

THE PIONEER OF LINGUISTICS FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: Linguistik sebagai ilmu yang mempelajari bahasa memiliki tokoh-tokoh yang terkenal. Pada pembahasan kali ini akan memperkenalkan beberapa tokoh dari dunia islam, diantaranya Ibn Khaldun, Muwaffaq Abdullah Al Qursyairy, Abu Aswad Ad-Duali, Khalil bin Ahmad Al Farahidi dan Imam Sibaweh. Mereka menyumbangkan beberapa teori linguistik diantaranya phonology, sinonim, dan polisemi.

Kata Kunci: Itihad, Kontemporer, Ushul Fiqh, Kekinian

A. BACKGROUND

Linguistics is the scientific study of natural language. Linguistics is the science of language. As linguists we seek to understand the properties shared by all natural human languages: how languages are structured, and how and why they vary and change - how language is acquired, and how it is used by individuals and groups to communicate. Language is probably the best window we have on the workings of the human mind. Language gives us the extraordinary ability to describe the contents of our thoughts, an ability that no other animal has. Of course there are many unconscious aspects to cognition that we cannot talk about, but these properties are apparently also reflected in what we say. The units of language — elements of form, words, grammatical patterns, conventions of usage — are in some sense also units of cognition. The implication is that the study of what all languages share is also the study of what it is to be human, something that is certainly an important topic for any educated person.

Actually, the importance to discuss about the pioneers of linguistics are to know the pioneers' biography or life, to understand the theory of linguistics deeply, to compare one theory to another theory of linguistics, and as a history of linguistics development. There are the pioneers of linguistics from islamic perspective below.

B. IBN KHALDUN

1. Biography

Ibn Khaldūn (full name, Arabic: *بو زيد عبد الرحمن بن محمد بن خلدون الحضرمي*), Abū Zayd 'Abdu r-Raḥmān bin Muḥammad bin Khaldūn Al-Ḥaḍrami; May 27, 1332 CE – March 19, 1406 CE was a Tunisian

historiographer and historian, regarded to be among the founding fathers of modern sociology, historiography and economics.

He is best known for his book *Muqaddimah* ("Introduction", known as *Prolegomena* in Greek). The book influenced 17th-century Ottoman historians like Katip Çelebi and Mustafa Naima who used the theories in the book to analyze the growth and decline of the Ottoman Empire. 19th-century European scholars also acknowledged the significance of the book and considered Ibn Khaldun as one of the greatest philosophers to come out of the Muslim world.

2. Linguistic Theory

Ibn Khaldun said that, In his opinion, the linguistic means Lexicology with various kinds, both involving with collection-pronunciation pronunciation gradually under the topic or she is related to synonyms, word uptake, and polysemy.

Ahmad bin Faris limit in the Preamble his intention *fiqhullufhah* which is the earlier. Then he said that science Arabic divided into two parts: the origin (the principal) and *far'i* (branch). The *Far'i* is knowledge about isim and nature. And this is what begins when learning. The origin (principal) is the conversation on the topic, priority, and source language later on Arabic writing in dialogue and artistic variations, both intrinsic and *majazi*. It seems that this last aspect is what is a study of *fiqhullughah* (philology). The proofis that we find it has applied this definition in studies conducted in the language of this book. Then he explains that the language is *taufiq* of Allah SWT because of his word (and He taught Adam the names of objects entirely (QS. Al-Baqarah: 31) then he talked about growth of *khat* (writing) Arabic and expression the scholars about it and get on that *khat* was *taufiq* from the side of God because His words: {Read in the name Lord who created. He has has created the human being from clot. Read and thy Lord Most Beneficent. He taught man what he did not know} (Surah AlFalaq: 1-5).

3. Legacy

Ibn Khaldun was first brought to the attention of the Western world in 1697, when a biography of him appeared in Barthélemy d'Herbelot de Molainville's *Bibliothèque Orientale*. Ibn Khaldun began gaining more attention from 1806, when Silvestre de Sacy's *Chrestomathie Arabe* included his biography together with a translation of parts of the *Muqaddimah* as the *Prolegomena*. In 1816, de Sacy again published a biography with a more detailed description on the *Prolegomena*. More details on and partial translations of the *Prolegomena* emerged over the years until the complete Arabic edition was published in 1858, followed by a complete French translation a few years later by de Sacy. Since then, the work of Ibn Khaldun has been extensively studied in the Western world with special interest.

C. DR. MUWAFFAQ ABDULLAH AL-QUSYAIRY

1. Biography

Ibn Al-Maqdisi Qudamah is a priest, jurists and ascetic, Ash Shaykh Abu Muhammad Abdullah Muwaffaquddin Bin Ahmad Bin Mohammad al-Hanbali Qudamah Ibn al-Almaqdisi. He has emigrated to the hillside Ash-Shaliya, Damascus, and called his name ad-Damsyiqi ash-Shalihi, the ratio of the two regions. He was born in the month of Sha'ban 541 H in the village Jamma'il, one of the subordinate Nabulsi, near the Baitul Maqdis, the Holy Land in Palestine.

2. Linguistic Theory

Dr Muwaffaq Abdullah Al-Qusyairy (2004) in the book *Muhadlarat fi Ilm al-Lughah al-Nazhary*, he divides it into two linguistic branch, (a) the science of al-lughah al-nazhary (theoretical linguistics), and (b) the science of al-lughah al-tathbiqiy (applied linguistics). The theoretical linguistics consists of seven areas:

- a. *Science al-ashwat* (phonology), which investigates the science of sound produced and issued by the speaker to the listener, or a sound understanding of the listener hears.
- b. *Science al-fonemat* (phonetic), who investigated the knowledge of the functioning of linguistic phonemes and all kinds of division and cabangannya that can differentiate meaning.
- c. *Science chronicle al-lughah* (diachronic or historical linguistics), a science that investigates the growth and development of a language with other languages, including language family.
- d. *Science al-sharaf* (morphology), science memyelidiki and analyze governance word forms and their parts, also investigated the morpheme and the combination of the smallest linguistic level.
- e. *Science al-nahw* (syntax), which investigates the science of grammar grammatical sentences in the largest unit, including reviewing the structure of phrases and sentences.
- f. *Science al-dalalah* (semantics), the science which investigates the meaning of the word and its relationship with its meaning, both meanings of lexical and grammatical meaning.
- g. *Science Al-Lughah al-muqarin* (comparative linguistics), a science that investigates forms of similarities or differences between two or more languages in terms of phonetics, morphology, semantics, or syntax.

While applied linguistics consists of eight fields:

- a. Teaching a language, a branch instruction that focuses on methods and techniques best in language teaching first and second language and other foreign languages.

- b. Tests of language, a branch of science that focuses on project design and evaluation of language proficiency tests, so that can know a person's level of ability and skill.
- c. Language laboratory, a branch that focuses on areas of language laboratory utilization and ways of its use for increasing mastery of a language.
- d. Psycholinguistics, a discipline that investigates about the child's first language acquisition (acquisition), and learning a second language or other foreign languages, as well as the influence of first language acquisition to learning a second language, as well as the effect of learning a second language to first language acquisition. It is also investigating brain function in period during growth and development.
- e. Sociolinguistics, a discipline that focuses on language peneyelidikan terms of social or political, is also discussed about the various dialects and language diversity, and discusses the problems of the language of social and political segia.
- f. Translation science, a discipline that investigates and discusses the basics, rules, and quaint-quaint translation. In addition, today also developed the use of computers for translation. (Electronic translation).
- g. Lexicology, a discipline that focuses on the manufacture of general and specialized dictionaries.
- h. Language programs on a computer, a discipline that focuses on the use of computers for analyzing, storing, and making the program shofware in language learning and teaching.

D. ABU ASWAD AD-DUALI

1. Biography

Abu al-Aswad al-Du'ali (Arabic: أبو الأسود الدؤالي) (ca. 603 – CE 644/645 AH) (was a close companion of Ali ibn Abi Talib and agrammarian. He was the first to place consonant-pointing and vowel-pointing (markings) on Arabic letters to clearly identify them. He was the first to write on Arabic linguistics, and is said to be the first to write a book on Arabic grammar (*nahw*). Al-Du'ali educated many students.

2. Linguistic Theory

The Arabic people, through Ignorance inhabit the Arabian Peninsula, which they do not mix with the nations' Ajam (non-Arab) but only sometimes alone. And thus resulting in their dialect fluently in Arabic, and their strength in explaining the Arabic language, and to distance them from speaking errors and irregularities in the Quraysh tribe occupies a lofty position, which makes Arabic. They are leaders of other Arab tribes. Quraish tribe was the one who monopolize service to the Kaaba. And the Arabs going to go for Hajj to the Ka'bah every year for economic purposes, such as trading, exchange of merchandise and also literary purposes, such as witnessing association orator and poetry in the markets "Ukadz" and "Majnah" and "dhi Majaz".

Experts literature were competing use dialect of Quraish, so the dialect was all over the Arabian Peninsula, and this is what allows the revelation of the Qur'an with the dialect of Quraish when "shine" on the peninsula Arabiyyah Islamic sun, and human entry in the religion of Allah with flocking, (it is) requires the Arabs to spread over the surface of the earth and human contact, mixed with Arab nations all over the country besides conquered by the Muslims.

Abul Aswad ad-Du'ali (d 69 H) was the first to earn the trust of the Caliph Ali ibn Abi Talib to handle and resolve problems that began to plague Lahn among ordinary people. Ali chose for it because he was one of the residents of Basrah brained genius, insightful, and highly capable in Arabic. In a narration mentioned that one day, Abul Aswad see Ali being reflective thinking about something, then he approached him and asked: "O Amir al-Mumineen! What are you thinking?" Ali replied: "I heard a lot happening in this country Lahn, so I wanted to write a book about the basics of Arabic".

After a few days, Abul Aswad Ali came with a sheet that says, among others: Meaning: "In the name of Allah the merciful and compassionate. Speech consists of isim, ficil and harf. Isim is a word that refers to something (noun), ficil is a word that shows activity, and harf is a word that shows meaning that does not include the category isim and ficil'.

It has been said - and many adduce it as fact - that the first grammarian in the Arabic language was Abu'l-Aswad al-Du'ali (d. 69 AH), a companion of Ali bin Abu Talib and an early poet.

Ibn al-Nadim, author of the Fihrist said: "Muhammad b. Ishaq says that most scholars agree that grammar was taken from Abu'l-Aswad al-Du'ali, and that he took it from the Khalifah 'Ali."

This is also the opinion of the famous language specialist Abu 'Ubayda (d. 210 AH), and the lexicographer al-Zubaydi (d. 397 AH) said about Abu'l-Aswad: "He was the first to establish [the science of] the Arabic language, to lay down its methods and to establish its rules." [citation needed. There are also stories in which both 'Ali and 'Umar acknowledge or refer the subject of grammar to Abu'l-Aswad al-Du'ali.

The reason why Abu'l-Aswad began to lay formal rules for the Arabic language lies undoubtedly behind the multiply of non-Arabic Muslims - who recited the Qur'an. It has been illustrated by a report in which Abu'l-Aswad heard some Muslims pronounce the wrong reading of the Qur'an, owing to a mistake in vowelizing. As a consequence, following the order of the governor Ziyad b. Abi Sufyan, he instructed a scribe, saying: "When you see me open my mouth at a letter, put a dot above it. When I close it, put one next to the letter. When I draw them apart, put a dot under it."

Another story describes Abu'l-Aswad's reason behind the beginning of grammar. Some Arabic people laughed once when a client of an Arab

mispronounced an Arabic word, so Abu'l-Aswad rebuked them, saying: "These mawali (clients) have formed a desire for Islam, and have converted, so they have become our brothers; if only we were to lay down of language for them!".

3. Legacy

However, among the narrations it is still much debated its validity. A history that is quite popular and was validated by experts is that Abul Aswad instrumental in giving syakal (punctuation) on a copy of the Koran. As known in the Arabic script was initially not dotted and do not use punctuation. There is no sign of the difference between the letter dal and dzal, between sin and shin letter, and so on. Also there was no difference between the marching / a /, / i /, and / u /.

E. KHALIL BIN AHMAD AL-FARAHIDI

1. Biography

Abdurrahman Khalil, his true name is ibn Ahmad ibn Amr ibn al-Farahidi Tamim al-Basri (100-170 AH / 718-786 AD). Khalil is original Arab nationals, born in the village of Azad, Oman. But he grew up and studied religious sciences in the city of Basra, Iraq. There are some books, better known as Khalil al-Farahidi. This title is attributed to the tribes of ancestors, namely Farhud, one of the tribes in the village Azad, Oman.

In education, Khalil always participate in the assembly of science are taken care of by Isa ibn Amr and Abu Amr ibn al-'Alla ', his teacher, Isa ibn 'Amr, a priest in the field of science and science qiraat Arabic. He wrote two famous book entitled Al-Jami 'and Al-Ikmal. Abu Amr ibn al-'Alla 'is a great teacher in the field of Arabic language has always been a role model Khalil in researching the phenomenon of grammar and Arabic speakers.

2. Linguistic Theory

The majority of scholars continue to recognize that the dictionary Al-'AIn is masterpiece Khalil ibn Ahmad Al-Farahidi and the first Arabic dictionary that has a role in stimulating experts besr Arabic to compete compiled language dictionary innovative and creative to preserve the existence of Arabic that fushah.

Khalil is a man of intelligence and creativity are high by Allah SWT. he is a true art lover. Evidently, he likes to wander from one village to another were located far apart just take the narration of the villagers in order to understand the meaning of the word. Many of his theories are formed from the results of scientific research in the field. Khalil was willing to mix with the Arab Bedouin in the interior to understand meaning of languages. The exhausted his life for the sake of the development of Arabic language.

3. Legacy

Khalil is known as the foundations were Lexicology, so that's not an overstatement if Khalil referred to as 'Mr Lexicology Arab'. Moreover, Khalil

also be called as the first person to formulate rules Aruudh science, the science to study the rhyme and stanza poem. Through his work entitled Kitab al-Aruudh, Khalil compose rhythms and wazan qafiyah for works of Arabic literature. There are some of his work to date can be accessed as follows: An-Nuqth wa ash-Syakl (point and a vowel), An-Nigham (collection of songs), Al-'Aruudh (science rhyme), Syawahid (collection of poems) d, al-jamal and Al-'Iqaa '.

F. IMAM SIBAWEH

1. Biography

Sibaweh have a real name is 'Amr ibn Uthman ibn Qanbar. Regarding birth, al-Zarkaly argued that he was born in the year 148H / 765M, and besides it's didn't opinion. Many scholars have different opinions about his birth place, but there is one of the most powerful opinion is that he was born in the town of al-Baidha ', which is the name for the Persian city. Sibaweh has chewable Abu Bashar, Abu al-Hasan, and Abu al-Othman, but chewing his most famous is the first one. The laqab he is Sibaweh.

He and his family moved to Basra and he grew there. He studied nahwu, hadith, and fiqh there to the teacher. Among the most famous teacher was al-Khalil ibn Ahmad, Abu 'Amr ibn al-Ala', Isa ibn Umar al-Tsaqafy, and others. Once in Basra, he went to Baghdad, then to Persia and he died there precisely in the village of Shiraz in the year 180H. But Ibn Qani 'said that he died in Basra in the year 161H. And Abu al-Faraj ibn al-Jauzy said that he died in the year 174H in the town of Rice, age 32 years.

There are some people who are learning from him, either directly or learn to learn from his book. As for those who learn to him directly is such: Abu al-Hasan ibn Sa'id Musa'adah dubbed the al-Akhfasy al-Ausat (died 215H), and Abu 'Ali Muhammad ibn al-Mustanir known with Qtrab (died 206H).

2. Linguistic Theory

Sibaweh is one figure who mastered various disciplines especially Arabic grammar known as anhwu. Sibaweh and experts nahwu polarized in Basra or Kufa school of that time compelled to formulate Arabic grammar capable of protecting the authenticity and distort the result of cultural contiguity.

Ahmad ibn Ali said: "Sibawayh is an expert nahwu, slave of Banu Ka'b ibn Kharits, he is the most superior in science nahwu, book a guide. Al-Akhfasy take reference from the book when he was familiar with the science nahwu".

3. Legacy

Sibaweh isn't the first time created the science of language, but in theories of language he has shown his ability, as a linguist, such as in the

manufacture of advanced yng phonetic description and systematic. His masterpiece is "al-Kitab" sticking sticking out at the end of the 8th century, thus proving the life and development of Arabic linguistics, especially in the field of science nahwu. From the study of the Arabic language, he has produced a number of assumptions, gipotesis, and theories about the Arabic language, but also the attention of the Arabs, even a very large concern among western scholars. German Orientalist been translated into the language of Germans. Even the Germans publisher is a very meticulous translation of scientific philology because the method was applied to the manuscripts found in various libraries.

Sibaweh famous with high intelligence in science nahwu and Arabic so that outperform their friends and teachers, he was known by experts nahwu nahwu and became a teacher in the school of Basrah. Even the scholars' in formulating the rules of the Arabic language was referring to Sibawayh. His book is well-known by the name of al-Kitabtelah a considerable influence in science nahwu and the scholars' assume that al-Kitab is the most important books compiled in the world, they call it the Qur'an al-Nahwi.

G. CONCLUSION

The importance to discuss about the pioneers of linguistics are to know the pioneers' biography or life, to understand the theory of linguistics deeply, to compare one theory to another theory of linguistics, and as a history of linguistics development. There are the pioneers of linguistics from islamic perspective below. Ibn Khaldun, Muwaffaq Abdullah Al-Qusyairy, Abu Aswad Ad-Duali, Khalil Bin Ahmad Al-Farahidi, and Imam Sibaweh

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