

## Conflict of Pragmatic Principles in the Arabic Conjunction “Wa”: A Corpus-Based Study

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**Abstrak:** Konjungsi wa dalam bahasa Arab merupakan salah satu konjungsi koordinatif yang menghubungkan kata dengan kata, frasa dengan frasa, atau klausa dengan klausa. Namun konjungsi wa memiliki pembeda dari konjungsi lainnya karena memiliki faedah yang berbeda, yaitu memiliki makna berbeda menyesuaikan dengan gramatikalnya, sehingga terjadi konflik prinsip pragmatis. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan pendekatan linguistik korpus, yaitu analisis kolokasi (kata-kata yang muncul bersamaan) dan data konkordasi (kontekstual), data diperoleh dari korpus Sketch Engine bahasa Arab. Kemudian peneliti mencatat hal-hal penting mengenai fungsi konjungsi wa menurut pakar bahasa Arab terdahulu (klasik) yang tidak terdapat dalam bahasa Arab modern. konjungsi wa menjadi dua bagian yaitu: wa ‘amilah (wa yang tidak bisa berada dalam satu kata sendiri) dan wa ghairu ‘amilah (wa yang dapat berdiri sendiri). Dari 20 data teratas yang diambil dari korpus bahasa Arab Sketch Engine terdapat beberapa fungsi konjungsi wa dalam sebuah kalimat diantaranya: 14 sebagai konjungsi wa ‘athaf, 5 sebagai konjungsi wa isti’nafiyah/ibtidaiyah, dan 1 sebagai konjungsi wa hal. Dari keseluruhan data dapat disimpulkan bahwa mayoritas konjungsi wa berfungsi sebagai wa ‘athaf yaitu menghubungkan antara nomina dengan nomina atau verba dengan verba dan lain sebagainya.

**Kata Kunci:** Bahasa Arab; Konjungsi WA; Linguistik Korpus; Sketch Engine

**Abstract:** The conjunction wa (الواو) in Arabic is a coordinating conjunction that connects words with words, phrases with phrases, or clauses with clauses. However, the conjunction wa is different from other conjunctions because it has different uses, that is, it has different meanings according to its grammar, resulting in a conflict of pragmatic principles. In this research, researchers used a corpus linguistics-based approach, namely collocation analysis (words that appear together) and concordance (contextual) data, data obtained from the Arabic Sketch Engine corpus. Then the researcher noted important things regarding the function of the conjunction wa according to early (classical) Arabic language experts which are not found in modern Arabic. The conjunction wa is divided into two parts, namely: wa ‘amilah (wa which cannot be in one word by itself) and wa ghairu ‘amilah (wa which can stand alone). From the top 20 data taken from the Sketch Engine Arabic language corpus, there are several functions of the conjunction wa in a sentence including: 14 as the conjunction wa ‘athaf, 5 as the conjunction wa isti’nafiyah/ibtidaiyah, and 1 as the conjunction wa hal. From the overall data it can be concluded that the majority of wa conjunctions function as wa ‘athaf, namely connecting nouns with nouns or verbs with verbs and so on.

**Keywords:** Arabic; WA conjunction; Corpus Linguistics; Sketch Engine

## INTRODUCTION

Language is a reflection of human progress, a person becomes noble, even feels proud of the language he has, because the use of language that is good and easy to understand will create harmonious relationships between people (Wali, et al., 2024). Likewise in scientific studies. Learning a language is very necessary to make it easier to understand a field of science, especially fields of science that use different languages. According to Alwi (2017) the main function of language is as a very vital communication tool. In order for communication to run well, of course the language user must be good too. This is emphasized by Soepamo (2002: 5), that the general function of language is as a tool of social communication. In society there is communication or mutual relations between members, for this purpose a vehicle called language is used.



Arabic with its rich cultural heritage, is one of the world's main languages. Since the Middle Ages, this language has been recognized as an international language alongside several other languages such as Greek, Latin, English, Spanish, French and Russian. This position not only illustrates the importance of the Arabic language for the world but more specifically for Muslims (Farid, 2016). December 18 is celebrated as World Arabic Language Day, because at that time Arabic was chosen as one of the official languages of the UN (United Nations). Advances in technology and information have made the Arabs increasingly aggressive in spreading their language throughout the world, as evidenced by the large number of scholarships from Middle Eastern countries that have been published to all people in the world who want to study there (Robbani & Zaini, 2022).

In general according to Arabic linguists, they can connect *ism* with *ism* or *fi'il* with *fi'il*, and also between *ism* and *fi'il* using conjunctions. This research will focus on the study of conjunctions in Arabic, which according to (Kridalaksana, 2009) conjunctions are conjunctions that are used to combine words with words, phrases with phrases, clauses with clauses, sentences with sentences, or paragraphs with paragraphs. A similar thing was stated by Ramlan (1991:71) that the definition of conjunction is a category that functions to connect grammatical units to one another to form larger units. The units that are connected are in the form of words with words, clauses with clauses, or sentences with sentences.

Conjunctions or linking words are part of the closed word class (Aoun et al., 1994). In Arabic, conjunctions will only have complete meaning if they are at a grammatical level and the study of Arabic cannot be separated from the study of linguistics (Yagi & Ali, 2008). This phenomenon can be seen by the correspondence between the syntactic structure concepts of Arabic and other grammatical concepts, both at the level of basic rules and in the process of language application (Ramdiani, 2014). According to Barakāt (2007: 192) and Muhammad (2014: 526) to determine the method for the conjunction *wa* (الواو) in Arabic, it can be seen from its position as a connector, whether connecting nouns with nouns, verbals with verbs, or sentences with sentences, example:

اشترَيْتُ الْكِتَابَ وَ الْقَلَمَ (1)

*Isytaraitu*                      *al-kitaba*                      *wa*                      *al-qalama*

Vp. I sing buy                      n. book                      conj                      n. pen

I bought books and pens

وإن تؤمنوا و تتقوا يؤتكم أجوركم (2)

*Wa*    *in*                      *tu'мину*    *wa*                      *tattaqu*

Part    If                      Vimp. 2 plur believe conj                      Vimp 2.plur. God-fearing

*yu'tikumujūrakum*

Vimp. 3.sing reward

And if you believe and are pious, Allah will reward you (Q.S. 47:36)

In example (1), the conjunction *wa* connects the nouns *al-kitaba* "book" and *al-qolama* "pen", both of which fill the function of the object in the sentence and participate in Irab. Meanwhile, in example (2), the conjunction *wa* connects the verbs *tu'minū* "they believe" and *tattaqū* "they are devout" which occupy the predicate function, the two verbs being connected are similar in terms of time, namely by using the *mudhari* (imperfect) form. However, not all conjunctions in Arabic have the same function in syntax.

Apart from that, the semantic meaning of the Arabic conjunction will emerge. This can be revealed if the Arabic conjunction is in a grammatical structure, because its meaning will only be complete if it is at the grammatical level (Muhammad, 2014). Conjunctions are present as complements and have an important role in a discourse and can be attached to each other (Yasin, 2018).

The conjunction "*wa*" is one of the second most used conjunctions in Arabic according to Sketch Engine corpus analysis after the conjunction *anna* (أَنَّ). The conjunction *wa* is a conjunction that has many semantic meanings in Arabic when combined with words before or after it because what determines the function and meaning of *wa* is the grammar in the sentence (Taha et al., 2014). According to Ghalayaini (2017) the *wa* conjunction is a coordinating conjunction that connects words with words, phrases with phrases, or clauses with clauses. However, the *wa* conjunction is different from other conjunctions because it has a different use or function, that is, it has a different meaning according to its grammar. A conjunction is a word that connects two equivalent language units, word to word, phrase to phrase, or clause to clause. (Alwi, 2017). According to Kridalaksana (2009) what are called connecting words are words that are used to connect words with words, clauses with clauses, or sentences with sentences.

In conducting research, a foundation is needed to be able to achieve what is aimed at, theory is a rule or work guide for doing something. So that with theory, work or research will be completed neatly and orderly. In the field of linguistics. Theory is a set of hypotheses used to explain language data, both external such as language sounds and internal such as meaning (Kridalaksana, 2009).

Based on the object of study, this research is a corpus-based syntactic study, therefore the approach used is the structural linguistic theory approach as a step to obtain maximum results in research (Séguin, 2021). Linguistics is a field that researches language using a corpus as the main data (Namaziandost et al., 2019). Technological advances make it easier for humans to access information, as well as the results of recapitulating information contained in corpus data for best use (Salsabila et al., 2023). According to Stefanowitsch (2020) the corpus used in corpus-based research contains actual (authentic) language use and can represent linguistic diversity. Generally, the data collected by corpus providers is very large and varied, which is different from creating your own corpus, however, if you create your own corpus, it is likely that the data selected will suit the needs of the research (Wijayanti & Firmonasari, 2023).

## METHOD

The corpus used in this research is Arabic Web 2018 (ar TenTen18) from the corpus provider application Sketch Engine. Sketch Engine is a tool for analyzing authentic text

from billions of words (text corpora), and can instantly classify data that has been collected from 700 ready-to-use corpora in 100+ languages, and each has a size of up to 70 billion data so that it can provide language examples which is truly representative. Arabic Web 2018 (arTenTen18) is one of the data that has been collected by the Sketch Engine application which has collected 4,637,956,234 data, the Arabic Web 2018 corpus is the corpus that contains the most data compared to others such as; Arabic Trends, Arabic Web 2009, Arabic Web 2012 (arTenTen12) and others.

The method in this research uses a qualitative descriptive research type. Moleong (2010) stated that the qualitative descriptive method is by describing or explaining the data as collected without the intention of making generally accepted conclusions or generalizations, whether descriptive data is in the form of written words. Therefore, this qualitative descriptive method is very suitable for the research that will be carried out by researchers, to reveal or provide an overview of the *wa* conjunction in Arabic.

The data sources in this research are words that have been written in the holy Qur'an, Arabic books and scientific journals about the '*athaf wa* conjunction, but after the researchers searched various journal sources, no scientific journals were actually found. reveals the meaning and function of the *wa* conjunction, but there are several journals that focus on analyzing the text of a particular work (Nuha, n.d.). The data in this research is the top 20 Arabic Web corpus 2018 (arTenTen18) from the Sketch Engine application, and the latest data is accessed on March 26 2023 AD.

The data collection technique uses the listen and note technique by Sudaryanto (1993) namely by listening to the conjunction *wa*. Then, to make this research data easier, when collecting data, it was assisted by note-taking techniques from the top 20 corpora, followed by categorizing the *wa* conjunction. In this study, the researcher noted important things that meant that the data could meet the criteria to make the *wa* conjunction different from other conjunctions and have a very important role.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Research result

Al-Ghalāyaini (2017) divides the *wa* conjunction into two parts, namely: *wa 'amilah* and *wa ghairu 'amilah*. Meanwhile, *wa 'amilah* is divided into::

#### a. *Wa qasam* (by saying/swearing)

*Wa qasam* namely *wa* which can be in front of any isim that can be used for oaths, not limited to just the pronunciation of Jalalah, including swearing by Allah, by the sun, by the sky, and so on. Example:

والسما و الطارق (3)

Wa as-sama'i wa at-toriq

part n.sky conj n. early morning star

By the sky and what comes at night (Q.S.At-Thariq:1)

b. *Wa rubba*

This *wa* is not included in other isim except in ism nakirah which is followed by *wa rubba* which is deleted and there is no connection because *rubba* is the *harf jar zaidah*. Example:

(4) و ليل كموج البحر أرخى سدوله (4)

<u>Wa</u> <i>lailin</i>	<i>ka</i>	<i>maujil</i>	<i>al-bahri</i>	<i>arkha</i>
part n.evening	part	n.wave	n.ocean	VadvP.envelop

*sudulahu*

n. the curtain

how much nature is like ocean waves that cover its curtain.

c. *Wa Ma'iyah*

*Wa ma'iyah* is a particle that is located in front of *ism* as a link to express the same time and *ism* after that *mansub* forever because it becomes *maful ma'ah*. Example:

(5) جلست و غروب الشمس (5)

<i>Jalas-tu</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>ghuruba</i>	<i>as-syamsi</i>
VsingP.sit	part	n. sunk	n.sun

I sat at sunset

Meanwhile, *wa ghairu 'amilah* is divided into:

a. *Wa 'Athaf*

*Wa 'athaf* as a whole because the *harf'athaf* is not just *wa*. '*Athaf* means *tabi*' (the word that follows) which is mediated between him and his *mathbu'* by one of the *harf 'athaf*. And *ma'thuf* follows *ma'thuf 'alaih* in terms of his *i'rab* (Al-Wasif, 1938). Example:

(6) جاء علي و عمر (6)

<i>Ja'a</i>	<i>ali</i>	<u><i>wa</i></u>	<i>umar</i>
VsingP. come	n.ali	conj	n.umar

Ali and Umar came

b. *Wa Hal*

*Hal* is something that can replace the position of *idz zharfiyah* too. things can only be included in the sentence (amount) not in the *mufrad* (Al-Ghalāyaini, 2017). *Wa hal* is *wa* which is included in a sentence which is an adverb (state of affairs) such as *khobar* for *mubtada'*, *shilah* for *maushul* can also be called an *sifat* which is situated as a thing. Meanwhile, in the form of the number of *fi'liyah*, if the *fi'il mudhari'* is fixed/stable, there is no *wa* with it but there must be a *dhamir* that corresponds to that. Example:

(7) جاء زيد يضحك

<i>Ja'a</i>	<i>zaidun</i>	<i>yadhaku</i>
VsingP.come	n.zaid	V.sing.i laugh

Zaid came in laughing

(8) جئت و الشمس غروب

<i>Ji'tu</i>	<u><i>wa</i></u>	<i>as-syamsu</i>	<i>taghibu</i>
VsingP. I come	part	n.sun	Vsing.i.sunk

I came at sunset

In example (7) it does not use *wa* because it is in the form of a number of *fi'liyah* (consisting of *fi'il* and *fail* or *fi'il* and *naibul fail*) but it is accompanied by *dhamir (ka)* in the *fi'il mudhari'*. Meanwhile, in example (8) we use *wa* because it is not an *ismiyah* number (a number consisting of *mubtada'* and *khobar*). These two examples are very suitable if you add *idz dzorfiyah*.

d. *wal isyba'*

*Wa isyba'* is placed after *dhamir rafa'* or *dhamir nashab* (second person pronoun). Example:

(9) هل أدیتتم الواجب وفهمتموه؟

<i>Hal</i>	<i>adaitumu</i>	<i>al-wajiba wa fahhimtumuhu?</i>
Imp.have	Vplur.i. give them	n.tugas conj Vplur.i.. do you
	understand them?	

Have you given them assignments and have you understood them?

e. *Wa isti'nafiah/ibtidaiyah*

*Wa isti'nafiah/ibtidaiyah* is the *wa* which comes after the number (*ismiyah/fi'liyah*) and has no connection with the previous word or in terms of *i'rob* or meaning. And sometimes it is not interpreted but only used as a distinction.

(10) و الكتاب لغة مصدر بمعنى الضم

Wa al-kitabu lughotan masdarun bi-makna ad-dommi

Part n.book n.language n.masdar part n. meaning unite

The book in lughot is masdar which means to unite

f. *Wa Fashl*

*Wa Fashl* is the *wa* that is the difference between *lafadz* umar "عمر" and *lafadz* amr "عمر". Example:

(11) قال عمر وعمر و

Qola umar wa amr

Vsing.i. said n.umar conj n.amr(wa)

Umar and Amr have come

g. *Wa tsamaniyah*

*Wa tsamaniyah* is *wa* which is in the eighth place of the number which is connected to what people say, that seven is the perfect number, for example:

(12) واحد, اثنان, ثلاثة, أربعة, خمسة, ستة, سبعة, وثمانية

Wahidun, itsnani, tsalatsatun, arba'atun, khomsatun,

one, two, three, four, five,

sittatun, sab'atun, wa tsamaniyatun.

six, seven conj eight

h. *Wa Nisbah*

*Wa Nisbah* is the *wa* that is added to the word that will be attached to a place or clan name, etc. Example:

(13) علي = علوي, بني = بنوي

Ali = Alwiyu, Bani = Banawiyu

i. *Wa jama'ah*

*Wa jama'ah* is usually also called *wa dhamir adz-dzukur*, the letter *wa* is a pronoun that indicates the plural form, such as:

- (14) قالوا  
*qolu*  
 VplurP. said  
 they said

## 2. Discussion

The Arabic *wa* conjunction is the second most frequently occurring conjunction in the Sketch Engine corpus data, amounting to 27,302,595 words out of a total of 4,637,956,234 data.

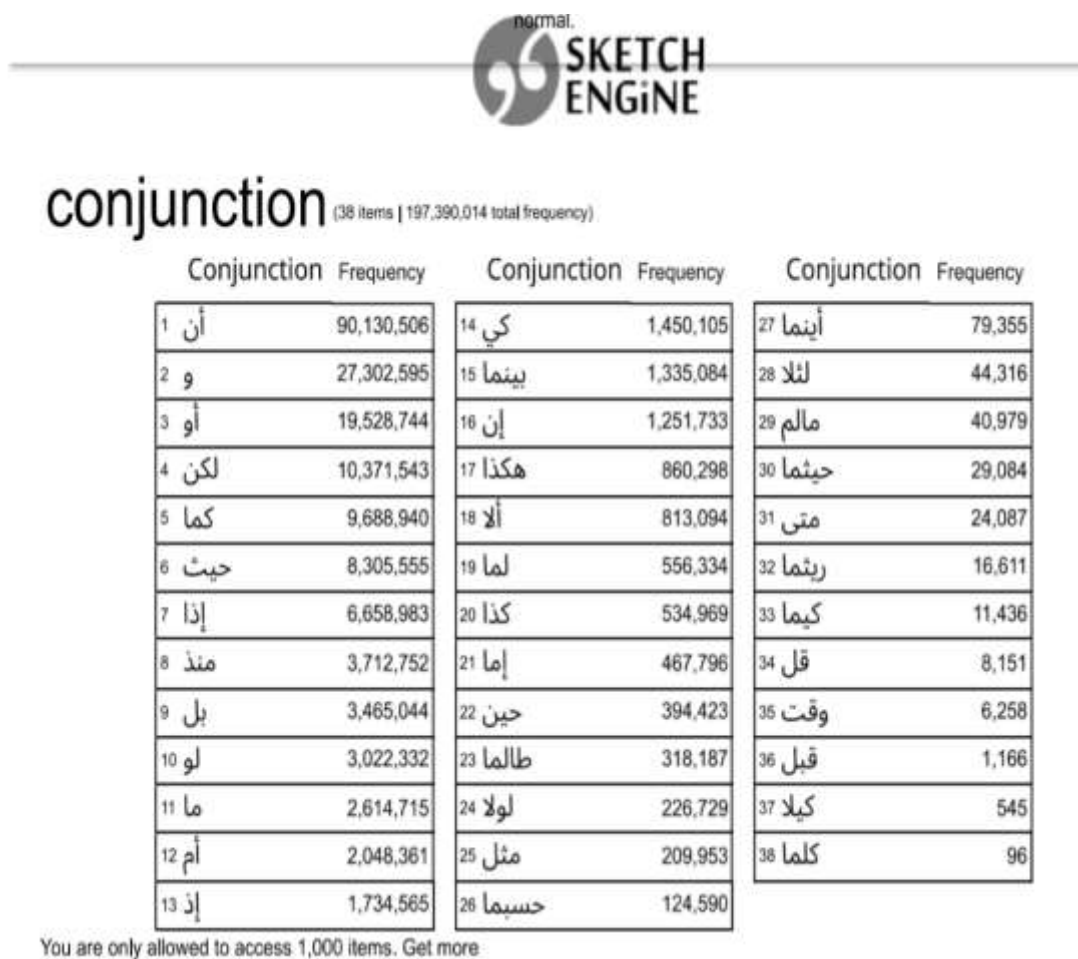


Figure 1. Data on the appearance of the *wa* conjunction is in the top 2 positions





Figure 2. Data on the appearance of the wa conjunction in sentences contained in the top 20 data.

(15) عام ١٩٩٩ استكمال احدث و ادق معمل فحوصات السائل المنوي

*Aamu 1999 istikmal ahdatsu wa adacqu ma'mal fuhushoti as-sa'ili al-manwa*

Latest conj most accurate

In 1999, the completion of the newest and most accurate water site inspection laboratory.

The *wa* conjunction above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects an adjective with an adjective because the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa 'athaf*, and corresponds to '*athaf*' with its meaning (*ahdatsu wa adaqqu*). Namely *mufrod*, *rafa'*, *mudzakkar*, and *makrifat*.

(16) لقد أعجبت الوالدة بنظافة البلد و تهيئتها من ناحية السياحة

*Laqod a'jabat al-walidatu bi-nadzofati al-baladi wa tahyiatuha min nahiyati as-siyahah*

Gen. cleanliness n.country conj gen. preparation

The mother was impressed with the cleanliness of the country and its preparations in terms of tourism.

The data in the sentence above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects the adjective with the adjective because the *wa* conjunction functions as the essential *wa 'athaf*, and corresponds to the '*athaf*' with its meaning (*bi-nadzofati al-baladi wa tahyiatuha*). Namely *mufrod*, *rafa'*, *mudzakkar*, and *makrifat*.

(17) و الله سبحانه و تعالى المستعان على ما تصفون

*Wa allahu subhanahu wa ta'ala 'ala ma*

Part n.Allah gen. Holy conj gen. Almighty  
part part

*tasifun*

Vplur.ceritakan

And Allah is Most Holy and Almighty over everything you tell.

The data in the sentence above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects the adjective with the adjective and the *wa* conjunction functions as the essential *wa' athaf*, and corresponds to the '*athaf*' with its meaning (*subhanahu wa ta'ala*). Namely *mufrod*, *rafa'*, *mudzakkar*, and *makrifat*.

(18) يقوم الجراحون بعمل شق عبر القرنية و من ثم يرفعون سديلة من النسيج

*Abbara al-kornea wa min tsamma yarfã'una*

V.sing.P.incision n.cornea conj part part V.plur.i. lift

The surgeon makes an incision in the cornea and then removes a flap of tissue

The sentence data above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects verbs with verbs and the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa 'athaf sababi*, namely *rafa' mudzakkar*, and *makrifat*.

(19) وانه يغار على عرضه و شرفه و له هيبه بين الناس و طيب و حنون و كله يطمح للمستقبل وواعي و اجتماعي

wawa'i wa ijtima'i

gen. thorough conj gen.social

And he is jealous of his honor and honor, and he has prestige among people, and he is kind and merciful, and he aspires to the future, conscientious and social.

The data in the sentence above shows that the wa conjunction connects the adjective with the adjective because the wa conjunction functions as the essential wa 'athaf, and corresponds to the 'athaf with its meaning (wa wa'i wa ijtima'i). Namely mufrod, rafa', mudzakkar, and makrifat.

(20) و بعدين تدخل موقع السفارة الأمريكية في صنعاء و تحجز موعد بالرقم اللي أعطوك هو بعد ما خلصت الاستمارة

Tadhul mauqi'a as-safaroti al-amrikiyah fi son'a wa tahjazi mau'ida bi ar-roqmi al-li

V.sing.i.enter

conj V.sing.i.order

Then you go to the American Embassy in Sana'a website and book an appointment with the number they give you after that is what the conclusion of the form is.

The sentence data above shows that the wa conjunction connects verbs with verbs because the wa conjunction functions as wa 'athaf, and matches 'athaf with its meaning. Namely mufrod, rafa', mudzakkar, and makrifat. In this sentence, the conjunction wa connects the verb that is far in front of it. In Arabic, this is normal and you have to look at the grammar.

(21) هي قوة و اهمية شخصية زورو ف هو اليد اليمنى لي لوفي و ياتي بعده في القوة و حكيمته و تدعيم الكبتن

Hiya quwwatun ahammiyatun syakhsiyatun zurufun huwa al-yadu al-yumna li lufi wa ya'ti ba'dahu fi al-quwwah wa hikmatih wa tad'imi al-kibtan

Def.strength conj def.wisdom

This is the strength and importance of Zoro's character, he is Luffy's right hand man and he is almost his equal in strength and wisdom and strengthens the captain.

The wa conjunction above shows that the wa conjunction connects an adjective with an adjective because the wa conjunction functions as wa 'athaf, and corresponds to 'athaf with its meaning (fi al-quwwah wa hikmatih). Namely mufrod, rafa', mudzakkar, and makrifat.

(22) **و دمر مدنها واحدة تلو الأخرى**

***Wa dammara madanuha wahidatan taluwal al-ukhro***

***Part V.sing.P. destroy gen.the city***

and destroyed its cities one by one.

The sentence data above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects the sentence with the previous sentence if the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa 'athaf*. However, the *wa* conjunction can be categorized as the *wa isti'nafiyah/ibtidaiyah* conjunction, namely as the *wa* conjunction at the beginning of a sentence.

(23) **و تحسن حياة المواطن في رزقه وسكنه ومستلزماته وفق باكير**

***Wa tahsunu hayatul mawatini***

***Part V.sing.i. improve gen.life def.country***

Residents' lives were improved in terms of livelihood, housing and needs, according to Bakir.

The sentence data above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects the sentence with the previous sentence if the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa 'athaf*. However, the *wa* conjunction can be categorized as the *wa isti'nafiyah/ibtidaiyah* conjunction, namely as the *wa* conjunction at the beginning of a sentence.

(24) **ومرت جميع مجريات الدوري في جو من الروح الرياضية العالية و الانضباط الكبيرين بتنظيم محكم تحت قيادة الأستاذ عبد العزيز السعدوني منسق الأنشطة الرياضية**

***Min ar-ruhi ar-riyadiya al-aliyah wa al-indibati al-kabirin***

***Part n.spirit adj. sportsmanship adj.high conj adj.discipline adj.big***

All league matches take place in an atmosphere of high sportsmanship and high discipline with strict organization under the leadership of Mr. Abdul Aziz Al-Saadouni, Sports Activities Coordinator.

The *wa* conjunction above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects adjectives with adjectives because the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa 'athaf*, and corresponds to *'athaf* with its meaning (*min ar-ruhi ar-riyadiya al-aliyah wa al-indibati al-kabirin*). Namely *mufrod*, *rafa'*, *mudzakkar*, and *makrifat*.

(25) **فقد توقع كل قادة الجيش أن الشرطة ستتهار كما إنهارت وقتها وعليهم أن يكونوا مستعدين لحماية البلاد وهو ما حدث بالفعل**

***Kama inharotu waktiha wa 'alaihim an yakunuu musta'iddina***

***Part gen.collapse gen.time conj part part V.plur.i.be n.ready***

All the army chiefs predicted that the police would collapse as they should be ready to protect the country, that is what actually happened.

The data in the sentence above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects the adjective with the adjective because the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa 'athaf*, and matches *'athaf* with its meaning. Namely *mufrod*, *rafa'*, *mudzakkar*, and *makrifat*.

(26) و تم تنظيم أكثر من ٣٢٢ منافسة (سباقات و مسابقات خلال ثلاثة أيام من المنافسة لمختلف الأصناف والفئات لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة

*Limukhtalifi al-asnafi wa al-fiati*

Part gen.various gen.type conj n.group

More than 322 competitions (races and competitions) were organized over three competition days for various types and groups of people with special needs.

The *wa* conjunction above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects an adjective with an adjective because the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa 'athaf*, and matches *'athaf* with its meaning. Namely *mufrod*, *rafa'*, *mudzakkar*, and *makrifat*.

(27) ان احد اصدقائي يدعي محمد الحسيني مرشد سياحي ( قام بتصويري و انا ادعوا الله في شهر رمضان بعد صلاة الفجر

*Qāma bi-taswiri wa ana ad'u allah fi syahri romadona ba'da sholat al-fajri*

V.sing.P.berada part n.take my picture part n.i

One of my friends is Muhammad Al-Husseini, a tour guide (he took a picture of me praying to God in the month of Ramadan after the Fajr prayer.

The data in the sentence above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects the adjective with the noun because the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa hal*, and the word after it is *'irab* with *nashab*.

(28) و اليك أنبت وبك خاصمت اللهم اني أعوذ بعزتك لا اله الا أنت أن تضلني أنت الحي الذي لا يموت و الجن و الانس يموت

*Wa ilaika anabtu wa bika khosomt*

part part V.sing.i.plead part part V.sing.i.fight

And to you I pray, and in you I strive. O Allah, I seek refuge in Your power, there is no god but You, to guide me, You are the living who does not die, while the jinn and humans die.

The sentence data above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects the sentence with the previous sentence if the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa 'athaf*. However, the *wa* conjunction can be categorized as the *wa isti'nafiyah/ibtidaiyah* conjunction, namely as the *wa* conjunction at the beginning of a sentence.

- (29) **و تعتبر سوق كومكس في بورصة نيويورك التجارية أهم سوق في العالم امدادات مناجم الذهب في السنة وتبلغ قيمتها بأسعار اليوم حوالي ٨,٥١ مليار دولار**

***Wa ta'tabiru COMEX***

Part V.sing.i.considered n.COMEX

The COMEX market on the New York Mercantile Exchange is considered the world's most important market for annual gold mining supply, worth approximately \$51.8 billion at current prices.

The sentence data above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects the sentence with the previous sentence if the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa 'athaf*. However, the *wa* conjunction can be categorized as the *wa isti'nafiyah/ibtidaiyah* conjunction, namely as the *wa* conjunction at the beginning of a sentence.

- (30) **كل أهله طيبين و مرحين**

***Kullu ahlihi toyyibina wa marhina***

Def. all def. family adj.good conj adj.cheerful

All his family is kind and cheerful.

The *wa* conjunction above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects an adjective with an adjective because the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa 'athaf*, and matches *'athaf* with its meaning. Namely *mufrod, rafa', mudzakkar, and makrifat*.

- (31) **يحمل سلاحاً متطوراً, قد يكون يكبره في الحجم, تكسو ذلك الطفل معنويات قتالية مرتفعة, و تعبئات طائفية و مذهبية خاطئة**

***Wa ta'biatun thoifiyatun wa mazhabiyatun khotiatun***

Part n.habit def.sectarian conj n.understand def.wrong

He was carrying sophisticated weapons, he was probably bigger than him in size, the child was shrouded in high sectarian and sectarian mobilization fighting spirit and misunderstanding.

The *wa* conjunction above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects an adjective with an adjective because the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa 'athaf*, and matches *'athaf* with its meaning. Namely *mufrod, rafa', mudzakkar, and makrifat*.

- (32) **و على صعيد معبر رفح فكان الثلاثاء معبر رفح مغلق من قبل الجانب المصري أما الأربعاء قدوم ١١٩ مواطن من المرضى والعالقين إلى غزة ومغادرة ٨ مواطنين لتنسيق**

*wa 'ala shoidin ma'bari rofah*

part part n.homecoming def. crossing def.rafah

As for the Rafah crossing, on Tuesday the Rafah crossing was closed by the Egyptian side, while on Wednesday, 119 sick and displaced residents arrived in Gaza, and 8 residents left under observation.

The sentence data above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects the sentence with the previous sentence if the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa 'athaf*. However, the *wa* conjunction can be categorized as the *wa isti'nafiyah/ibtidaiyah* conjunction, namely as the *wa* conjunction at the beginning of a sentence.

(33) وضمت الحكومة الثورية آنذاك سيدتين البلشفية "الكسندرا كولونتاي" و "ماريا الكسندروفنا" عضو الحزب الاشتراكي الثوري للفلاحين

*Alexandra Kollontai wa Maria Alexandrovna*

n.Alexandra Kollontai conj n.Maria Alexandrovna

The revolutionary government at the time included two Bolshevik women, Alexandra Kollontai and Maria Alexandrovna, a member of the Socialist Revolutionary Peasant Party.

The *wa* conjunction above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects a noun with a noun, because the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa 'athaf*, and corresponds to *'athaf* with its meaning. Namely *mufrod, rafa', mudzakkar, and makrifat*.

(34) مقفل بسبب العطلة و لكن أسواق منطقة اليورو الأخرى تراجعت بشدة مع إرتفاع المخاوف المصرفية في أسبانيا وإيطاليا حيث تشهد المعنويات في إيطاليا توترات بسبب الانتخابات المبكرة

*Makfal bi-sababi al-'utlah wa lakin aswaqu mantiqoti el-ouro al-ukhro*

Def.holiday conj part n.other eurozone markets

closed for holidays but other eurozone markets fall sharply on Banking concerns in Spain and Italy and Sentiment in Italy is tense due to early elections.

The data in the sentence above shows that the *wa* conjunction connects the adjective with the *lakin* conjunction and the *wa* conjunction functions as *wa 'athaf sababi*, namely *rafa' mudzakkar, and makrifat*.

## CONCLUSION

The use of the coordinating conjunction *wa* in modern Arabic in the Sketch Engine corpus has few functions, in contrast to classical Arabic references which emphasize the elegance of the language, so it is unique in understanding it. Modern Arabic is simpler and easier to understand for beginner learners. Modern Arabic refers a lot to other foreign

languages, namely using commas (,) instead of the conjunction *wa*, making it easier to understand a sentence.

The *wa* conjunction is grouped into two parts, namely *wa 'amilah* which is divided into 3 parts, namely: *Wa qasam* (by saying/swearing), *wa rubba*, and *wa ma'iyah*. Meanwhile, *wa ghiru 'amilah* is divided into several parts, namely: *wa athaf*, *wa hal*, *wa isyba'*, *wa fashl*, *wa tsamaniyah*, *wa nisbah*, and *wa jama'ah*.

From 27,302,595 data on the *wa* conjunction, the top 20 data from the Arabic Sketch Engine corpus contained several functions of the *wa* conjunction in a sentence, including: 14 as the *wa 'athaf* conjunction, 5 as the *wa isti'nafiyah/ibtidaiyah* conjunction, and 1 as the *wa hal* conjunction. From the overall data it can be concluded that most of the *wa* conjunctions function as *wa 'athaf*, namely connecting nouns with nouns or verbs with verbs and so on. However, among the 10 functions of the *wa* conjunction contained in classical Arabic references, only 3 functions were found in the data, namely: *wa 'athaf*, *wa isti'nafiyah/ibtidaiyah*, dan *wa hal*.

The weakness of the Arabic Sketch Engine corpus is that it cannot identify the pragmatic function of a word, so it requires further analysis for classification. The process of identifying word similarities can be categorized as perfect. The process of identifying the *wa* conjunction function will become difficult if you don't see the previous word or sentence, as with conjunctions in general. However, the *wa* particle is not always in the position of a conjunction even though it is in the middle of a sentence.

### List of Abbreviations

V	:verb / <i>fi'il</i>
n	:noun / <i>ism</i>
P	:past / <i>mā dī</i>
i	:present tense / <i>mudhari'</i>
imp	:imperative / <i>fi'il amr</i>
sing	:singular / <i>mufrad</i>
dual	:dual / <i>mutsanna</i>
plur	:plural / <i>jama'</i>
gen	:genitive / <i>idhafah</i>
adv	:adverb / <i>ad-dzarfu</i>
adj	:adjektive / <i>shifah</i>
part	:particle / <i>harf</i>
conj	:conjunction / <i>konjungsi</i>



- def :definitive / *ma'rifah*
- mas :masculine / *mudzakkar*
- fem :feminization / *ta'nits, muannats*

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