The Influence of Students' Activities on the Ability to Memorize the Qur'an at Madrasah Tsanawiyah Islamic Boarding School Darul Kutub El Gontori in Pagar Alam

Alvi Windrianti1, Wulan Sari2

1,2Prodi Pendidikan Agama Islam, Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Tarbiyah Kota Pagar Alam, Jl. Lesung Batu, Ulu Rurah, Kec. Pagar Alam Sel., Kota Pagar Alam, Sumatera Selatan
awindrianti482@gmail.com

Abstract
Currently in Indonesia, there are numerous tahfizh institutions that cater to individuals seeking to commit the Quran to memory. Muslims are obligated to memorize the Quran. Memorization, as defined in the Indonesian dictionary, originates from the root term "hafal," denoting the act of internalizing material and being capable of reciting it without reliance on external sources such as books or notes. The objective of this study is to ascertain the impact of student activities on Quran memorization capacity, specifically at the Tsanawiyah Madrasah of Darul Kutub El-Gontori Islamic Boarding School in Pagar Alam City, and to identify the extent of this influence. This study employs a quantitative approach and utilizes purposive sampling. Common data collection methods encompass observation, interviews, documentation, and surveys. The findings indicate that student activities have a favorable and significant impact on the ability to memorize the Quran, as evidenced by the hypothesis test results with a significant value of 0.001 (<0.05). Furthermore, the coefficient of determination test reveals that student activities account for 37.7% of the impact on the ability to memorize the Quran at the Tsanawiyah Madrasah of Darul Kutub El-Gontori Islamic Boarding School in Pagar Alam, with the remaining influence attributed to other factors.

Keywords: Islamic Boarding School, Memorize the Quran, Student Activity.

INTRODUCTION
In Indonesia, there are currently many tahfizh houses available where anyone who wishes to memorize the Quran can do so. Memorization itself is considered a communal obligation (wajib kifayah) for Muslims. According to the Indonesian dictionary, memorization, derived from the root word "hafal",...
means having information stored in one's memory or reciting it from memory without referring to books or other notes. Additionally, the prefix "me-" in "menghafal" signifies an effort to internalize the information deeply. Furthermore, "menghafal" can also be understood from the word "memory", which refers to the ability to recall information and recite it from memory.

Memory can be summarized as a series of three processes: encoding, storage, and retrieval. Encoding is the process of initially capturing information through sensory receptors and internal neurons. Storage determines how long the information remains with us, in what form, and where. Retrieval, or recalling, involves using the stored information.

The Quran is a divine revelation from Allah to Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) through the angel Gabriel, encompassing both its words and meaning. The Quran holds utmost importance as the principal and foundational basis of Islamic jurisprudence. It guides humanity to achieve happiness in this world and the hereafter (Fadilah, 2022: 1275). Memorizing the Quran is a "tradition" that will continue to be passed down to our current era. The spirit of memorization must be continuously fostered within the Muslim community. There are many ways to achieve this purpose. It can be done by popularizing Quranic memorization through starfish institutions, establishing Quranic centers, or catfish houses. (Ammar, Adnani, 2018:18).

Some etiquette for memorizing the Quran include the following: It is recommended that someone who wants to read the Quran use a siwak (toothstick) beforehand. Quran memorizers should not carry the Quranic text (mushaf) except when they are in a state of ritual purity. If a person is reciting the Quran and needs to relieve themselves, they should pause their recitation until they finish and then resume. If someone feels drowsy while reciting the Quran, it is recommended to stop and sleep so that they can recite in a state where they can understand what they are reading (Syahrir, 2021: 200).

In memorizing the Quran, readiness is crucial, including addressing factors such as feeling rushed or lacking concentration due to a busy schedule or other activities, which can affect one's ability to memorize the Quran. Generally, ability is considered as one's skill or capability in completing or undertaking a task. Ability pertains to an individual's aptitude to carry out diverse activities inside a vocation (Shofiyani, Azis, and Setiawan, 2021: 136). In terms of the ability to memorize the Quran pertains to an individual's capacity to recall Quranic verses according to their capability.

METHOD

This study utilizes a quantitative research methodology. Data gathering methods encompass observation, questionnaires/surveys, and documentation. Data analysis techniques encompass several tests to assess the validity, reliability, normalcy, linearity, homogeneity, coefficient of determination, and hypothesis testing.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Reliability Test

After the questionnaire has been validated, the next step is to test its reliability. Reliability testing is conducted to determine the extent to which the data obtained through the research are reliable for repeated testing. To conduct this test, Alpha Cronbach is used with the assistance of SPSS 18.0, and statements can be considered reliable if Cronbach’s Alpha is greater than 0.70. Based on the calculated results, the alpha coefficient is as follows:

Table 1. Reliability Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Cronbach’s Alpha</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Student Activity</td>
<td>0.795</td>
<td>Reliable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The Ability to Memorize the Quran</td>
<td>0.720</td>
<td>Reliable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Normality Test

The normality test is conducted to determine whether the data used follows a normal distribution or not. In the normality test, a nonparametric test is employed, utilizing the Komogorov-Smirnov technique in SPSS. The SPSS test results are as follows:

Table 2. Normality Test

| One sample Kolmogorv-smirnov | 0.737 |

Based on the table above, the result of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test indicates that the data shows a Kolmogorov-Smirnov value of 0.684 > 0.05 and an Asymptotic Sig value of 0.737 > 0.05. These results demonstrate that the research data, with a sample size of 26, follows a normal distribution and satisfies the normality assumption.

Linearity Test

In this test, we determine the linearity status of a distribution of research data. This test serves as a prerequisite for parametric statistical analysis. Here are the results of the linearity test:

Table 3. Linearity

| Sig. | 0.382 |

The linearity test employs Tests For Linearity with a significance threshold of 0.05. If the p-value (measure of significance) is larger than 0.05, it suggests that there is a linear relationship between the two variables. According to the linearity test results in the table above, the significant value (deviation from linearity) is determined to be 0.382, which is greater than the threshold of 0.05. This outcome suggests that there is a direct correlation between the two factors examined in this study.

Homogeneity Test

This test is conducted to determine whether the data distribution is homogeneous or not by comparing their variances. The decision-making basis in this test is if the value of Sig > 0.05, then the
data distribution is homogeneous, and if the value of Sig < 0.05, then the data distribution is not homogeneous. Below are the results of the homogeneity test from this study:

Table 4. Homogeneity Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.408</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table provided, the Sig value is 0.408, which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the data distribution is uniform.

**Hypotheses Test**

A hypothesis test is conducted to determine the influence of student activities on the ability to memorize the Qur'an at Madrasah Tsanawiyah Pondok Pesantren Darul Kutub El-Gontori Kota Pagar Alam.

Table 5. Hypotheses Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linear Regression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the process of hypothesis testing using simple linear regression, one must determine if the significance value is below 0.05 in order to make a decision. Assuming the p-value is below 0.05. Therefore, it can be inferred that the independent variable X has a partially positive and statistically significant impact on the dependent variable Y. According to the table provided, the significance value attained is 0.001, which is less than 0.05. Thus, it may be inferred that the activities of pupils have a positive and substantial impact on their capacity to memorize the Quran. Furthermore, it might be asserted that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is affirmed, whereas the null hypothesis (Ho) is refuted. The alternative hypothesis (Ha) posits that the students' activities have an impact on their capacity to memorize the Quran at Madrasah Tsanawiyah Pondok Pesantren Darul Kutub El-Gontori in Pagar Alam.

**The coefficient of determination test**

The coefficient of determination test is performed to quantify the degree to which changes in one variable may be accounted for or anticipated by changes in another one. The table below displays the findings of the coefficient of determination test in this research.

Table 6. The coefficient of determination test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$R^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.377</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table above, the obtained R Square value is 0.377 or 37.7%. This value indicates that the percentage contribution of the independent variable in this research to the ability to memorize the Quran is 37.7%, while the rest is due to other factors not included in this study.

To assess the impact of student's activities on the ability to memorize the Quran at the Madrasah Tsanawiyah Pondok Pesantren Darul Kutub El-Gontori in Kota Pagar Alam, it can be inferred from the significant result of 0.001 < 0.05 obtained from the hypothesis test. Therefore, it can be concluded that
students' activities positively and significantly affect their ability to memorize the Quran. This is also supported by previous studies indicating that students' activities can influence their personality, and the method used and motivation can influence the ability to memorize the Quran.

In Rosmaliya's study titled "The Effect of Boarding Activities on the Personality of Students at the Madrasah Tsanawiyah Pondok Pesantren Sa’adatuddarain, Enok Subdistrict, Indragiri Hilir Regency," it was found that boarding activities can influence students' personality by 38.7%. Another study by Raidatam Mardiyah et al., titled "Implementation of the Halaqoh Method in Improving Quran Memorization Ability at Kampung Quran Islamic Boarding School, Pulau Banyak," explained that the halaqah method could enhance Quran memorization abilities. Furthermore, the ability or quality of Quran memorization can also be influenced by motivation, as discussed in Erik Kurnia Dinanda's study titled "The Effect of Motivation on Quran Memorization Quality Among Students at the Integrated Nun Kaffah Al Hufaz Islamic Boarding School, Sukabumi," which indicated that motivation affects students' Quran memorization abilities by 11.5%. Therefore, it can be concluded that students' memorization abilities are not solely influenced by their activities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the testing and data analysis conducted on the influence of student activities on the ability to memorize the Quran, it can be concluded that student activities positively and significantly affect Quran memorization ability. The alternative hypothesis (Ha) can be accepted, as evidenced by the significance value of 0.001, which is less than 0.05. Furthermore, to assess the extent of the influence of student activities on Quran memorization ability at Madrasah Tsanawiyah Islamic Boarding School Darul Kutub El-Gontori Kota Pagar Alam, the coefficient of determination (R Square) was examined, yielding a value of 0.377. This indicates that student activities contribute to 37.7% of the Quran memorization ability, while other factors influence the remaining portion.

REFERENCES

Nurhasanah Siti, Praktikum Statistika 2, Jakarka : Selemba Humanika, 2019.


