



The Effect of the Yanbu'a Method on the Ability to Read the Qur'an in Class VII Students of SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak

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ABSTRACT

This research was motivated by students' low abilities to read Al-qur'an in learning Islamic religious education lesson. This is because the learning strategies are not varied using the Al-Qur'an learning method so that students are not interested and have difficulty to read the Al-Qur'an. This study aims to determine the implementation of the yanbu'a method, the reality of the ability to read the Al-Qur'an and the influence of the yanbu'a method on the ability to read the Al-Qur'an in VII grade students at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak. The study used quantitative method to analyze the data with the pre-experimental design pattern, namely one group design pretest and posttest. The sample of the research were students of VII D class at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak. The results of the data yanbu'a method at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak was based on a calculation of 50.95% for the first meeting, 61.58% for the second meeting and 75.32% for the third meeting; and the reality value of the ability to read the Qur'an was 3.24, which means in the medium state. Evidently, It was obtained that the effect of the yanbu'a method on students' reading Qur'an ability of the normality test reached a significance value of $0.00 < \alpha = 0.05$, meaning that the data is not normally distributed. Consequently, a non-parametric test is used with the Wilcoxon test to find out the influence of using the yanbu'a method on students' reading Qur'an ability, the results shows that the value of (2-tailed) $= 0.00 < \alpha = 0.05$, it means that H_0 is accepted. There is a difference between the pretest and posttest of the use of yanbu'a method on students' reading Qur'an Ability. It can be concluded that there was an effect of the yanbu'a method on the ability to read the Qur'an.

Keywords: Method, Reading, Students'

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INTRODUCTION

Learning the Al-Qur'an is given to muslim children from an early age through the behavior of parents, religious scholars, educators in formal and non-formal learning. Al-Qur'an learning is given so that it can shape children's personalities from an early age (Feranina & Komala, 2022).

In the formal education context, namely at school, the Al-Qur'an has become a sub-subject of learning in the Islamic Religious Education curriculum, where in schools and in *madrasas* as well as in Al-Qur'an educational institutions, each of which has the same goal, namely that students can recite and read Al-Qur'an.

In formal schools there are Islamic Religious Education subjects and in them there is a sub-discussion about reading the Al-Qur'an but what is taught in schools is only limited to the basics such as reading *hijaiyah* or arabic letters and then *Tajwid* (the rules of reading Al-Quran). In addition, the Islamic Religious Education subject at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak is only allocated 3 hours per week so it does not maximize the learning process specifically for learning the Al-Qur'an for students.

However, in facts, there are 21% of students who cannot read the Al-Qur'an at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak in class VII D and as many as 79% of students are still not optimal in reading *makhori'ul huruf* (Arabic pronunciation and points of articulation of the Arabic Letters) and using *tajwid* when reading the Al-Qur'an (Ardilah, 2021). Islamic Religious Education Teachers and schools are looking for solutions so that students' interest grows in the ability to read the Al-Qur'an. In this case, it is expected that students will be more active and enthusiastic in studying the Al-Qur'an, teachers will also be able to use fast techniques to be able to learn Al-Qur'an.

From the data above, the percentage of student data related to reading the Al-Qur'an shows that students reading the Al-Qur'an is still relatively low. Even though in Indonesia, the majority of the population is Muslim, there are various factors that influence a person's reading of the Qur'an as an instance it is caused by the lack of learning the Qur'an which is instilled and accustomed to from an early age and can also be applied through appropriate procedures and guidance (Amrizal et al., 2022).

Another case quoted from *detikjabar.com* from the Deputy General Chair of the Indonesian Mosque Council (DMI) Komjen Pol (Purn) on Sunday, January 23 2022 13:59 WST that Syafruddin said that as many as 65% of Muslims in the country could not read the Al-Qur'an. Therefore, it is very important to apply Al-Qur'an learning.

Therefore, the most basic ability that Muslims must have is being proficient in reading the Al-Qur'an, where the first thing that must be done in studying the Al-Qur'an is being able to read the Al-Qur'an well and correctly (Nurseha et al., 2023). Moreover, reading the Al-Qur'an is used in prayer performances, where students' ability to read the Al-Qur'an well can be concluded to be good in the value of worship. Therefore, for Muslims, it is a high value to be able to read the Al-Qur'an well and correctly. This is what makes the Al-Qur'an a holy book that has an important role in the lives of Muslims, therefore a correct and precise way or method is needed in reading it. (Fatah & Hidayatullah, 2021).

Thus, the aforementioned problems lead to this research that is aiming to investigate an alternative to traditional method in teaching Al Quran, that is Yanbu'a method. It is due to the lack of variety in teaching and learning Al Quran that this subject is perceived as a monotonous subject and as result, the students are not interested and experience difficulty in reading the Al-Qur'an (Nurseha & Syakir, 2023). Therefore, there is a need for educational methods in reading the Al-Qur'an which can be used as appropriate methods in guiding children towards the Al-Qur'an generation. One educational method to influence the ability to read the Al-Qur'an is by using the Yanbu'a Method (Abdi et al., 2022) .

The Yanbu'a method is a learning method that is equipped with reading material and delivery techniques that are easy, effective and universal. The application of this method is expected to improve students' ability to read the Al-Qur'an by any institution. Learning material taught using the yanbu'a method according to Arwani (2004:2) is carried out using musyafahah, ardhul qiroa'ah and repetition.

The Yanbu'a method is also a BTQ (*Reading and Writing Al-Qur'an*) learning method which is prepared systematically and practically, consisting of 7 volumes which educate students to be fast, precise, correct and the reading technique is not halting, namely in accordance with makhori'ul good and correct letters and the science of recitation (Syria, 2018). The Yanbu'a method has its own advantages in being able to improve students' ability to read the Al-Qur'an and in the process of implementing it, including making it easier for students to pronounce the hijaiyah letters correctly, the tones used are easy for students to apply, and the existence of Al-Qur'an learning materials. Easy and structured Quran for students.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to Malhotra, research design is a framework for carrying out a research project, which details the procedures needed to obtain the information needed to solve the research problem (Sugiyono, 2003). In this research, the researcher investigate the effectiveness of the of the Al-Qur'an learning method using the *yanbu'a* method on the ability to read the Al-Qur'an at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak. The approach used is a quantitative approach. Quantitative research is research that basically uses a deductive-inductive approach (Rahmat, 2021). The researcher chose this type of quantitative research because (starting from data collection, data interpretation/analysis, and data appearance/conclusion) it uses a precise statistic as an evidence.

This type of research is "*pre experimental design*" namely "*one group design pre test and post test*" research which is carried out in one class without using a comparison class. In this design, 2 observations were conducted, namely before the action and after the action. The research design used is O1 X O2.

The population in this research are teachers and students in class VII who are involved in using the *Yanbu'a* Method with students at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak. Samples in this research involve students in grade VII D SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak.

Table 2.1
Number of Sample Members

No	Kelas	Siswa		Jumlah
		L	P	
1.	VII D	17	16	33

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

This research was carried out to intuitively improve the ability of students to read the Al-Qur'an in class VII at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak.

1. Data processing implementing the *Yanbu'a* method

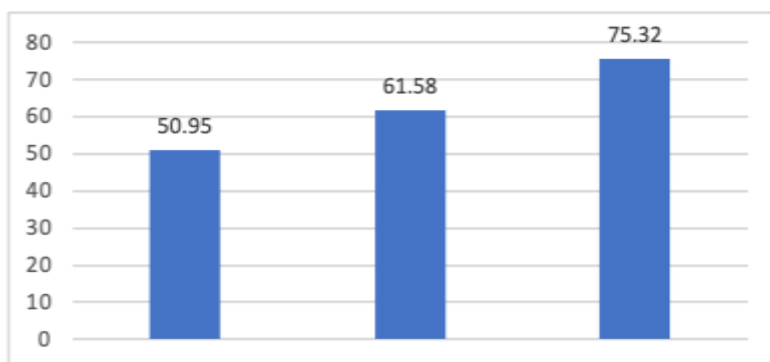
Observational analysis of the ability to read the Al-Qur'an with the aim of using the methods used to intuitively understand the abilities of students in Islamic religious education, especially in reading the Al-Qur'an. The results of the data analysis can be seen in table 2.2 as follows. This study was conducted to determine the effect of *yanbu'a* method on the ability to read the Qur'an in seventh grade students at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak.

Results Table 2.2
***Yanbu'a* Method Observation Analysis of the Ability to Read the Al-Qur'an**

Observation	Percentage
First meeting	50,95 %
Second meeting	61,58 %
Third meeting	75,32 %

From table 2.2 above, the percentage of students' learning activities using the *yanbu'a* method on their ability to read the Al-Qur'an is described. The percentage results in diagram form can be seen in diagram 2.1

Diagram 2.1
***Yanbu'a* Method Observation Analysis of the Ability to Read the Al-Qur'an**



Based on the results of learning observations using the yanbu'a method on the ability to read the Al-Qur'an which was carried out during 3 meetings. Of these 33 students, although the initial learning activities were still lacking, after being implemented they made it easier for students to improve their ability to read the Al-Qur'an.

As for the results from the first meeting to the third meeting, there was an increase in students' ability to read the Qur'an, which can be seen in the diagram above. At the first meeting, the results were 50.95%, at the second meeting 61.58% and at the third meeting, the results were 75.32%.

2. Processing data on the reality of the ability to read the Qur'an

After the researcher obtained the research results in class VII D students, the next step was to give a pre-test and post-test to class VII D. What was given was a learning outcomes test in the form of an oral test by paying attention to the Yanbu'a method indicators by reading Qs. An-Nisa 4):146, Q.S. Al Baqarah (2):153, and Q.S. Ali Imran (3): 134. The initial test was carried out with the aim of finding out students' prior knowledge to read the Al-Qur'an. After the pre-test was carried out, they were then given treatment by applying the *yanbu'a* method, which is a method that makes it easier for students to read the Al-Quran (Maryuliana et al., 2016). 'an is not spelled, it is fast and fluent and then at the end it gives a post-test to find out changes in student learning outcomes after the learning method has been treated.

In class VII D, teaching is given using the *yanbu'a* method with material in accordance with the implementation of learning, namely starting from reading carefully, reviewing and discussing the law of reading *nun sukun* and *tanwin* in Qs. An-Nisa (4):146, Q.S. Al Baqarah (2):153, and Q.S. Ali Imran (3): 134. In this activity the researcher plays a direct role starting from providing lessons and supervising the class situation, this is done by the researcher so that students are more free to ask questions about things they are unable to do when reading the Al-Qur'an. Student pre-test and post-test learning results can be seen in table 2.2 below.

Tabel 2.2
Results of *Pre-test* and *Post-test*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Pre-test</i>	<i>Post-test</i>
Adi Riskal Nugraha	50	75
Adit	50	75
Agan Andriansyah	50	75
Almira Nurawaliyah	67	83
Ahmad Fauzi	50	75
Airine Joan Anggara	75	83
Andi Lesmana	50	75
Andini Meliyani	50	75
Cica Agustini	75	83
Dita	67	83
Desta Anggraeni	75	92
Dinda Safitri	67	92
Erma Rahayu Ningrat	75	92
Fahrul Fajriawal	50	83
Firman Badruzaman	58	75
Hamzah Kurniawan	50	83
Jemi Septian	67	92
Linggar Jaya Saputra	58	83
M.Faiz	50	75
Mirza Tsabat Imani H	50	75
Moch Rizky H	58	83
Nanda Rizki	50	75
Nazia Nurfazri A	58	83
Rani Aprilia	67	92
Rezki Moch Alfian	50	83
Sandi	50	83
Santi Noviansyah	67	92
Santi Seti Ningsih	67	92
Sera Estiara	75	83
Siti Patihah Nurul Ain	75	92
Tanishia Sherina S	67	83
Tegar	50	75
Topan	50	75

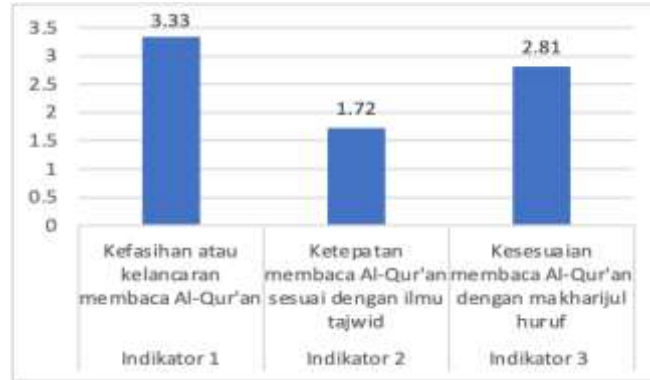
Pretest analysis of the ability to read the Al-Qur'an by wanting to use the method used to intuitively know the abilities of students in Islamic religious education, especially in reading the Al-Qur'an. The results of the data analysis are as follows.

Table 2.3
Pretest Analysis of Al-Qur'an Reading Ability

Indicator	percentage
Fluency or fluency in reading the Qur'an	3,33
Accuracy in reading the Qur'an in accordance with the science of tajweed	1,72
The appropriateness of reading the Qur'an with makharijul letters	2,81

From table 2.3 above, the percentage of the ability to read the Qur'an using the *yanbu'a* method in learning Islamic religious education is described. The percentage results in diagram form can be seen in diagram 2.2

Diagram 2.2
Pretest analysis of Al-Qur'an reading ability



The reality value of the ability to read the Qur'an using the *yanbu'a* method is as follows:

$$\frac{3,33 + 1,72 + 2,81}{3} = \frac{7,86}{3} = 2,62$$

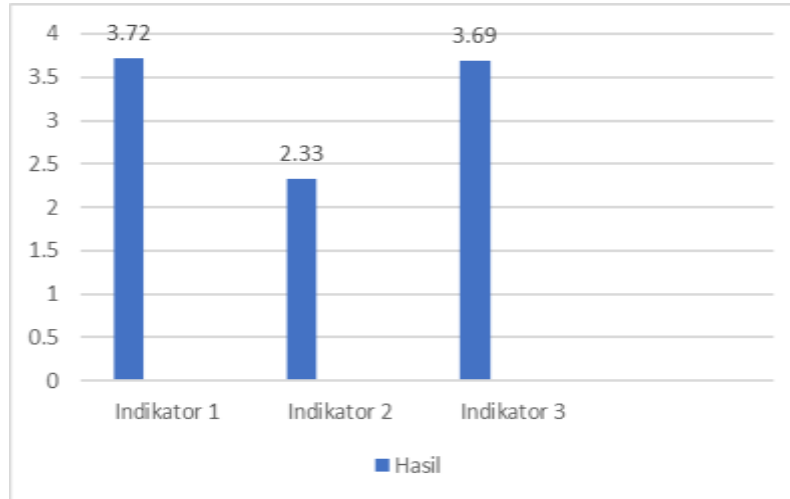
The result obtained is 2.62, it can be concluded that the ability to read the Qur'an using the *yanbu'a* method is in the moderate category.

Table 2.4
Posttest analysis of Al-Qur'an reading ability

Indicator	Percentage
Fluency or fluency in reading the Qur'an	3,72
Accuracy in reading the Qur'an in accordance with the science of tajweed	2,33
The appropriateness of reading the Qur'an with makharijul letters	3,69

From table 2.4 above, the percentage of the ability to read the Qur'an using the *yanbu'a* method in learning Islamic religious education is described. The percentage results in diagram form can be seen in diagram 2.3 below

Diagram 2.3
Percentage Analysis of Posttest of Al-Qur'an Reading Ability



The reality value of the ability to read the Qur'an using the yanbu'a method is as follows :

$$\frac{3,72 + 2,33 + 3,69}{3} = \frac{11,29}{3} = 3,24$$

The result of 3.24 can be concluded that the ability to read the Qur'an using the yanbu'a method is in the moderate category.

3. Data processing of the results of the implementation of the *yanbu'a* method on the ability to read the Qur'an

Normality Test

Normality test is intended to determine whether the variables in the study have a normal distribution or not. In this study, to test normality using the help of SPSS statistics 26 with the formula One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test. If the significance value > 0.05 then it is said to be normal and if the significance value < 0.05 the data is said to be abnormal.

Ha: The initial score data (pre-test) and the final score (post-test) of the ability to read the Qur'an using the yanbu'a method are normally distributed.

Ho: The initial score data (pre-test) and the final score (post-test) of the ability to read the Qur'an using the yanbu'a method are not normally distributed.

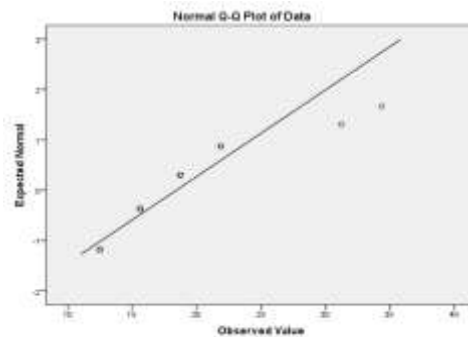
Table 2.5
Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test			
		PRE TEST	POST TEST
N		33	33
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	59.64	82.27
	Std. Deviation	10.083	6.611
Most Extreme	Absolute	.285	.228

Differences	Positive	.285	.228
	Negative	-.192	-.180
Test Statistic		.285	.228
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.000 ^c	.000 ^c
a. Test distribution is Normal.			
b. Calculated from data.			
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.			

Based on the data from table 2.5, it can be seen that the pretest and posttest obtained a sig value = 0.00 < from $\alpha = 0.05$, so the data is not normally distributed.

Graph 2.1
Q.Q Plot Normality Results



Because the data is not normally distributed, to determine the improvement of the ability to read the Qur'an using the yanbu'a method, a non-parametric test is carried out using Wilcoxon's uji. The results were obtained as follows.

The statistical hypothesis and research hypothesis to be tested can be stated as follows.

Ha: There is a difference between pretest and posttest of Al-Qur'an reading ability using yanbu'a method ($\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$)

Ho: There is no difference between pretest and posttest of Al-Qur'an reading ability using yanbu'a method ($\mu_1 = \mu_2$)

Table 2.6
Test Results Wilcoxon

Test Statistics ^a	
	POST TEST - PRE TEST
Z	-5.133 ^b

Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test	
b. Based on negative ranks.	

From the test results using the Wilcoxon Test, the value (2-tailed) = $0.00 < \alpha = 0.05$, meaning that H_a is accepted. Thus there is a difference between the pretest and posttest of the ability to read the Qur'an using the yanbu'a method. So it can be concluded that there is an effect of yanbu'a method on the ability to read the Qur'an.

Discussion

1. Implementation

Achieving learning objectives depends on the efficacy of the teaching and learning process. A fun and enjoyable learning makes it easy for students to understand the learning material. This is in line with the opinion from Rahman (2017) that boring classes leads to low student success rates. In fact, there are numerous of Muslim in Indonesia who are still lacking to read the Qur'an correctly (Astuti, 2013). Therefore, it is essential for the students to be immersed with a fun learning so that students who can read the Qur'an properly and correctly need to learn *tajweed* (the rules of how to read the Qur'an).

Based on the results of the students of SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak, on the competence of the reading laws of *tanwin* and *mim* in class VII D by analyzing the yanbu'a method which involves 3 indicators at each meeting, the results include state that the first meeting has a percentage of 50.95%, the second meeting is 61.58% and the third meeting is 75.32%. This is in accordance with the results of data in the field that by using the yanbu'a method the ability to read the Quran has increased due to the with 3 indicators of the yanbu'a method. This helps the students to understand and to master the material quickly and smoothly (Astuti, 2013).

The Yanbu'a method is a learning method that is equipped with reading material and delivery techniques that are easy, effective and universal. The application of this method is expected to improve students' ability to read the Al-Qur'an by any institution. The learning material taught using the yanbu'a method according to Arwani (2004:2) is done by means of musyafahah, ardhu qiroa'ah and repetition. *First*; Musyafahah, namely the teacher reads more first and then the students imitate. With this method the teacher can imitate reading letters correctly with his tongue. Meanwhile, students will be able to see and observe directly the practice of letters coming out of the teacher's tongue for them to imitate. *Second*; Ardul Qira'ah means students read in front of the teacher while the teacher listens. This method is also called deingan sorogan. *Third*; Repetition means that the teacher repeats the reading over and over again, while the

students imitate the words or sentences, also over and over again until they are skilled and correct.

The aim of the Yanbu'a Al-Qur'an reading strategy according to Arwani, there are five goals in preparing for the Yanbu'a Al-Qur'an reading day, these goals can be explained that the most important thing in developing a good Al-Qur'an reading strategy is the ability read the Al-Qur'an properly and correctly in accordance with the rules and procedures for reading that have been revealed in the Al-Qur'an.

2. Reality of Qur'an Reading Ability

In this study, the research subjects were students of class VII D at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak consisting of 33 students in the 2022/2023 school year. Researchers used students' pretest and posttest results as research data.

Students were asked to read the Qur'anic verses of surah An-Nisa/4:146, Al-Baqarah/2:153, and surah Al-Imran/3:134. The students are required to pay attention to their fluency reading the Qur'an, including the accuracy of reading the Qur'an in accordance with proper *tajweed*, and the suitability of reading with *makharijul huruf*. The pre-test was given before learning by using the yanbu'a method while the post-test results were given after using the *yanbu'a* method (Pendidikan & Islam, n.d.).

To improve the ability to read the Qur'an, students of SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak are expected to motivate themselves in reading the Qur'an and motivate friends by listening to each other's reading of the Qur'an and often practicing reading the Qur'an.

Based on the results of the pre-test and post-test that have been carried out, it can be interpreted that the average result of the ability to read the Qur'an post-test value is higher than the pre-test. Hence, this *yanbu'a* method has an effect on improving the ability to read the Qur'an in seventh grade students at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak.

This difference is influenced by the treatment given in the pretest and posttest. The results of giving pre-test and post-test with a sample size of 33 students. The lowest pre-test score was 50 and the highest score was 75. The lowest post-test score was 75 and the highest score was 92. The average pre-test result was 59.6% and the post-test result was 82.2%. From this data, it is stated that the ability of students to read the Qur'an has increased seen from the scale of pre-test and post-test scores.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the pre-test results obtained a result of 2.62 and the post-test results obtained a result of 3.24, so it can be concluded that the ability to read the Qur'an using the *yanbu'a* method is in the moderate category.

3. The Effect of the Yanbu'a Method on the Ability to Read the Qur'an

To find out the effect of using the *yanbu'a* method in improving students' ability to read the Qur'an in Islamic religious education subjects for seventh

grade students at Neigeiri 2 Jalancagak Junior High School, the results of this study indicate that using the *yanbu'a* method makes it easier for students to read the Qur'an.

This study is using the "Pre experimental design" research, namely "One group pre-test and post-test" research conducted with 5 meetings, 1 pretest and 1 posttest (Arwani, 2004). The results of statistical analysis show that the *yanbu'a* method on the ability to read the Qur'an of students in class VII at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak after applying the *yanbu'a* method is classified as satisfactory.

This *yanbu'a* method is carried out in direct practice for 5 meetings, 1 time pre-test and 1 time post-test. The pre-test was given before the use of the *yanbu'a* method while the post-test was given at the last meeting. The post-test aims to determine the results of students' abilities after applying the *yanbu'a* method. It is clear that there is a difference between the results obtained from the pre-test and post-test. In the implementation of the pre-test students obtained scores that tended to be low while in the implementation of the post-test after applying the *yanbu'a* method the scores obtained were virtuous. It can be concluded that there is an influence on the ability to read the Qur'an by using the *yanbu'a* method (Choliyah, 2015).

Based on the observation of the ability to read the Qur'an given to students, it can be seen that there is an effect of learning by using the *yanbu'a* method. The indicators used include *musyafahah*, *ardhul qiro'ah* and *repetition*. It can be concluded that the observations given include good criteria because each meeting has increased.

From the three indicators above based on observations of students' Al-Qur'an reading ability, it can be seen that students already have a positive attitude towards learning. This is supported by good activities and students already understand the *yanbui'a* method. With the achievement of good and complete learning, the students' ability to read the Qur'an increases because the concept that is established can be followed by students well.

Furthermore, the results of the discussion and description above, it can be concluded that there is an effect of the *yanbu'a* method on students' ability to read the Qur'an. This is reinforced by research conducted by Maidah (2022) that there is a significant influence between the *yanbu'a* method on the skills of reading and writing the Qur'an because the value of $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$, then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected.

Additionally, the interview with students after the application of the *yanbu'a* method, students are more confident in learning to read the Qur'an, using this *yanbu'a* method can help students in reading the Qur'an not only at school but is usefull for everyday life. Thus, students are more motivated in reading the Qur'an and are interested in Islamic Religious Education lessons.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been revealed and supported by statistical analysis, the results of research with the title "The Effect of the Yanbu'a Method on the Ability to Read the Qur'an in Class VII Students at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak" can be concluded as follows:

1. The implementation of yanbu'a method in SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak based on the calculation of the first meeting amounted to 50.95%, the second meeting amounted to 61.58% and the third meeting 75.32%. This shows that the use of the yanbu'a method on the ability to read the Qur'an is said to increase.
2. The reality of the ability to read the Qur'an at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak based on the calculation of the overall average value per indicator obtained the result of 3.24. This value is included in the moderate category because it is in the interval 2.60 - 3.39. This shows that the ability to read the Qur'an using the yanbu'a method is said to be quite good.
3. The effect of yanbu'a method on the ability to read the Qur'an at SMP Negeri 2 Jalancagak is shown by the normality test of the ability to read the Qur'an in the pretest and posttest with a significance of $0.00 < \alpha = 0.05$, then the data is not normally distributed. Because the data is not normally distributed, to determine the improvement of the ability to read the Qur'an using the yanbu'a method, a non-parametric test is performed using the Wilcoxon test. The test results using the Wilcoxon test obtained a value (2-tailed) = $0.00 < \alpha = 0.05$, meaning that H_a is accepted and it is said that there is a difference between the pretest and posttest of the ability to read the Qur'an using the yanbu'a method. So it is concluded that there is an effect of yanbu'a method on the ability to read the Qur'an.

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