



IDEA STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF DICTIONARY: LEXICOGRAPHIC STUDY ON AL-MU'JAM AL-WAJĪZ

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Abstract

In The era of information technology, dictionaries play an important role in language studies, including Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz. This dictionary has an important role, especially in the study of Arabic terms in the modern era. The aims of this research are: *First*, what is the identity and typology of Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz. *Second*, what are the completeness components of the dictionary in Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Primary data were obtained from Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz, while secondary data came from lexicography books, research journals, theses, and other relevant scientific articles. Data collection techniques were carried out through reading and recording sources related to the research topic. Data analysis was carried out through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of this research are based on an analysis of the completeness component of Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy revealed that Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz has fulfilled 21 components of the 27 components of the completeness of the dictionary. This shows that most of the completeness components of Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz have been fulfilled and can be said to have an ideal dictionary structure. This research can be used as reference material, notes or comparisons for developments in compiling Arabic dictionaries in the modern era.

تجريد

في عصر تكنولوجيا المعلومات، تلعب المعاجم دورًا مهمًا في دراسة اللغة، بما في ذلك المعجم الوجيز. ويحتل هذا المعجم مكانة بارزة، خاصة في دراسة المصطلحات العربية في العصر الحديث. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى: أولاً، تحديد هوية ونمط المعجم الوجيز. ثانياً، تحليل مكونات اكتمال المعجم في المعجم الوجيز. تعتمد هذه الدراسة على منهج وصفي نوعي. تم الحصول على البيانات الأولية من المعجم الوجيز، بينما جاءت البيانات الثانوية من كتب المعاجم، والمجلات البحثية، والرسائل العلمية، والمقالات العلمية الأخرى ذات الصلة. تم جمع البيانات من خلال القراءة وتسجيل المصادر المتعلقة بموضوع البحث. وتم تحليل البيانات عبر مراحل تقليل البيانات، وعرض البيانات، واستخلاص النتائج. كشفت نتائج هذه الدراسة، بناءً على تحليل مكونات اكتمال المعجم وفقاً للدكتور علي القاسمي، أن المعجم الوجيز قد استوفى 21 مكوناً من أصل 27 مكوناً من مكونات اكتمال المعجم. وهذا يدل على أن معظم مكونات اكتمال المعجم الوجيز قد تحققت، مما يجعله معجمًا ذا هيكل مثالي. يمكن أن تُستخدم هذه الدراسة كمصدر مرجعي أو ملاحظات أو مقارنة لتطوير إعداد المعاجم العربية في العصر الحديث.

Abstrak

Dalam era teknologi informasi, kamus memainkan peran penting dalam kajian bahasa, termasuk Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz. Kamus ini memiliki peran yang signifikan, terutama dalam studi istilah-istilah Arab di era modern.

Kata kunci:

Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz
 Leksikografi
 Kamus ideal

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: Pertama, mengidentifikasi identitas dan tipologi *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz*. Kedua, menganalisis komponen kelengkapan kamus dalam *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz*. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Data primer diperoleh dari *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz*, sedangkan data sekunder berasal dari buku-buku leksikografi, jurnal penelitian, tesis, dan artikel ilmiah lain yang relevan. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui membaca dan mencatat sumber-sumber yang berkaitan dengan topik penelitian. Analisis data dilakukan melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini, berdasarkan analisis komponen kelengkapan kamus menurut Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy, mengungkapkan bahwa *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz* telah memenuhi 21 dari 27 komponen kelengkapan kamus. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar komponen kelengkapan dalam *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz* telah terpenuhi, sehingga dapat dikatakan memiliki struktur kamus yang ideal. Penelitian ini dapat dijadikan sebagai bahan referensi, catatan, atau perbandingan dalam pengembangan penyusunan kamus bahasa Arab di era modern.

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A. Introduction

Dictionaries have urgency in maintaining the existence of languages (Ramadhan et al., 2020). In the era of information technology, dictionaries play an important role in the study of language because language itself has a major role as a medium of communication (Aryobimo, 2023). A dictionary is a reference that contains a list of words or combinations of words from a certain language arranged alphabetically with meanings and other information. The dictionary serves to make it easier to find terms whose meanings are not yet understood (Ahya, 2023). In addition, the existence of a dictionary can have a very significant impact on the progress of Arabic language learning and as a learning resource for mastering Arabic vocabulary (Nasrudin, 2020; Noah, 2024). In today's digital era, dictionaries are still in great need. Especially as a historical symbol and a means of learning lexicology that must be preserved (Ilham, 2023).

The study of the ideal structure of dictionaries in the era of globalization is very important and still relevant. Study Lexicography related to the ideal structure of a dictionary can be used as material for improvement or revision notes. In the world of lexicography we realize that no dictionary is completely perfect. And in the context of globalization, studying the ideal structure of a dictionary is very important to ensure that the Arabic language is able to compete and remain relevant in the midst of the times. A

dictionary that has an ideal structure not only helps users understand the language correctly, but also plays a role in preserving Arabic as one of the international languages. The language that is the object of the dictionary will always undergo changes in every time and follow the culture (Sujarno, 2016). In addition, it can also be used as a development in the preparation of an Arabic dictionary (Huda & Ulfah, 2019). Basically, Arabic lexicographers have determined the standardization of the ideal and easy dictionary compilation. Part of the goal is to produce a quality, easy and complete dictionary product (Hayani, 2019).

There are several previous studies that are relevant, including "Analysis of the Characteristics of the Arabic-Indonesian Dictionary Application by the Muslim Research and Technology Team", this study found that the Arabic-Indonesian dictionary compiled by the Research and Technology Team is an android-based application that is able to translate words between Indonesian and Arabic, and vice versa (Fadhilah, 2021). There is also a study that reveals the typology and ideal criteria of the mobile dictionary "Al-Kamus" (Haryati et al., 2023). The results of the study revealed that there is feasibility and can be used as a recommendation for digital dictionary references. Then there is research on the use of dictionaries to reveal the feasibility and shortcomings in them (Fathanah et al., 2021). The results of the study stated that there are several shortcomings in the dictionary but it is still worth using. Other researchers are the analysis of the "Arabic-Indonesian" e-Dictionary, the analysis of the preparation of dictionaries as an increase in vocabulary mastery, the analysis of the terms of a word and the analysis of the design of digital dictionaries (Agussalim et al., 2019; Hidayah & Qomariah, 2020; Irawati, 2021; Zahrah et al., 2021).

The previous research and this study have similarities in terms of approach, namely lexicography. The difference between the previous research and this study is that the previous research focused its analysis on the characteristics, typology and criteria, use and preparation of a dictionary. However, there are still gaps in the fulfillment of ideal components in many Arabic dictionaries, including *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz*, which require in-depth analysis to assess the extent to which these dictionaries meet ideal standards. This study aims to analyze the structure of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz* based on the theory of completeness of dictionary components by Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy. This research focuses on the analysis of the ideal structure of a dictionary. Another difference in terms of research

objects. The object of this research is the Al-Wajiz dictionary in which there has been no research on the ideal structure of the dictionary. Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz is a student dictionary issued by Majma' Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyah and is considered to have made it easier for each user (Anis et al., 2012). Thus raising the question of whether a dictionary that is considered to have made it easier for its users is certainly ideal in terms of its structure. Based on the description above, this study consists of two problem formulations, namely: *First*, what is the identity and typology of Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz?. *Second*, What are the components of the completeness of the dictionary in Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz?

B. Research Methods

This study applies a qualitative descriptive approach because the data studied is in the form of verbal information, not numbers or statistics, as explained by Moleong (2016). The main focus of this research is to describe the identity, typology, and elements in Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz using credible data sources. The research data consists of two types: primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from the 2012 revised edition of Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz published by the Ashuruq Addauliyah Maktabah in Egypt. Secondary data, on the other hand, includes various books on lexicography, journal articles, theses, as well as other relevant scientific publications as per the research topic.

The data collection process is carried out through an in-depth reading of relevant sources. Researchers examine Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz in detail to identify important information related to its identity, typology, and components. In addition, records are made to record important points found, both from primary and secondary data. In-depth observation of Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz is also carried out to obtain correct and relevant data according to the research objectives.

Data analysis is carried out through three main stages. The first stage is data reduction, which is filtering, simplifying, and organizing relevant information so that the focus of research is more directed. The second stage is data presentation, where the data that has been reduced is organized and presented systematically so that it can be further analyzed. At this stage, the concepts related to the ideal structure of the dictionary are described in depth. The final stage is the drawing of conclusions, where the results of the analysis are summarized and aligned with the research objectives to provide a comprehensive overview of the ideal structure of Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz in the context of lexicography.

C. Result and Discussion

1. Results

Based on the data that has been obtained, it can be known that Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz is a dictionary issued by the *Egyptian Majma' Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyah* institution. The compilation of Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz has the purpose of making it easier for users and as a development of previous dictionaries that were considered to be less than meeting the needs of students or the general public in the 20th century. This dictionary has a typology of ekalanguage dictionaries.

There are three main components in Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz, including the beginning, main and final components. According to Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy, there are several components that must be considered in the preparation of the dictionary. If these components are met, then it can be categorized as a complete dictionary. A complete dictionary has three parts in it (Taufiqurrochman, 2015):

First, the initial section that includes various important information, including the purpose of its preparation, the sources used and the background of its preparation. In addition, there are instructions for using dictionaries, language grammar guidelines and the amount of material or words contained in them. This section also includes information about abbreviations, the meaning of symbols or images, transliteration rules, and other information.

Second, the main section that includes the font (*khat*) used, column model, phonetic information (*ashwat*), morphological information (*Sharaf*), syntactic information (*nahwu*), and semantic information (*dalalah*). This section also includes examples of the use of words, postulates or *shuahid* (proof of meaning), pictures and information on word derivation. *Third*, the final part consists of appendices, tables, maps, historical chronology, formulas, information about the compiler, and so on.

According to Syihabuddin, some of the criteria for an ideal and good dictionary are to have completeness such as symbols, definitions, presentation of words and terms and so on. Have conciseness, precision and ease of explanation (Taufiqurrochman, 2015).

2. Discussion

a. Identity and Typology of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz*

Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz is a dictionary compiled by the Egyptian *Majma' Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyah* institution team. This dictionary was written by several language scientists including Ibrahim Anis, Ahmad Muhammad Al-Hofy, Ali Al-Najdi Nassef, and Muhammad Khalafallah Akhmad. This dictionary was published by *Maktabah Asyuruq Addauliyah* in the third edition of the revised edition in 2012.

Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz is classified as a type of ekalingual dictionary (*Uhadisyatul Logha*). An ekalanguage dictionary is a dictionary that uses only one language. The words (entries) described and the explanation of the meaning consist of the same language (Taufiqurrochman, 2015). In *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz*, the words (entries) and their meanings use one language, namely Arabic-Arabic. An example in the letter hamzah is the word: **Camels** Means: **Beauty and camels** (Anis et al., 2012).

Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz is composed using a common alphabetical system (*Nidzam Alfaba'I Al-'Am*). The general alphabet system is the arrangement of words in the dictionary based on the order of the hijaiyah letters, the beginning of the letters *Alif* to letters *yes'*. This alphabet system, in its use all words must be *Tajrid* by returning to the root of the word. If the root of the word has been found, then the word is referred to in the same part of the letter as the first letter of the word. For example, searching for the meaning of words **SOS** After being *tajrid*ed into a word **Ghath** (root of the word). Then the word **Ghath** referred to in the letter section **G** to find out the meaning of the word **SOS**, because in that part the meaning of the word **Ghath** and the derivation of the word and its auxiliary words have been compiled into one explanation (Taufiqurrochman, 2015).

b. Components of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz*

In this section, the researcher explains and analyzes the components of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz* using the perspective of Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy. There are three main components in an ideal dictionary, namely the beginning, the main and the end.

1) The Initial Part of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz*

The first part consists of the purpose of compiling the dictionary, the sources used and the background of its compilation. In addition, there are also instructions for using dictionaries,

grammar guidelines and information on the number of materials/words in the dictionary. There are also descriptions of abbreviations, the meaning of symbols or images, transliteration rules, and other information.

Some of the purposes of the preparation of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz* are to preserve the Arabic language of Fusha. Creating dictionaries that can make it easier for every user, both elementary school students, students, cultural experts and the general public, because it is considered that previous dictionaries have not been able to meet the needs of their users. Creating a dictionary that is simple, easy and clear and its content includes the development of the times and more up-to-date. Information related to the purpose of the preparation of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz* is found on pages 8-10.

The sources used in *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz* are based on the rules and materials of *Al-Wasīth*, and the Qur'an Hadith is based on evidence of meaning (*sawahid*). The techniques and methods used resemble those of *Al-Wasīth*. The *Al-Wasīth* Dictionary is a dictionary that has a wider scope and the words used for kalam are more concise both in writing and in order according to the lessons at the level of education. This information is found at the beginning of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz* pages 9-10.

The background of the preparation of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz* is explained on page 8. When *Majma' Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyah* Egypt was founded, at the beginning of the fourth decade of the 20th century, *majma'* felt obliged to deal with the needs of education in the latest forms. Because previous dictionaries such as *Al-Misbah* and *Al-Munir*, have not been able to help users easily find meaning. Students and cultural experts want a dictionary that is more advanced or modern in scope.

Instructions for using the dictionary can be found at the beginning of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz* page 14. If the user wants to review the meaning of a word in *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz*, he must look at the

word whose meaning he wants to find. For example, if what you are looking for is a verb (*fi'il*), then refer to it in the word of origin of *the fi'il*. Either in the form of *tsulasi* or *ruba'i*, then search according to the order of the original letters. For example, if you want to find the meaning of the word *أَذَنَ، تَأَذَّنَ، واستأذنَ*, then refer to the origin, namely the word *أَذَنَ*. As for the form of *isim*, there are two ways. That is, if it is in the form of *isim musytaq*, then refer to it at the origin of the word, whether it is in the form of *tsulasi* or *ruba'i*. Then search according to the order of letters of the origin of the word. For example, *المؤذن والمأذون* then refers to the original word, namely *أَذَنَ*. If it is in the form of *isim ghairu musytaq* or *mu'arrob*. Then look for it according to the order of the first letter of the word. Example of the word *إثمد وفرسن*.

Information related to grammar guidelines is explained in the first part of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz* pages 11-13. The method of compiling *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz* in ordering the material is, prioritizing sensory meaning over rational meaning. Prioritize the true meaning over the meaning of *majazi*. As prioritizing *fi'il* over *isim*, prioritizing *tsulasi* over *ruba'i*, prioritizing *mujarrad* over *mazid*, and prioritizing *precipitation* over *muta'adi*.

The amount of material is described at the beginning of page 11. There are about five thousand *al-maddah* and six hundred pictures in it. The material and images contain plants, animals, machines, human organs and so on.

The abbreviation is found at the beginning of pages 12-14. The abbreviations are: *ج* (plural), an example in *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz* *جَوَانِحُ* (ج) plural from *الجَانِحَةُ* *جج* (*jama'* is the word *jama'*), an example in *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz* *أَحْيَانُ* (جج) the plural is from the plural (ج) *أَحْيَانُ* (repetition of a sentence for a new meaning), an example in

Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz المتَمَرِّدُ (إبليس): رأس الشياطين. و-: المتَمَرِّدُ meaning المتَمَرِّدُ (إبليس): رأس الشياطين. و-: المتَمَرِّدُ (disobedience) is another meaning of the word إبليس. In addition to the abbreviation, there is also the meaning of the symbol (*), which indicates the beginning of an lemma or material. The description of the harakat sign ——— to explain the determination of the harakat 'ain fi'il mudhari' which is placed above or below it. For example, in Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz, (أدب) فلان — أدبًا: راضه على محاسن الأخلاق, the sign of *dhammah* shows that 'ain fi'il mudzari is pronounced *dhammah*, which is يَأْدُبُ. As for the transliteration rule in the initial component of Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz, there is no explanation.

There is other information, namely the supervision sheet. There are supervisors in the preparation of this edition, including: Shaaban Abdel Aty Attiyah as Deputy Minister and Ahmed Hamed Hussein as Director General of Finance and Administration. In its printing and linguistic review, it was supervised by Tsarwat Abdu Sami' Muhammad and Mujawar Sayid Mujawar. The publication was supervised by Abdul Aziz An-Najar (general supervision), Mahmoud Abdul Fattah (linguistic review), Wael AL-Masry (graphic) and Al-Mu'taz Billah Abdul Rahman (image reviewer).

2) Main Section of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz*

The main part includes the font (*khat*) used and the column model. In addition, there is phonetic information (*ashwat*), morphological information (*sharaf*), syntactic information (*nahwu*) and semantic information (*dalalah*). In this section, examples of the use of words, postulates or *sawahid* (proof of meaning), images and morphological processes or derivation of words are also included.

The font (*khat*) used in Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz is in the form of *Courier New*, the form of the font is as in the word (الأب): الأَقْنوم الأول. عند النصارى. The main content of Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajīz is divided into three columns on each page. Phonetic information is characterized

by the presence of harakat *fathah*, *kasrah*, *dhammah*, *fathah tanwin*, *dhammah tanwin*, *kasrah tanwin* and *breadfruit*. There is also a sign—
 —to determine the sound of harakat 'ain fi'il mudhari' which is read *fathah*, *dhammah* or *kasrah*. For example, in *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz*,
 ، اَدَمًا — (اَدَم) the sign of fathah shows the sound of 'ain fiil mudzari' from اَدَمُ pronounced *fathah* which is اَدَمُ.

The morphological information in *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz* is not listed in the main part of the dictionary, but is explained at the beginning of the dictionary on page 11. Namely about *the rules of fi'il tsulasi mujarrad, tsulasi mazid bi harfi, bi harfain, tsalasa ahruf. Fi'il ruba'i mujarrad, ruba'i mazid bi harfi, ruba'i mazid bi harfain, muda'af ruba'i, and mulhaq bi ruba'i*. The syntactic or related information about *nahwu* is only about the plural word description marked with *jim*.

There is some information related to semantics, namely information that shows and determines the meaning of a word. Semantic information is found in several words, as has been found by researchers, namely:

Philosopher) – in general : (the researcher in the branches of philosophy) in particular : (Who is concerned with searching for the causes of things and their first causes

Word *fileuf* It has two meanings, namely meaning in general and meaning in particular. The form of derivation (*isytiqaq*) is found in several words such as: Origin : the thing - origin, emergence and emergence.

Examples of the use of words are also listed in several lemma, as has been found: Enhanced: What improves. It is said: This food is improved for the body. There are several postulates or shuahid in *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz* as proof of meaning, as in the words:

)Never : (a circumstance of time for the future, indicating continuity, and in the Holy Qur'an: (immortal in it never)

There is evidence of the meaning of the word (abadan). The proof of this meaning is nuqi from the source of the Qur'an. Al Mu'jam Al Wajiz is equipped with images to support and make it easier for its users to understand. As shown in the following picture:



Figure 1. View of the main components of *Al Mu'jam Al Wajiz*

There are several pictures of plants in the main display of Al Mu'jam Al Wajiz above. These images serve to make it easier for users to describe something from the meaning of the word in question. In addition to pictures of plant types, it is also equipped with several other images such as types of animals, equipment, limbs and so on.

3) The End of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz*

The final part of the dictionary includes appendices, tables, maps, historical chronology, formulas, about compilers, and so on. In the last part of Al Mu'jam Al Wajiz there is no explanation and

information on attachments, tables, maps, and formulas. The historical chronology of the background of the preparation of Al Mu'jam Al Wajiz has been briefly explained at the beginning of the dictionary, namely in the preface written by Doctor Ibrahim Madzkur on page four.

The idea of compiling Al Mu'jam Al Wajiz was born since the establishment of Majma' Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyah in 1932 AD which was centered in Cairo, Egypt. (Hafidz, n.d.) This is in the background of the goals and programs of Majma' Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyah itself. The objectives of Majma' include: maintaining the safety of the Arabic language and becoming a perfection to the demands of science, art and its progress as the demands of today's needs. Making mu'jam in Arabic and spreading brief histories of some words and their changes in meaning (Mubarak, 2012).

No.	Fittings Components	Sign	Information Al Mu'jam Al Wajiz
The Initial Part			
1.	Purpose of compiling a dictionary	√	Ada
2.	Resources used	√	Ada
3.	Background of compiling the dictionary	√	Ada
4.	Instructions for using the dictionary	√	Ada
5.	Grammar guidelines	√	Ada
6.	Number of materials/ words	√	Ada
7.	Abbreviation description	√	Ada
8.	Meaning of symbols/images	√	Ada
9.	Rules of transliteration	—	None
10.	Miscellaneous information	√	Ada
Main Parts			
11.	Font (<i>Khat</i>)	√	Ada
12.	Column model	√	Ada
13.	Phonetic information (<i>Ashwat</i>)	√	Ada
14.	Morphological information (<i>Sharaf</i>)	√	Ada
15.	Syntactic information (<i>Nahwu</i>)	√	Ada
16.	Semantic information (<i>Dalalah</i>)	√	Ada

No.	Fittings Components	Sign	Information Al Mu'jam Al Wajiz
17.	Examples of word usage	√	Ada
18.	Dalil / <i>Syawahid</i> (proof of meaning)	√	Ada
19.	Images	√	Ada
20.	Word derivation information	√	Ada
Final Section			
21.	Attachment	—	None
22.	Table	—	None
23.	Map	—	None
24.	Historical chronology	√	Ada
25.	Formulas	—	None
26.	About the compiler	√	Ada
27.	Other information	—	None
Sum		21	Mostly fulfilled

Table 1. *Al Mu'jam Al Wajiz* component equipment

By table above, *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz* has fulfilled 21 components of the 27 components of the dictionary. In the beginning, there is only one component that is not fulfilled, namely the rule of transliteration. In the main part all components are fulfilled and at the end there are five components that are not listed. This shows that most of the components of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz* have been fulfilled and can be said to have an ideal and good dictionary structure. An ideal dictionary is a dictionary that has fulfilled the components as determined by lexicographers (Nasyithoh et al., 2021). Another opinion states that a good dictionary is a dictionary whose characteristics or criteria meet in accordance with those initiated by lexicology experts (Karomah & Al Anshory, 2022). The completeness of *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz* components is more than the research on the components of the *Al-Mufied* dictionary which only fulfills 16 components (Aaron, 2019).

Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz is a type of ekalanguage dictionary, namely Arabic-Arabic. For Arabic users, this dictionary has met the ideal standards and is facilitated by the presence of pictures and explanations. This dictionary has an important role in learning

Arabic in the current Modern Era. This can be seen from the content and captions equipped with pictures that show culture and technological developments. For foreign speakers, it is possible that this dictionary is less effective for mastering or learning Arabic because the meaning and explanation of words use one language, namely Arabic.

D. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is: *First*, it is related to identity and typology, Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz is a dictionary compiled by the Egyptian *Majma' Al-Lughah Al-'Arabiyah institution team*. This dictionary is classified as a type of ekabahasa dictionary (*Uhadiyatul Lughah*). Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz was compiled using a common al-Fafabetis system and had several purposes, some of which were to preserve the Arabic language and to improve the demands of science, art and its progress. *Second*, based on the analysis of the components of the completeness of the dictionary from the perspective of Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy, it can be seen that Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz has fulfilled 21 components of the 27 components of the completeness of the dictionary. This shows that most of the components of Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz have been fulfilled and can be said to have an ideal and good dictionary structure.

This research contributes significantly to the development of Arabic lexicography, especially in understanding the ideal structure of a dictionary. The results of this study can be used as a reference by lexicographers in compiling modern dictionaries that are more relevant to the needs of today's users. As a practical recommendation, this research encourages the development of digital or online dictionaries that not only complement the components that are not met in the dictionary structure standards, but also offer ease of access and efficiency of use for the wider community.

For further research, it is recommended to conduct a more in-depth study of the components that have not been fulfilled in Al-Mu'jam Al-Wajiz, in order to explore the causes and solutions to these shortcomings. In addition, similar studies with different research objects, such as bilingual dictionaries or other relevant dictionaries, can provide additional insights into the development of Arabic lexicography. This research also opens up opportunities to explore innovations in the preparation of modern dictionaries that are adaptive to technological developments and user needs in the digital era. Therefore, the results of this research are expected to be the basis for the development of more comprehensive and functional dictionaries in the future.

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