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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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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 In 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 the STIFn genetic strata, blood type is a genetic factor that has a large influence in providing a spontaneous stimulus but has a minimal role in strategic decision making and requires much consideration. The effect of blood type on their answer choices is powerful through psychological or written psychological tests. The respondents' answers in this study may also be the same; spontaneous blood type responses also play a role". (Agustina, S., Satirah, W., Mohd, W., Shaifuddin, N., Aziz, A, 2022)

2.0 Literature Review

A concordance is a list of all the words in the Quran, with page numbers and/or chapter and verse numbers, allowing one to find out where and how each word has been used. Concordance is also referred to as reference books and word guides. Although not the first, the history of writing a guidebook (concordance) is quite well known: the concordance entitled *Concordantiae Corani Arabicae*, which is accompanied by an introduction in Latin, which is still used in the West. The author was Gustavus Flugel, a German scholar. Meanwhile, Ali Audah (1996) mentions that in Indonesia, a concordance is published in which each word is accompanied by a small number of verses along with the name of the sura and the verse number. This concordance is very well known, entitled *Fathurrahman li Talib'l Quran* compiled by Ilmi Zadeh Faidullah. At the same time, in 1906, the *Miftah-ul-Quran* or *Key to the Holy Quran* was published in India, which Ahmad Shah compiled with an English introduction accompanied by an Arabic-English glossary. The concordance compiled by Flugel and Ahmad Shah only mentions a word in each verse accompanied by the sura number and verse number. It was only in the year 1364 AH/1945 that Muhammad Fu'ad Abdul Baqi published *Al-Mu'jam'l-Mufahras li Alfaz'l Quran'l Karim*, which was compiled more thoroughly, with the verses mostly quoted intact, accompanied by a large number of verses. On each word, the name and number of the sura and the verse number, 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 was pioneered by psychology, information retrieval, and bibliometrics researchers. "Research interest in LSA spans the fields of information retrieval, artificial intelligence, psychology, cognitive science, education, IS, and many others. Since the early 2000s, as the availability of stored text exploded, LSA experienced an explosion in popularity. A query for LSA or Latent Semantic Indexing on multiple electronic library databases yielded 259 research journal articles published in the 1989–2009 period" (Evangelopoulos, N., Zhang, X., & Prybutok, VR, 2010). LSA involves a matrix operation called single value decomposition, an extension of principal component analysis.

The process of analyzing the pre-organization of Quranic information for preparing the Quranic verse concordance for this bibliotherapy is processing and coding the results of the Quran journaling of clients from each blood type. Using the Nvivo app, each verse the client gets will appear along with its narration and reflection. Using Nvivo makes it easy to do analysis thematically. The researcher gave a code to each verse that the client obtained spontaneously. Code that is used as a query is sometimes also out of context. Because, even though the client's thoughts are expressed in words, not all of these words lead to the subject, concept, or topic presented in a verse of the Quran.

This quran verse indexing concordance for bibliotherapy uses KWIC indexing based on three principles, First, 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 narrative that may contain desired, related, or identical information and have something in common with what happened to the client. Third, although the meanings of individual words seen in isolation may be ambiguous or too general, the context around the words helps to define and explain their 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.

Table 1. Concordance of the Quran Source: University of Washington Libraries, 2021

Titles	Publication Date	Authors
Mu'jam alfaaz Al Quran al Karim	Al Qahirah: Dar Al Hadith, 1953	Majma Al Lughah Al Arabiyah (Cairo, Egypt)
Handbook of Early Muhammad Tradition	Leiden: EJBrill, 1960	Wensinck, AJ, 1882-1939
Al-Mu'jam Al-Mufahras li-alfaz Al Quran Al Karim:bi-hashiyat al mushaf al sharif	1988	Abd al Baqi Muhammad Fuad Shafi'l, Husayn Muhammad Fahmi
Al Dalil Al Mufahras li Alfaz Al Quran Al Karim	1998	Muhammad Fahmi
Al Kashshaf al farid li alfaz al Quran al Majid	2004	Abd al Majid, Abu Sa'id Muhammad

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 indexer 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 keywords (from 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

Keywords	Context	Code
have faith	Longing	QS Al Balad Verse 17

make love	Longing	QS Al Balad Verse 17
Be patient	Longing	QS Al Balad Verse 17
Message each other	Longing	QS Al Balad Verse 17
Fear	Debt	QS Yunus Verse 62
Grieve	Debt	QS Yunus Verse 62
Wali Allah	Debt	QS Yunus Verse 62

(Source: Nvivo Data Analysis, 2022)

Table 3. Concordance Construction of Quran Verses for Bibliotherapy for Blood Type B

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

(Source: Nvivo Data Analysis, 2022)

Table 4. Concordance Construction of Quran Verses for Bibliotherapy for Blood Type AB

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

(Source: Nvivo Data Analysis, 2022)

Table 5. Construction of Quranic Verse Concordance for Bibliotherapy for Blood Type O

Keywords	Context	Code
Punishment for the persecutors	Inner child	Ad Dhukan 8
The punishment of the persecuted	Undisciplined	Al Kahf 87
Shirk	Afraid of the heart tucked into a shirk	As Shaf 1-3
Signs of God's greatness		Az Zumar 42-50
About life and death	Sprue	
Must recite the Quran a lot		
Running a business according to muamalah fiqh		
	Afraid to get pregnant again	QS A Maidah 24-30

(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. In the user interface, the client can access through alphabetical order, 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 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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