

Lexicographic Concepts Al-Munawwir Dictionary (Arab-Indonesian) Perspective Ali al-Qosimi***Syarifaturrahmatullah¹, Uril Bahrudin², Sutaman³, Aydın Yokmaç⁴**Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Aji Muhammad Idris Samarinda¹Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang²³Istanbul University Turkey⁴***Correspondence Address :** syarifaturrahmatullah@gmail.com**Citation**Chicago Manual of Style 17th EditionSyarifaturrahmatullah et al., "Lexicographic Concepts Al-Munawwir Dictionary (Arab-Indonesian) Perspective Ali al-Qosimi," *Al-Jawhar*, 2(2), 158-171.**Received:** 8 Agustus 2024 **Accepted:** 29 Desember 2024 **Published:** 30 Desember 2024**Abstract**

The *al-Munawwir* Dictionary by Ahmad Warson Munawwir is one of the most popular dictionaries for Arabic language learners in Indonesia. The use of dictionaries is undoubtedly beneficial for students in understanding the meaning of words and how they are used in oral and written expression. This study aims to describe the lexicography concept of the *al-Munawwir* dictionary and how the *al-Munawwir* dictionary is weighed through the perspective of al-Qosimi. This study uses a qualitative approach with a type of research in the form of library research. The primary source of this research is the *al-Munawwir* dictionary, while the secondary sources are books, journals, and other sources that follow the research theme. Data collection uses documentation techniques. The collected data were analyzed through three stages (Miles and Huberman): data condensation, data display, and data verification. The results of the study show that the *al-Munawwir* (Arabic-Indonesian) dictionary can be categorized as 1) a language dictionary (*Al-Mu'jam al-Lughawi*), 2) a bilingual dictionary (*al-Mu'jam al-Tsunaiyatu al-Lughah*), 3) extensive dictionary (*al-Mu'jam al-Kabir*), 4) general dictionary (*al-Mu'jam al-Aam*), and 5) word dictionary (*Mu'jam al-Alfadzh*). This dictionary fulfills 16 of the 25 components of the content conveyed by Al-Qosimi. This dictionary met 9 out of 10 criteria, especially in the central part. This shows that in terms of content, this dictionary is excellent because the central part is not equipped with a postulate of use.

Keywords : lexicographic, al-munawwir dictionary, ali al-qosimi

A. Introduction

Indonesia is the country with the second largest Muslim population in the world, with a Muslim population of around 236 million people.¹ Muslims cannot be separated from the Arabic language because the holy book and the source of the law of Muslims are generally in Arabic.² This makes learning Arabic something often found at various levels of education, both formal and non-formal. Even learning Arabic can be found in children's education, such as kindergarten or *Raudhatul Athfal*.³

The process of learning Arabic as a foreign language is a learning system that involves many aspects. All of these aspects influence each other for the success of learning.⁴ As a foreign language, learning Arabic is very closely related to vocabulary discussion (*mufradat*). Because the number of *mufradat* and the appropriate use are very important in foreign language learning, both in oral and written expressions.⁵ Mastery of *mufradat* is also very helpful for students to understand the structure of Arabic sentences and form writing. Language experts say that a person's language ability and performance are greatly influenced by mastery and understanding of the words used.⁶ Because of this, an Arabic learner with a limited vocabulary will have difficulty expressing and conveying his message and desire.⁷

The use of dictionaries, especially in Arabic, can help provide understanding for students in terms of meaning lexically and grammatically.⁸ Thus, dictionaries are supportive and crucial in language learning, especially Arabic.⁹ Abdul Chaer

¹ Chandra Dwi, "10 Negara Dengan Umat Muslim Terbanyak Di Dunia, RI Nomor Berapa?," CNBC Indonesia, 2024.

² Mustamin Mustamin, Syarifaturrahmatullah Syarifaturrahmatullah, and Siti Nur Annis Fitri, "Pengaruh Pembagian Kelas Terhadap Motivasi Belajar Berbicara Pada Mahasiswa PBA IAIN Samarinda," *EDUCASIA: Jurnal Pendidikan, Pengajaran, Dan Pembelajaran* 5, no. 3 (2020): 145–60.

³ Heri Retnawati et al., "Has Arabic Language Learning Been Successfully Implemented?," *International Journal of Instruction* 13, no. 4 (2020): 715–30.

⁴ Mustamin Mustamin, Syarifaturrahmatullah Syarifaturrahmatullah, and Masitah Masitah, "Usaha Guru Dalam Meningkatkan Belajar Bahasa Arab Di Pondok Pesantren Mujahidin Samarinda," *EDUCASIA: Jurnal Pendidikan, Pengajaran, Dan Pembelajaran* 4, no. 3 (2019): 169–81.

⁵ Aie Hilda Muhibah, "Hubungan Antara Huruf Dan Makna Dalam Kata: Studi Analisis Semantik Pada Makna Kata Yang Tersusun Dari Huruf Qolqolah Dalam Kamus Al-Munawwir" (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, 2019); Almannah Wassalwa and Agung Wijaksono, "Meningkatkan Kekayaan Mufradat Siswa Melalui Metode Hypnoteaching," *Lahjah Arabiyah: Jurnal Bahasa Arab Dan Pendidikan Bahasa Arab* 1, no. 2 (2020): 129–31; Hurriyatus Sa'adiyah et al., "Strategi Penerapan Al-Lu'bah Al-Lugawiyah Dalam Pembelajaran Mufradat," *Lahjah Arabiyah: Jurnal Bahasa Arab Dan Pendidikan Bahasa Arab* 5, no. 1 (2024): 107–19.

⁶ Miftachul Taubah, "Maharah Dan Kafa'ah Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab," *Studi Arab* 10, no. 1 (2019): 31–38.

⁷ Besse Wahida, "Kamus Bahasa Arab Sebagai Sumber Belajar," *At-Turats Jurnal Pemikiran Pendidikan Islam* 11, no. 1 (2017).

⁸ Zaenur Ropi and Baharudin Alfauzi, "Al-Mufradat Wa Al-Ma'ajim: Hakikat Makna (Telaah Teoritis)," *Ta'bir Al-'Arabiyyah: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab Dan Ilmu Kebahasaaraban* 1, no. 1 (2023): 175–84; Syarifaturrahmatullah Syarifaturrahmatullah, "Huruf Jar 'Fi' Dan Makna-Maknanya Dalam Surah At-Taubah | Southeast Asian Journal of Islamic Education," n.d.

⁹ Ratih Haryati et al., "Analisis Tipologi Mobaile Dictionary 'Al-Kamus' Dengan Pendekatan Leksikografi," *Al Mi'yar: Jurnal Ilmiah Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab Dan Kebahasaaraban* 6, no. 2 (2023): 815–34; Anis Nurma Sabila and Abdul Muntaqim Al Anshory, "Telaah Komponen Dan Metode Penyusunan Kamus Hifdz Al-Mufradat (Memorizing Vocabularies): Kajian Leksikografi," *Madah: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra* 14, no. 1 (2023): 34–47.

stated that a dictionary contains a list of words in a language and how they are used in sentences, most of which are arranged alphabetically.¹⁰ As a product of lexicography, dictionaries are fundamental tools that document a language's vocabulary and enrich its speakers' cultural and historical understanding.

One of the most popular dictionaries for Arabic learners is the dictionary by Ahmad Warson Munawwir. This dictionary is known as the dictionary "*al-Munawwir*".¹¹ The al-Munawwir dictionary is used in Islamic boarding schools and in many levels of education where Arabic is taught. A good dictionary, as Ali al-Qosimi conveys, has complete components and is easy to use. The completeness of these components then becomes a dictionary's measure (*mi'yar*). As al-Qosimi thinks, the dictionary component consists of the beginning, main, and final parts.¹²

Writings and research related to this theme have been discussed several times before. Among them is a thesis by Karimah, which examines the history and development of the writing of the al-Munawwir dictionary.¹³ Another research by Nurdiana discusses the components of the dictionary *mu'jam al-lughah al-Arabiyyah al-Muashiroh* according to the perspective of lexicography.¹⁴ Churohmah, in 2016 researched how the dictionary component of the al-Munawwir dictionary and A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic compare.¹⁵ Other research was also carried out by Harun when examining the elements of the al-Mufid dictionary according to the perspective of al-Qosimi.¹⁶ Then, a study by Nasyithoh discusses the grand Arabic dictionary according to al-Qosimi.¹⁷ In contrast to previous studies, this study aims to describe the lexicography concept of the al-Munawwir dictionary and how the al-Munawwir dictionary is weighed through the perspective of al-Qosimi.

B. Method

This study uses a qualitative approach with a type of research in the form of library research on the concept of the lexicography of the al-Munawwir dictionary according to Ali al-Qosimi's theory. The primary source in this study is the al-Munawwir dictionary by Ahmad Warson Munawwir.¹⁸ Secondary sources are in the form of books, journals and other sources per the research theme. Data collection in this study uses documentation techniques. Documentation is done

¹⁰ Siti Ghitsna Naili Nasyithoh et al., "Perspektif Dr. Ali Al-Qasmy Pada Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (Indonesia-Arab)," *Shaut Al Arabiyyah* 9, no. 2 (2021): 233–44.

¹¹ Fati Churohmah, "Perbandingan Komponen Kelengkapakan Kamus Pada Kamus Bilingual Menurut Ali Al-Qosimi Antara Kamus Al-Munawwir Dan A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic," *Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga*, 2016.

¹² Uhame Binti Harun, "Analisis Komponen Kamus Al-Mufied Indonesia-Arab Perspektif Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy," *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Bahasa Arab* 5, no. 5 (2019): 639–47.

¹³ Siti Miftahul Lukluil Karimah, "Kamus Al-Munawwir Arab-Indonesia (Sejarah Penulisan Dan Perkembangannya Tahun 1957-2018)" (UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA, 2018).

¹⁴ Ryan Nurdiana, "The Komponen Mu'jam Al Lughah Al Arabiyyah Al Mu'ashiroh (Studi Analisis Ditinjau Dari Ilmu Leksikografi)," *Tarling: Journal of Language Education* 7, no. 1 (2023): 97–112.

¹⁵ Churohmah, "Perbandingan Komponen Kelengkapakan Kamus Pada Kamus Bilingual Menurut Ali Al-Qosimi Antara Kamus Al-Munawwir Dan A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic."

¹⁶ Harun, "Analisis Komponen Kamus Al-Mufied Indonesia-Arab Perspektif Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy."

¹⁷ Nasyithoh et al., "Perspektif Dr. Ali Al-Qasmy Pada Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (Indonesia-Arab)."

¹⁸ Warson Munawwir, "Ahmad Kamus Al-Munawwir" (Surabaya: Pustaka Progressif, 2002).

by reading and studying in depth primary and secondary sources. The data collected is followed by three stages of analysis, as stated by Miles and Huberman, namely data condensation, data display, and data verification. Data condensation is carried out to determine and select data that explain the lexicography concept of the al-Munawwir dictionary and Ali Al-Qosimi's concept of good dictionary standards. Data display is carried out by presenting data systematically so that the research data is depicted. The data verification or conclusion is in the form of assessing the concepts and lexicographic components of the Al-Munawwir dictionary from the perspective of Ali Al-Qosimi.

C. Findings and Discussion

The Concept of Lexicography in the Al-Munawwir Dictionary

The term lexicography is a form of application of the term lexicology. Lexicography is a discipline in applied linguistics that discusses and examines the challenge of compiling a dictionary.¹⁹ A person involved in the lexicology field is usually called a lexicographer. A lexicographer, when he wants to compile a dictionary, goes through many complicated stages, starting from collecting data, classifying the sources that are used as references, adjusting the vocabulary to the type of dictionary that has been selected, adjusting the order, and other steps that cannot be left out.²⁰ The work produced by a lexicographer is usually in the form of a dictionary.

The dictionary term is a term derived from the Arabic "*Qamus*" and is the plural form of the word "*Qawamis*". This word is an Arabicization of the Greek "*Okeanos*" which means ocean.²¹ Dictionaries are usually used to search and find specific foreign language vocabulary. Dictionaries also usually provide knowledge related to word sounds, syntactic information, semantic and morphological information, and information related to maps and images of objects with similar meanings.²² Dr. Arfah Hilmi Abbas said that a dictionary is a reference that contains the vocabulary of languages, explains their meaning and the process of their formation, mentions the derivatives of each language, and mentions the plural form (*jama' taksir*) of the word.²³

Al-Munawwir (Arabic-Indonesian) Dictionary is a very popular dictionary widely used for Arabic language learners in Indonesia. Until this research was written, this dictionary had been printed for the 14th printing, wherein each printing was between 10,000 and 15,000 copies.²⁴ The al-Munawwir dictionary was first printed in 1984 and was compiled by Ahmad Warson Munawwir. This dictionary was originally compiled and printed because of the author's desire to

¹⁹ Wiranto Aji Dewandono, "Leksikologi Dan Leksikografi Dalam Pembuatan Dan Pemaknaan Kamus," *Paramasatra: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa Sastra Dan Pembelajarannya* 7, no. 1 (2020): 16.

²⁰ Haryati et al., "Analisis Tipologi Mobile Dictionary 'Al-Kamus' Dengan Pendekatan Leksikografi."

²¹ Nurdiana, "The Komponen Mu'jam Al Lughah Al Arabiyyah Al Mu'ashiroh (Studi Analisis Ditinjau Dari Ilmu Leksikografi)."

²² Anisatu Thoyyibah and Ahmed Mohamed Eltoukhy, "Comparative Analysis of Kaba, Al-'Ashri and Al-Bisri Dictionaries (Lexicography Studies)," *Izdihar: Journal of Arabic Language Teaching, Linguistics, and Literature* 4, no. 1 (2021): 85-106.

²³ Moh Sholeh Afyuddin and Fina Maulidah Kamilah, "إعداد المعجم المصاحب (العربي-الإندونيسي-الجاوي) لكتاب آداب," *Lahjah Arabiyah: Jurnal Bahasa Arab Dan Pendidikan Bahasa Arab* 3, no. 1 (2022): 1-13.

²⁴ Wikipedia, "Al-Munawwir (Kamus)," 2024.

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present Arabic books and companion books for learning Arabic in the lack of Arabic books at that time.²⁵ The preparation of this dictionary is an effort to develop the books at the al-Munawwir Islamic Boarding School in Krapyak Yogyakarta and facilitated by the Religious Scientific Books Procurement Unit.²⁶

Dictionaries have various shapes and types. This difference arises depending on which point of view a dictionary is distinguished. According to Hakim and Reza, dictionaries can be distinguished into three forms, namely: 1) *Mu'jam al-kitab*, this type of dictionary is a dictionary that is compiled as a companion to a certain book and contains the vocabulary contained in the book in question, 2) *Mu'jam al-Raqmi*, which is a dictionary in the form of software or programs that are run through electronic equipment, 3) *Mu'jam 'ala al-Interniit*, namely a dictionary whose use is through the internet network.²⁷

Haryati, in her research, stated that dictionaries could be distinguished according to the following groupings: 1) Theme, in terms of theme, dictionaries are divided into three, namely language dictionaries, encyclopedic dictionaries, and historical dictionaries, 2) Number of languages, on this side dictionaries are divided into three types, namely single-language dictionaries (*eka bahasa*), bilingual dictionaries (bilingual), and multilingual dictionaries (multilingual), 3) Print form, dictionary if seen from the form, there are two types, namely print and digital, 4) Material, defending in terms of the material reviewed, dictionaries are divided into two types, general dictionaries and special dictionaries, 5) Arrangement form, then dictionaries are divided into two, alphabet dictionaries and thematic dictionaries.²⁸

If studied in detail, then the dictionary of al-Munawwir in terms of lexicography concept can be illustrated in the following table:

Table 1. The Lexicography Concept of the Al-Munawwir Dictionary

Classification	Kind
Theme	Language dictionary (<i>al-Mu'jam al-Lughawi</i>)
Number of languages	Bilingual dictionary (<i>al-Mu'jam al-Tsunaiyatu al-Lughah</i>)
Shape	Print and Digital
Material	General dictionary (<i>al-Mu'jam al-Aam</i>)
Order	Alphabet dictionary

Based on the table above, the concept of the lexicography of the al-Munawwir dictionary, if viewed from the aspect of the theme, is included in the type of language dictionary, also known as the term *al-Mu'jam al-Lughawi*. A language dictionary is a dictionary that reviews various vocabulary and language terms that are equipped with a linguistic explanation.

²⁵ Karimah, "Kamus Al-Munawwir Arab-Indonesia (Sejarah Penulisan Dan Perkembangannya Tahun 1957-2018)."

²⁶ Muh Muh Busro, "Sejarah Perkamusan Bahasa Arab Di Indonesia," *El-Wasathiya: Jurnal Studi Agama* 4, no. 2 (2016): 129–58.

²⁷ Muhammad Hakim Azzikri, "Pengembangan M-Kamus Istilah Penelitian Dalam Bahasa Arab Bagi Mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Arab Universitas Negeri Semarang," *LISANIA: Journal of Arabic Education and Literature* 3, no. 2 (2019): 128–42.

²⁸ Haryati et al., "Analisis Tipologi Mobile Dictionary 'Al-Kamus' Dengan Pendekatan Leksikografi."

If you look at the number of languages used, then the al-Munawwir (Arabic-Indonesian) dictionary, as the name implies, is a bilingual dictionary. In Arabic, this dictionary type is also known as *al-Mu'jam al-Tsunaiyatu al-Lughah*. This type of dictionary is a dictionary that explains the meaning of one word by using another language.

If you look at the form, the al-Munawwir dictionary is in print and digital form. The printed form of this dictionary has 1,634 pages. With this number of pages, this dictionary is included in the type of large dictionary (*al-Mu'jam al-Kabir*). This digital dictionary form can be downloaded for free or for a fee on the internet page. In terms of material, the al-Munawwir dictionary is a general dictionary or *al-Mu'jam al-Aam*, a dictionary whose form contains words and terms used by various circles without being limited to certain themes.

This dictionary is arranged in alphabetical order and belongs to the type of word dictionary (*mu'jal al-alfadz*). This is as stated by Harmeilinda, who noted that the al-munawwir dictionary belongs to the kind of alphabetical dictionary and the type of large general dictionary (*al-Mu'jam al-Aam al-Kabir*).²⁹

Al-Munawwir Dictionary in Ali al-Qosimi's Perspective

It has been discussed in detail in the previous discussion of the lexicography concept of the *al-Munawwir* dictionary. In terms of components, the content of this dictionary can be analyzed with various ideas, one of which is the concept of al-Qosimi. According to al-Qosimi, a dictionary is a book that contains alphabetical word choices accompanied by explanations of their meanings and other information related to these words, either in the same language or using another language. The definition of al-Qosimi seems shorter but comprehensive, even though the substance is the same.³⁰

The development of technology that allows everyone to communicate without limits with others in various parts of the world has led to the continuous development of a language. Therefore, there is no perfect dictionary. The dictionary must always be developed periodically to keep up with the development of the language.³¹

A good and ideal dictionary is easy for users to use. In this case, the preparation must consider the components of preparing the dictionary.³² In addition to the content aspect, the assessment of the dictionary also includes the appearance or performance aspect. Good printing quality, artistic cover design, affordable prices, availability of revised editions to keep up with language developments, and others are also considerations in measuring the level of completeness of a dictionary.³³ Ali al-Qosimi is of the view that a good dictionary has at least three components, starting from the "Initial part", the "main part" and

²⁹ Nurul Elmira Harmeilinda, Danial Hilmi, and Laily Fitriani, "Namudaj'Arabi Mu'jam Al-Munawwir Arabi-Indunisi," *Shaut Al-'Arabiyah* 10, no. 2 (2022): 227-47.

³⁰ Nurdiana, "The Komponen Mu'jam Al Lughah Al Arabiyyah Al Mu'ashiroh (Studi Analisis Ditinjau Dari Ilmu Leksikografi)."

³¹ Ahmad Arifin and Slamet Mulyani, "Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap Penggunaan Kamus Digital Bahasa Arab Di Era Society 5.0," *An Nabighoh* 23, no. 2 (2021): 235-50.

³² Harun, "Analisis Komponen Kamus Al-Mufied Indonesia-Arab Perspektif Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy."

³³ Fitra Hayani, "Leksikografi Arab (Sebuah Kajian Linguistik Terapan)," *Shaut Al-Arabiyah* 7, no. 1 (2019): 1-12.

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ending with the "end part".³⁴ Each section has components that become the standard for assessing a dictionary. The following is an overview of the components at the beginning of the dictionary according to al-Qosimi.

Table 2. Components Of The Dictionary According To Ali al-Qosimi

The initial part	
Purpose	Number of materials/words
Resources / References	Abbreviation description
Background of the preparation	Meaning of symbols/images
Instructions for use	The rules of transliteration and others.
Grammar guidelines	
The Main Parts	
Font	Semantic information
Column shape	Examples of word usage
Phonetic information	Proof of meaning
Syntactic information	Images
Morphological information	Word derivation information
The End Part	
Attachments	Historical Chronology
Table	Formula
Map	About compilers and others

Table 2 gives an overview of the components of a dictionary. According to al-Qosimi are a total of 25 item components. These components are then grouped into three parts: the initial part, the main part, and the end part.

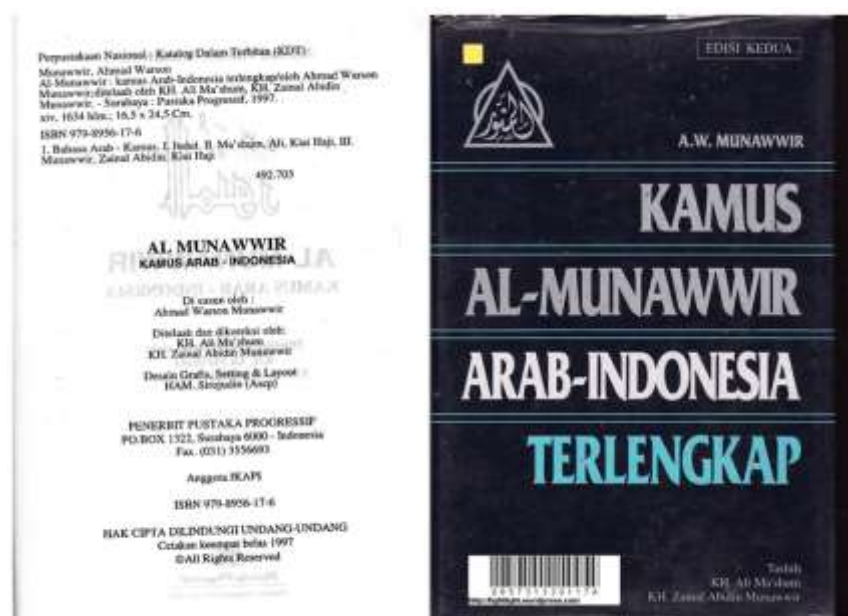


Figure 1. Front Page of al-Munawwir Dictionary

³⁴ Sabila and Al Anshory, "Telaah Komponen Dan Metode Penyusunan Kamus Hifdz Al-Mufrodat (Memorizing Vocabularies): Kajian Leksikografi."

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This dictionary is identical to the cover and cover in dark blue, with the title written predominantly in Indonesian. The first part of the *al-Munawwir* dictionary provides an overview of the dictionary, starting from its purpose, background, and usage guide.

Table 3. Analysis of the Initial Part of the Components of the *Al-Munawwir* Dictionary from the Perspective of Al-Qosimi

No	The Initial Parts	Information
1	Purpose	Exist
2	Resources / References	None
3	Background of the preparation	Exist
4	Instructions for use	Exist
5	Grammar guidelines	Exist
6	Number of materials/words	None
7	Abbreviation description	Exist
8	Meaning of symbols/images	Exist
9	Rules of transliteration and others.	None

Table 3 shows 6 items out of 9 at the beginning of the dictionary, according to al-Qosimi. First, the purpose of compiling a dictionary is in the introduction written by the author. This dictionary was compiled to assist Arabic language learners in exploring the scientific treasures contained in Arabic-language books.³⁵ Second, the background of preparing this dictionary is the author's anxiety due to the lack of Arabic books and supporting books. Third, instructions for using the dictionary have been compiled initially, including how to look for words, instructions about signs, and abbreviations. Fourth, grammar guidelines are compiled as a unit with instructions for use. The grammar guidelines in the *al-Munawwir* dictionary contain the procedure for searching for words by returning the word to its base letter (original). If there is an additional letter in a noun or verb, it must first be returned to the root word, either in the form of the word "*masdar*" or the word "*fi'il madhi*". Fifth, abbreviations in this dictionary are divided into two languages: descriptions in Arabic and descriptions in Indonesian. There are three types of abbreviations in Arabic in this dictionary:

- ﺝ (for the word *jama'*)
- ﺍ (for the word *muannas/feminine*), and
- ﺧ (to indicate that the word is an absorption/foreign word).

As for the abbreviated language in Indonesian, there are as many as 35 abbreviations in this dictionary. Sixth, the use of symbols is carried out by the compiler to explain the beginning of the material (*) and sub-material (-) in the form of examples or repetitions that have the development of meaning. The use of images is found at the end of the dictionary.

³⁵ Karimah, "Kamus *Al-Munawwir* Arab-Indonesia (Sejarah Penulisan Dan Perkembangannya Tahun 1957-2018)."

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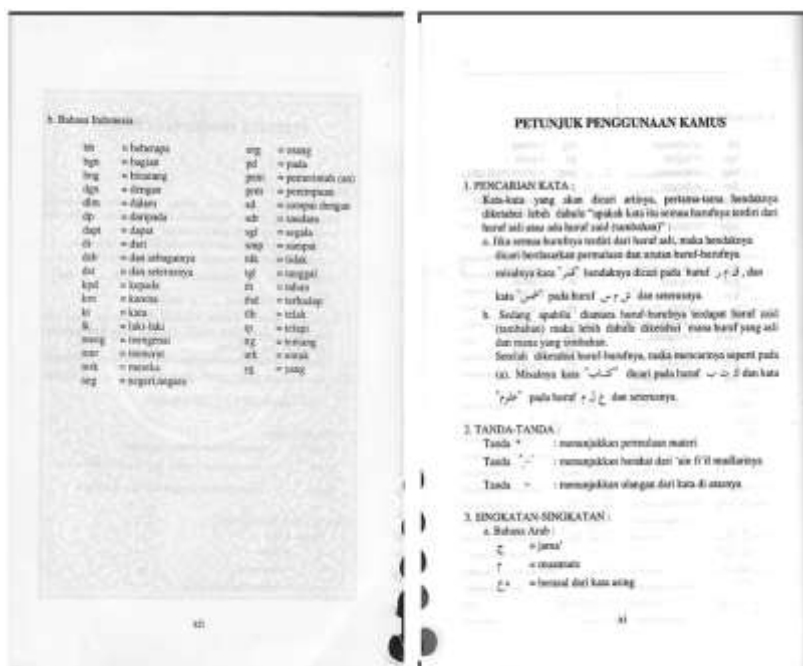


Figure 2. Instructions for the use of the al-Munawwir Dictionary

Table 3 also shows that 3 items are not included in this dictionary from the beginning. The list of references in this dictionary is not mentioned, either at the beginning or at the end, making it difficult for users to know the source of the word taken in the dictionary.³⁶ The number of words and the rules of transliteration are also not found in this dictionary, but the thickness of the dictionary has given an idea of how many words are in it. This includes it in the category of large dictionaries (*al-Mu'jam al-Kabir*).³⁷

Table 4. Analysis of the Main Parts of the Al-Munawwir Dictionary Components from the Perspective of Al-Qosimi

No	The Main Parts	Information
1	Font	Exist
2	Column shape	Exist
3	Phonetic information	Exist
4	Syntactic information	Exist
5	Morphological information	Exist
6	Semantic information	Exist
7	Examples of word usage	Exist
8	Proof of meaning	None
9	Images	Exist
10	Word derivation information	Exist

Table 4 gives an overview that the main part of the dictionary contains 9 component items out of 10 components in the main section according to al-Qosimi. This dictionary uses 2 languages: Arabia and Indonesia. For Arabic, this

³⁶ Busro, "Sejarah Perkamusan Bahasa Arab Di Indonesia."

³⁷ Harmelinda, Hilmi, and Fitriani, "Namudaj'Ardi Mu'jam Al-Munawwir Arabi-Indunisi."

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dictionary uses khat naskhi or traditional Arabic if it refers to the computer's font; for Indonesian writing, it uses the Times New Roman font. In compilation, this dictionary on each page is presented in 2 columns where the reading starts from right to left. Phonetic information (*aswat*) is found in giving harakat to each mufradat presented, making it very easy for users to see words they do not know how to read and sound.



Figure 3. Inside the al-Munawwir dictionary

Morphological information (*sharaf*) in this dictionary will be found on every page but limited to the root word (*fi'il madhi*) and *masdar*. Meanwhile, syntactic information (*nahwu*) is limited to information related to singular and plural. To indicate the word jama', this dictionary uses the letter "jim". This letter symbolizes that the word after it is *jama' taksir*. Examples of the word الكتاب ج كتب (book) on page 1187.³⁸ Changes in meaning due to use are also described in this dictionary as a form of semantic information. Semantic information is sometimes in synonyms, polysemes, homonyms, or homographs.³⁹ This dictionary is also equipped with examples of simple word usage to make it easier for dictionary users to use the words obtained.

Words that are difficult to translate into Indonesian because of their diverse shapes and details are translated using pictures, for example, types of insects. This can be seen in the last pages of the dictionary. This dictionary is also equipped with word derivation information. Word derivation includes information about forming new words from root words through various morphological processes, including inflection, derivation, and other form changes. For example, the root word "كتب" (kataba), which means "to write," becomes words such as "كاتب" (katib - writer), "مكتوب" (maktub - written), and "كتابة" (kitabah - writing). However, this dictionary is not equipped with a

³⁸ Munawwir, "Ahmad Kamus Al-Munawwir."

³⁹ Nasyithoh et al., "Perspektif Dr. Ali Al-Qasmy Pada Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (Indonesia-Arab)."

postulate of meaning that users can use to find out the origin of the meaning of a word.

Table 5. Analysis of the End Part of the Components of the *al-Munawwir* dictionary from the perspective of al-Qosimi

No	The End Parts	Information
1	Attachment	Exist
2	Table	None
3	Map	None
4	Historical Chronology	None
5	Formulas	None
6	About compilers and others	None

Table 5 shows that at the end of the dictionary, there is only 1 component, namely an appendix. Meanwhile, tables, maps, historical chronology, formulas, and compilation are not discussed. Using tables is important because it presents information systematically and visually, making it easy to understand. The absence of tables in this dictionary indicates a lack of more structured data presentation. al-Qosimi suggests the inclusion of maps to help users understand the geographical context or linguistic distribution. The absence of maps reduces additional context that can help users understand language variations or word origins.

Using formulas in a dictionary means including general rules or patterns in grammar or word formation. al-Qosimi emphasized the importance of including formulas to help users better understand patterns and regulations. The absence of formulas reduces the user's ability to systematically understand and apply linguistic rules. Likewise, this dictionary does not provide information about compilers, so users must search for other sources to know about compilers.

D. Conclusion

The *al-Munawwir* dictionary is conceptually lexicology, if viewed from the theme side is a language dictionary (*Al-Mu'jam al-Lughawi*). Of the languages used, the *al-Munawwir* dictionary is a bilingual dictionary (*al-mu'jam al-tsunaiyatu al-lughah*). Referring to its form, the *al-Munawwir* dictionary is in print and digital form. With a total of 1,634 pages, this dictionary is included in the type of large dictionary (*al-Mu'jam al-Kabir*). The material presented covers various things and conditions, so this dictionary is in the category of general dictionary (*al-Mu'jam al-Aam*). This dictionary is arranged in the order of the hijaiyah alphabet and belongs to the type of word dictionary (*mu'jam al-alfadz*).

Al-Qosimi states that a good dictionary consists of three components: the beginning, the main part, and the end. If analyzed using this theory, the *al-Munawwir* dictionary will find that the initial part has 6 items out of 9: purpose, preparation background, instructions for use, grammar guidelines, abbreviations, and symbol meanings. In the main part, 9 out of 10 items should be fulfilled, namely, the font used clearly, the presentation in the form of columns, the presence of phonetic information, syntactic information, and semantic information. There are also examples of the use of words and the use of images

and word derivation information in the main section. In the end, this dictionary is only equipped with an attachment. The disadvantage of this dictionary, when viewed from the perspective of al-Qosimi, is due to the absence of the following, namely: 1) information of reference sources, 2) number of words entered, 3) rules of transliteration, 4) postulates of use and meaning, 5) tables, 6) maps, 7) historical chronology, 8) formulas, 9) about the compiler.

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