

Isytiqāq in an al-Jazeera.net Report: Ibn Jinni's Perspective

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ABSTRACT

This study reviews the forms of *isytiqāq* in Arabic-language news articles on the Al-Jazeera website and analyzes the resulting semantic relationships, particularly within the framework of Ibn Jinni's theory. This study is a library research project using primary data consisting of news articles on the Palestinian conflict and the Iran-U.S. conflict published on November 14, 2024, and April 13, 2026. The method employed is content analysis through the stages of identification, classification, and description of the forms of *isytiqāq* in the news texts. The results of the study indicate that two types of *isytiqāq* were found in the news texts: *isytiqāq ṣagīr* and *isytiqāq kabīr*. *Isytiqāq ṣagīr* appears in morphological forms such as plurals, verb conjugations, and the *mazīd* form, which serve to clarify the time, quantity, and dynamics of events in the news. Furthermore, *isytiqāq kabīr* is identified through phonemic similarities with variations in letter arrangement. The semantic relationships identified in the data from this study reveal a variety of connections, ranging from lexical relationships—which can still be traced through similarities in phonemic elements—to conceptual and contextual relationships formed by the use of words in discourse. These findings demonstrate the relevance of Ibn Jinni's theory in modern linguistic analysis, particularly for understanding the various forms of semantic relationships that emerge in news texts.

Keywords: *Isytiqāq*, al-Jazeera.net, Ibn Jinni, News, Palestine, Israel

الملخص

تناول هذه الدراسة أشكال الاشتقاق في الأخبار باللغة العربية المنشورة على موقع قناة الجزيرة، كما تحلل العلاقات الدلالية الناتجة عنها، لا سيما في إطار نظرية ابن جيني. هذا البحث هو دراسة مكتبية (*library research*) مع بيانات أولية تتمثل في إحدى الأخبار المتعلقة بالصراع الفلسطيني والصراع الإيراني-الأمريكي التي نُشرت في ١٤ نوفمبر ٢٠٢٤ و ١٣ أبريل ٢٠٢٦. الطريقة المستخدمة هي تحليل المحتوى من خلال مراحل تحديد وتصنيف ووصف أشكال الاشتقاق في نص الأخبار. أظهرت نتائج البحث وجود نوعين من الاشتقاق في النص الإخباري، وهما الاشتقاق الصغير والاشتقاق الكبير. يظهر الاشتقاق الصغير في أشكال صرفية مثل الجمع، وتصريف الفعل، وصيغة المزد، والتي تعمل على توضيح الزمان والعدد وديناميكيات الأحداث في الخبر. ثم، تم العثور على الاشتقاق الكبير من خلال تشابه العناصر الصوتية مع اختلاف ترتيب الحروف. تُظهر العلاقات الدلالية التي تم استخلاصها من بيانات هذا البحث تنوعاً في العلاقات، بدءاً من الارتباط المعجمي الذي لا يزال من الممكن تتبعه من خلال تشابه العناصر الصوتية، وصولاً إلى العلاقات المفاهيمية والسياقية التي تتشكل من خلال استخدام الكلمات في النص. وتُظهر هذه النتائج أهمية نظرية ابن جيني في التحليل اللغوي الحديث، لا سيما لفهم الأشكال المختلفة للعلاقات الدلالية التي تظهر في النصوص الإخبارية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاشتقاق، الجزيرة نت، ابن جيني، الأخبار، فلسطين، إسرائيل

INTRODUCTION

One practical and easily accessible source of information for the general public is online media. The public views the media as essential for keeping up with current issues circulating in society (Alfa, 2024). One online media outlet that consistently covers news from the Middle East and the surrounding region is Al-Jazeera. Al-Jazeera is a television station based in Qatar that was established in 1996 with funding from the Emir of Qatar at the time, Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani (Nuranti et al., 2024). In February 1996, a decree was issued establishing the Al-Jazeera television station. Later that same year, on November 1, Al-Jazeera television station made its debut. From its launch until the early 2000s (Alfa, 2024).

Al-Jazeera TV is no longer limited to covering news from the Arab world and its surroundings, but also includes news from the rest of the world. As Al-Jazeera's reputation has grown, the news station has begun expanding its reach by launching new channels that provide news and information on topics such as travel, sports, European politics, destination guides, and more. The language used by al-Jazeera.net in its reporting is accurate and employs proper journalistic language, presenting content in several languages, including Arabic and English. Al-Jazeera.net also uses specialized terminology and local terms in the fields of sports, politics, and economics, which are then adapted to the specific region.

The Arabic vocabulary is extremely vast and diverse; moreover, as civilization has developed, the meaning of the Arabic language has naturally evolved as well, particularly in terms of its vocabulary (Surya, 2023). In other words, the expansion of the Arabic language's vocabulary keeps pace with the advancements in science and technology of the modern era. Given this rapid development, it is certainly necessary to take steps to preserve the Arabic language itself, namely by creating new vocabulary that can keep up with the times. This concept means that the Arabic language requires assistance in the derivation and creation of new words to keep pace with the times and ensure the continued relevance of the Arabic language. A study that can help ensure the continued relevance of the Arabic language can utilize the concept of *Isyitiqāq* (Surya, 2023).

Ibn Jinni is one of the Arab linguists whose ideas have made significant contributions to linguistic research. Ibn Jinni's expertise in the field of linguistics has

been recognized by many scholars, and no one doubts it, whether in terms of his scholarly lineage or his mastery of the subject matter (Arifuddin, 2013). The topic of *isytiqāq* has been extensively studied by several earlier researchers, such as Erwing Nade and Sulkifli, who examined the linguistic thought of Ibn Jinni. Focusing on the derivation of meaning, also known as *isytiqāq* (Nade, 2024). On the other hand, Saiful Anwar, in his study titled "The Concept of Arabic Linguistics According to Ibn Jinni". To comprehensively analyze Ibn Jinni's linguistic concepts, explore their relevance to modern linguistic developments, and evaluate his contributions to the classical Arab intellectual tradition (Anwar, 2024).

Studies on *Isytiqāq* from the perspectives of classical and modern linguists have been conducted by Sulkifli, Haniah, and Nafis. This research focuses on word formation in Arabic through the mechanism of derivation, or *Isytiqāq* (Sulkifli et al., 2022). Surya dan Albab (2023) analyzing *Isytiqāq* in relation to online news الموت رحمة ونعمة in Muhammad Daodia's opinion piece. The news analyzed using *Isytiqāq* is examined from the perspective of Ibn Jinni (Surya, 2023). Ahmad Dirfi Patoni (2021) discusses *Isytiqāq* within the framework of *fiqhul lughah* and includes the opinions of scholars regarding *Isytiqāq* (Fatoni, 2021). From a phonemic perspective, Eman al-Madany discusses this topic in his journal article titled "Phonemic Explanation of Morphological Phenomena in Ibn Jinni's Characteristic Book '392 H' as a Model." This study seeks to establish a synergy between phonemics and morphology through Ibn Jinni's Characteristic Book "392 H" (Al-Madany, 2021).

Among several previous studies, one relevant to this research is the study conducted by Surya and Albab, which examined *isytiqāq* in news articles. The difference between that previous study and this one lies in the topic and the news sites used. In this study, the author will examine *isytiqāq* from the perspective of Ibn Jinni as a classical linguist or early scholar of language, as well as the originator of the study of *isytiqāq* itself. Ibn Jinni divides *isytiqāq* into two categories: *Isytiqāq ṣagīr* and *Isytiqāq kabīr*.

This study aims to answer the main questions regarding the forms of *isytiqāq* found in Arabic news articles on al-jazeera.net and how the meanings derived from *isytiqāq kabīr* contribute to the construction of conflict discourse in these texts. The study uses news articles from the Al-Jazeera Arabic online newspaper on topics related to Palestine and the Iran-U.S. conflict as its subject matter, employing the theory of *isytiqāq* as an analytical tool. The news articles used as data in this study were published on November 13, 2024, and April 14, 2026. This study is expected to contribute to the

development of Arabic linguistic studies and to refine approaches to language analysis in journalistic texts by integrating classical linguistic perspectives with contemporary discourse analysis.

METHODS

This study focuses on the concept of *isytiqāq* in Ibn Jinni's thought and the relationship between the form and meaning of words in the Arabic language. The units of analysis in this study consist of vocabulary and word derivations found in the text based on Ibn Jinni's theory of *isytiqāq*. This study employs a qualitative design. The descriptive qualitative research is derived from data collected from the texts in accordance with the characteristics and natural data of each text (Djajasudarma, 1993).

The data in this study consists of linguistic units, including words, phrases, and sentences from Al-Jazeera news articles published on November 13, 2024, and April 14, 2026, referring to coverage of Palestine and the conflict between Iran and the United States, which demonstrates the forms of *isytiqāq* present in the Arabic news on al-jazeera.net and how the semantic relationships generated by *isytiqāq kabīr* contribute to constructing the discourse of conflict within the news texts. The data sources for this study are two Al-Jazeera news articles published on November 13, 2024, and April 14, 2026. All data analyzed were obtained from these news articles as the objects of study.

The data collection for this study involved several steps. First, the researcher employed a review method by thoroughly and carefully reading news articles from al-jazeera.net published on November 13, 2024, and April 14, 2026. Second, the researcher applied the note-taking technique, which involved noting down text sections relevant to the research focus. Next, the collected data was classified into predetermined categories based on the theory used. The final stage of data collection was preparing the classified data for further analysis.

The data was analyzed using content analysis techniques, by identifying, classifying, and describing each phrase containing elements of *isytiqāq* in the news articles. The identification was conducted to identify word forms that share etymological relationships according to Ibn Jinni's concept. Classification aimed to group *isytiqāq* forms into the appropriate *isytiqāq* categories, such as *isytiqāq ṣagīr*, *taṣrif lugawī*, and the *mazīd* forms of verbs. Subsequently, descriptions were provided to explain the

functions, meanings, and relevance of these *isyitiqāq* forms within the context of sentences and the news discourse. The final stage of the analysis is drawing conclusions that summarize the research findings, relate them to Ibn Jinni's *isyitiqāq* theory, and provide an overview of the research's contribution to the development of Arabic semantic and morphological studies, particularly in the analysis of news texts.

RESULTS

Forms of *Isyitiqāq* in Arabic News on al-Jazeera.net

According to Ibn Jinni, *al-Isyitiqāq*, or the process of derivation, is divided into two types: *al-isyitiqāq ṣagīr* and *al-isyitiqāq al-kabīr*. *Al-Isyitiqāq ṣagīr* is a form of derivation that has been known to humans for a long time and has been recorded in their books, which is now more popularly known as *al-Isyitiqāq at-Taṣrīfī*. As for *al-isyitiqāq al-kabīr*, it is understood as the process of forming or deriving words from three root letters (*tsulatsiyyah*) along with their six inflected forms, which carry similar meanings. These six word forms are then compiled without undergoing any morphological changes (*taṣrif*) (Jinni, 1999). Ya'kub argues that *Isyitiqāq ṣagīr* or *Isyitiqāq aṣḡar* is the derivation of one word from another based on its original form, provided that the two are related in terms of meaning, letters, etymology, and letter sequence. Such as the active participle and the passive participle (Mahdiyyah & Pribadi, 2023).

News reports on the situation in Palestine on November 13, 2024, and the Iran-U.S. conflict on April 14, 2026, published by Al-Jazeera, contain forms of *isyitiqāq*. The presence of *isyitiqāq* forms in news discourse demonstrates the close relationship between morphological structure and meaning formation in the Arabic language. These *isyitiqāq* forms can also make an important contribution to linguistic studies, because through this process, the distinctive characteristics of the shared meaning of a particular word or letter can be identified. This demonstrates the productivity of the Arabic derivational system in generating variations in meaning from a single root word. The following are the *isyitiqāq* forms found in the news reports:

a. *Isyitiqāq Ṣagīr*

Isyitiqāq ṣagīr, also known as *isyitiqāq aṣḡar* or *al-isyitiqāq al-‘ām*, is the derivation of a word from another word, provided that there is a correspondence between the two in meaning and a similarity in their letters and their order (Kamil, 2018). For example, the

present tense verb (fi'il muḍari') يَنْصُرُ (to help), its active participle (ism fā'il) is نَاصِرٌ (the helper), its comparative adjective (sifah musyabbahah-nya) نَصِيرٌ (the All-Helping), superlative form (ism tafḍil) is أَنْصَرُ (more/most help full), and object form (ism maf'ul) is مَنْصُورٌ (helped). According to Basra linguists, all of these are derivatives originating from the word نَصْرٌ (helper) in the masdar form, whereas Kufa linguists maintain that they all stem from the verb نَصَرَ (to help) in the past tense (fi'il maḍi), according to linguists from the Kufah community. The term *isytiqāq ṣagīr* in the science of nahwu is known as *taṣrīf* (morfologi) (Kamil, 2018).

In *isytiqāq ṣagīr* there is a difference of opinion among linguists regarding the root form that serves as the source of each derived form. The Basra school holds that the root form is the masdar (a noun serving as the source) (Kamil, 2018). Meanwhile, the Kufah group believes that the root form of the word is *fi'il maḍi*. In Indonesia, the views of the Kufah school are more widely followed; the *muta'akhkhirin* (later) school concludes that the root form in *isytiqāq* can be a *fi'il* (verb), an *ism* (noun), or a *harf* (preposition) (Kamil, 2018). Although experts have differing views on the form of the root word, they are in agreement regarding the form of derived words. Furthermore, experts in nahwu also agree that the *fi'il mujarrad* (a verb without added letters) is the root form of the *fi'il-fi'il mazīd* (verbs with added letters) (Kamil, 2018).

There are two types of *isytiqāq ṣagīr* that are commonly used by Arab communities. They are: 1) *Al-Isytiqāq min asmā' al-a'yān*, 2) *maṣdar ṣinā'ī*. *Al-Isytiqāq min asmā' al-a'yān* is the formation of words from the names of objects. For example إِسْتَحْجَرَ (harden, turn into stone) from the word حَجَرٌ (stone) (Kamil, 2018). In contrast, the *maṣdar ṣinā'ī* is formed by adding the genitive *ya nisbat* and *ta* to the end of a word. Instance: the word جاهلية (ignorance) from the word جاهل (ignorant), and دينية (religious) from the word دين (religion). In its ruling, the Arabic Language Institute based in Cairo stipulated that to form a *maṣdar ṣinā'ī* from a word, one must add the genitive *ya'* and *ta* at the end of the word (Kamil, 2018).

News articles on the topic of Palestine contain examples *isytiqāq ṣagīr*. The following are the forms of *isytiqāq ṣagīr* from both a grammatical (nahwu) and morphological (ṣaraf) perspective—found in the news articles analyzed in this study:

Table 1

Form of <i>Isytiqāq ṣagīr</i>	Word	Meaning of word
Inflections of the <i>Mufrad</i> Form	أوامر	<i>Jama' taksīr</i>
	مواقع	
	إسرائيل	<i>jama' muḥakkam sālīm</i>

	مطلبين	<i>Jama' muannas yang sālīm</i>
	المساعدات	
	المستشفيات	
	القوّات	
	المعاملات	
	منظمات	

Table 2

Form of <i>Isytiqāq ṣagīr</i>	Word	
<i>Taṣrif lugawi</i>	كانت , قالت , رصدت , نشرت	<i>Fi'il māḍi</i> , means that it has happened
	يجري , يعمل , نسمح	<i>Fi'il muḍāri'</i> , it means it is happening and will happen

(*Taṣrif lugawi*)

Table 3

Form of <i>Isytiqāq ṣagīr</i>	Word	Meaning of word
The <i>Mazīd</i> Form of Verbs	تَجَوَّعَ	starvation
	تُهَجَّرَ	banish
	تَلْتَزِمَ	obey
	تَتَفَاعَسَ	fail
	تَتَعَلَّقَ	need

(Part of *Mazīd* from *fi'il-fi'il*)

b. *Al-Isytiqāq Kabīr*

Isytiqāq kabīr involves a more complex concept. This method does not merely examine a single arrangement of letters, but also all possible arrangements (permutations) of those three letters. From these six possible arrangements, Ibn Jinni attempts to identify a single core meaning that can tie them all together. Thus, it is not just a single form of the word that is analyzed, but all variations of its arrangement at once (Jinni, 1999). Just as with the root words "ك ل م" dan "ق و ل" whose order can vary but which remain semantically related. Ibn Jinni acknowledged that this approach is far more difficult, more complex, and requires a high degree of precision compared to *isytiqāq ṣagīr* (Jinni, 1999). While *isytiqāq ṣagīr* examines semantic relationships within a single, fixed root form, *isytiqā kabīr* seeks to identify broader semantic relationships, even when the arrangement of the letters changes (Jinni, 1999). This demonstrates the depth of the Arabic language system, in which meaning is not only tied to fixed forms but can also be distributed and interconnected through various possible letter combinations.

In a news article on the conflict between the United States and Iran published on April 14, 2026, elements of *isytiqāq kabīr* were found. These elements appear, among other places, in the article's headline مؤرخ بريطاني: هناك رايح واحد من حرب ترمب (Al-Jazeera, n.d.) (British Historian: Only One Side Stands to Gain from Trump's War). In the title of this news article, there are two words that share the same root, as shown in the following table.

Table 4

Word	the basic of word	The meaning of word	The root
رايح	رَيح	to win	ح-ر-ب
حرب	حَرْب	to fight	
ملاح	مَلَح	to glimpse	م-ل-ح
الملاحه	مَلَح	to navigate	

DISCUSSION

Based on the presentation of the research findings, two forms of *isytiqāq* were identified in al-Jazeera.net news articles. The following is a description of these two forms of *isytiqāq*:

Isytiqāq Ṣagīr

Based on the results of the analysis, a number of forms of *isytiqāq ṣagīr* were identified in news articles on the topic of Palestine. These forms were found in variations that can be explained from the perspectives of nahwu and saraf.

1) Changing a *Mufrad* (singular) to the *Jama'* (plural).

The singular form (*mufrad*) changes into several forms, including the dual form (*ism tašniyah* / اسم تثنية). The singular form (*mufrad*) also change into plural (*jama'*) forms, including the sound masculine plural (*jama' muḏakkar sālim* / جمع مذكر السالم), the sound feminine plural (*jama' muannats sālim* / جمع مؤنث السالم), and the broken plural (*jama' taksir* / جمع تكسير). When these changes occur, additional letters are added to the *mufrad* root word. As shown in Table 1, the word أمر changes to the *jama' taksir*, namely أوامر. This can be observed by the addition of the letters *waw* (و) and *alif* (ا) in the word أمر. A similar pattern is seen in the word موقع. موقع is a *masdar mimi*, whose root is وقع meaning to fall, to occur, and location. An example of a singular form changing to the *jama' taksir* is the word قوافل whose singular form is قافلة.

A singular noun that changes to the *jama' muḏakkar sālim* form is the word إسرائيل

becomes الإسرائيلين with the addition of letters *ya* (ي) and *nun* (ن) in that word. The word ممثل becomes ممثلين. The word ممثل is the active participle (*isim fā'il*) of مَثَّلَ, according to the *ma'ani* dictionary means “to set an example for,” “to punish,” or “to torture.” However, in the form of the active participle, its meaning changes to “representative.” Thus, in the plural form, its meaning becomes “representation.” The singular word in the news that changes form to the dual form (*ism tašniyah*) is مطلبين, with the addition of the letters *ya* (ي) and *nun* (ن) in that word. The root of مطلبين is طلب, which means “to ask” or “to demand”. The singular form of مطلبين is مطلب which is the *maṣḍar mimi* of طلب, meaning “demand”. Thus, in the dual form, it means “two demands”.

The term المساعدات is a *jama' muannats sālim* form derived from the root ساعد meaning “to help”. المساعدات is the *isim maṣḍar* of ساعد meaning “aid”. The word المساعدات contains additional letters that indicate its status as a regular muannas plural form, namely addition of letters alif (ا) and ta (ت). Other *jama' muannats sālim* nouns found in this news article include القوات المستشفيات derived from مستشفى meaning “troops”, the singular form is قوّة, meaning “strength”, and المعاملات with the singular form معامل.

In Table 1, there is the term المنظمات الإغاثية, which means “humanitarian organizations”. The word منظمات is the noun form (*isim fā'il*) of نَظَّمَ, a one-letter *fi'il mazīd* with the same wazan as فَعَّلَ, meaning “to organize” or “to coordinate”. The word منظمات is the *jama' muannats sālim* form, with the singular form being منظم. An organization is a social unit consisting of people who work together in a structured and coordinated manner to achieve specific goals. Consistent with the previous definition, an organization has rules and coordinates activities. The group of people within an organization manages it based on predetermined terms of office and will continue to exist as long as there are successors to carry on the organization's work. Based on this definition, the word منظمات is interpreted as “organizations” in the context of the news, since the organizations in question are a group of people coordinating humanitarian aid in Palestine. The word الإغاثية is the *maṣḍar* (verbal noun) of أَعَاثَ which means to help, liberate, and assist. The literal meaning of الإغاثية is “aid”. The word الإغاثية is definite noun (*ma'rifah*) indicated by the presence of the letters alif and lam, which are markers of definiteness. Therefore, “aid” here is specifically referred to as humanitarian aid. The aid organization mentioned in this news article is a humanitarian organization that helps distribute food supplies to Gaza.

In discourse, the plural form contributes to building the escalation and complexity of a conflict, in which events do not occur in isolation but involve multiple points and actors. Therefore, the choice of the plural form in news texts can be understood as a strategy to reinforce the framing that the conflict is widespread and systemic, rather than

incidental. The same is evident in the plural forms of a *jama' muannats sālim*, such as *القوّات* and *المساعدات*, *المستشفيات*. These words not only indicate plurality but also emphasize the humanitarian and infrastructural aspects that are affected. In this context, the use of the plural form expands the meaning of the words within the discourse.

2) *Taṣrif Lugawi*

Taṣrif lugawi refers to the change in a word's form based on its gender, number, and person, depending on the pronoun. Based on Table 2 presented earlier, various past tense verbs (*fi'il māḍi*) were found in the news article *كيف تجوع إسرائيل أهلي غزة وتهجرهم؟* (Al-Jazeera, n.d.) such as the words *قال* and *قالت*, *كانت*, *نشرت*, *رصدت*, and others that contain grammatical inflection (*taṣrif lugawi*). In addition to past tense verbs (*fi'il māḍi*), this news article also contains present tense verbs (*fi'il muḍāri'*), such as; *يعمل*, *نسمح*, *يجري*, and others. *Fi'il* (a verb) is an Arabic linguistic term referring to any word that indicates an action occurring at a specific time—whether in the past, present, or future (Nurhaliza & Pribadi, 2024). The use of verbs is determined by the pronoun (*ḍāmir*) or the word following the verb. The use of verbs in this news report indicates the ongoing nature of the events described at that time. Thus, it is not merely a statement of the past, as represented by phrases in the past tense (*fi'il māḍi*), ut also phrases in the present continuous tense (*fi'il muḍāri'*) indicating that the events described in the report are still ongoing as of now.

The use of the *māḍi'* and *fi'il muḍāri'* verbs in news texts reveals a significant temporal strategy in constructing narratives of conflict. Within the discourse, the combination of these two forms creates an effect of continuous conflict, in which the past and present are interconnected within a single, cohesive narrative. hus, linguistic inflection functions (*taṣrif lughawi*) not only as a grammatical system but also as a rhetorical device that shapes the reader's perception of the duration and intensity of the conflict.

3) *The Mazīd Form of the Verbs*

Referring to Table 3, the word *تجوع* is a two-letter fiil mazīd, sharing the same *wazan* as *تفعل*. Its root is *جاع*, meaning “hungry”. If the basic meaning is used, it does not align with the context reported by al-Jazeera.net. This is because the Palestinian people are certainly hungry, but this hunger is not something they desire. Therefore, al-Jazeera uses the word *تجوع*, meaning “starvation”; the benefit is something (*lil Soiruroti*). This starvation occurs because Israel does not allow food aid to enter the refugee camps. Consequently, this starvation continues to occur in Palestine..

The word *تهجر* is the *fi'il muḍāri'* dari *هجر*. Its root is *هجر* which means to leave

or move from one place to another. However, this news report uses the word هَجَّر in the one-letter *fi'il mazīd* form, so its meaning shifts from “to move” to “to expel” or “to displace.” Based on the context of the news article, Israel is not only starving the Palestinian people but also forcing them to leave their homes and their country by attacking and sabotaging their homes.

Next, the word تَلْتَزِم is the *fi'il muḍāri'* form of التَزَم. The roots is لَزِم meaning “to stay.” When it is transformed into the *fi'il mazīd* اِفْتَعَلَ its meaning changes. It shifts from “to stay in” to “to comply.” The word تَتَقَاعَس is the present tense (*fi'il muḍāri'*) of its past tense form (*fi'il māḍi*) تَقَاعَس. This word is a two-letter past tense verb (*fi'il mazīd*) due to the addition of the letters *ta* (ت) and *alif* (ا). The root of the word تَتَقَاعَس is not in the verb form, but in the masdar form, namely قَعَسَا, meaning “to puff out one’s chest.” Since the word تَقَاعَس is a *fi'il mazīd*, its meaning changes to “to fail”. The word تَتَعَلَّق is a two-letter *fi'il mazīd*, sharing the same *wazan* اَفْعَلَ. The root word عَلِق meaning “to cling” or “to hang.” If the basic meaning were used, it would not align with the context reported by al-Jazeera.net. Therefore, Al-Jazeera uses the word تَتَعَلَّق, meaning “need”.

The use of the *fi'il mazīd* in the data reveals a significant expansion of the root word’s meaning. This indicates a strong element of causality. In the context of conflict discourse, the choice of the *mazīd* form—as seen in the word تَهَجَّر —serves to emphasize the power dynamics between the parties involved. Thus, the *fi'il mazīd* not only enriches lexical meaning but also reinforces the ideological dimension in news texts, particularly in representing the suffering and pressure experienced by certain parties.

Al-Isytiqāq Kabīr

Based on the fifth data table, instances of *isytiqāq kabīr* were found in the corpus of news articles on the Iran-U.S. conflict. For example, in the news headline: مؤرخ بريطاني: “British Historian: There Is Only One Winner in Trump’s War”, the words رابح and حرب yashare the same root—the letters ح-ر-ب but are arranged differently. The word رابح means “lucky,” while حرب means “war.” Morphologically, the words رابح and حرب demonstrate the pattern of *isytiqāq kabīr* through their shared phonemic elements and differing letter sequences. Lexically, the two terms are directly related in meaning. حرب (Harb) means “war” or “conflict.” The main characteristics of war are extreme movement, turmoil, drastic changes in the situation, and the transfer of ownership (property/territory) from one party to another (Anwar, 2023). رابح is *isim fā'il* of ربح, which means luck or profit in trade. Profit occurs due to the movement of capital, changes in value (appreciation/increase), and the dynamic transfer of assets in transactions (Rachmawati et al., 2020).

These two words are united by a core meaning: the existence of dynamic movement or an extreme shift from the original state. In رايح, the initial capital undergoes dynamic change and grows in quantity. The semantic relationship between these two words can also be understood in the context of the discourse, where رايح indicates the outcome or consequence of the war between the United States and Iran, while رجب represents the process of combat, a clash of power and technology. Therefore, the semantic connection that emerges is both lexical and conceptual, establishing a relationship between process and outcome—or causality—within the dynamics of conflict.

In the news article with the same headline, a pattern of *isytiqāq kabīr* was found. However, it does not appear in the same sentence. The word ملامح is the plural form (jamak taksir) of ملمح, derived from the root لَمَح - يَلْمَح which means to glance, to look, or to arrange. The meaning of ملامح is “features” or “characteristics.” This word appears in the news article in the section بل أدت إلى إعادة تشكيل ملامح النظام الدولي, which means “In fact, it has led to a reshaping of the international order”. Meanwhile, the word الملاحة is the masdar of ملح meaning “salt”, while الملاحة means “navigation”. This is based on the following section of the news article:

خصوصا مع تعطل حركة الملاحة في مضيق هرمز الذي هو أحد أهم شرايين الطاقة في العالم

/Khuṣūṣan ma‘a ta‘aṭṭuli ḥarakati al-milāḥati fī maḍīqi Hurmuz allaẓi huwa aḥadu ahammi syarāyīni al-ṭāqati fī al-‘ālamī/

‘Especially given the disruption to maritime navigation in the Strait of Hormuz, which is one of the world’s most important energy corridors’

From the perspective of *isytiqāq kabīr*, these two words share the same phonemic elements but differ in the arrangement of their letters (م-ل-ح), thus indicating a derivational relationship in form. However, the semantic relationship between the two is not direct but is formed conceptually within the context of discourse. The word ملامح describes the outcome or final form of a system—in this case, the international system. Meanwhile, the word الملاحة represents the dynamics of movement and strategic activities in the maritime domain. In the context of the U.S.-Iran conflict, disruptions to navigation in strategic areas such as the Strait of Hormuz have implications for the changing face of the international system. Thus, the function of these two forms in the text is not merely as lexical variation but also as a means of constructing a discourse on conflict that links processes (maritime activities) and impacts (changes in global structure), thereby reinforcing the representation of the tension and complexity of the ongoing conflict.

The presence of *isytiqāq kabīr* in news texts does not necessarily indicate that the

language used is formal or difficult to understand. Journalistic language retains its communicative and informative nature. Based on data analysis, the semantic relationships found in word pairs that follow the *isytiqāq kabīr* pattern are not directly lexical in nature, but rather conceptual and contextual. This indicates that semantic connections do not always stem from dictionary-defined synonyms, but can be formed through semantic relationships within discourse, such as the relationship between process and result, cause and effect, or between an activity and its impact.

Ibn Jinni states that if a word derived from a particular root appears to “deviate” from its general meaning, that meaning should not be immediately regarded as different; rather, it must be traced back (interpreted) to its fundamental meaning through *ta’wīl* (interpretation of meaning) and *mulathafah* (a nuanced approach/flexible interpretation) (Jinni, 1999). The more complex the morphological changes in a word, the more necessary it is to adopt a flexible approach to meaning—not to reject it, but to understand its semantic relationships (Jinni, 1999). Ibn Jinni also emphasizes that the concept of *isytiqāq*, whether *ṣagīr* or *kabīr*, does not apply to the entire Arabic lexicon. This means he does not claim that all words can necessarily be explained through root relationships or letter permutations (Jinni, 1999). In fact, according to him, if even minor *isytiqāq* — which is simpler—is not always easy to apply to all words, then major *isytiqāq* is even more complex and even more difficult to apply comprehensively (Jinni, 1999).

He also states in his book (Jinni, 1999) that we should pay attention to the patterns he has illustrated, not only for the purpose of linguistic analysis, but also to appreciate the beauty and depth of the Arabic language. Meanings in language, though they may appear distinct, are in fact interconnected and trace back to a single source. He describes these meanings as “drawing” toward one another, forming a tightly knit network. Therefore, language does not consist of separate meanings, but rather a system in which they are deeply and subtly interconnected.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that Al-Jazeera news texts contain two main forms of *isytiqāq* according to Ibn Jinni, namely *isytiqāq ṣagīr* (minor derivation) and *isytiqāq kabīr* (major derivation). *Isytiqāq ṣagīr* is found in the form of morphological changes such as *mufrad* to *jamak*, *taṣrif fi’il*, and the use of *fi’il mazīd*.

these forms serve to clarify grammatical structure while supporting the dynamic conveyance of information in the news text. As for *isytiqāq kabīr* indicates a more complex relationship through shared letter elements with variations in arrangement. The semantic relationships arising from these forms can be lexical or non-lexical; however, their interrelationships can be viewed from conceptual and contextual perspectives. Thus, this study demonstrates that the concept of *isytiqāq* functions not only as a morphological phenomenon but also as a semantic device that contributes to meaning formation and discourse reinforcement. Furthermore, Ibn Jinni's theory remains relevant in contemporary analysis, particularly in understanding the complexity of semantic relationships in Arabic journalistic texts.

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