



Semantic Shift in Arabic Vocabulary from Classical to Contemporary Usage: An Analytical Study of Modern Terms

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Abstract

Language is an evolving entity shaped by the communicative needs of its speakers. In the context of modern Arabic, changes in word meanings are one form of adaptation to the advancement of time. This study aims to analyze the semantic shifts of five Arabic vocabulary items from the classical to the modern era, identify the types of changes, and explore the underlying causes. A qualitative descriptive approach is employed, using lexical semantic analysis based on literature review. Data were collected by compiling a list of vocabulary items that exhibit meaning shifts, tracing their usage in modern sources, and comparing them with their classical meanings found in secondary references. The primary data source is the modern dictionary Mu'jam al-Ma'ani, while classical meanings are drawn from journal articles as supporting references. The findings reveal that semantic expansion is the most dominant type of change, followed by shift and total change. The contributing factors include technological development, semantic association, and the need for modern terminology. This study highlights that modern Arabic demonstrates a high degree of flexibility in adopting new terms without losing the roots of classical meanings.

Keywords: *Meaning Shift, Classical, Modern Context, Lexical Semantics.*

Introduction

Language is inherently dynamic, undergoing continuous development to meet the communicative needs of its users. This evolution often involves shifts in meaning, where older words may acquire new senses or fall out of use. For instance, the word *سَيَّارَة* originally meaning “a caravan of travelers,” now refers to an automobile. Like all living languages, Arabic adapts to changes in its speakers’

social and technological environments. As modern life becomes increasingly shaped by technology, new terms such as *هاتف نكي* (smartphone) and *منصة رقمية* (digital platform) have emerged, reflecting evolving communicative demands.

Arabic is an ancient Semitic language from the descendants of Sam, son of Noah, once spread in West Asia and now known through a few rock inscriptions.¹ Arabic also exhibits a rich dialectal diversity, ranging from fusha to colloquial varieties such as *'ammiyah*. This diversity reflects both regional variation and speaker efforts to preserve linguistic heritage. Without active use and maintenance, languages—and particularly classical terms—risk obsolescence, as seen in many endangered regional dialects. Arabic, like other languages, persists through usage, adapting to the changing priorities of its speaker.²

Contemporary Arabic is generally categorized into classical and modern varieties.³ Modern Arabic typically appears in journalism and media⁴, while classical Arabic is found in religious texts such as the Qur'an, hadith, and traditional scholarship⁵. Classical Arabic, serving as the linguistic foundation for many dialects across the Arab world, is still used in daily life, whereas Modern Standard Arabic is the preferred variety for formal, academic, and media communication.⁶

Classical Arabic plays a significant role in religious discourse⁷ and educational contexts⁸, while modern Arabic has evolved as a distinct written and spoken form used across digital and public platforms⁹. This linguistic bifurcation reflects broader cultural and ideological shifts among Arabic speakers¹⁰, especially regarding formal usage in media and education.

Semantic change in Arabic vocabulary reflects ongoing transformations from traditional to contemporary usage. These changes arise from environmental shifts,

¹ Yusuf Arisandi, Abdul Fatah Mufadhil, and Nurhanifansyah Nurhanifansyah, "طريقة تدريس اللغة العربية باستخدام الكتاب 'لا تسكت'" *Kilmatus: Journal Of Arabic Education* 5, no. 1 (April 30, 2025): 84–100.

² 'Abdul Mu'in, *Analisis Konstruktif Bahasa Arab Dan Bahasa Indonesia: Telaah Terhadap Fonetik Dan Fonologi* (Jakarta: Pustaka al-Husna Baru, 2004).

³ Ghania Droua-Hamdani, Sid Ahmed Selouani, and Malika Boudraa, "Speaker-Independent ASR for Modern Standard Arabic: Effect of Regional Accents," *International Journal of Speech Technology* 15, no. 4 (2012): 487–93, doi:10.1007/s10772-012-9146-4.

⁴ Sami Boudelaa and William D. Marslen-Wilson, "Aralex: A Lexical Database for Modern Standard Arabic," *Behavior Research Methods* 42, no. 2 (2010): 481–87, doi:10.3758/BRM.42.2.481.

⁵ Mohammad A.M. Abushariah et al., "Phonetically Rich and Balanced Arabic Speech Corpus: An Overview," *International Conference on Computer and Communication Engineering, ICCCE'10*, no. June (2010), doi:10.1109/ICCCE.2010.5556832.

⁶ Boudelaa and Marslen-Wilson, "Aralex: A Lexical Database for Modern Standard Arabic."

⁷ Christian Julien Robin, "The Development of Arabic as a Written Language," in *Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies*, vol. 40, 2010.

⁸ Anton M. Moeliono, *Perkembangan Dan Pembinaan Bahasa: Rancangan Dan Alternatif Di Dalam Perencanaan Bahasa* (Jakarta: Djambatan, 1985).

⁹ Atiqa Hachimi, "The Urban and The Urbane: Identities, Language Ideologies, and Arabic Dialects In Morocco," *Language In Society* 41, no. 03 (2012).

¹⁰ Karin C. Ryding, *A Reference Grammar of Modern Standard Arabic, Sustainability (Switzerland)*, vol. 11 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005).

linguistic innovation, cultural exchange, and scientific advancement. Meaning change may occur through processes such as broadening, narrowing, borrowing based on necessity or association, and even complete semantic and morphological transformation¹¹. Unlike many languages that adopt foreign terms wholesale, Arabic often adapts and generates new vocabulary through institutional efforts, particularly by official Arabic language academies¹². Semantic study, therefore, not only illuminates patterns of lexical change but also reveals deeper cognitive and cultural dynamics within language communities.

Several recent studies have examined semantic change in Arabic vocabulary. Mahfouz (2022)¹³ analyzed Qur'anic and Hadith words whose semantic change may cause misunderstanding in contemporary contexts. Similarly, Awny et al. (2024)¹⁴ investigated address terms in Egyptian Colloquial Arabic and found that semantic broadening was the dominant type of change. Abouzahr and Abouzahr (2025)¹⁵ compared classical Arabic with various dialects, revealing lexical and semantic overlaps as well as divergences. Attaullah and Hassan (2021)¹⁶ examined semantic development between old and modern dictionaries, showing that societal change plays a major role in shaping meaning. Nabilah et al. (2025)¹⁷ explored semantic shifts in Arabic communication on social media and documented the emergence of new terms influenced by digital culture.

Although semantic change in Arabic has been widely studied, little research has specifically examined how classical vocabulary undergoes semantic shifts in contemporary, particularly digital and technological, contexts. This study seeks to fill that gap by analyzing selected Arabic words that have experienced meaning transformations, while also identifying the social and technological factors behind them. In doing so, it contributes new insights into the dynamics of meaning and the flexibility of modern Arabic in adapting to changing communicative needs.

Method

This study employs a qualitative descriptive method aimed at explaining lexical meaning changes in Arabic vocabulary from the classical to the modern era. This approach was chosen as it allows the researcher to explore semantic phenomena in

¹¹ Nelis Jamilah Ilmiatun, "Perkembangan Makna Bahasa Arab," *Diwan: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra Arab* 14, no. 2 (2022): 133–43, doi:10.15548/diwan.v14i2.826.

¹² Mugy Nugraha, "Tradisi Semantik Arab Klasik Dan Modern," *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai* 8, no. 3 (2024).

¹³ Adel Refaat Mahfouz, "Semantic Change-Induced Misunderstanding in the Qur'ân and Ḥadîth," *Egyptian Journal of Linguistics and Translation 'EJLT'* 8, no. 1 (2025): 319–36.

¹⁴ Saudi Sadiq and Naglaa Ahmed Awny, "From Past to Present: Exploring Semantic Change in Egyptian Colloquial Arabic Address Terms," *Journal of Languages and Translation* 11, no. 4 (2024): 64–99, doi:10.21608/jltmin.2024.395514.

¹⁵ Hossameddine Abouzahr and Mohammed Abouzahr, "Lexical and Lexical-Semantic Comparisons of Classical Arabic and Dialects," *International Journal of Arabic Linguistics* 10 (2025): 66–98.

¹⁶ Attaullah and Youssef Mustafa Hassan, "التطوير الدلالي لألفاظ العربية بين المعاجم القديمة والحديثة," *ACTA ISLAMICA* 9, no. 1 (2021): 219–44.

¹⁷ Farah Farhatun Nabilah, Alfi Nashrullah Romadan, and Nur Hasaniyah, "Semantic Analysis of Arabic Language in Chat Communication and Social Media: Meaning Shifts and Formation of New Terms," *Abjadiah: International Journal of Education* 10, no. 1 (2025): 117–25, doi:10.18860/abj.v10i1.31627.

depth through written documents, without involving field data collection. The primary data source is Mu'jam al-Ma'ani, an online modern Arabic dictionary that provides contemporary definitions of frequently used Arabic vocabulary. Meanwhile, classical meanings were obtained from secondary references—namely, academic articles that cite and explain classical definitions based on traditional texts or historical dictionaries.

The researcher conducted data collection and selection by compiling a list of vocabulary items that have undergone semantic changes. This was done by tracing the use of each word in modern sources and comparing it to classical definitions found in secondary sources. A total of five words were purposively selected based on their prevalence in digital media. The selection was also guided by the significant emergence and semantic relevance of the words in contemporary contexts, such as in the fields of technology or social discourse. This was intended to ensure that the analysis remains relevant to the dynamics of contemporary Arabic language usage.

The data were then analyzed qualitatively using a lexical semantic approach. Each vocabulary item was examined to identify changes between its classical and modern meanings. These changes were compared and classified into categories of semantic change—such as broadening, narrowing, or shift—and were followed by an explanation of the contributing factors, including the influence of popular culture, technological advancement, and media language adaptation.

A flowchart illustrating the process of vocabulary analysis is provided as a simple visualization of the analytical steps.

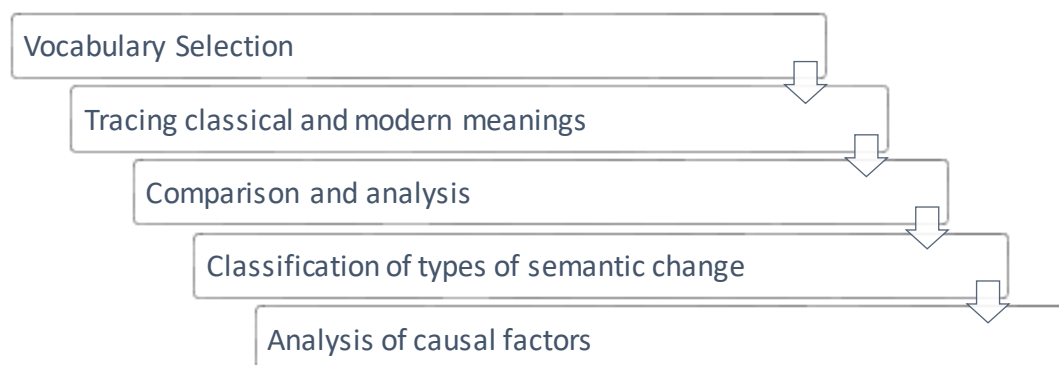


Figure 1 Vocabulary analysis process

Results and Discussions

This section presents the results of the analysis on several Arabic vocabulary items that have undergone semantic changes from the classical to the modern era. Each word is analyzed based on its classical and modern meanings, classified by the type of change it experienced, along with the influencing factors.

The analysis focuses on five vocabulary items, each of which is discussed across three dimensions: 1) classical meaning, 2) modern meaning, and 3) type

of change and its causes. The discussion is structured sequentially to make it easier for readers to understand the observed semantic shifts. The main focus of this section is to explain how the lexical meanings of the selected words have evolved over time and in relation to their usage context—especially in light of technological development and media culture.

The following table provides a preliminary summary of the semantic shifts from classical to modern meanings, along with the type of semantic change observed:

Table 1 Semantic shifts from classical to modern usage

No	Vocabulary	Classical Meaning	Modern Meaning	Type of Change
1	سيارة	A caravan of travelers	Car (private vehicle)	Semantic broadening
2	هاتف	Inner voice or spiritual call	Telephone	Total semantic change
3	منصة	A raised platform for speeches	Digital platform	Semantic shift
4	تحميل	To lift or carry a burden	Download (digital data transfer)	Shift + metaphorization
5	ذاكرة	The human ability to remember	Computer or gadget memory	Semantic broadening

A more detailed analysis of each vocabulary item will follow, covering its classical and modern meanings, the type of semantic shift, and the underlying causal factors.

1. سيارة

a. Classical Meaning:

The word *sayyārah* appears in the Qur'an, Surah Yusuf verse 19: “...وجاءت سيارةً فأرسلوا واردهم...”

In classical Arabic, *sayyārah* referred to a group of travelers or a caravan. According to the *Tafsir Jalalain*, as explored in Faridl Hakim's research, *sayyārah* described a group of people traveling from Midian to Egypt, who stopped near the well where Prophet Yusuf had been placed. In *Tafsir al-Muyassar*, it means a group of people on a journey, and *Tafsir Ibn Kathir* adds that their arrival was divinely orchestrated to rescue the Prophet Yusuf¹⁸.

b. Modern Meaning:

In al-Ma'ani dictionary, *sayyārah* is translated as "car" or "automobile." The modern interpretation include; a group of people traveling together, a four-

¹⁸ Faridl Hakim, “PERGESERAN DAN PERUBAHAN MAKNA KATA سيارة DALAM AL-QURAN,” *Alqalam* 34, no. 2 (2017): 18–28.

wheeled, fuel-powered vehicle, a celestial object (e.g., planet) orbiting the sun¹⁹.

c. Type of Semantic Change:

This is categorized as semantic broadening (توسيع الدلالة). The original meaning—limited to a group of travelers—has expanded to refer to individual motorized transportation. While the core idea of “travel” remains, the reference has become more concrete and personalized.

d. Causal Factors:

The change in the meaning of sayyārah is driven by the development of transportation technology and the need for society to name new objects using existing, semantically related terms. The shift also reflects language adaptation to social and cultural dynamics, which often require practical terminology²⁰.

2. هاتف

a. Classical Meaning:

Originally, *haatif* referred to a disembodied voice, something heard but with no visible speaker. According to classical dictionaries, it is defined as

سمع صوتا هاتفا لم يدرك مصدره: "صوت خفي يسمع ولا يرى صاحبه"

"a soft voice that is heard without a known source." One illustrative example describes an individual encountering two majestic angels and hearing a voice commanding them not to frighten him, a voice perceived but without a visible speaker²¹.

b. Modern Meaning:

In modern Arabic, *haatif* refers specifically to a telephone, as listed in the *al-Ma'ani* dictionary. The term now denotes a concrete device used for verbal communication²².

c. Type of Semantic Change:

This represents a total semantic change (تغير دلالي كلي), a shift from an abstract or spiritual meaning to a tangible technological object. While both meanings relate to sound or voice, their function and form differ significantly.

d. Causal Factors:

Several factors contributed to this semantic change:

- 1) Technological advancement in communication, which required new terminology for inventions like the telephone.
- 2) Semantic association, since a telephone delivers voices without seeing the speaker, similar to the original concept of *haatif*.
- 3) Lexical need in modern Arabic, which often reassigns old terms to new objects rather than borrowing foreign vocabulary²³.

¹⁹ M. Adriani Yulizar, "Universalitas Makna Kosa Kata Dalam Al-Qur'an Di Tengah Arus Perkembangan Makna Kosa Kata Bahasa Arab Modern," *Journal Islamic Education* 1, no. 3 (2023).

²⁰ Chusnul Chotimah, "Perubahan Makna Pada Penggunaan Istilah-Istilah Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi Dalam Media Internasional: Telaah Studi Semantik," in *KNM BSA (Konferensi Nasional Mahasiswa Bahasa Dan Sastra Arab)*, 2024, 1252–71.

²¹ Mahridawati Mahridawati, "Pergeseran Semantik/Semantic Shifting," *Al-Fathin: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra Arab* 1, no. 01 (2018): 52, doi:10.32332/al-fathin.v1i01.1191.

²² Miftahul Mufid and Devi Eka Diantika, *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Arab Teori Dan Praktik*, ed. Muhammad Rizky Al Mubarak, 1st ed. (Malang: Madza Media, 2024).

3. منصة

a. Classical Meaning:

Derived from the root *ن-ص-ص*, *minassah* referred to a raised platform used for speeches or public announcements. It typically denoted a physical structure, such as a podium or stage used in formal or royal settings²⁴.

b. Modern Meaning:

In modern usage, particularly in digital and technological contexts, *minassah* refers to a digital platform, an online medium or system for content sharing, information dissemination, or virtual interaction²⁵.

c. Type of Semantic Change:

This is a semantic shift (تحويل دلالي) from a literal/physical platform to an abstract/virtual one. Despite the change in form, the core function delivering messages to an audience remains consistent.

d. Causal Factors:

- 1) The rise of social media and digital platforms, which demanded new terminology that retained familiar functions²⁶.
- 2) Metaphorical association, where the physical concept of a stage is applied to a virtual environment.
- 3) Cultural localization, as Arabic adapted digital terminology using familiar roots to make them more accessible and culturally resonant.

4. تحميل

a. Classical Meaning:

Tahmīl is a verbal noun derived from *hammala*, meaning to load or carry a burden. It was commonly used in contexts such as placing goods on camels or donkeys.

b. Modern Meaning:

In modern Arabic, especially in tech contexts, *tahmīl* refers to downloading digital data from the internet to an electronic device.

c. Type of Semantic Change:

This is a combination of semantic shift and metaphORIZATION (تحويل دلالي والاستعارة الدلالية). The transition is from a physical act of loading to a conceptual one—transferring digital data into a device. The metaphor remains rooted in the idea of “placing a load” into something.

d. Causal Factors:

- 1) The need to adapt Arabic to digital technology terminology.
- 2) A preference in Arabic to repurpose existing roots rather than import foreign terms²⁷.

²³ Erwan Kustriyono, “PERUBAHAN MAKNA DAN FAKTOR PENYEBAB PERUBAHAN MAKNA DALAM MEDIA CETAK (Kajian Semantik Jumalistik),” *Bahastra* XXXV, no. 2 (2016).

²⁴ Chotimah, “Perubahan Makna Pada Penggunaan Istilah-Istilah Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi Dalam Media Internasional : Telaah Studi Semantik.”

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Jasmine Azizah Nur Inayah et al., “Pengaruh Media Sosial Terhadap Perkembangan Bahasa Gaul Di Kalangan Remaja Gunungsitoli,” *Protasis: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Budaya, Dan Pengajarannya* 3, no. 2 (2024): 3610–16, doi:10.54373/imej.v5i3.1389.

²⁷ Umi Kulsum, “Arabisasi Sebagai Modernisasi Bahasa Arab Dan Semangat Nasionalism,” *Al-Fathin* 6 (2023): 1–18.

- 3) Semantic and metaphorical associations, the act of downloading is conceptually similar to “loading” something into a container.
- 4) Influence of technological globalization, where Arabic reinterprets tech concepts using its own lexical system²⁸.

5. ذاكرة

a. Classical Meaning:

The word *dzaakirah* derives from the root **ذَكَرَ**, which is associated with remembering or recalling. In classical Arabic, it referred to the natural human ability to remember—used in contexts such as psychological, spiritual, or intellectual activity.

b. Modern Meaning:

In modern Arabic, particularly in the realm of technology, *dzaakirah* denotes digital memory or data storage media, such as RAM, flash drives, or hard disks.

c. Type of Semantic Change:

This is an instance of semantic broadening (**توسيع الدلالة**), where the original meaning of human memory has expanded to include the concept of artificial or digital memory. While the domains are different, both share the function of storing information.

d. Causal Factors:

- 1) Functional analogy between the human brain and electronic devices: computers are often viewed metaphorically as “thinking” entities.
- 2) The need for logical and familiar terminology in Arabic: rather than borrowing from foreign languages, the word *dzaakirah* was retained and extended²⁹.
- 3) Global influence of computer science, where many technological terms are modeled after cognitive or psychological processes.

Table 2 Classification of types of semantic change

Type of Semantic Change	Vocabulary	Brief Explanation
Semantic broadening	سيارة, ذاكرة	Classical meaning extended to modern technological contexts
Total semantic change	هاتف	Abstract meaning replaced by a concrete technological object
Semantic shift	منصة	Physical concept reinterpreted as a digital/virtual equivalent
Metaphorization	تحميل	Physical action adapted

²⁸ Imam Wahyudi, Zainuri, and Muhammad Sulaiman, “Eksplorasi Dinamika Peminjaman Kata Dalam Bahasa Arab Modern : Studi Kasus Pada Bidang Teknologi Dan Sains,” *ALLE: Arabic of Language and Linguistics Education* 2, no. 2 (2024): 74–82.

²⁹ Ida Nursida, “Perubahan Makna Sebab Dan Bentuknya: Sebuah Kajian Historis,” *Al-Faz* 2, no. 2 (2014): 46–61.

Type of Semantic Change	Vocabulary	Brief Explanation
		metaphorically to digital data transfer

A comparative overview of the five vocabulary items shows that **semantic broadening** is the most dominant type of change, followed by metaphorical shift and total change.

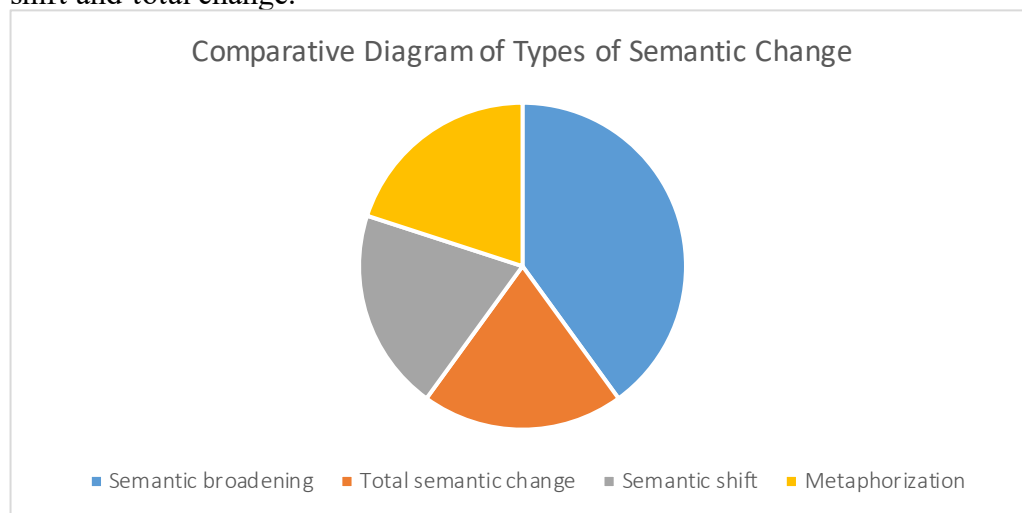


Figure 2 A comparison of the frequency of semantic change types in the analyzed vocabulary

Based on the analysis of these five vocabulary items, it is evident that semantic change in modern Arabic reflects the language's response to technological, social, and cultural developments. The processes of broadening, shifting, and even total change demonstrate Arabic's high adaptability to the demands of contemporary communication. The comparative diagram further illustrates the prevalence of semantic broadening, followed by metaphorical shifts and total semantic changes³⁰. These findings align with linguistic theories that view meaning change not merely as a linguistic phenomenon but also as a reflection of sociocultural dynamics. The need to name new objects or concepts, especially in the realm of technology plays a crucial role in driving these changes. Furthermore, these results correspond to existing theories that suggest semantic change is not random but follows observable patterns influenced by external factors. Wars, migration, revolutions, and cultural exchanges have historically contributed to shifts in meaning. The dominance of broadening, as shown in this study, aligns with this adaptive role of language³¹. In the book "*Jejak Bahasa Arab dan Perubahan Semantik Al-Qur'an*", semantic shifts in Arabic may occur due to changes in the

³⁰ Siti Miftahatul Jannah, Lalu Agus Satriawan, and Abdul Rasyid Ridho, "ANALISIS PERUBAHAN MAKNA BAHASA ARAB – INDONESIA," *J-Symbol: Jurnal Magister Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia* 13, no. 1 (2025): 387–96.

³¹ Ramazan Mese and Furkan Taysan, "The Reasons for Semantic Changes in The Arabic Language," *EBSCO* 27, no. 2 (2025): 283, doi:10.58568/firatlahiyat.1170670.

elements, nature, character, or function of a term within society that are associated with the name or expression in question.³²

Additional studies have emphasized that Arabic tends to accommodate new concepts not by borrowing foreign terms, but by expanding the meanings of existing words³³. Terms like *dzaakirah* and *tahmiil* demonstrate this preference for semantic extension over lexical importation. According to linguistic adaptation theory, languages often respond to societal and technological change through lexical expansion or resemanticization, rather than direct borrowing³⁴.

Although this study does not focus on amelioration or pejoration, such changes are still part of the broader semantic landscape in Arabic³⁵. Motivations for semantic change include not only linguistic factors, but also social-psychological influences³⁶, such as shifts in values or attitudes within the speaker community. Multiple factors such as historical, linguistic, psychological, and cultural collectively shape the way meaning evolves in Arabic vocabulary³⁷.

Thus, this analysis not only reinforces existing semantic theories but also contributes to our understanding of how modern Arabic adapts to the ever-changing demands of communication through meaning transformation.

Conclusion

This study aimed to analyze the semantic changes in five Arabic vocabulary items from classical to modern usage, including the types of changes and their underlying causes. The analysis revealed that semantic broadening is the most dominant type, followed by semantic shifts and total semantic changes. These five vocabulary items have undergone semantic transformation in response to speakers' needs in technological contexts. While the terms were not borrowed from foreign languages, they were adapted from existing vocabulary.

Several words experienced shifts due to semantic and metaphorical associations, where the original meanings maintained conceptual relevance. The findings demonstrate that modern Arabic possesses a high degree of flexibility in adopting contemporary terms without losing the roots of their classical meanings. Although modern dictionaries still record the classical meanings of some words, their modern usages have become widespread among speakers. Further research may explore a broader range of vocabulary,

³² Sugeng Sugiyono, *Jejak Bahasa Arab Dan Semantik Al-Qur'an*, 1st ed. (Yogyakarta: Suka Press, 2023).

³³ Asst Lecturer Lubna and Ali Kadhim, "The Semantic Change in English and Arabic: A Contrastive Study," *Journal of Al-Qadisiya University* 15, no. 1 (2012).

³⁴ Khojjah Salsabela and Ainur Rofiq Sofa, "Kosakata Serapan Dalam Bahasa Arab Pada Buku Al- ' Arabiyyah Bayna Yadayk : Kajian Linguistik Kontemporer," *Dinamika Pembelajaran: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Bahasa* 2, no. 2 (2025).

³⁵ Zahrani, "PERKEMBANGAN MAKNA BAHASA ARAB (Analisis Semantik Terhadap Istilah-Istilah Syariat Dalam Al-Qur'an)" (UIN Alauddin Makassar, 2012).

³⁶ Zamroni, Muhammad Nur Amin, and Eka Prasetiawati, "Analisis Fuqarā' Dalam Surah Al-Nur Ayat 32: Kajian Tafsir Al Munir Perspektif Morfologi Derivarif Dan Semantik," *Qur'anic Interpretation Journal* 1, no. 2 (2024): 24–36.

³⁷ M Wildan Awwiby, Karyani Karyani, and Rina Dian Rahmawati, "PERUBAHAN MAKNA DALAM BERITA ARAB Aljazeera.Net," *Al-Lahjah : Jurnal Pendidikan, Bahasa Arab, Dan Kajian Linguistik Arab* 4, no. 1 (2022): 482–93, doi:10.32764/allahjah.v4i1.2491.

particularly in the field of technology, to identify wider patterns of semantic change. Alternatively, future studies could examine modern meanings in other domains, such as social or cultural contexts.

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