

Lexeme of verbs 'walk' (*masyā*) in dictionary al-maknaz al-kabīr by Aḥmad Mukhtar Umar review of component meaning

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses about lexemes member class of verb 'walk' in Arabic. The purpose of this research is to (1) identify lexemes in class of verb 'walk' in Arabic, (2) identifying semantic features contained in each group that are members of lexeme verb 'walk' in Arabic, (3) explore the meaning of partnership members form the verb 'walk' in Arabic. The method in this research are methods *simak* to techniques of observation *bebas libat cakap*. Data was obtained from Mu'jam Al-Maknaz Al-Kabīr by Ahmad Mukhtar Umar. The results of the analysis are presented with the usual words and tables. As for the results of this research show that there were at least 39 lexemes which is a member of the group the verb 'walk' in Arabic. From the results of the analysis carried out, the meaning overall lexemes grouped into five components of meaning or semantic features, those are; feature of manner, feature of purpose, feature of time, features of speed, and feature of media. The relation of meaning in this research is hypernymy-hyponymy, and synonymy

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1. Introduction

Language is a symbol of sound system and the identity of a nation and the most essential thing in language. In the process, vocabulary of continually growing gradually following the social development of the community. Arabic is one of the language treasuries of the rich vocabulary. According to data from www.albasrah.net, there are 12.302.912 belonging to the vocabularies of the Arabic language, which has a privilege in terms of morphology or semantic. In the study of semantics, a linguistic form that have the same meaning with other linguistic forms termed synonym [25]. Synonyms do not have identical meaning but overlapping and can substitute for one another in the context of particular conceptual significance without changing the expression content [15]. The similarity or suitability of the meaning characteristics makes one word with another word have meaning that is intertwined and related which is called the field of meaning [8]. Sometimes in a particular context, the meaning of lexeme in a sentence is not always can be replaced by synonymous the lexeme, because there are certain features of lexeme can't replace its which indicates nothing two words have the absolute of synonymous [5].

Arabic is the God's choice to be the language of the scriptures of the Al-Quran. In the Holy Book Qur'an there is some form of a verb synonymy, among them are:

فَلِّ سِيرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ فَانظُرُوا كَيْفَ كَانَ عَنِقَةَ الْمُجْرِمِينَ ﴿١٦﴾

Say: Walk you (in advance) of the Earth, and then consider how due to sinful people (QS. 27:69)

وَإِذَا تَوَلَّى سَعَى فِي الْأَرْضِ لِيُفْسِدَ فِيهَا وَيُهْلِكَ الْحَرْثَ وَالنَّسْلَ وَاللَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ الْفُسَادَ ﴿٢٠٥﴾

and when he turnaway (from you), he walked on the Earth, to make mischief therein, and damage to crops and cattle, and Allah does not love mischief (QS.2:205)

أَفَمَنْ يَمْشِي مُكِبًّا عَلَى وَجْهِهِ أَهْدَىٰ أَمَّنْ يَمْشِي سَوِيًّا عَلَىٰ صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ ﴿٢٢﴾

then if the person walk above team his face was more instructions or are people that walk upright on the top of the straight path? (QS.67:22)

Three of the above verse there is a synonymous verbs lexeme in lexeme سِيرُوا (*fi'il amr*) from lexeme سَارَ, سَعَى, and يَمْشِي (form *fi'il mudhari'* from lexeme مَشَى) which means "to walk". Verb is a word class representing the semantic elements of actions, circumstances or process [27]. Most of the verbs represent the semantic elements of actions, conditions, or processes. This word class is characterized by the possibility to start with the word no and it is impossible to start with words such as very, more, and so on, and so on, for example coming, going up, working, and so on [21]. Lexeme سِيرُوا on surah An-Naml verse 69 is the command of God to walk and noticed the mistakes of earlier. Lexeme سَعَى in surah Al-Baqarah verse 205 with another activity, that holds mischief on the Earth, whereas lexeme يَمْشِي in surah Al-Mulk verse 22 is headed somewhere. In a structure of a sentence, the verb has an important role as revealed by [1], the overall conception of the universal is basically divided into two groups, namely the verbs and nouns. A similar thing is also stated by Lehman that the verb becomes the primary thing that determines the existence of various structures of construction in the language concerned and changes [19]. As for some form of the verb has the meaning of interrelated so that speakers must be able to parse and determine the proper verb to use in the context of a particular sentence [3]. The meaning of these interrelated cause ambiguity so as to avoid it needed a proper understanding of the differences in the semantics of each verb. The verb 'walk' is productive verb, which are often found its use and the diversity of its verbs.

In Arabic the verb walk has a diverse vocabulary, as contained in the dictionaries of Al-Maknaz Al-Kabir by [23], there were at least 39 verbs that represent the activity walks in Arabic. Those lexemes have the proximity of meaning that is still difficult to differentiate between a verb with more, so the necessary analysis of the components of meaning to identify clearly what are the meanings of the component be the differentiator between verbs such. According to [10] component set lexeme proved that meaning is part of one particular meaning to the field while the diagnostic meaning of the components has a role to show the contrast of the same meaning of lexemes. Analysis of the components of meaning have a function to distinguish lexeme units included in a field of meaning. Each lexeme has linkages of meaning between each other which according to [15], there are four types of semantic relation in language, namely: (1) inclusion (hyponymy), (2) overlaps (synonymy), (3) complementative (antonymy), and (4) contiguity. The research on the components of meaning to the verb or noun, especially in the Arabic language still rarely done. Some related research on components of meaning in English which done by [5] and [14]. Meanwhile, in the Arabic language ever undertaken by [16]. Those studies have the distinction between elements with one another, i.e., the distinction between study objects of one and more. Therefore, the related research component of meaning needs to be done in order for the accumulation of knowledge and as a means of adding insight for researchers as well as readers.

This research focuses on the study of semantics one of the branches of linguistics which discusses the meaning of the resulting from a lexeme [12]. There are three things by [22] suggested by the term: name, sense, and thing (object). The relationship between the name and sense is called a meaning [18]. If the word 'carries' analyzed, meaning contained in these words, namely (i) there is excellent; (ii) the activities carried out by humans; (iii) the person carrying out the activity using the hands, shoulders, or head; (iv) there is an object that is the target of the activity; (v) activities implemented from one

place to another. The meaning mentioned are the range of meanings that is owned by the Word 'carries'. The range of the meaning of this is called the field of meaning [18], which in Arabic is known by the term الحقل الدلالي أو الحقل المعجمي (al-haqlu Al-dilaliy or al-haqlu al mu'jami) [24]. The theory of semantic field was presented first by Jost Trier [6]. He viewed that the vocabulary of the language as an integrated system of interrelated lexeme meaning. The relationships between meaning holds between a lexeme with adjacent lexeme in a continuous system will change as time goes [10]. In certain areas each element helps limit the other elements contiguously and each element is limited by the elements [22]. Meaning of a word only can be determined by defining a relation with the meaning of the word adjacent and opposite [10]. The purpose of the analysis of the meaning of the fields is convened every word is a particular of certain field [24]. Vocabulary of a language can be classified into a few grains of lexical conceptual [26] terrain related and is divided into spaces of meaning (semantic space) or the realm of meaning (semantic domain). The language field is the realm that is not isolated. The language field will join together form the larger part again until eventually the entire vocabulary can be incorporated in it [7].

In relation to the semantic field, [15] says, "A semantic domain consist essentially of a group of meanings (by no means restricted to those reflected in single words) which share certain semantic components", which is a semantic domain. Meaning of the word terrain features can be viewed in terms of: (i) the shape/size; (ii) the levels in the hierarchy; (iii) the membership of the word; (iv) varieties, and (v) the word environment can all be grouped into: (i) the entity or object; (ii) activities; (iii) abstraction including in situ quality; and (iv) a liaison [18]. To find out how far the proximity, similarity, dissimilarity and similarity, the meaning of the existence of the required analysis of the components of meaning that can be performed against words with break it until the last detail meaning component [18]. Component meaning known as the semantic component, semantic feature, a semantic property, and semantic marker. According to [17], components is the total meaning of a word being seen in terms of a number of distinct elements or components of meaning.

To analyze the components of diagnostic, the steps that must be performed according to [15] are: *first*, choose a temporary meaning that arises from a number of common components with the understanding. *Second*, registering all specific characteristics belonging to the reference, in other words, test the meaning of allowing owned by reference. *Third*, examine the various meaning as reflected by the reference, and then determine the nature where appropriate that of course is not true for all. *Fourth*, register the features distinguishing the meaning in each word. *Fifth*, checking on the data as is done in the first step. *Sixth*, describing the component of diagnostic [4]. The analysis model of the components of meaning according to [15] is a form of notation of semantics that includes: (1) sign (+) to the mandatory features which must exist at the lexeme, (2) sign (\pm) for features that refuses the mandatory but are relevant to the (lexeme 3) sign (-) for features that are not necessary and are not relevant in the lexeme. To find the composition of the elements in the meaning of a word, there are several procedures as follows: (i) choose a set of words that we intuitively expect to relate, (ii) find the analogies among the words in the set, and (iii) characterize the semantic component or semantic composition on the basis of these analogies [9].

The purposes of this research are to know: (1) a class member lexemes verb 'walk' in Arabic, (2) describe the semantic component on lexemes verb 'walk' in Arabic, and (3) describe the type of relationship meaning between lexeme verb 'walk' in Arabic. The data of the lexemes taken from Al-Maknaz Al-Kabīr by [23], which is a dictionary that synonyms (*mutarādif*) and antonyms (*tadhād*) in Arabic and which is abstracted from various Arabic dictionary, either general or special nature, namely thematic dictionaries and dictionary synonymy.

2. Method

Language research aims at collecting and examining and reviewing the data, as well as the study of linguistic phenomena [2]. This research is qualitative descriptive, because research is conducted solely based on empirical facts and analysis that is used is not a number but a description and explanation. The steps conducted in this research include: the step of collecting data, analysis of data, and the step of exposure analysis results data [20].

At the step of collecting data the authors capture the data from the dictionary of Al-Maknaz Al-Kabīr by [23] especially in the verb 'مشى' or the verb 'walk' in Arabic. Then, the lexicon inventoried in the form of notes or data card that contains the meaning based on the dictionary which includes: Arab

Al-Muḥiṭ, Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyyah Al-Mu'aṣirah, and Lisan Al-'Arabi digital version and bilingual dictionaries Arabic-Indonesia Al-Munawwir. Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary is used as a primary source because it contains the dictionary meanings per fuller lexeme compared to other dictionaries. At the stage of data analysis performed multiple stages, namely: (1) looking for the meaning of any such lexeme lexeme-from some of the bilingual dictionary of ekabahasa and above, (2) conduct analysis komponensial meaning against the lexeme lexeme-adapt the steps are done by [15], and (3) analyze the relation of meaning contained in the verb-lexeme lexeme. Furthermore, the results of the analysis on this research presented by informal presentation techniques, which the presentation of the results of the analysis of the data by using the usual words include the terminology of technical nature [11].

3. Findings and Discussion

3.1. Lexemes Verb ' Walk ' (*Masyā*) in Arabic

The lexemes verb which means to walk in the dictionary of Al-Maknaz Al-Kabīr by [23] which includes: ادلج (*adlaja*), اختطى (*ikhtatha*), انتهج (*intahaja*), ترجل (*tarajjala*), ترهوك (*tarahwaka*), تسكع (*tasakka'a*), داب (*dabbā*), دال (*da'ala*), داب (*dabbā*), دج (*dajjā*), درج (*daraja*), دلح (*dalaḥa*), دلف (*dalafa*), دهمج (*dahmaja*), ذال (*ẓa'ala*), ذهب (*ẓahaba*), رجل (*rajila*), رسف (*rasafa*), زحف (*zahafa*), سار (*sāra*), سعى (*sa'ā*), سلك (*saka'a*), سلك (*salaka*), طرق (*ṭaraqa*), عشز (*asyaza*), فار (*qāra*), كاس (*kāsa*), ماخ (*mākha*), مشى (*masyā*), مضى (*madhā*), ملخ (*malakha*), نال (*na'ala*), نهج (*nahaja*), نهد (*nahada*), and هدج (*hadaja*). To find out the meaning of any lexemes used the dictionary Al-Muḥiṭ, Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyyah Al-Mu'aṣirah and Lisan Al-'Arabi in digital version and bilingual dictionaries printed version of Al-Munawwir.

The following spelled out the definition of each verb lexeme means 'walk' in Al-Maknaz Al-Kabīr. (1) the verb ادلج (*adlaja*), in Al-Muḥiṭ Dictionary defined سار في آخر الليل أو سار الليل كله (*sāra fī ākhiri al-lail au al-lail sāra kullahu*) 'walking in the late night or walk along the night'. (2) the verb اختطى (*ikhtatha*), translated by نقل رجليه (*naqala rijlahu*) 'step' [13]. In the dictionary of Al-Muḥiṭ has synonym with مشى and defined تجاوزه وتعداه (*tajāwazahu wa ta'addāhu*) 'pass and beyond'. (3) the verb انتهج (*intahaja*), in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary has synonym with verb سلك (*salaka*) and the dictionary Arabic-Indonesia translated by passing through/by road [13]. (4) the verb ترجل (*tarajjala*), in the dictionary of Al-Muḥiṭ verb ترجل (*tarajjala*) are defined with نزل عن ركوبته فمشى (*nazala 'an rakūbatihī famaṣā*) namely 'down from the vehicle then walked'. (5) the verb ترهوك (*tarahwaka*), in Al-Wasīṭ dictionary defined مشى كأنه يموخ في مثنيه (*masyā ka annahu yamūju fī masyihi*) 'walking as if in a wavy'.

Furthermore, (6) the verb تسكع (*tasakka'a*), in Al-Muḥiṭ Dictionary defined مشى وهو لا يدري له وجهة (*masyā wa huwa lā yadrī lahu wujhah*) that is walk and not know directions. (7) the verb تعكس (*ta'akkasa*), in the dictionary defined مشى مشى الأفعى (*masyā masyya al-af'ā*), namely 'walk like the snake (meandering)'. (8) the verb تمشى (*tamasysyā*) in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined مشى في مهلة (*masyā fī muhlah*) 'walk slowly' and in the dictionary Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyyah Al-Mu'aṣirah added جال ابتغاء النزهة، تنزه سيراً على الأقدام (*jāla ibtighāi an-nuzhah, tanazzahu of sairān 'ala al-aqdām*), namely 'around with the purpose of sightseeing, leisure walk'. (9) the verb حبا (*habā*), in Al-Muḥiṭ Dictionary defined زحف على الأرض (*zahafa 'ala al-ard*), namely 'walk the crawl on the earth' and in Arabic-Indonesia Dictionary defined زحف على يديه وبطنه (*zahafa 'ala yadaihi wa baṭnihi*) 'walking with hands and stomach or slither' [13]. (10) the verb حجل (*hajala*), in Al-Muḥiṭ Dictionary defined مشى على رجل واحد (*masyā 'alā rijlin wāhid*) 'walk with one leg' and in Arabic-Indonesia dictionary defined walk with one leg [13].

On the data (11) verbs خطا (*khatā*), in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined مشى بين قدميه ما يفتح (*masyā mā yaftaḥu baina qadamaihi*) 'walks open both legs/step'. (12) the verb دال (*da'ala*), in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined مشى مشية الختل ومشى المثلث (*masyā misyaya al-khatli wa masyā al-mutsqal*) its mean 'goes with the powerless and overburdened'. (13) the verb داب (*dabbā*), in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined مشى مشياً (*masyā masyyan ruwaidan*) its mean 'walk slowly'. (14) the verb دج (*dajja*) defined سار سيراً ثقيلاً في (*sāra sairān ṣāqīlan fī taqārubi khatū*) its mean 'walked burdened with the adjacent steps' [23]. (15) the verb درج (*daraja*) defined: ابتدأ ومشى الحركة مشياً قليلاً (*daraja aṭ-ṭiflu: ibtadaa wa masyā al-harakah masyyan qalīlan*) its mean 'start moving and walking slowly' [23]. (16) the verb دلح (*dalaḥa*), defined مشى بحمله غير منبسط الخطو لثقله (*masyā biḥamlīhi ghairu munbaṣiṭ al-khatū liṣiqālihi*) its mean 'walk with flat steps because the burden' [23]. (17) the verb دلف (*dalafa*) in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined مشى بحمله بطيء الخطو لثقله (*masyā biḥimlīhi baṭīa al-khatū liṣiqālihi*) its mean 'walk load and with slow steps because the burden'.

On the data (18) the verb دهمج (*dahmaja*), defined مشى مشياً مختلطاً (*masyā masyyan mukhtalaṭan*) and also described أسرع وقارب الخطو (*asra'a wa al-khaṭū aqraba*) 'walking faster and adjacent step' [23]. (19) the verb ذال (*ẓā'ala*), in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined مشى في سرعة وخفة وتبختر (*masyā fī khiffah wa tabakhtar wa sur'ah*) its mean 'walk quickly, fears, and arrogant'. (20) the verb ذهب (*ẓahaba*), on the Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined مضى مَرَّ، مَرَّ (*marra, maḍā*) that is passed, and in Arabic-Indonesia dictionary refers to 'go, walk, pass' [13]. (21) the verb رجل (*rajila*), defined سار على رجليه (*sāra 'alā rijlaihi*) that's mean 'walk with both feet' [13] and in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined مشى على رجليه ولم يكن له ما يركبه أي مشى راجلاً (*masyā 'alā rijlayhi wa lam yakun lahu mā yarkabuhu ai masyā rājilan*) that's mean 'walk with both legs without drive or walk'.

On the data (22) verbs رسف (*rasafa*) in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined مشى في القيد مشياً بطينةً (*masyā fī al-qaidi misyyatan baṭīṭatan*) 'walking in shackles with softly'. (23) the verb زحف (*ẓahafa*) in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined مشى على بطنه (*masyā 'alā baṭnihi*) that mean 'walk on top of his stomach/crawl'. (24) the verb سار (*sāra*), in the Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary was translated with the word مشى (*masyā*) and in Arabic-Indonesia dictionary defined 'walk, go, move, and step' [13]. (25) the verb سعى (*sa'ā*), in the dictionary of Al-Lughah Al-' Arabiyyah Al-Mu'aṣirah defined ذهب ومشى إليه بسرعة (*ẓahaba wa masyā ilaihi bisur'ah*) that's mean 'go up and walk quickly'.

On the data (26) the verb سكع (*saka'a*), in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined مشى متعسفا بلا هدف لا يدري أين يأخذ (*masyā muta'assifan bilā hadafin la yadrī aina ya'khuẓu min al-bilād*) it mean 'walk with arbitrary aimlessly and don't know where'. (27) the verb سلك (*salaka*) in dictionary Arabic-Indonesia given example سلك الطريق (*salaka aṭ-ṭarīq*) and has a meaning سار فيه (*sāra fīhi*) [13]. (28) the verb طرق (*ṭaraqa*), in dictionary of Al-Munawwir mentioned مشى راجلاً: طرق الرجل: (*ṭaraqa ar-masyā: rājilan rajulu*) 'walking: walk away' [13]. (29) the verb عثز (*asyaza*) defined مشى مشياً مقطوع الرجل (*masyā misyyata maqtū'i ar-rijli*) that's mean 'walk with a broken leg' [23]. (30) the verb قار (*qāra*), in the Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined مشى على أطراف قدميه لئلا يُسمع لها صوت (*masyā 'alā aṭrāfi qadamaihi lialla yusma'u lahā ṣaut*) which mean 'walking on toe so as not to sound his voice'.

On the data (31) the verb كاس (*kāsa*), in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined مشى على رجل واحدة (*masyā 'alā rijlin wāḥidah*) 'walk with one leg'. (32) the verb ماخ (*mākha*) defined تبختر في مشيه (*tabkhatara fī masyiyihi*) 'walking with a proud/arrogant'. (33) the verb مشى (*masyā*), in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined سار أو انتقل من قدميه على مكان إلى بإرادته آخر (*sāra au intaqala 'alā qadamaihi makānin ila ākhar būrādatihi min*), which mean 'walking or moving from one place to another with the purpose'. (34) the verb مضى (*madhā*) in the dictionary Al-Lughah Al-' Arabiyyah Al-Mu'aṣirah defined ذهب، ابتعد (*ẓahaba, ibta'ada*) it's mean 'go, stay away'. (35) the verb ملخ (*malakha*), in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary defined سار سائراً شديداً (*sāra sairān ṣadīdan*) means walk fast.

On the data (36) the verb نال (*na'ala*) defined in the Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary مشى ونهض برأسه يحرّكه إلى فوق (*masyā wa nahāḍa bira'sihi yuharrikuhu ila fauq*) means 'walk and evokes the head with moving it to the top'. (37) the verb نهج (*nahaja*), in the dictionary of Al-Muḥiṭ mentioned نهج الطريق (*nahaja aṭ-ṭarīq*) means سلكه (walk on it). (38) the verb نهض (*nahada*) defined نهض ومضى (*nahāḍa wa maḍā*) means 'rise and pass' [23] and in Al-Muḥiṭ dictionary has a synonym with verb مضى (*maḍā*). (39) the verb هذج (*hadaja*), in Arabic-Indonesia dictionary defined مشى مشياً الشيخ/مشى في ارتعاش (*masyā misyyata asy-syaikh/masyā fī irti'āsy*) means 'walk like the passing of the elderly or walk by shaking' [13].

Then, those lexemes group verbs 'walk' are classified based on the meanings that have adjacent lexeme in order to make it easier for the readers. The classification is displayed in the form of a **Table 1**. Based on the **Table 1**. lexeme-lexeme group verb 'walk' is classified into two kinds, those are (1) Lexemes verb 'walk' in general meaning, which means that include the verb 'walk' and 'go', (2) Lexemes verb 'walk' in specific meaning, include: walking on foot, walking on one foot, walking slowly, walking fast, walking aimless, walking by dotted, and walking by arrogant. Each variation of verbs has been described.

3.2. The Components Meaning of the Lexemes Verb 'Walk' in Arabic

The component meaning analysis on a group of the verb 'walk' aims to identify the limitations of verbs equation by looking at the components of the criterion attached to the entire membership. Through the analysis of the components of meaning, the lexemes verb 'walk' each other mutual accords can be indentified as a verb that cannot always be replaced. Based on the analysis of the definition of each verb, there are semantic features become a differentiator between verbs. To distinguish each of the verbs, used five features of the semantic component analysis as the foundation

of the meaning of the verb walk include: (1) feature of manner, (2) feature of destination, (3) feature of time, (4) features of speed, and (5) feature of media.

Table 1. Lexemes verb 'walk'

No	Classification of Verb	Various of Verb
1	Lexemes verb 'walk' in general meaning	1. Walk مشى (<i>masyā</i>), سار (<i>sāra</i>), ادلج (<i>adlaja</i>), انتهج (<i>intahaja</i>), سلك (<i>salaka</i>), طرق (<i>taraqa</i>), نهج (<i>nahaja</i>).
		2. Go ذهب (<i>zahaba</i>), مضى (<i>madhā</i>), نهد (<i>nahada</i>).
2	Lexemes verb 'walk' in specific meaning	1. Walking on foot اخطى (<i>ikhthatha</i>), ترجل (<i>tarajjala</i>), خطا (<i>khatā</i>), دهمج (<i>dahmaja</i>), رجل (<i>rajila</i>), قار (<i>qāra</i>).
		2. walking on one foot حجل (<i>hajala</i>), عشر (<i>'asyaza</i>), كاس (<i>kāsa</i>).
		3. walking slowly دال (<i>da'ala</i>), دب (<i>dabbā</i>), دج (<i>dajjā</i>), درج (<i>daraja</i>), دلج (<i>dalaḥa</i>), دلف (<i>dalafa</i>), رسف (<i>rasafa</i>), زحف (<i>zahafa</i>), حبا (<i>ḥabā</i>), تمشى (<i>tamasyṣyā</i>), هج (<i>hadaja</i>).
		4. Walking fast ذال (<i>dza'ala</i>), سعى (<i>sa'ā</i>), ملخ (<i>malakha</i>).
		5. Walking aimless تسكع (<i>tasakka'a</i>) سكع (<i>saka'a</i>).
		6. walking by doty ترهوك (<i>tarahwaka</i>) تعكس (<i>ta'akkasa</i>)
		7. walking by arrogant ماخ (<i>mākha</i>), نال (<i>na'ala</i>).

First, the features of the manner is a feature that explains how to walk from each lexeme. Based on the results of the analysis, feature how to include: (1) walk (with two legs), (2) walking on one foot, (3) walking with feet chained, (4) crawl (walk with hands and feet), and slither (goes with the stomach). How to walk (with two legs) that includes all lexeme verbs above, except the verb حجل (*hajala*), رسف (*rasafa*), كاس (*kāsa*), and نال (*na'ala*). Then walking on one foot include the verbs حجل (*hajala*), عشر (*'asyaza*), and كاس (*kāsa*). The walk manner with feet chained there are verbs رسف (*rasafa*). On how to crawl and slither is contained in the verb حبا (*ḥabā*), دب (*dabbā*), and زحف (*zahafa*).

Second, the purpose of the feature is a feature that explains the purpose of the walk activity. These features include walking aimlessly up and walk with the aim to a certain direction. Walking aimlessly on the features present on the verb تسكع (*tasakka'a*), and سكع (*saka'a*), whereas the feature walks towards a particular include all verbs in addition to the two verbs. Third, the feature of time is the time the occurrence description of walk activity. On these lexemes walk activity done every time except for the verb ادلج (*adlaja*) that is walk is done at night.

Fourth, the speed feature is a feature that explains fast or slow activity walk. In this feature, there are two captions, walk with fast and slow. The activity of walk quickly found on the verb ذال (*za'ala*) and ملخ (*malakha*). On the features found in the slow of the verb ترهوك (*tarahwaka*), تسكع (*tasakka'a*), تعكس (*ta'akkasa*), تمشى (*tamasyṣyā*), حبا (*ḥabā*), حجل (*hajala*), دال (*da'ala*), دب (*dabbā*), دج (*dajja*), درج (*daraja*), دلج (*dalaḥa*), دلف (*dalafa*), عشر (*'asyaza*), قار (*qāra*), كاس (*kāsa*), and هج (*hadaja*).

Fifth, the features of the media is a tool that is done in conducting the activity walks. This feature consists of two captions, using feet and more like vehicles, and others. The feature walks with legs nearly done on all verbs.

3.3. Relationship Meaning of the Lexemes ‘Verb’ Walk in Arabic

Has been mentioned before that the lexical elements in a field of meaning have a semantic difference between the relationship of relatedness to each other or the relation of meaning. According to [15] there are four types of relationship significance, there are: (1) inclusion (hyponymy), (2) overlaps (synonymy), (3) opposite (antonimy), (4) contiguity (adjacent). After research, the relation between meaning lexemes verb ‘walk’ in Al-Maknaz Al-Kabīr, consisting of two kinds, namely: the relationship meaning synonymy and hyponymy.

The relation of meaning synonymy of the verb lexemes walks include: first, the verb مشى (*masyā*) and سار (*sāra*), both lexeme has meaning walking to somewhere. Second, the verb انتهج (*intahaja*), اِخْتَطَى (*ikhtaṭā*), سلك (*salaka*), طرق (*ṭaraqa*), and نهج (*nahaja*), namely the five verbs which have the identical meaning walking or stepping through the street. Third, the verbs دب (*dabba*), دج (*dajja*), درج (*daraja*), and زحف (*zahafa*) is a verb that has an identical meaning to walk slowly or later. Fourth, the verb ذهب (*ḏahaba*) and مضى (*maḏā*) is a verb that means both of them go or passed. Fifth, the verb حجل (*hajala*) and كاس (*kāsa*) is the verb which have identical meaning walking with one foot. Sixth, the verb ذال (*ḏa`ala*) and ملخ (*malakha*) is a verb that means to walk fast.

The relation of the meaning of inclusion to the lecturing group of the ‘walk’ verb includes the verb مشى (*masyā*) that is the hypernymy and the other 38 verbs are hyponymy. The hyponymes of the verb مشى (*masyā*) include: (1) The verb group meaningful walking, there are: سار (*sāra*), ادلج (*adlaja*), انتهج (*intahaja*), سلك (*salaka*), طرق (*ṭaraqa*), and نهج (*nahaja*). (2) Groups of meaningful verbs to go, there are: ذهب (*ḏahaba*), مضى (*maḏā*), and نهج (*nahaja*). (3) Significant verbs on foot, there are: اِخْتَطَى (*ikhtaṭā*), رجل (*rajila*), and قار (*qāra*). (4) A significant group of verbs walk on one foot, including: حجل (*hajala*), عشز (*‘asyaza*) and كاس (*kāsa*). (5) The group of meaningful verbs walks slowly: ذال (*ḏa`ala*), دب (*dabbā*), دج (*dajjā*), درج (*daraja*), دلح (*dalaha*), دلف (*dalafa*), رسف (*rasafa*), زحف (*zahafa*), حبا (*ḥabā*), تمشى (*tamasysyā*), and هداج (*hadaja*). (6) Groups of verbs means walk fast, there are: ذال (*ḏa`ala*), سعى (*sa`ā*), and ملخ (*malakha*). (7) The group of verbs goes aimlessly, there are: تسكع (*tasakka'a*) and سكع (*saka'a*). (8) The group of verbs means goes staggered, there are: ترهوك (*tarahwaka*) and تعكس (*ta`akkasa*). (9) The group of verbs walks arrogantly, there are: ماخ (*mākha*) and نأل (*na`ala*).

4. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussions above, some conclusions regarding verb-lexemes ‘walk’ in Arabic are specifically contained in the Al-Maknaz Al-Kabīr dictionary by Ahmad Mukhtar Umar are: there are at least 39 ‘walking’ verba lexemes that have adjacent meanings. Then the author divides the classification of the verb into two types, first is ‘walk’ in general meaning, which includes: ‘walking’ and ‘going’. Second is ‘walk’ in spesific meaning, which includes: (1) walking on foot, (2) walking by one foot/sticky, (3) walk slowly, (4)) walk fast, (5) walk staggered, (6) walk aimlessly, and (7) walk arrogant or arrogant.

To distinguish the meanings of each lexemes, the semantic or distinguishing features are used, consisting of five features: feature of manner, feature of purpose, feature of time, feature of speed, and feature of media. In addition there is a meaning relation between lexemes verbs that include synonymy and hyponymy.

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