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## PIVOT SYSTEM IN ARABIC COORDINATION SENTENCE: A SYNTACTIC TYPOLOGY STUDY

by

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Abstract:

*Coordination sentences are those that operate effectively in both written and spoken discourse. The pivot system will discuss the Arabic coordination sentence in this research. This study aimed to highlight the syntactic typology and pivot system of the Arabic coordination sentence. This study used a qualitative approach with descriptive and content analysis methods. This data was analyzed using the Miles and Huberman method. The data were obtained from the form of coordination sentences found in Arabic books and other sources that are considered relevant. The result showed that the Arabic coordinating sentences are formed by four types, namely (1) intransitive-intransitive, (2) intransitive-transitive, (3) transitive-intransitive, and (4) transitive-transitive. eliminating FN for a and p in Arabic coordinating sentences differs from dropping FN for a and p in English and Arabic coordinating sentences. however, based on the syntactic constructions with indefinite verbs, Arabic grammar is the same as English and Indonesian. The findings of this study contribute insight and treasure to the wealth of science in syntactic typology.*

**Keywords:** Arabic; coordination sentence; pivot system

Abstrak

*Kalimat koordinasi adalah kalimat yang beroperasi secara efektif baik dalam wacana tertulis maupun lisan. Sistem pivot akan membahas kalimat koordinasi bahasa Arab dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menonjolkan tipologi sintaksis dan sistem pivot kalimat koordinasi bahasa Arab. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode analisis deskriptif dan isi. Data ini dianalisis menggunakan metode Miles and Huberman. Data tersebut diperoleh dari bentuk kalimat koordinasi yang terdapat dalam buku-buku berbahasa Arab dan sumber-sumber lain yang dianggap relevan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kalimat koordinasi bahasa Arab dibentuk oleh empat jenis, yaitu (1) intransitif-intransitif, (2) intransitif-transitif, (3) transitif-intransitif, dan (4) transitif-transitif. Menghilangkan FN untuk A dan P dalam kalimat koordinasi Arab berbeda dari menjatuhkan FN untuk A dan P dalam kalimat koordinasi bahasa Inggris dan Arab. Namun, berdasarkan konstruksi sintaksis dengan kata kerja tak tentu, tata bahasa Arab sama dengan bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia. Temuan penelitian ini menyumbangkan wawasan dan harta kekayaan ilmu pengetahuan dalam tipologi sintaksis.*

**Kata kunci:** bahasa Arab; kalimat koordinasi; sistem pivot

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**INTRODUCTION**

Coordination sentences are those that operate effectively in written and spoken discourses. A coordination sentence is an accord in an equal relationship between two or more clauses (Maharani et al., 2023; Mulyadi, 2016), also referenced in Shopen). Grammatical components comprising a coordination sentence are conjuncts, composed of two or more units, at least one of which belongs to the same category (Karenisa, 2019);(Goodall, 2017). In most cases, the conjuncts are joined by a connecting element (particle, clitic, or suffix). The term "coordinator" refers to this type of constructional element, which can be further subdivided into "conjunctive" (like "and"), "disjunctive" (like "or"), and "adversative" (like "not"). (e.g., but). According to (Karenisa, 2019), The alliance happens as a result of the use of conjunctions, as in (1), or the use of a comma, as in (2). (2). In Indonesian, the two sentences are typically linked by additive conjunctions (e.g., *dan (and), lalu (then), kemudian (then)*), contrastive conjunctions (e.g., *[te]tapi (but), sedangkan (while), namun (however)*), and alternatives. (e.g., *atau (or)*). Coordination conjunctions also can be ellipsed in phrases (Sitorus, 2014).

This research was preoccupied with Arabic coordination sentences. In Arabic, conjunctions are called Athof. Conjunctions in Arabic are of the Harf type, a liaison between words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The conjunctions in Arabic coordinating sentences include و (and), ثم (then), ف (then), أو (or), لكن (but), بل (but/even). Examples:

1) ذهبت الى المدرسة ماشيا على الاقدام , ثم أرجع بالسيارة العامة  
*Zahabtu ilaa al madrasati maasyiyan 'alal 'aqdami, tsumma arji'u bi*  
*assayyarati al-ammati*

Went [I] to school on foot , then go home [I] by public transportation  
 V (S1) , conj V (S2)

'I went to school on foot, then I go home by public transportation.'

2) اشتريت القصة, لكن اشترى صديقي المقرر  
*Isytaraitu al-qishshata, lakinna isytara shadiqi al muqarrara*

Bought [I] novel, but bought [I] my friend's textbooks  
 V (S1) , conj V S2

'I bought novels, but my friends bought textbooks.'

3) مررت بعمر ورأيت زيدا  
*Marartu bi 'umarin, wa raaitu Zaidan*

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Walked [I] with Umar and saw [I] Zaid  
 V (S1) , conj V S2  
 I was walking with Umar, and I saw Zaid.'

The Arabic coordination sentence in this research will be discussed using the pivot system, which has never been done before. Using this pivot test, the typology of Arabic syntax was also evaluated in this study. Pivot is a category that connects S and A, S and P, and S, A, and P (Artawa, 2021; Evi, 2020; Johanson, 2011; Song, 2020). Pivot is the most important noun phrase in terms of grammar (FN). An FN that acts as a hinge can coordinate and control anaphora or deletion and is taken out of the control structure. In languages with accusative grammar, the grammatical subject is the pivot. However, in languages with ergative grammar, the FN, which is the patient, is the pivot.

According to a scholar (Artawa, 2021), a pivot is introduced as a tool. Heath uses "controller" and "pivot" to explain complex phrases of mutual reference. The pivot is the lower clause FN, while the controlling FN is the upper clause FN. Heath calls complex sentence coordinate identity syntactical phenomena pivot. Heath thinks of FN in the nominative case in a phrase, like English, ad; Foley and van Valin (1984) define pivot as all kinds of FN to which the primary grammatical process is sensitive as a controller or target. Foley and van Valin also found that in accusative typological languages like English, the subject is the FN hinge, while in ergative languages like Dyirbal (Schachter, 1986). Pivots are used in syntactic norms for coordination, subordination, relativization, adverbial clauses, and more (Tarihoran & Mulyadi, 2022). With the S/A pivot pattern, English is listed as a working language for possibly combining clauses. In contrast, the Dyirbal language employs the S/P pivot pattern.

The findings of this study contribute insight and treasure to the wealth of science in syntactic typology. Thus, the contribution to the Industrial Revolution 4.0 shifted to 5.0 (Turmudi, 2020). Determining the typology of a language based on its morphology or syntax is a difficult task (Arkadiev & Klamer, 2018). This is the result of a mixture of ergative and accusative linguistic characteristics. At the syntactic level, in order to determine whether a language is ergative (P is treated the same as S syntactically) or accusative (A is treated the

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same as S syntactically), researchers must evaluate the grammatical behaviour of a variety of syntactic constructions (Artawa, 2021).

Numerous scholars have conducted various types of research on pivot systems and coordination sentences. According to (Mulyadi, 2016), the results showed that Bahasa Indonesia has syntactic ergativity properties because they permit the deletion of coreferential arguments if their functions are passive and subject. (Basaria, 2013)' s study showed that Pakpak-Dairi (PDL) is a language of the accusative case. (Sinaga & Mulyadi, 2023), Their research showed that the grammatical alliance system of the Simalungun language considers subject (S) and agent (A) identically. At the same time, predicate (P) is treated differently. (Handayani & Ritonga, 2022). A study showed that Bahasa Mandailing belongs to the accusative language category. Then, another research study on coordination sentences (Arsyandikayani, 2019) found that the coordination relationship involves two or more equal clauses, while the subordination relationship involves two or more uneven clauses.

Among the many studies, a study on pivot systems in Arabic coordination sentences: a syntactic typology approach still needs to be widely selected. **Therefore, this study highlighted the syntactic typology and pivot system of the Arabic coordination sentence. This study also determines the form of the Arabic coordination sentence.**

## METHOD

### *Design*

This descriptive study uses a content analysis approach (Miles et al., 2014; Shukla, 2017; Sugiyono, 2014). Descriptive does not mean merely providing an overview of the pivot system in Arabic coordination sentences; instead, it refers to the discovery and formulation of the patterns that apply in the Arabic coordination sentence pivot system (Handayani & Ritonga, 2022). This pattern also refers to its typological approach.

### *Subject and Instrument*

The subject of this research is the form of coordination sentences found in Arabic books and other sources that are considered relevant. Since the researcher took the data from another party, all sentences are secondary data. The researchers employed a qualitative content

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analysis strategy to examine the coordination sentences. The main instruments are the researchers aided by co-instruments in gaining and analyzing the data. The data were obtained from Arabic books and other sources that are considered relevant. After the data were collected, data reduction was made to select relevant and meaningful data.

***Data analysis procedure***

This study analyzed its data using the Agih (distributional) method (Mahsun, 2011). The Agih method is a data analysis procedure that reads the determinants in the language. The determining tool in the Agih method is in the form of elements from the language of the research object, such as words, syntactic functions, clauses, syllables, pitch, etc. (Sudaryanto, 2015). Researchers used the pivot test to determine the typology of Arabic syntax. Pivot is a category that connects S and A, S and P, and S, A, and P (Handayani & Ritonga, 2022).

It will be seen based on coordinative constructions to determine whether Arabic has an S/A or S/P pivot. Comparisons were made with a pivot test framework such as the English one. Here is a framework for discovering pivots put forward by Dixon (1994) (Johanson, 2011). On the other hand, the citing system employs an offline model using Mendeley Desktop (Turmudi, 2020).

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

This study seeks the syntactic typology and pivot system of the Arabic coordination sentence. It analyzes the sorts of coordination sentences found in Arabic books.

### **Form the Arabic coordination sentence using the Pivot Test**

Arabic coordination sentences in this research are discussed using the pivot system. The researcher used the pivot test to determine the typology of Arabic syntax. Pivot is a category that connects S and A, S and P, and S, A, and P.

Therefore, Arabic pivot testing can be explained in the following examples.

#### **Intransitive + intransitive**

A coordinating sentence can be formed by two intransitive clauses whose two S arguments are correlated.

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فرح الرّجل وشرع يمشي في الأرض

[1a)..... مسرعاً

*Faraha arrajulu wa syara'a yamsyi fi al-ardhi musri'an*

[1b)..... فرح الرّجل وشرع [] يمشي في الأرض مسرعاً

*Faraha arrajulu wa syara'a [] yamsyi fi al-ardhi masru'an*Was happy the man and started [] walking in the ground quickly.

V S1 Conj V S2

'The man (S1) was happy and (S2) [] started walking on the ground quickly'

[2a] ..... سقطت بيضة من عشّ النّسر، وتدحرجت إلى أن استقرّت في قنّ للدجاج.

*Saqathat baidhatu min 'asysyi an-nasri, wa tadahrajat ilaa an istaqirradi fi qanni li ad-dajaji*

[2b] ..... سقطت بيضة من عشّ النّسر، وتدحرجت [] إلى أن استقرّت في قنّ للدجاج

*Saqathat baidhatu min 'asysyi an-nasri, wa tadahrajat [] ilaa an istaqirradi fi qanni li ad-dajaji*Fell Eagle egg [I] from the nest , and rolled [] until it arrived in the hen's nest

V S1 Conj V S2

'An Eagle egg fell from the nest and rolled until it arrived at the hen's nest'

The FN in [1] and [2] The initial subject FN in the first clause is referenced by the subject that disappears with the verb in the second clause (see the man is referenced by the verb شرع in [1] and the eagle egg is referenced by the verb تدحرجت in [2]).

Pelesapan S2 pada tipe kalimat koordinasi ini dibolehkan asalkan kedua argumen S-nya referensial dan S2 yang dilesapkan tidak mesti berkoreferensi dengan konstituen, tetapi dapat juga berkoreferensi dengan klausa.

**Intransitive + transitive****(b) S1 = P2**

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[3a].....صعد جحا إلى أعلى البيت والرَّجُل يتبعه

*Sha'ida Juha ila a'la al-baiti wa ar-raujulu yatba'uhu*

Climbed Juha to the top the house, and the man\_ followed him.

V S1 Conj V P2

'Juha climbed to the top floor of the house, and the man followed him.'

The correlation between the S and P arguments is shown in sentence (3). The argument P (P2) in the second clause cannot be omitted directly because it will form an ungrammatical sentence as follows:

[3b] .....صعد جحا إلى أعلى البيت والرَّجُل يتبع

*Sha'ida Juha ila a'la al-baiti wa ar-raujulu yatba'u*

Climbed Juha to the top the house, and the man followed.

V S1 Conj V P2

'Juha climbed to the top floor of the house, and the man followed.'

The second clause must be passive To omit argument A. With this mechanism, P will move to the subject slot in the derivation structure and can be 'accessed' by the intransitive clause S' argument. This can be seen in the following example:

[3c] .....صعد جحا إلى أعلى المنزل وتبعه

*Sha'ida Juha ila a'la al-baiti wa tabi'uhu*

Climbed Juha to the top the house and followed him

V S1 Conj V P2

' Juha climbed to the top of the house and followed him.'

**(c) S1 = A2**

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يتوقف أحمد ويخفي شيئاً..... [4].....

Yatawaqqafu Ahmadun wa [] yukhfi syaian  
Stop Ahmad and [] hide something

V S1 conj. (A2) V P2

'Ahmad stops and hides something.'

حَضَرَ أَبُ زَيْدٍ وَ أُخْتُهُ الصَّغِيرَةُ، ثُمَّ تَنَاوَلُوا

الْعَدَاءَ ..... [5].....

Hadhara abu Zaidin wa ukhtuhu ash-shaghiratu, tsumma tanaawalu al-ghadaa-a  
Came Zaid's father and younger sister ,then had [they] a lunch

V S1 , conj. V A2 P2

'Zaid's father and younger sister came and they had lunch'

A2, FN I, correlates with S1 with the same type of FN. In example (4), the FN in the second clause is omitted. For example (5), the second FN clause (A2) is formed with the pronoun "they" contained in the word "تَنَاوَلُوا", which 'refers to the first FN clause (S1), namely أَبُ زَيْدٍ وَ أُخْتُهُ (Zaid's father and younger sister).

However, A2 may not refer to S1. This can be seen in the example below (6):

كان محمد يمشي لكن عينه علقت بشيء أمامه

[6].....

Kaana Muhammadun yamsyi lakinna 'ainuhu 'alaqata bi syai-in amaamahu  
Muhammad walk but his eyes caught something front of him.

S V conj. A2 V P2

'Muhammad was walking, but his eyes caught something before him.'

The example above shows that A2, which is in the form of FN eyes, correlated with Muhammad's S1, but with a different FN, in other words (S1≠A2).

**Transitive + intransitive**

**(d) P1 = S2**

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[7]..... احتفظت بمحفظتي في الخزانة الأسبوع الماضي وهي الآن مفقودة.

*Ihtafadhtu bi mahfadhati fi al-khizaanati al-usbuu'i al-maadhi wa hiya al-aana mafquudatun*

I kept [I] with my bag in the cupboard last week and it now gone.  
V A1 P1 conj. S2

'I kept my bag in the cupboard last week and it's now gone'.

FN "محفظة" (bag) as P in the first clause corresponds to the omitted argument S in the second clause.

(e) A1 = S2

رَأَى رَجُلًا، فَقَالَ: مَاذَا

[8]..... تُرِيدُ

*Ra-aa rajulaan, faqaala : maaza turiidu?*

Saw [he] a man, then said [he]: what want?

V A1 P2 , conj. V S2

'He saw a man, then he said: what do you want?'

رَكِبَ نَحْوِي سَفِينَةً فَقَالَ لِلْمَلَّاحِ : أَتَعْرِفُ النَّحْوَ

[9]..... ؟

*Rakiba nahwiyyun safiinata fa qaala li al-malaahi: ata'rifun an-nahwa?*

Boarded Nahwu expert ship , then said [he] to a sailor : "Do you understand Nahwu?"

V A1 P1 conj. V S2

'A Nahwu expert boarded a ship, he said to a sailor: "Do you understand Nahwu?'

Based on the example above examples (8) and (9) , the FN in the second clause (S1) refers to the first clause (A2) namely he who disappears into the verb itself.

**Transitive+transitive**

(f) P1 = P2

الأب يقرأ الجريدة ولكن الأم تخطفها

[10a].....

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*Al-abu yaqrau al-jariidata walakinna al-ummu takhthifuha*

Father reads the newspaper, but mother steals it

A1 V P1 conj. A2 V P2

'Father reads the newspaper (P1), but mother steals it (P2) .'

P2 is correlated with P1, and both clauses are structured as active. With this clause structure, omitting P2 is not permitted, as below:

[10b] الأب يقرأ الجريدة ولكن الأم تخطف

.....[]

*Al-abu yaqrau al-jariidata walaakinna al-ummu takhfadhu*

Father reads the newspaper, but mother steals

A1 V P1 conj. A2 V

'Father reads the newspaper (P1), but mother steals.'

**(g) A1 = A2**

مَرَّ رَجُلٌ إِعْلَانَاتٍ بِالْأَعْمَى، وَ يَرَى أَنَّ قُبْعَتَهُ لَا تَحْوِي سِوَى قُرُوشٍ قَلِيلَةٍ [11].....

*Marra rajulun i'laanatin bi al-a'ma , wa yara anna qubbatahu laa tahwi siwa quruusyini qaliilatin*

Passed man advertising by a blind man, and saw [he] that his hat contained only a few pennies

V A1 P1 V A2 P2

'An advertising man passed by a blind man, and he saw that his hat contained only a few pennies.'

The omitted constituent in the second clause (A2) corresponds to the argument A in the first clause (A1). P2 refers to P1, but with a different FN (P1= the Blind , P2= the Blind's hat)

زَارَ الْأَبُ مَكْتَبَاتِ الْمَدِينَةِ ، وَاشْتَرَى كُتُبًا كَثِيرَةً

[12]..... لَهُ

*Zaara al-abu maktabati al-madiinati, wa isytara kutuban katsiiratan lahu*

Visited The father bookstores city, and bought [he] books many for himself

V A1 P1 conj. V A2 P2

'The father visited bookstores in the city, and bought many books for himself.'

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دَخَلَ مُحَمَّدُ الْمَطْبِخَ وَ أَعَدَّ طَعَامَ الْعَدَاءِ [13]

.....  
*Dakhala Muhammadun al-mathbaha wa a'adda tha'aama al-ghadaai*

Entered Muhammad the kitchen and prepared [he] lunch.

V A1 P1 conj. V A2 P2

'Muhammad entered the kitchen and prepared a lunch'.

Example numbers (12) and (13) show that the FN in the second clause (A2) refers to the FN in the first clause (A1) so that the FN in the second clause can be omitted.

**(h) P1 = A2**

زار عُمَرُ صَدِيقَيْهِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ وَلُطْفِي فِي الْفَنْدَقِ وَلَكِنْ تَنَاوَلَانَ الْغَدَاءَ فِي الْخَارِجِ  
 [14].....

*Zara umaru shadiqi ismaail wa luthfi fi alfunduqi wa lakinna tanaawalaani alghadaa filkhaariji*

Visited Umar's friends Ismail and Lutfi at the hotel but had [they] lunch outside.

V A1 P1 conj. V A2 P2

'Umar visited his two friends, Ismail and Lutfi, at the hotel, but they had lunch outside'.

The sentence above explains that the FN in the second clause (A2) refers to the first clause FN (P1) (Ismail and Lutfi).

**(i) A1 = P2**

هم وجدوا ملابسه في الرماد ، لكن جحا ما زال يهاجمهم.  
 [15].....

*Hum wajadu malaabisihi fi ar-rimaadi, lakinna juha maa zaala yuhaajimuhum*

They found Juha's clothes in ashes, but Juha anyway attacked them.

A1 V P1 , conj. A2 V P2

'They found Juha's clothes in ashes, but Juha attacked them anyway.'

The sentence above explains that the FN in the second clause (P2) refers to the first clause FN (A1) (they).

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**(j) P1 = P2 and A1 = A2**

[16] اشترى الأب بذور الخضروات وزرعها خلف المنزل

.....  
*Isytara al-abu buzura al-hudhrawaati wa zara'a ha khalafa al-manzili*

Bought Father vegetable seeds and planted [he] them behind the house

V A1 P1 conj. V A2 p2

'Father bought vegetable seeds and planted them behind the house'.

كَانَ جُحًا يُرَبِّي خَرُوفًا جَمِيلًا، وَكَانَ يُحِبُّهُ

[17].....

*Kaana Juha yurabbi kharuufan jamiilan, wa kaana yuhibbuhu*

Juha keep good sheep , and love [he] it

A1 V P2 , conj. V A2 P2

'Juha keeps a good sheep and he loves it very much'.

[18] ..... جُحًا جَمَعَ مَلَابِسَهُمْ، وَأَلْقَاهَا فِي النَّارِ

*Juha jama'a cmalaabisahum, wa al-qaaha fi an-naari*

Juha gathered their clothes and threw [he] them into the fire

A1 V P1 , conj. V A2 P2

'Juha gathered their clothes and threw them into the fire.'

Based on the example above examples (16), (17) and (18), the FN in the second clause (A2) refers to the first clause (A1), and FN in the second clause (P2) refers to the first clause (p1).

**(k) P1 = A2 and A1 = P2**

[ ..... أنا دائما أساعده لكنه لا يساعدي أبدا  
19]

*Anaa daaiman usaa'iduhu lakinnahu laa yusaa'iduni abadan*

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I always help him but he don't help me ever

A1                    V    P1    conj. A2                    V    P2

'I always help him but he never helps me'.

Based on the example above examples (19), , the FN in the second clause (A2) refers to the first clause (P1), and FN in the second clause (P2) refers to the first clause (A1).

***Discussion***

The study's findings have addressed the given research questions and added to them. This study discusses Arabic coordination sentences using the Pivot Test. According to Dixon (1994) in (Johanson, 2011), it can be categorized as intransitive + intransitive, intransitive + transitive + transitive + intransitive, and transitive+transitive. It involves two or more equal clauses, while the subordination relationship involves two or more uneven clauses. This study focuses on coordinating sentences where the clauses are equivalent. This research, supported by (Arsyandikayani, 2019), found a coordination relationship (Handayani & Ritonga 2022). Their study supported this study, which showed that Bahasa Mandailing belongs to the accusative language category. Suppose FN is located in function S or A, as conducted by the pivot test. In that case, it can be removed immediately from Bahasa Mandailing.

Arabic is a distinctive language with its complexities. According to (Umam, 2021), Arabic sentence structure follows two primary patterns: the number of nominal sentences (Ismiyyah) and the number of verbal phrases (Fi'liyyah). Arabic has ismiyah and fi'liyyah sentences, while English and Indonesian only have ismiyah sentences.

Examples:

In Arabic:

(Ismiyyah sentence) هو يكتب الرسالة

*Huwa      yaktubu      ar-risaalata* (Ismiyyah sentence)

He (S)      writes (V)      *ar-risaalata* (O)

أو يكتب هو الرسالة (Fi'liyyah sentence)

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*Yaktubu huwa ar-risaalata* (Fi'liyyah sentence)

write(V) He (S) letter(O)

يكتب [] الرسالة (Fi'liyyah sentence)

*Yaktubu ar-risaalata* (Fi'liyyah sentence)

write(V) letter(O)

In Indonesian:

*Dia menulis surat* (Ismiyyah sentence)

He (S) write (V) letter (O)

In English:

*He Writes a letter* (Ismiyyah sentence)

S V O

But :

In Indonesian:

*Menulis Dia surat* (Fi'liyyah sentence)

V S O

In English:

*Writes he a letter* (Fi'liyyah sentence)

V S O

The sentences above is not accepted in Indonesian and English grammar.

Therefore, eliminating FN for both A and P in Arabic coordinating sentences differs from dropping FN for A and P in English and Arabic coordinating sentences. For example:

..... دخّل محمد المطبخَ و أعدَّ طعامَ الغداءِ

*Dakhala muhammadun al-mathbaha wa a'adda tha'aama al-ghadaai*

Entered Muhammad the kitchen and prepared a lunch .

V A1 P2 conj. A2 P2

'Muhammad entered the kitchen and prepared a lunch'.

Argument A in the word "أعدَّ" is not literally omitted, as there are a number of Arabic fi'liyah in which the argument appears within the verb.

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However, based on the syntactic constructions with indefinite verbs in the above cases and explanations, it can be said that Arabic grammar is the same as English and Indonesian grammar: S is treated the same as A. Suppose S and P are cross-referenced in Arabic. In that case, a derivative construction is needed, such as an inactive or unmarked/topical construction. This also proves that Arabic is part of the accusative language and that the S/A pivot works with it.

The research findings are highly beneficial in contributing insight and treasure to the wealth of science in syntactic typology. This research can inform educators or lecturers about the pivot system in Arabic coordination sentences.

## CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

### ***Conclusion***

Arabic coordinating sentences are formed by four types, namely (1) intransitive-intransitive, (2) intransitive-transitive, (3) transitive-intransitive, and (4) transitive-transitive. Eliminating FN for both A and P in Arabic coordinating sentences differs from dropping FN for A and P in English and Arabic coordinating sentences. However, based on the syntactic constructions with indefinite verbs, Arabic grammar is the same as English and Indonesian.

### ***Limitation***

Although this research has discussed coordinating sentences, its study has limitations. The number of sentences used is a manageable size to represent coordinating sentences. This happened because only some sentences relate to a framework that is the basis for the discovery of pivots put forward by Dixon. Then, for the sentence level, this study only focuses on sentence categories used in coordinating sentences.

### ***Implication***

The results of this study provide valuable knowledge and contribute to the existing body of scientific research in the field of syntactic typology. Classifying a language's typology by analyzing its morphology or syntax is challenging. This results from a combination of linguistic features that exhibit both ergative and accusative tendencies.

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