

The Influence of Use of the Imla' Method on Student Learning Outcomes in the Subject of Reading Write Al-Qur'an at Private MTS Nahdhatul Islam Manceg

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to determine student learning outcomes in Al-Qur'an reading and writing subjects. before and after using the Imla' method and whether or not there is an influence of the Imla' method on student learning outcomes in the Al-Qur'an reading and writing course in class VIII at the Nahdhatul Islam Mancang Private MTs. This research uses quantitative experimental methods, with the research design used is a quasi-experimental design. The subjects in this research were school principals, teachers in the subject of reading Al-Qur'an sincerely and all class VIII students at MTs Nahdhatul Islam Mancang. This research obtained results that show that there is an influence on the Imla' method through the results of the difference in the average value of the experimental class of 84.70 after the application of student-made image media with the average value of the control class being 68.16. Meanwhile, through hypothesis testing using the T test The obtained t value is 72.17 with a significance of $0.000 < 0.005$, so it is stated that there is an influence (H_a) accepted. After the implementation of the Imla' method, student learning outcomes in Al-Qur'an reading and writing subjects increased compared to previous results, after the implementation of the Imla' method it showed that there was an increase. The population used was 60 class VIII students. The research sample was 30 students in class VIIIA (experimental class) and 30 students in class VIIIB (control class).

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INTRODUCTION

MTs Nahdhatul Islam Mancang is one of the schools located on Jl. S. Parman which stands under the auspices of the religious department. MTs Nahdhatul Islam conducts learning to read and write the Koran, where the learning is carried out once a week, every Friday. The reading of the Qur'an implemented by the school starts from Surah Yasin to juz 30. We can say that the Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM) is a reference criterion for achieving basic competencies that must be achieved by students in each lesson and students who have not reached the minimum completeness criteria (KKM) are said to be incomplete. Teachers determine Minimum Completion Criteria (KKM) for subjects by considering aspects of the criteria, namely students' abilities (intake), carrying capacity, and also their ability to repeat what they have learned. From several aspects, a score will

be given between 0-70, then the average value will be calculated for each indicator, the average for each basic competency, the average for each competency standard. To determine the Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM) value for a subject, it is obtained from the average of all competency standards.

In Indonesia, education currently still requires very serious attention, this is because there are factors that have hampered the development of education so far. Thus a teacher must have skills in the learning process. Therefore, this is related to the situation at the MTs Nahdhatul Islam Mancang school. In an effort to use methods that can change this situation. With the new method that will be taught and the problems that exist at MTs Nahdhatul Islam Mancang will be explored.

The qiraah method is a method that places greater emphasis on a fast and precise reading process skill approach, both in makhoriul khuruf and reciting tajwid. So you will get less than optimal results in learning to read and write the Koran. Why can it be said that it is not optimal because students can only read it without having to know how to write well and correctly in Arabic script. We can see from the explanation above that teachers are less skilled in finding appropriate methods for learning to read and write the Koran. Therefore, the Nahdhatul Islam Mancang Private MTs uses methods that are in accordance with the pedagogy mastered by the teacher. The only method used by teachers is the Qira'ah method, so I as a researcher want to create a method for learning, namely the Imla' method. The Imla' method can be interpreted as the practice of writing or dictating in Arabic script.

METHOD

The method used in this research is quantitative experiment, which means research is carried out on variables for which there is no data yet so the research process needs to be carried out by providing treatment or treatment to research respondents who are then observed or measured the impact. The test that will be carried out before the experiment is called a pre-test, while the test that has been carried out is called a post-test. The purpose of the pre-test is to find out what the student's learning outcomes are before the implementation/treatment is carried out, then after the implementation/treatment, the so-called post-test will be carried out to test the level of student learning outcomes in the Islamic Cultural History subject.

Location

The location of this research will be carried out at the Nahdhatul Islam Mancang Private MTs which is located at Jl. S. Parman No 2 Mancang, Kec. Done, Kab. Langkat, Prov. North Sumatra.

RESULTS

The results of the data analysis that have been discussed can be described and interpreted research data. Based on the results of research that has been carried out, after applying the Iml' method to student learning outcomes in Al-Qur'an reading and writing subjects. Researchers gave tests to determine student learning outcomes after being given treatment. The results of calculations using SPSS 22 on data after treatment (pretest) in the experimental class obtained a valid sample size of 30, mean score = 84.7000, middle value = 85.0000, frequently occurring value = 80.00, minimum value = 67 and maximum value = 98. Meanwhile, the results of calculations on the data after treatment (post-test) in the control class showed that the number of valid samples was 30, mean score = 68.1667, middle value = 70.0000, frequently occurring value = 64.00, minimum value = 58 and maximum value = 79. Thus It can be compared to the experimental class that there is an influence in the use of the Imla' method on student learning outcomes in the Al-Qur'an reading and writing subject in class VIII at the Nahdhatul Islam Mancang Private MTs.

The results obtained are that in the tests carried out, the hypothesis provides a statement, namely if the significance (2-tailed) < 0.05 indicates that there is a difference / H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. Meanwhile, if the significance (2-tailed) is > 0.05 , there is no difference/ H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. So, based on the results of the T test on the post-test data, it shows that the results of the image media created by experimental class students are significant at $.929 < 0.05$, it can be

concluded that H_a is accepted, while the results of the T test on the pretest data show $.000 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that H_o is accepted. Thus, it is known that there are research results showing a significant influence between classes that receive treatment using the Imla' method and classes that do not use the Imla' method. The students' learning outcomes have improved compared to before using the Imla' method. Previously, only 60% of students were able to write and read Arabic in Al-Qur'an reading and writing subjects.

CONCLUSION

This research aims to determine the influence of using the Imla' method on student learning outcomes in Al-Qur'an reading and writing subjects at the Nahdhatul Islam Mancang Private MTs. Based on the results of the hypothesis research that was carried out in the previous discussion, the conclusions of this research are as follows :

Based on the analysis carried out, the success rate of the experimental class was more dominant than the control class. This result can be seen from the higher average score of the experimental class, namely 84.70, compared to the control class, namely 68.16. These results stated that the control class had not reached the KKM value, namely 0-70, which had been planned by the researchers in accordance with the learning objectives, while the experimental class with this average showed that they had achieved the average value in accordance with the implementation objectives. Thus, these results also show that the results of the Imla' method in the Al-Qur'an reading and writing subject in the experimental class are significant $.000 < 0.05$, so it can be concluded that H_o is not accepted. It is known that there is a significant influence. The students' knowledge in increasing their insight has increased compared to before using the Imla' method. Previously, the level of knowledge possessed by students was 60%, which was successful in achieving student learning outcomes in Al-Qur'an reading and writing subjects. However, with the Imla' method applied by students during learning, students' learning outcomes in reading the Al-Qur'an and writing Arabic are increasingly developing in learning to read and write the Al-Qur'an.



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