

## Contextual Morphological Analysis in Sharaf: A Case Study of Classical Arabic Texts

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### ABSTRACT

This study examines how contextual morphological analysis in the science of Sharaf can deepen the understanding of classical Arabic texts. It responds to the gap between theoretical learning of Arabic morphology and its practical application in authentic texts. Using a qualitative case study approach, this study analyzes selected examples from classical Arabic and Qur'anic-style texts through root-pattern analysis, wazan identification, derivational change, and contextual interpretation. The findings show that morphological forms cannot be interpreted accurately by identifying word patterns alone. Words derived from the same trilateral root may shift in meaning when they appear in different wazan, such as the shift from a basic verbal form to an intensified, causative, or participial form. The analysis also shows that vowel patterns, affixation, and derivational structures influence grammatical function and semantic interpretation within sentences. These findings indicate that Sharaf becomes more effective when taught and analyzed through contextual examples rather than isolated paradigms. This study contributes to Arabic linguistic pedagogy by proposing a text-based approach that integrates classical Sharaf theory with contextual reading, semantic analysis, and applied morphology. This approach can help learners understand not only how Arabic words are formed, but also how morphological variation shapes meaning in authentic texts.

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## Introduction

Arabic is a morphologically rich language whose word formation system plays a central role in determining meaning, grammatical function, and textual interpretation. Unlike languages that rely heavily on linear affixation, Arabic morphology is strongly shaped by the interaction between consonantal roots, vocalic patterns, affixes, and derivational forms. In the traditional Arabic linguistic tradition, this domain is studied through the science of Sharaf, which explains how words are formed, derived, transformed, and interpreted according to specific patterns. Understanding Sharaf is therefore essential not only for memorizing paradigms, but also for interpreting how Arabic words function in authentic texts, especially classical Arabic texts and Qur'anic discourse (DiMeo & Hassan, 2025; Leben et al., 2023).

Recent studies on Arabic morphology show that morphological knowledge remains important in both linguistic analysis and Arabic language learning. Iazzi et al. (2023) demonstrate that Arabic morphological analysis requires integrated approaches because Arabic words involve complex interactions among roots, patterns, affixes, and surface forms. Khalifa et al. (2022) also emphasize that Arabic morphophonology involves language-specific changes that must be interpreted beyond surface word forms. In Arabic pedagogy, AlAwfi (2024) argues that morphology for non-native learners should be taught functionally, meaning that learners need to understand how morphological forms operate in real communicative and textual contexts. These studies indicate that Arabic morphology should not be treated only as a set of abstract rules, but as a system that becomes meaningful when applied to actual texts.

In classical Arabic texts, morphological analysis becomes even more important because one root may generate several derived forms with different meanings and grammatical roles. For example, a trilateral root may appear in a basic verbal form, an intensified form, a causative form, an active participle, a passive participle, or a verbal noun. Each transformation affects meaning and may change how a sentence is interpreted. Kosim et al. (2023), for instance, show that forms such as the wazan af'ala and taf'il in Qur'anic Juz 30 produce different semantic effects when a basic verb becomes a derived verb. This confirms that identifying the wazan is not merely a technical exercise, but an interpretive process that helps readers understand semantic shifts in context.

Despite the importance of Sharaf, previous discussions of Arabic morphology often remain theoretical and paradigm-based. Many studies explain patterns, rules, and classifications of word formation, but fewer studies demonstrate how these rules operate in concrete textual analysis. As a result, learners may know morphological paradigms but still struggle to apply them when reading classical Arabic texts. This creates a gap between the theoretical mastery of Sharaf and its practical use in interpreting authentic texts. Such a gap is especially relevant in Arabic language education, where students are often required to read classical or religious texts but are not always trained to connect root-pattern analysis with syntactic and semantic interpretation (AlAwfi, 2024; Kafi et al., 2024).

The research gap in this study is therefore not merely the limited discussion of Arabic morphology, but the limited integration of Sharaf theory, contextual textual analysis, and concrete case-based examples. Some recent studies have addressed Arabic morphological analysis computationally or pedagogically, but the application of Sharaf to selected examples from classical Arabic texts still needs to be presented more explicitly. In particular, there is a need to show how root-pattern analysis, wazan identification, derivational change, and contextual meaning work together in interpreting Arabic words within sentences. Without such integration, morphology learning risks becoming mechanical and disconnected from real reading practices.

This study responds to that gap by proposing contextual morphological analysis in Sharaf through a case study of selected classical Arabic text examples. The case study approach is used not to provide broad statistical generalization, but to demonstrate how morphological theory can be applied directly to words in context. The analysis focuses on selected examples that show

changes in root-pattern structure, wazan, derivational meaning, and grammatical function. Through this approach, the study seeks to show that the same root may produce different meanings depending on its morphological pattern and textual environment.

The novelty of this study lies in its attempt to bridge traditional Sharaf analysis and contextual linguistic interpretation. Rather than treating morphology as isolated word-form classification, this study places morphological analysis within sentence context and semantic function. This approach is expected to help Arabic learners and researchers understand not only what pattern a word belongs to, but also why that pattern matters in interpreting the text. Thus, the study contributes to Arabic linguistic pedagogy by offering a more applied, text-based, and context-sensitive model for teaching and analyzing Sharaf.

Based on this background, the study aims to analyze selected Arabic words through the framework of Sharaf by identifying their roots, wazan, morphological changes, and contextual meanings. The study is guided by three research questions. First, how can root-pattern and wazan analysis explain the morphological structure of selected words in classical Arabic texts? Second, how do derivational changes influence meaning and grammatical function in context? Third, how can contextual morphological analysis strengthen the teaching and learning of Sharaf for Arabic text comprehension? By answering these questions, this study seeks to provide a practical model for integrating Sharaf theory with authentic Arabic text analysis.

## Method

This study used a qualitative approach with a bounded case study design. The case study design was selected because the study aimed to examine Arabic word morphology in a specific textual context rather than to produce statistical generalization. A qualitative case study enables researchers to explore a phenomenon in depth within a bounded system, such as a selected text, passage, or linguistic unit (Priya, 2021; Mtisi, 2022; Miller et al., 2023). In this study, the bounded case was the contextual morphological analysis of selected Arabic words found in classical Arabic text examples, especially Qur'anic-style and classical Arabic passages that contain clear root-pattern structures, wazan variation, derivational change, and contextual meaning.

The object of analysis was not Arabic morphology in general, but selected word forms that represent important Sharaf patterns. The selected examples were chosen because they demonstrate how Arabic roots undergo morphological transformation and how these transformations affect meaning and function in context. The case was therefore limited to words that met three criteria: first, the word contained a recognizable triliteral or derived root; second, the word appeared in a meaningful syntactic context; and third, the word showed a morphological pattern that could be analyzed using Sharaf concepts such as root, wazan, derivation, affixation, vowel pattern, active or passive form, verbal noun, or participial form.

The textual data were selected purposively. Purposive selection was used because the study required examples that were rich in morphological value and relevant to the research questions. The primary data consisted of selected Arabic words from short classical Arabic text examples and Qur'anic examples that show variation in wazan and meaning. The focus was placed on forms such as basic verb forms, intensified forms, causative forms, verbal nouns, active participles, passive participles, and derived verbal patterns. This selection is consistent with recent Arabic morphology studies that emphasize the complexity of root-pattern interaction, surface form, and morphophonological realization in Arabic (Khalifa et al., 2022; Iazzi et al., 2023).

To make the case study explicit, the analysis focused on selected morphological examples such as Form I, Form II, Form IV, and Form X patterns. Examples include forms such as fa'ala, fa''ala, af'ala, and istaf'ala, as well as nominal derivatives such as active participles, passive participles, and verbal nouns. These patterns were chosen because they commonly appear in classical Arabic and have clear semantic effects, such as basic action, intensification, causation, seeking, participation, or transformation. In Arabic pedagogy, the ability to connect these patterns

with textual meaning is important because learners need to understand morphology as a functional system, not only as memorized paradigms (AlAwfi, 2024; Kafi et al., 2024).

The research instrument was a morphological analysis sheet developed from the principles of Sharaf and Arabic root-pattern morphology. The sheet consisted of several analytical components: (1) selected Arabic word, (2) root identification, (3) wazan or morphological pattern, (4) word class, (5) derivational form, (6) affixation or vowel change, (7) morphophonological features, if present, (8) syntactic role in the sentence, (9) contextual meaning, and (10) interpretive implication. This framework was used to ensure that the analysis did not stop at identifying the pattern, but also explained how the pattern shaped meaning in context. Recent studies on Arabic morphology also support the need to analyze surface forms, root-pattern structure, and morphophonological behavior together because Arabic word formation cannot be understood only through isolated lexical forms (Khalifa et al., 2022; Iazzi et al., 2023).

**Table 1.** Framework of Contextual Morphological Analysis

Analytical Component	Description
Selected word	The Arabic word selected from the text for analysis
Root	The consonantal root, usually trilateral or derived
Wazan	The morphological pattern, such as fa'ala, fa'ala, af'ala, or istaf'ala
Word class	Verb, noun, active participle, passive participle, verbal noun, or adjective
Derivational form	Basic, intensive, causative, reflexive, reciprocal, seeking, or nominalized form
Morphophonological feature	Vowel change, assimilation, gemination, or affixal change
Syntactic role	Subject, predicate, object, modifier, verbal predicate, or complement
Contextual meaning	Meaning of the word based on its sentence context
Interpretive implication	How the morphological form affects the understanding of the text

Data collection was conducted in several stages. First, the researcher selected short classical Arabic text examples that contained morphologically significant words. Second, the researcher identified words that could be analyzed through Sharaf categories. Third, each selected word was transcribed and recorded in the morphological analysis sheet. Fourth, the researcher identified the root, wazan, word class, and derivational structure of each word. Fifth, the researcher examined the syntactic and semantic context in which the word appeared. This procedure was designed to respond to the main weakness identified in previous morphology learning, namely the separation between memorized Sharaf patterns and actual contextual reading practices.

Data analysis was conducted through contextual morphological analysis. The first step was root identification, namely determining the consonantal root of each selected word. The second step was wazan identification, namely matching the word form with its morphological pattern. The third step was derivational interpretation, namely explaining whether the form indicates a basic action, intensification, causation, seeking, participation, passivity, or nominalization. The fourth step was syntactic-contextual analysis, namely identifying the word's grammatical role in the sentence. The fifth step was semantic interpretation, namely explaining how the morphological form contributes to contextual meaning. This procedure is relevant to Arabic linguistic analysis because Arabic morphology is strongly shaped by the interaction among root, pattern, vocalization, affixation, and context (Khalifa et al., 2022; DiMeo & Hassan, 2025).

The analytical procedure can be illustrated through the following model. A word is first analyzed by identifying its root, for example a trilateral root. It is then matched with a wazan, such

as fa'ala, fa'ala, af'ala, or istaf'ala. After that, the meaning of the pattern is interpreted contextually. For instance, a Form II pattern may indicate intensification, repetition, or causative meaning, whereas a Form X pattern may indicate seeking or requesting an action. The contextual meaning is then compared with the word's function in the sentence. Through this process, Sharaf analysis becomes not only formal but also interpretive.

To strengthen the reliability of the analysis, the researcher used three validation strategies. First, pattern checking was carried out by comparing each word form with standard Sharaf categories. Second, contextual checking was conducted by comparing the morphological interpretation with the syntactic and semantic context of the sentence. Third, expert checking was applied by consulting Arabic language or Sharaf experts to confirm the accuracy of root identification, wazan classification, and contextual interpretation. These steps were used to reduce interpretive bias and ensure that the analysis remained consistent with Arabic morphological principles.

The study also used documentation to record the analytical process. All selected words, roots, wazan, derivational categories, syntactic roles, and contextual meanings were documented in a structured table. This documentation made the analytical process transparent and traceable. Such documentation is important in qualitative case study research because the credibility of case study findings depends on clear case boundaries, systematic data handling, and transparent analytical procedures (Priya, 2021; Miller et al., 2023).

This study has methodological limitations. Because it uses a qualitative case study design, the findings are not intended to represent all Arabic texts or all Sharaf patterns. The purpose is to provide a contextual and applied model of morphological analysis, not a statistical generalization. In addition, the number of analyzed examples is limited, so future research should expand the corpus to include more Qur'anic passages, Hadith texts, and classical Arabic literary works. Future studies may also combine traditional Sharaf analysis with corpus-based or computational Arabic morphological tools to strengthen the scope and replicability of the findings.

## Results

### Root-Pattern Analysis Clarifies Morphological Structure in Classical Arabic Texts

The first finding shows that contextual morphological analysis helps clarify the relationship among root, wazan, and meaning in classical Arabic texts. The analysis demonstrates that Arabic words cannot be understood only by translating their surface forms. Instead, each word needs to be traced back to its consonantal root and morphological pattern. This is important because one trilateral root may produce several derived forms with different grammatical and semantic functions.

A concrete example can be seen in the word عَلَّمَ ('allama) in the expression *وَعَلَّمَ آدَمَ الْأَسْمَاءَ*. The word derives from the root ع-ل-م ('-l-m), which is associated with knowledge. Morphologically, عَلَّمَ follows the wazan فَعَّلَ (fa'ala), namely Form II. This form is not merely a variation of the basic verb عَلَّمَ ('alima, "to know"), but indicates a causative and transitive meaning: "to teach" or "to cause someone to know." In this case, the shift from Form I to Form II changes the meaning from possessing knowledge to transferring knowledge. This confirms that wazan analysis is essential for identifying how morphological transformation shapes meaning.

A second example is the word أَنْزَلَ (anzala) in the expression *إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ*. The root is ن-ز-ل (n-z-l), which relates to descending or coming down. The form أَنْزَلَ follows the wazan أَفْعَلَ (af'ala), namely Form IV, which often expresses causation. Thus, the meaning shifts from "to descend" to "to send down" or "to cause to descend." This example shows that morphological derivation affects the interpretation of action and agency in a sentence.

These examples demonstrate that root-pattern analysis in Sharaf is not only a formal classification activity. It directly affects meaning, agency, transitivity, and interpretation. This

finding supports the argument that Arabic morphology must be read through the interaction among root, pattern, and textual context.

### Derivational Change Produces Semantic and Functional Shifts

The second finding shows that derivational changes in Arabic produce semantic and functional shifts that cannot be understood through root identification alone. A word may come from a known root, but its meaning changes significantly when it appears in a different wazan.

For example, the imperative form اسْتَغْفِرُوا (istaghfirū) derives from the root غ-ف-ر (gh-f-r), which is associated with covering, forgiving, or protecting. Morphologically, the word follows the pattern اسْتَفْعَلَ (istaf'ala), namely Form X. In Sharaf, Form X often indicates seeking, requesting, or asking for the meaning of the root. Therefore, اسْتَغْفِرُوا means “seek forgiveness” rather than simply “forgive.” The addition of است changes the semantic orientation of the word from the root meaning into an act of requesting forgiveness.

Another example can be seen in the difference among كَتَبَ (kataba, “he wrote”), كَاتِبٌ (kātib, “writer”), and مَكْتُوبٌ (maktūb, “written”). These forms derive from the same root ك-ت-ب (k-t-b), but each form has a different grammatical function. كَتَبَ is a verb, كَاتِبٌ is an active participle, and مَكْتُوبٌ is a passive participle. This shows that Arabic morphology does not only change word shape, but also changes grammatical category, agency, and semantic role.

This finding confirms that derivational morphology in Sharaf functions as a meaning-making system. A learner who only memorizes the root may fail to understand whether the word indicates an action, actor, object, causation, intensity, request, or result. Therefore, contextual derivational analysis is necessary for accurately understanding classical Arabic texts.

### Context Determines the Interpretive Function of Morphological Forms

The third finding shows that morphological forms must be interpreted within syntactic and semantic contexts. The same root, or even the same morphological pattern, may produce different interpretive implications depending on how the word appears in a sentence. This means that Sharaf analysis cannot be separated from sentence structure and meaning.

For example, Form II فَعَّلَ (fa‘ala) may indicate causation, intensification, or repetition depending on context. In عَلَّمَ, the pattern indicates causation: “to teach.” In other contexts, the same pattern may indicate intensification or repeated action. Therefore, identifying the wazan is only the first step. The next step is to interpret how that wazan functions within the sentence.

This finding shows that contextual morphological analysis bridges Sharaf, syntax, and semantics. It helps learners understand not only what pattern a word belongs to, but also what role the word plays in the text. In this sense, contextual Sharaf analysis provides a more complete model than isolated paradigm memorization.

**Table 2.** Summary of Selected Morphological Cases

Selected Word	Root	Wazan/Form	Morphological Process	Contextual Meaning	Interpretive Implication
عَلَّمَ (‘allama)	ع-ل-م	فَعَّلَ / Form II	Gemination and derivation from Form I	To teach or cause to know	Changes the root meaning from “knowing” to “transferring knowledge”
أَنْزَلَ (anzala)	ن-ز-ل	أَفْعَلَ / Form IV	Prefixation hamzah with	To send down or cause to descend	Indicates causative action and agency

Selected Word	Root	Wazan/Form	Morphological Process	Contextual Meaning	Interpretive Implication
اسْتَغْفِرُوا (istaghfirū)	غ-ف-ر	اسْتَفْعَلْ / Form X	Prefixation ist-	with Seek forgiveness	Indicates request or seeking the meaning of the root
كَاتِب (kātib)	ك-ت-ب	فَاعِلْ / active participle	Nominal derivation	Writer	Indicates the doer of the action
مَكْتُوب (maktūb)	ك-ت-ب	مَفْعُولْ / passive participle	Nominal derivation	Written or something written	Indicates the object or result of the action

Overall, the findings show that Sharaf analysis becomes more meaningful when it is applied to concrete textual examples. The case study approach demonstrates that Arabic morphology is not merely a system of forms, but a system of interpretation. Root, wazan, derivation, affixation, morphophonology, syntax, and semantic context work together to shape meaning in classical Arabic texts.

## Discussion

The findings of this study show that contextual morphological analysis in Sharaf provides a stronger bridge between morphological theory and Arabic text comprehension. Traditional Sharaf learning often emphasizes the memorization of paradigms, roots, and wazan. While this foundation remains important, the findings demonstrate that formal pattern recognition alone is insufficient for interpreting authentic texts. This aligns with recent Arabic morphology studies, which emphasize that Arabic word formation involves the interaction of root, pattern, affixation, vocalization, and surface realization (Khalifa et al., 2022; Iazzi et al., 2023). Therefore, the contribution of this study lies in showing how Sharaf can function not only as a rule-based system, but also as a contextual interpretive tool.

The analysis of *اسْتَغْفِرُوا*, *عَلَّمَ*, and *أَنْزَلَ* confirms that derivational patterns produce semantic shifts. Form II may indicate causation or intensification, Form IV often carries causative meaning, and Form X frequently indicates seeking or requesting. This supports Kosim et al. (2023), who show that the wazan af'ala and taf'il in Qur'anic Juz 30 produce different semantic implications. However, this study adds a more pedagogical contribution by showing how such patterns can be used in text-based Sharaf learning. In other words, the study does not merely confirm that wazan changes meaning; it demonstrates how learners can trace the change from root to contextual interpretation.

A critical point emerging from this study is that case-based analysis is not automatically superior to traditional Sharaf learning in all situations. Traditional Sharaf remains necessary because learners must first understand roots, patterns, and derivational categories. However, the case study approach becomes more effective when the learning objective is text comprehension rather than paradigm memorization. AlAwfi (2024) argues that morphology for non-native Arabic learners should be taught functionally so that learners can understand how forms operate in real textual contexts. The present study supports this argument by showing that learners need to move from identifying patterns to explaining how those patterns shape meaning in sentences.

The study also highlights the importance of morphophonological awareness in Arabic morphology. Arabic words often undergo vowel changes, gemination, assimilation, affixal modification, or surface-form variation. Khalifa et al. (2022) emphasize that Arabic morphophonology requires language-specific analysis because surface forms do not always

transparently reveal underlying morphological structures. This is relevant to Sharaf because learners may misidentify a word if they only observe the surface form without understanding the root-pattern relation. Thus, contextual morphological analysis should include not only wazan identification, but also attention to morphophonological processes.

The findings also contribute to Arabic language pedagogy. If learners study Sharaf only as a list of patterns, they may struggle to apply that knowledge when reading classical texts. A contextual approach enables learners to connect root, wazan, derivation, grammatical role, and meaning. This is consistent with Kafi et al. (2024), who emphasize the need to build an integrated Arabic learning ecosystem. It also supports AlAwfi's (2024) proposal that Arabic morphology should be taught according to learner needs and functional use. Therefore, this study suggests that Sharaf instruction should move from isolated paradigm memorization toward guided analysis of authentic or semi-authentic texts.

Compared with computational morphology studies, this study offers a humanistic and pedagogical perspective. Iazzi et al. (2023) show that Arabic morphological analysis requires integrated approaches because Arabic words involve roots, affixes, patterns, and surface forms. Although the present study does not develop a computational analyzer, it shares the same principle that Arabic morphology must be analyzed in multiple layers. The difference is that this study places the multilayered analysis within Sharaf pedagogy and classical text interpretation. Thus, the novelty of the study is its attempt to translate multilayered morphological analysis into a practical classroom-oriented model.

Nevertheless, this study has limitations. The case examples are limited and cannot represent all Arabic morphological patterns. Arabic morphology includes many irregular forms, weak roots, hollow verbs, doubled verbs, hamzated roots, broken plurals, and complex morphophonological changes that require further analysis. Therefore, the findings should be understood as an applied model rather than a comprehensive account of all Sharaf categories. Future research should expand the data by including more Qur'anic passages, Hadith texts, classical Arabic prose, and poetry. It may also combine traditional Sharaf analysis with corpus-based or computational tools to improve replicability and coverage.

In summary, the discussion shows that contextual morphological analysis is most effective under specific conditions: when learners already possess basic Sharaf knowledge, when the learning objective is authentic text comprehension, and when the selected words contain meaningful derivational changes. Under these conditions, case study analysis can bridge the gap between theory and practice. This is the main contribution of the study: it reframes Sharaf as contextual morphology, in which root-pattern knowledge, wazan identification, morphophonological awareness, syntactic role, and semantic interpretation are integrated into one analytical process.

## Conclusion

This study concludes that contextual morphological analysis in Sharaf can deepen the understanding of classical Arabic texts by connecting root, wazan, derivation, grammatical function, and contextual meaning. The findings show that Arabic word forms cannot be interpreted accurately through surface translation or paradigm memorization alone. Words such as *عَلَّمَ* أَنْزَلَ and *اسْتَعْفَرُوا* demonstrate that morphological transformation changes meaning, agency, and interpretive function.

The main contribution of this study is the integration of traditional Sharaf theory with contextual text analysis. Rather than treating Sharaf as an abstract system of patterns, this study shows how root-pattern morphology can be applied to concrete textual examples. The case study approach helps demonstrate how morphological forms operate in actual sentences and how they shape semantic interpretation.

However, the study also emphasizes that contextual analysis should not replace traditional Sharaf learning. Instead, it should complement it. Traditional Sharaf provides the basic rule system, while contextual analysis shows how the rules function in authentic texts. Therefore, the approach is most useful for learners who already understand basic morphological categories and need to apply them in text comprehension.

The study is limited by the small number of analyzed examples and its qualitative case study design. The findings are not intended to generalize across all Arabic texts or all Sharaf patterns. Future research should analyze a broader corpus, including Qur'anic verses, Hadith texts, classical prose, and Arabic poetry. Further studies may also integrate traditional Sharaf analysis with corpus linguistics or computational Arabic morphology to strengthen the scope and replicability of the model.

Overall, this study contributes to Arabic linguistics and Arabic language pedagogy by proposing a practical model of contextual morphological analysis. It shows that understanding Arabic morphology requires more than recognizing patterns; it requires interpreting how those patterns work within real textual contexts.

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### **Research Ethics Statement**

This study was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles of scientific research, including academic honesty, objectivity, transparency, and research integrity. Since this study employed a qualitative case study design based on textual and morphological analysis of selected Arabic words and did not involve human participants, personal data, clinical intervention, or biological specimens, informed consent and formal approval from a research ethics committee were not required. Any expert consultation conducted during the validation process was limited to academic confirmation of root identification, wazan classification, and contextual interpretation, without collecting identifiable personal information. All textual sources and scholarly references were used responsibly and properly acknowledged.

### **Author Contributions**

Miftahul Huda: conceptualization, development of the research focus, selection of Arabic textual examples, root-pattern analysis, wazan identification, contextual interpretation, and writing of the original draft.

Hudalloh: methodology, validation of the morphological analysis framework, review of Sharaf concepts, interpretation of derivational patterns, and manuscript editing.

Khalisa Nurul Ismat: documentation of selected examples, organization of analytical tables, literature review, substantive revision, and preparation of the final manuscript.

All authors have read, reviewed, and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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### Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the research, authorship, or publication of this article.

### Artificial Intelligence Use Statement

The authors declare that artificial intelligence was used only as a limited technical support tool for language editing, sentence refinement, grammar checking, translation assistance, and improving manuscript readability. All processes involving the selection of Arabic examples, root identification, wazan classification, morphological analysis, contextual interpretation, academic argumentation, and conclusion development remain the full responsibility of the authors.

### Data Availability Statement

The data supporting the findings of this study consist of selected Arabic textual examples, morphological analysis sheets, root-pattern identification records, wazan classifications, contextual interpretation notes, and relevant scholarly references on Sharaf and Arabic morphology. Since this study was based on qualitative textual analysis, no new primary dataset involving human participants was generated. Additional information regarding the selected examples and analytical procedures may be obtained from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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