

**LEXICAL SEMANTICS ANALYSIS OF EQUIVALENCE VERB IN
TERMS FIELD OF SYSTEM INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
TECHNOLOGY BETWEEN INDONESIAN-ARABIC (KABA) AND *AL-
MUNAWWIR* DICTIONARY**

Rachma Khoirunnisa
Student of Arabic Language and Literature

Rika Astari
Lecturer of Arabic Language and Literature
University of Ahmad Dahlan Indonesia

Abstract

This research was conducted to determine how the great dictionary of Indonesian-Arabic (KABA) and *al-Munawwir* dictionary gives equivalent of the translation to the terms field of System Information and Communication Technology, how its used in the Arabic context that widespread, causes changes its meaning, and relationships of meaning that occurs in those terms.

Data were obtained from two sources, namely primary and secondary data sources. The primary data source from this study are the dictionary of KABA and *al-Munawwir*, while the secondary data, among others are a dictionary term of Communications and Information Technology, *Al-Munawwir* dictionary Arabic-Indonesia, *Mu'jam al Hasibaat*, The Oxford Dictionary Arabic-English and the English-Arab, *Al-Muhith* dictionary, etc. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative method is describing and explains data or events with description in the form of sentences qualitative explanation.

This research resulted in three conclusions, first, the differences in the provision of equivalent terms the field of System Information and Communication Technology on both of dictionaries which became the object of this research is rotating at the translation of provision generally, not significant as expected in terms related fields. Data collected from 39, 15 can be raised or researched the data accurately. KABA dictionary then give an accurate match for a total of five terms, *al-Munawwir* dictionary four terms accurately, while six other data is less precise on both dictionaries. It also affects the results of its use in the context of

Arabic text. The Second results is difference in translation terms giving the field of Systems Information and Communication Technology because the vocabulary continues to grow, so that led to the expansion of meaning and also the background by a factor the need for new meaning. The third result is the relation of meaning that occurs between the terms field of Systems Information and Communication Technology, among others: the relationship equivalence (synonymy), antonym, and kontranimi.

A. Introduction

Humans are the social creatures who will always need others. In the relationship with others, people should interact by using a tool that called language. Ibn Jinni, an Arabic linguist said that language is the sounds used by every community to give expression of purpose and objectives. Language is closely tied to the dictionary, because people need a dictionary to understand a language. The mean of 'dictionary' in Indonesia Dictionary (KBBI) is a reference book that contains words and phrases, usually arranged in alphabetical order along with a description of the meaning, usage, and translation..

Every word in the dictionary has an or more equivalent. Harimurti Kridalaksana, in his works "Linguistics Dictionary" say that equivalent is a lexical of target language (TL) that has the same lexical meaning with each unit of source language (SL).

Lexicology is the study of vocabulary, which is the study of applied linguistics, whereas the procedure for preparing the dictionary is called lexicography which is applied from lexicology. On the other hand, the dictionary is closely related to lexical semantics, cause lexical semantics is semantics that its object of research is the lexicon of the language. In lexical semantics, the meaning of investigated is the meanings in the lexeme of that own language.

In 2013, The Publisher Gema Insani, Jakarta publishes *Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab* or KABA. This large dictionary of Arabic-Indonesia give the big

intellectual contributed to the development works of lexicography. This dictionary explains the use of the word structurally and grammatically. The author also includes sentences that contain the knowledge and proverbs.

Besides that, as we all know that vocabulary continues to grow and evolve. So, the emergence of KABA becomes object of the research that was deemed the most appropriate from various sides. That makes the writer interested to analyze the equivalent word in the entry that used by Ahmad Thoha Husein and Ahmad Attho'illah Fathoni as a composer of KABA dictionary, then it will be compared with the equivalent word in dictionary of *al-Munawwir* Indonesia-Arabic, because this dictionary contains the lists of terms in several scientific fields, for example, this dictionary contains a glossary of computer field.

Here, the author will analyze the Lexical Semantics of tthe words that contained in two dictionaries, there are KABA and *al-Munawwir dictionaries*, especially words that are related to the field of System Information and Communication Technology.

Based on the previous explanation, this paper formulates four research problems as in the following:

1. How is the equivalent of the term field of System Information and Communication Technology in dictionary of KABA and *al-Munawwir* ?
2. How is the meaning or the usage of the terms field of System Information and Communication Technology in dictionary of KABA and *al-Munawwir* in Arabic text ?
3. Why there is a diffrence of equivalent between dictionary of KABA and *al-Munawwir* ?
4. How is the relation of meaning that contained in the terms field of System Information and Communication Technology ?

B. Theoretical Framework

Dictionary have a strong enough position to influence the user in understanding and interpreting the meaning. Dictionaries also a kind of reference book that explains the meanings of words, not just the composition of the foreign vocabulary that collected and recorded.

Chaer (2009:2) said that *semantics can be defined as the science of the significance or the meaning, which is one of the three-level analysis of language: phonology, grammar, and semantics*. Yule (2010: 112) mentioned that *semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences*. In Arabic, semantics is called *dilalah* science. Umar (1982:11) said that *dilalah* science is the science that examines the meaning or *dilalah* science is a branch of science that examines the language of the theory of meaning. Lexical meaning is the meaning that according to its reference and in accordance with the observation of the senses, for example: *جمل* have lexical meaning 'a kind of four-legged animals that can be driven', whereas the grammatical meaning is meaning that arise from grammatical processes, such as affixation, reduplication, and composition, for example: the word *حسن* that has undergone the process of affixation prefix *أ* forming a new word *أحسن* that has grammatical meaning 'doing the good'.

Language has a dynamic nature, is never fixed. Likewise with meaning. Meaning may change due to various causes. Ullman (2012:251) argues that *change of meaning may change because of various factors, among these factors are: the language is transferred from generation to generation in a way that is not sustainable, meaning vagueness, loss of motivation, their polysemy, ambiguity, structure of vocabulary, etc*. Besides these factors, Ullman also explained the causes for the change of meaning. Among the causes for the change of meaning are:

1. The causes that are linguistic

The changes of meaning relate to aspects of phonology, morphology, and syntax, because of changes to these aspects will lead to a new meaning. For example: ذَكَرَ that patterned فَعَلَ has mean 'mention', if the word is formed using a pattern فاعِل be ذَاكِر then it would form a new meaning of 'deliberation'

2. Historical reasons

In this case, Ullman (2012: 151) says that *language is often more conservative than civilization*. The vocabulary is always changing all the time. Changes caused by historical factors have varied, such as:

- a. Changes that related to objects
- b. Changes that relating to the institution
- c. Changes that related to the idea
- d. Changes that related to scientific concepts

3. Social causes

Other causes that lead to changes in the social sphere, for example the meaning of their words that originally had a special meaning then turned into a general sense, or in this case known as 'mengkhusus' and 'mengumum'. Of course this led to the emergence of different meanings.

4. Psychological factors

According to Ullman, change of meaning is often rooted in the mental state of the speaker or permanent mental element. From this psychological factor, divided into emotive factors and factors taboo. Factors taboo also has several parts including the taboo of fear, taboo comfort, and taboo because of politeness.

5. Foreign influences as the cause of the change of meaning

Ullman said that foreign influence can be seen in talks on polysemy. For example the word 'star', in the form of a movie star, star field, star

of stage, etc. is the influence of foreign models that add old meaning of word 'star'.

6. The need for a new meaning

Ullman explained that the need for new meaning is a very important cause of the change of meaning. When the need for new meanings is required, then there are at least three ways that can be selected, among which to form new words from elements that already exist, to borrow a phrase in a foreign language, or select the meaning of an old word.

The change of meaning can be divided into five types namely 1) *expanding*, 2) *narrowing*, 3) *changes in total*, 4) *disfemia*, and 5) *Eufemia*. Every language also has their significance relation or semantic relationship between a word with each other. Chaer (2009: 83) argues that *the various relationships of meaning, is among synonymy, antonym, polysemy, ambiguity, hiponimi, homonymy, ambiguities and redundancies*.

C. Research Method

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative method *is the research that describes and explains the data what data or events by way of description in the form of sentences qualitative explanation* Moleong (2008 : 6).

The steps in this study are as follows :

1. Data Provision Stage

The first step in this research is collecting data, in this case the researchers used a library research, that is collect data that related to the discussion of the research object. Data source of this research is divided into primary data and secondary data. Primary data from this research are The Large Dictionary of Arabic Arabic (KABA) and *Al-Munawwir* Indonesia-Arab dictionary, while secondary data from this study such as: a dictionary term of Communications and Information

Technology, *Al-Munawwir* Arabic-Indonesian dictionary, *Mu'jam al Hasibaat*, The Oxford Arabic-Indonesian dictionary and Indonesian-Arabic, *Al'Ma'ani* dictionary online. This study also included interviews with sources who are active speakers of Arabic, to strengthen research related to the context of use equivalents that mentioned by primary dictionary. Interviews were also conducted to one lexicographer of KABA, in order to obtain data on short biography lexicographer.

Furthermore, researchers will collect data by making a list of vocabulary related to the term of System Information and Communication Technology, seeking its equivalent in Indonesian, then look for the equivalent in the both of dictionaries which became the object of study.

2. Data Analysis Stage

In this stage, researchers will assess the object of study carefully each entry, but the researcher would only take the terms field of System Information and Communication Technology that different in both of the primary dictionary. Furthermore, researchers will explain equivalents term field of System Information and Communication from other dictionaries as source of secondary data research. After that, researchers will provide information about the equivalent used by native speakers of Arabic. Furthermore, researchers will analyze each of these terms in the context of Arabic text.

3. Presentation of Results Analysis Stage

At this stage, researchers will narrate the results of the analysis that has been done in the second phase or stage of the analysis as a form of research reports.

D. Analysis of Equivalence Verb in Terms Field of System Information and Communication Technology

Based on the data collection, the writer will explain about the analysis of equivalence verb in terms field of System Information and Communication Technology.

Table 1 List of verb in terms field of System Information and Communication Technology

no	vocabulary	KABA	<i>al-Munawwir</i>	contextual meaning
1.	chatting	حَاوَرَ - يُحَاوِرُ (1003) حَادَثَ - يُحَادِثُ (226)	مُحَادَاةٌ عَبَّرَ الإنترنت	دَرَدَشَ
2.	Copy	نَقَلَ - يُنْقِلُ (1231)	نُسَخَةٌ - يُنْسَخُ	نسخ
3.	delete	طَمَسَ - يَطْمَسُ (466) طَمَسَ - يَطْمِسُ	مَحَا - يَمْحُو، مَسَحَ وَمَسَحَ (309)	مَسَحَ
4.	download	حَمَلَ - يُحْمَلُ نَزَلَ - يُنَزَلُ (1489)	سَحَبَ	تَنْزِيلُ تَحْمِيلُ
5.	edit/revise	تَحَرَّرَ (328)	تَعَدَّلَ	تَعْدِيلُ
6.	Install	مُنَشَّاتُ الحَاسِبَاتِ (532)	جِهَازُ مَرْكَبَ (339)	تَثِيْبُ
7.	login	سَجَّلَ - يُسَجَّلُ، مُسَجَّلٌ (912)	دَاخَلَ، دَخَلَ - يَدْخُلُ وَتَدْخُلُ، وَلِجَ (558)	تَسْجِيلُ الدخول

Note: the number in parenthesis is referring to the number of page.

1. Cancel

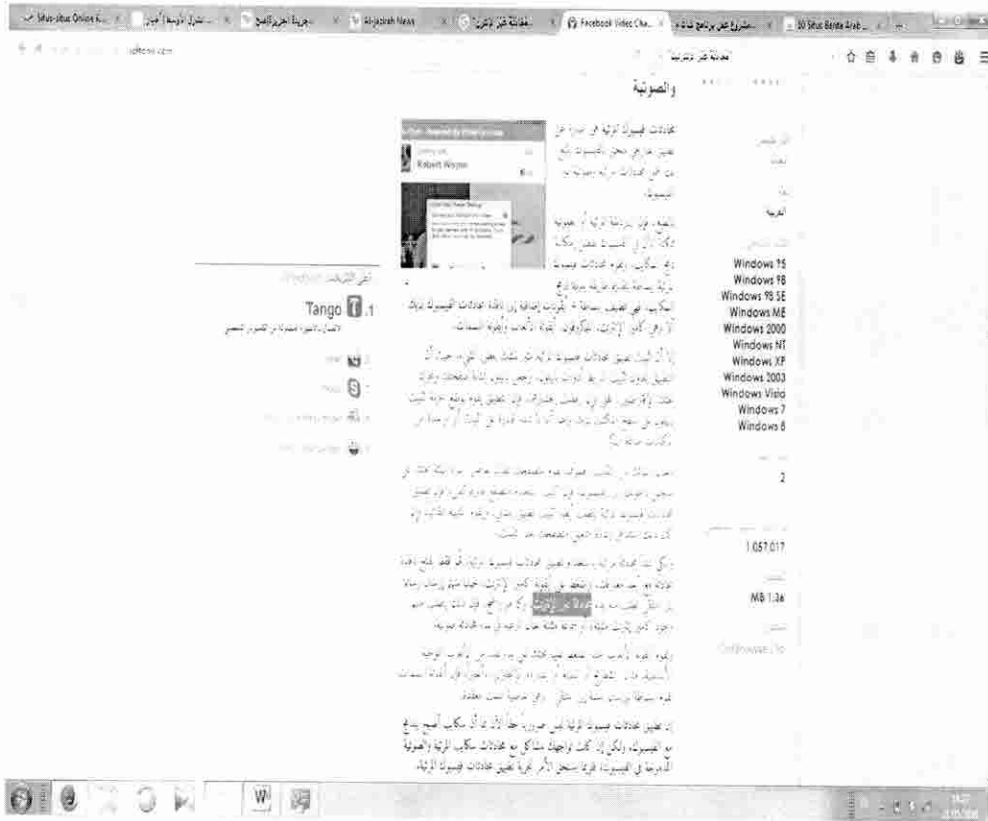
Chat literally means a kind of communication over the Internet. Chat in the dictionary of Information Technology (IT) is an online chat service used by Internet users to talk with other users Masaleno (2003:33). This facility can be used in a way to first install a special application such as Yahoo Messenger, or it could be through a website. Usually this chat tended to special or personal.

The writer use a keyword 'obrolan' to find an equivalent for 'chat' in dictionary of KABA, whereas in *al-Munawwir* dictionary can be directly found on the page collection of computer terms. KABA match the chat with *مُحَادَثٌ - حَدَاتٌ* and *حَاوَزَ - مُحَاوِرٌ*, while *al-Munawwir dictionary* match the word of chat with *مُحَادَثَةٌ عَبْرَ الْإِنْتَرْنِيْتِ*.

The term chat in English-Arabic dictionaries, including the Oxford Dictionary, the term chat is a form of intransitive verb, *دردشة, دردش*. In the Oxford Dictionary *Al-Muhith*, chat in the form of the noun paired with the word *وَدِي حَدِيثٌ, مُسَامَرَةٌ*, whereas chat in the form of verb is chatted or chatting paired with *تَسَامَرٌ, تَحَادَثٌ, تَبَادَلُ أَطْرَافِ الْحَدِيثِ*.

The term chatting as found in the dictionaries of English-Arabic use *حَادَثٌ*, but in this case, the equivalent *مُحَادَثَةٌ عَبْرَ الْإِنْتَرْنِيْتِ* also have the right meaning. that is 'talk in cyberspace (internet)'. Meanwhile, according to the resource person who is native speakers of Arabic, to mention the term of chat, Arabian uses the term *دردش, دردشة*.

If we see the usage of *مُحَادَثَةٌ عَبْرَ الْإِنْتَرْنِيْتِ* in the context of Arabic articles, then we found that phrase used as sentence of explanation, not as a synonym or an equivalent. As in the article below:



ولكني تبدأ محادثة مرئية باستخدام تطبيق محادثات فيسبوك المرئية، قُم فقط بفتح نافذة محادثة مع أحد معارفك، واضغط على أيقونة كاميرا الإنترنت. حينها سيتم إرسال رسالة إلى الملتقي تطلب منه بدء محادثة عبر الإنترنت. وكما هو واضح، فإن ذلك يتطلب من وجود كاميرا إنترنت مثبتة، أو سماعة مثبتة حال الرغبة في بدء محادثة صوتية.

وتقوم أيقونة الألعاب عند الضغط عليها بحثك على بدء عدد من الألعاب اللوحية الأساسية، مثال: الشطرنج أو السهام أو البلياردو الإنجليزي. وأخيراً، فإن أيقونة البسمات تقوم ببساطة بإرسال بسملة إلى الملتقي - وهي خاصية ليست معتادة.

Unlike the dictionary of KABA, this dictionary gives the equivalent word 'chat' with **مُحَاوِرٌ - حَاوِرٌ**, when seen in the context of Arabic text, this term can not be used to match the term chat or chatting. For example, as contained in www.alarabiya.net sites below:



In that context, the word **حَاوَرَ** although discuss the chat in cyberspace, but still implies a chat in generally. KABA dictionary also gives the equivalent **مُحَادَثٌ - حَدَاثٌ** on the word of chat. This word generally means 'talking', such as that found in an article on the site <http://elaph.com/Web/News/2016/4/1080881.html>

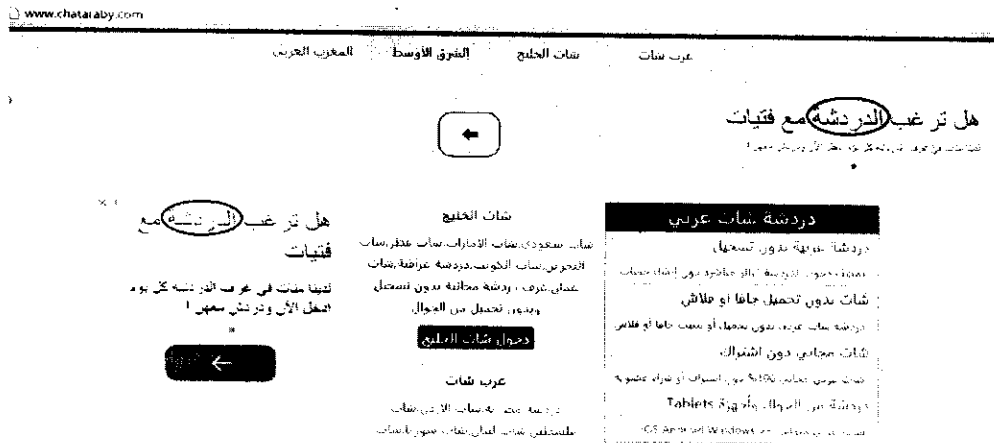


"زعيم تيار (المستقبل) تحدث عن دور روسيا الإيجابي"

"The leader of revolutionary movement talks about the positive role of Russia"

In the quote above article, **تَحَدَّثَ** used to match the word 'talk'. So, viewed from usage on the both of equivalent in KABA dictionary, nothing more specific to the term of chat. In this case the KABA dictionary need to add the equivalent term of 'chat' that used in internet, in the sense 'had a conversation in cyberspace (chatting)'.

The right equivalent to the term of 'chat' is **دَرْدِشَةٌ**, as mentioned by the resource person and as contained in the Oxford English-Arabic dictionary. Such as that found in this site <http://www.chataraby.com/>



The phrase "هل ترغب الدردشة مع فتيات" means "Do you like to chat with the girls?" This quote clearly uses term **الدردشة** to match the terms "chatting" that mean 'the conversation online and secrets in cyberspace'.

2. Copy

Copy in dictionary of Information Technology (IT) means the command to copy objects, such as images, text or files to the storage medium. The writer use the word 'salin' to find an equivalent for 'copy' on both dictionaries. So that it can be found that KABA gives an equivalent of copy with the phrase **نَقَلَ - يَنْقُلُ**, whereas *al-Munawwir* dictionary gives an equivalent of copy with the phrase **نُسَخَةٌ - يَنْسَخُ**.

The word of copy in a few other sources, such as in *Mu'jam al-Hasibat* or dictionary of computers, that word is paired with the term نُسخة. In Oxford English-Arabic dictionary the word of copy that also mean reproduction, imitation, and specimen paired with أُموذج, مَثال, تَقْلِيد, نُسخة, صُوْرَة. For example, to translate the phrase of 'fair copy', this dictionary uses the phrase نُسخة مُبَيَّضَة (نَقِيض المِسْوَدَة).

From these sources, the equivalent which often appear is نُسخة, in this case the equivalent in *Al-Munawwir* dictionary more often. According to who are native speakers of Arabic, to mention the word 'copy', Arabs use an equivalent of copy same with *al-Munawwir* dictionary, but the word نُسخة is the noun form, while the verb form of the word 'copy' is نسخ.

When viewed in the context of its usage in Arabic articles, then يُنْقَلُ – نَقَلَ used in the sense of 'transfer' or 'move', for example on the site www.koora.com below:

The screenshot shows the KOORA website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the KOORA logo, a search bar, and a language selector set to English. Below the navigation bar is a main banner with the text "هل تعلم؟" (Did you know?). The main content area features a large image of a man wearing glasses and a cap, with the text "شاهد كواليس النجوم على" (Watch behind the scenes of the stars on). Below the image, there is a section titled "شعبة اللاعبين" (Players' Department) with a list of names. To the right, there is a sidebar with social media icons and a section titled "أخبار نقل" (Transfer News) with a list of news items. The website layout is clean and professional, with a focus on sports news.

"السوري محمد خير حمدون يعد مدربا لنادي ينقل العماني"

"Syria coach Mohammad Khair Hamadun transferred again to Oman"

In this quote the term **يُنْقَلُ** used to describe a process of displacement or transfer is not a process of copying, quoting, or duplicate. The right equivalent to the word of 'copy' is the word that contained in the *al-Munawwir dictionary*, as found in secondary dictionaries and as mentioned by the speakers. It can be seen for example in <http://windows.microsoft.com/ar-xm/windows7/copy-and-paste-a-file> sites below:



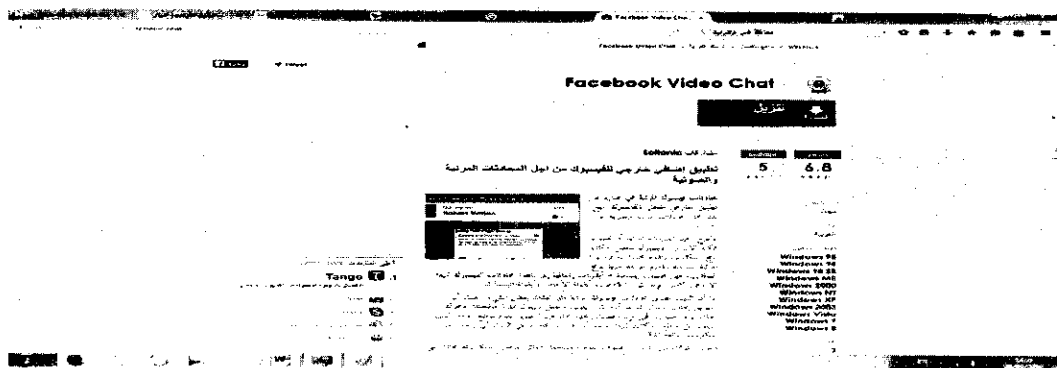
In the above site, the quote "نسخ ملف ولصقه" which means "Copy and paste files" shows that the term **نسخ** in the form of the verb is used to refer to 'copy' in the sense of copying.

3. Download

The term of 'download' in the term of Computer and Information Technology dictionary means 'taking files or transferring files from one computer to another'. To find an equivalent for the word of 'download' in dictionary of KABA, the writer use key word '*unggah/mengunggah*', so it can be seen that dictionary of KABA matching the word of download with words **حَمَلَ - يُحْمَلُ** and

تَنْزِيلٌ - يُنَزَّلُ, whereas in *al-Munawwir* dictionary the writer can find it directly with key word 'download' in page of glossary of IT, that is سَخَبٌ.

According to the sources that are active speakers of Arabic, to mention the word of download, Arabs use تَحْمِيلٌ dan تَنْزِيلٌ. In example, as contained in www.ar.softonix.com, sites below:



The word of تَحْمِيلٌ also used to refer to donwload, as in sites <http://www.myandroiddownloads.com>



The term **تحميل** not only means 'download', this term also has the meaning 'upload'. In *al-Ma'ani* dictionary, this term is defined by the 'upload'. **تحميل** meaningful term 'upload' when seen its use in the context of Arabic text, then for example as found on the web page below:



On the web page above, the term 'downloading' combined with **تنزيل**, while the term **تحميل** used to describe 'upload'.

While the term **سحب** is a form of *mashdar* from **سحب** that means 'withdrawal'. In *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic* compiled by Prof. Hans Wehr, word of **سحب** have meaning 'withdrawal' or 'take-back'. For example **سحب**

‘withdrawal of money from an account’. In the context of Arabic text will be found many of سحب used to match the word ‘withdrawal / pull’. Let check this site out <http://arabic.cnn.com/middleeast/2016/03/15/lavrov-russia-syria-withdrawal>



On the title of the article, there is term سحب in this quote:

"لافروف بعد سحب قوات روسيا من سوريا: لم تتخذ هذا القرار لئيل إعجاب أحد"

“Lavrov (Russian Foreign Minister) said after the withdrawal of Russian troops from Syria: This decision is not made to impress.”

The term سحب in the quote above means ‘withdrawal’, in this case the term سحب can not be paired with the word ‘download’. Exact equivalent for the term of download is تنزيل and تحميل, which is equivalent given by the dictionary of KABA. *Al-Munawwir* dictionary in providing an equivalent for download is using words that are more popular in the field of System Information and

Communication Technology, but the equivalent of a given still need to be completed.

4. Edit

The term 'edit' in the dictionary terms of Computer and Information means 'activity modifying an output format or input by way of inserting or deleting characters'. Edit or revisions already used in Indonesian daily, so that in the search for its counterpart in Arabic do not need to look for parallels in Indonesian first. KABA, to match this word with تحرير, whereas *al-Munawwir* dictionary match that word with تعديل.

The term edit in *al-Mawrid* dictionary paired with حرر : يعد كتابات الآخرين للنشر

يشرف على تحرير صحيفة also contained the equivalent يعد كتابات الآخرين للنشر : حرر

أو مجلة, In other sources such as the Oxford English-Arabic dictionary, the word edit is a form of a transitive verb which means 'setting up another job before publishing', paired with the word أعد للنشر حَقَّقَ,

From these two sources, the equivalent of تحرير and تعديل mentioned by أعد equally used in matching the word of 'edit/revision'. According to the sources that are an active speakers of Arabic, to mention the term of edit/revision, Arabs use the same matching from *al-munawwir* dictionary that is تعديل.

The term تحرير is a form of verb noun from حَرَّرَ that in *al-Ma'ani* has several categories, such as in the political category of this word means 'liberating, passed emancipated', and the second meaning in the computer category and archives, this word has means 'edit, write, collect, collate, collect'. Judging from its use in the context of Arabic text, then in some Arabic web news will be found

more often the term used to describe the meaning of ‘liberating’, for example in the Arab news site *Al-Arabiya*

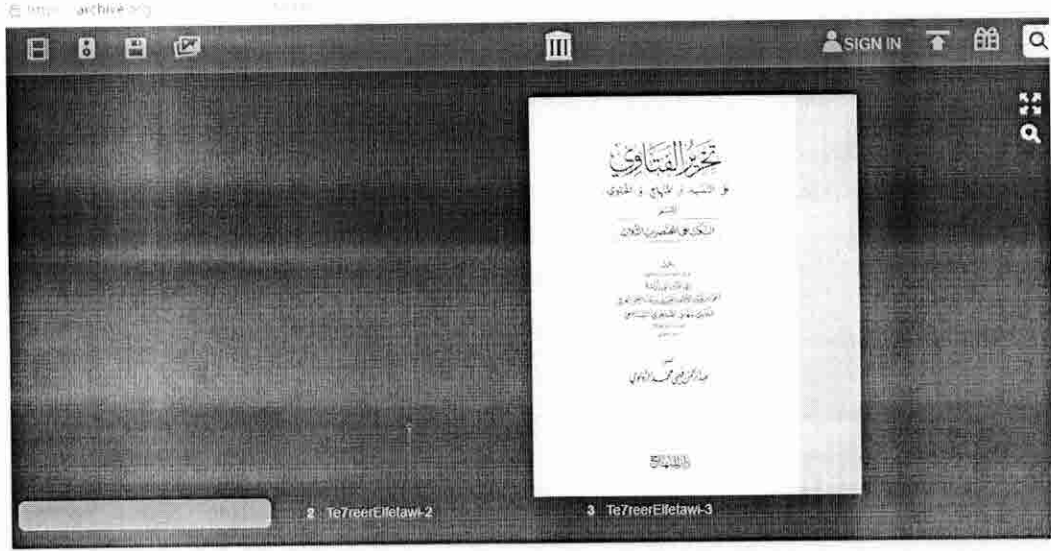


On the title of the article, there is term **تَحْرِيرٌ** in this quote:

"رئيس وزراء العراق يعلن تحرير مدينة"

"The Prime Minister of Iraq announced the liberation of the city."

One of the samples from the term of **تَحْرِيرٌ** which contain the mean of 'edit/revision a script is:



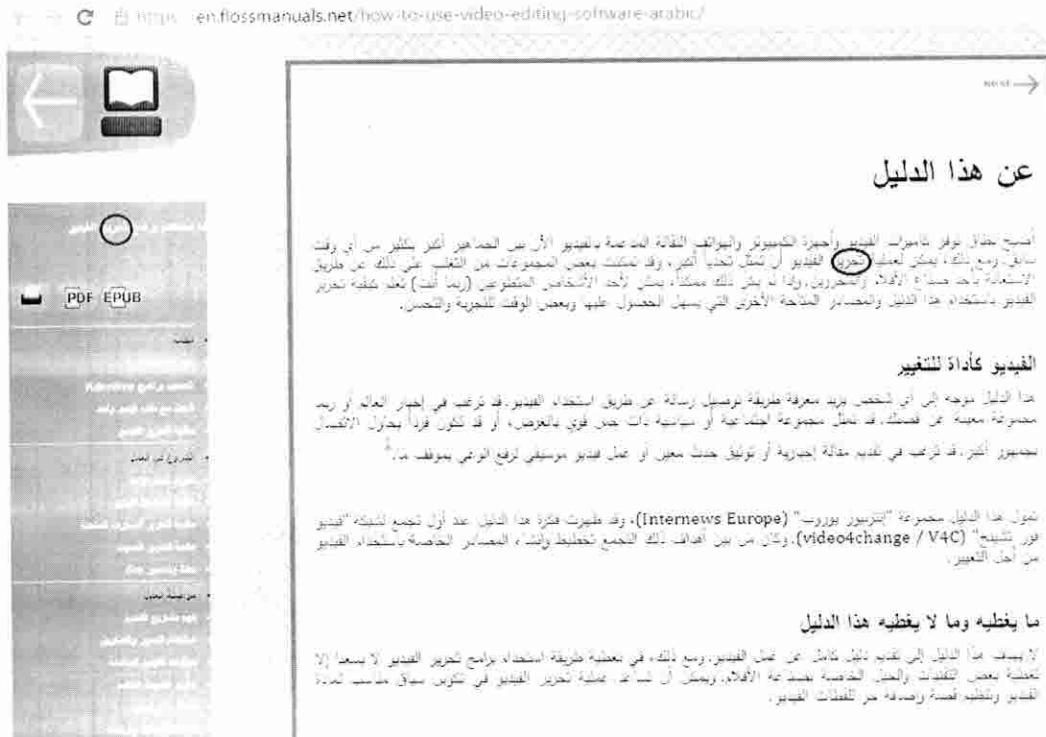
تحرير الفتاوى على التنبيه والمنهاج والحاوي - 826
العراقي

On the site above, we found **تحرير** as a right means that used to 'edit/revision a script', that seen in this quotes:

تحرير الفتاوى على التنبيه والمنهاج والحاوي

“Editing curriculum fatwas”

While, the term **تحرير** that used in many articles that contain a communication technology such as in this site www.en.flossmanuals.net than in Arabic has a title . كيف تستخدم برامج تحرير الفيديو .



This article containing the tutorial of how to do 'editing a video', this is the quote:

"...يمكن لعملية تحرير الفيديو أن تمثل تحدياً أكبر...."

"..... video editing process to present a greater challenge"

The term **تحرير** that contained in the above article is a term which is meaningfully same as 'editing' in the field of System Information and Communication Technology.

E. Conclusion

Translation of terms in the field of System Information and Communication Technology is very complex, because it must be adapted to the present context so as to facilitate the user dictionary to find an appropriate match. This study yielded three conclusions, the first of which there are some differences

between the dictionaries and dictionary KABA *al-Munawwir* in equivalent terms giving the field of System Information and Communication Technology. The discrepancies in the provision of equivalent terms the field of System Information and Communication Technology in both of dictionary which became the object of study is rotating at the equivalent provision in general and not a specific meaning as expected in terms related fields. It also affects the results of its use in the context of Arabic text. Among these differences are:

1. Dictionary *al-Munawwir* more fully in providing relevant equivalent terms in the field of System Information and Communication Technology, but tend to be given equivalent per word translation of the sense of a term. In example the word 'chat' in Arabic paired with دردشة, *al-Munawwir* dictionary paired with محادثة عبر الإنترنت 'a conversation via the internet'. Something similar happens in terms of 'online' and 'offline', which in Arabic social media paired with على and خارج الخط, while *al-Munawwir* Dictionary matching with اتصال مباشر and اتصال غير مباشر, however, the term 'online' and 'offline' are not included in the study for two terms, because it's not in the dictionary of KABA.
2. Dictionary of KABA using the form *ta'rib* the Arabisation in giving equivalent hardware terms, whereas *al-Munawwir* dictionary uses a form of derivation. Both the equivalent of similar meaning.
3. Some terms System Information and Communication Technology on both the dictionary is the object of study of general meaningful, and less apt to match the terms of these fields, of which is equivalent to the term 'adapter', 'chatting', 'install', and 'login'.

The Second results that differences in the provision of equivalent terms of System Information and Communication Technology is due to the idiom with particles *harful jarr*, also vocabulary continues to grow, so that led to the expansion and contraction of meanings motivated by two factors, namely the need

for new meaning and development of Science and Technology. The third result is the relation of meaning that occurs between the terms field of Systems Information and Communication Technology, among others: the relationship equivalence (synonymy), antonym, and kontranimi.

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