THE CORRELATION BETWEEN GABRIEL METHOD USAGE AND STUDENTS' READING ALQUR'AN ABILITY IN TPQ RAUDLATUL QUR'AN AROSBAYA BANGAKALAN

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap masalah pengaruh metode Gabriel terhadap kemampuan membaca Al-Qur'an siswa TPQ Raudlatul Qur'an Karang Duwak, Arosbaya. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan korelasional dan populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa TPQ Raudlatul Qur'an yang berjumlah 33 siswa. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi, angket, wawancara dan dokumentasi skala pengukuran menggunakan Likert, analisis data dengan teknik editing dan tabulasi. Dari penelitian yang dilakukan disimpulkan bahwa pengaruh metode Gabriel terhadap kemampuan membaca Alquran siswa di TPQ Raudlatul Qur'an adalah 89,3%, artinya penerapan Metode Gabriel di TPQ Raudlatul Qur'an Karang Duwek Arosbaya berhasilkarenamemiliki pengaruh yang besar terhadap kemampuan membaca Al-Qur'an siswa.

Kata Kunci : *Hubungan, Metode Gabriel, Kemampuan Membaca*

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Abstract

This study aims to reveal the problem of the correlationof Gabriel method of reading Qur'an ability on TPQ Raudlatul Qur'an students Karang Duwak, Arosbaya. The type of the research is quantitative research using a correlation approach and the population in this study was all students of TPQ Raudlatul Qur'an totally 33 students. The data collection method used were observation, questionnaires, interviews and documentation of the measurement scale using Likert, the data analysis was editing and tabulation techniques. From the research conducted, it was concluded that the correlationof the Gabriel method on the students reading Qur'an ability in TPQ Raudlatul Qur'an was 89.3%, it means that Gabriel Method application in TPQ Raudlatul Qur'an Karang Duwek Arosbaya was successful, considering the method had big influence on the students' ability in reading Qur'an.

Keywords: *Correlation, Gabriel Method, Reading Ability*

Introduction

In honing the children's ability in reading Qur'an, there must be aware effort that is really planned[1], has a vision, mission, orientation, goals and strategies,[2]also a way is needed so that children can read the Qur'an easily and quickly.

In learning the Qur'an, a method is considered has influence and able to improve Qur'an reading ability, there are many methods that can be used in learning Qur'an such as Iqro' method and Baghdadi method, including Gabriel method which is one of Qur'an fast reading method.

The Gabriel method is a style or way of learning Qur'an which was applied by the Prophet Muhammad to his companions because methodologically he taught his friends as his way received from the angel Gabriel[3]. Prophet Muhammad SAW dictated or read Qur'an then followed by his companions with the exact and same reading. Therefore, the method taught by Prophet Muhammad SAW is Gabriel's method as commended by Allah SWT[4]. By this method, there is a direct process between the teacher and students or tashih (wrong reading correction), and the learning time takes more efficiently.

In fact, researchers found problems that came from students of TPQ Raudlatul Qur'an in the form of difficulties in reciting makhroj and difficulties in reading Qur'an fluency[5]. In

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[1] Muhammad Sardini dan Rahendra Maya. " *Edukasi Islam: Gagasan Pendidikan Anti Jahiliyah* ", *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, No. 8, Volume IV (2019), hal.12.

[2] Rahendra Maya. " *Edukasi Islami: Menuju Pendidikan Islam Berbasis Al-Ittiba'* ", *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam,* No. 2, Volume IV (2013), hal.450.

[3] Mufaizin, dan Yassir Arafat. "Implementasi Metode Gabriel dalam Meningkatkan Kemampuan Membaca Al Qur'an Kelas C2 Tahsin Tilawah Lembaga

Takhassusul Qur'an Darul Hikmah." *AL-THIQAH-Jurnal Ilmu Keislaman* 3.01 (2020): 39-54

[4] Yahya bin 'Abdurrazzaq, *Cara Mudah dan Menghafal Al-Qur'an*, (Jakarta: Pustaka Imam Asy-Syafi'I, 2005), hal.25.

[5] Ramdhan, Tri Wahyudin. "Model Pengembangan Kurikulum Multikultural. "*Al-Insyiroh: Jurnal Studi Keislaman* 5.2 (2019): 39-53

addition to the method applied by teacher, there are many possible things that will occur and become burden for students, including the many tasks outside of school such as extra-curricular activities[6]. However, this can be ignored and overcome if the method used in learning makes students active, the ability to read Qur'an will arise.

Research Methodology

The method used in this study is quantitative research with a correlative approach. Quantitative research is study which the data is expressed in numbers, in other words research data based on statistical calculations[7]. The purpose of correlative quantitative research is to show the relationship between variables, to know whether there is or not an influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. That is how the correlationof Gabriel method on the reading Qur'an ability at TPQ Raudlatul Qur'an Karang Duwek Arosbaya. In this study, the independent variable (X) is the Gabriel method, while the dependent variable (Y) is the reading Qur'an ability.

Population and Sample

Population is whole object research. Population in this study was students of TPQ Raudlatul Qur'an totally 33 students.

Table 1 Total population of the study

Students	Number
Male	17
Female	16
Total	33

According to Suharsimi Arikunto, the sample is part or representative of the population being studied. Because the population of the study 33 students, it was taken 100% and named population research.

Measurement Scale

The measurement scale is a set of rules to "Quantify" data from a variable measurement[8]. The measurement scale used in this study is Likert. Likert scale is a measurement scale used to measure attitudes and opinions. The Likert scale has five alternative answers such as strongly agree, agree, not really agree, disagree and strongly disagree. The measurement scale of this study can be presented in the following table:

Table 2 Measurement Scale

No	Answer	Note	Score

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[6]Juhari, danZainal Hakim. "Inspiring Teacher; Sosokdan Perannya dalam Mengorganisir Pembelajaran Berbasis Manajemen Mutu." *Al-Insyiroh: Jurnal Studi Keislaman* 2.2 (2018): 49-64

[7]Lexy J. Moelong, *Metodologi KuantitatifEdisi Revisi* (Jakarta: Remaja Rosda Karya, 2014), hal.2.
[8]Agus Irianto, Statistik Konsep Dasar dan Aplikasinya, (Jakarta: kencana, 2004), hal.18.

1.	SS	Sangat Setuju (strongly agree)	5
2.	S	Setuju (agree)	4
3.	KS	Kurang Setuju (not really agree)	3
4.	TS	Tidak Setuju (disagree)	2
5.	STS	Sangat Tidak Setuju (strongly disagree)	1

Validity and Reliability Test

The validity test is the accuracy test of measuring instrument in measuring what we are measuring. Validity test used to measure whether questionnaires valid or not.

Instrument reliability is a reliable measurement result. Instrument reliability is needed to obtain data as the measurement objectives. Reliability testing uses *Alpha Cronbach's* method is measured based on *AlphaCronbach's* scale 0 to 1[9].

Classic Assumption Test

a. Normality Test

The purpose of the normality test is to find out whether a variable is normally distributed or not. Data with normal distribution is one of the conditions for conducting a parametric-test.

b. Correlation Test

The statistical method that the researcher uses to test the hypothesis on the data in numbers is the Correlation Analysis Technique. The purpose of the correlation analysis technique is to measure how far changes of variable one to other variables.

c. Hypothesis Testing

To test significant in this study used t test. The t-statistical test basically shows how far the influence of an explanatory variable individually in explaining the variation of the dependent variable. Comparing the value of the t statistic to the critical point related to the table. If the calculated t statistic value is higher than the t table value, we accept the alternative hypothesis which states that an independent variable individually affects the dependent variable.

Data Analysis Technique

In processing and analyzing the data that have been collected from the research, the researcher uses data analysis techniques of editing and tabulation. Editing is re-examining all questionnaires one by one to check whether each questionnaire has been filled out or some have not been filled out yet. While tabulation is an effort to present data, especially data

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[9]*Agus Irianto, Statistik Konsep Dasar dan Aplikasinya*, hal.91.

processing that will lead to quantitative analysis, which is presented in numbers.

Research Results and Discussion

Research Subject Conditions

Al-Qur'an Education Park (Raudlatul Qur'an) was founded by Alm. Ustadz Djamhur Syadzali al-Hafidz in 1974 after he finished his istifadah (study) at the Darul Ulum Rejoso Jombang Islamic Boarding School, he got reading and memorizing Qur'an method from his teacher at Darul Ulum boarding school Jombang.

Because of his awareness toward high interest of Karang Duwak village and its surroundings society to study the Qur'an properly and correctly (Birriwayah)[10], which formerly very difficult to find Qur'an teacher who was associated with the Prophet Muhammad, then when many parents who came to entrust their sons and daughters to him to be educated and taught how to read the Qur'an properly and correctly, he welcomed them with full trust, he built a simple prayer room from bamboo at that time to teach[11].

Presentation Data

a.   Validity test

The results of the analysis of all 10 question items of Gabriel Method are declared valid because the value distribution $r_{count} > r_{table}$ at a significant level of 5% to test the validity using the SPSS program.

Tabel 3. Gabriel Method Validity

		Total Skor	Keterangan
X1	Pearson Correlation	.707**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.00	
	N	33	
X2	Pearson Correlation	.549**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	
	N	33	
X3	Pearson Correlation	.682**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	
X4	Pearson Correlation	.698**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	
X5	Pearson Correlation	.808**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	

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[10]Ulum, Bahrul. "Implementation of Gabriel Method in Increasing the Ability To Read The Koran Class C 2 Takhassusul Koran Institutions Of Darul Hikmah." *Edupedia: Jurnal Studi Pendidikan dan Pedagogi Islam* 5.1 (2020): 1-4.

[11]Fahmi, Yusril. *Analisis Efektivitas Murajaah Bersama Terhadap Kelancaran Membaca Juz Amma Kelas Tk Di Tpq Raudlatul Qur'an Karang Duwak Arosbaya*. Diss. Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Darul Hikmah Bangkalan, 2020.

			Keterangan
X6	Pearson Correlation	.745**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	
X7	Pearson Correlation	.839**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	
X8	Pearson Correlation	.825**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	
X9	Pearson Correlation	.840**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	
X10	Pearson Correlation	.687**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	

			Keterangan
	Sig. (2-tailed)	001	
	N	33	
X3	Pearson Correlation	.704**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	
X4	Pearson Correlation	.723**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	
X5	Pearson Correlation	.763**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	
X6	Pearson Correlation	.770**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	
X7	Pearson Correlation	.823**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	
X8	Pearson Correlation	.828**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	
X9	Pearson Correlation	.509**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	
X10	Pearson Correlation	.401**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	

The results of the analysis of all 10 question items of Gabril Method are declared valid because the value distribution $r_{count} > r_{table}$ at a significant level of 5% (0.344). To test the validity using the SPSS 16 programs.

Tabel 4.Reading Ability Validation

		Total Skor	Keterangan
X1	Pearson Correlation	.737**	Valid
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	33	
X2	Pearson Correlation	.565**	Valid

b. Reliability Test

The reliability test was carried out using the alpha formula. The significant test was carried out at level a = 0.05. The instrument can be said to be reliable if the alpha value is greater that r_{table} (0.344)

Table 5Reliability Test

Variabel	r_{xy}	r_{tabel} 5% N(33)	Keterangan
X	0,804	0,0344	Reliabel
Y	0,869	0,0344	Reliabel

The results of the reliability test obtained the reliability coefficient questionnaires X was 0.804 and questionnaires Y was 0.869. Based on the value of the reliability coefficient, it can be concluded that all the questionnaires in this study are reliable or consistent.

c. Normality Test

The normality test was conducted to determine whether the residual value was normally distributed or not. A good regression model is to have a residual value that is normally distributed. The formula used is the Kolmogrov-Smirnov normality test formula using the SPSS 16 application.

Table 6Normality Test

	Unstandardized Residual
N	33
Normal Parameters Mean	.0000000
Std. Devition	1.06398898
MostExtremre Defferences Absolute	.101
Positive	.068
Negative	-.101
Kolmogrov-Smirnov Z	.579
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.890

Based on the results of the normality test, it is known that the significant value is 0.809>0.05, it can be concluded that the residual value is normally distributed.

d. Correlation Test

To find out the closeness of a variable, testing is needed by correlating each total score of each variable item, so it can support in measuring item with a total score. The provisions for drawing conclusions in this analysis are by looking at the significant value, if the significant value is ≤ 0.05 it means there is a correlation, otherwise if the significance value is ≥ 0.05 so there is no correlation, besides that it is also seen based on the asterisk given to the SPSS output, if there is an asterisk in the Pearson correlation, there is a correlation between the variables analyzed, on the contrary if there is no asterisk, there is no correlation. The following are the results of the calculation of the correlation test:

Table 7Correlation Test X to Y Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.945[a]	.893	.889	1.16181

Predictors: (Constant), *Gabriel Method*

ANOVA[b]

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F

Regression	348.035	1	348.035	257.841
Residual	41.844	31	1.350	
Total	389.879	32		

Predictors: (Constant), Gabriel Method

1	.952[a]	.907	.901	1.09888

Predictors: (Constant), Gabriel Method

ANOVA[b]

RegressionResidual	353.652	2	176.826	146.435
RegressionResidual	36.226	30	1.208	
Total	389.879	32		
RegressionResidual	353.652	2	176.826	146.435

Predictors: (Constant), Gabriel Method

Coefficients [a]

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T
	B	Std. Error	Beta	
(Constant)	9.140	2.264	.873	4.038
Gabriel	.694	.052		13.430

Based on the significance value of the output table above, it is known that the significance value between the Gabriel Method variable (X) and reading ability (Y) is $0.000 \leq 0.05$, it means that there is a very significant correlation between the Gabriel Method variable (X) and the reading ability(Y). While the value of r $_{count}$ for the relationship between Gabriel Method (X) and reading ability (Y) is $0.945 \geq$ r $_{table}$ 0.344, it can be concluded that the Gabriel Method variable (X) has a positive correlation on the reading ability variable (Y) with a perfect correlation, so it can be concluded that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) and null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. Meanwhile, the amount of contribution between Gabriel method (X) on the reading ability method (Y) is 89.3%

e.   Hypothesis Testing

To know the hypothesis test, we show the hypothesis test table as shown in the table below:

Table 8Hypothesis Testing Summary Model

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate

It is known that the significance value for the correlationof X on Y is $0.000 < 0.01$ and the t $_{value}$ is $13.430 > 2.750$. Meanwhile, the significance level is $0.000 < 0.05$ and the t $_{count}$ is $13.430 > 2.042$, so it can be concluded that H is accepted, which means there is there is an correlation of X on Y.

Based on the output above, it is known that the significance value for the correlationof X on Y simultaneously is $0.000 < 0.05$ and the f $_{count}$ value is $146.435 > 3.30$, so it can be concluded that H2 is accepted which means that there is an correlation of X

on Y simultaneously, while the level of the correlationof X simultaneously on Y is 90.7%.

Conclusion

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that Gabriel method is effective on the ability to read Qur'an for TPQ Raudlatul Qur'an students; this can be seen from the result of the correlation calculation which shows the r_{count} value of 0.945 with a significance of 0.05 is 0.000.Meanwhile the r_{table} at the 5% is 0.344. So it can be concluded that Hypothesis alternative (Ha) is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected, which means that there is a significant relationship between the Gabriel Method and the ability to read Qur'an in 89.3%.

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