



Correlation Of Nahwu Understanding To The Fast Process Of Memorizing The Qur'an

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted at the Pondok Pesantren Walisongo in Jombang to find the relationship between the students' understanding of nahwu and the fast process of memorizing the Al-Qur'an. The method in this research was carried out through a quantitative approach using documentation studies. The data that has been obtained is then processed using descriptive analysis, percentage formulas, standard deviations, and Contingency Coefficient Correlation analysis. In this case, the research results show that: first, this research is very suitable for identifying students' memorization processes, including the relationships that influence students' memorization or memory. Second, the level of understanding of nahwu santri which is in the high category is 43% or as many as 13 santri, the medium category is 27% or as many as 8 santri, and the low category is 30% as many as 9 santri. Meanwhile, 8 students memorized the Qur'an in the high category with a score > 70, there are 8 students in the medium category, there are 10 students who fall into the sufficient category with a score range of 56 to 69, and students in the poor category with a score < 55 there are 12 students.

Keywords: *Understanding Nahwu, Memorizing the Al-Qur'an*

INTRODUCTION

Islamic boarding schools are private institutions that work in the field of Islamic religious education and have specificities in their learning activities which differentiate between Islamic boarding school education and other educational institutions, and also the orientation of education in Islamic boarding schools prioritizes religious affairs and the afterlife, so that learning feels sacred and solemn (Hidayat et al., 2018). In the world of Islamic boarding schools, religious knowledge is taught by *ustadz* and *ustadzah*, even *kyai* is act as drivers in the development of their students. Islamic boarding schools have an undoubted role as central institutions for the distribution of Islamic knowledge in which many Islamic values are taught as a means and place. producing religious experts and heirs of the Prophet to eliminate ignorance among the *santris*. Islamic boarding schools are private institutions that are held or led directly by *kyai* and *ulama* who have high levels of religious knowledge. Among Islamic boarding schools, it is common to refer to *kyai* and *ulama* as very pious *santris* or people who have high religious knowledge (Fauzi, 2015). As time goes by, Islamic boarding schools are now experiencing modernization. Islamic boarding schools, which used to be just huts or residences used to be able to live close to a *kyai* or teacher to gain knowledge from him, have now turned into what could be said to be an educational institution where someone can gain general and religious knowledge. With its dynamics, Islamic boarding schools are considered as Islamic educational institutions that are central to changes in society through Islamic da'wah activities as reflected in some of the influences of Islamic boarding schools on change and personal development as well as politics among boarding school caregivers and the government. This happens not only in Islamic boarding schools today, but it has been happening since the Dutch colonial period.

Memorizing the Qur'an is a process of remembering by repeating the reading of the Al-Qur'an, either by reading or by hearing, so that the reading can be attached to memory and can be recited or repeated without looking at the manuscript of the Al-Qur'an (Ulfa et al., 2021). People who memorize are noble people in the sight of Allah and they are also people chosen by Allah SWT to guard the holy verses of the Al-Qur'an. As stated in His words:

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ

Meaning: "Indeed, it is We who sent down the Al - Qur'an and indeed We truly preserve it."(QS. Al-Hijr: 9) (RI, 2022).

With this, people who intend to distort the Al-Qur'an will have no room to move, because Allah protects the Al-Qur'an by choosing His servants who are worthy and have a strong desire to memorize the Al-Qur'an.

Pondok Pesantren Walisongo is *Pondok Pesantren* that has a special class or *tahfidz class* which contains *santri* who memorize the Al-Qur'an. This *tahfidz class* not only teaches the Al - Qur'an but also studies other Islamic boarding school lessons such as *nahwu* and *shorof*. This *nahwu* lesson is a basic subject in Arabic and also reading classical books or the *yellow book*. This is done so that the *Tahfidz santri* also have the skills to speak Arabic and read the Yellow Books because when the *santri* are able to understand and comprehend what they read, it will definitely make it easier to memorize it. However, it is possible that the *santri* will object to the *nahwu shorof* lessons because the *santris'* focus will also be divided if they have too many lessons.

From the data obtained, the author is interested in researching the *tahfidz class* at the *Pondok Pesantren* Walisongo. The researcher also wants to find a correlation between the two, whether the *nahwu shorof* lessons applied in this *tahfidz class* can be a factor that makes it easier for students to memorize the Al - Qur'an or even becomes something that hinders memorization.

METHOD

This research uses quantitative methods. Quantitative methods are part of a series of systematic investigations of phenomena by collecting data to then be measured using mathematical or computational statistical techniques. This research design uses a correlational design. Correlation design is research that is intended to determine whether there is a relationship between two or several variables. The population in this study was religious class students. This design was chosen to investigate the relationship between the measurement results of two variables that occurred at the same time. This research aims to analyze whether there is a correlation between the variable understanding *nahwu* and the process of quickly memorizing the Al-Qur'an at the Walisongo Islamic Boarding School, Jombang.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study uses a quantitative approach. Meanwhile, the type of research is ex post facto research with correlation. Correlation research aims to find a relationship between the understanding of *santris'* *nahwu* lessons and the process of quickly memorizing the Al-Qur'an at the *Pondok Pesantren* Walisongo in Jombang.

Researchers here used *santri* from religion classes at Islamic Senior High Boarding School *Pondok Pesantren* Walisongo is the subject of this research, with a population of 30 *santris*. The population itself is the totality of the units studied. A population is a collection of *santri* with predetermined standards of traits and characteristics (Firmansyah et al., 2022). Meanwhile, the sample itself is part of the number and characteristics of the population (Sinaga, 2014). There is also saturated sampling, which is a procedure for determining an illustration/sample if all parts of the population are used as an illustration. Regarding this matter, experiments are often carried out if the population is relatively small, less than 30 *santri* or the study wants to carry out generalizations with relatively very small errors. There is also this matter which is often referred to as a saturated illustration which is a census where all members of the population are used as an illustration. This item is often referred to as a saturated illustration, which is a census in which all members of the population are used as illustrations (Witabora, 2012).

This research uses an ex-post facto type of research, where in this research the independent variables have been proven when the researcher starts by observing the dependent variable in the research, and there is no need to try any treatment on the research object that changes the conditions of the research object.

There is also a type of research this time, namely ex post facto with correlation research. The causal ties that are not manipulated or treated by researchers are those that are researched or studied in e x - post facto research. Causality research is carried out by experiments on programs, activities, or events that have taken place. The existence of a causal relationship is based on theoretical studies, whether one variable is caused by another variable, controlled by another variable, or causes a certain variable (Sappaile, 2010).

The information in this research documentation uses collection methods. Documentary methods, namely procedures for collecting data using documentation owned by the information/data source

(Nilamsari, 2014). In this case, the research instrument uses documentation from the *santris'* *nahwu* test scores and a summary of the total amount of memorization that the *santris* have.

The concept of correlational design is design research used in this study. The correlational design is if there are 2 or more values obtained from each specified number of samples, 1 score for each variable studied, as well as paired scores are then connected.

Based on the data obtained by the researcher regarding the correlation between *nahwu's* understanding of the process of quickly reading the Al-Qur'an at *Pondok Pesantren Walisongo*, the researcher data obtained from the results of the *nahwu* test scores, and a summary of the total number of students' acquisition of memorizing the Al-Qur'an. The following is a presentation of data from researchers, as follows:

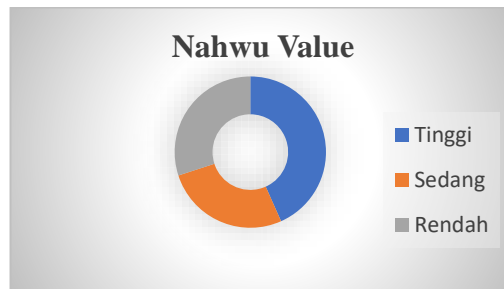


Figure 1. *Nahwu* lesson value diagram

From the diagram, it can be seen that the results of the *nahwu* exam that have been taken by the *santris* at *Pondok Pesantren Walisongo* are classified into 3 categories, namely high, medium, and low, at the high level the *santris* dominate the results the most, then followed by the scores which tend to be low, and the results obtained with the medium category having the lowest number. After knowing the description of the exam results obtained by the *santris* at *Pondok Pesantren Walisongo* above, below the researcher presents the calculation of the percentage of the results of the *Nahwu Santri* exam results at *Pondok Pesantren Walisong Jombang*.

Table 1 Relative Frequency Distribution *Nahwu* Value Test Results

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Tall	13	43%
Currently	8	27%
Low	9	30%
Amount	30	100%

According to the results of the calculations above, it can be seen that, the *nahwu santris* exam scores that fall into the high category are 13 *santris* or 43%, then in the medium category it is 27% or as many as 8 *santris* and the low category is 30% or 9 *santris* with the total number of *santris* carefully, namely as many as 30 *santri*.

Next is an illustration of how many *santris* have memorized the Al-Qur'an as follows:

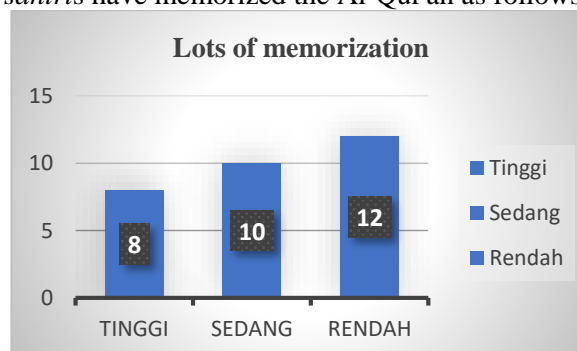


Figure 2. Diagram of obtaining memorization results

The results of the descriptive analysis show that the number of *santris* memorizing in the "low" category is the highest, namely 12 *santris*. Then followed by memorization fluency with the "medium" category of 10 *santris* and the "high" category which is the least or small category.

Table 2. Categorization of variables obtained from *santris*' memorization results

No	Score	Categories	Frequency
1	> 70	Good	8
2	56 - 69	Enough	10
3	< 55	Not enough	12

From the table above, it can be seen that the number of *santris* who memorized the Al-Qur'an in the "Poor" category *santris* with a score < 55 was 12. Then, there were 10 *santris* who were in the "Fair" category with a score ranging from 56 to 69. And there were 8 *santris* who had a score of > 70 which were included in the good category. Next is to find the magnitude of the Contingency Coefficient as below:

Table 3. Data on Parental Education Level and Fluency in Memorizing *Juz 'Amma*

Nahwu Value Test Results					Amount
	Tall	Currently	Low		
Lots of memorizing the newspapers	Tall	8	0	0	8
	Currently	0	8	2	10
	Low	5	0	7	12
Amount		13	8	9	30

In the table above, you can clearly see the distribution of the number of *santris* according to the level of understanding of the *nahwu* and the amount of memorizing the Al-Qur'an in the high, medium, and low categories. There are 8 *santris* who have a high level of memorization and students whose *nahwu* test scores are high, this also happens to *santris* who are in the memorization category and whose *nahwu* test scores are medium, namely there are 8 *santris*. Then for *santris* who have a high memorization category but their *nahwu* scores are medium or low, namely none or nil. This case also occurs in students whose memory level is moderate but their *nahwu* score is high, and in students whose memory level is low and their *nahwu* score is medium. Then for the *santris* who have a memorization level in the medium category but their *nahwu* score is low, there are 2 *santris*, and there are 5 *santris* in the queue who have the low memorization category. but has a high *nahwu* value category. And finally, there were 7 *santris* whose memorization category was low and their *nahwu* scores were also low.

After obtaining the results of the contingency table above, the Chi-Square can be searched, in the process of finding the contingency correlation index number C.

Table 4. Table for finding the contingency correlation index C between the *nahwu* test scores and a lot of memorizing the Al-Qur'an

Cell	f_0	f_t	$f_0 - f_t$	$\frac{(f_0 - f_t)^2}{f_t}$	$\frac{(f_0 - f_t)^2}{f_t}$
1	8	$\frac{13 \times 8}{30} = 3,5$	4.5	20.25	5.8
2	0	$\frac{8 \times 8}{30} = 2,1$	-2.1	4.1	2.1
3	0	$\frac{9 \times 8}{30} = 2,4$	-2.4	5.76	2,4
4	0	$\frac{13 \times 10}{30} = 4,3$	-4.3	18.49	4.3

5	8	$\frac{8 \times 10}{20} = 2,6$	5,6	29.16	11.62
6	2	$\frac{9 \times 10}{30} = 3$	-1	1	0.3
7	5	$\frac{13 \times 12}{30} = 5,2$	-0.2	0.04	0.007
8	0	$\frac{8 \times 12}{30} = 3,2$	-3.2	10.24	3,2
9	7	$\frac{9 \times 12}{30} = 3,4$	11.56	3,2	3,2
Amount	N = 20	N = 20	$\sum (f_0 - f_t) = 8,4$	-	$\sum \frac{(f_0 - f_t)^2}{f_t} = 32,5$

Because of this, the values Φ that have been obtained can be consulted using the Product Moment "r" value table, and first search for the df value. The df value is $df = n - nr = 30 - 2 = 28$. With the df value of 30, the r table value at the 5% significance table level = 0.3610. Thus, based on the table above, the results of phi squared can be calculated as follows

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(f_0 - f_t)^2}{f_t} = 32,5.$$

Once the kai value is known, it can then be substituted into the contingency coefficient formula:

$$\begin{aligned} C \text{ or } KK &= \sqrt{\frac{X^2}{X^2 + n}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{32,5^2}{32,5^2 + 30}} \\ &= 0,97 \end{aligned}$$

To be able to interpret the value of C or KK, change it to Phi first, namely as calculated below:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi &= \frac{C}{\sqrt{1 - C^2}} \\ &= \frac{0,97}{\sqrt{1 - 0,97^2}} \\ &= 0,9109 \end{aligned}$$

In this case, the test was carried out in order to determine whether or not there is a significant relationship between the level of parental education and *santris*' fluency in memorizing *juz 'amma* by using the contingency coefficient test. As for H_0 and its counterpart is:

H_0 : There is no correlation or significant relationship between the *nahwu* test score and the amount of memorizing the Al-Qur'an

H_a : There is a significant correlation or relationship between the *nahwu* test score and the amount of memorizing Al-Qur'an

Test criteria: If the value $\Phi_0 > \text{Value } \Phi_{\text{tabel}}$ at the 5% significance level, obtained from the "r" Produce moment value table, then H_0 it is rejected.

Table 5. Grades Φ_0 and Grades Φ_{tabel}

	Mark Φ_0	Mark Φ_{tabel}
Contingency Coefficient (C)	0.9109	0.3610

In the table above it can be seen that the contingency coefficient (C) value obtained is 0.74998 with a value Φ_{tabel} of 0.44. So at a significance level of 5%, it can be proven that:

$$\Phi_0 > \Phi_{\text{tabel}} = \text{Reject } H_0$$

$$0.9109 > 0.3610 = \text{Reject } H_0$$

It can be said that there is a significant association between the *nahwu* test scores and the number of *santris* memorizing the Al-Qur'an. The interpretation is as follows:

Based on the calculation of the Contingency Coefficient between understanding *nahwu* and the fast process of memorizing the Al-Qur'an at the *Pondok Pesantren Walisongo Jombang*, it was found Φ_0 to be 0.9109. Which is the level of understanding that *nahwu* is able to contribute to the number of *santris* memorizing the Qur'an by 91.09 % so that the remaining 8.91 % is determined by other factors.

Next, the results of calculating the Contingency Coefficient between understanding *nahwu* and the number of *santris* memorizing the Al-Qur'an is Φ_0 0.9109. After the value Φ_0 is obtained, then carry out the calculation of the value $db = n - nr$, namely $30 - 2 = 28$. Then consult the Product Moment "r" Value Table at the 5% significance level, it is found Φ_{tabel} to be 0.3610. As for this research, the testing criteria are $\Phi_0 > \Phi_{tabel}$ so that it is rejected H_0 and H_a accepted, which means it is significant. This can be proven that $\Phi_0 > \Phi_{tabel} / 0.9109 > 0.3610$ then reject H_0 and H_a accept. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between the understanding of *nahwu santri* and the amount of memorization of the Al-Qur'an at the *Pondok Pesantren Walisongo, Jombang*.

CONCLUSIONS

At the end of this research, conclusions were obtained which showed that:

- The level of understanding of *nahwu santri* which is included in the high category is 43 % or there are 13 *santris* who got a score between 76-100, the medium category was 27% or there were 8 *santris* who got a score of 65-75, and finally, the low category where there were 9 *santris* with a score of 64 or below, which had a percentage score of 30%.
- The number of memorized Al-Qur'an obtained by *santris* is indicated in the high category, namely, 8 *santris* with a total memorization of more than 21 juz, the medium category with a total memorization of between 11 juz to 20 juz, namely there are 10 *santris*, and as many as 12 are classified into the low category. with a total memorization of 1 to 10 juz.
- In this research, it can be seen that the understanding of *nahwu santri* and the process of quickly memorizing the Al-Qur'an at the *Pondok Pesantren Walisongo* have a positive and significant relationship at the 5% significance level or $\alpha = 0,05$ with $\Phi_0 > \Phi_{tabel}$ or $0.9109 > 0.3610$ so it is rejected H_0 and H_a accepted.

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