

TERRORISM ACCORDING TO ARABIC LEXICOGRAPHY

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari tulisan ini adalah untuk mengetahui beberapa karakter dan sifat-sifat yang khas dalam ilmu kamus tentang terminologi terorisme, dengan mengacu pada beberapa kamus utama Bahasa Arab. Tulisan ini mengungkap akar kata "irhâb" dari berbagai perspektif ahli bahasa yang kesemuanya disertai penjelasan yang komprehensif. Secara akademik, tulisan ini diharapkan dapat menjadi bahan pertimbangan penggunaan kata tersebut dalam kosa kata yang akurat.

الخلاصة

استهدفت هذه الكتابة أن تبرز الخصائص والأوصاف الملزمة استعمالها في المعاجم العربية عنداستعمال لفظ "الإرهاية". قدمت أيضاً أصول لفظ "إرهاية" من أراء اللغويين مقتربنا مع البيان الدقيق. فمن جهة أكادمي، ترجى أن تكون هذه الكتابة مبينة ومقاييساً في استعمال هذا اللفظ في الكلمة الدقيقة.

Keywords: terrorism and Arabic Lexicography.

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A. Introduction

According to Arabic Lexicography, term of terrorism has some definition. Nevertheless the Lexicography has similar lexical- meaning about the term, some of them:

Munir Ba'alabaki in al-Mawrid defines that “Terrorism” does mean - إرهابي : terrorist - ذعر ناشئ عن الإرهاب - terroristic - يكرهه على أمر بالإرهاب - يروع - يرهب - مذعور مروع - terror stricken¹.

Furthermore, Lane, a lexicographer elaborates that “أُرْهَبَه” and “أُرْهَبَه”⁴, he or it frightened him or caused him to fear as also “رَهِبَه” or disquieted him or agitated him, by frightening - يقشعر الإهاب إذا وقع منه الإرهاب - the skin quivers when frightening befalls from him and أَرْهَبَ النَّاسَ عَنْهُ بِأَسْهَ وَنَجَدَتْهُ.

His valor and courage frightened men away from him and أَرْهَبَكَ ”. Lit: I was not frightened by thee, I did not see in thee what induced in me doubt, or suspicion or evil opinion and “أَرْهَبَ الْإِلَيْلَ ” - إرهاب - he drove away or repelled or withheld, the camels “عن الحوض ” from the watering – trough or tank².

أَرْهَب (said of a man) also signifies, he rode a camel such as is termed رَهِب also he was or became , long in the رَهِب i.e. sleeve³.

J.G. Hava in al-Fara'id elucidates that أَرْهَب - to ride a lean camel – to wear long sleeves - أَرْهَب عن to withhold camels from water and أَرْهَب و ترَهَب to frighten/to threaten⁴.

¹ Munir Ba'alabaki (1982), *al-Mawrid*, Beirut: Dar El Ilmi Lil-Malayen,, p. 960.

² E.W. Lane (1984), *Arabic-English Lexicons*, The Islamic Texts Society, England: Cambridge, New Edition, Vol. I p. 1168.

³ *Ibid*, p. 1168.

⁴ J.G. Hava (1988), *al-Fara'id*, Beirut: Dar al-Mashriq, p. 273.

According to Hans Wehr in Arabic English Dictionary, رهب to be frightened, be afraid to fear, to dread – to frighten – scare – alarm – intimidate – to terrorize- to threaten – to become a monk – enter monastic life (Christian) “ترهيب” intimidation - : intimidation – frightening – threatening – terror – terrorism – sabotage “إرهاق” terrorist – sabotage (use attributively) (pl – un) terrorist.⁵

Moreover, Hassan Abdullah in A Dictionary of International Relations and Conference terminology expresses that إرهاب “terror” - إرهاب = terrorism - أرهاب = terrorist - أرهاب = terrorize.⁶

Dr. Kazem Adel Nasser in Dictionary of Antonyms, English-Arabic claims that : terror - ضمان - أمن - رعب - opposite – security - encouragement - سكون - راحة - سلوات - عزاء - مواساة - سلوى - تشجيع - calm - comfort - اطمئنان - هدوء - tranquility - هدوء⁷.

Al-Khalil Ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi in Kitab al-'Ayn, elaborates that : رهب - أى خفته وأرهبت فلانا - رهبا ورهبة - أرعبه رهبت الشيء⁸.

Meanwhile, Ibn Manzur, details that:

رهب - بالكسر - يرهب - رهبة - ورهبا بالضم - ورهبا بالتحريك أى خاف - ورهب الشيء رهبا ورهبة - خافه - وترهب غيره إذا توعده وأنشد

⁵ Hans Wehr (1976), *Arabic English Dictionary*, Spoken Language Services, Inc., p. 362.

⁶ Hassan Abdullah (1982), *A Dictionary of International Relations and conference terminology*, English-Arabic-Librarie dulibani, pp. 296-297.

⁷ Kazem Adel Nasser (1989), *Dictionary of Antonyms*, English-Arabic, Amman, Jordan: Dar Al-Bashir, p. 488.

⁸ Abd. Rahman, al-Khalil bin Ahmad al-Farahidi (2001), *Kitâb al-'Ayn*, Beirut: Dar Ihya al-Turâth al-'Arabiyy, p. 372.

الأزهري للعجاج يصف عيرا وأنه - تعطيه رهباها إذا ترها على اضطمار
 الكشح بولا وزغربا عصارة الجزء الذي تحبها
 رهباها : الذى ترهب كما يقال هالك وهلكى إذا ترها إذا توعدا - وفي حديث
 الدعاء رغبة وريبة إليك - الريبة - الخوف والفرج⁹

al-Khalil al-Nahwi, in *al-Mu'jam al-'Arabi al-Muyassar*, provides that:

رَهْبٌ - يَرْهُبُ - رَهْبًا - وَرَهْبَةً - خَافٌ - رَهْبٌ - يَرْهُبُ -
 خَوْفٌ - أَخْفَعَهُ - أَرْهَبٌ - يَرْهُبُ - رَهْبَةً - تَرْهَبٌ - يَتَرْهُبُ - تَرْهَبَا
 - تَرْهَبٌ - يَتَرْهُبُ - تَرْهَبَا : تَرْهَبُ الرَّاهِبٍ : انقطع للعبادة في صومعته.
 إِرْهَابٌ : إِرْهَابِيُّونَ - وَصْفٌ يُطَلَّقُ عَلَى مَن يَسْلُكُ سَبِيلَ الْعَنْفِ وَالْإِرْهَابِ لِتَحْقِيقِ
 أَهْدَافِهِ¹⁰

الإِرْهَابِيُّونَ : وَصْفٌ يُطَلَّقُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ يَسْلُكُونَ سَبِيلَ الْعَنْفِ وَالْإِرْهَابِ لِتَحْقِيقِ
 أَهْدَافِهِمُ السِّيَاسِيَّةِ¹¹

رَهْبٌ : فَلَوْتُ عَلَى مَرْهُوبَةٍ

حَرَجٌ إِلَى أَعْلَامِهِ قَاتَمَهَا

مرهوبه : أرض مخوفة — Feared land or a dreadful land¹²
 Allah says in the Quran:

وَأَعْدَوْا لَهُم مَا مَسْطَعْتُمْ مِنْ قُوَّةٍ وَمِنْ رِبَاطِ الْخَيْلِ تَرْهَبُونَ بِهِ عَدُوُّ اللَّهِ وَعَدُوُّكُمْ
 وَآخَرِينَ مِنْ دُونِهِ¹³

⁹ Ibn Manzur (No date), *Lisân al-'Arab*, Beirut: Dar Sadir, vol. I, p. 436.

¹⁰ Al-Khalil al-Nahwi (1991), *al-Mu'jam al-'Arabi al-Muyassar*, Tunisia: ALESCO, p. 212.

¹¹ Ibrahim Anis (1972), *al-Mu'jam al-Wasith*, Kaherah, p. 376.

¹² Tengku Ghani T. Jusoh (No date), *A Vocabulary of the classical Arabic poetry (pre-Islamic poetry)*, Univision Press, Vol. 2, p. 88.

¹³ Al-Quran, Surah Al-Anfal, verse 60.

Translation:

Against them make ready your strength to the utmost of your power including steeds of war, to strike terror into the hearts of enemies, and others besides.¹⁴

B. Annotation

Munir Ba'labaki, E.W. Lane, J.G. Hava, Hans Wehr, Hassan Abdullah, Dr. Kazem Adel Nasser, al-Khalil bin Ahmad, Ibn Manzur, al-Khalil al-Nahwi, agree lexically that terrorism does mean إرهاب - terrorist. They have academically defined the both previously mentioned words as = to terrorize – to disquite – to frighten – to repel – to withhold camel from water to threaten and to strike terror with political strategies to achieve their goals.

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¹⁴ A. Yusuf Ali (1980), *The Holy Quran*, Kashmir Bazar, Lahore: Ashraf printing press, p. 430.