

## Analysis of the *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah Lil Hayah* Dictionary

Balkis Nur Azizah<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>STIT Sunan Giri Trenggalek

[balkisnurazizagmail.com](mailto:balkisnurazizagmail.com)

Article information	Submission : 07/06/2024	Accepted : 12/11/2024	Published : 02/12/2024
---------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------

**Abstract:** *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* is a dictionary compiled by UIN Malang language development to make it easier for students to learn Arabic. This dictionary is analyzed in terms of components, systematics and structure. This research aims to analyze *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* as a whole, using descriptive qualitative research. The results of this research are that *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* is an ideal dictionary because of its convenience, completeness, accuracy, it meets the learning criteria in language development at UIN Malang. Another researcher. Furthermore, it is hoped that we will be able to study and analyze more broadly the *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* using other points of view.

**Keywords:** *Dictionary components, Lexicography, Lexicology, Mu'jamul 'arabiyyah lil hayah*

**Abstrak :** *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* merupakan kamus yang disusun oleh pengembangan bahasa UIN Malang guna mempermudah mahasiswanya dalam mempelajari bahasa Arab. Kamus ini dianalisis dari segi komponen, sistematika dan strukturnya. Adapun tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* secara keseluruhannya, dengan menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil dari penelitiannya ini adalah *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* merupakan kamus yang ideal sebab dari kemudahan, kelengkapan, kecermatan sudah memenuhi kriteria pembelajaran di pengembangan bahasa UIN Malang. Peneliti sang lain. elnjutnya diharapkan dapat mengkaji dan menganalisis lebih luas mengenai *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* dengan menggunakan sudut pandang lain.

**Kata Kunci :** *Komponen kamus, Leksikografi, Leksikologi, Mu'jamul 'arabiyyah lil hayah*

## INTRODUCTION

The study of lexicology until now is still rarely studied, the existence of other applied sciences makes lexicology somewhat backward [1]. Compiling a dictionary is a task of lexicography which is nothing but an applied form of lexicology. Thus, lexicology is to describe words in a language and explain how speakers understand them linguistically [2]. In contrast, lexicology deals with the principles and methods of dictionary writing [3]. A dictionary is a book that contains the meaning of a word, which is arranged alphabetically and is equipped with an explanation of its meaning and usage [4].

The dictionary is the final result of lexicography. In this regard, lexicography includes all linguistic studies, both micro (morphology, phonology, syntax, syntax, and semantics) and macro (sociolinguistics, anthropolinguistics, dialectology, and others) [5]. In following the digital era, dictionaries are also affected by digital developments as evidenced by the emergence of online dictionaries and dictionary applications that make it easier for users [6]. Not only developing there, the current print dictionary has a PDF version which is nothing but an archive copy composed from print media to online[7].

*Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* is the name of an Arabic textbook compiled and developed by a team of Arabic lecturers at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. The dictionary focuses on the study of PKPBA which is carried out in the first two semesters as a facility to train basic skills and explore student potential because not all students have a background in religious education before.[8]–[10] In addition, the dictionary is also used for the Aliyah program which is used in the teaching and learning process at UIN Malang As the name suggests, this dictionary contains daily life classified based on their respective themes, each of which includes *maharah qiroah, kitabah, istima', kalam* and *tarkib* With the scope of maharah, it is hoped that it can improve the language skills of students and users. Not only print media, the dictionary also has an online version by accessing and logging in to the research repository.

So far, the study of lexicography has been spurred on three things, namely first, lexicography is studied theoretically [1], [5], [11]–[17]. *Second, lexicorphy is studied using the corpus* [18]–[20]. *Third, the meaning of words studied using lexicography* [21]–[24]. From some of the previous studies above, researchers found several differences and similarities contained in this study. The similarity is the focal point of the research, which is about dictionary analysis, while the difference is the object of the research and the hypothetical viewpoint to be used Therefore, the current position of researchers is different from previous researchers who are used as research references. This means that several points in the four

previous studies can be used as a reference for study materials on dictionary analysis. The purpose of this study is to analyze and describe the Dictionary *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah*.

## **METHOD**

This study uses a type of qualitative research method that is descriptive. Qualitative research methods are research that is of a nature or has characteristics, that the data is stated in a reasonable state or as it is, without changing into the form of symbols or numbers [25]. Meanwhile, descriptive research is research that provides an explanation of the characteristics of a phenomenon being studied, with the aim of revealing a problem and situation as it is [26]. This qualitative research aims to analyze the dictionary *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah*.

The data sources obtained by the study are primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data is data collected based on direct interaction between the collector and the data source, the technique used by the collector can be in the form of surveys, observations, or experiments [27]. The primary data source of this study is a dictionary *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah*. Secondary data sources are data collected from printed sources and the data has been collected by previous researchers [26]. Researchers use books, articles and journals both print and online media as secondary data sources.

The data analyzed in this study are in the form of identity, typology, systematics, structure and components in *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* by using lexicography studies. The data collection technique used is a literature technique, a literature study technique is an activity in research related to collecting literature data, reading and recording and processing research materials. This data collection technique is by analyzing the dictionary *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah*, articles and journals. After collecting data, the researcher conducted data analysis.[28]–[30] Data analysis is a way for researchers to process data into information to make it easier for researchers to understand the object of research. So that in data analysis techniques, researchers can finally draw conclusions properly and correctly. In this technique, the researcher uses three stages of analyzing data, including data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

## **DISCUSSION AND RESULTS**

*Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* is the name of an Arabic textbook compiled and developed by a team of Arabic lecturers at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. The dictionary focuses on the study of PKPBA which was conducted in the first two semesters as a facility to train basic skills and explore student potential because not all students have a background in religious education before. In addition, the dictionary is also

used for the Aliyah program which is used in the teaching and learning process at UIN Malang. As the name suggests, this dictionary contains daily life classified based on their respective themes, each of which includes *maharah qiroah*, *kitabah*, *istima'*, *kalam* and *tarkib*. With the scope of *maharah*, it is hoped that it can improve the language skills of students and users [31]. Not only print media, the dictionary also has an online version by accessing and logging in to the research repository.

### A. Dictionary Identity

The researcher took the dictionary object *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah*. The compilers are UIN Malang lecturers themselves, namely M. Abdul Hamid, M. Abdullah Charis, Danial Hilmi. The first edition in 2010, published in Malang, by UIN Maliki Press. This dictionary measures 11 × 21 cm. With a white and green cover. In compiling the dictionary, the compiler was assisted by Khafid Roziki who acted as a layout editor and Makhi Ulil Kirom as the cover designer.

### B. Dictionary Typology

#### 1. Language

Dictionary *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* is a dictionary that uses Arabic – Indonesian.

#### 2. Size

This dictionary is concise, measuring 11 × 21 cm and consists of 420 pages.

#### 3. Theme

Dictionary *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* has an encyclopedia theme, because in this dictionary as a companion to the book “*Al-'Arabiyyah lil Hayat*”.

#### 4. Scope

The scope of this dictionary is special, because it is only limited to the themes discussed in the book “*Al-'Arabiyyah lil Hayat*”.

#### 5. Compiled

This dictionary is compiled thematically, because the discussion is classified based on theme. Then in each theme is arranged in order based on hijaiyah letters.

#### 6. Present

This dictionary is presented in both conventional and digital forms.

Table 1. Dictionary Typology *Al-Arabiyyah Lil Hayat*”

No	Dictionary Typology	Dictionary <i>Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah</i>
1	Language	Arabic-Indonesia
2	Size	Simple

3	Theme	Ensiklopedia
4	Scope	Special
5	Compiled	Thematic
6	Present	Conventional and digital

### C. Dictionary Components

The results of the analysis of the components of the dictionary in the perspective of Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy on the dictionary *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* :

#### 1. The Initial Part

##### a) Purpose of compiling a dictionary

The purpose of compiling the dictionary *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* :

- 1) Make it easier to find and develop the meaning of vocabulary from each discussion theme.
- 2) In order to help students to be more active and creative in expressing themselves both verbally (*ta'bir syafahy/kalam*) or writing (*ta'bir tahriry/ kitabah*).
- 3) Helps to more easily understand Arabic texts both through reading (*fahm al-maqr'u/qiroah*) or listening (*fahm al-masmu'/istima'*).<sup>[32]</sup>

##### b) Resources used

The compilation of this dictionary refers to existing dictionaries, The source is:

- 1) Full Dictionary 99.000.000 Indonesian-Arab
- 2) *Al-Mu'jam al-'Araby Baina Yadaika*
- 3) Contemporary Arabic-Indonesian Dictionary
- 4) *Al-Mutqan Mu'jam al-Jumu' Wa al Mutsanna "Al-Mufrad wa al-Muannast wa al-Mudzakar"*
- 5) Dictionary *Al-Maurid* Arabic-English-Indonesian
- 6) Al-Qomus *Al-'Ashry* (Arabic-Indonesian Popular Dictionary)
- 7) Indonesian-Arabic Modern Dictionary *Al-Mufied*
- 8) Dictionary *Al-Munawwir*, The Most Complete Arab-Indonesian, Second Edition
- 9) Arabic-Indonesian Modern Dictionary *Al-Kamal*

Indonesian-Arabic Contemporary Scientific Dictionary, Print I

##### c) Background of compiling the dictionary

The researcher did not find in the dictionary any background in the preparation of this dictionary. Petunjuk penggunaan kamus

In the dictionary of *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah*, the researcher found instructions for compiling a dictionary, namely:

- 1) By looking at the first, second and so on letters according to the order of the hijaiyah letters according to the classification of the theme of the discussion.
- 2) The classification of nouns (isim), verbs (fi'il), and letters are placed after them. The classification of the three (isim, fi'il, letters) is developed in such a way based on the order of the hijaiyah letters.

d) Grammar guidelines

The researcher did not find any grammatical guidelines in this dictionary.

e) Number of materials/words in the dictionary

The dictionary has four chapters on eight themes.

f) Abbreviation description

*Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* In writing the dictionary, it gives an abbreviation in the form of :

- 1) ج : *jamak (plural)*
- 2) ة : *muannast (female)*

g) Meanings and symbols or images

In the dictionary of *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah*, the meaning and explanation of its symbols are provided, such as:

- 1) Sign (: ) signifies synonyms
- 2) The (x) signifies the antonym
- 3) The sign (/) indicates the meaning or

h) Rules of transliteration

There are no rules of transliteration in the dictionary of *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah*.

i) Other information

2. Main Parts

a) *Font* (khat) used

In compiling a dictionary, of course, it requires a clear font so that readers can easily recognize the hijaiyah letters. From the results of the researcher's scrutiny, the fonts used in writing the dictionary *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* are Traditional Arabic for writing Arabic vocabulary, and Times New Roman for writing Indonesian vocabulary.

b) Column model

The dictionary is compiled using a column model, its own function so that it can contain more vocabulary and look neat. The *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* dictionary uses collumn breaks, which consists of two collumns.

c) Phonetic information (*ashwat*)

There is no phonetic information (*ashwat*) in this dictionary.

d) Morphological information (*sharaf*)

There is no morphological information (*sharaf*) in this dictionary.

e) Tactic information (*nahwu*)

There is no syntactic information (*nahwu*) in this dictionary.

f) Semantic information (*dalalah*)

There is no semantic information (*dalalah*) in this dictionary.

g) Use of the word

The compiler of this dictionary also does not write examples of the use of words in the dictionary.

h) Evidence or *syawahid* (Proof of Meaning)

There is no postulated or shayaded information (proof of meaning) in this dictionary.

i) Images

There is no information on the images in this dictionary.

j) Word derivation information

There is no word derivation information in this dictionary.

3. Final section

a) Attachment

There is no attachment information in this dictionary.

b) Table

There is no table information in this dictionary.

c) Map

There is no map information in this dictionary.

d) Historical chronology

There is no historical chronological information in this dictionary.

e) Formulas

There is no formula information in this dictionary.

f) About the compiler

There is no information about compilers in this dictionary.

g) And so on

To make it easier for readers to know the completeness of the components of the dictionary *Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah* according to Dr. Ali AL-Qasimy, the

researcher attaches the following tables of the completeness of the dictionary components:

Table 2. Completeness of the Components of the Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah Dictionary Perspective of Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy

No	Komponen Kelengkapan Kamus	Kamus <i>Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah</i>
<b>Bagian Awal</b>		
1	Purpose of compiling a dictionary	√
2	Resources used	√
3	Background of compiling the dictionary	-
4	Instructions for using the dictionary	√
5	Grammar guidelines	-
6	Number of materials/words in the dictionary	
7	Abbreviation description	√
8	Meanings and symbols or images	√
9	Rules of transliteration	-
10	Other Information	-
<b>Bagian Utama</b>		
11	<i>Font</i> (khat) used	√
12	Column model	√
13	Phonetic information ( <i>ashwat</i> )	-
14	Syntactic information ( <i>nahwu</i> )	-
15	Semantic information (dalalah)	-
16	Examples of word usage	-
17	Dalil or sawahid (proof of meaning)	-
18	Images	-
19	Word derivation information	-
<b>Bagian Akhir</b>		
20	Attachment	-
21	Table	-
22	Map	-
23	Historical chronology	-
24	Formulas	-
25	About the compiler	-



#### D. Systematics of Dictionary Preparation

This dictionary is compiled based on the meaning system, which is the arrangement of mu'jam vocabulary in order based on the same theme.

#### E. Dictionary Structure

The structure of the preparation in this dictionary is a macro structure, which is where in the dictionary it is said that you can get suffixes. As the saying goes آدم become يديم. This dictionary is also microstructured, that is, when a dictionary cannot be changed, but has synonyms and other forms or words that are almost similar but cannot be separated. If they are separated, they will mean different things. As the saying goes أخ. And the Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah dictionary has a frame structure, namely the structure of the dictionary has front, middle and back components. Such as having a preface, table of contents, and bibliography.

Table 3. Dictionary Structure

No	Struktur Kamus	Kamus Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah
1	Microstructure	√
2	Macro	√
3	Frame	√
4	Cross-reference	-
5	Access	-

#### CONCLUSION

Dictionary is a dictionary printed I published by UIN Maliki Press, as a means of learning for students and students to be more active and creative in Arabic. The Mu'jamul 'Arabiyyah lil Hayah dictionary is an ideal dictionary in Syihabuddin's opinion because in terms of completeness, conciseness, precision and ease of explanation fulfills as a complement to the study of the book *'Arabiyyah Lil Hayah*. The dictionary is organized based on a system of meanings and has micro, macro and frame structures, of which these frames are limited to a table of contents, prefaces and bibliographies only.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] S. A. Nawi and C. Shin, "Meninjau Amalan Leksikografi Vocabulary of the English and Malay Languages oleh F.A. Swettenham," *MANU J. Pus. Penataran Ilmu dan Bhs.*, 2016, doi: [10.51200/manu.v24i0.515](https://doi.org/10.51200/manu.v24i0.515).
- [2] Y. A. Wahdah, M. Muhajir, and A. W. Abdullah, "Kamus Online Sebagai Media Penerjemahan Teks Bagi Calon Guru Bahasa Arab," *Edukasiana J. Inov. Pendidik.*, vol. 2, no. 3, 2023, doi: [10.56916/ejip.v2i3.368](https://doi.org/10.56916/ejip.v2i3.368).

- [3] A. D. Utami, T. I. Hardini, and Y. Mutiarsih, “Leksikografi Kamus Dwibahasa Prancis-Indonesia Khusus Bidang Bisnis,” *Linguist. Indones.*, vol. 37, no. 1, 2019, doi: [10.26499/li.v37i1.86](https://doi.org/10.26499/li.v37i1.86).
- [4] Ryan Nurdiana, “Komponen Mu’jam Al Lughah Al Arabiyyah Al Mu’ashiroh ( Studi Analisis Ditinjau dari Ilmu Leksikografi ),” *Tarling J. Lang. Educ.*, vol. 7, no. 1, 2022, doi: [10.24090/tarling.v7i1.8184](https://doi.org/10.24090/tarling.v7i1.8184).
- [5] Sujarno, “Leksikografi Indonesia: Konsep Dasar, Fungsi, Isi, dan Jenis Kamus,” *INOVASI*, vol. 18, no. 1, 2016.
- [6] R. Almos, P. Pramono, H. N. Hidayat, and S. Seswita, “Teks Klasik Sebagai Sumber Pengembangan Leksikografi Minangkabau,” *J. Elektron. WACANA Etn.*, vol. 6, no. 2, 2017, doi: [10.25077/we.v6.i2.70](https://doi.org/10.25077/we.v6.i2.70).
- [7] Ebta Setiawan, “Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) Kamus versi online,” Digital Ocean.
- [8] S. D. Kadir, S. Sarif, and A. H. N. Fuadi, “Item Analysis of Arabic Thematic Questions to Determine Thinking Level Ability,” *ELOQUENCE J. Foreign Lang.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 434–447, 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.58194/eloquence.v3i1.1498>.
- [9] M. Jundi, Y. Kasan, and S. D. Kadir, “Perbandingan Maf’ul Mutlaq Bahasa Arab dan Cognate Object Bahasa Inggris serta Analisis Sintaksis Maf’ul Mutlaq pada Juz ’Amma,” *Lisanan Arab. J. Pendidik. Bhs. Arab*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 153–178, Dec. 2021, doi: [10.32699/liar.v5i2.2190](https://doi.org/10.32699/liar.v5i2.2190).
- [10] S. D. Kadir and Z. Yasin, “Implementasi Standar Isi Kurikulum KMA 183 Terhadap Peningkatan Al-Maharah Al-Lughawiyah dalam Model Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab Komunikatif di Kelas Vii,” *Assuthur J. Pendidik. Bhs. Arab*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 26–42, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.58194/as.v1i1.14>.
- [11] R. Haryati, D. Berliani, M. Hilmi, and N. Hasaniyah, “Analisis Tipologi Mobile Dictionary ‘Al-Kamus’ Dengan Pendekatan Leksikografi,” *Al Mi’yar J. Ilm. Pembelajaran Bhs. Arab dan Kebahasaaraban*, vol. 6, no. 2, 2023, doi: [10.35931/am.v6i2.2525](https://doi.org/10.35931/am.v6i2.2525).
- [12] H. D. Ismadi and Dkk, “Leksikografi di Era Digital,” *Pap. Knowl. . Towar. a Media Hist. Doc.*, 2019.
- [13] R. B. Triadi and R. J. Emha, “Leksikografi Bahasa Indonesia,” *repository.unpam.ac.id*, no. 1, 2021.
- [14] H. Shehu, “Leksikografi,” *Stud. Filol.*, no. 3–4, 2023, doi: [10.62006/sf.v1i3-4.3044](https://doi.org/10.62006/sf.v1i3-4.3044).
- [15] Raodhatul Jannah and Herdah, “Kata Serapan Bahasa Arab Dalam Bahasa Indonesia: Pendekatan Leksikografi,” *Al-Ishlah J. Pendidik. Islam*, vol. 20, no. 1, 2022, doi: [10.35905/alishlah.v20i1.2820](https://doi.org/10.35905/alishlah.v20i1.2820).
- [16] W. A. Dewandono, “Leksikologi Dan Leksikografi Dalam Pembuatan Dan Pemaknaan Kamus,” *Paramasastra*, vol. 7, no. 1, 2020, doi: [10.26740/paramasastra.v7n1.p16](https://doi.org/10.26740/paramasastra.v7n1.p16).
- [17] F. Hayani, “Leksikografi Arab (Sebuah Kajian Linguistik Terapan),” *Shaut al Arab.*, vol. 7, no. 1, 2019, doi: [10.24252/saa.v1i1.7786](https://doi.org/10.24252/saa.v1i1.7786).
- [18] R. Almos, P. Pramono, S. Seswita, R. A. Asma, and N. O. Putri, “Linguistik Korpus: Sarana dan Media Pembelajaran pada Mata Kuliah Leksikologi dan Leksikografi di Perguruan Tinggi,” *Lect. J. Pendidik.*, vol. 14, no. 1, 2023, doi: [10.31849/lectura.v14i1.11705](https://doi.org/10.31849/lectura.v14i1.11705).
- [19] R. Baharudin, N. H. Jalaluddin, and I. Ho-Abdullah, “Sumbangan FrameNet kepada leksikografi korpus: Kajian kes penyelisikan makna kata kerja melihat,” *GEMA Online J. Lang. Stud.*, vol. 13, no. 1, 2013.
- [20] I. Kamajaya, “KBBI Daring dan Pengembangan Leksikografi Digital di Indonesia,” in *Seminar Leksikografi Indonesia*, 2019.
- [21] G. A. Resticka and E. Nurdiyanto, “Kata Tabu Dalam Bahasa Indonesia Yang

- Mempunyai Makna Pelacuran ( Kajian Leksikografi ),” *Pros. Semin. Nas. dan Call Pap.*, vol. 10, no. 1, 2020.
- [22] S. Nilmayani, R. Almos, and R. Reniwati, “Leksikon Perikanan di Danau Diatas,” *J. Elektron. WACANA Etn.*, vol. 7, no. 2, 2018, doi: [10.25077/we.v7.i2.83](https://doi.org/10.25077/we.v7.i2.83).
- [23] S. Ramli, “Istilah Tumbuh-Tumbuhan Dalam Al-Qur’an Al-Karim: Kajian Leksikografi Dan Analisis Wacana Bahasa Arab,” *Ekp*, vol. 13, no. 3, 2015.
- [24] M. Ibrahim, “Al-Ta’ribat Mufradat Modern pada Lingkup IT (Analisis Leksikografi),” *Uktub J. Arab. Stud.*, vol. 2, no. 1, 2022, doi: [10.32678/uktub.v2i1.6031](https://doi.org/10.32678/uktub.v2i1.6031).
- [25] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. 2019.
- [26] A. Anggito and S. Johan, “Metodologi penelitian kualitatif - Albi Anggito, Johan Setiawan - Google Buku,” *CV Jejak*. 2018.
- [27] M. Firmansyah, M. Masrun, and I. D. K. Yudha S, “Esensi Perbedaan Metode Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif,” *Elastisitas - J. Ekon. Pembang.*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 156–159, Sep. 2021, doi: [10.29303/e-jep.v3i2.46](https://doi.org/10.29303/e-jep.v3i2.46).
- [28] M. Hendri, “Pembelajaran Keterampilan Berbicara Bahasa Arab Melalui Pendekatan Komunkatif,” *POTENSIA J. Kependidikan Islam*, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 196, Dec. 2017, doi: [10.24014/potensia.v3i2.3929](https://doi.org/10.24014/potensia.v3i2.3929).
- [29] Muhammad Nur Sholihin, “Peran Ilmu Al-Ashwat dalam Pelafalan Huruf Hijaiyah (KajianTeoritik Linguistik Terapan),” *SALIHA J. Pendidik. Agama Islam*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 110–127, Jul. 2020, doi: [10.54396/saliha.v3i2.85](https://doi.org/10.54396/saliha.v3i2.85).
- [30] Y. Lestari, “Analisis Kesalahan Fonologi Dialek Etnis Lampung Dalam Membaca Q.S Al-Fatihah Dan Al-Zalzalalah,” *Lahjah Arab. J. Bhs. Arab dan Pendidik. Bhs. Arab*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 62–70, Jan. 2022, doi: [10.35316/lahjah.v3i1.62-70](https://doi.org/10.35316/lahjah.v3i1.62-70).
- [31] S. D. Kadir, M. Jundi, S. A. Laubaha, I. Ali, M. Z. Adam, and Y. Kasan, “Korelasi Bahasa dan Pikiran dalam Perspektif Al-Qur’an,” *Fikroh J. Pemikir. dan Pendidik. Islam*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 1–17, Jan. 2022, doi: [10.37812/fikroh.v15i1.294](https://doi.org/10.37812/fikroh.v15i1.294).
- [32] S. D. Kadir and H. Hairuddin, “Analisis Maf’ul Muthlaq Berdasarkan Makna Dalam Al-Qur’an Juz 29,” *Assuthur J. Pendidik. Bhs. Arab*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 120–130, 2022, doi: [10.58194/as.v1i2.477](https://doi.org/10.58194/as.v1i2.477).