



# PHONEMES AND INTONATION AS DETERMINANTS OF SEMANTIC VARIATION IN ARABIC: A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE QUR'ANIC TEXT

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## Abstract

This study highlights how phonemes and intonation interact in shaping meaning variation in Arabic, emphasizing the integration of segmental and suprasegmental aspects within semantic analysis. Using a qualitative descriptive-analytical approach, the study examines selected Qur'anic texts containing phonemic and intonational variations that influence meaning. The findings reveal that phonemes significantly distinguish lexical meaning through systematic sound changes, particularly gemination, while intonation directs meaning at the utterance level by transforming interrogative forms into expressions of emphasis, warning, or affirmation. The study also demonstrates that phonemes and intonation function integratively in constructing dynamic and contextual meanings. These findings confirm that meaning variation in Arabic is determined not only by lexical structure but also by the interaction between phonological and intonational elements. Therefore, an integrative semantic approach is essential for achieving a more comprehensive understanding of meaning in Arabic language studies.

**Keywords:** *phoneme; intonation; meaning variation; Qur'anic text*

## المخلص

تسعى هذه الدراسة إلى إبراز التفاعل بين الفونيمات والتنغيم في تشكيل تنوع الدلالة في اللغة العربية، مع التأكيد على أهمية التكامل بين الجوانب المقطعية وفوق المقطعية في إطار التحليل الدلالي. واعتمدت الدراسة المنهج الكيفي بالأسلوب الوصفي التحليلي، من خلال تحليل نصوص قرآنية مختارة تتضمن تنوعات فونيمية وتنغيمية تؤثر في المعنى. وأظهرت النتائج أن الفونيمات تؤدي دورًا بارزًا في التمييز بين المعاني المعجمية عبر التغيرات الصوتية المنتظمة، ولا سيما ظاهرة التشديد، في حين يسهم التنغيم في توجيه المعنى على مستوى الخطاب من خلال تحويل الأساليب الاستفهامية إلى دلالات التوكيد أو التحذير أو التقرير. كما كشفت الدراسة أن الفونيمات والتنغيم يعملان في تكامل وظيفي في بناء معاني ديناميكية وسياقية. وتؤكد هذه النتائج أن تنوع المعنى في العربية لا يتحدد من خلال البنية المعجمية وحدها، بل يتشكل أيضًا عبر التفاعل بين العناصر الصوتية والتنغيمية. ومن ثم، تغدو المقاربة الدلالية التكاملية ضرورة لا غنى عنها لتحقيق فهم أكثر شمولًا للمعنى في الدراسات اللغوية العربية.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الفونيم، التنغيم، تنوع المعنى، النص القرآني

## INTRODUCTION

Meaning variation in language is not determined solely by lexical structure, but is also influenced by sound patterns and pronunciation structures used in communication. In Arabic, differences in phonemes and intonation frequently produce shifts in meaning, both at the lexical and utterance levels (Hafizah et al., 2025). However, studies on Arabic semantics often emphasize lexical and grammatical aspects while giving less attention to the interaction between phonological and intonational elements in meaning construction. This study therefore examines the role of phonemes and intonation as determinants of meaning variation in Arabic from a semantic perspective. In this context, language is understood as a system of signs that connects sound and meaning within an organized structure, as explained in Saussure's distinction between the signifier and the signified, where meaning is formed through systematic relations within language use (Darwin et al., 2021).

Phonemes play an important role in distinguishing meaning in Arabic (Nurchayati & Holilullah, 2026), since changes in a single sound unit may produce different lexical meanings. The Arabic phonemic system is particularly distinctive because subtle differences in articulation and sound features often result in semantic contrasts (Aini, 2025), such as the differences between ق (qāf) and ك (kāf), or ص (ṣād) and س (sīn). In addition, gemination demonstrates that changes in sound duration can generate significant shifts in meaning (Rahmadaniati, 2025), as reflected in forms such as عَلِمَ ('alima) and عَلَّمَ ('allama). These phenomena indicate that sound elements in Arabic function not only phonetically but also semantically (Nurchayati & Holilullah, 2026). Although previous studies have discussed phonological structures and lexical semantics separately, limited attention has been given to how phonemic features interact with broader semantic construction in actual language use. Therefore, examining phonemes as determinants of meaning variation becomes important for developing a more integrative understanding of Arabic semantics.

In addition to phonemes, prosodic aspects such as intonation also contribute significantly to meaning construction. Intonation relates to patterns of rising and falling pitch in utterances that influence the listener's interpretation of meaning (Fauziah & Hamsa, 2024). In many cases, identical sentence structures may produce different meanings solely because of intonational variation. In linguistic studies, intonation functions not only as a suprasegmental feature, but also as a carrier of semantic and pragmatic information that is not always reflected in lexical or grammatical structures (Anshari, 2025). In Arabic, intonation may alter sentence functions from statements into questions, emphasis, or expressions of emotion (Fauziah & Hamsa, 2024). Studies by Ibrahim Anis further affirm that prosodic features constitute essential components of spoken Arabic communication (Fauzi et al., 2025). Intonation therefore operates at the utterance level and contributes to contextual meaning formation, including transforming interrogative forms into expressions of affirmation or warning (Fauzi et al., 2025).

From a semantic perspective, meaning is multidimensional and cannot be separated from linguistic structures. Semantics studies meaning both at the lexical level and within contextual language use (Husnah et al., 2024). Meaning may be categorized into lexical, grammatical, and contextual meaning. Lexical meaning relates to the inherent meaning of words, grammatical meaning emerges from structural relations within sentences, while contextual meaning is influenced by language use situations (Salbiah & Idris, 2022). In this framework, phonemes contribute to lexical meaning formation, whereas intonation contributes to contextual and pragmatic meaning. Modern linguistic perspectives proposed by Noam Chomsky also indicate that meaning is associated not only with surface structures but also with deeper interpretative structures (Ummah et al., 2025). Consequently, semantic analysis involving sound aspects becomes essential for understanding meaning comprehensively.

The relationship between phonemes, intonation, and meaning indicates that meaning variation in language is dynamic and contextual (Anshari, 2025). Phonemes distinguish meaning systematically at the lexical level, while intonation directs meaning at the utterance level (Rahayu et al., 2023). Although operating at different linguistic levels, both aspects complement each other in constructing meaning. Phonemic changes tend to produce fixed and inherent semantic distinctions within the language system, whereas intonational changes generate contextual meaning variations depending on communicative situations (Khairanis & Aldi, 2024). Therefore, meaning in language is determined not only by lexical and grammatical structures, but also by pronunciation patterns and prosodic realization in communication.

Several previous studies have examined phonemes and intonation in Arabic; however, these aspects are generally discussed separately (Falsinah & Azhari, 2024). Phonemic studies mostly focus on sound distribution and phonological structures (Rahayu et al., 2023), while intonation studies emphasize phonetic and communicative functions in spoken interaction (Anshari, 2025). Meanwhile, semantic studies tend to prioritize lexical and grammatical meaning without sufficiently explaining how sound elements contribute to meaning construction (Lathifatussa'diyyah & Umam, 2022). As a result, the interaction between phonemic and intonational features in shaping semantic variation remains underexplored, particularly in the context of Qur'anic texts where sound patterns often carry contextual and rhetorical meanings. Although phonemes and intonation operate simultaneously in actual communication, few studies have integrated both aspects within a semantic framework or explicitly positioned them as determinants of meaning variation. Therefore, this study

contributes by offering an integrative semantic analysis that connects phonemic and intonational features in explaining how meaning is dynamically constructed in Arabic Qur'anic discourse (Harahap et al., 2025).

In Arabic language learning, understanding phonemes and intonation has important practical implications. Errors in phoneme pronunciation may lead to misunderstandings of meaning, while inappropriate intonation can alter communicative intention (Wulandari et al., 2024). Such problems frequently occur among non-native learners who are not yet familiar with Arabic sound systems and intonation patterns. Therefore, examining the relationship between phonemes, intonation, and meaning is important not only theoretically but also for improving language competence and contextual understanding (Wulandari et al., 2024).

Based on the explanation above, this study aims to analyze the role of phonemes and intonation as determinants of meaning variation in Arabic from a semantic perspective. This research is expected to contribute theoretically by strengthening the integration between phonological and semantic aspects, as well as practically by improving pronunciation accuracy and contextual meaning comprehension in Arabic language learning. The novelty of this study lies in the integration of phonemic and intonational analysis within a unified semantic framework, particularly in the study of Qur'anic texts, which have generally been examined separately in previous research.

## **METHOD**

This study employed a qualitative approach using a descriptive-analytical method to examine the role of phonemes and intonation as determinants of meaning variation in Arabic. The primary data source consisted of selected Qur'anic verses chosen purposively based on two criteria: (1) the presence of phonemic contrasts, particularly gemination and differences in articulation that produce lexical meaning shifts, and (2) the existence of intonational variations in recitation that influence contextual and rhetorical meaning. Purposive selection is methodologically appropriate for qualitative descriptive research, in which the goal is to identify representative and analytically rich exemplars of each phenomenon rather than to achieve statistical representativeness (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The selected examples sufficiently illustrate the range of phonemic and intonational phenomena under investigation, and the depth of analysis applied to each case compensates for the limited number of data points. The data consisted of words, phrases, and verses identified through close reading of Qur'anic texts and supported by interpretations from Arabic linguistic and tafsir references. Intonational variation was analyzed based on established recitation (tajwid) conventions and linguistic interpretations documented in Arabic linguistic and tafsir literature, focusing on how tonal shifts in interrogative forms function semantically as emphasis, warning, or affirmation. This study acknowledges that a full acoustic analysis lies beyond its scope; accordingly, the intonational patterns described here reflect theoretical-descriptive characterizations derived from classical and contemporary Arabic linguistic scholarship rather than instrumental phonetic measurement. This approach enabled the study to explore how phonemic and suprasegmental features interact in shaping meaning within Qur'anic discourse.

Data collection was conducted through observation and note-taking techniques. Through these techniques, linguistic forms related to phonemic and intonational phenomena were identified, selected, and systematically recorded. The collected data were then categorized into segmental aspects, including phonemic contrasts and gemination, and suprasegmental aspects, particularly intonational variations affecting meaning. This procedure was intended to obtain representative data concerning sound and meaning relations within the analyzed Qur'anic texts.

The data analysis was carried out in three stages: classification, semantic analysis, and interpretation. In the classification stage, the data were grouped based on the types of linguistic phenomena, including segmental and suprasegmental aspects. Subsequently, the semantic analysis stage focused on examining meaning changes and variations occurring at both lexical and utterance levels. The final stage involved interpreting the findings by relating them to theories of phonology, prosody, and semantics in order to explain the integrative relationship between sound and meaning. Data validity was maintained through source and theoretical triangulation by comparing similar data and referring to relevant linguistic literature to ensure the validity and consistency of the analysis results.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **The Role of Phonemes in Determining Meaning Variation**

Based on the analysis of the selected Qur'anic data, phonemic variation was found to play a direct role in distinguishing meaning at the lexical level. Although the dataset is intentionally limited to representative exemplars, the patterns identified are consistent across the analyzed cases and align with established theoretical frameworks in Arabic phonology and semantics. This finding strengthens the view in structural phonology that phonemes possess a distinctive function within language systems (Rahayu et al., 2023), in which changes in sound units systematically produce differences in meaning. For example, the distinction between عَلِمَ ('alima, "to

know”) and عَلَّمَ (‘allama, “to teach”) demonstrates how gemination changes both morphological structure and semantic meaning. Similarly, phonemic differences between قَلْب (qalb, “heart”) and كَلْب (kalb, “dog”) illustrate how a single change in articulation point produces entirely different lexical meanings. These examples indicate that phonemic contrasts in Arabic function not merely as sound variations but also as semantic determinants. This finding is also consistent with the relational concept of structuralism, which positions changes in linguistic elements as determinants of semantic change (Amalia et al., 2019).

**Table 1. Phonemic Variations and Lexical Meaning Differences in Arabic**

No.	Phonemic Form	Linguistic Phenomenon	Meaning Variation
1	قَدَّرَ (qadara) / قَدَّارَ (qaddara)	Gemination (tasydid)	General determination / detailed determination
2	نَزَل (nazala) / نَزَّل (nazzala)	Gemination (tasydid)	Single event / gradual process
3	عَلِمَ (‘alima) / عَلَّمَ (‘allama)	Gemination (tasydid)	Knowing / teaching

Source: Processed data

The phenomenon of gemination (tasydid) provides evidence that changes in sound aspects carry semantic implications in Arabic. The distinction between قَدَّرَ (qadara) and قَدَّارَ (qaddara), as found in QS. Al-Qamar: 49 and QS. Al-Furqan: 2, demonstrates a semantic shift from “determining in general” to “determining in detail.” This finding indicates that the addition of sound duration through gemination functions as a linguistic mechanism that increases semantic intensity and specificity.

Theoretically, these findings are in line with morphosemantic analysis in Arabic, which states that changes in phonological forms correlate with changes in semantic structures (Rahmadaniati, 2025). In addition, the classical linguistic perspective of Ibn Jinni, which emphasizes the close relationship between sound and meaning (Zohri & Hilalludin, 2025), is reinforced by these findings. Therefore, phonemes in Arabic function not only as differentiators of sound but also as systematic and productive markers of semantic relations.

A similar pattern can also be observed in the pair نَزَل (nazala) and نَزَّل (nazzala), where phonemic changes through gemination produce semantic distinctions from a singular event to a gradual process. The analysis demonstrates that phonemes contribute to semantic dimensions such as intensity, frequency, and actional aspect. Thus, phonemes operate at the lexical level as determinants of inherent meaning identity within the Arabic language system.

Another example appears in the forms عَلِمَ (‘alima) and عَلَّمَ (‘allama). The word عَلِمَ means “to know,” whereas عَلَّمَ means “to teach.” The semantic shift occurs because of gemination on the letter ل, which alters the phonological structure of the word. This change not only creates formal variation but also transforms meaning from an internal activity into a causative action directed toward others.

Semantically, this phenomenon indicates an increase in both intensity and functional action. The form عَلِمَ represents an individual cognitive process, while عَلَّمَ denotes the act of transferring knowledge to another person. Consequently, gemination functions as a marker of semantic transformation within the Arabic morphological system. These findings are consistent with the view of Rahmadaniati (2025) that phonological changes are related to semantic changes, while also strengthening the concept of the sound-meaning relationship proposed by Ibn Jinni.

### The Role of Intonation in Determining Meaning Variation

In addition to phonemes, intonation was also found to play an important role in determining meaning variation, particularly at the utterance level. This finding supports prosodic theory, which states that intonation is a suprasegmental element functioning to convey pragmatic meaning that is not always reflected in grammatical structures (Fauziah & Hamsa, 2024).

In QS. Al-Ghashiyah: 17, the sentence structure appears interrogative; however, in recitation practice, the intonational pattern functions as emphasis and reflective invitation rather than as a literal question. This finding indicates that intonation shifts meaning from interrogative form into rhetorical meaning, showing that semantic interpretation is influenced not only by grammatical structure but also by suprasegmental features. From a semantic-pragmatic perspective, intonation functions as a contextual marker that directs the listener toward implied meaning within discourse. In this verse, the rhetorical function of intonation encourages contemplation of God’s creation, thereby strengthening the persuasive and reflective message conveyed in the Qur’anic discourse. These intonational characterizations are grounded in established tajwid scholarship and Arabic linguistic tradition, as documented in classical and contemporary sources on Arabic prosody (Fauzi et al., 2025).

Another example is found in QS. Ar-Rahman: 13, where repeated recitation with an emphatic intonational pattern creates semantic effects of affirmation and warning. Theoretically, this finding aligns with the concept that intonation functions as a prosodic marker directing semantic focus and pragmatic interpretation

in utterances (Anshari, 2025). Therefore, intonation does not produce new lexical meaning, but rather guides the interpretation and emotional force of meanings already contained within sentence structures.

**Table 2. Intonational Patterns and Meaning Functions in Qur'anic Recitation**

No.	Qur'anic Verse	Intonational Pattern	Meaning Function
1	QS. Al-Ghashiyah: 17	Rising rhetorical intonation	Reflection and emphasis
2	QS. Ar-Rahman: 13	Repetitive emphatic intonation	Warning and affirmation
3	QS. Al-Qari'ah: 1-3	Intensifying intonation	Threat and emotional emphasis

Source: Processed data

These findings further reinforce the perspective in modern Arabic linguistics that prosodic aspects, particularly intonation, constitute integral components of spoken communication (Fauzi et al., 2025). Therefore, intonation can be understood as a linguistic mechanism operating at the utterance level and functioning in contextual meaning construction.

In QS. Al-Qari'ah: 1-3, intonational patterns play an important role in constructing semantic effects of emphasis and threat. The repetition of the word *الْقَارِعَةُ* with intensifying intonation creates emotional pressure that strengthens the impression of the horrors of the Day of Judgment. Pragmatically, the interrogative form in these verses functions not as a literal question, but as rhetorical emphasis intended to intensify emotional and reflective responses from listeners.

These findings support the argument of Fauziah and Hamsa (2024) that intonation directs utterance interpretation in Qur'anic recitation contexts, while also strengthening prosodic theories asserting that pitch patterns contribute to pragmatic and emotional meaning construction in communication (Anshari, 2025). Thus, meaning in Arabic is influenced not only by lexical structure but also by accompanying pronunciation patterns.

### Integration of Phonemes and Intonation in Meaning Variation

Based on the overall analysis, phonemes and intonation function complementarily in constructing meaning variation in Arabic. Phonemes primarily determine meaning at the lexical level through sound distinctions and morphological changes, while intonation directs contextual and pragmatic interpretation at the utterance level. The interaction between these segmental and suprasegmental elements demonstrates that meaning is not formed by isolated linguistic components, but emerges from the dynamic relationship among multiple aspects of language. This finding supports the view that meaning in language is multidimensional and constructed through the integration of various linguistic elements (Fauzi et al., 2025).

Phonemes operate at the segmental level by producing fixed and systematic meaning distinctions, whereas intonation operates at the suprasegmental level by directing contextual meaning functions (Rahayu et al., 2023). This distinction demonstrates a clear division of roles between both aspects while maintaining an integrated semantic system.

In Qur'anic recitation practices, this integration becomes clearly visible, where accurate phoneme pronunciation must align with intonational patterns for meaning to be conveyed comprehensively. Errors in phoneme production may alter lexical meaning, whereas intonational inaccuracies may shift pragmatic interpretation. The analysis therefore indicates that meaning is determined not only by lexical form but also by pronunciation realization.

Theoretically, these findings strengthen the integrative semantic approach, which positions meaning as the result of interactions between segmental and suprasegmental aspects (Khairanis & Aldi, 2024). Consequently, semantic analysis in Arabic cannot be conducted partially, but must simultaneously consider the relationship between phonemes and intonation.

Based on this framework, this study confirms that phonemes function as markers of meaning identity at the lexical level, while intonation functions as a guide for meaning interpretation at the utterance level. The integration of both aspects produces a dynamic and contextual semantic system that cannot be separated in Arabic linguistic analysis.

## CONCLUSION

This study concludes that phonemes and intonation function integratively in shaping meaning variation in Arabic. Phonemes contribute to lexical meaning distinctions through systematic sound changes, particularly gemination, while intonation directs pragmatic and contextual interpretation in Qur'anic discourse through emphasis, warning, rhetorical expression, and emotional nuance. The findings demonstrate that meaning in Arabic is constructed not only through lexical and grammatical structures, but also through the interaction between segmental and suprasegmental elements. Therefore, this study highlights the importance of an

integrative semantic approach for understanding how meaning is dynamically formed within Arabic linguistic and Qur'anic contexts.

This study contributes theoretically to the development of integrative semantic studies by strengthening the relationship between phonology, prosody, and semantics in Arabic linguistics. Practically, the findings may contribute to improving Arabic language learning, particularly in pronunciation accuracy, recitation practices, and contextual meaning comprehension. Future studies are recommended to explore broader prosodic aspects and examine meaning variation in spoken Arabic discourse using interdisciplinary linguistic approaches, including acoustic-phonetic methods that can provide empirical measurement of intonational patterns.

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