

The influence of Arabic on Indonesian language

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Abstract

the preparation of any educational material to teach Arabic to non-native speakers requires preliminary studies, Among the important studies is the study of the basic vocabularies, which will be based on the educational material, and this requires the preparation of lists of the influence of Arabic on Indonesian language, especially basic Arabic vocabulary and common Arabic vocabulary in loanwords between the languages of these vocabularies.¹

Some researchers have confirmed that this loanwords between the Arabic language and the student's language facilitates easy input to teach Arabic in the first lessons.²Rushdie Ahmed To'eima believes that start using this loanwords is harvested a lot of good.³ The use of these terms in the first lessons is acceptable input and educationally well but it does not prevent to use basic necessary vocabulary and common Arabic later.

Emphasizing the importance of studying the common Arabic words in the student's language - or by the other Arab vocabulary borrowed in his own language -,symposium held in Rabat in March 1980 recommended when write books teaching Arabic for Speakers of Other Languages to choose the vocabulary and structures in the preparation of educational materials from loanwords between arabic and student's language or languages that used in islamic countries.⁴

Keywords : Arabic, Influence, Vocabulary, and Teaching

¹ Mahmoud Kamel anNaqah, خطة مقترحة لتأليف كتاب أساسيات تعليم اللغة العربية للناطقين بغيرها, Proceedings of seminars to teach Arabic to non-native speakers, Part II, of Medina, the Arab Bureau of Education for Gulf States. 1985, p. 250.

² Abdul Hamid Abdullah Nasser Abdullah dear, op. Cit., P. 83.

³ Ahmed Rushdie To'eima, مدخل لتعليم اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها, a paper presented to a symposium Arabic language teachers in the city of Medina, 1981, p. 11.

⁴ To'eima Ahmed Rushdie, دليل عمل إعداد المواد التعليمية لغير امجتعليم العربية, Umm Al Qura University, Makkah, 1985, p. 463.

Preface

Praise be to God, the Creator of human and languages, who put words to the meanings according to what necessitated the wisdom, who taught Adam all the names and showed that the honor of the language and its virtues, we praise You, God, You are the chosen actor, each effect of objects and effects, and thank God for more grace and multiplier your generosity. And prayer and peace be upon the Prophet Muhammad PBUH, the clearest speaking and statement, and his family and companions with the noblest supporters and aides, and tended toward them from the early and after:

The language as Ibn Jinny said: "Voices expressed by all the people for their own purposes"⁵, which is an advantage identified by the human, and no nation but their tongue to express all needs, it is an element of human civilization, and have a significant impact in the doctrine of the nation's worship, provisions, rules, morals and traditions .

There is no doubt that the Arabic language is the oldest and broadest languages in this world, and one of the major languages of the world influence, which is among the

the doctrine, culture, alive and immortal message, is the language of the Koran worshiper in his own words, a language of the Islamic faith over the age then is the language of scientific thought the brightest eras of human renaissance, was the language of scholars in the entire civilized world for centuries, and the language of the fertile culture of literary production, which was not possible for a nation like the heritage not quantitatively nor qualitatively and versatile.

The Almighty God Save the Arabic language over the centuries since first revelation, and explain the legislation and its provisions as Allah said: □ we have, without doubt, sent down the message, and we will assuredly guard it (from corruption).⁶

The Arabic language is not a particular nation language - the Arab nation's language, for example - but along with it is the entire Islamic world's language, it is the language of daily religious worship for all Muslims, they would like their rituals where they were, and so the Arabic language became a national language for centuries, in Asia, in Africa, where there is an Islamic society.⁷

⁵ Abul Fateh Osman bin Jinny, الخصائص, maktabah ilmiyah, p: 33.

⁶ Al-Hijr: 9.

⁷ Mohiuddin Saber (Dr), قضايا نشر اللغة العربية والثقافة العربية الإسلامية في الخارج, Arab Journal of Linguistic Studies, Khartoum

Indonesians loves to learn and understand Arabic as a language of religion and Islamic culture as well as learn for other purposes like trade and tourism etc.

a. The relationship between Indonesian and the Arabic language

1. the position of Arabic language in Indonesia.

The Arabic language still occupies a special position in the hearts of millions of Indonesian people, thanks to the Koran and the Hadith as source of Islamic religion which must be learned by them.

Despite the fact that the Arabic language is considered a foreign language in this country, there are some reasons and factors affecting the Muslim community in Indonesia, namely: -

(A) religious factor.

The Arabic language entered to Indonesia with Islam. And this new language of religion get a great turnout and a genuine desire to be learned by Indonesian Muslims as teach as a sacred language, so parents and children in this country have motivated to learn Arabic in order to read the Koran and memorize it, and understand books of hadits and fiqh. So the arabic

became the language of science, art and civilization to the Indonesian language.

(B) the economic factor.

The economic relationship between Indonesia and the Arab countries have been strengthened since ancient times, when the Muslim Arabs met Indonesians in the field of commerce.

Trade relations have continued to increase in continuously, and in the reign of Harun al-Rashid a number of Indonesian traders visited Baghdad and saw there the Islamic civilization in the brightest manifestations, this civilization attracted to the religion of Islam, and when they returned to Indonesia were extremely enthusiastic in the dissemination of this religion and strengthen its assets in their country.⁸

This language has spread in Indonesia and still to be used among traders holders next to the Islamic faith caused of Muslim Scholars' efforts.

At the present time, the trade and economic relationship between Indonesia and the Arab countries is due to the importance of economic cooperation among Islamic countries.

C- political factor.

One of the reasons that prompted Indonesians to teach Arabic as an official

International Institute of Arabic language, the first year of the first edition, August 1982, p. 12.

⁸ Ahmad Chalabi, op. Cit., 8/456.

language in the non-aligned countries and the corridors of the United Nations, this means that learning for diplomats and politicians is a must, and because of the Arabic language as an important element in the culture of the community, this language was put in Indonesia curricula along with national and local language and other foreign languages.

B. teaching Arabic language in Indonesian

The beginning of Arabic language education was old since the dawning sun of Islam in this country, considering that learning Arabic is duties of a Muslim towards religion, and since Arabic is the language of the Koran and the Hadith and theology and Islamic law, and the Arab advocates who start this teaching, and then followed up after that successive generations of their sons that spread across the Indonesia country until the present day.

In short, the evolution of the Arabic language education in particular, and teaching of the Islamic religion in general can be divided into three phases:

- (A) the stage before 1900.
- (B) the stage between 1900 - 1945.
- (C) post-1945 to the present.

C. Arabic education and learning problems

When many of the students face the problems in learning Arabic, they think that these problems are only in Arabic learning. Their thought is wrong, that all languages in the world have their problems in teaching and learning, equated the advanced industrial countries and poor countries. As we see that British newspapers some time ago have against the head Minister because of misspelled problems and what would happen if they knew it once we have, for example! There is a general weakness in the language-learning swept the world, especially since the television era overwhelmed the world. Millions of viewers for so many hours each day sit in front of the television. This media cut precious times were spent in teaching, learning, meeting face-to-face, dialogue, worship, the ties of kinship and exercise TV imprisonment of people in front of screens It only offers a lot of fun and a little seriously, and with increased obesity and lack of movement diseases, and with it also weakened the "tongues" because lack of dialogue and communication, one of the foundations of learning the language.

The problems facing Arabic education are two types:

- internal problems stemming from the Arabic language, the complex, structure and vocabularies.

- external problems stems from the circumstances surrounding the process of education in schools and universities.⁹

D. The difficulties faced by the teaching of Arabic in Indonesia

While the second world war, people felt destruction everywhere, especially in the West. Understanding effort grew up between peoples. this understanding is a way to prevent war or reduce their motivation in the future. people have known in the West that the multiplicity of languages represent an obstacle to this understanding because each language symbolize a particular national, and all nationalist symbolize the difference in culture and in the interests between countries.¹⁰

The teacher has to keep away from the difficulties and complexities, interpretations, and branching, this thing help the success of the teacher in the performance of good preparation and selection of material and language texts in the light of the needs of the students and their specialties

⁹ d. Mr. Khadr, اللغة العربية ومشكلاتها وسبل النهوض بها (Faculty of Education - Mansoura University), i. 1, p. 75

¹⁰ d. Tammam Hassan, (

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And the teacher has to know and that the levels of the students and to do therapeutic applications being in the light with the need to provide a lot of atmosphere in practicing the language, in conversation, listening, reading and writing.¹¹

Before researcher talk about those difficulties, researcher will mention some causes weakness in the Arabic language for those who learn this language in the three stages:¹²

1. lack of Arabic language and other lesson teachers care using the correct Arabic.
2. approach to the teaching of reading to detract the reader to the appropriate age.
3. lack of modern linguistic Dictionary at all stages of education.
4. Lack of objective measurement tools in the evaluation of language learning.
5. The lack of use of teaching aids and modern techniques in language teaching.
6. The textbook full of rules, many of which are not functionally.
7. difficulties of grammatical rules and contradictory.

¹¹ d. Mahmoud Ahmed Sayed, (تعليم اللغة العربية) (بين الواقع والطموح p 0.285

¹² Faisal Hussein Tahimr, (المرشد الفني لتدريس اللغة) (العربية p. 300-301

8. lack of ways to teach reading for beginners to scientific studies.
9. The sudden move in the education from the colloquial into formal language.
10. Disorder in the linguistic level among written resources but between books per article per class.
11. study of literature and texts did not contact the student to the results of the present and past heritage and arrived showing its impact on his life.
12. tyranny of the past on the present in the teaching of literature.
13. shortage of specialized teachers and lower their level.
14. far of the language they learned in school for classical era.
15. multiplicity of agencies that are setting up Arabic Language teachers and its different level.
16. lack of scientific studies as a basis for the construction of the curriculum and the preparation of textbooks.
17. weakness of care in application the modern education ways in language teaching.
18. lack of school-related activities conducted by language and lack of attention by the teachers and the lack of adequate budgets.

19. lack of linking language education and public culture and unavailability free reading material for students.

20. different spelling rules that students learn in the Arab country.

21. The influence of the media in the efforts of the school to teach the language.

E. The influence of the Arabic language on the Indonesian language

linguistic friction have passed on long centuries between the Indonesian language and the Arabic language, no wonder that the Arab-Islamic civilization overtook the Indonesian civilization initially and antiquity which led to the affected Indonesian civilization in several fields including language civilization top which is the Arab-Islamic civilization. Faisal Samer says in this regard: "The effects of the language in a second language is scientifically clear evidence of the superiority of the first language so that occupies its place in another language and become an integral part of them, though the presence of traces a language in another language is also evidence of the impact culture and civilization ".¹³

And the Arabic language as a pure language has the influence of other languages largely, including Indonesian

¹³ Faisal Al Samer, *ibid.*, P. 62.

language, and flashback to Arab relationship, Indonesia - in particular and East Asia in general-to before Islam, Dr. Mohamed Zaitoun says: "that relations trade and communications between the Arabs and the Indonesian islands during the first century AD, "¹⁴. And this relationship has been strengthened after the introduction of Islam to these areas in the first century AH ¹⁵; where the population embraced Islam.

And then affected a lot by Arab culture. Arab impact in Indonesia did not only limited to the religious aspects, but extended to the linguistic, literary and artistic aspects and to all aspects and aspects of life.

And the manifestations of the impact of the Arabic language in the Indonesian language through the following aspects:

1. Written side:

In this aspect, and before the introduction of Islam, the old Malay language, particularly in the era of the Kingdom of

Sriwijaya (Sriwijaya) Hindu writes in Malay calligraphy. After Islam came, the Malay language affected by the language of the Islamic religion so much, and then the Malay language became written in Arabic script, in a field of religion, morals, culture, science and others. It was called "Malay Arabic writing" ¹⁶(Tulisan Arab Melayu), also launched in Malaysia, Brunei and Singapore "Javanese writing" (Tulisan Jawa). The Malay and Indonesian language remained on this case about five centuries, until the Dutch government issued, which colonized Indonesia at that time decided to change Malay script with Latin language character, and that was in 1901¹⁷. And unless the Dutch government's decision, the Malay and Indonesian language is remaining particularly written in Arabic script.

2. Voice side:

Researcher offers Arabic and Indonesian vowels together in the table below, to make it easier and facilitation to know the similarities and differences between them.

The researcher used the international symbols written on the Indonesian vowels

¹⁴ Mohamed Zaitoun, *المسلمون في الشرق الأقصى* (Cairo: Dar alwafa, 1945), p 0.122

¹⁵ the results of a scientific symposium under the slogan: the introduction of Islam to Indonesia, in session in the city of Medan (Medan) from 17 to 20 March 1963 m. See: Ali Hasyim, *Sejarah Masuknya Islam dan Perkembangannya di Indonesia*, (Bandung: Asraf Press, 1981, h, 17

¹⁶ Mulyanto Sutandi - Dr. *Pedoman Pengajaran Bahasa Arab - Dep. Agama RI-Jakarta-1979-* Page: 97

¹⁷ Badudu,, *Pelik Pelik Bahasa Indonesia* (Bandung: Pustaka Prima, 1979), Page: 56-57 JS

indicate markers in parentheses () indicates that this silent no charge in one of the two languages.

F. Factors of arabic loanwords in the Indonesian language

We have already pointed out that the introduction of Islam in Indonesia led to the entry of Arab culture and values in Indonesia, so the new knowledge and multiple areas of intellectual and science appear that were not of Indonesian culture and ways of thinking. And Indonesians need some words expressing this knowledge and meanings that are not exist in their language. And thus the need and necessity is the most important motives that led to the introduction of many of the Arabic words in the Indonesian language is not surprising that this motivation is common in all borrow a linguistic reason, that applies to all languages in most cases.

Not every Indonesian vocabulary borrowed from the Arabic language was born of need and necessity, but there are some words borrowed from Arabic and have synonym of the original Indonesian vocabulary and the reason for this is improved expression and pride.

The following are some reasons why Indonesian borrow some words from Arabic:

a.the lack of vocabulary

One of the reasons for borrowing the vocabulary of a particular foreign language is appairing a new vocabulary in a foreign language that has not been able borrowed language or the widening of the meanings of the expression of this new vocabulary, and that is what is happening in the Indonesian language.

Indonesians felt their needs to the words that express the things that were not familiar in their lives before their contact with neighboring countries,so they borrow some words other languages to express it. As the teachings of Islam came to Indonesia with its ideas and terminology that were not commonplace in the lives of Indonesians, so it is natural that some Indonesians borrowed Arabic words to cover the deficiencies Indonesian language vocabulary to express the idea of this unfamiliar words. For example, Indonesian words: "Akhirat" (Hereafter) and "Halal" (halal) and "Haram" (forbidden) and "Makhluq" (creature) and "Kurban" (Kurban) and so on. All these words borrowed from Arabic and that borrowing for lack of Indonesian language vocabulary to express the idea of in authentic Indonesian vocabulary.¹⁸

¹⁸ Mhaban, *دور اللغة العربية في تكوين المفردات الإندونيسية*, al-Jamiah magazine, Volume 41 Issue 2, Islamic University Sonnan Kalijaga, Jogjakarta, 2003, p. 431.

b. tendency of some Indonesians to make luxury expressionist and boasting in Arabic

Some Indonesians are trying to show their closeness to the Arabic language and their similarity to Arabs. And this is the result of impressive of some Muslims in Indonesia to Arabs and the tendency to imitate. This is in fact the case is justified, the main objective behind the luxury expressive is to preserve and defend the continuity of life surrounded by the religion of Islam¹⁹. Therefore the Indonesian used Islamic Arabic words such as: "Sholat" (prayer) and "Silaturrahmi" (kinship) and "Ibadah" (worship) and "Allah" (God) and " 'Idul Fitri" (Eid al-Fitr) and "' idul Adha "(Eid al-Adha) and so on, though the Indonesian language had the synonym.

c. Indonesian language need to provide the concept of the word meaning.

Another reason is due to borrow Indonesian language of the Arabic language, a lack of the meanings of the Indonesian language vocabulary. and to cover this shortcoming, Indonesian borrowed the Arabic language that does not have a synonym matching in the Indonesian language Examples include the

¹⁹ Nyoman Tusthi Eddy, Ibid, Page 43

word "Iman" (faith) and "Taqwa" (piety). the word "Iman" Used in the Indonesian language instead of the word "Percaya" that matched confidence in the Arabic language and the word "Taqwa" used instead of the word "Takut" which means fear in the Arabic language. The word faith and piety in Arabic indicate special meaning, have different concept than "Percaya" and "Takut", as the faith is contradicted to disbelief, it is a ratification at all is the spoken of the tongue and approve of the heart and work of body. And trust does not exceed its meaning to that. The concept of piety "taqwa" is compliance with the orders of God and refrain from prohibitions, the Indonesian word "Takut" meaning that the fear does not include all of those broad meanings²⁰.

d. Some Indonesians feeling that the use of the Arabic words more appropriate and more polite from the use of Indonesian words

Some Indonesian scholars are feeling some Indonesian vocabulary unfit to express, so they prefer to use Arabic words to to improve expressing. this scholars' way is followed by members of the community that these Arabic words more polite. Some original Indonesian vocabulary has

²⁰ Mhaban, op. Cit., P. 432.

become more vulgar compared with Arabic words. Examples of such vocabulary: the word "Hamil" (pregnant) instead of "Bunting", and the word "Jenazah" (funeral) instead of "Bangkai" and the word "Aurat" (vital) instead of "Kelamin".

e. filling a need of Indonesian language in certain terms

The borrowed Arabic words from Indonesian language in the first instance is the vocabulary used in religious activities, and expanding their use then became general words like "Sahabat" (Companions) and "Wajib" (duty) and "Umat" (nation), word "Companions" used at first to denote the Companions of the Messenger of Allah, and are commonly used and have become used to denote the Companions in general, for example: Dia sahabatku (he is my friend) and Saya bersahabat dengannya (I make friend with him). and the word "wajib/duty" is used at first to denote the law of islamic laws and then it expands its meaning, for example: Kamu wajib hadir (you must attend). As well as special terms in the policy. There borrowed Arab vocabulary in Indonesian language barrier to their need to the appropriate terms and then became a single Indonesian such as: "Musyawarah" (consultation) and "Wakil" (agent) and "Majlis" (Council) and "Mahkamah"

(court) and "Rakyat" (parish), as well as educational terms, for example: "Madrasah" (School) and "Kitab" (book) and "Daftar" (book) and "Kuliah" (College) and "Murid" (disciple) and "Pondok" (hotel).

G. Analytical study of Arabic vocabulary borrowed in the Indonesian language

Researcher have listed the arabic loanwords in the Indonesian language based on a number of Indonesian dictionaries and glossaries and the researcher relied most upon is Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (the great dictionary of the language of Indonesia).

The researcher in this research focus on the similarities and differences between the two languages Arabic and Indonesian and then monitor the anticipated problems when the Indonesians learn Arabic inferred from the results of the similarities and differences between these two languages. it starts from the audio level, morphological level, semantic level and then grammar or structural level.

The borrowing process of foreign language is normal, and the year of the ways of life, human can not stop their activities because of it, language is growing and widen.

H. Lexicon of arabic loanwords in the Indonesian language

The Arab nation at the forefront of nations in terms of richness of language, and the originality of its inception, and the diversity of arts methods.

It is said in kasyf adzunun:

"In hadith of Abu Dhar, may Allah pleased him, he said: O Messenger of God, what book was revealed to AdamPeace be upon him? Lexicon, said. I said: any book lexicon? Said: A B t c. I said: O Messenger of God, how many characters ? he said: twenty nine characters. "

GLOSSARY of the Arabic language impact on the Indonesian language

meaning	Vocal writing for indonesian words	Loanword in Indonesia	Meaning	Vocal writing for arabic words	Loanword	Number
Part of mathematic	/aljabar/	Aljabar	Part of mathematic	/aljabr/	الجبر	1
Academic certificate	/ijazah/	Ijazah	allowness	/ijazah/	إجازة	2
Read istighfar	/istighfar/	istighfar	Ask a pordon	/istighfar/	استغفر	3
puberty	/baligh/	Baligh	Fluent	/baliyy/	بلوغ	4
welcome	/tarhib/	ترحيب	expand	/tarhi:b/	ترحيب	5
arrogant	/takabur/	تكبر	glorify	/takabur/	تكبر	6
tuesday	/Selasa/	ثلاثاء	tuesday	/oula:oa/	ثلاثاء	7
ice	/salju/	ثلج	ice	/salj/	ثلج	8
hijab	/jilbab/	حجاب	clothes	/jilba:b/	حجاب	9
volume	/jilid/	جلد	skin	/jilid/	جلد	10

And another 700 words arabic loanwords that can't be listed in this article

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