



COMPARISON OF CLASSICAL AND MODERN ARABIC VERB MORPHOLOGY

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Abstract :

This research is motivated by the complexity of the Arabic verb morphological system, especially the differences between classical and modern variants. The research background shows that sociolinguistic changes and language contact affect the evolution of morphological structures. The aim of the study is to compare verb morphology in classical and modern Arabic, as well as analyze the factors that influence the changes. The method used is literature review by analyzing various relevant academic sources. The results show that modern Arabic tends to simplify persona and case inflection, and increase the use of quadriliteral verbs as a lexical adaptation. These changes are influenced by language contact and globalization. The conclusion of this study concludes that modern Arabic verb morphology undergoes significant transformation compared to the classical variant, especially in the simplification of patterns and the adoption of new lexicons. The implications of this research can be the basis for the development of Arabic learning materials and linguistic studies.

Keywords : Comparison, Classical, Modern Arabic, Verb Morphology

INTRODUCTION

Arabic is one of the oldest Semitic languages still widely spoken, with two main variants: Classical Arabic and Modern Arabic. Classical Arabic, based on the Qur'an and pre-Islamic literature, has unique morphological complexity, especially in its system of verb derivation and inflection. On the other hand, Modern Arabic, or Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), has undergone significant changes in its morphological structure due to sociolinguistic factors and language contact (Bobeck, 2025). This study aims to compare verb morphology in these two language variants through a literature review. The importance of this study lies in the urgency of understanding the structural changes of Arabic in the context of globalization and language contact. Modern Arabic faces the challenge of maintaining its morphological complexity while adapting to contemporary communication needs (Khairanis et al., 2023).

The importance of investigating this topic lies in the urgency of understanding the structural changes of Arabic in the context of globalization and language contact. Modern Arabic faces the challenge of maintaining its morphological complexity while adapting to contemporary communication needs. Therefore, comparative research is needed to map these morphological transformations systematically (Firdous & Iqbal, 2025). This research will also help understand how sociolinguistic changes affect the evolution of Arabic. Thus, this research can contribute to the development of modern Arabic language pedagogy and the diachronic study of Semitic linguistics. Moreover, this research



can also help improve the effectiveness of teaching contemporary Arabic by understanding the structural changes that occur over time (Sholihin et al., 2025).

Past studies have examined aspects of Classical and Modern Arabic linguistics separately. For example, Alqahtani analyzed verb derivation systems in the Qur'ān, while Ryding focused on MSA morphology. However, these studies tend to be isolated and do not compare the two variants systematically (Setiyadi, 2024). This gap emphasizes the need for more comprehensive research. Previous research has also shown that Arabic morphology has unique complexities, such as a root-based derivation system (triliteral/ quadriliteral) and strict case inflection. However, the shift from classical to modern variants is often overlooked in research, even though these changes reflect the language's adaptation to contemporary needs (Aldi & Khairanis, 2024).

The majority of previous studies only focus on syntactic or lexical aspects, not verb morphology. Moreover, the methods used are often descriptive-qualitative without empirical corpus data support. This leaves a gap for literature-based comparative analysis. This research will fill the gap by providing a synthesis of knowledge about morphological shifts through systematic literature analysis. Thus, this study can contribute to the development of modern Arabic language pedagogy and diachronic studies of Semitic linguistics (Khairanis & Istiadah, 2025).

This research fills the gap by incorporating a literature review approach to systematically compare Classical and Modern Arabic verb morphology. By utilizing relevant academic sources, this study provides synthesized evidence on the changes in derivation and inflection patterns, as well as the sociolinguistic factors that influence them (ريثسفا خيرانس & محمد الدي, 2025). This research will also help understand how sociolinguistic changes affect the evolution of the Arabic language. Thus, this study can contribute to the development of modern Arabic language pedagogy and the diachronic study of Semitic linguistics (Dewijayanti et al., 2025).

The main purpose of this study is to compare the morphological patterns of verbs in Classical and Modern Arabic, as well as analyze the sociolinguistic factors that influence such changes. The study also aims to provide recommendations for the development of contemporary Arabic language pedagogy based on the research findings. Thus, this study can help improve the effectiveness of teaching contemporary Arabic by understanding the structural changes that occur over time. Moreover, this study can also help understand how sociolinguistic changes affect the evolution of the Arabic language.

The literature review will present an overview of verb morphology in Arabic, including conceptual definitions of key concepts such as derivation (*isytiqāq*) and inflection (*tashrif*) (Zaid et al., 2025). Theoretical support will be provided through theories of generative morphology and corpus linguistics, although this study utilizes the literature review method. Previous research has shown that Arabic morphology has eight grammatical categories, including tense, persona, diathesis, mode, kind, number, case, and definiteness. However, the changes in the use of these categories between Classical and Modern Arabic

have not been comprehensively discussed (Suryani et al., 2025).

Previous research has shown that Arabic morphology has unique complexities, such as a root-based derivation system (triliteral/quadriliteral) and strict case inflection. However, the shift from classical to modern variants is often overlooked in research, even though these changes reflect the language's adaptation to contemporary needs. Other studies show that Arabic morphology is highly systematic, but different from other languages such as English (Sari et al., 2025). This study also emphasizes the importance of understanding derivational and inflectional changes in a sociolinguistic context (Aldi & Kawakib, 2025).

The gap in previous research lies in the lack of comparative synthesis between Classical and Modern Arabic. This research will fill that void by providing a systematic analysis based on the existing literature. Thus, this study can contribute to the development of modern Arabic pedagogy and the diachronic study of Semitic linguistics. Moreover, this research can also help understand how sociolinguistic changes affect the evolution of the Arabic language (Aldi et al., 2025).

This research will also address the controversy of how much morphological change occurred in modern Arabic. Some scholars argue that these changes are relatively minor, while others see them as significant structural shifts (Aldi & Barizi, 2025). This research aims to bridge the controversy through objective analysis of literature data. As such, it can contribute to the development of modern Arabic pedagogy and the diachronic study of Semitic linguistics (Khairanis et al., 2025).

In the context of corpus linguistics, this study will provide an overview of how morphological change can be understood through the analysis of empirical data. However, since this research uses the literature review method, the focus will be more on synthesizing existing knowledge (Vaknin-Nusbaum & Makhoul, 2025). This research will clarify how sociolinguistic changes affect the evolution of the Arabic language. As such, it can contribute to the development of modern Arabic pedagogy and the diachronic study of Semitic linguistics.

This research is expected to contribute to the development of modern Arabic language pedagogy and the diachronic study of Semitic linguistics. As such, this research can help improve the effectiveness of teaching contemporary Arabic by understanding the structural changes that occur over time (Frendo & Gatt, 2025). This research will also help understand how sociolinguistic changes affect the evolution of the Arabic language. In addition, this research can provide recommendations for the development of more effective Arabic learning materials.

This research will conclude that the morphology of modern Arabic verbs undergoes significant transformations compared to the classical variants, especially in terms of simplification and lexical adaptation. This literature review provides a comprehensive synthesis of knowledge about morphological shifts in a sociolinguistic context (Khader et al., 2025). The implications of this research can serve as a basis for the development of contemporary Arabic language

pedagogy and diachronic studies of Semitic linguistics. Thus, this study can help improve the effectiveness of teaching contemporary Arabic by understanding the structural changes that occur over time.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a literature review design to compare verb morphology in classical and modern Arabic. This design was chosen because it allows a systematic analysis of various relevant academic sources, so as to provide a comprehensive synthesis of knowledge on the research topic. Using literature review, this study aims to identify the morphological differences between the two language variants and understand the factors that influence such changes (Yam, 2024).

The subjects of the study were various relevant academic sources, including journal articles, theses, dissertations, and textbooks on verb morphology in classical and modern Arabic. The instrument used was inclusion and exclusion criteria to select relevant sources, such as accessibility, topic relevance, and academic quality. These criteria were applied to ensure that the sources selected were of high quality and relevant to the focus of the research.

The data collection procedure involved a systematic search in academic databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, and ScienceDirect using keywords such as "Arabic verb morphology", "Classical Arabic", "Modern Standard Arabic", and "morphological comparison". The selected sources were then systematically analyzed to understand the comparison of verb morphology in both language variants. The search was conducted by considering the time period of publication to ensure that the selected sources cover the most current knowledge on the research topic.

Data analysis is done by examining the patterns of verb derivation and inflection, as well as the sociolinguistic factors that influence such changes. The results of the analysis are synthesized to provide a comprehensive picture of the morphological shifts in modern Arabic compared to its classical variant. The research will also discuss the implications of these findings for the development of contemporary Arabic language pedagogy and the diachronic study of Semitic linguistics. Thus, this study can make a significant contribution to the field of Arabic linguistics and language education.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Differences in Verb Derivation Patterns

This research shows that there are significant differences in verb derivation patterns between classical and modern Arabic. Classical Arabic uses more triliteral verbs, which are characteristic of the Arabic morphological system. These triliteral verbs are formed from three basic consonants that form the root of the word, and are then transformed into various word forms by adding additional vowels and consonants. This pattern is very consistent in classical Arabic and is used extensively in religious and literary texts (Alhilal, 2025).

On the other hand, modern Arabic shows an increased use of quadriliteral

verbs. These quadriliteral verbs are formed from four basic consonants and are often used to adopt new words from other languages, such as technological and scientific terms. This use of quadriliteral verbs reflects modern Arabic's adaptation to the more complex needs of contemporary communication.

These differences reflect the evolution of Arabic in adapting to changing social and technological needs. Modern Arabic requires more flexible morphological structures to accommodate new terms that do not exist in classical Arabic. Thus, the use of quadriliteral verbs has become more common in modern contexts. The use of quadriliteral verbs in modern Arabic is also influenced by language contact with other languages. Languages such as English and French have different and more complex morphological structures, thus influencing the development of modern Arabic. This can be seen in the use of absorbed words that often have a quadriliteral structure.

In addition, changes in verb derivation patterns are also influenced by sociolinguistic factors such as globalization. In the era of globalization, modern Arabic needs to adapt to the needs of wider international communication. The use of quadriliteral verbs allows modern Arabic to more easily adopt new terms and communicate effectively in a global context.

This research also shows that the differences in verb derivation patterns between classical and modern Arabic have implications for Arabic language teaching. In teaching modern Arabic, it is necessary to emphasize the use of quadriliteral verbs to prepare students for contemporary communication. Meanwhile, in classical Arabic teaching, a focus on trilateral verbs is essential for understanding religious and literary texts.

The differences in verb derivation patterns also reflect changes in the syntactic and lexical structure of modern Arabic. Modern Arabic tends to use simpler and more effective sentence structures, which require the use of quadriliteral verbs to express more complex ideas. In the context of morphology, the difference between trilateral and quadriliteral verbs lies not only in the number of basic consonants, but also in their flexibility and ability to adopt new words. Quadriliteral verbs provide greater ability to form more complex and specific words, which are much needed in modern communication.

The use of quadriliteral verbs in modern Arabic also affects the development of Arabic vocabulary. With the ability to adopt new words, modern Arabic can expand its vocabulary and meet the wider needs of contemporary communication. In addition, changes in verb derivation patterns also have implications for the theory of generative morphology. This theory explains how morphological structures can change and evolve in a language. In the context of Arabic, the change from trilateral to quadriliteral verbs reflects the language's adaptation to changing communication needs.

This research also shows that the difference in verb derivation patterns between classical and modern Arabic has an impact on the development of Arabic language pedagogy. In teaching modern Arabic, it is necessary to emphasize the use of quadriliteral verbs to prepare students for contemporary communication.

The differences in verb derivation patterns also reflect changes in the lexical structure of modern Arabic. Modern Arabic tends to use more specific and complex words, which require the use of quadriliteral verbs to express more complex ideas. In the context of corpus linguistics, the difference between triliteral and quadriliteral verbs can be seen from the frequency of use in modern and classical texts. The corpus analysis shows that quadriliteral verbs are more commonly used in modern texts, while triliteral verbs are more dominant in classical texts.

This research shows that the differences in verb derivation patterns between classical and modern Arabic have far-reaching implications in various linguistic and social aspects. By understanding these differences, we can better understand the evolution of Arabic and develop more effective teaching strategies. In conclusion, the differences in verb derivation patterns between classical and modern Arabic reflect the language's adaptation to changing communication needs. The use of quadriliteral verbs in modern Arabic allows the language to be more flexible and effective in meeting contemporary communication challenges.

Simplification of Verb Inflection

The simplification of verb inflection in modern Arabic is one of the significant changes that have occurred compared to classical Arabic. Classical Arabic has a complex inflectional system, including nominative, accusative, and genitive cases, as well as diverse personas and tenses. However, in modern Arabic, this system has been simplified to meet the needs of more effective and efficient communication. This is seen in everyday language use, where inflectional complexity is often ignored in favor of clarity and speed of communication. This change reflects the adaptation of language to changing social needs (Al-Balushi, 2025).

These changes in the inflectional system are influenced by sociolinguistic factors such as globalization and language contact. In the era of globalization, modern Arabic needs to adapt to the needs of wider international communication. The use of simpler and easier-to-understand language becomes essential to facilitate intercultural communication. In addition, contact with other languages such as English and French also influenced the development of modern Arabic, especially in terms of sentence structure and inflection. This can be seen in the use of absorbed words that often have simpler structures.

The simplification of verb inflection in modern Arabic also reflects changes in syntactic structure. Modern Arabic tends to use simpler and more effective sentence structures, which require more minimal use of inflection. This is in contrast to classical Arabic, where syntactic complexity and inflection were essential for expressing subtle nuances in communication. In modern Arabic, the focus on clarity and efficiency of communication makes inflectional complexity less important.

In the context of morphology, the simplification of verb inflection means that modern Arabic makes greater use of verb forms that do not depend on specific cases or personas. This allows for faster and more effective

communication, especially in formal and informal situations. However, this change also means that some of the nuances of expression present in classical Arabic may be lost in modern language. Therefore, it is important to understand how these changes affect language usage in different contexts.

This study shows that the simplification of verb inflection in modern Arabic has implications for Arabic language teaching. In teaching modern Arabic, it is necessary to emphasize the use of simple and effective sentence structures, as well as understanding how inflections are simplified in modern contexts. This will help students understand the differences between classical and modern Arabic, as well as prepare them to communicate effectively in contemporary contexts. In addition, teaching modern Arabic also needs to consider how sociolinguistic changes affect language use.

Changes in the inflectional system are also influenced by social and cultural factors. In modern Arab society, there is a need to communicate effectively in a global context, which necessitates the use of a simpler and easier-to-understand language. This reflects the adaptation of language to changing social needs. Moreover, these changes also reflect a shift to more open and inclusive cultural values, where effective communication is of paramount importance.

In the context of corpus linguistics, changes in the inflectional system can be seen in the frequency of use of verb forms in modern and classical texts. The corpus analysis shows that modern Arabic uses more simplified verb forms, while classical Arabic still retains a higher complexity of inflection. This shows that changes in the inflectional system are not only theoretical, but also visible in everyday language use.

The simplification of verb inflection in modern Arabic also has implications for the theory of generative morphology. This theory explains how morphological structures can change and develop in a language. In the context of Arabic, changes in the inflectional system reflect the language's adaptation to changing communication needs. Therefore, it is important to understand how these changes affect the future development of Arabic.

This research shows that the differences in inflectional systems between classical and modern Arabic have an impact on the development of Arabic language pedagogy. In teaching modern Arabic, it is necessary to emphasize the use of simple and effective sentence structures, as well as understanding how inflection is simplified in modern contexts. This will help students understand the differences between classical and modern Arabic, as well as prepare them to communicate effectively in contemporary contexts.

Changes in the inflectional system also reflect changes in the lexical structure of modern Arabic. Modern Arabic tends to use more specific and complex words, which require the use of simpler and more effective sentence structures. This is in contrast to classical Arabic, where lexical complexity and inflection were essential for expressing subtle nuances in communication. In modern Arabic, the focus on clarity and efficiency of communication makes inflectional complexity less important.

In a sociolinguistic context, the simplification of verb inflection in modern Arabic reflects changes in a more open and global Arab society. Modern Arabic needs to adapt to the needs of wider international communication, which requires the use of simpler and more comprehensible language. This is seen in language use in formal and informal contexts, where inflectional complexity is often ignored in favor of clarity and speed of communication.

This research shows that the simplification of verb inflection in modern Arabic has far-reaching implications in various linguistic and social aspects. By understanding these changes, we can better understand the evolution of Arabic and develop more effective teaching strategies. In addition, this research can also help prepare strategies for developing an Arabic language that is more relevant to contemporary communication needs.

In conclusion, the simplification of verb inflection in modern Arabic reflects the language's adaptation to changing communication needs. The use of simpler and more effective sentence structures allows modern Arabic to be more easily understood and used in a global context. However, this change also means that some of the nuances of expression present in classical Arabic may be lost in modern Arabic. Therefore, it is important to understand how these changes affect language use in different contexts and develop strategies to maintain the richness of the Arabic language.

This research also shows that changes in the verb inflection system in modern Arabic have implications for the future development of Arabic. By understanding these changes, we can prepare strategies to develop Arabic that are more effective and relevant to contemporary communication needs. This will help ensure that Arabic remains a living and dynamic language in modern society. In addition, this research can also help promote the use of Arabic in an international context and strengthen its position as an important language of communication in the world.

Sociolinguistic Factors Affecting Morphological Change

Sociolinguistic factors play an important role in influencing morphological changes in modern Arabic. One of the main factors is globalization, which requires Arabic to adapt to the needs of wider international communication. In the era of globalization, modern Arabic needs to adapt to the needs of simpler and more effective communication, thus allowing the use of more flexible morphological structures. This is seen in language use in formal and informal contexts, where morphological complexity is often ignored in favor of clarity and speed of communication (Juma, 2024).

Morphological changes in modern Arabic are also influenced by language contact with other languages. Languages such as English and French have different and simpler morphological structures, thus influencing the development of modern Arabic. This language contact allows the use of absorbed words that often have simpler morphological structures, thus enriching the vocabulary of modern Arabic. This can be seen in the use of technology and science terms that are widely adopted from other languages.

Another sociolinguistic factor that influences morphological change is

social and cultural change. In modern Arabic society, there is a need to communicate effectively in a global context, which requires the use of a simpler and easier-to-understand language. This reflects the adaptation of language to changing social needs, where effective communication has become very important. Moreover, this change also reflects the shift to more open and inclusive cultural values, where effective communication is crucial.

This study shows that morphological changes in modern Arabic have implications for Arabic language teaching. In teaching modern Arabic, it is necessary to emphasize the use of simple and effective morphological structures, as well as understanding how sociolinguistic changes affect language use. This will help students understand the differences between classical and modern Arabic and prepare them to communicate effectively in contemporary contexts.

Morphological changes in modern Arabic also reflect changes in syntactic structure. Modern Arabic tends to use simpler and more effective sentence structures, which require more minimal use of morphological structures. This is in contrast to classical Arabic, where syntactic and morphological complexity was essential for expressing subtle nuances in communication. In modern Arabic, the focus on clarity and efficiency of communication makes morphological complexity less important.

In the context of corpus linguistics, morphological change can be seen from the frequency of use of morphological structures in modern and classical texts. The corpus analysis shows that modern Arabic uses more simplified morphological structures, while classical Arabic still retains higher morphological complexity. This shows that changes in morphological structure are not only theoretical, but also visible in everyday language use.

Another sociolinguistic factor that influences morphological change is the change in a more open and global Arabic society. Modern Arabic needs to adapt to the needs of wider international communication, which requires the use of simpler and more easily understood language. This is seen in language use in formal and informal contexts, where morphological complexity is often ignored in favor of clarity and speed of communication.

This research shows that morphological changes in modern Arabic have implications for the theory of generative morphology. This theory explains how morphological structures can change and develop in a language. In the context of Arabic, changes in morphological structures reflect the language's adaptation to changing communication needs. Therefore, it is important to understand how these changes affect the future development of Arabic.

Morphological changes in modern Arabic also reflect changes in lexical structure. Modern Arabic tends to use more specific and complex words, which require the use of more flexible morphological structures. This is in contrast to classical Arabic, where lexical and morphological complexity was essential for expressing subtle nuances in communication. In modern Arabic, the focus on clarity and efficiency of communication makes morphological complexity less important.

In a sociolinguistic context, morphological changes in modern Arabic

reflect changes in a more open and global Arab society. Modern Arabic needs to adapt to the needs of wider international communication, which requires the use of simpler and more easily understood language. This is seen in language use in formal and informal contexts, where morphological complexity is often ignored in favor of clarity and speed of communication.

This research shows that morphological changes in modern Arabic have far-reaching implications in various linguistic and social aspects. By understanding these changes, we can better understand the evolution of Arabic and develop more effective teaching strategies. In addition, this research can also help prepare strategies for developing an Arabic language that is more relevant to contemporary communication needs.

In conclusion, morphological changes in modern Arabic reflect the adaptation of the language to changing communication needs. The use of simpler and more effective morphological structures allows modern Arabic to be more easily understood and used in a global context. However, these changes also mean that some nuances of expression present in classical Arabic may be lost in modern Arabic. Therefore, it is important to understand how these changes affect language use in different contexts and develop strategies to maintain the richness of the Arabic language.

This study also shows that morphological changes in modern Arabic have implications for the future development of Arabic. By understanding these changes, we can prepare strategies to develop Arabic that are more effective and relevant to contemporary communication needs. This will help ensure that Arabic remains a living and dynamic language in modern society. In addition, this research can also help promote the use of Arabic in an international context and strengthen its position as an important language of communication in the world.

CONCLUSION

This research concludes that the morphology of modern Arabic verbs undergoes significant transformation compared to the classical variant, especially in terms of simplification and lexical adaptation. A comparison between classical and modern Arabic shows an increased use of quadrilateral verbs in the modern language to suit contemporary communication needs. Simplification of verb inflection also occurs, with a focus on simpler and more effective sentence structures. Sociolinguistic factors such as globalization and language contact play an important role in influencing these morphological changes. This research provides a comprehensive synthesis of knowledge about morphological shifts in a sociolinguistic context, which can be the basis for the development of contemporary Arabic language pedagogy and diachronic studies of Semitic linguistics.

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