

INTISARI

Tesis ini berjudul *Produktivitas Wazan Pada Fi'il Sulāsi Mazīd*. Penulisan tesis dilator belakangnya bahwa morfologi Arab mengenal pola *unaugmented root* dan pola *augmented root*. Namun dalam *modern standard Arabic*, dari pola *unaugmented root* dan *augmented root* dari wazan *fi'il sulāsi mazīd* hanya 12 pola yang dipakai secara aktif. Akan tetapi dari 12 pola tersebut banyak kata dalam bahasa Arab yang tidak dapat mengikuti *wazan* tertentu. Masing-masing pola atau *wazan* memiliki makna tersendiri yang berbeda dengan *wazan* lain dan sebagian memiliki makna yang juga dimiliki oleh *wazan* lain. Oleh karena itu, peneliti tertarik untuk mengkaji dan meneliti produktivitas wazan pada *fi'il sulāsi mazīd* dalam bahasa Arab. Peneliti mengajukan tiga rumusan pertanyaan. Pertama, wazan apa yang paling banyak teraplikasi untuk kata kerja dalam Bahasa Arab? Kedua, wazan apa yang paling banyak menghasilkan makna? Dan Ketiga, wazan apa yang mempunyai dan membentuk makna baru? Adapun tujuannya untuk mengetahui wazan yang banyak teraplikasi, yang banyak menghasilkan makna dan yang mempunyai dan membentuk makna baru.

Teori yang peneliti gunakan dan ajukan adalah morfosemantik yang merupakan penggabungan sub disiplin ilmu linguistik morfologi dan semantik yang menggunakan morfologi sebagai dasar pengambilan makna semantik. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian pustaka (*library research*) dengan bahan-bahan atau sumber-sumber referensi yang didapat dari perpustakaan. Adapun analisis data dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif dan disajikan dengan metode deskriptif analisis, sehingga dapat diketahui hasil akhir dari penelitian.

Hasil penelitian mengenai produktivitas wazan *fi'il sulāsi mazīd* dapat disimpulkan sebagai berikut:

Wazan kata kerja *sulasi mazid* yang banyak teraplikasi dalam kamus bahasa Arab (kamus al-Munawwir) yang *pertama* adalah wazan 'af'ala' (أَفْعَل) dengan jumlah kata kerja sebanyak 2037 (58.23%); *kedua*, wazan 'fa''ala' (فَعَّل) sebanyak 1967 (56.23%); *ketiga*, wazan 'tafa''ala' (تَفَعَّل) sebanyak 1661 (47.48%); *keempat*, wazan 'ifta'ala' (إِفْعَلَ) sebanyak 1213 (34.67%); *kelima*, wazan 'fā'ala' (فَاعَلَ) sebanyak 825 (23.58%); *keenam*, wazan 'istaf'ala' (إِسْتَفْعَلَ) sebanyak 638 (18.23%); *ketujuh*, wazan 'tafā'ala' (تَفَاعَلَ) sebanyak 636 (18.18%); *kedelapan*, wazan 'infā'ala' (إِنْفَعَلَ) sebanyak 438 (12.52%); *kesebelasan*, wazan 'if'au'ala' (إِفْعَوْعَلَ) sebanyak 49 (1.4%); *kesebelas*, wazan 'if'alla' (إِفْعَالًا) sebanyak 48 (1.3%); *kesebelas*, wazan 'if'alla' (إِفْعَالًا) sebanyak 31 (0.8%); dan *kedua-belas*, wazan 'if'auwala' (إِفْعَوْلًا) sebanyak 5 (0.14%).

Adapun wazan yang paling banyak menghasilkan makna berdasarkan jumlah makna yang diproduksi, yang *pertama*, wazan 'af'ala' dan wazan 'tafa''ala' dengan jumlah 5 makna yang terbagi menjadi 5 makna morfologi dan 3 makna baru. *Kedua*, wazan 'istaf'ala' dengan 6 makna morfologi dan 3 makna baru. Sehingga wazan yang mengikuti bentuk ini menghasilkan 9 makna. *Ketiga*, bentuk wazan 'fa''ala' dan 'ifta'ala' dengan jumlah makna sebanyak 7 makna. *Keempat*, wazan yang mendapat imbuhan infik zawāid "alif" sesudah fa' fi'l (fā'ala) sebanyak 6 makna. *Kelima*, wazan 'tafa'ala' yang dibentuk dengan jalan

menambah *ta'* pada awal *fi'il*, dan *alif* sesudah *fa' al-fi,l* memiliki 5 makna. *Keenam*, wazan '*infa'ala*' yang merupakan salah satu bentuk wazan *al-sudāsi* dengan 3 makna morfologi. *Ketujuh*, wazan '*if'alla*' dan wazan '*if'au'ala*' dengan makna sebanyak 2 makna. Dan yang *Kedelapan*, wazan yang hanya menghasilkan satu makna morfologi adalah wazan '*if'awwala*' dan wazan '*if'alla*'.

Sedangkan wazan-wazan yang hanya menghasilkan makna morfologi baru berupa:

1. Wazan *fa''ala* (فَعَّلَ) yang memiliki makna baru berupa a) makna '*fa'ala*' ketika dalam bentuk *mujarrad*, dan b) menunjukkan arti menjadi'
2. Wazan *fā'ala* (فَاعَلَ) yang memiliki makna baru berupa a) menuju tempat dan b) menyangatkan
3. Wazan *af'ala* (أَفْعَلَ) yang memiliki makna baru berupa a) membuat verba dari nomina dan b) menunjukkan arti hilang.
4. Wazan *tafā'ala* (تَفَاعَلَ) yang memiliki makna baru berupa a) searti dengan *fi'il mujarradnya*, b) menyangatkan, c) memperlihatkan sesuatu yang tidak nyata, d) menunjukkan asal keturunan dan e) pengaduan
5. Wazan *infā'ala* (إِنْفَعَلَ) yang memiliki makna baru berupa searti dengan *fi'il mujarradnya*
6. Wazan *istaf'ala* (إِسْتَفْعَلَ) yang memiliki makna baru berupa a) membuat verba dari nomina, b) menyangatkan, dan c) menyatakan sampai pada waktunya

Kata kunci : Morfosemantik- Wazan *fi'il sulāsi mazīd*

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled *Productivity of Forms In Trilateral Verbs with Additional Letters*. Writing of the thesis be background on that Arabic morphology recognized patterns of *unaugmented root* and *augmented root*. However, in *Modern Standard Arabic*, there are only 12 patterns are used actively on the patterns of *unaugmented root* and *augmented root* in the form of trilateral verbs with additional letters (*fi'il sulāsi mazīd*). Of the 12 forms, yet, there are many words in Arabic can not subject to given forms. Each form or *wazan* has distinctive meaning different to another forms and some of them have a meaning that is also bear by another forms. Therefore, the researcher was interested to investigate and to research the productivity of forms in verbs with three additional letters in Arabic. The researcher proposed three formulation of questions. First, what forms are the most widely applied to verbs in Arabic? Second, what are forms generated the most meaning? And third, what are forms owned and formed a new meaning? As for the objective was to determine the forms which the most widely applied, which generate a lot of meaning and which owned and formed a new meaning.

Theory that the researcher applied and proposed is morphosemantic that is a combination of morphology and semantics constitute of sub-disciplines in linguistics and used the morphology as the basis for semantic meaning inference. This study is a library research with its materials or reference sources obtained from libraries. The data analysis was conducted using qualitative method and presented on descriptive method of analysis, so that it can be determined the final results of the study.

The results of research on the productivity of forms in trilateral verbs with additional letters can be summarized as follows:

forms in trilateral verbs with additional letters are widely applied in Arabic dictionaries (al-Munawwir Dictionary), the *first* is form of '*af'ala*' (أَفْعَلَ) by the number of verbs of 2037 (58.23%); *second*, form of '*fā''ala*' (فَعَّلَ) as much 1967 (56.23%); *third*, form of '*tafā''ala*' (تَفَعَّلَ) 1661 (47.48%); *fourth*, form of '*ifta'ala*' (إِفْتَعَلَ) as much 1213 (34.67%); *fifth*, form of '*fā'ala*' (فَاعَلَ) of 825 (23.58%); *sixth*, form of '*istaf'ala*' (اسْتَفْعَلَ) of 638 (18.23%); *seventh*, form of '*tafā'ala*' (تَفَاعَلَ) as much 636 (18.18%); *eighth*, form of '*infā'ala*' (إِنْفَعَلَ) of 438 (12.52%); *ninth*, form of '*if'au'ala*' (إِفْعَوْعَلَ) of 49 (1.4%); *tenth*, form of '*if'alla*' (إِفْعَلَّ) of 48 (1.3%); *eleventh*, form of '*if'ālla*' (إِفْعَالَّ) as much 31 (0.8%); and *twelve*, form of '*if'auwala*' (إِفْعَوَّلَ) by 5 (0.14%).

As for the verb forms most widely produced meaning based on the number of meanings generated, the *first*, form of '*af'ala*' and form of '*tafā''ala*' with 5 meanings divided into 5 morphological meanings and 3 new meanings. *Second*, form of '*istaf'ala*' with 6 morphological meanings and 3 new meanings. Thus, the forms follow this pattern produce 9 meanings. *Third*, form of '*fā''ala*' and '*ifta'ala*' with 7 meanings. *Fourth*, form which inserted by additional infix of "*aleph*" after *fā'* of the verb (*fā'ala*) as much 6

meanings. *Fifth*, form of '*tafa'ala*' formed by adding *ta*' at the beginning of verb, and *aleph* after *fa*' of the verb has 5 meanings. *Sixth*, form of '*infa'ala*' which is one form of sixth-letter verb forms (*al-sudāsi*) with 3 morphological meanings. *Seventh*, form of '*if'alla*' and form of '*if'au'ala*' with 2 meanings. And *eighth*, forms which produced only one morphological meaning that are form of '*if'awwala*' and form of '*if'ālla*'.

While the verb forms only produced new morphological meanings include:

7. Form of *fa'ala* (فعل) which has new meanings in form of (a) the meaning of verb form of '*fa'ala*' when in the form of *mujarrad*, and (b) denotes the meaning of to be.
8. Form of *fā'ala* (فاعل) which has new meanings in form of (a) toward a place and (b) to intensify
9. Form of *af'ala* (أفعل) which has new meanings in form of (a) forming a verb form from a noun form and (b) showing the meaning of to be lost.
10. Form of *tafa'ala* (تفعل) which has new meanings in form of (a) has the same meaning with its *mujarrad* verb, (b) to intensify, (c) to show unreal something, (d) to indicates an origin of descent and (e) a complaint.
11. Form of *infa'ala* (إنفعل) which has new meanings in synonymous with its *mujarrad* verb.
12. Form of *istaf'ala* (استفعل) which has new meanings in the form of (a) forming a verb form from a noun, (b) to intensify, and (c) to state that it arrive in due time.

Keywords: Morphosemantic, Forms of Triliteral Verbs with Additional Letters