



Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, East Java, Indonesia

## Izdihar : Journal of Arabic Language Teaching, Linguistics, and Literature

p-ISSN: 2622-738X, e-ISSN: 2622-7371 // Vol. 4 No. 1 April 2021, pp. 85-106



<https://doi.org/10.22219/jiz.v4i1.15792>



<http://ejournal.umm.ac.id/index.php/izdihar/index>



[izdihar.jurnalpba@umm.ac.id](mailto:izdihar.jurnalpba@umm.ac.id)

### Comparative Analysis of Kaba, Al-'Ashri, and Al-Bisri Dictionaries (Lexicography Studies)

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#### ARTICLE INFO

##### Article History:

Received: 24/02/2021

Revised: 10/04/2021

Accepted: 30/04/2021

Published: 30/04/2021

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#### ABSTRACT

Dictionaries are one of the means of finding vocabulary, especially in foreign languages. Besides, the dictionary also provides other information related to phonology, syntax, semantics, maps, profiles of a person, and others. Although not all dictionaries collect all the information needed by the user. But with a dictionary, it becomes easier to understand a word. The purpose of this study was to compile Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA), Al-'Ashri, and Al-Bisri seen from the point of view of lexicography through comparative scalpels by looking at the aspects of the purpose, content, and shape of the three components of the dictionary. Besides, the author also described the similarities and differences among the three dictionaries. This study used a qualitative descriptive method. This type of research is a library research with research objects were Kamus Akbar Arabic (KABA), Al-'Asri, and Al-Bisri. Data collection used of this study was documentation and recording techniques. The data were analyzed using comparative methods. The results of this study showed that the three dictionaries had their advantages and disadvantages. However, observers or Arabic learners can choose one of these three dictionaries according to their purpose.

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#### Keywords

Comparative Analysis; Dictionary; Lexicography

#### مستخلص البحث

القاموس هو وسيل من وسائل العثور على المفردات وخاصة في اللغات الأجنبية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يوفر القاموس أيضًا معلومات أخرى تتعلق بعلم الأصوات وبناء الجملة والدلالات والخرائط وملامح الشخص وأخرى. على الرغم من أن لا تجمع كل القواميس كل المعلومات التي يحتاجها المستخدم. ولكن مع القاموس، يصبح من الأسهل فهم كلمة واحدة. الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو مقارنة Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA), Al-'Ashri, and Al-Bisri ينظر من وجهة علم الصنعة المعجمية من خلال مشروط مقارنة من خلال النظر في جوانب من الغرض والمحتوى والشكل من المكونات الثلاثة من القاموس. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يصف المؤلف أيضًا أوجه التشابه والاختلاف بين القواميس الثلاثة. تستخدم هذه الدراسة منهجاً نوعياً مع أسلوب وصفي. هذا النوع من البحوث هو مكتبة بحثية مع المواد البحثية Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA), Al-'Asri, and Al-Bisri. بينما جمع البيانات باستخدام تقنيات التوثيق وتقنيات التسجيل. تحليل البيانات باستخدام طرق المقارنة. تظهر نتائج هذه الدراسة أن من القواميس الثلاثة مزاياها وعيوبها. ومع ذلك، يمكن

تحليل المقارن؛ القاموس؛ علم الصنعة المعجمية

كلمات أساسية

## INTRODUCTION

Arabic is one of the foreign languages that has millions of speakers around the world. Starting from the continents of America, Europe, Australia, Asia, Africa, and Antarctica. Some become secondary languages or foreign languages in those countries and some become primary languages in communicating among residents of the continent. Even Arabic is among the major languages that have many speakers by placing sixth after French. Among the languages with many speakers are English, Mandarin, Hindi, Spanish, French, Russian, Portuguese, Bengali, German, Japanese, and Korean.

Besides that, Arabic is also one of the six official languages spoken at the United Nations (Thoyyibah, 2018). Surely this is good news for all Muslims in the world. Because of the function of language, Arabic become a symbol for Islam (Nasution, 2017), compulsory worship such as prayer, using Arabic in chanted readings. Including the holy verses of the Qur'an using Arabic in the writing and revelation of this divine revelation. Of course, with a wide variety of Arabic speakers, not all of them are native speakers. Many of the speakers are from non-Arabic which Arabic is not the main language in everyday communication.

Even Arabic is synonymous with foreign languages that some speakers or users find difficult to compose word for word. Speakers are required to know the vocabulary to be used in communication. Especially in Indonesia where Arabic is not the main language in everyday life but becomes the second, third, or fourth language that the speakers speak. In communication, of course, vocabulary becomes very important to make the communication run according to the purpose of the first speaker to the opponent of speech. In practice, many of the Arabic language users are students, teachers, lecturers, or observers of Arabic who sometimes forget to express a word or *mufrodah* in Arabic.

This requires a dictionary that collects vocabulary that can help and support users and speakers in conveying ideas, and intentions of speakers. Both dictionaries are arranged alphabetically and non-alphabetically with explanations of meanings and additional information that includes examples of the use of sentences (Widyaningsih, 2019). In Indonesia, many Arabic dictionaries come to the surface. Some are sold in several bookstores or some become collections of libraries either in school libraries, universities, regions, or national.

Based on the use of language, the dictionary has three classifications (Thoyyibah, 2013), the first the language Eka dictionary (*uhadiyah al-lughah*) that uses one language in its use, the meaning of the word is in the same language as the word that appears. For example, the dictionary al-Munjid Arabic-Arabic, Oxford English-English, and so on. Second, a bilingual dictionary (*tsunaiyah al-lughah*) that uses two languages in its use, in this case, translates a word in another language outside of the language used by the word. For

example, the al-Bisri Arabic-Indonesian and Indonesian-Arabic dictionaries as well as the English-Indonesian and Indonesian-English dictionaries by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily.

Third, a multilingual dictionary (*muta'addidah al-lughah*) that uses more than two languages or at least uses three languages in the presentation of dictionaries. For example, Complete Dictionary of 3 Languages: Arabic, English, & Indonesian by Mahfan. These three classifications are very familiar in Indonesian society. But according to the authors' observations, most users use dictionaries with bilingual classifications in search of vocabulary. It is not much different from the Arabic-English dictionary or the English-Arabic dictionary. These dictionaries offer versions of common, thematic, illustrated, book, digital, online, and so on. In addition, in the dictionary, there is a comprehensive load of information, both from the number of entries loaded, and additional information.

Based on searches through online sites, there are several studies such as: First, an article on "Comparison of Dictionary Completeness Components in Bilingual Dictionaries According to Ali al-Qasimi Between al-Munawwir Dictionary and A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic (Lexicography Study)", (Churohmah, 2016). This research discusses the components of the dictionary in the al-Munawwir dictionary and the Hans-Wehr dictionary, the similarities, and differences between the two in terms of dictionary components. The approach to this research is lexicography and uses a type of research library research with comparative methods.

Second, an article on "Map of the Development of Arabic Lexicography in Indonesia: Critical Study of Mahmud Yunus's Dictionary", (Wahab, 2017). This article explains the position of the Arabic-Indonesian dictionary by Mahmud Yunus in the development of Arabic lexicography in Indonesia and criticism of the dictionary in terms of content. This study uses a qualitative approach based on bibliographic. Third, an article on "Medieval Lexicography on Arabic and Persian Terms for City and Countryside", (Mottahedeh, 2018). This article examines four medieval Arabic dictionaries that have not been widely utilized by the public in the world written in Eastern Iran from the late eleventh to thirteenth centuries. The dictionaries are rich in historical content, terminology, describing architectural features of buildings, social structures, and more.

Fourth, an article on "Systematising the Microstructure of a Modern Dictionary of the Arabic Language", (Shayakhmetov, Imasheva, Almukhametov, Mukhitdinov, & Paltore, 2018). This article examines the comparative analysis between modern and classical Arabic dictionaries of The Large Arabic Dictionary of the Cairo Academy of Arabic. The method used is organizing and interpretation. It is used to view dictionary entry structure, dictionary uniqueness, definitions, general-purpose, method of recording primary and derivative verbs.

Fifth, an article about "Development Of The Arabic-Indonesian Dictionary And Indonesian-Arabic Dictionary (Historical And Systematic Study)", (Azhari, 2020). This study examines the methods and criteria for compiling the Arabic-Indonesian and Indonesian-Arabic dictionaries in Indonesia, using historical research and qualitative approaches.

This research is a developmental study from previous studies, but the authors conducted studies with different objects. The purpose of this study is to study Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA), Al-'Ashri and al-Bisri saw from the point of view of lexicography with comparative scalpels (Hasanah, Sofyan, & S., 2015) by looking at aspects of the purpose, content, and shape or form of the three components of the dictionary, through a descriptive qualitative approach (Assarroudi, Heshmati Nabavi, Armat, Ebadi, & Vaismoradi, 2018). Besides, the author also elaborates on the similarities and differences between Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA), al-'Ashri, and al-Bisri in lexicography.

The author chooses these three dictionaries because they are very familiar among activists, students, lovers of Arabic, and represent elements in the classification of bilingual dictionaries. First, Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA) represents the Indonesian-Arabic dictionary and this dictionary includes a dictionary with a relatively new year of expenditure. Secondly, al-'Ashri's dictionary represents the contemporary Arabic-Indonesian Dictionary. Furthermore, the al-Bisri dictionary represents Indonesian-Arabic and Arabic-Indonesian dictionaries collected in the same dictionary volume.

With this research, it is expected to add references for readers, especially in the field of Arabic lexicography and Arabic users with several dictionaries that have been mentioned to be one of the dictionary references that will be used to search for a meaning or other information contained in the three dictionaries. Although there are studies that analyze aspects of the purpose, content, and form of Dr. Ali al-Qasimiy's ideas, these three dictionaries have never been analyzed in-depth regarding these aspects. So, this becomes a new contribution in lexicography studies.

## METHOD

The approach in this study was descriptive qualitative method. The qualitative approach can not only be applied in social sciences but can also be used in other disciplines (Walidah, Yanuar, Azizah, & Qalyubi, 2020), including in lexicography studies. This research is a type of library research or literature research.

The data source was obtained from, firstly "Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA) Indonesia-Arab" by A. Thoha Husein Almujaahid and A. Atho'llah Fathoni

Alkhalil (first printing and first edition), publisher Gema Insani Depok (2013). Second, the dictionary of "Al-'Ashri (Arabic-Indonesian)" by Atabik Ali and A. Zuhdi Muhdlor (ninth printing), publisher of Multi Karya Grafika Krpyak Boarding Yogyakarta (1996). Third, the dictionary of "Al-Bisri (Indonesian-Arabic and Arabic-Indonesian)" by KH. Adib Bisri and KH. Munawwir AF (first printing), publisher of Pustaka Progressif Surabaya (1999).

The collected data in this study used documentation and record techniques. While the data analysis in this study used comparative analysis methods. Sometimes comparative analysis juxtaposes with contrastive analysis but differs in the origin of language (Nikmah, 2019). A comparative analysis is used to compare and show advantages and weaknesses between one another (Karthick & Maniraj, 2019). Besides, to analyze equations and differences in their entirety, the purpose of this method is not to identify something ideal by comparison, but rather to build a broader knowledge of a researched object (Xu, Zayed, & Niu, 2020).

## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

### Components of Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA), Al-'Ashri and Al-Bisri

Dictionaries are one of the means that is often used by a person in finding the meaning of a word, either meaning in the same language as the original word or different languages. In addition to have a vocabulary search function, the dictionary also has a function to search for other information that is in the dictionary or as a reference source (Adamska-Sałaciak, 2019).

Dictionaries in Arabic terms are called *mu'jam* or *qaamus*. *Mu'jam* has two meanings *itsbaat* or *iijaab* (set or prove). While *qaamus* means the great and great sea or the deepest place of the sea (Thoyyibah, 2013). So, in essence, these two terms are the same and mutually reinforcing. As for in English is called a dictionary which has a function as a deprecation of meaning (Ma, 2019). Lexicology in Arabic is called *'ilm al-Ma'ajim*, and in English, it is called lexicology (Busro, 2016). These two terms are closely related to dictionaries that focus on vocabulary (Widayat, 2019). Lexicography in Arabic is called *diraasah mu'jamiyah* or *'ilm al-shinaa'ah al-mu'jamiyah* (Hayani, 2019).

In addition, lexicography is applied from lexicology (Dewandono, 2020). Because it gathers about a dictionary (Dollinger, 2020) and its preparation (Hidayah & Qomariah, 2020), both from the selection of words absorption (*dakhii*), word definitions, completeness of dictionary components, as well as other information related to maps, images, examples of the use of words in sentences, tables, and so on.

At this step, in examining the lexicography of the author, this study used the completeness component initiated by Dr. Ali al-Qasimiy related to the three main points of the bilingual dictionary namely the purpose, content, and form (Harun, 2019).

**Table 1. Completeness of Dictionary Components According to Dr. Ali Al-Qasimiy**

<b>Aspects</b>		
<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Form</b>
1. Companion of written language or spoken language 2. Tools to accommodate foreign languages 3. Previous dictionary updates 4. Development of civilization 5. Guide on the theory of <i>ilm al-ashwaat</i> , <i>al-nahw</i> , and <i>al-dalaalah</i>	1. The Beginning (Muqaddimah), contains about: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Purpose of dictionary drafting</li> <li>b. Dictionary source</li> <li>c. Dictionary drafting method</li> <li>d. Grammar guidelines</li> <li>e. The amount of vocabulary in dictionary</li> <li>f. Other information</li> <li>g. History of foreign languages</li> <li>h. The meaning of a symbol or picture</li> <li>i. Rules of khat, <i>qawaa'id al-impla'</i>, transliteration</li> <li>j. Instructions for use of the dictionary</li> </ol> 2. The Core section, which contains about: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Khat or font used</li> <li>b. Punctuation</li> <li>c. Word entry</li> <li>d. Phonological information (<i>ashwaat</i>)</li> <li>e. Syntax information (<i>nahw</i>)</li> <li>f. Semantic information (<i>dalaalah</i>)</li> <li>g. Use of symbols</li> <li>h. Example of using a word</li> <li>i. <i>Daliill</i> or <i>syawaahid</i> (proof of use)</li> </ol> 3. The Final Section, which contains about: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Appendix</li> <li>b. Table</li> <li>c. Map</li> </ol>	1. Interesting 2. Good performance 3. Minimal misprinting

Table 1 mentioned that the criteria component that is supposed to belong to a dictionary according to Dr. Ali al-Qasimiy are divided into three main criteria, namely according to the aspect of purpose, content, and form. In addition to these criteria, there are also other criteria which there are at least four provisions

that should be met by an ideal dictionary (Nur, 2016), such as completeness, brevity, accuracy, and ease of explanation.

Related to the explanation of the three dictionaries according to Dr. Ali al-Qasimiy as follows:

**Table 2. Aspects of The Purpose and Form of Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA), Al-'Ashri and Al-Bisri**

Aspects	Components	KABA	Al-'Ashri	Al-Bisri
<b>Purpose</b>	Companion of written language or spoken language	√	√	√
	Tools to accommodate foreign languages	√	√	√
	Previous dictionary updates	√	√	√
	Development of civilization	√	√	√
	Guide on the theory of <i>ilm al-ashwa&gt;t, al-nahw, and al-dalaalah</i>	√	X	X
<b>Form</b>	Interesting	√	√	√
	Good performance	√	√	√
	Minimal misprinting	√	√	√

Table 2 explained the comparison of the purpose aspects and forms of Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA), al-'Ashri, and al-Bisri (Khasanah, 2015). On the destination aspect, first the "companion of written language or spoken language" component, second, "tools to accommodate foreign languages", third, the "previous dictionary updates" component, fourth, the component "development of civilization" and fifth, the component "guidance on the theory of *ilm al-ashwaat, al-nahw, and al-dalaalah*".

It showed in the table that the three dictionaries meet the standards on the first, second, third, and fourth components. Moreover, KABA dictionary meet the fifth standards, but in the dictionaries *al-'Ashri* and al-Bisri does not. While on the purpose aspect, the component "interesting, good performance, minimal of printing errors", has been filled by KABA dictionary, al-'Ashri and al-Bisri. So on the goal aspect, all three dictionaries meet the components that have been set to be the ideal dictionary.

The components of Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA) are reviewed from the following aspects of the content:

**Table 3. Content Aspects (The Beginning) of Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA)**

Part	Components	Yes/No	Explanation
<b>The Beginning (Muqaddimah)</b>	Purpose of dictionary drafting	No	Not specifically written but expressed in "Publisher Introduction" and "Author Introduction", page VII-XI.
	Dictionary source	Yes	There are 131 sources from dictionaries, 69 non-dictionary sources, 11 sources from software, and several online dictionaries, page XXXI-XXXV.
	Dictionary drafting method	No	No information was found regarding this matter.
	Grammar guidelines	Yes	Found in "Basics of Arabic and its Application in The Dictionary", page XLIII-LII.
	The amount of vocabulary in dictionary	Yes	It is stated in the "Dictionary Types and Dictionary Compilation Work Process" which consists of more than 60.000 entries, page XXX.
	Other information	Yes	In the introduction, there is additional information related to the brief history of Arab history both in the Arab world, western, and Indonesia. As well as a piece of KABA dictionary travel, page XXV-XXXI.
	History of foreign languages	No	Not available.
	The meaning of a symbol or picture	Yes	There is only the meaning of symbols and images at the beginning of each alphabet, pages XLII and LII.
	Rules of khat, <i>qawaa'id al-impla'</i> , transliteration	No	There is no information related to this.
Instructions for use of the dictionary	Yes	It's written on pages XXXVI-XLII.	

Table 3 explained the content aspect about beginning (muqaddimah) of Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA). At the beginning (muqaddimah), this



dictionary contains information related to the source of the dictionary, grammar guidelines, the amount of vocabulary in it, various other information, the meaning of symbols or images, and instructions for the use of dictionaries. However, KABA dictionary does not include the purpose of drafting dictionaries, the methods used, the history of foreign languages, as well as the rules of khat, *qawaa'id al-impla'*, and transliteration.

**Table 4. Content Aspects (The Core and Final) of Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA)**

Part	Components	Yes/No	Explanation
<b>The Core</b>	Khat or font used	Yes	Lema in Indonesian uses <i>Garamond</i> font size 9, while for Arabic meaning uses <i>Traditional Arabic</i> font size 13.
	Punctuation	Yes	Punctuation (harakat).
	Word entry	Yes	Starting with the letters A – Z or from pages 1-1547.
	Phonological information ( <i>ashwaat</i> )	No	It is not found because in Arabic the writing and sound are the same in pronunciation.
	Syntax information ( <i>nahw</i> )	No	Not available.
	Semantic information ( <i>dalaalah</i> )	Yes	Idioms are used in KABA dictionaries, such as : يتَعَفَّل (عن) – يتَعَاْفَل pretend to forget (against), see the word "forget" in page 878.
	Use of symbols	Yes	جمع symbol ج
	Example of using a word	Yes	At the end of each entry, there is an example of the use of the word. For example; he reads the Qur'an with lanyah (هو يقرأ القرآن بطلاقة), see the word "lanyah" in page 810.
	Syawaahid or daliil (proof of use)	No	Not available.
<b>The Final</b>	Appendix	Yes	Addition of vocabulary about Greek script, Chemical elements, limbs, zodiac, proverbs, author's bio, and so on, in pages 1549-1565.
	Table	No	Not available.

Table 4 in the core section, the KABA dictionary writes information about the font or khat used, punctuation in the dictionary, word entries, semantic information (*dalaalah*), the use of symbols, and examples of word usage. However, in this section, KABA dictionary does not include information about phonology (*ashwat*), syntax (*nahw*), and *daliil* (*syawaahid*). As for the final, KABA wrote attachments but did not include tables and maps.

While the components of the dictionary of Al-'Ashri reviewed from the aspect of the content as follows:

**Table 5. Aspects of The Contents (The Beginning) of The Dictionary of Al-'Ashri**

Part	Components	Yes/No	Explanation
<b>The Beginning (Muqaddimah)</b>	Purpose of dictionary drafting	No	It is not written, but it is vaguely stated in "KH. Imron Hamzah's speech", pages iv-v.
	Dictionary source	Yes	Mentioned in the "Bibliography", pages xiv-xv.
	Dictionary drafting method	No	It's just that the mention of the method of drafting the dictionary mixed with "Mukaddimah" from the author is to use the alphabet regardless of the root, pages vi-x.
	Grammar guidelines	Yes	Not available.
	The amount of vocabulary in dictionary	Yes	Not available.
	Other information	Yes	Abbreviation description, page xiii.
	History of foreign languages	No	Not available.
	The meaning of a symbol or picture	Yes	There is only the meaning of the symbol, but it is mixed in the "Instructions for Use", page xii.
	Rules of khat, <i>qawaa'id al-impla'</i> , transliteration	No	Not available.
	Instructions for use of the dictionary	Yes	The availability of dictionary instructions, pages xi-xii.

In Table 5, the content aspect of al-'Ashri dictionary explains about the beginning. The beginning (muqadimah), al-'Ashri dictionary contains information about the source of the dictionary, its method of preparation, other information, the meaning of symbols or images, and instructions for using the dictionary. However, this section does not include information about the purpose of drafting dictionaries, grammar guidelines, the number of vocabulary words, history of foreign languages, as well as the rules of *qawaa'id al-impla'*, khat, and transliteration.

**Table 6. Aspects of The Contents (The Core and Final) of The Dictionary of Al-'Ashri**

Part	Components	Yes/No	Explanation
<b>The Core</b>	Khat or font used	Yes	It is not written, but according to the author's observations for Arabic entry using the font <i>Almohanad</i> and meaning to use the font <i>Book Antique</i> .
	Punctuation	Yes	Using harakat.
	Word entry	Yes	Available <i>mufrodaat</i> from the letter ا to the letter ي.
	Phonological information (as}wa>t)	No	Not available
	Syntax information (nah}w)	No	Not available.
	Semantic information (dala>lah)	Yes	There is idiom information, such as the word سَارَ (عَلَى) : سَارَ إِيْتَبَعَ meaning 'to do accordingly', page 15.
	Use of symbols	Yes	Only the final initial parenthesis symbol indicates a pair in the idiom, as written in the caption on the semantic information component (dala>lah).
	Example of using a word	Yes	Not available.
	<i>Sywaahid</i> or <i>daliil</i> (proof of use)	No	Not available.
<b>The Final</b>	Appendix	Yes	Not available.
	Table	No	Not available.
	Map	No	Not available.

Table 6 in the core, the al-'Ashri dictionary includes captions related to punctuation, word entries, semantic information (*dalaalah*), and symbols. However, it does not provide information regarding the font or khat used, phonology (*ashwaat*), syntax (*nahw*), examples of the use of words, and *syawaahid* or *daliil*. At the end of the al-'Ashri dictionary does not display information about tables, attachments, and maps.

While the components of the al-Bisri dictionary are reviewed from the following aspects of the content:

**Table 7. Aspects of The Contents (The Beginning) of the Al-Bisri Dictionary**

Part	Components	Yes/No	Explanation
<b>The Beginning (Muqaddimah)</b>	Purpose of dictionary drafting	No	It is written in "Takdim", page vi.
	Dictionary source	Yes	Not available.
	Dictionary drafting method	No	It is not written, but this dictionary adheres to the alphabetical understanding by looking at the root.
	Grammar guidelines	Yes	It's written on pages xiii-xxii.
	The amount of vocabulary in dictionary	Yes	Not available.
	Other information	Yes	There is only a table of contents.
	History of foreign languages	No	Not available.
	The meaning of a symbol or picture	Yes	Not available.
	Rules of khat, <i>qawaa'id al-impla'</i> , transliteration	No	Only <i>qawai'id al-impla'</i> information is available in the instructions for use.
	Instructions for use of the dictionary	Yes	Available on pages xi-xxii.

Table 7 explained the content aspect of the al-Bisri dictionary consists of the beginning (muqaddimah). The al-Bisri dictionary provides information about the purpose of the preparation of dictionaries, grammar guidelines, as well as the rules of khat, transliteration, and *qawaa'id al-impla'*. But it does not include descriptions of dictionary sources, methods of drafting them, number of vocabulary words, other or additional information, history of foreign languages, meanings of images or symbols.

**Table 8. Aspects of The Contents (The Core and Final) of the Al-Bisri Dictionary**

Part	Components	Yes/No	Explanation
<b>The Core</b>	Khat or font used	Yes	It is not written, but according to the observations of researchers for Arabic language entries using <i>Traditional Arabic</i> fonts and meaning to use the font <i>Times New Roman</i> .
	Punctuation	Yes	Harakat punctuation.
	Word entry	Yes	Because this dictionary includes models (Arabic-Indonesian) and (Indonesian-Arabic), therefore available mufrodat from the letter أ to the letter ي and vocabulary from the letters A to Z.
	Phonological information (as } wa>t)	No	Not available.
	Syntax information (nah } w)	No	Not available.
	Semantic information (dala>lah)	Yes	Not available.
	Use of symbols	Yes	* sign (indicates the beginning of the material / basic word), parentheses, and so on.
	Example of using a word	Yes	Not available.
	<i>Syawa&gt;hid</i> or <i>dali&gt;l</i> (proof of use)	No	Not available.
<b>The Final</b>	Appendix	Yes	Not available.
	Table	No	Not available.
	Map	No	Not available.

In Table 8 at the core, the al-Bisri dictionary displays information related to punctuation, word entry, and the use of symbols. But it does not write down information about the khat or font used, phonology (*ashwaat*), syntax (*nahw*), semantics (*dalaalah*), examples of the use of words, and *syawaahid* or *daliil*. At the end, al-Bisri's dictionary does not provide information about maps, attachments, and tables. In the al-Bisri dictionary, the information presented is less than KABA and al-'Ashri dictionary, considering that this dictionary was more concise because the models in this dictionary are Arabic-Indonesian and Indonesian-Arabic.

### Equation of Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA), Al-'Ashri and Al-Bisri

Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA), al-'Ashri and al-Bisri have common similarities, namely, the three are bilingual dictionaries both Arabic-Indonesian and vice versa Indonesian-Arabic. The purpose of this dictionary is first, as a companion to spoken or written language because the dictionary can help Arabic activists in finding a vocabulary for both written and spoken versions or pronunciation.

Second, as a tool to accommodate foreign languages, in this case, Arabic as the second language because the starting point of these dictionaries is in Arabic as the official language used by millions of people. Third, the renewal of the earlier dictionaries, the birth of these three dictionaries is not the first but as a renewal of the previous dictionaries. The KABA Dictionary is an update of the Modern Indonesian-Arabic al-Mufied Dictionary by Nur Mufid, M.A. in 2010, dictionary al-'Ashri from the al-Munawwir dictionary by Achmad Warson Munawwir in 1984. As well as the dictionary al-Bisri renewal of the dictionary by Asad M. Alkalali by PT. Star Moon in 1981.

Fourth, the development of civilization. Language is dynamic following the times, it is also influential in dictionaries. The newer a dictionary is, the more up-to-date the language it uses. The dictionaries also contain the latest scientific terms, such as the word (narcissism → excessive self-love: النرجسية اللأناية), see KABA dictionary page 973. The word (meat-eater / carnivore: أكل اللّحوم ← لآحم), see dictionary al-'Ashri page 1534. The word (import: وارد), see dictionary al-Bisri page 105.

Fifth, in addition, to have the same purpose, the dictionaries have similarities in form. The three dictionaries are in the form of printed dictionaries consisting of sheets that are then printed, not belonging to the category of digital dictionaries or online dictionaries (Huda & Ulfah, 2019), although some of the dictionaries studied are available in digital form.

### Differences Between Kamus Akbar Arabic (KABA), Al-'Ashri and Al-Bisri

The difference among the three dictionaries that the author examined is first, in terms of the type of dictionary. The KABA dictionary belongs to the categories of language dictionaries (*lughawi*), translation dictionaries, informative dictionaries (*ma'lamah*), and lead to visual dictionaries. Language dictionary category because it discusses the pronunciation of words of a language that is equipped with its usage. Translation dictionary category because it collaborates two languages. The dictionary category is informative (*ma'lamah*) because it provides information other than the word itself. As well as a visual dictionary category because there are pictures in it.

While the dictionary al-'Ashri and dictionary al-Bisri are included in the category of language dictionaries and translations only. The three dictionaries do not fall into the thematic dictionary categories (*maudhu'i*), derivative dictionaries (*isytiqaaq*), evolutive dictionaries (*tathowwur*), and specialist dictionaries (*takhashshus*) (Mustaufiy & Sadat, 2020). Besides, in terms of bilingualism. KABA dictionary uses Indonesian-Arabic model, al-'Ashri dictionary has Arabic-Indonesian model, while al-Bisri dictionary uses both Indonesian-Arabic and Arabic-Indonesian.

Second, in terms of shape or form. These dictionaries have a unique and interesting shape and stature. KABA Dictionary has a size of 30.1x23.3 cm with a thickness of 7.5 cm, with a white cover. The dictionary al-'Ashri has a size of 21.8x16 cm with a thickness of 8.5 cm, with a green cover. While the al-Bisri dictionary has a size of 24.8x16.5 cm with a thickness of 5.7 cm, the cover is green and black. Looking at the size and thickness of the dictionary, of course, this has its advantages for the KABA dictionary because these criteria can make this dictionary more complete than the other two dictionaries.

But in practical terms, the al-Bisri dictionary has an advantage in this field. This is because the thinner thickness and not too large size make this dictionary more practical to carry and put in bags and other places. After all, it contains vocabulary from Indonesia-Arabic and Arabic-Indonesian. In addition to this, the KABA dictionary and al-Bisri dictionary have letter index at the edge of the dictionary, it makes easier to search vocabulary and mufroda>t. As for the dictionary al-'Ashri does not have an index of letters on the edge of the dictionary.

Third, from the dictionary systematics. KABA Dictionary adheres to the alphabetical system in the order of A to Z by looking at the root of a word. While the dictionary al-'Ashri uses an articulation system where there is no need to see the root of a word, but rather directly see the desired word according to the first letter of a word. The dictionary is also sorted from alif to ya. The dictionary al-Bisri is the same as the KABA dictionary that uses the alphabetical system by

looking at the root of a word both for Indonesian-Arabic with the order of A to Z and Arabic-Indonesia in the order from the letters alif to ya.

Fourth, in terms of the contents of the dictionary and the entries. KABA Dictionary is a combination of language dictionary and dictionary of scientific terms in linguistics, biology, physics, chemistry, history, geography, economics, medicine, philosophy, and so on. For example, the authors of the dictionary list the terms in chemistry (ammonium sulfate: سلفات الأمونيوم), page 48. Besides, the KABA dictionary is classified as a large dictionary (*al-kabi>r*) that contains a vocabulary of more than 60.000 words or entries (Hasanah, Sofyan, & S., 2015).

The dictionary al-'Ashri does not differ much from the KABA dictionary that is in addition to the language dictionary there are also foreign terms although not much is raised. While in the dictionary al-Bisri put forward a dictionary of languages, however, there are still foreign terms that are minimal in number. Concerning entries, neither al-'Ashri nor al-Bisri dictionary specifically lists the number of word entries, so it cannot be explained definitively whether the two dictionaries fall into the category of mini or pocket dictionaries (*mu'jam al-jaib*), small or concise dictionaries (*al-wajiz*), medium dictionaries (*al-wasiith*), or large dictionaries (*al-kabiir*). However, if you look at the thickness of the dictionary, both dictionaries fall into the category of medium dictionaries (*al-wasiith*) containing between 35.000 and 60.000 words (entries).

Fifth, in terms of additional information. In the KABA dictionary, the front or introduction is equipped with information related to a brief history of Arabic history both in the Arab world, western, and Indonesia. As well as a piece of KABA dictionary travel, in page XXV-XXXI. While at the end or appendix there is an addition of vocabulary about Greek script, chemical elements, limbs, zodiac, proverbs, author biodata, and so on, in page 1549-1565.

As for the dictionary al-'Ashri in the introduction there is only additional information about the abbreviation (page xiii) and no information related to attachments. As for the al-Bisri dictionary in the introduction, there is only a table of contents and an abbreviation description and there is no additional information in the appendix section, the dictionary author simply repeats some of the information located in the introduction to be copied at the back.

Based on the process of exposure and analysis of the three dictionaries namely KABA, Al-'Ashri and Al-Bisri are following the theory carried out by Dr. Ali al-Qasimiy through the criteria stage seen from three aspects such as purpose, content, and form. The author carries a qualitative approach (Ansori, 2020) with descriptive methods (Atmowardoyo, 2018). As well as research that leads to a type of literature research (Ahmad, 2020). Because the author describes this research step by step which is the main source of the book or the three dictionaries.



The author also adjusted the data collection, first by using documentation techniques (Chelliah, 2021). This technique is used to obtain data specifically (Deutsch et al., 2017), documenting data obtained from various sources, where one of the main sources in this study is the dictionary (Thoyyibah, 2019). The second, the recording technique (Harbin, 2020). Recording techniques are required to remember and review what has been obtained from data and written or drawn in an easy-to-understand format (Nurmila, 2020). While comparative analysis is used to analyze the data that has been obtained (Invernizzi, Locatelli, Brookes, & Davis, 2020).

Broadly speaking, the theory initiated by Dr. Ali al-Qasimy is one of the theories to test the validity of emerging bilingual dictionaries, and this theory is used by the authors in analyzing lexicography studies for KABA, Al-'Ashri, and Al-Bisri. After being lexically corrected among the three dictionaries, some dictionaries do not conform to the theory expressed by Dr. Ali al-Qasimiy, thus making some of these items less than meet bilingual dictionary standards. But dictionary users can choose from all three dictionaries according to what they need.

If you need a compact dictionary and there are already two Versions of Arabic-Indonesian and Indonesian-Arabic, the choice is the al-Bisri dictionary. If you want a dictionary that can accommodate your desire needs, such as searching for meanings, information related to dictionary history, and more, then KABA is an alternative option. But if you want to directly search for meaning without being busy looking for the root of the word, al-Ashri can be an option

## CONCLUSIONS

Dictionaries are one of the means to search for meaning in a word, whether to look for meanings in a foreign language, Indonesian, or scientific terms. Each dictionary has its similarities, differences, advantages, and weaknesses, not least with Kamus Akbar Bahasa Arab (KABA), al-'Ashri, and al-Bisri. The components of the three dictionaries are not all fulfilled according to the dictionary criteria of Dr. Ali al-Qasimiy by relying on the three main points of the bilingual dictionary, namely the purpose, content, and form. However, these dictionaries are still a reference for Arabic learners or observers in Indonesia. Arabic learners or observers can choose one of these three dictionaries according to their respective criteria. If you want a complete dictionary entry then the KABA dictionary is the choice. However, if you want a dictionary with a vocabulary search without referring to the root word or *sharf*, al-'Ashri dictionary can be an option. However, if you do not want to be bothered with the size of the dictionary and its impracticality, then the al-Bisri dictionary can be an alternative.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thanks to the writer to all academicians of the University of Muhammadiyah Malang who have given a good writing climate. So that this article can be completed and can be enjoyed by readers, especially those who are concerned in Arabic linguistics

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