Analysis of the Saluni Santri Dictionary from Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy's Perspective

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Abstract: The existence of the components of dictionary preparation that have been proposed by experts in the field can be used as a benchmark in assessing the ideal dictionary. This research aims to analyze the existence of the components in the Santri Saluni Dictionary by using Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy's perspective. The method used in this research is library research with descriptive characteristics. The results of the study found that the Santri Saluni Dictionary meets 16 of the 25 components proposed by Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy. These components are: a.) the initial part: the purpose of preparing the dictionary, the sources used, the background of the preparation, instructions for using the dictionary, grammar guidelines, the amount of material in the dictionary, the meaning of symbols, and also other information in the form of print and publisher info, and table of contents, b.) the main part: the font used, the column model, phonetic information, morphological information, semantic information, and examples of word usage, c.) the final part: table components, bibliography and brief information about the dictionary on the back cover.
Keywords: Dictionary Component, Santri Saluni Dictionary, Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy

INTRODUCTION

The Arabic language is often considered one of the most unique languages in the world. The reason behind this is its rich vocabulary, where each word has its own specific meaning that distinguishes it from other words. This uniqueness allows Arabic to convey meaning with more clarity and precision than other languages (Suroiyah & Zakiyah, 2021). Vocabulary or what in Arabic is commonly called *mufrodāt*, is a collection of words that are understood by someone and are part of a particular language (Isnaini & Huda, 2020). In the process of learning Arabic, mastering vocabulary is essential because language basically consists of a series of words. This vocabulary becomes a key element used to communicate in Arabic, both in written and spoken form (Rahmawati & Hikmah, 2022). Vocabulary learning aims to ensure an individual can translate and use basic words correctly in the context of a sentence (Rohman, Hanifah, Abdullah, Ilzam, & Sulfiatin, 2024). Furthermore, Arabic is considered a difficult language for Indonesians to learn due to significant differences in the letters, sentence structure, and so on (Triyana, Erlina, Koderi, Anis, & Nurudin, 2023).

Learning can be more effective with the support of media. The word media itself comes from the English language, namely medium which means as a connector. While the word media in Arabic is *al-wasāil* which is used to refer to intermediaries (Prananingrum, Rois, & Sholikhah, 2020). According to Khadijah, media is anything that can be used to convey messages from the sender to the receiver, so that it can stimulate thoughts, feelings, attention, so that the learning process actually occurs (Wulandari, Salsabila, Cahyani, Nurazizah, & Ulfiah, 2023). The presence of learning media will provide many conveniences for teachers and students in achieving learning goals (Moto, 2019). In learning the vocabulary of a language, one of the media that is often used is a dictionary. The presence of a dictionary is like a necessity for language learners in learning language vocabulary, especially those who study foreign languages, including Arabic (Mustaufiy & Sadat, 2020)

The word dictionary in Arabic is called *mu'jam* or *qāmūs*. The word *mu'jam* comes from the word *a'jama* which means to remove ambiguity and obscurity (Taufiqurrochman, 2015). Therefore, it is considered appropriate to use the word *mu'jam* to describe the dictionary because its function is to eliminate ambiguity. Meanwhile, the word *qamūs* literally means ocean, sea, or the middle of the ocean (Muhammad Ar Razy, 1995). The authors of ancient Arabic dictionaries often used the term *qamūs* in naming the title of their works with the aim of creating a work that is vast in knowledge like the vastness of the ocean in which all kinds of fish and other sea creatures are included.

Ahmad Abdul Ghafur Atthar defines a dictionary as a book that contains a collection of vocabulary of a language along with an explanation and interpretation of its meaning, which is arranged using a systematic order in *hijāiyyah* letters or themes (Abdul Ghafur Atthar, 1979). In addition to *qamūs* and *mu'jam*, there are other terms that both refer to the meaning of these two words such as *fihris*, *musrid* (index), and *mausū'ah* (encyclopaedia), where the meaning of all these terms is a collection of vocabulary accompanied by meaning, and other information, with the aim of providing knowledge about the words listed in it. Dictionaries are organized systematically and sequentially, according to the systematic choices made by the compiler, to make it easier for users or readers (Taufiqurrochman, 2008).

Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy revealed that the quality of the ideal dictionary can be assessed based on the existence of standard components that become benchmarks in the preparation of the dictionary. Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy is a lecturer at the University of Baghdad who specializes in the science of dictionary compilation, where he wrote many books on this science such as *'Ilm al-Lughoh wa Shinā'at al-Mu'jam*, which contains linguistic theories in dictionaries and their application in the preparation of dictionaries (Al-Qasimy, 1991). According to him, the ideal dictionary is a dictionary that fulfills the following components; 1.) The initial part contains the purpose of preparation, the sources used, the background of preparation, instructions for use, grammatical guidelines, the amount of material / words, abbreviations, the meaning of symbols or images, transliteration rules, and other information. 2.) The main part contains the font (*khat*) used, column style, phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and semantic information, examples of word usage, arguments or *syawāhid*, pictures, word derivation information. 3.) The final part contains attachment, tables, maps, historical chronology, formulas, about the compiler, and so on. In addition to the completeness of the components, the assessment of the dictionary also involves the good and bad quality of the display and printing (Taufiqurrochman, 2008).

The Saluni Santri Dictionary is compiled by Zaid Abdillah Al-Fatih et al. This dictionary has a small size dimension of 10x14.5 cm and is included in the pocket dictionary category (Muntaha & Salman, 2023). The small size makes this dictionary very practical and easy to carry. The Saluni Santri Dictionary contains 320 pages in which there are approximately 3000 words and 500 words of daily expressions that are often used by students (Abdillah Al-Fatih, 2017). This dictionary is designed to help students in Islamic boarding schools improve their mastery of Arabic vocabulary. The dictionary includes 6 chapters, namely: nouns, verbs, synonyms, popular Arabic poems, conversations, and daily expressions.

Research conducted by Uhame Binti Harun in 2019 with the title "Component Analysis of the Indonesian-Arabic Al-Mufied Dictionary Perspective of Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy". The results showed that Al-Mufied Dictionary is an ideal dictionary, where Al-Mufied Dictionary fulfills 16 of the 25 components proposed by Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy (Harun, 2019). Research conducted by Siti Ghitsna Naily Nasyithoh, Siti Masrifah Nur Aini, Thayyib Thayyib, and Mokhammad Miftahul Huda in 2021 with the title "Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy's Perspective on the Akbar Arabic Dictionary (Indonesia-Arabic)". The results showed that the Akbar Arabic Dictionary (Indonesia-Arabic) can be said to be a perfect dictionary because it almost fulfills all the criteria for a good dictionary component according to Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy. Akbar Arabic Dictionary (Indonesia-Arabic) fulfills 24 of the 27 criteria for a good dictionary component (Nasyithoh, Aini, Thayyib, & Huda, 2021). Research conducted by Anis Nurma Sabila and Abdul Muntaqim Al Anshory in 2023 with the title "Components and Methods of Compilation of the Dictionary of *Hifdz Al-Mufrodāt* (Memorizing Vocabulary)". The results showed that the contents of the dictionary include three parts including the beginning, the main, and the end. However, the dictionary only meets a small part of the standard component criteria according to Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy (Sabila & Al Anshory, 2023)

From the exposure of previous research, it is found that most studies use large-sized dictionaries as their research objects. Therefore, the researcher chose the Saluni Santri Dictionary as the object of research because the Saluni Santri Dictionary is included in the small-sized dictionary and also the dictionary has been widely distributed in various educational institutions, especially in the Islamic boarding school environment. In addition, there is no previous research that discusses the components in the Saluni Santri Dictionary. Therefore, researchers want to examine what are the components of completeness in the Saluni Santri Dictionary using the perspective of Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy.

METHOD

This research uses a library research approach that involves various activities such as reading, recording, processing, and collecting data from various library source (Zed, 2008). This research has descriptive characteristics that aim to collect data about the phenomenon under study without the intention of making general conclusions or generalizations (Hikmawati, 2020). The data sources used consist of primary and secondary sources. Primary sources are the Saluni Santri Dictionary, while secondary sources come from various library sources such as books and journals that can be accessed via the internet and libraries.

Data collection techniques involved interviews with dictionary compilers and documentation, which involved recording pre-existing data (Hardani, Andriani, Ustiawaty, & Utami, 2020). The documentation involved collecting and analyzing documents in written, pictorial and electronic forms. The data collected was then analyzed using content analysis techniques, which are defined as in-depth analysis techniques of the content of a written or printed object (Rukminingsih, Adnan, & Latief, 2020).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Biography of the Compiler and Specifications of the Santri Saluni Dictionary

The compiler of the Saluni Santri Dictionary is Zaid Abdillah Al-Fatih. Zaid was born in Pekalongan on September 27, 1999 and is the second of 12 children. His father is the author of the best-selling end-time series, Ustadz Abu Fatiah Al-Adnani. Zaid's primary education was taken at SDIT Al-Falah Simo, Boyolali, and continued at the junior high school level at Pondok Pesantren Al-Ihsan, Madiun. For upper secondary education, Zaid studied at Darus Syahadah Islamic Boarding School, Boyolali. The compiler briefly pursued his undergraduate education at the International University of Africa before finally continuing his *mulāzamah* education at Dar Ibnu Hajar Al-Haitamy, Yemen. In addition to the Saluni Santri Dictionary, Zaid is also the compiler of the New Arabic-Indonesian Santri Dictionary which is also published by Pustaka Arafah Sukoharjo.
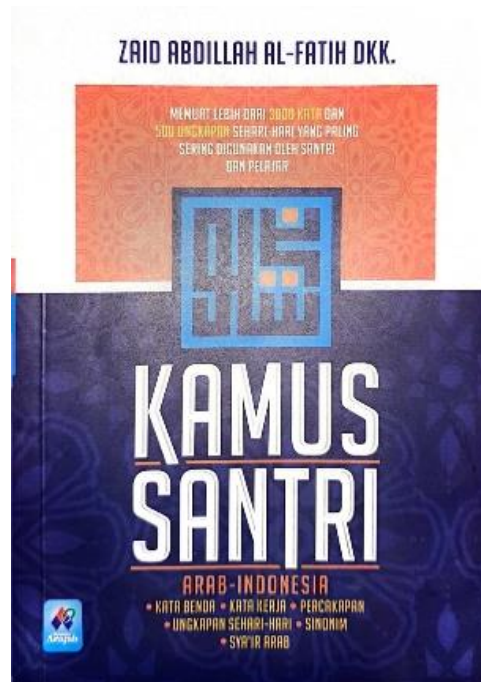
Picture 1. Cover Design of Santri Saluni Dictionary

The Santri Saluni Dictionary has a soft cover and HVS paper specifications. The cover design of this dictionary is quite good where there is the word saluni in Arabic using khat kufi murobba' which attracts attention. The cover of the dictionary is dominated by white, blue, and orange colors. This dictionary measures 10 x 14.5 cm which makes it very easy to use and carry around and has a total of 320 pages in which it contains vocabulary that often appears and is used by students in the boarding school environment. The last Santri Saluni Dictionary was published in June 2023, precisely in the thirteenth printing. The price of this dictionary is in the range of Rp. 15,000 - Rp. 30,000 on the Shopee marketplace.

Analysis of Completeness Components in the Saluni Santri Dictionary

The results of the component analysis in the Santri Saluni Dictionary based on Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy's perspective are as follows:

1. The Initial Part

a. Purpose of the dictionary preparation

In the publisher's introduction, on page 6, it is stated that the preparation of this dictionary is specifically intended for santri. This dictionary presents a collection of vocabulary relevant to the lives of santri that is organized in a concise and practical way to use. The goal is that students can open the dictionary when needed without the need to open large dictionaries that are considered burdensome when carried.

b. Sources used

Literature sources that are used as references in the preparation of the Santri Saluni Dictionary, including: Al-

Munawwir Arabic-Indonesian Dictionary, KABA: Akbar Arabic Dictionary, La Taskut Dictionary, Al-Bisri Dictionary: Indonesian-Arabic, Al-Fikr Trilingual Dictionary Arabic-Indonesian-English, Al-Mukhtary Dictionary, Takallam Saudi! (Dictionary of Arabic Conversation Amiyah-Indonesia), Al-Mufrodat Dictionary, Mahmud Yunus Arabic-Indonesian Dictionary, Dictionary of Islamic World Languages.

c. Background of preparation

In the publisher's introduction located on page 5, the compiler explains the background of the preparation of this dictionary. As non-native Arabic speakers, we need methods and supporting tools in learning Arabic, including for santri. With many Indonesian-Arabic dictionaries already in circulation, the compiler feels that the preparation of this dictionary is still needed. The main reason is the existence of more values owned by this dictionary, such as a very complete vocabulary coverage related to the lives of students and the right size so that it is easy to use anywhere. Zaid also added that the background of the preparation of the Saluni Santri Dictionary began when the compiler was studying at the Al-Ihsan Islamic Boarding School in Madiun, at which time Zaid became the language department at his boarding school. Zaid at that time saw that the dictionary that was used as a guide in his school was a dictionary compiled by another education institution, Pondok Al-Muttaqin Jepara. From there Zaid and three of his friends in the language section were moved to compile a dictionary of santri handbooks compiled on behalf of their own school, Pondok Pesantren Al-Ihsan Madiun. After the dictionary was compiled and printed on behalf of his boarding school, Zaid received input from his parents to send the dictionary manuscript to the publisher Pustaka Arafah until finally the Saluni Santri Dictionary could be published for the first time in September 2017.
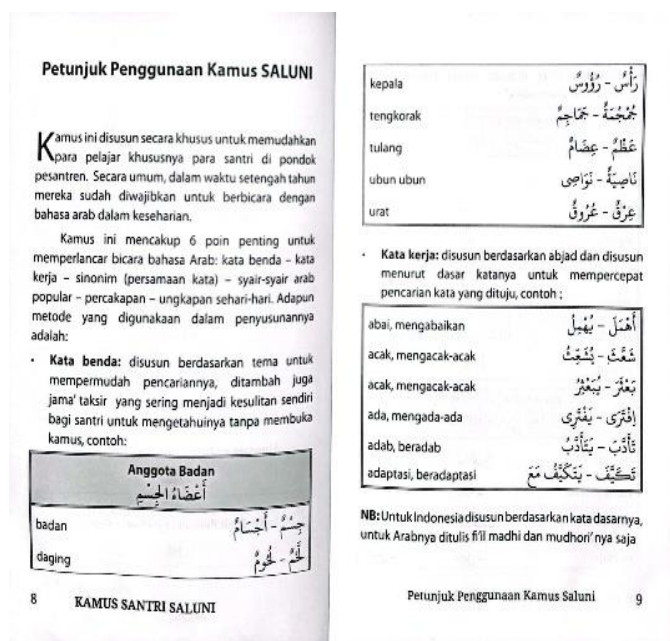
d. Instructions for using the dictionary

The existence of instructions for using the dictionary is a necessity due to its important role in providing convenience for users when using the dictionary. The instructions for using the dictionary in the Saluni Santri Dictionary are located on page 8 to page 13. This dictionary consists of six chapters, each of which has its own way of using it. In the first chapter, namely the noun chapter, the arrangement is done based on themes with the arrangement of *mufrod* and *jama' taksir* for Arabic vocabulary. Then in the second chapter, the verb chapter, the arrangement is based on the alphabetical order of Indonesian root words with the arrangement of *fi'il mādhi* and *fi'il mudhōri'* for Arabic vocabulary. The third chapter, which contains daily expressions, is arranged alphabetically in Indonesian sentences. The fourth chapter, which contains conversations, is organized based on situations that are often experienced by students. In the fifth chapter, namely the synonym chapter, the

preparation is the same as the preparation of the second chapter, namely according to the alphabet and is divided into two parts, namely synonyms of *isim* and synonyms of *fi'il* In the sixth chapter, namely Arabic poems, the preparation is done randomly by taking various popular Arabic poems.

e. Grammatical guidelines

In this dictionary, some of the grammatical guidelines are mentioned, such as in the chapter on nouns, where in addition to giving the singular meaning (*mufrod*), the compiler also includes *jama' taksir* in some vocabulary. Then in the verb chapter the compiler includes *fi'il mādhi* and *fi'il mudhōri'*.

Picture 2. Instructions for using the dictionary

f. Amount of material / words

Information about the number of words in this dictionary can be found on the top front cover, where the Saluni Santri Dictionary contains more than 3000 words and 500 daily expressions that are often used by santri and students.

g. Abbreviations

The compiler does not include a description of the abbreviations in the Saluni Santri Dictionary.

h. Meaning of symbols or images

On page 272 there is a symbol ﷺ which is a symbol of prayer that is placed after the mention of the word *Rasūlullah*. Then in the chapter of instructions for using the dictionary in the synonym section of *fi'il*, there are several symbols such as ´ ˗ ˗ which is located after *fi'il mādhi*. There is no special explanation related to these symbols, but it can be understood by Arabic language learners that the sign is the harokat *'aynul fi'il* on the *fi'il mudhōri'* of the previously

mentioned *fi'il mādhi*. The compiler does not include the meaning of the image at this dictionary.

i. Transliteration rules and other information

The compiler does not include transliteration rules in the Saluni Santri Dictionary. In addition to the information mentioned, the compiler also includes other information such as print and publisher info, and table of contents.

The components of the initial part of this dictionary are quite complete, including the existence of the components of the purpose of preparing the dictionary, the sources used, the background of preparation, instructions for using the dictionary, grammatical guidelines, the amount of material in the dictionary, the meaning of symbols, and others. The only components that are not included in the initial part are abbreviations and transliteration rules.

2. The Main Part

a. Font (*khat*) used

Readability and clarity of the text are things that need to be considered in the preparation of the dictionary. The reason is, clear readable text will make it easier for dictionary users to find and get an explanation of the vocabulary they are looking for, so it is necessary to use a good font in its preparation. The type of font (*khat*) used in the Santri Saluni Dictionary is Myriad Pro font for Indonesian words and KFGQPC Uthman Taha Naskh font for Arabic words.

b. Column style

The vocabulary in this dictionary is arranged in columns using a one-column model. Indonesian vocabulary is placed on the left side and Arabic vocabulary on the right side of the column. However, in the discussion of adjectives on page 89, the arrangement is done using a two-column model.

Picture 3. Column style and font used in dictionary

c. Phonetic information (*ashwāt*)

This dictionary includes phonetic information in the form of harokat on Arabic words.

d. Morphological information (*sharaf*)

This dictionary contains morphological information such as the arrangement of *mufrod* with *jama' taksir* in the noun chapter, and the arrangement of *fi'il mādhi* with *fi'il mudhōri'* in the verb chapter.

e. Syntactic information (*nahwu*)

The compiler does not put syntactic information in the Saluni Santri Dictionary.

f. Semantic information (*dalālah*)

On page 89 there is semantic information covering antonyms of adjectives. In addition, the compiler includes semantic information about synonyms of verbs (*fi'il*) and nouns (*isim*), which are located in the chapter on synonyms or *mutarādifāt*. Verb synonyms can be found on page 280 and noun synonyms on page 289.

Picture 4. Synonyms of *fi'il* and *isim*

g. Examples of word usage

One of the advantages of the Santri Saluni Dictionary as mentioned by the compiler in the instructions for using the dictionary is that this dictionary is accompanied by examples of word usage in the form of a collection of everyday expressions that are often used. This is not found in many other dictionaries. In addition, there are also examples of word usage in the form of popular poems and conversations that are arranged based on situations that are often experienced by *santri*.

Picture 5. Examples of Word Usage in the Daily Expression Chapter

h. Arguments or *syawāhid* (proof of meaning)

The compiler does not include the dalil or *syawāhid* in the Saluni Santri Dictionary.

i. Pictures

The compiler does not include pictures in the Saluni Santri Dictionary.

j. Word derivation information

The compiler does not include word derivation information in the Saluni Santri Dictionary.

The main part of the dictionary is organized using Myriad Pro font for Indonesian words and KFGQPC Uthman Taha Naskh for Arabic words with a two-column format. Other components included are phonetic information, morphological information, semantic information, and examples of word usage. As for the components of syntactic information, arguments or *syawāhid*, pictures, and word derivation information, they are not found in this dictionary.

3. The Final Part

a. Attachment

The compiler does not include an attachment to the Saluni Santri Dictionary.

b. Tables

The existence of tables in the dictionary is intended to make the contents of the dictionary look more organized. All vocabulary entries in this dictionary are presented in tables with a one-column model, except for the discussion of adjectives using a two-column model.

Picture 6. Table model

c. Maps

The compiler did not include a map in the Saluni Santri Dictionary.

d. Historical chronology

The compiler did not include a historical chronology in the Saluni Santri Dictionary.

e. Formulas

The compiler did not include formulas in the Saluni Santri Dictionary.

f. About the compiler, and so on

The compiler does not include information about the compiler in the Saluni Santri Dictionary. However, the compiler includes a bibliography that is a reference in the preparation of the Saluni Santri Dictionary and also information about a brief description of the Saluni Santri Dictionary on the back cover.

The compiler did not include most of the components of the final part of the Saluni Santri Dictionary. Components such as attachment, maps, historical chronology, formulas, about the compiler are not found in this dictionary. There is only a table component and some brief information about the Saluni Santri Dictionary on the back cover.

Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy stated that the ideal dictionary can be measured by the presence of standard components that guide the preparation of the dictionary (Hayani, 2019). Uhame Binti Harun in her research mentioned that Al-Mufied dictionary has 16 components out of 25

components proposed by Al-Qasimy and is categorized as an ideal dictionary (Harun, 2019). The same thing was also stated by Hida Yatus Sholekhah in her research on Mahmud Yunus' Arabic-Indonesian Dictionary, where the dictionary contained 17 of the 25 components of an ideal dictionary according to Al-Qasimy (Sholekhah & Hikmah, 2024). Based on the conclusion of the above research, the Santri Saluni Dictionary can be categorized as an ideal dictionary because it has 16 components that are in accordance with Al-Qasimy's perspective on the preparation of an ideal dictionary.

The following is an attachment to the results of the analysis of the components of the Santri Saluni Dictionary according to Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy's perspective in table form.

No	Dictionary Completeness Components	Description
	Initial Part	
1.	Purpose of preparation	Available
2.	Sources used	Available
3.	Background of preparation	Available
4.	Instructions for use	Available
5.	Grammatical guidelines	Available
6.	Amount of material/words	Available
7.	Abbreviations	None
8.	Meaning of symbols or images	Available
9.	Transliteration rules, and other information	Available
	Main Part	
10.	Font (*khat*) used	Available
11.	Column style	Available
12.	Phonetic information	Available
13.	Morphological information	Available
14.	Syntactic information	None
15.	Semantic information	Available
16.	Examples of word usage	Available
17.	Arguments or *syawāhid*	None
18.	Pictures	None
19.	Word derivation information	None
	Final Part	
20.	Attachment	None
21.	Tables	Available
22.	Maps	None
23.	Historical chronology	None
24.	Formulas	None
25.	About the compiler, and so on	Available
	Total	**16**

Table 1. The result of the analysis of the completeness of the Saluni Santri Dictionary

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of the completeness of the components of the Saluni Santri Dictionary, it is found that overall, some of the components proposed by Ali Al-Qasimy can be found in this dictionary. Of the 25 components proposed by Al-Qasimy, 16 components are included in the Saluni Santri Dictionary, while 9 components are not included by the compiler in this dictionary. The components of the initial part contain the purpose of preparing the dictionary, the sources used, the background of the preparation, instructions for using the dictionary, grammar guidelines, the amount of material in the dictionary, the meaning of symbols, as well as other information in the form of print and publisher info, and table of contents. The main part contains the font used, column model, phonetic information, morphological information, semantic information, and examples of word usage. The final part contains the table component, bibliography and brief information about the dictionary on the back cover.

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