

Homonym Vocabulary in Arabic

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Abstract

Sometimes the expression of a word has two meanings because it is called in different places, in linguistic studies it is called a homonym and in balaghah science, it is called *Jinas*. The purpose of this study is to find out homonym vocabulary in Arabic, especially in the form of *isim jamid*. This study uses a descriptive method with a content analysis model. The data source is several Arabic vocabulary from the dictionary "mu'jam siyaqi li al-kalimat al-asya'iyah by Dr. Mahmud Ismail Sinni and "Mu'jam al-Lughah al-Arabiyah al-Muaashiroh" by Dr. Ahmad Mukhtar Umar. The conclusion of this study is that there are several homonymous vocabularies in Arabic with the form of *isim jamid*, including: إِثْرَةٌ (Needle, Bring into conflict); أَدَبٌ (Morals, Literature); بَكْرَةٌ (Morning, Tomorrow); بَيْتٌ (Home, Verse); جَبْهَةٌ (Forehead, Community, battlefield); حُجْرٌ (Hole, Unhealthy Palce); جَدُولٌ (River, Schedule); جَدٌّ (Granpa, Luck, Wealth, Majesty); جَرِيدَةٌ (Newspaper, Cavalry, Midrib); جُزْءٌ (Some of, Juz, Fate); جُمْلَةٌ (Sentence, All); جَوٌّ (Weather, Air); حِجَّةٌ (Argument, Expert, Enmity); خَاتَمٌ (Ring, Stamp, Last); خَالَ (Uncle, Mole, Cloud, Arogant); خُرْطُومٌ (Khartoum, Trunk, Wine), دَقِيقٌ (Wheat flour, Deep understanding, Short guy); رِبَاطٌ (Relationship, Promise, Shoelaces, rope, Ribath); زَبَدٌ (Butter, Basic); سَاعَةٌ (For a moment, One hour, Doomsday); سَبْعٌ (Wild animal, Seven); سَلَالَةٌ (Sperm, Lineage); سِنَّةٌ (Teeth, Age); عَيْنٌ (Eye, Spy, Spring); كَأْسٌ (Glass, Trophy, Wine); هَلَالٌ (crescent moon, Lunula, Brecket).

Keywords: *Homonym, Vocabulary, Arabic Language*

Abstrak

Terkadang pengungkapan suatu kata mempunyai dua makna karena disebut pada tempat yang berbeda, dalam kajian linguistik disebut homonim dan dalam ilmu balaghah di dinamakan *Jinas*. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui kosakata homonim dalam bahasa Arab khususnya dalam bentuk *isim jamid*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan model analisis isi, Adapun yang menjadi sumber datanya adalah sejumlah kosakata bahasa Arab dari kamus "mu'jam siyaqi li al-kalimat al-asya'iyah karya Dr. Mahmud Ismail Sinni dan "Mu'jam al-Lughah al-Arabiyah al-Mu'asshiroh" karya Dr. Ahmad Mukhtar Umar. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini terdapat beberapa kosakata homonim dalam bahasa Arab dengan bentuk *isim jamid*, diantaranya adalah: أدب: budi pekerti dan sastra; إبرة: jarum, adu domba; بكرة: pagi, besok; بيت: rumah, bait syair; جبهة: kening, kelompok, medan perang; جحر: lubang, tempat yang tidak sehat; جدول: sungai, jadwal; جد: kakek, nasib, kekayaan, kemuliaan; جريدة: koran, pelepah, pasukan berkuda; جزء: sebagian, juz, nasib; جملة: kalimat, semua; جو: cuaca, udara; حجة: argument, pakar, permusuhan; خاتم: cincin, cap stempel, penutup; خال: paman, tahi lalat, awan, sombong; خرطوم: belalai, Khartoum, arak; دقيق: tepung terigu, baik, pendek; رباط: hubungan, janji, dasi/tali, Ribath; زبد: mentega, intisari; ساعة: sejam, sesaat, hari kiamat; سبع: hewan buas, tujuh; سلاله: air mani, keturunan; سن: gigi, umur; عين: mata, mata-mata, mata air; كأس: gelas, piala, arak; هلال: bulan tsabit, warna putih pada pangkal kuku, tanda kurung.

Kata Kunci: *Homonim, Kosakata, Bahasa Arab*

Introduction

Language take an important role in human being life to have interacted and communicate. Kridalaksana (2008:21) interpreted the language as a system of arbitrary sound symbols, used by members of a community to work together and interact, and identify themselves. A language is a tool used by humans to express their thoughts, feeling, and desire. So that communication and interaction in people's lives.

Language has a system of phonemes and meaning. Both are interrelated and complementary. A sound can be caused by various things, such as the sound of the roar of a machine, clapping hands, and sounds spoken by human speech organs. Sounds that arise from the human speech apparatus are meaningful and some have no meaning.

Words are related to each other in various forms. This is a result of the content of complex meaning components. There are several semantic relationships (between meanings) that show similarities, contradictions, overlaps, etc. The relationship or relation of meaning may involve a meaning disorder (homonym). (Abdul Chaer: 1995) Especially in some Arabic vocabulary, for example, the following two expressions.

سعادة الأم تعتمد على نجاح أولادها

قدم سعادة الدكتور عبد الله مقالا

There are two underlined words in the sentence above. The word in the first sentence shows the meaning of "happiness", while the word in the second sentence indicates "honorable". From a phonological point of view, the two words have similarities, but in terms of different meanings. This difference in meaning in phonological similarity is called a homonym. If two utterances of the same sound or spelling are known to come from different language sources, then the two words with the same spelling and pronunciation are homonyms. (J. D Parera: 2008).

This becomes a problem for students who want to find the meaning of a word in Arabic, especially in Arabic vocabulary related to the form of isim jamid, for example, the word "عين" which lexically means eye, has another meaning if the word is juxtaposed with another word, or is in another sentence context. For example, in the sentence شربنا من العين, the meaning of "العين " no longer means " eyes ", but means " springs ", the meaning fully is " we drink from springs ". In addition, it can also mean spies, treasures, cash, and others (Mahmud Ismail Shinni: 1991) Or other examples, for example, the vocabulary of the word "خال " which lexically means "uncle", turns out to have different meanings when in the context of the sentence. another. For example,

in the sentence in a poem " وَالْحَالُ تَوْبٌ مِنْ ثِيَابِ الْجَهَالِ ", the word " الْحَالُ " does not mean "uncle", but means " الكبر " /arrogant, meaning "arrogance is among the characteristics of stupid people". (Yazidi: ny)

According to the author, in addition to the examples of vocabularies above, there are many more Arabic vocabularies that have the same words but have different meanings. Therefore, this study was conducted as a simple attempt to provide information about the same vocabularies in Arabic but with different meanings. The research is devoted to vocabulary with the isim jamid.

Method

This research was conducted using a descriptive method with a content analysis model. A data source is many homonymous vocabularies (two words that are the same but have different meanings) in Arabic taken from the dictionary " *Mu'jam Siyaqi Li Al-Kalimat Al-Asya'iyah* " by Dr. Mahmud Ismail Sinni and " *Mu'jam Al-Lughah Al-Arabiya Al-Muyassaroh* " by Dr. Ahmad Mukhtar Umar. Furthermore, data were collected through tables, then the data were analyzed qualitatively to get the meaning of homonyms contained in the Arabic noun vocabulary, especially in the form of *Isim Jamid*.

Result and Discussion

The Concept of Homonym

Consider the following verses of the Qur'an:

وَيَوْمَ نَقُومُ السَّاعَةَ يُسِمْ الْمُجْرِمُونَ مَا لَبِثُوا عَيْرَ سَاعَةٍ ۚ كَذَلِكَ كَانُوا يُؤْفَكُونَ (٥٥)

‘And on the Day when the Hour (Qiyāmah: the Day of Judgement) will take place, the sinners will swear that they did not remain (in the graves) more than one hour. Similarly, they used to be contrary (to truth in their worldly life)’

There are two underlined words in the above verse. The first word indicates the meaning of "apocalypse", while the second word indicates "time". From a phonological point of view, the two words have similarities, but in terms of different meanings. This difference in meaning in phonological similarity is called a homonym. According to Taufiqurrohman (2008) that the disclosure of a word has two meanings because it is called in a different place, in Balaghah called *Jinas*. Meanwhile, linguistics is called homonymy.

The term homonym comes from the Ancient Greek "onomo" which means "name" and "homo" which means "same". A homonym means the same name for something different. According to (Abdul Chaer: 1995) understanding, homonymous words show a relationship of

meaning or semantic relations. The relationship of meaning to this homonym involves the problem of meaning abnormalities for the same thing. For example, the word "الحال" which means "mother's sibling" with "الحال" which means "the flag of the army of war" is called a homonym. (Mohammad Kholison: 2016).

Or another example, in Arabic, the word (غرب) can mean west (الجهة) and also means dipper (الدلو). Another example, the word (الجد) has 3 (three) meanings, namely: (1) أبو الأم / الأب father of the mother/father/grandfather/grandmother; (2) الحظ، البحت part, good fortune; (3) river bank (شاطئ النهر). Likewise, the word (السائل) can mean people who ask (الذي يسأل) and it means something that flows (الذي يسيل) (Taufiqurrohman: 2008).

Saeed said that homonyms are relations between phonological words that are the same but have different meanings and cannot be connected. Verhaar (1985) quoted by Chaer suggests a broader understanding of homonyms. According to him, homonyms are defined as expressions (words, phrases, clauses, sentences) that have the same form as other expressions but have different meanings.

The Concept of Homonym According to Classical and Modern Arabic linguists

Homonyms in Arabic are defined as *Jinaas Tam*. Below are some definitions of *Jinaas Taam* from classical and contemporary linguists.

According to Abdullāh bin Muḥammad al-Mu'taz (1990), "*Jinās* is a homogeneous word or makes a word similar to other words contained in the *syā'ir* / word stanza". Then Aḥmad al-Hāsyimī said that *jinnas tam* is "The compatibility or similarity of two pronunciations in pronunciation while the meaning is different". According to Iyā' al-Dīn bin al-Athīr definition is almost the same; "Indeed, the essence of *jinās* is that it consists of one pronunciation (the same pronunciation) and its meaning is different." Meanwhile, According to Abī al-Faraj Qudāmah bin Ja'far defines "*Jinās taam* is a word found in *syā'ir*, has different meanings, but there are similarities in pronunciation, and similar pronunciations are taken from the same word origin". Meanwhile, According to Ali al-Jarim and Musthofa Amin (1994) stated that *jinās* is the similarity of expressing two words with different meanings. *Jinas* there are two kinds; first, *jinās tam*, which is the similarity of two words in four respects, the type of letter, the syakal, the number, and the order. Second, *jinās ghairu taam*, which is the difference between two words in one of the four things. (Salwa Muhammad al-'awwal: 1998)

Characteristics of Homonyms

The First, is words that are identical in form and have different meanings.

Second, In terms of morphological construction, these homonymous words have no relationship.

Consider the following examples:

No.	Homonymous words	Meaning 1	Meaning 2
1.	قال	قال - يقول Talk	قال - يقيل Nap
2.	ضاع	ضاع - يضيع Lost	ضاع - يצוע Rubbing
3.	يسير	يسير Easy	يسير Walk

In the examples above, it will be found that each word has more than one meaning, and all of these meanings are not in the same semantic field. That is, the meanings born from homonymous words are not related to each other (Muhammad Kholison: 2016).

Causes of Homonyms

Compared to polysemy, homonyms are less frequent and less complex, but their effects may be more serious and even more dramatic. Ullman said there are three ways that homonyms can occur, namely phonetic convergence, meaning divergence, and the influence of foreign languages.

The first, Sound Convergence

The emergence of the most important homonym is through convergence (concentration, blending) and phonetics (sound). Due to the influence of sound, two or three words, which were originally different in form, then become the same in spoken language or sometimes even in writing.

In Arabic, the following sentences can be exemplified:

No	Original Word	Sound Convergence	Meaning
1.	طخا	طخا الليل	Dark
2.	طخا	طخي الرجل طخيا	Idiot

The second, Meaning Divergence

According to Ullmann, the development of meaning that "spreads" (divergent) can also lead to homonyms. If two or more meanings (polysemy) of a word develop in different directions, then there will be no longer a clear relationship between those meanings, and the unity of the word is broken, so that polysemy turns into a homonym. Perhaps Arabic can be exemplified in the following two words:

No	Word	Meaning Divergence	Meaning
1.	بيت	أسكن في البيت	home
2.	بيت	أحفظ البيت	stanza

The two words above make no difference at all, both in terms of morphological and phonological constructs. The two words can be said to be two words originating from the same construction, called polysemy, but also called homonymous words because the meanings carried by the two are not identical at all because they have experienced divergence in meaning.

The third is Foreign Influence.

The number of foreign words that spread in a language is likely to cause homonyms in a current language. In Indonesian, for example, the word book which means "joint bone", becomes a homonym with 'Buku' which means "book". The word "Buku" in Indonesian comes from the Dutch "boek" which was then adapted to the Indonesian sound system (Muhammad Kholison: 2016).

In Arabic, to find out two homonymous words is to test the plural form or by knowing the word class. For example, the word "بيت" which means the plural form of the house is "بيوت", while the word "بيت" which means the plural form of verse is "آيات". (Tajuddin Nur: 2014) another example of the word "عين" which means eye plural form is "أعين" while the word "عين" which means "spring of water" plural form is "عيون". While the word "قريب" means "close" with an adjective class, while the word "قريب" means "family" with a noun class.

Difference between Homonym and Polysemy

Another problem with homonyms is how to distinguish them from polysemy forms. Having previously explained the meaning of homonym, before knowing the difference between the two, the definition of polysemy will be explained first.

Etymologically the word polysemy was adopted from polysemy (English), while polysemy was adopted from Greek; "poly" means "many" or "various", and "semy" means "meaning" (Abdul Karim Mujahid). Terminologically, polysemy in the Indonesian Dictionary, polysemy is "a word that has more than one meaning." (Department of National Education Jakarta: 2008).

Meanwhile, western scientists in the study of *Isytirak Lafẓhi*, separate it into two terms, first the term polysemy, namely one word has various meanings, and the term polysemy is closest to the meaning of "*isytirak*" in Arabic. And the second term "homonymy, is a collection of words that have no relation between the two words except the similarity of both in form and vowel, and this is closer to "*jinas taam*". (Muhammad Nuruddin al-Munajjid: 1999).

So, according to western scientists, the correct equivalent for the word polysemy in Arabic is *Isytirak Lafẓhi* and for the word, a homonym is "*Jinas Taam*".

The difference between the two is that the homonymous form is not one word but two words that happen to have the same form. Because homonyms are not one word, their meanings are different. Therefore, in dictionaries, homonyms are usually listed as separate entries. In contrast, polysemous forms are one word that has many meanings. Then, because this polysemy is a word, it is listed in the dictionary as an entry. There is one more difference between polysemy and homonym, namely the meaning of the homonymous form has no connection or relationship between one word and another. There is no relationship between the word سِنّ which means tooth and "سِنّ" which means "age" or between the word "بَيْتٌ" which means house and the word "بَيْتٌ" which means "verse of syair". It is different from the meanings of polysemous words because they are developed from the components of the meaning of the word. (Tajuddin Nur: 2014), it seems that an example in polysemy is the word "أم", which lexically means mother, but can have various meanings when the word is added or juxtaposed with other words, for example when juxtaposed with the word "قرى" the meaning becomes "Mecca", juxtaposed with the word "خباثت" then it means "sin" and so on.

Furthermore, Ainin and Asrori (2014) quoted Soedjito (1986) explaining that polysemy comes from only one word and its meaning is still related or close together. On the other hand, homonymy comes from two or more words, and their meanings are not related. The following example may be able to clarify the difference between polysemy and homonym.

Polysemy	Homonym
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Home : بيت	أنا في البيت (بيت) ١ : I am at home
Burrow : بيت النمل	حفظت البيت الأول (بيت) ٢ : Poem verse
Nest : بيت النحل	
Cage : بيت الدجاج	
Treasury : بيت المال	

The example of polysemy above shows the relationship between the meaning of the word “بيت” with بيت المال، بيت الدجاج، بيت النحل، بيت النمل، all relate to a place to live or a sense of saving. This is different from the example of homonymy which does not show any meaningful relationship.

Definition of *Isim jamid*

Isim jamid can be defined as the original word without any additional words, in this case, Zakaria Ahmad (2020) states that:

اسم الجامد هو ما لم يؤخذ من غيره، مثل؛ رَجُلٌ - أَسَدٌ - حَجَرٌ

In this case, Fuad Nikmah divides *isim jamid* into 2 parts:

First, *Isim dzat* (*isim jins*), is an *isim* that is not taken from a verb (*fi'il*) or does not have a derivative word in the form of a verb (*fi'il*), Example: رَجُلٌ - عَصْفٌ - نَهْرٌ

Second, *Isim masdar* (*isim meaning*), is an *isim* that is not bound by an adverb of time, Example: عَدْلٌ - إِجْتِمَاعٌ - إِكْرَامٌ

For *isim masdar* (*isim meaning*) it is also called *masdar ghoiru mim* this is because this *isim* is the source of the origin of a word.

Below are some Arabic homonyms in the form of *isim jamid*, but the *isim jamid* in this study is specified again only on the *isim dzat* (not in the *isim mashdar*), to clarify the meaning, the author uses the homonym vocabulary in the context of the sentence.

إِبْرَةٌ ج إِبْرَاتٌ و إِبْرٌ

Example in a sentence	Meaning	No
الكَلَامُ يَنْقُدُ مَا لَا تَنْقُدُهُ الْإِبْرَةُ	Needle (1)	1.
Words can pierce something that a <i>needle</i> cannot pierce	الخياط والمخيطة	.

(Arabic proverb)		
It is forbidden to <i>bring conflict</i> between people	الْإِثْرَةُ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ حَرَامٌ النميمة	Bring into conflict (2) 2.

أَدَبٌ ج: آداب (ج)

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
Glory is obtained by <i>morals</i> not lineage (Arabic wisdom)	كَلَّمَ الشَّرَفُ بِالْأَدَبِ لَا بِالنَّسَبِ تهذيب وحسن سلوك	1.
The student is studying <i>literature</i>	تَعَلَّمَ الطَّالِبُ دَرَسَ الْأَدَبِ الفن من الفنون مثل الشعر والقصة وغير ذلك	2.

بكرة

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
And remember the name of your Lord in the <i>morning</i> and evening (Q.S Al-Insan: 25)	وَاذْكُرْ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ بُكْرَةً وَأَصِيلاً غدوة، صباح	1.
I will visit you <i>tomorrow</i>	سَأُؤْوِزُكَ بُكْرَةً يوم الغد	2.

بَيْتٌ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
People stay at <i>home</i>	يَسْكُنُ النَّاسُ فِي الْبَيْتِ منزل، سكن	1.

I read Mutanabbi's <i>verse</i>	قَرَأْتُ بَيْتَ شِعْرِ مُتَنَبِّي verse ما يتكوّن من شطرين	9.
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جَبْهَةٌ ج : جَبَاهُتٌ وَجَبَاهُتٌ وَجَبَاهُ

Example in a sentence	Meaning	No
He feels dizzy on his <i>forehead</i>	أَصِيبُ بِضِدَاعٍ فِي جَبْهَتِهِ forehead مقدّمة الرأس	1.
The <i>community</i> is trying to liberate Palestine.	تَسْعَى الْجَبْهَةُ الشَّعْبِيَّةُ إِلَى تَحْرِيرِ فَلَسْطِينِ community الجماعة	2.
The soldier returned from the <i>battlefield</i>	عَادَ الْجُنْدِيُّ مِنَ الْجَبْهَةِ battlefield خطّ	3.

جُحْرٌ ج : أَجْحَارٌ وَجِحْرَةٌ وَجِحْرَةٌ وَجُحُورٌ

Example in a sentence	Meaning	No
A mu'min will not be pecked twice in the same <i>hole</i> (Arabic Proverb)	لَا يُلْدَغُ الْمُؤْمِنُ مِنْ جُحْرٍ مَرَّتَيْنِ hole (1) حفرة	1.
He got sick because he lived in an <i>unhealthy place</i>	أَصَابَهُ مَرِيضٌ لِأَنَّهُ يَسْكُنُ فِي جُحْرٍ unhealthy place (2) سكن غير صحيّ	2.

جَدُولٌ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
When it rains, water flows, <i>rivers</i> fill (water) and farmers are happy	إِذَا نَزَلَ الْمَطَرُ سَالَ الْمَاءُ، وَمَلَأَ الْجُدُولُ، وَفَرِحَ الْفَلَّاحُ rivers (1). نهر، مجرى المياه	1
First semester class <i>schedule</i>	جَدُولُ الْمُحَاضَرَاتِ لِلْفَصْلِ الدِّرَاسِيِّ الْأَوَّلِ schedule (2) خطوط	2.

جَدُّ ج: أَجْدَادٌ وَ جُدُودٌ

Example in a sentence	Meaning	No
<p>الجُدُّ هُوَ أَبُ الْأَبِ :</p> <p><i>Grandpa</i> is the father of the father</p>	<p>Grandpa</p> <p>أبو الأب</p>	1.
<p>الجُدُّ فِي الجِدِّ وَالْحُرْمَانُ فِي الكَسَلِ:</p> <p><i>Fate/luck</i> is obtained with sincerity and poverty because of laziness</p>	<p>Fate/luck</p> <p>حظّ</p>	2.
<p>وَلَا يَنْفَعُ ذَا الجِدِّ مِنْكَ الجُدُّ:</p> <p><i>Wealth</i> is not useful for its owners, from You is all <i>wealth</i></p>	<p>Wealth</p> <p>رزق</p>	3.
<p>وَأَنَّهُ تَعَالَى جَدُّ رَبِّنَا :</p> <p>Verily, the <i>majesty</i> of our Lord is exalted</p>	<p>majesty</p> <p>جلال وعظمة</p>	4.

جَرِيدَةٌ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
<p>إشْتَرَى الطَّالِبُ جَرِيدَةً مِنَ المَكْتَبَةِ</p> <p>The student bought a <i>newspaper</i> at the bookstore</p>	<p>newspaper</p> <p>الصحيفة اليومية</p>	1.
<p>أَرْسَلَ القَائِدُ جَرِيدَةً مِنَ الجُنُودِ</p> <p>The commander sent <i>cavalry</i> from the army</p>	<p>cavalry</p> <p>فرسان يركبون الحصان</p>	2.
<p>لَا تَقْطَعْ جَرِيدَةَ النَّخْلَةِ</p> <p>Don't cut the <i>midrib</i> of the date palm</p>	<p>midrib</p> <p>السعفة</p>	3.

جُزْءٌ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
<p>أَعْطَى المُحْسِنُ القَفِيرَ جُزْءًا مِنْ مَالِهِ</p> <p>good people give <i>some of</i> their wealth to the poor</p>	<p>some of</p> <p>بعض منه</p>	1.
<p>قَرَأْتُ القُرْآنَ ثَلَاثِينَ جُزْءًا</p> <p>I read the Qur'an 30 <i>juz</i></p>	<p>juz</p>	2.
<p>لِكُلِّ بَابٍ مِنْهُمْ جُزْءٌ مَقْسُومٌ</p>	<p>fate</p>	3.

Every door has determined the <i>fate</i> of their circle	نصيب، حصة	
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جُمَلَةٌ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
I pronounce the perfect <i>sentence</i>	sentence قول	1.
sick people take <i>all</i> the medicine	all كلّ	2.

جَوُّ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
I hope the <i>weather</i> is partly cloudy today	weather طقش	1.
Birds fly in the <i>air</i>	air فضاء	2.

حِجَّة

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
Do you <i>argue</i> for this phrase?	Argument دليل وبرهان	1.
This man is an <i>expert</i> in syntax	expert عالم وعارف به	2.
Imam Ghazali is an <i>expert</i> in Islam		
There is no <i>enmity</i> between us and you (Q.S Asy-syura: 15)	enmity العداوة	3.

خَاتَمٌ / خَاتِمٌ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
<p>إِسْتَعْمَلَتْ فِي أَصْبَعِهَا خَاتِمًا مِنْ حَدِيدٍ</p> <p>She wears a metal <i>ring</i> in her fingers</p>	<p>ring</p> <p>حلقة ذات تلبس في الإصبع</p>	1.
<p>وَضَعَ خَاتَمَ الْإِدَارَةِ عَلَى قَرَارَاتٍ جَدِيدَةٍ</p> <p>He <i>stamps</i> on the new decree.</p>	<p>stamp</p> <p>طابع</p>	2
<p>رَسُولُ اللَّهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ</p> <p>Muhammad is <i>last</i> messenger</p>	<p>last</p> <p>آخر</p>	3.

خَالَ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
<p>جَاءَ الْخَالَ مِنَ السَّفَرِ</p> <p>The <i>uncle</i> has come from his journey</p>	<p>uncle</p> <p>أخو الأم</p>	1.
<p>أَوْ بُيُوتِ أَخْوَالِكُمْ، أَوْ بُيُوتِ خَالَاتِكُمْ</p> <p>House of your <i>father's brothers</i> (Q.S An-Nur: 61)</p>		
<p>كَانَ الْمَسِيحُ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - كَثِيرَ خَيْلَانَ الْوَجْهِ</p> <p>Isa al-Masih has many <i>moles</i> on face (Hadith)</p>	<p>mole</p> <p>نقطة السوداء</p>	2.
<p>رَأَيْتُ الْخَالَ فِي السَّمَاءِ</p> <p>I see the <i>clouds</i> in the sky</p>	<p>cloud</p> <p>الغيم</p>	3.
<p>هَذَا رَجُلٌ خَالَ مُعْجِبٌ بِنَفْسِهِ</p> <p>this is an <i>arrogant</i> man who admires himself</p>	<p>arrogant</p> <p>العجب</p>	4.

خُرْتُومٌ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
<p>الْخُرْتُومُ عَاصِمَةُ السُّودَانَ</p> <p><i>Khartoum</i> is the capital of Sudan</p>	<p>Khartoum</p> <p>عاصمة السودان</p>	1.

حُرْطُومُ الْفَيْلِ طَوِيلٌ	trunk أنف الفيل	2.
The elephant's <i>trunk</i> is long		
وَمَنْ يَشْرَبُ الْخُرْطُومَ يُصْبِحُ مُسَكَّرًا	Wine الخمير	3.
People who drink <i>Wine</i> will get drunk		

دَقِيقٌ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
يُصْنَعُ الْخُبْزُ مِنَ الدَّقِيقِ Bread made from <i>wheat flour</i>	wheat flour الطحين	1.
إِنَّ الْجُوعَ يُصَفِّي الْقُلُوبَ، وَيُورِثُ الْعِلْمَ الدَّقِيقَ Hunger can clear the heart and provide a <i>deep understanding</i>	deep understanding منظّم و جيد	2.
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَجُلٌ دَقِيقُ الْجِسْمِ Abdullah bin Mas'ud is <i>short guy</i>	short guy صغير الجسم	3.

رِبَاطٌ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
رِبَاطُ الزَّوْجِ مُتَنَاسِبٌ The harmonious <i>relationship</i> between husband and wife	relationship وعلاقة	1.
بَيْنَهُمَا رِبَاطٌ مُقَدَّسٌ Between the two there is a sacred <i>promise</i>	promise عهد	2.
إِشْتَرَى الرَّجُلُ رِبَاطَ الْحِذَاءِ The boy bought <i>shoelaces</i>	Shoelaces, rope حبل	3.
الْمَوَدَّةُ لَا تَنْقَطِعُ مَا دَامَتِ الْعِفَّةُ رِبَاطُهَا Love will not be cut off as long as self-control is the <i>rope</i>		
سَافَرَ الْوَزِيرُ إِلَى مَدِينَةِ الرِّبَاطِ The minister went to the city of <i>Ribath</i>	<i>Ribath</i> عاصمة المملكة المغربية	4.

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
I eat cake and <i>butter</i> at the same time أَكَلْتُ كَعْكَةً وَزُبْدَةً مَعًا	butter (1) الرزيم	1.
I didn't memorize everything from the book in my memory except for the basics لَا أَحْفَظُ مِنَ الْكِتَابِ فِي ذَاكِرَتِي إِلَّا زُبْدَهُ	basics (2) أفضله وخلاصته وخياره	2.

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
Whoever has never tasted the bitterness of learning even <i>for a moment</i> , will swallow the humiliation of stupidity for a lifetime مَنْ لَمْ يَذُوقْ مُرَّ التَّعَلُّمِ سَاعَةً بَجَرَعَ ذُلَّ الْجُهْلِ طُولَ حَيَاتِهِ	for a moment نمّدة من الزمن غير محدّدة	1.
<i>One hour</i> lecture duration for a meeting مُدَّةُ الْمَحَاضِرَةِ سَاعَةٌ	One hour ستين دقيقة	2.
Doomsday is near إِقْتَرَبَتِ السَّاعَةُ	Doomsday القيامة	5.

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
It is forbidden for a Muslim to eat the meat of <i>wild animals</i> حُرِّمَ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ أَكْلُ لَحْمِ السَّبْعِ	wild animals (1) حيوان مفترس، له ناب	1.
Who created the <i>seven</i> heavens in layers (Q.S Al-Mulk: 3) الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا	seven (2) اسم عدد قبل الستة ودون السبعة	2.

سَلَالَةٌ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
<p>ثُمَّ جَعَلَ نَسْلَهُ مِنْ سَلَالَةٍ مِنْ طِينٍ</p> <p>Then He made his offspring from the essence of lowly water (<i>sperm</i>) (Q.S As-sajadah: 8)</p>	<p>sperm (1)</p> <p>نطفة</p>	1.
<p>إِعْتَزَّ الْفَتَى بِسَلَالَتِهِ الطَّيِّبَةِ</p> <p>The young man is proud of his noble <i>lineage</i></p>	<p>lineage (2)</p> <p>ذرية، نسل</p>	2.

سِينٌ جـ : أَسْنَانٌ وَأَسْنٌ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
<p>السِّنُّ مِنْ أَعْضَاءِ الْجِسْمِ</p> <p><i>Teeth</i> are part of the body</p>	<p>Teeth</p> <p>العظم ينبت في الكفّين</p>	1.
<p>تَزَوَّجَ فِي سِنٍّ مُبَكِّرٍ</p> <p>He married at a young <i>age</i>.</p>	<p>age</p> <p>عُمر</p>	2.

عَيْنٌ جـ : عَيْوُنٌ، أَعْيُنٌ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
<p>رَأَيْتُهُ بِعَيْنِي</p> <p>I saw him with my <i>eyes</i></p>	<p>eye</p> <p>حاسة الإبصار</p>	1.
<p>أَرْسَلَ عَيْنَهُ وَرَاءَ الْعَدُوِّ</p> <p>He sent his <i>spies</i> behind the enemy</p>	<p>spy</p> <p>الجاسوس</p>	2.
<p>شَرَبْنَا مِنَ الْعَيْنِ</p> <p>We drink from <i>springs</i></p>	<p>spring</p> <p>نبع الماء</p>	4.

كَأْسٌ

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
I fill the <i>glass</i> with water	glass كوب، إناء	1.
The winner gets a <i>trophy</i>	trophy جائزة تكون على شكل كأس	2.
He drank <i>wine</i> (khamr) until drunk	wine خمر	3.

هلال ج أهلة

For example in a sentence	Meaning	No
The <i>crescent moon</i> has appeared in the sky	crescent moon غرة القمر	1.
He found a <i>lunula</i> at the base of his fingernail	lunula بياض في أصول الأظفار	2.
He puts the word between the two <i>brackets</i>	brackets قوسان	3.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion in the previous section, it can be concluded several things. *First*, Homonym is the expression of a word that has two meanings because it is referred to in different places, in Balaghah science, called Jinas. *Second*, Some Arabic noun vocabulary in the form of isim jamid which has a homonym meaning, including; إِبْرَةٌ (Needle, Bring into conflict); أَدَبٌ (Morals, Literature); بكرة (Morning, Tomorrow); بَيْتٌ (Home, Verse); جَبْهَةٌ (Forehead, Community, battlefield); جُحْرٌ (Hole, Unhealthy Palce); جَدْوَلٌ (River, Schedule); جَدٌّ (Granpa, Luck, Wealth, Majesty); جَرِيدَةٌ (Newspaper, Cavalry, Midrib); جُزءٌ (Some of, Juz, Fate); جُمْلَةٌ (Sentence, All); جَوٌّ (Weather, Air); حجة (Argument, Expert, Enmity); حَاتِمٌ (Ring,

Stamp, Last); خَالٌ (Uncle, Mole, Cloud, Arogant); خُرْطُومٌ (Khartoum, Trunk, Wine), دَقِيقٌ (Wheat flour, Deep understanding, Short guy); رِبَاطٌ (Relationship, Promise, Shoelaces, rope, Ribath); زُبْدَةٌ (Butter, Basic); سَاعَةٌ (For a moment, One hour, Doomsday); سَبْعٌ (Wild animal, Seven); سَلَالَةٌ (Sperm, Lineage); سِنٌَّ (Teeth, Age); عَيْنٌ (Eye, Spy, Spring); كَأْسٌ (Glass, Trophy, Wine); هِلَالٌ (crescent moon, Lunula, Brecket).

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