Quranic Concordance for Bibliotherapy Based on Blood Group Types

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Abstract
Quranic concordance is in existence, but does not focus specifically on Quranic bibliotherapy. The aims of this study are to organize information on Quranic verses for bibliotherapy purposes and to find patterns of context in indexing to build a retrieval system in Quranic bibliotherapy concordance. This research uses qualitative approach with Grounded Theory method, using Nvivo to perform thematic data analysis based on narrative patterns, translation, spontaneously obtained verses, problem contexts and reflections. These concordances are limited to empirically emerging patterns representing biological information of the blood type which contribute new knowledge in Library and Information Science (LIS) discipline.

Keywords: quranic bibliotherapy, blood type, concordance, information management

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1.0 Introduction
Substantial number of research has focused on indexing thematic Quranic verses using Arabic language rules and grammar in the last decade. The Al-Quran index is used by scholars and readers who need to find a particular verse in the Quran. The Al-Quran Index is compiled based on the theme of the verse, aspects of everyday life in general, and the reasons for the revelation of particular verses and keywords sorted alphabetically. Technological developments have made it easier to find information on certain Quranic verses based on keywords through an indexed database. Users only need to write specific keywords they want to search for, the system reads it and shows all the surahs and verses of the Quran containing those keywords. With this information retrieval system, the thick index book of the Quran has begun to be abandoned, along with the development of indexing technology. "Today, it is one of the great challenges in the information sciences to develop intelligent interfaces for human-machine interaction which supports computer users in their quest for relevant information". (Computer, I., & Hofmann, T., 2017). In addition, the Quranic index, which is limited to specific keywords is increasingly complemented by the linkage of the verse with the context of the term. List of words in alphabetical order of the main words used in a book or written work, recording each time each word appears with its direct context so that concordance is more widely used in religious scriptures. Combining query results on multiple issues (such as looking for word-to-word relationships) has discouraged interest in publishing concordance. This is reinforced by the opinion of Hofmann, T. (2017) that a typical scenario of human-machine interaction information retrieval is one with natural language queries: the user formulates a request, for example, by providing a number of keywords or some free-form text, and expects the system to return the relevant data in some acceptable representation, for example, in the form of a ranking list of relevant documents. In addition, latent semantic indexing as a mathematical technique, according to Thomas K. Landauer,

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以下文献是一个自然语言文本的示例

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Danielle S. McNamara, Simon Dennis, WK (2017), has been proposed to automatically identify linguistic information based on word context.

The objective of this study is to analyse the Quranic concordance for bibliotherapy based on blood group types. In linguistics, concordance is often used when studying a text, for example, comparing different uses of the same word, analyzing keywords, analyzing word frequency, finding and analyzing phrases and idioms, finding translations of sub-essential elements, such as terminology, in the translation of bitexts and memory, creating useful indexes and glossary for publishing. This concordance of Quranic verses for bibliotherapy needs was constructed through the thematic data analysis tool, Nvivo. This concordance is limited to certain verses obtained spontaneously by clients with blood types A, B, AB, and O when they experience life problems and happiness.

The concordance in this study took empirical data in the field based on the Al-Quran journal written by the client for 30 days. The researcher analyzes the keywords of each client's story narration related to the verse he obtained, interprets and sets the theme as a query, and performs alphabetical indexing. Whether then the query that appears will later become verses for bibliotherapy for clients for certain blood types or can be used in general is still being considered, then how the verses are analyzed using the KWIC (Key Words In Context) or KWOK (Key Words Out Context) method. Key Words Out Context is still under construction. At least through this research, The researcher found a pattern of organizing Quranic information that can be used for Quranic bibliotherapy based on the client's blood type.

Blood type is used as a parameter because it is the easiest and cheapest means of identifying the client's personality. In this study, the researcher found a pattern of organizing Quranic information that can be used for Quranic bibliotherapy based on the client's blood type.

The titles are generally informative. Second, the words taken from the title can be used effectively to guide the client to a verse of the Quran or a narrative that may be accompanied by a description of the Meccan and Medinan suras. Every verse of the Quran or narrative that may be accompanied by a description of the Meccan and Medinan suras. Everything is arranged according to the rules of Arabic neuroscience. In this study, there are two objectives of concordance construction.

The development of Quran bibliotherapy methods through recent journaling techniques in the creation, storage, and availability of textual data presents researchers with a challenge to develop suitable methods for their analysis. Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA) is one of the methodological approaches that offers an opportunity to overcome the retrieval of information from the Quranic verses for bibliotherapy by describing the semantic content in textual data as a vector set. Semantic content in textual data as a vector set helps to define and explain the meaning. Each row in the KWIC index consists of three parts:

1. Keywords (which are headings)
2. Context (which serves as a modification)
3. Code (which is the reference)
3.0 Methodology
The data used in this study were collected through Grounded Theory Research. This grounded theory research method has several stages of analysis, including (a) Organizing data; (b) Reading information and coding; (c) Open coding, researchers form categories of information about the events studied; (d) Axial coding, researchers identify an event, investigate the conditions that cause it, identify each condition, and describe the event; (e) Selective coding, researchers identify a storyline and integrate categories in the axial coding model; and (f) Furthermore, the researcher develops and describes as a reference to explain the condition of the problem pattern from the narrative of each blood group, the experience of spiritual information for each blood group, and the conditions of personality, mentality, morality, and spirituality that affect human interaction events with the Quran through Journaling Bibliotherapy. In this study, the thought begins by looking at the existing conditions of the existing quranic bibliotherapy pattern as material for further study in analysis (qualitative approach).

The researcher tried to identify keywords by compiling a Quranic concordance for bibliotherapy based on this blood type. Previously, prepared a stop list of words that were not heading terms and were excluded from the indexing process. All other words are keywords. Stop list contains words in the translation of the Quran, verbal or textual narratives or stories, verbs, and words related to context. Some of the published Quranic concordances do not specialize in a particular theme. This is what distinguishes the concordance constructed from this research.

3.1 Concordance context indexing methodology for Quranic Bibliotherapy
In this case, data processing and thematic analysis can be done manually or using Nvivo software which helps researchers in the process of determining thematic codes and the process of latent semantic analysis. In utilizing Nvivo, a concordance index for Quranic bibliotherapy at least performs the following steps:

1. Grouping Quranic journaling form documents in folders based on blood type categories (A, B, Ab, and O)
2. Import files. In the process of importing files from disk, researchers enter journaling form files that have been grouped by blood type and encode each category of nodes.
3. Furthermore, each category (nodes) in the journaling form is coded based on key terms; context analysis is needed to match documents with pre-existing categories.
4. The focus categories based on the client's practical experience writing the Quran journaling include storytelling/narrative (the context of the problem or issue experienced); the Quran verses obtained spontaneously were then analyzed.
5. The researcher analyzes the translation of the Quranic verse (which the client gets spontaneously), uses translation or interpretation, then analyzes and determines the keywords of the Quranic verse.
6. The researcher analyzes the narrative/story that the client writes in the Quran journal, then determines the keywords according to the thematic context of the existing mental issues.
7. The researcher grouped words based on the meaning of the translation of the Quranic verse, context (from the stories/issues written by the client), code (names of letters and verses of the Quran)

4.0 Findings
4.1 Organizing information on Quranic verses for bibliotherapy purposes
The concordance of the Quranic verses that the researcher has successfully constructed has been arranged based on the type of blood group A, B, AB, and O. Thus; the Quranic verse is identical to the owner of the blood type of each type based on the chances of the appearance of the Quranic verse based on the client's daily problems or narratives. . .Spontaneous opening of the translated Quran allows the client to focus on the relationship between spontaneously selected verses, words, and reflective questions that allow the client to take a break to observe, make adjustments, see things from a different point of view, and most importantly, all of them. Can be done in a fluid and fun way. At least the findings from the process of spontaneous discovery of Quranic verses and reflection of lighter words in the Quran as Key Word In Context (KWIC), include:

Table 2. Concordance Construction of Quran Verses for Bibliotherapy for Blood Type A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have faith</td>
<td>Longing</td>
<td>QS Al Balad Verse 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

201
make love
Be patient
Message each other
Fear
Grieve
Wali Allah

Longing
Longing
Longing
Debt
Debt
Debt

QS Al Balad Verse 17
QS Al Balad Verse 17
QS Al Balad Verse 17
QS Yunus Verse 62
QS Yunus Verse 62
QS Yunus Verse 62

(Source: Nvivo Data Analysis, 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spend sustenance for the life of the world</td>
<td>Trust house inheritance</td>
<td>QS Al Ahqaf 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be lulled by the world and act arrogant</td>
<td>The most significant child has</td>
<td>QS Al An'am 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>God power</td>
<td>a glandular disease</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>God is fair</td>
<td>Eldest son enters boarding school</td>
<td>Surah Al Anbiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allah knows the words spoken and kept secret</td>
<td></td>
<td>102-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eternity in hell by enjoying all you want</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Nvivo Data Analysis, 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be grateful</td>
<td>Religious supplies for children</td>
<td>QS Luqman 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luqman's story</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The God who brings life and death to your God, the God of the ancestors</td>
<td>Interpersonal relationship with office mates</td>
<td>QS Ad Dukhan 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Nvivo Data Analysis, 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punishment for the persecutors</td>
<td>Inner child</td>
<td>Ad Dhukan 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The punishment of the persecuted</td>
<td>Undisciplined</td>
<td>Al Kahf 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirk</td>
<td>Afraid of the heart tucked into a shirk</td>
<td>As Shaf 1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs of God's greatness</td>
<td>Sprue</td>
<td>Az Zumar 42-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About life and death</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must recite the Quran a lot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running a business according to muamalah</td>
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</table>

(Source: Nvivo Data Analysis, 2022)

5.0 Discussion
The findings of this study clearly show that the word guide in finding Quranic verses for daily mental therapy through bibliotherapy based on blood type can be constructed through keywords, context, and code of Quranic verses obtained through writing Quran Journaling. The keywords come from the interpretation or translation of the verse code, and the context comes from the client's story or narrative based on the blood group type. Each type of blood group has its patterned word guide. Successfully constructed patterns are arranged alphabetically to facilitate retrieval. By looking at the development of technology and access to applications or websites, this concordance of Quranic verses for bibliotherapy is more accessible for clients to use or access in the form of an index of Quranic verses or alphabetically, or the system will capture the code word in the "search" or "keyword" column, display these words, then guide the client to find the related Quranic verse. Afterward, the client enters the display of Quranic verses, reflections, and online journaling. Clients can also add stories to enrich the insight of the problem for others with similar problems. This allows the client to be a direct contributor to the development of a concordance of Quranic verses for further bibliotherapy: reflection and online journaling. Clients can also add stories to enrich the insight of the problem for others with similar problems. This allows the client to directly contribute to developing a concordance of Quranic verses for further bibliotherapy.

One explanation for the concordance of Quranic verses in this Quranic bibliotherapy is equipped with a glossary or a list of words still limited in Indonesian. Although not in a literal sense, at least this glossary can give a hint about a problem that has something to do with the verse you are looking for.

This study is limited by the use of the Indonesian language and has not implemented transliteration outside the territory of Indonesia, such as Arabic as the language of the Quran itself. Thus, the concordance of this verse of the Quran is not arranged according to the rules of Arabic neuroscience, like in all concordance books. All words are compiled purely based on empirical field data based on the writing of clients with blood types A, B, AB, and O, so that the word patterns that appear are limited to the researcher's coding based on the narrative and context of the client's problems in this study. Everything related to the Quranic verse has nothing to do with root words, morphology,
science, or grammar. It is hoped that further research can collaborate with Quran commentators for the preparation of unique Quran concordance for therapeutic or bibliotherapy purposes.

6.0 Conclusion and Recommendation

In conclusion, Quranic bibliotherapy is an effective method of bibliotherapy, in which clients spontaneously story tell their problem and its relation to the dedicated Quranic verses selected randomly in the Quran bibliotherapy session. Next, concordance indexing methodology for Quranic Bibliotherapy helps in the process of determining the thematic code and the process of latent semantic analysis and latent semantic indexing (keyword).

It is recommended that researchers choose extensions of classification, clustering, and factor analysis to LSA (Latent Semantic Analysis), which is more appropriate to answer their research question. If the study aims to match documents (Quranic journaling) with pre-existing categories, they must carry out document classification extension to LSA based on the client's blood type. If the goal is to generate new data-based groups of documents, they must group documents by type of blood group and if the aim is to understand the latent structure of their corpus, they should carry out an extension of factor analysis from each category in Quranic journaling as a part of bibliotherapy narrative or stories. Quran verses are information resource that can impact one's reflection and action.

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References


