

Detection of Isim in Al-Qur'anic Verses using the Isim Marking Method and Creating Hyperlinks to Support the Quranpedia Website Project

Muhamad Jibril, Eko Darwiyanto*, Moch Arif Bijaksana

School of Computing, Software Engineering, Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia

Email: ¹ibijibril@students.telkomuniversity.ac.id, ^{2,*}ekodarwiyanto@telkomuniversity.ac.id, ³arifbijaksana@telkomuniversity.ac.id

Correspondence Author Email: ekodarwiyanto@telkomuniversity.ac.id

Abstract—This research aims to detect isim words containing "اَل" (Alif Lam) in the verses of the Al-Qur'an using the isim marking method and creating hyperlinks to support the Quranpedia website project. The research follows the Agile methodology in project development. The findings reveal that approximately 12.97% of words in the Al-Qur'an contain "اَل" (Alif Lam). This information provides valuable insights into the frequency and distribution of isim words in the Al-Qur'an and reinforces support for the Quranpedia project.

Keywords: Isim Detection; Quranpedia; Hyperlin; Quran; Noun Indicator

1. INTRODUCTION

Wikipedia stands as the world's foremost internet-driven encyclopedia. Every day, countless individuals turn to Wikipedia to explore diverse pieces of information.[1]. The notion of Wikipedia as a collaborative platform for knowledge sharing has served as an inspiration for the creation of Quranpedia. Quranpedia is a website with the objective of providing information about the Al-Quran, and it includes a feature for searching for nouns or Isim that can be accessed by anyone in need.

As time goes by, language continually undergoes development, leading to changes in the meanings of words over its evolution[2].The divine book of the al-Qur'an, revealed to Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.), serves as an eternal source of guidance and inspiration for human behavior, both individually and collectively. It also serves as a crucial guide for attaining a life based on justice, truth, virtue, and high moral standards. This sacred book satisfies the thirst for knowledge of scholars and thinkers from various academic backgrounds. Throughout history, they have attempted to explore the remarkable attributes of the al-Qur'an from linguistic and literary perspectives, striving to comprehend its rich meanings and reveal profound truths about the universe and life encapsulated within it[3].

Arabic is a language created and used by the Arab people[4].The language used in the al-Qur'an is Arabic, making it the primary source of knowledge about Islam and the fundamental means of understanding the content and essence of the holy book for Muslims. The language of the al-Qur'an, as agreed upon by scholars of Islam, is miraculous (i'jaz) and surpasses any other language attempting to rival it. As a result, its composed parts carry profound meanings, including sentence structures formed from al-asmā' (nouns) and al-af'āl (verbs). Each noun and verb found within the al-Qur'an, thus, holds its own specific and unique meaning[3].

In linguistic terms, Isim refers to something that denotes a named entity, be it a human, animal, inanimate object, male or female, whether animate or inanimate. In linguistic terminology, "Isim" refers to a word that has its own meaning and can refer to an entity without considering time[5].

In the study of the Arabic language, words can be classified into three groups, namely "ism" (noun), "fi'il" (verb), and "harf" (particle). However, this paper will specifically focus on "ism." An "ism" is a word that carries meaning but is not bound by time. "Fi'il" refers to verbs, and "harf" serves as connecting words or particles[6].

The characteristics of "Isim" (noun), as mentioned in the book Al-Ājurūmiyyah, are as follows; 1) Nouns with "tanwīn" (nunation) are nouns that have a diacritic known as "tanwīn" (وَوَو) which indicates indefinite noun cases. Tanwīn is used to signify the nominative case, accusative case, or genitive case of the noun, depending on its position in a sentence. These diacritics are essential in Arabic grammar to indicate the function of the noun in a given context. 2) Words that use "alif lam" (اَل) or "al" in Arabic are categorized as "al-isim al-ma'rifah" (المعرفة الاسم), which translates to "definite nouns." These types of nouns are used to refer to objects or things that are already known or familiar to the speaker and the listener. For example, the word "al-kitab" (الكتاب) means "the book," "as-sayyarah" (السيارة) means "the car," and "al-bustan" (البيستان) means "the garden." The use of "alif lam" or "al" provides an indication that the noun refers to a known object. However, it's essential to remember that the use of "alif lam" or "al" should always be in accordance with the grammar and context of the sentence in which they are used; 3) Words that are preceded by prepositions (huruf jarr) in Arabic are categorized as "isim majrur" (مجرور اسم), which translates to "genitive nouns" or "nouns in the accusative case." These types of nouns typically indicate possession or are the object of a preposition. For example, in the phrase "الطولة في كتاب" (kitabun fi at-tawilati), the word "طولة" (tawilah) is a genitive noun because it follows the preposition "في" (fi) and indicates the location of the book. Similarly, in the phrase "الطالب منزل" (makanun at-talibi), the word "الطالب" (at-talib) is a genitive noun because it follows the preposition "من" (min) and indicates possession or ownership by the student. The use of prepositions before nouns is essential in Arabic grammar and helps clarify the relationship between different elements in a sentence.

In this context, the author aims to conduct research with the title "Detection Of Nouns In Verses Of Al-Qur'an Based On Noun Markers And Hyperlink Creation To Support Quranpedia Website Project." The research aims to develop

a system to search for nouns or isim that start with Alif Lam in the Qur'an using the *strpos* function to detect strings at the beginning of words.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Steps

At the system design stage, it was conducted using an Agile model to create a system capable of detecting nouns (Isim) in the Al Quran. This system will be implemented on the Quranpedia website as a detector for nouns that begin with "alif lam" (ل).

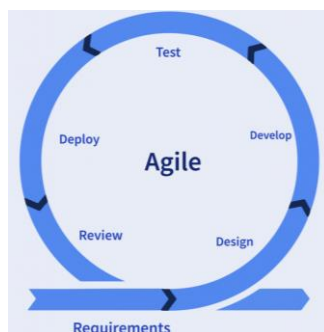


Figure 1. Research flow with agile model

2.2 Requirements

The requirement stages for detecting nouns with the "alif lam" prefix in the Quran include needs analysis, feature definition, dataset identification, algorithm design, and system implementation.

- Feature Definition: Based on needs analysis, clear and detailed features that will be implemented in the noun detection system must be defined. These features include the noun detection algorithm, hyperlink usage, integration with Quranpedia, user interface, and more.
- Dataset Identification: The next stage is to identify and collect the Arabic-language dataset of the Quran, which is necessary for the development and testing of the algorithm, in the form of an SQL-formatted Quranic database.

2.3 Design

In this stage, the author performs the design planning to carry out the project execution steps with UML diagram.

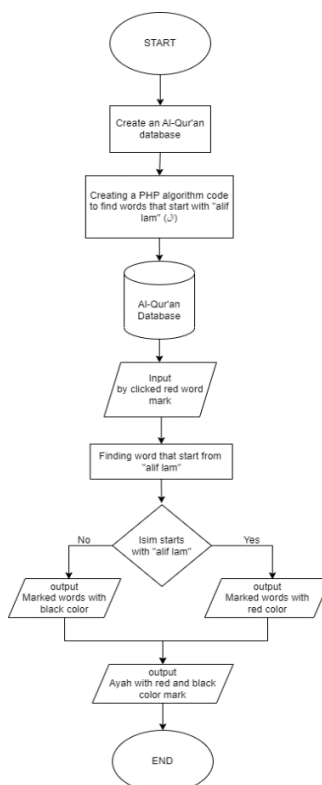


Figure 2. research flowchart

The arrangement of the design in the diagram above is as follows:

- The author makes a database of the Quran.
- Create an algorithm to detect words that start with alif lam using the PHP programming language.
- Connection to database.
- Designing input stages that can be performed by the user.
- Makes the process until the program can detected the noun.

2.4 Develop

In this stage, the author undertakes the development and coding phase, during which the author decides to utilize the PHP programming language and opts to use the strpos() function. This function serves to detect the beginning of a word in the verses of the Al-Quran to determine whether the detected word has an "alif lam" prefix or not. If it is detected, the text will be highlighted in red; otherwise, the text will remain black.

2.5 Test

At the test, The author conducts experiments to run the program, and the program is executed using the Visual Studio Code code editor. Then, the program accesses the Al-Quran database through XAMPP, which is stored in the PhpMyAdmin database.

2.6 Deploy

In the deployment phase of this project, The deployment process ensures that the system is configured securely and all components are functioning properly.

2.7 Review

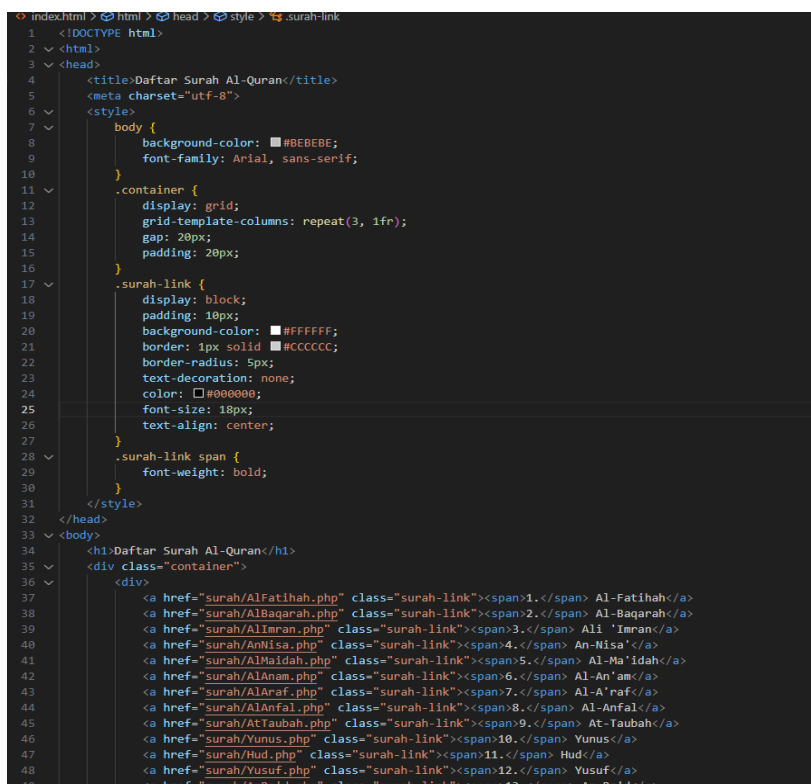
In the review phase of this project, the author conducted a comprehensive evaluation of the system for detecting nouns (isim) with the "alif lam" prefix in the Quran, which has been implemented and deployed. This review process aims to identify the success of the system in achieving the predetermined goals. The author analyzed the performance and accuracy of the noun detection algorithm, system efficiency, and responsiveness on the Quranpedia website.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Implementation Code

3.1.1 Index.html

The code is an HTML page that displays a list of Surahs (chapters) from the Al-Qur'an. The page provides links to individual Surahs, allowing users to navigate to specific Surahs and access related content.



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title>Daftar Surah Al-Quran</title>
5 <meta charset="utf-8">
6 <style>
7 {
8   background-color: #BEBEBE;
9   font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
10 }
11 .container {
12   display: grid;
13   grid-template-columns: repeat(3, 1fr);
14   gap: 20px;
15   padding: 20px;
16 }
17 .surah-link {
18   display: block;
19   padding: 10px;
20   background-color: #FFFFFF;
21   border: 1px solid #CCCCCC;
22   border-radius: 5px;
23   text-decoration: none;
24   color: #000000;
25   font-size: 18px;
26   text-align: center;
27 }
28 .surah-link span {
29   font-weight: bold;
30 }
31 </style>
32 </head>
33 <body>
34 <h1>Daftar Surah Al-Quran</h1>
35 <div class="container">
36 <div>
37 <a href="surah/AlFatihah.php" class="surah-link"><span>1.</span> Al-Fatihah</a>
38 <a href="surah/AlBaqarah.php" class="surah-link"><span>2.</span> Al-Baqarah</a>
39 <a href="surah/AlImran.php" class="surah-link"><span>3.</span> Al-Imran</a>
40 <a href="surah/AnNisa.php" class="surah-link"><span>4.</span> An-Nisa</a>
41 <a href="surah/AlMaidah.php" class="surah-link"><span>5.</span> Al-Ma'idah</a>
42 <a href="surah/AlAnam.php" class="surah-link"><span>6.</span> Al-An'am</a>
43 <a href="surah/AlAraf.php" class="surah-link"><span>7.</span> Al-A'raf</a>
44 <a href="surah/AlAnfal.php" class="surah-link"><span>8.</span> Al-Anfal</a>
45 <a href="surah/AtTaubah.php" class="surah-link"><span>9.</span> At-Taubah</a>
46 <a href="surah/Yunus.php" class="surah-link"><span>10.</span> Yunus</a>
47 <a href="surah/Hud.php" class="surah-link"><span>11.</span> Hud</a>
48 <a href="surah/Yusuf.php" class="surah-link"><span>12.</span> Yusuf</a>
49 <a href="surah/ArRa'd.php" class="surah-link"><span>13.</span> Ar-Ra'd</a>
```

Figure 3. view list of all verses of the Quran

The HTML page begins with the usual document declaration and defines the document type as HTML. Inside the `<html>` tags, the page consists of a `<head>` section and a `<body>` section.

In the `<head>` section, there are two elements defined:

`<title>`: This element sets the title of the webpage, which appears in the browser's title bar or tab.

`<meta>`: This element specifies the character encoding of the webpage, ensuring that the browser interprets the content correctly.

The `<style>` element within the `<head>` section contains CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) code that defines the styling for various elements on the page. The CSS rules define the background color, font family, and layout of the Surah links.

Moving to the `<body>` section, the page starts with an `<h1>` heading that displays "Daftar Surah Al-Quran," indicating that the list contains the names of the Surahs from the Al-Qur'an.

The list of Surahs is presented in a grid format using the CSS grid layout. The `<div>` with the class "container" acts as a container for organizing the Surah links in a three-column grid.

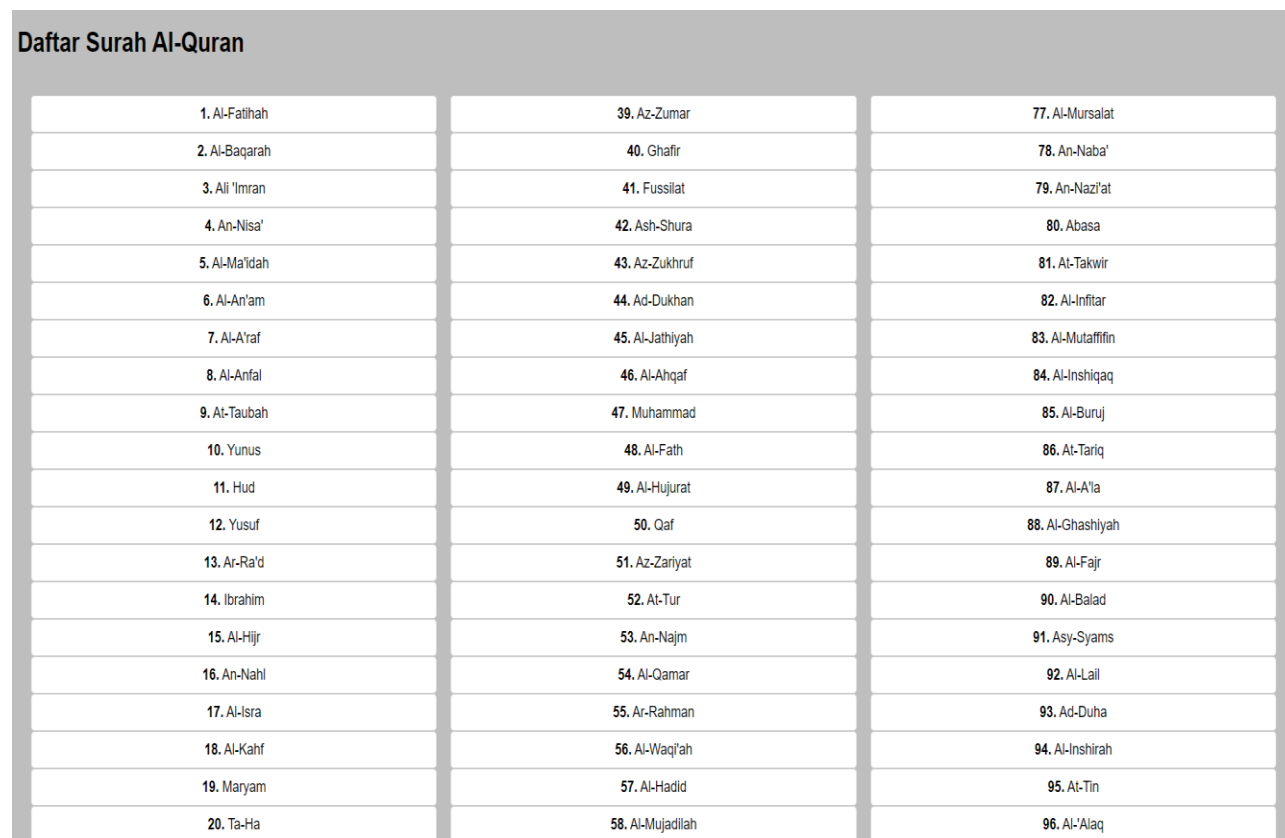
Each Surah is represented by an `<a>` (anchor) element, which creates a hyperlink. The href attribute in each anchor element points to the location of the corresponding Surah page. The Surah names are listed along with their corresponding numbers, displayed using the `` element with the class "surah-link."

The CSS styles defined earlier come into play here. The `.surah-link` class sets the style for each Surah link, such as padding, background color, border, and font size. The `.surah-link span` class is used to style the Surah numbers with bold text.

Each `<div>` inside the container represents a column, and the Surah links are distributed across the three columns using the CSS grid layout. The gap property adds spacing between the links, making the list visually appealing.

Overall, this HTML code creates a simple and user-friendly webpage that presents a list of Surahs from the Al-Qur'an. Users can click on any Surah link to navigate to the corresponding page and access relevant information about that particular Surah. The use of CSS enhances the presentation, making it more visually attractive and improving the overall user experience.

This is the result of the homepage from index.html code



Daftar Surah Al-Quran		
1. Al-Fatihah	39. Az-Zumar	77. Al-Mursalat
2. Al-Baqarah	40. Ghafir	78. An-Naba'
3. Ali 'Imran	41. Fussilat	79. An-Nazi'at
4. An-Nisa'	42. Ash-Shura	80. Abasa
5. Al-Ma'idah	43. Az-Zukhruf	81. At-Takwir
6. Al-An'am	44. Ad-Dukhan	82. Al-Infitar
7. Al-A'raf	45. Al-Jathiyah	83. Al-Mutaffifin
8. Al-Anfal	46. Al-Ahqaf	84. Al-Inshiqaq
9. At-Taubah	47. Muhammad	85. Al-Buruj
10. Yunus	48. Al-Fath	86. At-Tariq
11. Hud	49. Al-Hujurat	87. Al-Ala
12. Yusuf	50. Qaf	88. Al-Ghashiyah
13. Ar-Ra'd	51. Az-Zariyat	89. Al-Fajr
14. Ibrahim	52. At-Tur	90. Al-Balad
15. Al-Hijr	53. An-Najm	91. Asy-Syams
16. An-Nahl	54. Al-Qamar	92. Al-Lail
17. Al-Isra	55. Ar-Rahman	93. Ad-Duha
18. Al-Kahf	56. Al-Waq'ah	94. Al-Inshirah
19. Maryam	57. Al-Hadid	95. At-Tin
20. Ta-Ha	58. Al-Mujadilah	96. Al-Alaq

Figure 4. the result of index.html code

3.1.2 Surah code

This code is an HTML and PHP program that aims to find words starting with "Alif Laam" (ا ل) in Surah 9 of the Quran. The program connects to a MySQL database (localhost) using the provided credentials to fetch the data from the "quran_id" table. It then displays the content of Surah 9 with hyperlinks for each word in the ayah. If a word starts with "Alif Laam," it will be highlighted in red and linked to "surahView.php" with the encoded word as a parameter.

```

surah > At-Taubah.php
46 // Menginisialisasi variabel surah dan ayah
47 $currentSurah = "";
48 $currentAyah = "";
49
50 // Menampilkan konten surah dengan menambahkan hyperlink per kata
51 if (mysqli_num_rows($result) > 0) {
52     while ($row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result)) {
53         $surah = $row["surahId"];
54         $ayah = $row["namaAyah"];
55         $ayahText = $row["ayahText"];
56
57         // Memeriksa apakah surah atau ayah baru
58         if ($currentSurah != $surah) {
59             $currentSurah = $surah;
60             echo "<h2>Surat $surah</h2>";
61         }
62         if ($currentAyah != $ayah) {
63             $currentAyah = $ayah;
64             echo "<p>Ayah $ayah</p>";
65         }
66
67         // Memecah teks ayat menjadi kata-kata
68         $swords = explode(" ", $ayahText);
69
70         // Iterasi setiap kata
71         foreach ($swords as $sword) {
72             // Memeriksa apakah kata dimulai dengan "ا" (Alif Lam)
73             if (strpos($sword, "ا") == 0 || strpos($sword, "آ") == 0 || strpos($sword, "أ") == 0 || strpos($sword, "إ") == 0) {
74                 // Memeriksa apakah kata berakhiran harokat tamwin dhommah
75                 {
76                     echo "<a href='surahView.php?ayahText=" . urlencode($sword) . "' class='bold red'>$sword</a></span>";
77                 }
78             } else {
79                 echo "<span class='ayah'>$sword</span>";
80             }
81             echo " ";
82         }
83         echo "<br>";
84     }
85     else {
86         echo "<p>Tidak ditemukan hasil.</p>";
87     }
88
89 // Menutup koneksi database
90 mysqli_close($conn);
91 }
92 </body>
93 </html>

```

Figure 5. source code of surah At-Taubah

This code is an HTML and PHP program that aims to find words starting with "Alif Laam" (ا) in Surah 9 of the Quran. The program connects to a MySQL database (localhost) using the provided credentials to fetch the data from the "quran_id" table. It then displays the content of Surah 9 with hyperlinks for each word in the ayah. If a word starts with "Alif Laam," it will be highlighted in red and linked to "surahView.php" with the encoded word as a parameter.

Here's a step-by-step explanation of the code:

- HTML Structure:** The program starts with the standard HTML structure. It defines a title, character set (UTF-8), and some CSS styles.
- Database Connection:** The PHP code begins by establishing a connection to the database using the provided servername, username, password, and database name. If the connection fails, an error message is displayed.
- Database Query:** The SQL query is prepared to select all data from the "quran_id" table where the "surahId" is equal to 9 (which represents Surah 9, At-Tawbah).
- Displaying Surah Content:** The fetched data is then displayed by iterating through each row (ayah) and word. It checks if the current surah or ayah is different from the previous one, and if so, displays the surah number and ayah number. The ayah text is then split into individual words using the "explode" function.
- Word Processing:** For each word in the ayah, the code checks if it starts with any of the four variations of "Alif Laam" (ا, آ, أ, إ). If it matches any of them, the word is wrapped in a hyperlink (anchor tag) with a class "bold red" and linked to "surahView.php" with the word as a parameter. The red color is applied to the word to highlight it.

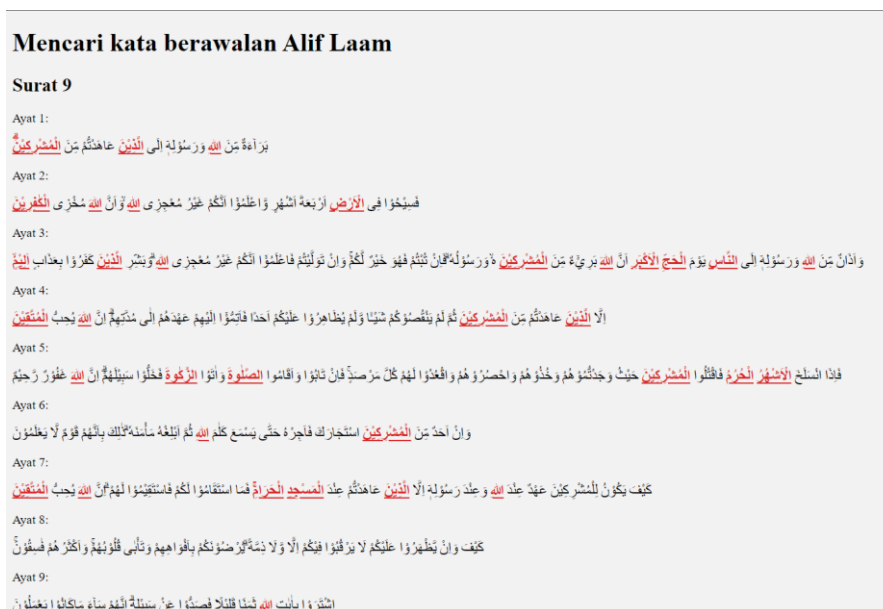


Figure 6. view of sura At-Taubah


```

present.php
1 <?php
2 // Mengatur koneksi database
3 $servername = "localhost";
4 $username = "root";
5 $password = "";
6 $dbname = "quran";
7 $conn = mysqli_connect($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);
8 if (!$conn) {
9     die("Koneksi gagal: " . mysqli_connect_error());
10 }
11
12 // Menjalankan query SQL untuk mengambil semua data dari tabel quran_id
13 $sql = "SELECT * FROM quran_id";
14 $result = mysqli_query($conn, $sql);
15
16 // Menginisialisasi variabel untuk menghitung total kata dan kata yang berawalan "ا", "آ", "أ", "إ"
17 $totalWords = 0;
18 $alifLam1 = 0; // ا
19 $alifLam2 = 0; // آ
20 $alifLam3 = 0; // أ
21 $alifLam4 = 0; // إ
22
23 // Menjalankan iterasi untuk menghitung total kata dan kata yang berawalan "ا", "آ", "أ", "إ"
24 if (mysqli_num_rows($result) > 0) {
25     while ($row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result)) {
26         // Memecah teks ayat menjadi kata-kata
27         $words = explode(" ", $row["ayahtext"]);
28
29         // Menghitung jumlah kata dalam teks Al-Quran
30         $totalWords += count($words);
31
32         // Menghitung jumlah kata untuk masing-masing jenis alif lam
33         foreach ($words as $word) {
34             if (strpos($word, "ا") == 0) {
35                 $alifLam1++;
36             } elseif (strpos($word, "آ") == 0) {
37                 $alifLam2++;
38             } elseif (strpos($word, "أ") == 0) {
39                 $alifLam3++;
40             } elseif (strpos($word, "إ") == 0) {
41                 $alifLam4++;
42             }
43         }
44     }
45 }
46
47 // Menutup koneksi database
48 mysqli_close($conn);
49 ?>
50
51 <!DOCTYPE html>
52 <html>
53 <head>
54 <title>Deteksi Isim dengan Alif Lam</title>
55 <meta charset="utf-8">
56 </head>
57 <body>
58 <h1>Statistik Kata dalam Al-Quran</h1>
59 <p>Total kata dalam Al-Quran: <?php echo $totalWords; ?></p>
60 <p>Jumlah kata yang berawalan "ا": <?php echo $alifLam1; ?></p>
61 <p>Jumlah kata yang berawalan "آ": <?php echo $alifLam2; ?></p>
62 <p>Jumlah kata yang berawalan "أ": <?php echo $alifLam3; ?></p>
63 <p>Jumlah kata yang berawalan "إ": <?php echo $alifLam4; ?></p>
64 <p>Persentase keakurasinya:</p>
65 <ul>
66 <li>Jenis ا: <?php echo ($totalWords > 0) ? number_format(($alifLam1 / $totalWords) * 100, 2) . "% : "0%"; ?></li>
67 <li>Jenis آ: <?php echo ($totalWords > 0) ? number_format(($alifLam2 / $totalWords) * 100, 2) . "% : "0%"; ?></li>
68 <li>Jenis أ: <?php echo ($totalWords > 0) ? number_format(($alifLam3 / $totalWords) * 100, 2) . "% : "0%"; ?></li>
69 <li>Jenis إ: <?php echo ($totalWords > 0) ? number_format(($alifLam4 / $totalWords) * 100, 2) . "% : "0%"; ?></li>
70 </ul>
71 </body>
72 </html>
    
```

Figure 8. source code to identification percentage of alif lam detection

Let's break down the code:

- Database Connection:** The code first sets up the database connection parameters (servername, username, password, and dbname) and then attempts to establish a connection to the MySQL database using the "mysqli_connect()" function. If the connection fails, it will display an error message using "die()".
- SQL Query:** The program prepares an SQL query to retrieve all data from the "quran_id" table. The result of the query is stored in the variable "\$result".
- Variable Initialization:** Several variables are initialized to keep track of total words and words starting with different forms of "ا" (Alif Lam) in the Quran. These variables are: \$totalWords (to count total words), \$alifLam1 (for words starting with "ا"), \$alifLam2 (for words starting with "آ"), \$alifLam3 (for words starting with "أ"), and \$alifLam4 (for words starting with "إ").
- Iteration and Counting:** If the query returns results (number of rows greater than 0), the code iterates through each row and splits the ayah text into words using "explode()". It then counts the total number of words in the Quran by adding the count of words in each ayah to the \$totalWords variable. Additionally, it counts the words that start with each form of "ا" (Alif Lam) using a foreach loop and the "strpos()" function.
- Closing Database Connection:** After processing the data, the database connection is closed using "mysqli_close(\$conn)".
- HTML Output:** The program then displays the statistics using HTML. It shows the total number of words and the count of words for each form of "ا" (Alif Lam). It also calculates the percentage accuracy for each form based on the total number of words and displays it in an unordered list ().

Overall, this code analyzes the Quranic text from the "quran_id" table in the database and presents statistics on the total number of words and words starting with different forms of "ا" (Alif Lam), along with their respective total percentage.

Here is the table of percentage between all word of Quran without alif lam and with alif lam

Table 1. of percentage between all word of Quran without alif lam and with alif lam

Words	Total of words	Contain ا	Contain آ	Contain أ	Contain إ
Total Words	79280	4308	79	357	5543
Percentage	100%	5.43%	0.10%	0.45%	6.99%
Total percentage	87.03%			12.97%	

4. CONCLUSION

The project provides valuable insights into the occurrence and distribution of words starting with "أل" (Alif Lam) in the Quranic text. The statistics presented help us understand the frequency and usage of different forms of "أل" (Alif Lam) throughout the Quran. And the author can conclude that there are 10,287 words that start with "Alif Lam" (ال, آل, أَل, اَلْ), which are confirmed to be isim, contained within the 79,820 verses of the Quran database. The overall percentage of words without "Alif Lam" compared to words with "Alif Lam" in the Quranic verses is 87.03% versus 12.97%, respectively. Overall, this project demonstrates how PHP and MySQL can be utilized to perform text analysis and statistical calculations on religious texts like the Quran. It can be further expanded to explore other linguistic patterns or conduct more in-depth analysis on the Quranic text.

REFERENCES

- [1] P. Singer, F. Lemmerich, R. West, Z. Leila, E. Wulczyn, and M. Strohaber, "Why We Read Wikipedia," pp. 1591–1600, Apr. 2017, doi: 10.1145/3038912.3052716.
- [2] D. Chen, A. Fisch, J. Weston, and A. Bordes, "Reading Wikipedia to Answer Open-Domain Questions," in Proceedings of the 55th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers), Vancouver, Canada: Association for Computational Linguistics, 2017, pp. 1870–1879. doi: 10.18653/v1/P17-1171.
- [3] R. Wahidi, "POLA-POLA PENGGUNAAN KATA ISIM DAN FI'IL DALAM AL-QUR'AN," ARABIYAT: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab dan Kebahasaaraban, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 253–266, Dec. 2014, doi: 10.15408/a.v1i2.1143.
- [4] D. U. Hanifah, "Pentingnya Memahami Makna, Jenis-jenis makna dan Perubahannya: Pentingnya Memahami Makna, Jenis-jenis makna dan Perubahannya," JIH, vol. 6, no. 1, May 2023, doi: 10.36668/jih.v6i1.483.
- [5] L. N. Khasanah and Y. A. Tantowi, "Problematika Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab pada Mahasiswa Lulusan Umum di Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Arab Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia," Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab dan Kebahasaaraban, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 113–123, Apr. 2023, doi: 10.15575/ta.v2i1.23072.
- [6] S. Suharsono and Rahmat, "ANALISIS KONTRASTIF KATA KERJA BERDASARKAN TENSE DALAM BAHASA ARAB DENGAN BAHASA PALEMBANG," Lahjah.
- [7] S. Suhaimi, "AL-TA`RIF WA AL-TANKIR DALAM AL-QURAN (Analisis Terhadap Pemikiran Imam al-Suyuti)," jim, vol. 16, no. 2, p. 126, Mar. 2020, doi: 10.22373/jim.v16i2.6562.
- [8] E. V. Gelderen, "Perspectives on Arabic Linguistics XXXII," vol. 174, 2018, doi: doi.org/10.1075/sal.9.
- [9] Y. al-Rojaie, "Sociolinguistics in Saudi Arabia: Present situation and future directions," Journal of Arabic Sociolinguistics, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 76–97, Mar. 2023, doi: 10.3366/arabic.2023.0006.
- [10] H. Rohmah, "An Analysis of English Grammar in the Perspective of Nahwu," JALL, vol. 7, no. 1, p. 55, Feb. 2023, doi: 10.25157/jall.v7i1.9273.
- [11] Moh. Ulum and K. Nuriyah, "Implementasi Kitab Nubdzatul Bayan Dalam Pembelajaran Nahwu dan Shorrof Bagi Pemula," educatio, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 1126–1132, Jun. 2023, doi: 10.31949/educatio.v9i2.5215.
- [12] A. R. Frima and Moh. Khasairi, "Pengembangan Materi Pembelajaran Nahwu untuk Kelas 10 SMA AN NUR Malang," JoLLA, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 201–219, Feb. 2023, doi: 10.17977/um064v3i22023p201-219.
- [13] A. Muhammadiyah and D. Jamal, "Relevansi Penguasaan Nahwu dan Sharf dengan Kemampuan Membaca Teks-Teks Keagamaan Teungku Dayah Aceh," an-nabighoh, vol. 24, no. 2, p. 215, Dec. 2022, doi: 10.32332/an-nabighoh.v24i2.5442.
- [14] S. L. Mawaddah, "Problematika Pembelajaran Nahwu Menggunakan Metode Klasik Arab Pegon di Era Modern," mht, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 102–119, Apr. 2022, doi: 10.18196/mht.v4i2.12976.
- [15] M. A. Nasrulloh and I. Mufidah, "Analisis Konten Buku Ajar Bahasa Arab Sang Pangeran Nahwu Al-Ajurumiyyah," arabiyat, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 17–35, Jan. 2022, doi: 10.30739/arabiyat.v2i1.1295.
- [16] K. Kojin and C. Choiruddin, "Learning Nahwu Using Mind Mapping Method in a Modern Islamic Boarding School," AIJP, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 6603–6610, Oct. 2022, doi: 10.35445/alishlah.v14i4.2758.
- [17] N. P. Nasution, "Nahwu Learning at Darul Ikhlas Islamic Boarding School Mandailing Natal," lisaanuna, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 70–83, Mar. 2022, doi: 10.15548/lisaanuna.v5i1.3837.
- [18] K. Kojin and C. Choiruddin, "Learning Nahwu Using Mind Mapping Method in a Modern Islamic Boarding School," AIJP, vol. 14, no. 4, pp. 6603–6610, Oct. 2022, doi: 10.35445/alishlah.v14i4.2758.
- [19] M. A. Nasrulloh and I. Mufidah, "Analisis Konten Buku Ajar Bahasa Arab Sang Pangeran Nahwu Al-Ajurumiyyah," arabiyat, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 17–35, Jan. 2022, doi: 10.30739/arabiyat.v2i1.1295.
- [20] S. Sotnik, V. Manakov, and V. Lyashenko, "Overview: PHP and MySQL Features for Creating Modern Web Projects," vol. 7, no. 1, 2023.
- [21] Y. Suleiman, "Arab linguistics, Arabic linguistics, and language ideology," Journal of Arabic Sociolinguistics, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 98–122, Mar. 2023, doi: 10.3366/arabic.2023.0007.
- [22] H. Toha and W. Wargadinata, "EFEKTIVITAS METODE AL MIFTAH LIL ULUM DALAM MEMAHAMI ILMU NAHWU PADA SANTRI MADRASAH TSANAWIYAH MAMBAUS SHOLIHIN.," vol. 4, no. 1, 2023.