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Correlation Study *Of Maharah Qira'ah* On The Ability To Read The Quran For Lab School Students Of Junior High School Unismuh Makassar

*Studi Korelasi Maharah Qira'ah Terhadap Kemampuan Membaca Al-Qur'an
Siswa Kelas VIII Smp Unismuh Makassar*

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Abstract

Keywords:

Correlation;

Maharah Qira'ah

This study discusses (1) Maharah qira'ah and the ability to read the Qur'an for students of the Lab School of SMP Unismuh Makassar. (2) Correlation of maharah qira'ah to the ability to read the Qur'an for students of Lab School SMP Unismuh Makassar. This study uses a type of correlation research with a quantitative method approach. The data collection methods in this study are observation, test methods, and documentation. The results of the study showed that (1) The ability of maharah qira'ah of students of the Lab school of SMP Unismuh Makassar based on good research results. This is evidenced by the known average of 75.64. And the ability to read the Qur'an of the Lab school students of SMP Unismuh Makassar is good with an average of 75.79. (2) Based on the hypothesis test, the result of t calculation was 11.676. While the t table for the significance level of 5% is 2.026, this means that the t value obtained in the calculation is $t = 11.676 > 2.026$ so that the $> t_{0,025;(37)}$ null hypothesis is rejected at the significance level of 5%. This means that there is a significant correlation between the maharah qira'ah and the ability to read the Qur'an of the Lab school students of SMP Unismuh Makassar.

Abstract

Kata Kunci:

Korelasi; *Maharah*

Qira'ah

Penelitian ini membahas (1) Maharah qira'ah dan kemampuan membaca Alquran siswa Lab School SMP Unismuh Makassar. (2) Korelasi maharah qira'ah terhadap

kemampuan membaca Alquran siswa Lab School SMP Unismuh Makassar. Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian korelasi dengan pendekatan metode kuantitatif. Metode pengumpulan data pada penelitian ini yaitu observasi, metode tes, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Kemampuan maharah qira'ah siswa Lab school SMP Unismuh Makassar berdasarkan hasil penelitian baik. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan diketahui rata-ratanya adalah 75,64. Dan kemampuan membaca Alquran siswa Lab school SMP Unismuh Makassar baik dengan rata-rata 75,79. (2) Berdasarkan pada uji hipotesis diperoleh hasil t hitung adalah 11,676. Sedangkan t tabel untuk taraf signifikansi 5% yaitu 2,026, ini berarti nilai t yang diperoleh dalam perhitungan yaitu $t = 11,676 > t_{0,025:(37)} = 2,026$ sehingga hipotesis nol ditolak pada tingkat signifikansi 5%. Artinya bahwa terdapat korelasi yang signifikansi antara maharah qira'ah dengan kemampuan membaca Alquran siswa Lab school SMP Unismuh makassar.

INTRODUCTION

Ability comes from the word "capable" which means in the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI) is power, ability, or ability. Ability is the ability of a person to do a job.(National, n.d.) It is said to be able in the sense that here it can carry out and do what is the demand of students to be able to read the verses of the Qur'an properly and correctly. Meanwhile, reading is seeing and understanding the content of what is written orally or only in the heart.(National, n.d.)

While the Qur'an is the word of Allah *Shubhanahu Wata'ala* and the first source of Islamic law as a guide for all Muslims and Muslims so that the purpose of life is directed. As Allah *Shubhanahu Wata'ala* says in the Qur'an Q.S Al-Isra' verse 9:

إِنَّ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ يَهْدِي لِلَّتِي هِيَ أَقْوَمُ
وَيُبَشِّرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الَّذِينَ يَعْمَلُونَ الصَّالِحَاتِ
أَنَّ لَهُمْ أَجْرًا كَبِيرًا

Translation:

"Indeed, this Qur'an gives guidance to the straightest (path) and gives good news to the believers who do good deeds, that they will receive a great reward."(Department, 2014)

Therefore, it can be understood that the ability to read the Qur'an is the process of understanding reading texts by utilizing the ability to see possessed by Qur'an readers which is done aloud or in the heart properly and correctly in accordance with the rules of tajweed science, so that its meaning can be understood and practiced. The maharah qira'ah is the ability of students to read

and write Arabic and understand the meaning contained in the reading.

The lab school of SMP Unismuh Makassar is one of the private institutions, where the school has Arabic subjects and Qur'an learning. For learning the Qur'an, it is taught every day before classes are held, while for learning Arabic, there is a separate schedule in each class. From the results of initial observations, there are still many Schol lab students of Unismuh Junior High School Makassar for the ability to read the Qur'an.

With the background that has been described above, the researcher will conduct research on "A Correlation Study of Maharah Qira'ah on the Ability to Read the Qur'an at SMP Unismuh Makassar Lab School" in a proposal. This thesis is expected to be useful for readers.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a quantitative research, because the line of thinking used by the researcher is departing from the theoretical paradigm towards data that ends in the acceptance or rejection of the theories used.

As for the research approach, a correlational study is used. This study studies the relationship between two or more variables, i.e. the extent to which variation in one variable relates to variation in another.

This study uses two main variables that are the object of this study, namely:

1. Free variable (X): Maharah Qira'ah.

2. Bound variable (Y): Ability to read the Quran.

The population in this study is all students of the MP Unismuh Makassar lab school.

Table 1
LIST OF LAB SCHOOL STUDENT
DATA FOR JUNIOR HIGH
SCHOOL UNISMUH MAKASSAR
SCHOOL FOR THE 2023/2024
SCHOOL YEAR

NO	CLASS		NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1	VII	VII A1	25
		VII A2	25
		VII B1	25
2	VIII	VIII A1	21
		VIII A2	21
		VIII B1	22
		VIII B2	22
3	IX	IX A1	24
		IX A2	24
		IX B1	24
		IX B2	24
SUM			257

In this study, the researcher used a sample of 15% of the total population, namely 257 students of the Lab School of SMP Unismuh Makassar. With the calculation of $257 \times 15\% = 39$. So that the number of samples in this study is 39 students. Meanwhile, the technique

used in this study is using a random sampling technique. Corresponding to Suharsimi Arikunto's statement, namely: $\frac{15}{100}$

"If the subjects are less than 100, it will be better to take all so that the research is a population study, then if the number of subjects is large, it can be taken 10-15% or 20-25% or more". (Arikunto, 2002)

The sampling technique in this study is a simple random sampling technique (*Simple Random Sampling*). It is said to be simple because the sampling of members of the population is carried out randomly without paying attention to the strata in the population. This method is done when members of the population are considered homogeneous. (Sugiyono, 2018). The instruments in this study are assessment sheets, Arabic texts, the Qur'an, and documentation guidelines.

In a study, in addition to using the right method, it also chooses the right data collection techniques and tools. The techniques that the researcher will use to collect data in this study are observation, test methods, and documentation.

To analyze the data that has been collected, the researcher uses the product moment correlation formula to find out if there is a relationship between the *aharah qira'ah* and the ability to read the Qur'an among the students of the Lab School of Junior High School Unismuh Makassar.

The Product Moment correlation formula used by the researcher is as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Information:

r_{xy} : Correlation index number "r" *Product Moment*.

n : Number of cases

$\sum xy$: Total results Multiplication "X" score and "y" score

$\sum x$: Sum of all variable scores "x"

$\sum y$: Sum of all variable scores "y" (Yunarti, 2015)

As for testing the significance test, the researcher used the following formula:

$$t = \frac{r_{xy}\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)}}$$

Information:

t : Significant test results

r_{xy} : Correlation test results

n : Number of respondents

2 : Constant

1 : Constant

r^2 : The correlation index number "" is squared r

Then to find out the value of the determination coefficient between variables X and Y, by squaring the results of the correlation coefficient that has been found, the determination test calculation is carried out with the formula:

$$\text{Determination coefficient} = r^2 \times 100$$

Information:

: Square of r^2 r hutung. (Astuti, 2016)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Maharah Qira'ah Ability of Lab School Students of Junior High School Unismuh Makassar

Table 2
Maharah Qira'ah Ability Test Results

NO	STUDENT NAME	CLASS	SCORE
1.	Maisar Aqila	VII	55
2	Muh. Yasin Naufal	VII	76
3.	Muh, Reski Al Habinie A.M	VII	78
4.	Hudzaifah Waldan Duwila	VII	79
5.	Abizar Khasyab Aulia	VII	77
1.	Ahamad Fairuz Ramadhan	VII	65
7.	Muhammad Al-Kahfi Rachmat	VII	55
8.	Najwan Ilham Fadhlulrahman	VII	80
9.	Melviniko Justin Susanto	VII	75
10.	Muhammad Naufal Athayah Purwanto	VII	75
11.	Berwyn Adelio Aquene	VII	60
12.	Radithya Fadli Alfharizy	VII	79
13.	Muh. Fadhil Syaputra	VII	70
14.	Najwa Vania Lukman	VIII	79
15.	Rafiqah Syifa Zahira	VIII	83
16.	Adeeva Syibra Ramadhani	VIII	79
17.	Azqiyah Ridwan	VIII	80
18.	Jihan Fikriani	VIII	80
19.	Fauziyah Zahra Saputra	VIII	80
20.	Andi Nayla Shafeera Dwitanov	VIII	75
21.	Lutfiah Majdah Al Jannah	VIII	78
22.	Faradiv Almira Putri D	VIII	75
23.	Andi Atiqah Mujahid	VIII	78

24.	Syifah Atifah Yusran	VIII	75
25.	R.Qalbi Savaira R. Lemana	VIII	75
26.	Nur Aqilah Humairah	VIII	72
27.	Sultan Dzaki	IX	70
28.	Ahmad Satria	IX	80
29.	Andi Rayyan Munthasir	IX	80
30.	Altaf Universe	IX	79
31.	A.Muh. Raja Fatihul Ihsan	IX	82
32.	Dzaki Algifari Akhir	IX	80
33.	Farel Ananda Ramdhani	IX	75
34.	Muh.Alif Al Fachry	IX	78
35.	Muhammad Jibran Al Kautsar	IX	80
36.	Muhammad Khalil Kaisan	IX	80
37.	Muhammada Rezky Ramadhan	IX	80
38.	Zahid Wafi Azhar	IX	75
39.	Muhammad Nur Ashari Rijal	IX	78

Table 3
Descriptive Data of Maharah Qira'ah Variables

Statistics

Maharah Qiraah

N	Valid	39
	Missing	0
Mean		75,64
Std. Error of Mean		1,059
Median		78,00
Mode		80
Std. Deviation		6,611
Variance		43,710
Range		28
Minimum		55
Maximum		83
Sum		2950

Based on the table above, the descriptive data of variable X was obtained from the results of the study which showed that the number of respondents was 39, the average score was 75.64, the average score of standard error was 1.059, the median score was 78.00, the mode value was 80, the standard deviation value was 6.611, the variant value was 43.710, the vulnerability value was 28, the lowest score was 55, and the highest score was 83.

The Ability to Read the Qur'an for Lab School Students of Junior High School Unismuh Makassar

After conducting the research, the researcher obtained data on the ability to read the Qur'an of the Lab school students of SMP Unismuh Makassar which was presented in the form of a table as follows:

Table 4

Results of the Qur'an Reading Ability Test

NO	STUDENT NAME	CLASS	SCORE
1.	Maisar Aqila	VII	50
2	Muh. Yasin Naufal	VII	76
3.	Muh, Reski Al Habinie A.M	VII	77
4.	Hudzaifah Waldan Duwila	VII	80
5.	Abizar Khasyab Aulia	VII	80
6.	Ahamad Fairuz Ramadhan	VII	50
7.	Muhammad Al-Kahfi Rachmat	VII	65
8.	Najwan Ilham Fadhlulrahman	VII	85
9.	Melviniko Justin Susanto	VII	75
10.	Muhammad Naufal Athayah Purwanto	VII	80
11.	Berwyn Adelio Aquene	VII	55
12.	Radithya Fadli Alfharizy	VII	79
13.	Muh. Fadhil Syaputra	VII	70
14.	Najwa Vania Lukman	VIII	79
15.	Rafiqah Syifa Zahira	VIII	82
16.	Adeeva Syibra Ramadhani	VIII	78
17.	Azqiyah Ridwan	VIII	80
18.	Jihan Fikriani	VIII	80
19.	Fauziyah Zahra Saputra	VIII	78
20.	Andi Nayla Shafeera Dwitanov	VIII	78
21.	Lutfiah Majdah Al Jannah	VIII	78
22.	Faradiv Almira Putri D	VIII	75
23.	Andi Atiqah Mujahid	VIII	75
24.	Syifah Atifah Yusran	VIII	75
25.	R.Qalbi Savaira R. Lemana	VIII	75

26.	Nur Aqilah Humairah	VIII	70
27.	Sultan Dzaki	IX	75
28.	Ahmad Satria	IX	78
29.	Andi Rayyan Munthasir	IX	80
30.	Altaf Universe	IX	80
31.	A.Muh. Raja Fatihul Ihsan	IX	82
32.	Dzaki Algifari Akhir	IX	80
33.	Farel Ananda Ramdhani	IX	78
34.	Muh.Alif Al Fachry	IX	80
35.	Muhammad Jibrán Al Kautsar	IX	80
36.	Muhammad Khalil Kaisan	IX	80
37.	Muhammada Rezky Ramadhan	IX	80
38.	Zahid Wafi Azhar	IX	78
39.	Muhammad Nur Ashari Rijal	IX	80

Based on the data above, the descriptive data for the research variables of Qur'anic reading ability can be seen from the following table:

Table 5
Descriptive Data on Variables of Qur'an Reading Ability

Based on the table above, the descriptive data of the Y variable was obtained from the results of the study

Statistics		
Reading the Quran		
N	Valid	39
	Missing	0
Mean		75,79
Std. Error of Mean		1,272
Median		78,00
Mode		80
Std. Deviation		7,944
Variance		63,115
Range		35
Minimum		50
Maximum		85
Sum		2956

which showed that the number of respondents was 39, the average score was 75.79, the average score of standard error was 1.272, the middle score was 78.00, the mode value was 80, the standard deviation value was 7.944, the variant value was 63.115, the vulnerable value was 35, the lowest score was 50, and the highest value was 85.

Correlation Between Maharah Qira'ah and the Ability to Read the Qur'an for Lab School Students of Junior High School Unismuh Makassar

Normality test

The normality test is used to determine whether or not a data distribution is normal. Testing using SPSS 24 with the following output:

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Maharah Qiraah

Levene Statistic	df1	DF2	Sig.
1,772	6	27	,143

Table 6
Normality Test Output
Interpretation

One-Sample Monte Carlo Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		39
Normal Parameters, b	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	2,16820563
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,177
	Positive	,177
	Negative	-,070
Test Statistic		,177
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,004c
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)	Sig.	,160d
	99% Lower Bound	,150
	Confidence Interval Upper Bound	,169

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. Based on 10000 sampled tables with Starting Seed 926214481

Based on the *output* of the normality test calculation with *Monte Carlo*, it can be known that *Monte Carlo Sig (2-tailed)* is 0.160. Because the significance is more than 0.05 ($0.160 > 0.05$), the residual value is declared normal.

b. Homogeneity test

The homogeneity test is used to determine whether or not a data distribution is homogeneous. Testing using SPSS 24 with the following output:

Table 7
Output Homogeneity Test

Hypothesis Test**Correlation test**

Find r calculation by entering statistical numbers from the helper table with the formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

a. Test distribution is Normal.

$$= \frac{39(225365) - (2950)(2956)}{\sqrt{[39 \cdot 224802 - (2950)^2][39 \cdot 226448 - (2946)^2]}}$$

$$= \frac{8789239 - 8720200}{\sqrt{[8767278 - 8702500][8831472 - 8737936]}}$$

$$= \frac{69035}{\sqrt{[64778][93536]}}$$

$$= \frac{69035}{77840,06}$$

$$= 0.886$$

Significance test

$H_1: \rho \neq 0$ (there is a significant correlation between the maharah qira'ah and the ability to read the Qur'an)

$H_0: \rho = 0$ (there is no correlation of significance between the maharah qira'ah and the ability to read the Qur'an)

Test Statistics:

$$t = \frac{r_{xy} \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{(1-r^2)}} =$$

$$\frac{0,886883 \sqrt{39-2}}{\sqrt{(1-0,886883^2)}} = \frac{0,886883 \sqrt{37}}{0,461995} =$$

$$\frac{5,394699}{0,461995} = 11.67697$$

The test criteria, with $\alpha = 0.05$ and $n = 39$ are obtained:

$$t_{tabel} = 2,026$$

$$t_{\frac{\sigma}{2};(n-2)} = t_{0,05;(39-2)} = t_{0,025;(37)}$$

Based on the output of the results of the calculation of the significance test of the correlation above the value of 11.676 is greater than 2.026, so the null hypothesis is rejected at a significance level of 5%. t_{hitung}

$$\text{Determina coefficient} = r^2 \times 100\%$$

$$= 0.786561 \times 100\%$$

$$= 78.66\%$$

Based on the output of the calculation of the determination coefficient above, it means that the contribution of variable X to variable Y is 78.66%.

Determination test

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been analyzed in chapter IV, the conclusion was obtained, the ability of maharah qira'ah of the Lab school students of SMP Unismuh Makassar based on the results of the research was good. This is evidenced by the fact that the average is 75.64. and the ability to read the Qur'an of Lab school students of Unismuh Makassar Junior High School is good with an average of 75.79. Based on the hypothesis test, the result of t calculation was 11.676. While the t table

for the significance level of 5% is 2.026, this means that the t value obtained in the calculation is $t = 11.676 > 2.026$ so that the $> t_{0,025;(37)}$ null hypothesis is rejected at the significance level of 5%. This means that there is a significant correlation between the maharah qira'ah and the ability to read the Qur'an of the Lab school students of SMP Unismuh Makassar.

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