

ANALYSIS OF ARABIC - INDONESIAN TRANSLATION ERRORS ON GOOGLE TRANSLATE

Eka Dian Kusuma¹, Fatma Yulia²

Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara Medan; Indonesia

Correspondence email; eka0302192023@uinsu.ac.id

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the results of Google Translate machine translation in translating Arabic into Indonesian. The data of this study used primary data types in the form of literature from books with library sources were Arabic texts taken from the book Nurul Yaqin written by Sheikh Muhammad Al Khudari Bek and his translation books in Indonesian and taken by random sampling technique. This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive qualitative type. This study aims to analyze the results of machine translation google translate in translating Arabic into Indonesian. This research is related to translation, namely the process of translating from Arabic into Indonesian by looking at the process carried out by Google Translate and then analyzing the results of the translation. The primary data is in the form of Arabic texts taken from the book Nurul Yaqin written by Sheikh Muhammad Al Khudari Bek. Then the author takes researched from the subtitles in the book, namely, the cleavage of the breast of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. The focus of this research is to find out what translation errors are focused on the linguistic level, such as morphology, syntax, and semantics. In this study, the authors identified errors at the morphological, syntactical, and semantic levels contained in google translate from Arabic to Indonesian. By using error analysis (error analysis) with procedures, 1) collecting error samples, 2) identifying errors, 3) explaining errors, 4) classifying errors, and 5) evaluating errors. The results of the study show that in terms of the accuracy of vocabulary and terms, google translate has good translation quality. In terms of clarity and reasonableness, it means that Google Translate has not been able to convey ideas from the source language into the target language. Furthermore, grammatically, the results from Google Translate translation do not have grammar, then the results from Google Translate translation do not have a good grammatical structure and follow the rules that apply in the target Indonesian language. From these data, it can be seen that Google Translate should not be used as a basis for translating Arabic texts into Indonesian. A novice translator should prefer a dictionary instead of using Google Translate to try and improve their translation skills. So far, Arabic is still a difficulty for Indonesians, especially for students, and this difficulty is a linguistic problem that includes phonology, syntax, morphology, and semantics.

Keywords

Translation, Google Translate, Error Analysis



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INTRODUCTION

As individuals and social beings, humans need interaction with fellow humans. However, language is needed as an interaction tool as a liaison between people, so the absence of language will cause problems in the interaction process. Thus, language cannot be separated from humans. Along with the times, interaction is not limited to communication, and language is no longer limited to a communication tool. However, it has begun to be used to exchange information and parts of it. So do not be surprised if language is a branch of knowledge that is studied in various educational institutions (Al-Ayubi, 2017).

In a digital era like today, the use of various digital platforms to support learning is very important (Rachmawati, 2020). Google Translate is one platform that educators and students can use in the teaching and learning process. Google can respond to market opportunities in the digital world much faster than other companies, especially in education. The translation is an application of applied linguistics and a bridge in studying messages from one language to another. The translation is "Rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text" (translating the meaning of a text into another language according to what the author intended) (Alam, 2020).

Today's translation (translation) can not only be done by humans but also by translation machines (Riyanti & Syarifah, 2021). Starting with the birth of software with translation capabilities limited to words and phrases, now translation machines have emerged that claim to be able to translate not only phrases, sentences, and paragraphs but even complete texts and books. One that has received much attention is the free online translation service for various languages, namely Google Translate, which also supports Indonesian translation (Zuhdy, 2017). However, the accuracy of this Google Translate service still has much confusion in grammar, choice of words, and spelling (Pane, 2018).

Translation problems using artificial intelligence, docx translator, word translator, and Google translate. Because the source text is in a printed version, the first step is to convert the text into a digital format. For that purpose, an Android application is used, Text Fairy (OCR Text Scanner) software. Combined with the phone's camera, this application scans the available text and converts it into a digital format that can be modified. This data is then saved in Word format as source text. The source text is then entered into Google Translate piece by piece, with no more than 3000 characters per translation. This step allows the analysis process to be completed piece by piece,

facilitating manual correction and editing steps. The results of corrections and edits are then separated and functioned as control text. The text generated from the Google Translate translation is the target text to be analyzed.

The reason for using the Book of Khulasah Nurul Yaqin is that in learning Dates using the book Khulasah Nurul Yaqin whose material contains the history of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, the students are also less interested in the material and the learning process, even though the presentation of the material in the book is different from the book in general. The material in the Book of Khulasah Nurul Yaqin is in the form of short paragraphs, and points are made in each chapter; on the other hand, the use of language in the book also uses language that the students easily understand because the language is still simple.

As research has been conducted by (Chozin Asror, 2019) and (Agustina, 2021), It is known that the factors that usually cause translation errors are grammar, idioms, elements of *balaghah*, and others. Research (Fahmi, 2016) and (Awaliyah Laili, 2015) Still found translation errors in hadith and news texts, stories or literary texts, advertisements, and others. Meanwhile, in research (Zaini, 2020), there are still translation errors in the use of Arabic.

From previous research, translation errors can occur in any object, so researchers want to study further the Analysis of Arabic - Indonesian Translation Errors on Google Translate from Nurul Yaqin's book written by Syekh Muhammad Al Khudari and his translation into Indonesian.

METHOD

This research used a qualitative approach with the descriptive qualitative type (Hardani, 2020). This study aims to analyze the results of Google Translate machine translation in translating Arabic into Indonesian (Burhan Bugin, 2017). This research was related to translation, namely the process of translating from Arabic into Indonesian by looking at the process carried out by Google Translate and then analyzing the translation results. The primary data was in Arabic texts taken from the book Nurul Yaqin by Sheikh Muhammad Al Khudari Bek. Then the author took research from the subtitles in the book, namely, the cleavage of the breast of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. The focus of this research was to find out what translation errors were focused on the linguistic level, such as morphology, syntax, and semantics (Sugiyono, 2013). In this study, the authors identified errors at the morphological, syntactical, and semantic levels contained in Google Translate from Arabic to Indonesian. (Pakpahan, A. F., Prasetio, A., Negara, E. S., Gurning, K., Situmorang, R. F. R.,

Tasnim, T & Rantung, 2021). By using error analysis (error analysis) with the following procedure (Albi Anggito & Johan, 2018): (1) collected error samples, (2) identified errors, (3) explained errors, (4) classified errors, and (5) evaluated errors.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings of the Research

Using this translation engine is very easy; just by opening the <https://translate.google.co.id> page, a search result will appear in which a box must be filled in with the text to be translated. Users only need to determine what text they want to translate from the source language to the target language, as shown in the following figure 1.

Figure 1. Display Image Google Translate



Comparison Between Google Translate Translation and Human Translation From Arabic to Indonesian

The following discussion will describe an analysis of the fairness and clarity of several Arabic texts taken from the book "Nurul Yaqin" by Sheikh Muhammad Al Khudari Bek. Besides that, the translation of Nurul Yaqin's book has its translation book, which compares machine and human translation. The following are some of the texts used as samples in the Google Translate machine translation analysis with human translation as a comparison.

Table 1. Translation Results of Three Themes in the Book of Khulasah Nurul Yaqin

Human Translation	Translate Google Translate	Book Text
<p>The incident of the Prophet SAW's chest surgery. While Muhammad was still with Siti Halimah's family, an important event occurred, namely the Prophet Muhammad's chest was cut open, then the entrenched satanic place was removed from his chest. This incident caused Halimah to be</p>	<p>Incidence of Thoracotomy Moreover, it happened to her when she was in a critical incident, which was to cut her chest and remove the devil's luck from her, so this happened to Halimah out of fright, so she returned it to her mother and told her, saying: While she and her brothers were in our house if his brother came back, he</p>	<p>حادثة شق الصدر وحصل له وهو بينهم حادثة مهمة وهي شق صدره و اخراج حظ الشيطان منه, فأحدث ذلك عند حليلة خوفا, فردته الى أمه وحدثتها قائلة: بينما هو و اخوته في بهم لنا خلفه بيوتنا, اذا اتى</p>

afraid, so she returned the Prophet SAW to her mother. Siti Halimah recounted all the events that happened to the Prophet SAW. My brother from the Quraysh tribe was caught by two men in white shirts, then the two men laid him down, then cut open his stomach while the two men continued to move him with a whip, my husband and I immediately went to that place, and it turned out that we found him pale white. After that incident, my husband and I were always with him, and we asked him, 'O my son, what happened to you?', Then he replied, 'Two men came to me out of nowhere. Then one of them asked his friend: Is this child really him? His friend replied: Yes. Then they caught me and laid me down, after which they both opened my stomach. Both are looking for something in my stomach. After the meeting, then both of them took it out of my stomach and immediately threw it away, but I didn't know what it threw away.

said to his father and me: It was my brother Qurashi who had brought him Two men dressed in white, so they laid him down and ripped open his stomach, and they whipped him. So his father and I went towards him, and we found him changing color, so I followed him, and his father followed him, so we said to him: What is wrong with you, my son? He said: "Two men in white clothes came up to me, and one of them said to his friend: Is he?" He said: Yes. So they met me in a hurry, laid me down, and ripped open my stomach, so they searched for something in it, so he took it and threw it, and I don't know what it was.

اخوه يعود فقال لي ولايبه: ذاك اخي القرشي قد اخذه رجلان عليها ثياب بيض, فاضجعه فشقوا بطنه فهما يسوطانه. فخرجت انا وابوه نحو فوجدناه منتقعا لونه فالتزمته والتزمه أبوه, فقلنا له: ما لك يا بني؟ فقال جاءني رجلان عليها ثياب بيض فقال احدهما لصاحبه: اهو هو؟ قال: نعم. فاقابلا بيتدراني فأضجعي فشقوا بطني فالتمسا فيه شيئا فأحذاه وطرحاه, ولا أدري ما هو؟

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the translation from Google Translate machine and human translation are very much different in terms of the quality of language selection, sentence structure, delivery of content as well as the idea of the source language. In translation, google translate produces a rigid translation in the target language. The content and ideas in the target text deviate from the ideas desired by the author of the source language text in several ways.

In the results of the Google Translate translation in the target language of the source text above, when analyzed thoroughly, it turns out that it is still not enough to convey ideas, content, and information from a source language text and has not been able to provide the correct word order that matches the meaning of the original word. However, the results of the translation above are pretty close to the results of human translation. However, the language used by Google Translate is ambiguous enough to be understood by readers.

Error Analysis of Translation of Arabic Text to Indonesian Using Google Translate

The syntax errors include using the *taqdīm* and *ta'khīr* techniques which are part of the transposition technique or structural adjustment. Structural adaptation is sometimes referred to as transportation or alteration, referring to a change in form in the grammatical aspects of the source language into the target language; a change in form can occur in the form of a change in word categories, types of words, or sentence structure. What translators must pay attention to in the translation process are (1) *taqdīm* (putting words first), (2) *ta'khīr* (ending words), (3) *ḥazf* (omitting words), (4) *ziyādah* (adding words), (5) Morphology (*Aṣ-ṣarfīyyah*).

1. *Taqdīm Fi'il 'Ala Al-Fā'il* (prioritizing the predicate over the subject in the sentence structure)

Taqdīm referred to here is prioritizing the original word, located at the end and in the text of the source language. The following is an example of a *taqdīm* sentence:

قد اخذه رجلا ن عليهما

Figure 2. Translation Result



Google Translate interprets the sentence above as "Two men took over them." This sentence includes an *aliyah* sentence, and this translation includes a translation that is by Arabic rules where Google Translate translates the word "two men" before then the meaning of the word "اخذه" (*akhozahu*). Google prioritizes the predicate, and google translate does not translate the word "قد" (*quad*), which means "already." Then the meaning suitable for the sentence above is "two men have taken him."

فردته الى امه

Google translates the sentence above as "He gave it back to his mother." The word "رد" (*rada*) here is the object, and the subject here is "ت" (T) where "ت" (T) returns to 'halimah' then the subject is she is a woman "هي" (*hiya*) because Halima is a woman. The exact meaning of the sentence above is "then he (halimah) returned it (Rasulullah) to his mother."

2. *Ta'khīr Mubtada' 'Ala Al-Khobar*

What is meant by *ta'khīr* here is the word's ending (in Arabic), which takes precedence in Indonesian. Here is an example sentence *ta'khīr*.

عليهما ثياب

Figure 3. Translation Result



These sentences include *ta'khīr* sentences, namely *khobar muqaddam* and *mubtada muakhar*. Google Translate interprets the sentence above to mean "they have clothes." "عليهما" (*'alaihima*) is an example of a *muqaddam* *Khobar*, and "ثياب" (*ṯiyābun*) becomes a *multiday* *Khobar*. Suppose the sentence above is made in the order of the original sentence, where the *mubtada* is placed at the beginning, and the *Khobar* is placed at the end. In that case, it will conflict with another rule, *mubtada ism akhirah*. The meaning generated by google translate is also not quite right, where the meaning should be "they are wearing clothes".

3. *Ḥazfu*

Ḥazfu is removing the word (in Arabic) mentioned in Indonesian expressions. One example of *ḥazfu* done by google translate in the text above is as follows.

قد اخذه رجلان عليهما

Figure 4. Translation Result



Google Translate interprets the sentence above as "Two men took over them". Google Translate does not translate the word "قد" (qad), which means "has." Then the meaning that is suitable for the sentence above is "two men have taken him".

4. *Ziyādah*

Ziyādah is adding words that are not in the Arabic source text. The sentence patterns in Arabic, which are translated using the concept of *ḥaḥfu* are when repeating words where the first word is in the form of *mufrod* while the second word is repeated in the plural.

The following is an example of a sentence containing a *ḥaḥfu* component and the technique of translating it if it contains this component.

وحصل له وهو بينهم حادثة مهمة وهي شق صدره و اخراج حظ الشيطان منه, فأحدث ذلك عند حليلة خوفا

Figure 5. Translation Result

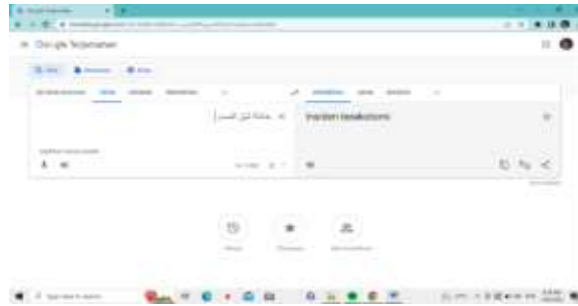


The result of the translation on google translate is: "And it happened to her, while she was among them, an important event, which was to cut open her chest and take away the devil's luck from her, so this happened to Halima out of fear." The author obtained the translation in the original translation book, namely: "When Muhammad was still with Siti Halimah's family, a momentous event occurred, namely the opening of the chest of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, then the devil's entrenched place was removed from his chest, so this incident caused Halimah to fear".

5. *Aṣ-ṣarfīyyah*

The morphological errors found in the text above, after the author's analysis is in the sentence

حادثة شق الصدر

Figure 6. Translation Result

Which is where google translate defines "thoracotomy incident". Google Translate translates "حادثة" (ḥādaṣatu) with the meaning "incident"; the word is a *mashdar* of the words "حدث يحدث حدثا" (ḥadaṣa-yaḥduṣu-ḥudūsan) which means to pass or happen. However, there is also "حادثة" (ḥādaṣatu) where this is the *mufrod*, and the plural is "حوادث" (ḥawadiṣu). So the meaning used by google translate is quite good, but the language used is scientific.

DISCUSSION

Comparison Between Google Translate Translation and Human Translation From Arabic to Indonesian

In the results of previous studies, it is known that Google Translate's translation of the target language from the source text above, when analyzed thoroughly, has not yet reached the point of conveying ideas, content, and information from a source language text, has not been able to provide appropriate wording with the original meaning of the word. However, the results of the translation above are pretty close to the results of human translation. However, the language used by Google Translate is ambiguous enough to be understood by readers.

In its development, Google provides several facilities in which it is not just searching for web pages or web pages. These facilities include searching for images, videos, books, research results, and scholarships and also include translation, commonly called Google translate. This facility was first developed by Google in 2007 using a system called SYSTRAN (Alam, 2020).

Unnaturalness in a reading text will cause a problem for the reader, especially reading text that is convoluted and which the reader cannot understand. Fairness in reading text is when the reader feels carried away by the reading that the reader is reading, or in other words, with the correct language structure and by the rules of writing, it will make the reader feel comfortable reading the text. So a good translation is a translation that conveys content, main ideas, ideas, and other

information from the source language text into the target language text easily and is understood by the reader.

In the world of translation, it is not uncommon to encounter all kinds of errors in translating a text or book from the source language (Arabic) to the target language (Indonesian) (Ahmad, 2016). While books that have been published even still have many mistakes in it (Raharjo, 2001). This shows that a translator is still imperfect in reproducing the author's thoughts and transmitting the meaning of the source language into the target language (Angi, 2019). As previous research (Fahmi, 2016) and (Mu'in, 2004) with the research results, it is known that there are still many mistakes in translating Arabic books into Indonesian. Likewise, in research (Awaliyah Laili, 2015) Contained, in Arabic language learning books, there are still writing and translation errors.

Mildred L. Larson argues that a good translation is (1) using the natural form of a reading, (2) conveying as much of the same meaning as possible to speakers of the target language as understood by speakers of the source language, and (3) maintaining the dynamics of the language text so that can evoke a reader's response, and it is hoped that it is the same as the source language text in evoking the reader's response (Angi, 2019).

If you translate Arabic into Indonesian, you should start with understanding the Arabic text in general, then translate it into Indonesian afterward. (Baroroh, R. U., 2021). Meanwhile, Google Translate is only able to translate words in a sentence instead of translating it thoroughly according to the context of a reading (Fattah, 2013). For beginners who want to use Google Translate, you should not use the Google Translate machine as a benchmark or reference in translating a reading context because, apart from the poor translation results, Google Translate can also hinder the creativity of students or students in translating Arabic into Indonesian.

Error Analysis of Translation of Arabic Text to Indonesian Using Google Translate

The research results show that syntax errors include the use of the *taqdīm* and *ta'khīr* techniques, which are part of the transposition technique or structural adjustment. Structural adaptation is sometimes referred to as transportation or alteration, referring to a change in form in the grammatical aspects of the source language into the target language; a change in form can occur in the form of a change in word categories, types of words, or sentence structure.

In this case, mistakes when translating the source language into the target language are included in linguistic studies called mistakes. As described in the general electronic dictionary Longman Active Study Dictionary, the error is a mistake you made in something you are doing that

can cause problems (Taubah, 2019). From this definition, an error is a mistake that someone makes when translating language when he is careless, so problems arise. Meanwhile, according to the general electronic dictionary Microsoft Encarta, an error is something unintentionally done wrong, for example, as a result of poor judgment or lack of care (Centre for Linguistics, Literature, Language Teaching, and Translation Studies (Setiawa, n.d.). This definition states that error is anything that goes wrong in the process unconsciously or unintentionally. In contrast to Schuman and Stenson, Brown highlighted that mistakes made by a translator were because he did not master translation theories and other supporting knowledge such as general knowledge, sociology, culture, philosophy, and knowledge of the content being translated (Mu'in, 2004).

As for similar research such as (Muqomah, 2019) and (Chozin Asror, 2019), what is known in this research is that there are still many mistakes in writing Arabic in translation. Likewise, in research (Musthafa, 2018), It is known that the method of learning Arabic is still not sufficiently promoted, so many students still cannot understand translation mistakes.

CONCLUSION

The research results were taken from the book "Nurul Yaqin" written by Syekh Muhammad Al Khudari Bek, showing that in terms of accuracy of vocabulary and terms, google translate has good translation quality. Regarding clarity and fairness, it means that Google Translate has been unable to convey ideas from the source language into the target language. Furthermore, grammatically, Google Translate's translation results do not have grammar, so Google Translate's translation results do not have a good grammatical structure and follow the rules that apply in the target Indonesian language. These data show that Google Translate may not be used as a basis for translating Arabic texts into Indonesian. Beginning translators should opt for a dictionary over Google Translate to improve their translation skills. So far, Arabic is still a difficulty for Indonesian people, especially for students, and this difficulty is a linguistic problem that includes phonology, syntax, morphology, and semantics.

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