

Notes on Foreign Language

I have tried to incorporate in this work a number of vernacular terms commonly used in Pesantren Daarut Tauhid. These include Arabic, Sundanese, Javanese, and Indonesian terms. These languages are important in understanding the cultural context of the research. This is particularly crucial where there is no precise equivalent in English. For example, the word *shalat* and *do'a*, two different concepts, are usually equally translated as 'prayer.' Confusion may arise if I simply say 'prayer,' since it can mean either *shalat* or *do'a*. Some writers, such as J. R. Bowen, has solved this problem by translating *shalat* as 'worship.' However, 'worship' may also mean *ibadah*, which is much wider in meaning than *shalat*. To avoid this confusion, these vernacular terms appear as such throughout this work. I have provided the English translation of the words in their first appearance.

Arabic, Indonesian, Sundanese, and Javanese words appearing in this work have the same form for singular and plural. I have not anglicised these words by adding an 's' to denote the plural. Words such as *shalat*, *kyai*, *santri*, and *pesantren*, for example, may represent either singular or plural forms.

English translations of verses of the Qur'an quoted in this work follow *The Qur'an; English Translation of "The Meanings and Commentary"* issued by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (1993), Medina: King Fahd Complex for the Printing of the Holy Qur'an.