



Design of *al-Furūq al- Lugawiyyah* Dictionary Between Synonymous Words In Arabic Language and Its Use

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Abstract

Understanding *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* in Arabic is very important for learners to avoid the misuse of synonyms. However, many learners still have difficulty in understanding the difference of meaning and the proper use of synonyms. This study aims to design an *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* dictionary that focuses on vocabulary that is often used in everyday life. The research method used is Research and Development (R&D) with the ADDIE model, but this research only concentrates on the Analysis and Design stages. The data collection method is through observation and interviews conducted at STIBA Ar-Raayah Sukabumi, and also refers to books and scientific works related to research. This research resulted in the design of a dictionary that could add to the understanding of *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* by showing significant differences in meaning and usage between synonymous words such as *عودة*, *أعاد*, *والد* and *أب* and *رجوع* and *كرّر*. This dictionary is designed with Arabic-Indonesian bilingual, arranged alphabetically and equipped with explanations of differences in meaning, examples of use, and references from the Qur'an and Hadith. However, in the design of this dictionary, the author only includes 50 vocabularies, so the author hopes that further research can produce a dictionary with a larger number of vocabularies.

Keywords: *Design, al-Furūq al- Lugawiyyah, Dictionary, Synonymous, Words.*

تصميم معجم الفروق اللغوية بين الكلمات المتردفات في اللغة العربية واستخداماتها

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الملخص

إن فهم الفروق اللغوية أمر مهم لتعلمي اللغة العربية، وذلك لتجنب عن الأخطاء في استخدام المرادفات. ومع ذلك، لا يزال العديد من المتعلمين يجدون صعوبة في فهم المفردات واستخداماتها الصحيحة. فتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تصميم معجم الفروق اللغوية الذي يركز على المفردات اليومية. ومنهج البحث المستخدم هو البحث والتطوير (R&D) باستخدام نموذج ADDIE، لكن هذا البحث فقط يركز على مرحلي التحليل والتصميم. وأسلوب جمع البيانات يكون من خلال الملاحظة والمقابلات في جامعة الراية بسوكامومي ورجوع إلى الكتب والمصنفات العلمية المتعلقة بالبحث. ونتيجة هذا البحث أن تصميم معجم يمكن أن يزيد فهم الفروق اللغوية من خلال عرض الاختلافات الدلالية بين الكلمات المترادفة واستخداماتها مثل بين أب و والد، وبين وعودة ورجوع، وكذا بين وتكرار وأعاد وغيرها. ويتم تصميم هذا القاموس باللغتين، وهما العربية والإندونيسية، مرتبا أبجدياً مع تجهيز بتفسيرات الاختلافات الدلالية، وأمثلة الاستخدام، والأمثلة من القرآن والحديث. ومع ذلك، يتضمن تصميم هذا المعجم، على ٥٠ مفردة فحسب، لذلك يرجو المؤلف أن يؤدي المزيد من البحث إلى إنتاج قاموس يحتوي على عدد أكبر من المفردات.

الكلمات الرئيسية: التصميم، الفروق اللغوية، المعجم، المتردفات، المفردات.

Introduction

One important component of language learning is learning vocabulary.¹ A collection of vocabulary is usually presented in a language dictionary, either Indonesian, or other foreign languages such as English and Arabic. Dictionaries have the nature of collecting vocabulary in detail in the form of words per word, then translating them into a language that can be understood.² Dictionary in Indonesia has undergone significant development over time, with dozens of foreign languages having been translated into Indonesian and summarised in foreign language dictionaries, including Arabic-Indonesian dictionaries.³ Dictionaries have various practical functions, such as being a tool for understanding the meaning of words, learning pronunciation and spelling, tracing etymology, and obtaining various other information related to words.⁴ Linguistically, a dictionary can be defined as a reference source used by students and teachers when facing difficulties in understanding words found in reading or when listening to

¹ Aji Rizqi Ramadhan et al., “Eksplorasi Strategi Pembelajaran Kosakata Bahasa Arab: Studi Strategi Belajar Rebecca Oxford,” *Ukazh: Journal of Arabic Studies* 5, no. 2 (2024): 112–26, <https://doi.org/10.37274/ukazh.v5i2.948>.

² Acep Hermawan, *Metodologi Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab* (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2014).

³ Mardiyah Ainal, Imam Asrori, and Laily Maziyyah, “Pengembangan Aplikasi Android Kamus Jamak Taksir Berbasis Buku Al-’Arabiyyah Bayna Yadaik,” *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Bahasa Arab III* 25, no. 1 (2024): 89–97.

⁴ Abdul Muntaqim Al Anshory Nilna Karomah, “Penggunaan Kamus Bahasa Arab Sebagai MEdia Pembelajaran MAharah Kalam Di SMP Terpadu Al-Cholidah,” *Shaut Al-’Arabiyyah* 10 (2022).

conversations. Dictionaries also play a role in helping overcome difficulties in understanding vocabulary.⁵

Dictionaries have a close relationship with Lexicography which is one of the fields of linguistic studies, where lexicography itself is defined by writing, describing, or recording the vocabulary of a language. Vocabulary is recorded as completely and as well as possible then the results are compiled into a book called a dictionary.⁶ lexicography is related to all fields of linguistics be it phonology, morphology, semantics, syntax, as well as sociolinguistics and others, so lexicographers must pay attention to these things in compiling a dictionary⁷.

Arabic has a unique and interesting vocabulary,⁸ among them is that one word can have one or even several synonyms.⁹ Interestingly, if we look closely, every synonym in Arabic does not entirely have the same meaning. In fact, there are differences in

⁵ Slamet Mulyani Ahmad Arifin, "Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap Penggunaan Kamus Digital Bahasa Arab Di Era Society 5.0," *An Nabighoh* 23, no. 2 (2021): 235–50.

⁶ Wiranto Aji Dewandono, "Leksikologi Dan Leksikografi Dalam Pembuatan Dan Pemaknaan Kamus," *Paramasastra* 7, no. 1 (2020): 16, <https://doi.org/10.26740/paramasastra.v7n1.p16>.

⁷ Maulana Ibrahim, "Al-Ta'ribat Mufradat Modern Pada Lingkup IT (Analisis Leksikografi)," *Uktub: Journal of Arabic Studies* 2, no. 1 (2022): 23, <https://doi.org/10.32678/uktub.v2i1.6031>.

⁸ Ipan Hidayat, Nurul Al Fudiah, and Tatang Hidayat, "Daur Al-Lugah Al-'Arabiyyah Fī Taṭbīqāti Az-Ḍakā Al-Iṣṭinā'i Li Taqaddumi-l Haḍārah Al-'Ālamiyyah Al-Haḍīshah," *Lisanudhadsanudhad* 10, no. 1 (2023): 116–26, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21111/lisanudhad.v10i01.9551>.

⁹ Suandi Munthe, Bambang, and Abdul Halim Hanafi, "Pembelajaran Mufradat Dalam Meningkatkan MAharah Al-Kalam Santri Di Pondok Pesantren," *Naskhi* 4 (2022).

meaning because changes in the form of the word will affect its meaning, so that each synonym has different nuances depending on its use.¹⁰ The difference in meaning and usage between these synonyms is known as *Al-Furūq Al- Lughawīyah*. In other words, *Al-Furūq Al- Lughawīyah*, this is in line with one of the advantages of Arabic which is that it has a very large and diverse vocabulary.,¹¹ Even in Arabic, you can find a group of different words that have the same meaning, which is called *Mutarodifāt* or synonym. However, linguists still have different views on the issue of synonyms. Some experts deny the existence of synonyms completely, arguing that every *Mutarodifāt* (word that is considered synonymous) still has a difference in meaning, even if it is very small. Others believe in taraduf (synonyms) and even argue that hundreds of different words can have the same meaning.¹²

Many learners of Arabic are sometimes mistaken in using a word on the grounds that it is a synonym of the desired word. Furthermore, the lack of understanding of *Al-Furūq Al- Lughawīyah* is one of the problems that often occurs among learners of Arabic, which can cause many problems, including errors in using

¹⁰ Wanty Yustiana, "Al-Furuq Al-Lughawiyah Dan Pengaruhnya Dalam Penafsiran (Studi Analisis Perbedaan Makna Kosakata Dalam Al-Qur'an)," *Journal on Education* 06, no. 03 (2024): 16078–89, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31004/joe.v6i3.5490>.

¹¹ Hasyim Asy'ari, "Keistimewaan Bahasa Arab Sebagai Bahasa Al-Qur'an," *Nidhomul Haq* 1 (2018).

¹² Agustiar et al., "Sinonimitas Dalam Al-Qur'an: Studi Tentang Lafadz Penciptaan Dalam Alqur'an," *Al-Kifayah: Ilmu Tarbiyah Dan Keguruan* 2 (2023).

mufradāt, errors in interpreting and understanding the meaning of a sentence.¹³

To get information about the meaning of a word must refer to the dictionary,¹⁴ therefore the dictionary is very feasible to use as a companion to Arabic language learning, especially in Arabic language learning that uses direct methodst. The direct method avoids the use of translation, so the teacher will try to provide understanding by mentioning the *murodif* or synonym of the vocabulary in question or by mentioning its antonym, if not understood perhaps by demonstrating through movement or pictures, so the use of translation is the last way to explain the meaning of a word.¹⁵

One of the colleges that uses the direct learning method is STIBA Arrayah Sukabumi. In the process of teaching and learning Arabic, the lecturer will convey the meaning of one of the vocabulary by presenting synonyms or antonyms of the word being studied, such as in explaining the verb جلس - يجلس then explain the word with its antonym قام - يقوم, or it can also be with the synonym

¹³ Mukhlishoh et al., "Learning Difficulties of Essay Written Among Language Preparation Female Students Ar-Raayah University Sukabumi," *Lisanudhad* 11, no. 1 (2024): 89–110, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21111/lisanudhad.v11i01.10981>.

¹⁴ Ibrahim Hasan and Nuranisa, "Implementasi Metode Langsung Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Arab Di SMP Dinda Hafidzah," *Relinesia: Jurnal Kajian Agamaa Dan Multikularisme* 2 (2023).

¹⁵ R. Umi Baroroh and Fauziyah Nur Rahmawati, "Metode-Metode Dalam Pembelajaran Keterampilan Bahasa Arab Reseptif," *Urwatul Wutsqo: Jurnal Studi Kependidikan Dan Keislaman* 9, no. 2 (2020): 179–96, <https://doi.org/10.54437/urwatulwutsqo.v9i2.181>.

of the word رقد - يرقد. However, the researcher found a phenomenon where students assume that the synonym of a word has the exact same meaning and there is no difference. As in the use of the word بات - يبيت which has a synonym نام - ينام, when the learner thinks that the two words are synonyms with the same meaning, then he will say the phrase سأبيت هذا النهار with the meaning 'I want to take a nap', this is an incorrect use of words, even though what the learner means is سأنام هذا النهار. This happens because he understands that the word بات - يبيت which is a synonym of نام - ينام has the same meaning and the same usage, whereas the use of the word بات - يبيت has a specific meaning of sleeping at night. Likewise, the use of the phrase فتشني الطبيب when what is meant is فحصني الطبيب and other mistakes that occur due to a lack of understanding of *Al-Furūq Al-Lugawiyah*.

Many errors in understanding *Al-Furūq Al-Lugawiyah* are triggered by learning vocabulary that is not accompanied by an explanation of synonyms of words and an explanation of their use in the context of diction as a whole,¹⁶ causing learners to assume that a word and its synonyms have the same meaning. Based on

¹⁶ Gelora Jonson, "Manhajun Muqtarahun Fii Ta'lim Al Lughah Al A'Rab Min Khilali Al Furuuq Al Lughawiyah Baina Al Kalimaat Al Mutaraadifah Fii Al Mu'Jam Al 'Arobiy Baina Yadaik Li Athullab Ghairi Natiqiina Bil 'Arabiyyah" (Universitas Islam Negri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2021).

this problem, the existence of a special dictionary on linguistic differences is considered very important as a learning support media. The dictionary will help students understand *mutarodifāt* (synonyms) and minimise errors, as well as improve their ability to use Arabic vocabulary correctly in accordance with the understanding of native speakers. Therefore, the researcher intends to design an *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* dictionary that focuses on vocabulary that is often used in daily life. In addition, this dictionary should be updated regularly to adapt to new terms and vocabulary that emerge.

The research that is relevant to the research conducted is the research of Muhammad Mahmud Musa Azzawahiroh (2012) with the title *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* from the point of view of Ar-Rāghib Al-Ashfahani in writing vocabulary and its influence in the semantics of *lafadz* existing in the Qur'an in the thesis of students of the Qur'an and interpretation study program at the University of Jordan. The research aims to describe: (1) definition of *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah*; (2) opinions of Experts about *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah*; (3) rules of *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* (4) what is the influence of *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* in interpreting the Quran (5) Ar-Rāghib Al-Ashfahani's point of view on *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* (6) methods are used in interpreting the Quran through *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* and its explanation.¹⁷

¹⁷ Muhammad Mahmud Musa Azzawahiroh, "Al-furūq al-lughawiyyah 'inda al-Rāghib al-Aṣḥānī fī kitābat al-mufradāt wa-atharuhā fī dalālāt al-alfāz al-Qur'āniyyah" (The University of Jordan, 2012).

Another research was conducted by Gelora Jhonson in (2021) with the title of the proposed method in Arabic language learning through *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* between synonymous vocabulary in the *Al-Arabiyyah Bayna Yadaik* Dictionary for Non-Arabic Learners. The results of this study include: (1) there is a difference of opinion between the past and present linguists with the existence of synonyms, but the fact is that it is impossible to deny the existence of synonyms because of the strength of the argument. (2) the existence of *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* in synonymous words, and to find out requires analysis, and the way to find similarities and differences in meaning is determined by diction and making classical and contemporary dictionaries a reference to separate the meaning between synonymous words. (3) The right method in teaching synonyms is for the Arabic teacher to explain the meaning of vocabulary that has synonyms so that students can distinguish the difference in meaning between the two, and in teaching Arabic it is not enough for a teacher to only explain vocabulary without giving synonyms of the vocabulary.¹⁸

The third research is written by Adib Kurniawan about the methods used in writing the *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* dictionary by Abu Hilal Al-Asykari, the results of his research are explaining that the dictionary is arranged alphabetically and explaining the meaning of synonymous words and describing the history of the

¹⁸ Jonson, "Manhajun Muqtarahun Fii Ta'lim Al Lughah Al A'Rab Min Khilali Al Furuuq Al Lughowiyyah Baina Al Kalimaat Al Mutaraadifah Fii Al Mu'Jam Al 'Arabiyy Baina Yadaik Li Athullab Ghoiri Natiqiina Bil 'Arabiyyah."

dictionary and the method used in explaining the meaning of existing vocabulary.¹⁹

The recent there researchers focused on the explanation of *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* from the views of several scholars, while the novelty in this research focuses on the design of the dictionary, especially in the aspect of word synonyms that have not been widely studied in other studies. This research aims to find out how the design of the *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* dictionary between synonymous words in Arabic.

Method

The method used in this research is the Research and Development (R&D) method, as mentioned by Sugiyono Research and Development (R&D) is a research method used to produce a certain product by testing the effectiveness of the product.²⁰ The model used in this research is the ADDIE model (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation). The ADDIE model is a development model initiated by Dick and Cary (1996),²¹ however, given the limitations of this study, researchers will only focus on the first two stages: Analysis and Design.

¹⁹ Adib Kurniawan, "Manhaj Mu'jam Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah Li Abī Hilāl Al-'Askarī," *Lisanudhad* 2, no. 2 (2015): 97–114, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21111/lisanudhad.v2i2.644>.

²⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Dan R&D*, 2nd ed. (Banding: Alfabeta, 2019).

²¹ Siti Noranizahhafizah Boyman et al., "ADDIE Model Design Process For 21st Century Teaching and Facilitation Activities (Pdpc) In Nationhood Studies Module," *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation* 24, no. 09 (2020): 2020.

How to collect data is was conducted through observation, interviews, and literacy studies. Observations were conducted at STIBA Ar-Raayah in June-October 2024, Observations were carried out to obtain information about how the quality of Arabic language students, learning media used by teachers in an effort to improve the quality of students' Arabic language. Interviews were conducted with students and lecturers about the difficulties faced by students in understanding Arabic vocabulary and the supporting media needed to improve their understanding of Arabic vocabulary, especially those related to *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah*.

As for the design stage, the type of data used is qualitative in the form of the results of analysis and collection of 50 vocabulary words included in *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah*, then the words are analysed and described by making various kinds of dictionaries and other literacy as a reference, as well as criticism and suggestions from experts and validators, namely material and media experts.

Result and Discussion

Al-Furūq comes from the Arabic word *Farqu*, which means 'difference', while *Lugawiyyah* comes from the Arabic word *Lugah*, which means language. In this case, the two words are one of the terms that means that two or more words have a close meaning, but each is used in a different context, so that one of them cannot replace the other word, because the two syllables have a very deep meaning according to the context, so it is impossible for one word to occupy the meaning of another word.

Vocabulary in Arabic dictionaries is usually explained by mentioning the synonyms of the related words. So the discussion of *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* has a connection with the discussion of *Taraduf* or Synonyms.²² In the explanation of Rabea Muhammad Muhammad Hefny and Muhammad Churona they argue that *Al- Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* is a semantic feature that has a difference between vocabulary words that have close meaning.²³ Another study, the meaning of *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* is explained, namely a science that discusses the problem of separating or distinguishing from the Semantic point of view between vocabulary that has a strong similarity in meaning in one language, according to predetermined standards.²⁴ So it can be concluded that *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* is one or more words that are similar in meaning, but have a special difference in meaning when the word stands alone according to the context based on certain standards.

In Indonesian, *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* is known as Nuances of Meaning. One of the advantages of Arabic is that it has a very large and diverse vocabulary,²⁵ even in Arabic, a group of

²² Ahmad Najmuddin, "Juhūd Imām As-Sya'rāwī Fī Bayān Al-Furūq Al-Lugawiyyah Baina Al-Fādz Al-Qur'āniyyah Min Khilālī Tafsīr Sūrah An-Nisā," *Qubahan Academic Journal* 3, no. 4 (2023): 206–18, <https://doi.org/10.48161/Issn.2709-8206>.

²³ Rabea Mohamed, Mohamed Hefny, and Mohamed Chourana, "Atsar Al-Qowā'id An-Nahwiyyah Fī Ibrāzi Al-Furūq Al-Lugawiyyah Dirāsah Washfiyyah," *Al Hikmah Research & Publication Centre*, 2021.

²⁴ Muhammad Mahmud Musa Azzawahiroh, "Al-Furūq Al-Lugawiyyah 'Inda Ar-Rāghib Al-Ashfahānī Fī Kitābatī Al-Mufradāt Wa Atsaruhā Fī Dalālātī Al-Fādz Al-Qur'āniyyah" (2012).

²⁵ Muhammad Kamil An-Naqoh, *Ta'liim Al Lughah Al-Arabiyyah Lil An-Naathiqina Bi Lughātin Ukhra* (Makkah: Ummul qura, 1985).

different words can be found that have the same meaning, which is called mutarodifaat or synonym. However, linguists still differ on this issue, some deny synonyms, so they argue that mutarodifaat still have differences in meaning even though they are very small. Others believe in the existence of At-Taraduf, and for them, hundreds of different vocabulary words can have the same meaning.²⁶

Tarāduf comes from the Arabic ردف, which means to follow something, it can also be said that taraduf is two or more words that have one meaning,²⁷ as explained by Ahmad Najmuddin in his research, he said that Taraduf is a comparison of two or more words, both of which give the same meaning in one language.²⁸

How to Analyse *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyah* between synonymous words

As mentioned in the background, this research aims to produce a dictionary design of *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyah* among synonymous words. The number of words written in this dictionary is 50 words taken from the Al-Arabiyyah Bayna Yadaik dictionary, which is a small sample of the many vocabulary included in Al-Furuuq Al-Lughawiyah in Arabic. The following is the vocabulary that the

²⁶ Ibrahim Anis, *Fii Al-Lahjaat Al-Arabiyyah* (Kairo: The Anglo egyptian Bookshoop, 2003).

²⁷ Majma' al-Lughah Al-Arabiyyah, *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wasith* (Cairo: Dār Ad-Da'wah, 2004).

²⁸ Najmuddin, "Juhūd Imām As-Sya'rāwī Fī Bayān Al-Furūq Al-Lugawiyah Baina Al-Fādz Al-Qur'āniyyah Min Khilālī Tafsīr Sūrah An-Nisā."

author chose to make a sample in the design of the he Al-furuuq Al-Lughawiyah dictionary:

Table 1: 50 vocabulary words in al-furuq al-lugawiyah dictionary

م	الكلمة	المرادف	م	الكلمة	المرادف
1	أب	والد	26	جلس	قعد
2	أجر	ثواب	27	فر	هرب
3	أعاد	كرر	28	إيمان	تصديق
4	حمد	شكر	29	ارتفع	صعد رقي
5	قراءة	تلاوة	30	غرز	ركز
6	خطأ	غلط	31	ضعيف	سيئ
7	علا	ارتفع	32	رئاسة	قيادة
8	مرض	علة	33	ريب	شك
9	دواء	علاج	34	مشى	سار
10	عمل	فعل	35	سارع	عجل
11	رجوع	عودة	36	جرى	سال
12	بدل	عوض	37	سبات	نوم
13	جاهل	غبي	38	ستر	أخفى
14	أكمل	أتم	39	سجد	خضع
15	حذر	أنذر	40	سجن	حبس
16	ذهب	انصرف	41	زاوية	ركن
17	وراء	خلف	42	زاد	كثر ونما
18	كتابة	خط	43	أسعد	سر
19	زوج	أنكح	44	الخير	السراء
20	خشي	خاف	45	سعر	قيمة وثمن
21	طالب	دارس	46	زعيم	رئيس ومدير
22	مرض	داء	47	زعم	ادعى
23	كراسة	دفتر	48	سلك	دحل ومشى

24	ذنب	معصية	49	غضبان	ساخط
25	نام	رقد	50	دائف	ساخن

The vocabulary in table 1 was chosen to be a sample based on the results of observations and interviews, where students often experience errors in using these vocabulary in everyday life, they think that these vocabulary have the same meaning as their *murodif* and there is no difference in their use.

The following is an example of how to analyse Al-Furūq Al-Lugawiyyah in the dictionary:

1. The word أب whose synonym is والد

In *Mu'jam Al-Arabiyyah Bayna Yadaik* on the word أب whose synonym is والد, when translated into Indonesian it means father.²⁹

However, when traced more deeply it turns out that the word أب has other meanings including grandfather or ancestor.³⁰ This result is obtained from searching the meaning in several Arabic dictionaries such as the *Lisanul 'Arab* dictionary, *Mu'jam Al-wasith*, *Mu'jam Al-Muhith* and other dictionaries from both classical and contemporary dictionaries. So what is called *Al-Furūq Al-Lugawiyyah* is the additional meaning of the word أب which is not in the word والد. this is reinforced in the Qur'an the use of the

²⁹ عبد الرحمن بن إبراهيم الفوزان, مختار الطاهر حسين, and محمد عبد الخالق محمد فضل ,

المعجم العربي بين يديك) رياض: فهرسة مكتبة الملك فهد الوطنية. (n.d.),

³⁰ Al-Arabiyyah, *Al-Mu'jam Al-Wasith*.

word أب not with the meaning of father but with the meaning of ancestor, in Surah Al-Hajj verse 78 Allah says:

وَجَاهِدُوا فِي اللَّهِ حَقَّ جِهَادِهِ هُوَ آجَتَبَكُمْ وَمَا جَعَلَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِي الدِّينِ مِنْ حَرَجٍ مِّلَّةَ أَبِيكُمْ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ

"And strive ye in the way of Allah with the true Jihad. He has chosen you and He has not made for you a hardship in religion. (Follow) the religion of your forefathers, Ibrahim".

In this verse what we underline is Allah's phrase ملة أبيكم which in the translation issued by the Ministry of Religious Affairs using the Qur'an website of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia is presented the meaning of the word أبيكم with the meaning of 'your ancestors'. So if a student wants to say the phrase 'follow in the footsteps of your ancestors' then he can say in Arabic اتبع سبيل أبيكم .

Whereas in Surah Al-Baqarah verse 83, Surah An-Nisā verse 36, Surah Al-An'ām verse 151, and Surah Al-Isrā verse 23 it is mentioned that the word والد only has the meaning of Biological parent or Father..³¹ The word of Allah in Surah Al-Baqarah verse 83:

³¹ محمد مجيد الدين, القاموس المحيط (بيروت، لبنان: مؤسسة الرسالة للطباعة والنشر والتوزيع،

وَأَذْأَحَدْنَا مِيثَاقَ بَنِي إِسْرَءِيلَ لَا تَعْبُدُونَ إِلَّا آلَهَ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا وَذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ
وَالْمَسْكِينِ

”And (remember), when We took a covenant from the Children of Israel (namely): worship none but Allah, and do good to parents, relatives, orphans, and the poor.”

Based on the translation of the above Surah, the word والدين means ‘mother and father’. So when a student wants to pray for his biological parents, he can use the words رب اغفر لي ولوالدي وارحمهما كما

رباني صغيرا which means ‘O Allah forgive my mother and father and love them as you loved me when I was young’. Or we want to introduce our father, then the right word to use is هذا والدي أحمد which means this is my father named Ahmad. From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the words أب and والد both converge on the same meaning, namely father/parent, while both have nuances of meaning that are not shared with one another. The word أب has the meaning of grandfather, ancestor, parent which these meanings do not exist in the word والد, while the word والد has a special meaning of father (biological) which does not exist in the word أب.

2. The word رجوع is synonymous with عودة

The word رجوع, which has the synonym عودة, when traced deeper, the difference in meaning of the two words will be found.

The word رجوع means to return to the place of origin.³² As the word of Allah which explains that we will return to Allah and will not return to the world because the origin of our place is to return to Allah, this is as explained in the Qur'an letter Al-Baqarah verse 28, Allah says:

كَيْفَ تَكْفُرُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَكُنْتُمْ أََمْوًا فَأَْحْيَكُمْ ثُمَّ يُمِيتُكُمْ ثُمَّ إِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ

”Why do you disbelieve in Allah, when you were dead, then Allah revived you, then He put you to death and revived you, then to Him you shall return?”

From the verse above we get an explanation that humans will return to their place of origin, namely returning to Allah. So if a student who is studying at the boarding school then permission to go home to his ustadz, then it is not right if he says سأرجع إلى البيت which means ‘I will go home’, even though he means he has permission for a while to go home and will return to the boarding school, if he says سأرجع إلى البيت then it can be understood that he will go home and will not return to the boarding school, because the original place of this student is his home.

While the word عودة has the meaning of going back to the beginning,³³ However, there are differences in the meaning of the

³² أحمد مختار عمر، معجم اللغة العربية المعاصرة، عالم الكتب، ٢٠٠٨

³³ جبران مسعود، الرائد، 7th ed، بيروت، لبنان: دار العلم للملايين، ١٩٩٢

words used. In some verses in the Qur'an Allah uses the word عودة which comes from the word عاد - يعود rather than using the word رجوع which has the origin of the word يرجع - رجع, such as Allah's Word in Surah Al-Anfāl verse 28:

وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّمَا آمَوْلُكُمُ وَأَوْلَدُكُمُ فِتْنَةٌ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ عِنْدَهُ أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ

"Say to those who disbelieve: 'If they cease (from their disbelief), surely Allah will forgive them their past sins; and if they return again, surely the sunnah (of Allah against) the ancients will apply to them'".

From the verse above, it is explained that Allah will forgive all sins if he repents, but if after repentance he returns to his sin, Allah will bring down the consequences of the sin. What we underline is وإن يَعودوا when they return, and the meaning of returning here is that after they repent they return to sin. So if a student who asks permission from his ustadz to go home and he confirms that he will return to the boarding school then he can use the diction سأسافر إلى البيت وأعود إلى المعهد which means 'I will go home and return to the boarding school'.

From the discussion above, we can conclude that the words رجوع and عودة have the same meaning of returning, while both have different shades of meaning, the word رجوع has the meaning of returning to the place of origin, while the word عودة has the meaning of returning to the beginning.

Product Design of Al-Fūruq Al-Lugawiyyah Dictionary

Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah dictionary in this study totalled 50 words taken from *Al-‘Arabiyyah Bayna Yadaik* dictionary. This vocabulary is an example of a small part of the many vocabulary included in *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* in Arabic. The following is the vocabulary chosen to be sampled in the design of the *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah* dictionary, the selection of this vocabulary is based on the results of interviews and observations, where students make many mistakes in the use of this vocabulary.

1. Dictionary cover design

This dictionary design uses Corel Draw and Microsoft Word applications. Here are the results of the cover design:



Fig 1: Desing of cover

Figure 1 is the cover design of the *Al-Furuq Al-Lughowiyah* dictionary. This cover design uses the Corel Draw application. The cover contains information about the type of dictionary that is written clearly and uses a larger font size and the type of font used is Times New Roman, it is intended that readers can immediately know that the dictionary they see is a dictionary that focuses on *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyyah*. The author chose the word "Qamus" because its use is more popular than the word "Mu'jam", even though the

two are still the same,used synonymously by scholars in the field.³⁴ Furthermore, on the cover is also written the words 'ARAB-INDONESIA' are also written on the cover, which aims to provide information to readers that this dictionary is a bilingual dictionary.³⁵ The language used is Arabic and translated into Indonesian.. Another important thing that must be listed on the cover is the title of the dictionary in Arabic.

The important thing that should not be left out in making the cover design is the author's name, if the basic components are complete, then the next is the selection of appropriate colours and backgrounds, then the cover design in Figure 1 was chosen based on the results of discussions and made several revisions in accordance with the direction of the Visual Communication Design expert which aims to make the suitability of the product to be produced.

2. Design of dictionary contents

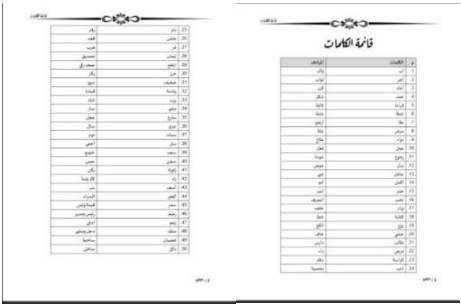


Fig 2: List of words

³⁴ Fatai Owolabi Jamiu, “Science of Arabic Lexicography: A Survey of Its Emergence and Evolution,” *Journal of Education and Practice* 5, no. 14 (2010): 60–65, <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/234635732.pdf>.
³⁵ Sayed Mohammad Asghari, “Arabic Lexicography Syntactic and Idiomatic Dictionaries,” *Journal of American Science* 8, no. 9 (2012): 1–11.

The content of the dictionary begins with a table that displays all the vocabulary that will be discussed in the dictionary, this aims to make it easier for readers to know what vocabulary will be found in the dictionary, and also makes it easier for readers to amend the information whether the vocabulary needed is listed in this dictionary or not, given that the number of vocabulary in this dictionary is very limited.

This collection of vocabulary is designed in the form of a table to make it look neater and easier to understand, the title is written as interesting as possible and because this discussion has entered the contents of the dictionary, the page number must be included.

Fig 3: Dictionary contents

The discussion of the dictionary's contents begins with an explanation using Arabic. It begins with an explanation of how to find *al-Furuq al-Lughawiyah* by referring to classical and contemporary dictionaries, which will help to find differences in

meaning between synonymous words, whether it is an expansion of meaning, or a narrowing of meaning.³⁶

After a brief explanation, we move on to the discussion, starting from the first vocabulary, أب and والد, the explanation of the meaning of the word is designed using tables to facilitate understanding and can show the meaning of the vocabulary in question from several different dictionaries, so that the reader can clearly see the differences and similarities in the meaning of the two vocabularies. The explanation of the meaning of each word is accompanied by its mention in *jama* ' or plural form as well as examples of the use of the word in a sentence. and also mentions about verbs, because Verbs are generally seen as the sweethearts of Arabic computational morphology.³⁷

Giving a different color to the column containing the names of dictionaries aims to make it easier for readers to distinguish between the source and its contents

³⁶ Gelora Jonson, "Al-Furūq Al-Lughawiyyah Baina Al-Kalimāt Al-Mutarādifah Fī Al-Mu'jam Baina Yadaik Min Kalimat 'Ukkaz' Ila Kalimah 'Gorzun' Namudzajan," *Rayah Al-Islam* 2, no. 02 (2018): 112–22, <https://doi.org/10.37274/rais.v2i02.36>.

³⁷ Christian Khairallah et al., "Computational Morphology and Lexicography Modeling of Modern Standard Arabic Nominals," *EACL 2024 - 18th Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics, Findings of EACL 2024*, 2024, 1071–84, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2402.00385>.



Fig 4: Dictionary contents

After explaining in figure 3 the meaning of the two words that refer to several dictionaries, then on the next page the dictionary display will look like figure 4, in this section will explain the conclusion of the previous discussion about the similarities in meaning and also the location of the differences. In this explanation, examples of the use of the word are included in the verse of the Quran or Hadith to strengthen the evidence of the existence of *Al-Furūq Al-Lugawiyyah* between the two synonymous words.

Furthermore, the design of this dictionary displays an explanation with Indonesian as the translation language used in this dictionary. This aims to increase the reader's level of understanding of what is discussed. As for this translation, it only discusses the conclusion of the previous Arabic description, and does not translate the entire Arabic text described earlier.

Conclusion

This research results in the design of the *Al-Furūq Al-Lugawiyyah* Dictionary using a type of bilingual dictionary where the explanation of the word using Arabic is combined with an explanation using Indonesian for each word, this aims to benefit a

wider audience. And this dictionary is arranged in alphabetical order or *Alif Bai* whose arrangement is sorted and the letters *Alif* to *ya*. while the number of words used as a sample is 50 words, where the selection is based on the results of observations and interviews. The application used to design this dictionary is Corel Draw.

In the preparation of the *Al-Furūq Al- Lugawiyah* dictionary, the author realizes that there are still many shortcomings and must be developed further, and hopes that further research can produce a dictionary with a greater number of vocabulary and complete and more attractive design forms.

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