

Implementation of the Qiroati Method in Improving the Ability to Read and Write the Koran at SDIT al Madinah Karawang

Farah Fauziah Noor¹ Lilis Karyawati² Nia Karnia³

Islamic Religious Education Study Program, Faculty of Islamic Religion, Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Karawang Regency, West Java Province, Indonesia^{1,2,3}

Email: farahfauziah30des2017@gmail.com¹ lilis.karyawati@fai.unsika.ac.id²
nia.karnia@fai.unsika.ac.id³

Abstract

The Qiroati method is a method of learning to read the Koran which directly practices tart reading in accordance with the qoidah of practical recitation. One of the obstacles in the process of learning to read the Koran in general is that the teacher does not use the method, only reads normally. Therefore there are still some students who are not fluent in reading the Koran because they feel the method used is less effective, unstructured and seems monotonous and makes students feel bored in the process of learning to read and write the Koran. This research is intended to find out how the application of the Qiroati method through BTQ learning improves the ability to read the Koran in students at SDIT Al Madinah Karawang. This type of research is field research. In this study, the researcher will describe the application of the Qiroati method through BTQ learning in improving the ability to read the Koran. While the nature of the research is descriptive in nature. Data collection techniques used are interviews, tests and documentation. For data analysis techniques used are data collection, presentation and conclusion. The results of the research conducted by the researcher can be concluded that the Qiroati method can improve students' Al-Quran reading skills with evidence that students get good grades in the Al-Quran reading test. The implementation of the Qiroati method is by the way the teacher exemplifies correct reading which then students read together. So that with the Qiroati method students can find out how to read correctly.

Keywords: Implementation, Qiroati Method and Ability to Read Al-Quran.



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INTRODUCTION

Getting to know the Koran from an early age is the main and first step before learning anything else. For every Muslim, instilling the values of the Koran has become mandatory so that there is a special time to learn to read the Koran, whether it is taught by parents, teachers at schools or institutions around them. As the saying goes "learning at a young age is like painting on a rock" meaning that when learning from a young age the memory of the lesson will be strong. Al-Quran is the Kalamullah (holy book) revealed by Allah to Prophet Muhammad SAW as the greatest miracle through the angel Gabriel, in which there are instructions and guidelines in achieving happiness in life in this world and in the hereafter.

The ability to read the Koran or usually better known as the Koran is an important ability at the beginning of the process of understanding the contents of the Koran. With the ability to read the Koran, it can provide a way to increase worship and then practice it in everyday life. Reading the holy verses of the Koran is closely related to the worship of a Muslim, for example in praying and other prayer activities. In prayer services, for example, an act of worship is not valid if it uses a language other than the Al-Quran. Therefore, teaching reading the Al-Quran to young children is something that must be done so that generations of the Koran can grow above their nature. Because the age of the child is the age that is still easily directed and formed before being affected by globalization where children are busy playing and busy with technology

which can cause children not to be able to read the Koran and can even cause children not to know the Koran.

Learning to read the Al-Quran can be started from the family, but because parents have handed over their children to educational institutions, teachers have the same obligation in terms of teaching reading the Al-Quran to their children. Based on the background of this problem, researchers want to conduct research on "Implementation of the Qiroat Method in Improving Al-Quran Reading and Writing Skills at SDIT al Madinah Karawang".

RESEARCH METHODS

Place This research was carried out at SDIT Al Madinah Karawang, the school as the focus raised in the research title. In this study a qualitative descriptive approach was used, which put forward data research based on disclosing what was expressed by respondents from the words collected in the form of words, images and not numbers (Sugiyono, 2020). Qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, for example behavior and motivation in a descriptive way in the form of words and language, in a special natural context by utilizing various natural methods. Meanwhile, according to the qualitative research method, it is a research method based on postpositivism or enterpretive philosophy, used to research on natural object conditions, where the researcher is an instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (observation, interview, documentation), the data obtained tends to be data qualitative, data analysis and results of qualitative research are to understand meaning (Sugiyono, 2020:9).

The type of research used in this study is included in field research. Field research is a research that goes directly to the field to obtain data that is truly reliable for data study material (Mathematics, 2016: 48). In this study the authors conducted a direct study of the field to obtain clear data regarding "Application of the Qiroat Method Through BTQ Learning in Improving Al-Quran Reading Ability at SDIT Al Madinah Karawang". Primary data sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors. This primary data is in the form of data from direct interviews, survey results, observations of researchers with research subjects. Those directly related to the primary data sources here are the principal, BTQ teachers and students at SDIT Al Madinah Karawang. Secondary data sources are data sources that indirectly provide data to data collectors. The data obtained from problems in the field found at the research location are in the form of readings, library materials, Islamic religious books, one of which is the Al-Qur'an Hadith and research reports. Data collection techniques are the most strategic steps in research, because the main goal of research is to obtain data, without knowing data collection techniques, researchers will not obtain data that meets the established data standards (Sugiyono, 2020: 104).

Data collection techniques are largely determined by the type of data to be collected. Usually researchers do not only use one type of data collection technique, because the data sought is not only one type but a variety of data. Because each technique has advantages and disadvantages of each, therefore using a technique will overcome the problem of the weakness of the technique. In data collection techniques, there are several kinds of data collection techniques namely:

1. An interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer, so that meaning can be constructed in a particular topic. Interviews are also used as a data collection technique if the researcher wants to conduct a preliminary study to find problems that must be studied. (Sugiyono, 2020, p. 114). In essence, interviews are activities to obtain in-depth information about an issue or theme raised in research or the process of proving information. In this study, the authors interviewed several informants,

namely, the school consisting of the principal, BTQ teachers and SDIT Al Madinah Karawang students.

2. Observation is called observation, including the activity of paying attention to an object using all the senses. So, observations can be made through sight, smell, hearing, touch and taste. What this means is actually direct observation. In the sense that observation researchers can do with tests, questionnaires, recorded images and sound recordings (Arikunto, 2013). In this case, the authors make observations to obtain a true picture of BTQ learning at SDIT Al Madinah Karawang.
3. Documentation is a qualitative data collection method. A large number of facts and data are stored in material in the form of documentation. Documentation is also in the form of writing, for example diaries, meeting results, activity journals and so on. Documents in the form of images such as photographs, live images and sketches. Documents in the form of works, for example works of art, which can be in the form of pictures, films and so on. This type of data has the main characteristic that it is not limited to space and time so that it can be used to dig up information about what happened. (Sugiyono, 2020:124). In this case using this method to obtain data relating to the application of the qiroat method through BTQ learning to improve the ability to read the Koran at SDIT Al Madinah Karawang. Also equipped with data regarding SDIT Al Madinah Karawang, the school's vision and mission, teacher and student data.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section the findings of researchers are discussed further with the aim of formulating concepts or theories. These theories and concepts regarding the application of the Qiro'ati Method in BTQ learning for fifth grade students at SDIT Al Madinah Karawang. The process of applying the Qiro'ati Method to students at SDIT Al Madinah Krawang has started since 2016. The application of the Qiro'ati method to students at SDIT Al Madinah Karawang can improve students' ability to read Al-Quran because this method is very practical, simple and can also be done little by little, meaning that students do not move to the next page if there are still errors and are not fluent in reading on that page.

The obstacles experienced by teachers in teaching the Qiroati method are that it is still not conducive and lack of time which causes students to be noisy and lack concentration so that students pay less attention to ongoing learning. The teacher's action when there is ineffectiveness in teaching the Qiroati method is by finding ways to keep students busy so that there is no boredom so students don't chat and make noise at the place of recitation, usually when one of the students reads in front of the teacher, the teacher orders students to record readings or material lessons learned.

SDIT Al Madinah Karawang carries out a qiro'ati learning process using the Fast, Smooth, Precise and Correct (CLTB) system with a learning time of 60 minutes. After the students occupy their respective places the teacher starts learning by saying greetings and reading Surah Al-Fatihah, after that the first 15 students read the learning material together or commonly referred to as classical, 30 minutes later students read individually according to the page or as usual called individually, after that the final 15 minutes of additional material such as learning prayer readings, daily prayers and memorizing letters. The students' Al-Quran reading ability is categorized into 4 assessments in which the research is as follows:

1. Very good, that is if the child can read fluently and correctly according to the tajwid and makharijul letters.
2. Good, that is if the child can read correctly.
3. Good enough, that is, if the child reads less fluently.

4. Not good, that is if the child cannot read. The following are the values of students in reading the Al-Quran:

Table 1. Al-Qur'an Reading Test Scores

No	Name	Ability to Read Al-Quran				Score
		SB	B	CB	KB	
1	Adiba Zulfa		√			83
2	Anindya		√			80
3	DewaAndita			√		79
4	Fitri Nur R		√			85
5	Hanun		√			85
6	Nayla		√			84
7	Novianti			√		78
8	Krensa			√		79

Information:

- SB = Very Good
- B = Fine
- CB = Pretty Good
- KB = Less Good

The values above are the results of individual Al-Quran reading tests, this is done so that teachers and researchers can determine the extent to which students are able to read the Al-Quran. Based on these results, the researcher obtained value data which explained that the Qiroati method was conducive to improving students' Al-Quran reading skills at SDIT Al Madinah Karawang, with evidence that students were in the good category in terms of grades, this shows that students are fairly good at continuing to learn to read Al- Koran.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study it was concluded that the application of the Qiroati method to fifth grade students at SDIT Al Madinah Karawang is very effective for improving the ability to read the Koran, because the Qiroati method is a practical, simple method and can also be done little by little, meaning students do not move to the next page. if there are still errors and not fluent in reading on the page. In implementing the Qiroati method, the teacher exemplifies correct reading and then students read together. So that with the Qiroati method students can find out how to read the Koran correctly and can learn the Koran in a fun way.

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