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## Understanding Fiqh Material Through The Study Book of Fathul Qorib

**Muhammad Fodhil<sup>1\*</sup>, Farhan Dwi Fathurrozi<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1,2</sup>Islamic Education, Universitas KH. Abdul Wahab Hasbullah

\*Email: [m.fodhil@unwaha.ac.id](mailto:m.fodhil@unwaha.ac.id)

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### ABSTRACT

*This article examines the learning method the book of fathul qorib as a step to improve understanding fiqh material in learning, so that students can understand, interpret, conclude, explain and solve a problem. This article study uses a qualitative method through case studies. The results of this study are the learning process using several classical methods as a support in increasing students' understanding including the tahasus method, the syawir/discussion method, the sorogan method and the bandongan method. As for additional activities to deepen understanding, ubudiyah practice activities and munakahat practices are carried out in each dormitory called jam'iyah activities. Thus, students are able to read, translate and explain fiqh material with different abilities. Through this method, it is expected that students can achieve maximum results in accordance with the planned learning objectives.*

**Keywords:** Learning Methods; Fiqh Understanding; Fathul Qorib;

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### INTRODUCTION

Islamic boarding school is an Islamic educational institution or a place to grow and develop a person's faith attitude so that he can become a human being who is rahmatal lil 'alamin both in the form of ubudiyah and muammalah. Since its establishment until now, Islamic boarding schools have become the hallmark of Indonesia, which grows and develops in the midst of society and a curriculum that has been tested for its independence (Hidayatulloh et al, 2020). Islamic boarding schools have three roles, namely as Islamic educational institutions, da'wah institutions, and community development institutions (Pahrudin & Amiruddin, 2010).

Comprehension is a understanding proses a lesson that is being taught to students based on the concept that has been planned. While understanding fiqh material is an Islamic religious education subject that discusses fiqh worship and fiqh amaliah related to the introduction, understanding, implementation and habituation of a law with its respective provisions (Umam & Sulaikho, 2021).

In the history course, Islamic boarding schools are divided into two categories, namely pesantren with a modern system (khalaf) and pesantren with a traditional system (salaf). So students are required to be able to translate and interpret the book using the Arabic script Pegon, so in this learning the Islamic boarding school uses the bandongan and sorogan methods with the aim that students can easily read and understand the book (Restu & Wahyuni, 2019); (Sulaikho & Mathoriyah, 2019).

Understanding fiqh etymologically means understanding what is meant. Then in terms of word form, fiqh comes from the words faqiha, yafquhu, fiqhan which means understanding. (Shaifudin, 2019) While fiqh in terminology is the science that explains syar'i law related to converts which are the ijthad result scholars on texts that is suspect, because these laws are extracted from specific arguments both through texts and indications against texts (Shaifudin, 2019).

The fathul qorib book is a yellow book that discusses the basic science of fiqh by Muhammad bin Qosim al-Ghazzi. The fathul qorib book is a translation or at-Taqrib syarh book by Abu At-Thoyyib or known as Abu Syuja'. (Al-Ghazzi, 1991) The contents of this book explanation include matters relating to worship (ubudiyah), economic transactions (mu'amalat), inheritance law (fara'idh), marriage law (munakahat), jihad, food treaties (ath'imah), slaughter ( dzabaih) as well as various violations and punishments including murder (jinayah); apostasy (riddah); offense (hudud) (Al-Ghazzi, 1991).

Madrasah diniyah is an educational institution that provides teaching on Islamic religious

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knowledge to its students, each class contains 7-18 students and is carried out after sunset or evening prayer (Nizah, 2016). This learning is not much different from the learning taught in formal educational institutions (Khoiruddin & Mauludi, 2019).

The learning strategy is the teacher in determining how the learning process will be applied in this learning. So what has been determined is carried out according to the situation and conditions, because learning strategies are very important, learning strategies consist of technical methods or procedures to make students learn actively (Syaparuddin et al., 2020). The purpose of this learning strategy is to make the learning process much more effective and efficient. Learning strategies generally aim to achieve the expected learning (Mahmudah et al., 2019).

This article focuses on the efforts study to increase understanding through applied learning methods and increasing understanding of religious fiqh and munakahat fiqh materials at the Tarbiyatun Nasyiin Paculgowang Islamic School.

## **METHOD**

The approach used in this study is a case study approach, namely examining objects in conditions that occur in context. In other words, research with case studies examines something that actually happened which is seen as a case. In this case Moh. Fitrah and Lutfiyah say that real life is a life condition that occurs in the human environment, both as individuals and as members of actual groups (Fitrah & Luthfiyah, 2017).

The form of the study used is a qualitative research study, Albi Anggito and Johan Setiawan reveal that qualitative research is collecting data in a natural setting with the translating intention the phenomena that occur where the researcher is the key instrument, sampling of data sources is carried out purposively and snowball, collection techniques using triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive, and qualitative research emphasizes meaning rather than generalization (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018).

In order to get clear and truly valid research results, the researchers role is needed. The researchers presence in the field is the most important thing in research. So the researcher is an data collection instrument. Then the research role is as a full participant and also the the researcher presence as a process in collecting data according to the condition of the research object.

The research object is the Madrasah Diniyah Tarbiyatun Nasyiin in Paculgowang Hamlet RT 02 RW 07 Jatirejo Village, Diwek District, Jombang Regency. This educational institution was founded by KH. Manshur Anwar and several community leaders on January 1, 1931 AD. This Diniyah Madrasa is headed by KH. Abdul Mu'id Shohib This madrasa is located within the Tarbiyatun Nasyiin Islamic Boarding School Foundation which is managed by KH. Muhammad Shobih Al-Muayyad Aziz

In research, it is generally distinguished between data obtained directly from the subject or research informant and from library materials. Data obtained directly is called primary data, while data obtained from library materials is called secondary data (Sejati, 2018).

As for data sources from outside the words and actions of researchers, namely as additional data sources, this cannot be ignored because additional data sources become complementary data from the main data source. In this case, the data sources are the madrasa supervisors and the fathul qorib book teacher of Madrasah Diniyah Tarbiyatun Nasyiin Paculgowang. The place study is Madrasah Diniyah Tarbiyatun Nasyiin Paculgowang, because from this place the main data and supporting data can be obtained which is the refinement of the research. Written documents and recordings of interviews conducted results

Data collection activities, according to Ismail Nurdin in his book, are good data collection and are in accordance with the objectives divided into two stages, namely the preparation stage and the implementation stage. The preparatory stage as the first step is to determine and formulate research objectives properly, determine the research method to be used, determine how data collection techniques are collected, compile a question list, determine the target object, determine the data collection location and the respondents number, determine the collection implementer data. At the implementation stage, the thing to do is collect data and survey the research object before the data is brought and processed. (Nurdin & Hartati, 2019) The steps used in collecting this data are observation, interviews, and documentation.

According to Helaludin and Hengki Wijaya through qualitative research methods, data analysis is mostly carried out while in the field with various data collection activities. Thus, after finishing in the field what the researcher must do is make a complete research report (Helaluddin & Wijaya, 2019). The analysis process carried out includes data reduction, data presentation and verification or drawing conclusions.

From the three steps of analysis above, it becomes an illustration that the relationship between the analytical processes is mutually sustainable. In this view, the researcher assumes that all three are cyclical and interactive processes.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Result**

Madrasah Diniyah Tarbiyatunnasyi'in is a Diniyah Islamiyah educational institution under the Tarbiyatunnasyi'in Islamic boarding school auspices, the education and teaching system that was previously applied still uses the *bandungan*, *wetonan*, and *sorogan* systems or in other terms is still classic and quirky. At the time of KH. M Abdul Aziz Manshur as a caregiver, he made an idea as taught at the Hidayatul Muftadi'in Islamic boarding school Liboyo Kodya Kediri to establish a Madrasah Diniyah which only teaches religious teachings.

During the Hataman Kitab Ihya 'Ulumuddin event in 1985 AD, the idea was put forward. Then, after holding several platforms and careful preparation, finally his proposed idea could be realized by being inaugurated on 17 Shawwal 1406 H/1986 AD by KH Anwar Mansur as his older brother and as the caretaker of the Hidayatul Muftadiat Liboyo Islamic boarding school in Kediri.

Then an organization was established by the name of the Tarbiyatun Nasyiin Madrasah Deliberative Council (M3TN) as a support and training platform as well as a medium for channeling student aspirations through extra-curricular programs at Tarbiyatun Nasyiin Madrasah Diniyah.

Learning strategies for studying the *fathul qorib* book in Madrasah Diniyah Tarbiyatun Nasyiin

The learning system in improving the *fiqh* material understanding through the study of *fathul qorib* book at the madrasah diniyah tarbiyatun nasyiin paculgowang uses classical methods as a support in increasing student understanding including the *tahasus* method, the *syawir* method / *deliberation*, the *sorogan* method and the *bandungan* method.

#### **Tahasus Method**

*Tahasus* is a special activity that examines one of the books. One of the *Tahasus* activities at the Tarbiyatun Nasyiin Madrasah is *Fathul Qorib*. Related to this special specialization support activity, researchers have conducted interviews with Ustadz Taufiq as the *mufatisy* board or madrasa supervisor. He explained that :

“As a supporting activity, *Fathul Qorib Tahasus* is a review or study in accordance with the material read thematically. For example, the *ablution* chapter, so what is discussed in the *Tahasus* is about *ablution*. And for its implementation, *Tahasus Fathul Qorib* itself is held every Monday night”

In addition, the researchers also conducted interviews with Mr. Muhammad Nasrullah as a *mustahiq* class 2 *Tsanawiyah*. He revealed that :

“*Tahasus fathul qorib* is held by Islamic boarding schools and those who are entitled to participate are *alijah* levels. But the start is not directly from the initial chapter but immediately jumps to the *muamalah* chapter because the *ubudiyah* chapter is sufficient in a special study of the *safinah* book”.

#### **Syawir Method**

The *syawir* method or *deliberation* is a supporting activity in increasing student understanding. In this way students can come into direct contact with various problems that must be solved, so students will increase their understanding from exchanging opinions with friends or direct explanations from their teachers. Based on the observations *reresults* and researchers interviews with *mustahiq* class 2 *Tsanawiyah* explained that :

“Friends in increasing understanding of the material do *syawir* activities, the model is like a discussion. There are those who read and study at the same time in front, there are those who explain, after that they ask questions starting from the beginning, such as those who don't fit well and will be asked later. Then, after the *retrofitting* questions, then proceed to the question and answer session on developing the problem. Now that's especially the advantage of *syawir*, students can share with friends so that there are additional new insights. The time for performing the *syawir* is from 20.30 to 22.00 if there is an additional it can be up to 22.30. *Syawir* activities are under the auspices of M3TN, namely the Nasyiin Tarbiyatun Madrasah Consultative Assembly. Now that's what facilitates the *deliberation* activities here, what is emphasized is the problem of how to *merodi* because *murod* is the key. For the *fathul qorib* *deliberation* in the madrasa, it is held at night before the next morning, it is taught in class or according to the next lesson or learn together the term.”

#### **Sorogan Method**

The *sorogan* method is a classical learning method in which students (*santri*) read readings from the yellow book and explain the meaning contained in the readings, then the teacher listens and corrects

readings that are not quite right. Then the teacher asked the students questions regarding the composition of the Arabic language they read. With this method students are more active because they develop students' mindsets and understanding while the teacher only plays a role in listening, asking questions and justifying students' reading and understanding.

When the researcher conducted an interview with Muhammad Taufiq Hidayat as a mufatis or madrasa supervisor, he explained:

"The learning method uses the classical method, namely sorogan. The student offers the material in front of the supervisor, then the student translates what is read, then the supervisor listens, but before the supervisor has explained the material, the student repeats and looks for language articulation.

This was also conveyed by Muhammad Nasrullah that:

"For the development here, the cottage friends have compulsory learning activities, namely sorogan. Not only reviewing nahwu shorof but also reviewing student understanding. Sorogan is adjusted to the class and the number of students, if the number is large, several groups are made between 3-4 groups."

#### Bandungan Method

Bandungan can also be called wetonan, these activities are the same but different in each region. The Bandungan method is a yellow book study activity that is carried out in every Islamic boarding school. This method can be called a classical method, because it uses an ancient learning method, namely the teacher reads the Gundulan book and interprets each word with the Javanese Pegon meaning while students or students listen and write the meaning conveyed by the teacher.

In relation to the research being studied, the researcher made observations in grade 2 Tsanawiyah directly that what the researcher could conclude was that after the students reviewed the previous material by being represented by one the students reading in front of reading and meurody and translating into Indonesian so that students could understand the content. the material content delivered through a language that is understood because not every student can understand the Javanese Pegon language. This was reinforced through an interview with one of the class 3 Tsanawiyah fathul qorib book teachers, Muhammad Aufa Mustofa Rohman, he explained :

"After reviewing the material that was previously taught, the supervisor continues the material from the previous meeting with the wetonan method. Where the supervisor reads the bare book and memorizes each word then interprets each word with the Javanese pegon meaning. Students write the Javanese pegon meaning in their respective books according to the words spoken by the supervisor. Furthermore, at the end of each sentence in the guidance material translates the meaning of what is contained in the book"

Improved understanding the fiqh material of worship and munakahat through the study of the fathul qorib book

Understanding is an ability possessed by students in analyzing, interpreting and interpreting with their own knowledge of what they have obtained. Not a few of the students are able to understand the material even on simple material.

In improving the understanding of religious fiqh and munakahat fiqh material through the study of the fathul qorib book, it is indeed not difficult for the supervisor or teacher, but sometimes students do not understand the book contents.

Based on the results of observations in the field, in its implementation the study of the fathul qorib book at the Tarbiyatun Nasyiin Madrasah diniyah was carried out at the level of education for grade 2 Tsanawiyah and grade 3 Tsanawiyah. The material taught by the teacher is guided by the BPM (teaching manual), which in its implementation class 2 Tsanawiyah studies the muqodimah chapter to the iqrar chapter and the 'ariyah chapter to the final chapter or khatam for class 3 Tsanawiyah.

This is the same as the results of an interview with the homeroom teacher for grade 2 Tsanawiyah as well as a teacher in charge of studying the fathul qorib book, Mr. Muhammad Nasrullah :

"The study of fathul qorib here is based on the teaching manual, for grade 2 Tsanawiyah starting from the muqodimah or opening chapter to the iqrar chapter and for grade 3 Tsanawiyah the material after the iqrar chapter is the 'ariyah chapter until khatam. The term fathul qorib is taught here for 2 years".

In relation to increas understanding of fiqh worship and fiqh munakahat, researchers conducted a field study with informants from Muhammad Taufiq Hidayat that :

"Understanding in the fiqh of worship and munakahat, here is supported by cottage activities in the form ubudiyah practices and marriage practices. This support is carried out by each dormitory such as jam'iyah, for example the practice ubudiyah tayamum and taking care of the dead. The speakers are taken from students whose class is above or aliyah. Later the presenters form and arrange the material and then put it into practice. For the implementation of the practice, the Ubud complex is held once a semester or once

every six months. For the practice of munakahat, there will be two people who are likened to a man and a woman, and the conditions are carried out by the jam'iyah of each dormitory and one cottage is also available.”

The same thing was also conveyed by Muhammad Aufa Mustofa Rohman, he explained :  
“For the practice of ubudiyah here, there have been practices such as taking care of corpses, then shohibul jabail (purification of people who are sick and injured), previously because there were collaborations with KBIH so here they had also held pilgrimage rituals. Now for the practice of munakahat here, it is not only sighted ijab qobul which is practiced because it is not so complicated, but it is ceremonial marriage starting from before the event such as determining the dowry that must be asked to the bride and groom until the marriage sermon. This activity does not have to be timed but is usually carried out by each dormitory or an activity called jam'iyah, sometimes also a combined jam'iyah activity that combines all the tutor dormitories, if usually brought in from seniors who are already at the ma'had aly level.”

## **Discussion**

After the researchers collected research data including observations, interviews and documentation, the data were then presented and analyzed through discussion. In this regard, conclusions are drawn from the main ideas of research methods and theoretical studies that have been reviewed in the previous section. This is reviewed with the findings of research conducted while in the field conducted by researchers during the research.

Learning strategies for studying the book of fathul qorib in Madrasah Diniyah Tarbiyatun Nasyiin

The learning method of studying the fathul qorib book is very influential with the understanding conveyed by the teacher to the students. This relates to the method applied in improving the understanding of fiqh material through the study fathul qorib book at the Tarbiyatun Nasyiin Paculgowang Madrasah, using classical methods or traditional methods to support learning activities, namely the tahasus method, the syawir method, the sorogan method, and the bandungan method.

Strategies to improve understanding of learning the fathul qorib book as a delivering fiqh material way in learning, with the aim that students are able to understand, translate or interpret, explain and solve a problem in the fathul qorib book. In this learning process the teacher uses the discussion method which consists of three or more students, and each them gets the task of reading books, translating and explaining. Thus, students are able to translate and explain fiqh material through the study of the fathul qorib book in their own language. (Mahmudah et al., 2019)

Improved understanding of the worship fiqh material and munakahat through the study of the fathul qorib book

In improving the understanding of the worship fiqh material and munakahat through the study of the fathul qorib book carried out at the Tarbiyatun Nasyiin madrasah which became an obstacle not only for the supervisor in determining the learning method but for students also sometimes did not understand the contents of the book delivered by the supervisor or teacher. So that Madrasah diniyah Tarbiyatun Nasyiin through the Teaching Manual divides the material in the study of the fathul book into two levels of education. First, at the 2nd grade level, Tsanawiyah studied the muqodimah chapter to the iqrar chapter. While the second at the 3rd grade level of education, Tsanawiyah studied the material from the 'ariyah chapter to khatam or the last chapter.

To increase in-depth understanding for students at the Tarbiyatun Nasyiin Madrasah, they also carry out practical activities. Especially in an effort to improve understanding of the material of fiqh worship and fiqh munakahat through regular jam'iyah activities in each dormitory where students live as well as joint jam'iyah activities that combine all dormitories in Tarbiyatun Nasyiin Islamic boarding school. This practice activity is like the practice of 'ubudiyah, for example the practice of tayammum, taking care of the corpse, the sick purification and the ritual of Hajj. As for the practice of munakahat, it is carried out in a coherent manner starting from determining the marriage dowry, qabul consent to the marriage sermon.

The study of the yellow book in improving the understanding of fiqh generally uses the fiqh yellow book which is based on the Shafi'i school of thought. The use of the yellow book is to preserve the scientific tradition that has been (established) to introduce the yellow book to students. The methods used in learning the yellow book are bandongan, sorogan and memorization.(Rijal, 2017)

## CONCLUSION

To achieve learning objectives, the most important thing in it is the method of implementation, because learning can run effectively and efficiently depending on the method used. In this case, the aim of the researcher is to increase the understanding of fiqh through the study of the fathul qorib book's at the Tarbiyatun Nasyiin Paculgowang Madrasah diniyah.

The learning system in improving the understanding of fiqh material through the study of the fathul qorib book's at the madrasah diniyah tarbiyatun nasyiin paculgowang uses classical methods as a support in increasing students' understanding including the tahasus method, the syawir method / deliberation, the sorogan method and the bandungan method.

To increase in-depth understanding for students at the Tarbiyatun Nasyiin Madrasah, they also carry out practical activities. Especially in an effort to improve understanding of the fiqh material worship and fiqh munakahat through regular jam'iyah activities in each dormitory where students live as well as joint jam'iyah activities that combine all dormitories in Tarbiyatun Nasyiin Islamic boarding school. This practice activity is like the practice of 'ubudiyah, for example the practice of tayammum, taking care the corpse, the sick purification and the ritual of Hajj. As for the practice of munakahat, it is carried out in a coherent manner starting from determining the marriage dowry, qabul consent to the marriage sermon.

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