famous. Foreign vocabulary absorbed into Arabic is the result of the desire of Arabs to know that in Arabic there are also elements from other languages.
- c. The admiration of a group of people (ummah) towards another group (ummah). One group of people followed another group in social phenomena including language phenomena, for example, the Turks and Persians took up a lot of Arabic vocabulary because of their admiration for the Arabic language.
- d. Lightening or ease of vocabulary of the source language. Foreign languages are lighter or easier to pronounce than Arabic so that the vocabulary is used and spread, for example, مسك (musk/perfume) is used in place of the word المشموم and التوت (silkworm tree) replaces the word الفرصاد .[22]

In line with the development of the Islamic world in the period of leadership of the Umayyad dynasty, the Abbasid dynasty to the Ottoman Turk dynasty the presence of Arabic became the national language and language of science. Indicated by words from various adopted countries, such as English, Italian, Latin, Malay, Sanskrit, Spanish, Turkish, Persian, French, and Greek.[23] Since then, there have also been organizational movements such as Pan Islam (by Islamic-Arab), secular national movements in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Arab socialism movements namely Naserism and Cadafism which have had a major role in giving birth to the Arabic style. Arabic is officially spoken by several subsidiary bodies of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the Organization of African Unity (OIC), the United Nations (UN) and other organizations.[24]

## 2. Morphological Processes of Modern Arabic in Forming

Theoretically, both classical and modern Arabic recognize only internal modification and affixation, but classical Arabic linguists do not yet recognize the term affix as modern morphology. However, in reality. The affix has existed for a long time. It's just that the tradition of the classical Arabic morphology system directly uses the standard word that has been formed, not through the analysis of the units of affliction that make up the word. The morphological process of Arabic is governed by a standard system that has determined the form of words, ranging from root words to derived words. So that other words the process of formation must follow this closed standard rule, and the system is called *isytiqaq*.



- a. *Isytiqaq*, is a term in Arabic that refers to the process of forming new words by adding root words or morphemes to them. In Arabic, words can be formed from basic root words consisting of three consonant letters. Using certain patterns, new words can be generated by adding additional vowels and consonants to those word roots. The process of *Isytiqaq* is one of the important aspects in understanding Arabic grammar and forming words with a variety of meanings and functions. It allows Arabic speakers to produce new words derived from existing roots, thus enriching the vocabulary and expressions in Arabic.[25]



- b. *Al-Ibdal al-Lughawi*, is a term in Arabic that refers to the change of sounds or letters in words to replace certain sounds or letters with other sounds or letters. In a linguistic context, al-ibdal al-lughawi is one of a number of phonological phenomena that occur in the changing Arabic language over time.[26]



Based on the division of the two *isytiqaq*, Arabic linguists spawned a very systematic and well-established theory of Arabic morphology. The morphological theories developed from this *isytiqaq* went through several stages although full of intrigue and polemics in it, so it is not surprising that this morphological system is among the most complicated in the world but still survives today.

Unlike modern morphologists, *although also relying on isytiqaq shagir, they widened the study of ilm sharf* into a general word. According to at-Tayyib al-Bakusy the study of Arabic morphology can be articulated in three modes.[27]



The first method discusses ways of converting word classes and word forms into other classes and forms, both the same and different. While the second method is a science that will help solve problems in *'ilm at-tasrif* related to phonetic changes of a word. The third method is a method that accommodates the process of word formation that is not accommodated by the previous two methods; Such as *ism ghair al-Mutamakkin*, *fi'il al-jamid* and *kalimah al-harf*. In this third method, modern Arabic linguistic morphology reveals new ways of formulating words that distinguish them from classical scholars. Tammam Hasan in explaining the morphological process of Modern Arabic began by studying various forms of words, both changing (*musytaq*)

and unchanged (*jamid*) using a *top-down* system (from large forms to small forms). Next, elaborate on the system that makes up the word.[28]

The morphological process of Arabic departs from the word (*kalimah*) the word has been determined by the standards of morphological forms very strictly, both from the base word and its derivatives. In addition, words have been given names and determined by each group, so that all Arabic words in their various forms are stagnant and standard. Even the pattern of words is *sima'i*. In Arabic does not yet know the system of the process of affixation, because all words are required to follow the standard form of the word. Even if the term *ḥawaid* is known as an addition to *al-mujarrad* only adds root words that are already formed and have meaning, which in turn will be difficult to distinguish which consonants enter and add root words.

In contrast to Arabic morphology, general morphology regularly recognizes the theory of affixation in forming words. Affixation is the process of adding effects to the root word, while affix itself is the smallest part of the word and is meaningless. In the study of general morphology, affixation is one of the manifestations of bound morphemes. The affix does not have a combination of specific names, but only takes the form of phonemes (consonants). This understanding also explains that classical Arabic in its morphological theory when viewed from the lens of modern morphology generally only dwells on the form of free morphemes and unique morphemes, for example, some lexemes that stand alone and have meaning, such as *أسد*. A unique morpheme can stand alone but requires another word to present its meaning, for example, *al-adawat* in Arabic.

In other words, in word formation, general morphology uses the method from the bottom up without first determining the form of the word, while Arabic from top to bottom by determining the form of the word first. Therein lies the difference in how to describe and analyze words. Although it looks different, the methods of the two can be put together. Because basically, both methods recognize the process of affixation.

In general linguistics, modern morphology forms words by involving morphological processes called "derivation" and "inflection" The process of derivation (*isytiqaq al-asma'*) is a morphemic process that transforms a word as a particular lexical element into another, while the inflection process (*tasrif al-fi'l*) is a process applied to a word as the same lexical element. Thus, derivation is about changing the class of the word, whereas inflection does not change the class of the word. Therefore, it should also be noted that classifications in *tasrif al-af'al* indicate the loss of identity of word classes after the process, such as nouns de-verb (*al-ism*), verb de-nomina (*al-fi'l*) and adjectives.

Furthermore, Arabic in morphological processes combines inflective-derivative. With this understanding, the morphological process of Arabic cannot change the class of words, and it can change the class of words. This inflection-derivative system becomes a whole that cannot be separated. For those who do not change the class of words (inflective) or what can be called *al-tasrif al-lughawi* in their changes consider two systems. First, is the conjugation aspect, which is the system of changing verbs (*fi'l*) concerning time (tense), aspects, modes, dates, persona, number (*mufrad, mutsanna, jama'*), and type (*mudḥakkar and muannats*). Second, is declination, which is a system of changing nouns (*ism*) concerning number, type, and case.

As explained earlier, in general linguistics, modern morphology forms words by involving morphological processes, called derivation and inflection. The process of derivation (*isytiqaq al-asma'*), changes the word class from a certain lexical element to another lexical element. While inflection (*tasrif al-fi'l*) does not change word classes, it remains the same lexical element. There are six forms of morphemic processes, namely *First*, Prefix (*al-sawabiq*), affix which is affixed to the face of the root word.

**Table 1.** Examples of Morphemic Process Forms

As long as	New word	Information	Arabic letters
شغل	أشغل	Perfixe	أ
بشر	بشري	Suffix	ي
قتل	قاتل	Infiks	ا
جلس	يجلسون	Sirkumfiks	ي و ن
خرج	استخرج	Konfiks	اس ت
فتح	فتحا	Transfik	ه ت

Table 1 above shows that, the word, *syagala* (شغل) 'Busy' + a (أ) become *asygala* (أشغل) "Busy"; second, Sufik (*al-lawabiq*), afik that is added at the end of the root word, for example, *basyar* (بشر) 'human' + i (ي) become *basyari* (بشري) 'Humane'. In Arabic, there are models like this whose affixes are not shown (*mustatir*), for example *fa'ala* "work" + hua (not shown) = "He has been working"; third, Infikes (*ad-davakbil*), Afik is affixed in the middle of the basic form, for example *qatala* (قتل) "kill" + a (أ) become *qatilun* (قاتل) (*ism al-fa'il*) "the one who kills"; fourth, Sirkumfiks, A combination of affix that can be separated and simultaneously added to the root word, for example *jalasa* (جلس) "sit" + perfix 'ya' (ي), suffix 'naw' (و), and *nun* (ن) become *yajlisuna* (يجلسون) "they men are sitting"; fifth, Confixes, combinations of affects that cannot be separated (into a whole) and simultaneously added to root words, for example *kharaja* (خرج) "get out" + prefix 'alif' (أ), *sin* (س), and *ta'* (ت) become *istakbraja* (استخرج) "Request Exit"; sixth, Transfix, affix in the form of vowels added to the whole base word, Transpfe is also called internal modifiability (often called internal addition or internal alteration), which is the process of word formation by adding elements (which are usually vowels) into a fixed-frame morpheme (usually in the form of consonants). For example, *fataha* (فتح) "open" become *fathan* (فتحا) (*al-masdar*) "unveiling" There are changes to the vowels *ta'* (ت) and *ha* (ه).

The above six forms of affixation must in practice merge with the terms in classical *'ilm sharf* because without them the affixation of the morphological process of Arabic would be partial and confusing, as it has been explained that Arabic in its morphological process is very strict and becomes a unified whole. So, in the process of *tasrif al-af'al*, in addition to being transfix, addition also uses afik in the form of consonants (*as-samit*), while transfix itself is in the form of changing vowels (*al-shaut*) in the consonant *al-fi'l al-mudhari*. The affixation process in the form of consonants (*as-samit*) also undergoes a vowel change process, but this process is not called transfix because it is automatic, and for transfixes, it is not vice versa. Likewise, the process of affixation in Arabic in the form of vowel lengthening does not fall into the transfix category because it is a consonant. This can be seen in his autographs of consonants so that transfix forms are only in *al-harakat* (*vowel sounds read short*) instead of *al-harf* (consonants in the form of hijaiyah letters). Thus, affixation in Arabic uses two major afflictions that are summarized in the process of internal modification, namely affix in the form of consonants (*as-samit*) and affix in the form of pure vowel changes (*al-shaut*).



**METHOD**

This research is a literature research that aims to find out the process of morphological changes in Arabisation in Aljazeera magazine. The research was conducted using a linguistic approach, namely modern morphology.[26],[27] which functions to look at language based on aspects of word change to produce new vocabulary that has diverse patterns.[28] Primary data sources were obtained from al-Jazirah magazine, while secondary data sources were literature, both in the form of books, journals, and other research results related to the study in this discussion. Data collection is done with documentation, listening and note-taking techniques. Data analysis techniques using; 1) open coding, 2) grounded theory analysis described descriptively.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Before entering the stage of the morphological process, *At-ta'rib* word structure (Arabization) of foreign terms in Arabic must go through phonological stages. Next, the word enters the stage of the process of morphological change or morphemic process.

For absorption from foreign languages are absorbed in the form of Arabic rules so that foreign and Arabic hybrid forms occur. Affixation is carried out in the form of prefixes, infixes, and suffixes.

**Table 2.** Morphological Process or Word Affixation *At-ta'rib*

Foreign Terms	Arabic terms	Foreign Terms	Arabic terms
<i>januarius</i>	يناير	<i>democratia</i>	ديموقراطير
<i>februarius</i>	فبراير	<i>aristokratia</i>	أرستقراطية
<i>mars</i>	مارس	<i>opera</i>	أوبرا
<i>aprilis</i>	أبريل	<i>psicologia</i>	سيكولوجيا
<i>november</i>	نوفمبر	<i>technologia</i>	تكنولوجيا
<i>december</i>	ديسمبر	<i>magister</i>	ماجستير

The process of *At-ta'rib* (Arabization) In the table above, morphologically it has gone through several stages. These words can be seen that the form of foreign terms absorbed into Arabic is in the form of nouns. The word structure in the foreign terms in the table above is an affixed noun consisting of *alif* infixes (يناير فبراير), *ya* (ديسمبر أبريل), and suffixes *alif* (نوفمبر) *ya* (أوبرا) example: (أوبرا) (سيكولوجيا) (تكنولوجيا).

Then the next morphological process is to add a two-letter prefix to the base word. These additions are in the form of *alif* and *lam*. This is based on the desired meaning of producing the *ta'rib*. When a prefix is added to some of the words above, the meaning of the word which was originally *nakirah* (a general form noun) changes to *ma'rifah* (a clear noun) as an example التكنولوجيا، السكولوجيا، الديموقراكير، الماجستير.

This is based on the desired meaning of producing the *ta'rib*. When a prefix is added to some of the words above, the meaning of the word which was originally *nakirah* (a general form noun) changes to *ma'rifah* (a clear noun) as an example.

**Table 2.** Arabicisation of Ma'rifah forms

Foreign Terms	<i>At-ta'rib</i>	Foreign Terms	<i>At-ta'rib</i>
<i>Strategy</i>	الاستراتيجي	<i>democratic</i>	الديموقراطي
<i>diplomatic</i>	الدبلوماسي	<i>liberalism</i>	الليبرالي

The process of the Arabization of words and terms in the table above morphologically goes through several stages. In it occurs the process of derivation or *isytiqaq al-asma*, which is the change of word classes from certain lexical elements to other lexical elements. From a certain noun to another noun form that contains the meaning of adjectives or adjectives in English.

The adjective form refers to the words *diplomatic*, and *democratic*, i.e., to denote nature and process. In English, words ending in an, ic, al, ice. Both words, if absorbed into Arabic, add the end of the word ي (*ya*) *nisbah* and *iyah*. The addition at the end of the word is a suffix so that the word is formed *الدبلوماسي* and *الديموقراطي*. The addition of a suffix behind the word gives a change in the word class from a certain lexical element to another lexical element. From the noun form to the adjective form.

The absorption of foreign words and terms in a language not only affects phonological and morphological aspects. This also affects the rules used to write foreign words and terms that are absorbed into Arabic. There are several rules used to write foreign words and terms that are absorbed into Arabic as in the following table:

**Table 3.** Foreign Terms Absorbed into Arabic

Foreign	Arabic	Foreign	Arabic	Foreign	Arabic
<i>thylakoids</i>	ثايلاكويدات	<i>robisco</i>	روبيسكو	<i>Chromosomes</i>	الكروماتين

The term *thylakoids* were absorbed by substituting the letters "THY" into letters (ث) then adding letters (ات) at the end of the word, omitting the letter S and replacing the letter "O" with the letter (و). So that it becomes, (ثايلاكويدات). the next term *robisco* was absorbed by replacing the letter "C" into a letter (ك) then and replacing the letter O with a letter (و). So that it becomes (روبيسكو). Other terms as well *Chromosomes* absorbed by replacing letters "CH" with letters (ك) then adding letters (ال) at the beginning of the word, and the letter at the end of the word, then omitting the letter E and S and replacing letters "O" with و and letters "A" with (ا). So that it becomes (الكروماتين). In the word الكروماتين Experiencing an affixation process with a circumficial form, namely affixes that can be separated and then added to the root word simultaneously. This form of affixation is a combined form of prefix and suffix.

## CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

*At-ta'rib* (Arabization) of foreign words and terms is a product of the development of the Arabic language. As a world language experiences continuous development following the times. Moreover, its worldwide reach is increasingly unable to avoid the nature of language that continues to develop naturally. Therefore, this phenomenon is a form of fulfilling the need for new vocabulary for naming that is not yet available in Arabic.

In the *At-ta'rib* (Arabization) word structure, in addition to using and utilizing the existing rules of *qiyas and wazan-wazan* (word scales) in Arabic, the modern morphology that comes with the process of affixation also plays an important role in the formation of new words and changing the class of words from certain lexical elements to other lexical elements. Based on the results of the study, the structure of *the word At-ta'rib* (Arabization) uses several forms of affixation, namely the form of prefixes (الاستراتيجي), Infix (ماجستير), suffix (تكنولوجيا), and circumchate (الديموقراطي).

Some of these forms of modern morphological changes can be used as an illustration of the patterns used in learning and the formation of new vocabulary as a result of Arabization (*at-ta'rib*). This will certainly help facilitate learning and understanding in gaining new vocabulary needed in wider global communication activities. Thus vocabulary that is not yet available can be raised to meet the availability of vocabulary along with the development of the language experienced by Arabic among the association of other languages in the world.

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