

The Effect of Tahsin Al-Quran Mentoring on Increasing Al-Quran Reading Competence of the Muhammadiyah Palembang Institute of Health Science and Technology Employees

Muhammad Sulaiman, Lianasari, and Rujito D. Julianto

ABSTRACT

Reading the Quran is one of the competencies that every Muslim should have. The Arabic-language Al-Quran certainly has different character traits, *lafadz*, and *lahjah* from Indonesian pronunciation. Therefore, to read the Qur'an, it is necessary to study about those characters systematically and with the right method. In the field of Human Resources for lecturers and employees according to the standards set at Muhammadiyah Higher Education, there are several of them, namely: Al-Quran Reading Skills, Quality and Quantity of Memorizing a Number of Al-Quran *Surahs*, Accuracy of Worship According to *Tarjih*, and Islamic Insights. The purpose of this research was to investigate the effect of *tahsin* Al Quran mentoring (peer tutoring) to increase the competence in reading the Koran of the Muhammadiyah Palembang Institute of Health Sciences and Technology employees. This research used quantitative approach through a questionnaire about reading the Koran using 4 aspects of assessment, namely reading accuracy, *makharijul* letters, *shifatul* letters and *tajwid*. The population was all employees at the Muhammadiyah Palembang Institute of Health Sciences and Technology. The research had been conducted on 134 respondents with the characteristics of respondents based on age, the majority aged >45 years were 71 (53.0%), 30–45 years were 60 (44.8%), based on female gender 81 (60, 4%), The highest education was undergraduate degree 2 as much as 71 (53%) and high school 31 (23.1%). Based on the results of the ability to read the Qur'an before the implementation of *Tahsin* mentoring, a minimum score was 45 and a maximum score was 90. The average score was 74.25 and the median was 75, while the standard deviation was 8.653 and the standard error was 0.747. The competence to read the Qur'an after the implementation of *Tahsin* mentoring was known to have a minimum score of 45 and a maximum score of 95, with an average score of 79.81, a median of 80, while the standard deviation was 10.101 and the standard error was 0.873. It was concluded that the implementation of the Al Quran mentoring program was proven to be able to improve the quality of reading the Koran for employees of the Muhammadiyah Palembang Institute of Health Sciences and Technology.

Keywords: *Alquran*, mentoring, peer tutoring, *Tahsin*.

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M. Sulaiman*

Department of Language Education,
Faculty of Teacher Training and
Education, Terbuka University,
Indonesia

(e-mail:

muhammad.sulaiman@ecampus.ut.ac.id)

Lianasari

Sriwijaya Language Institute, Sriwijaya
University, Indonesia

(e-mail: sari.liana08@gmail.com)

R. D. Julianto

LPAIKK, Health and Technology
Institute of Muhammadiyah Palembang,
South Sumatera, Indonesia

(e-mail: jitto217@gmail.com)

***Corresponding Author**

I. INTRODUCTION

Reading the Quran is one of the competencies that every Muslim should have. The Arabic-language Al-Quran certainly has different character traits, *lafadz*, and *lahjah* from Indonesian pronunciation. Therefore, it is necessary to study it systematically and with the right method when reading the Quran.

Learning the Quran is a conscious effort from educators to make students learn the Quran through reading, writing, and knowing the rules of reading the verses of the Quran which is also called the recitation skill. Having those skills, students who are learning change. The students acquire new

abilities that have been applied for a relatively long time and because of the effort. In this case, the most important thing is the change in the character of students through theoretical and practical education supported by work tools, work methods, working capital, educators, leadership information, and educational organizations, including in learning Al-Qur'an.

The Institute of Health Sciences and Technology Muhammadiyah Palembang was committed to improving the quality of Islamic campuses as in the Muhammadiyah Higher Education International Quality Assurance System and the 'Aisyiyah Council for Higher Education Research and Development of PP Muhammadiyah. (Diktilitbang 2020). To build and develop an Islamic campus, it must

include these three things. The first thing was human resources. The targets were leaders, lecturers, employees, and students. The activities were *baitul arqam*, recitation, and a comprehensive test of Islamic competence. The second thing was science which was in the form of AIK curriculum and integrative curriculum. The third was the system. If it was not touched, they would be out of sync with each other.

In the field of HR for lecturers and employees according to AIK standards set by the PP Muhammadiyah Higher Education Research and Development Council, there were several of them, namely: Al-Quran Reading Skills, Quality and Quantity of Memorizing a Number of Al-Quran Surahs, Accuracy of Worship According to *Tarjih*, and Islamic Insights.

To actualize the objectives, The Institute of Health Sciences and Technology Muhammadiyah Palembang attempted to use a mentoring system hoping that it can be more focused and intensive. This program was stopped during the pandemic because the optimal system had not been found, but since this pandemic was not yet known when it would end, we could not lose to the pandemic, so this program would likely be held in an adapted format.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This research was implemented in the Institute of Health Sciences and Technology Muhammadiyah Palembang through social media from January until June 2022. The researcher employed nonprobability sampling using a total sampling approach in choosing the sample. Total sampling is a sampling technique where all members of the population are sampled (Sugiyono, 2018). All employees of the Institute of Health Sciences and Technology Muhammadiyah Palembang were involved in this research. This research employed quantitative research by using a one group pretest-posttest design with the intervention group as the group studied with the implementation of mentoring (accuracy in reading letters, *makhoriyal* letters, character traits, and *tajwid*. Semantically, the design is as follows.

TABLE I: THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE DESIGN

Pretest	Intervention	Posttest
1	X	2

The implementation of pretest before the intervention is represented by “1”. The “X” is the intervention which means the implementation of mentoring (accuracy in reading letters, *makhoriyal* letters, character traits, and *tajwid*. The last, “2” refers to the posttest after the intervention or treatment (see Table I above).

In carrying out the research, there were several stages that become a reference in the implementation of this research including: Administration Preparation, Implementation, Intervention and Implementation post. In the first stage, administration, the researcher submitted a letter of application for a permit and a letter of assignment to conduct research from the Rector of the Institute of Health Sciences and Technology Muhammadiyah Palembang. Then the researcher submitted a certificate of passing the Ethics

Review and an application to research participants. After all the requirements were met, the researcher began to collect data. For the second stage, as in Pre Implementation, the researcher communicated with research participants first before requesting willingness to become a respondent by first explaining the purpose, objectives and benefits of the research and providing informed consent. Researchers provided a telephone number that could be contacted so that they could observe if there were complaints due to post-action interventions. Prior to the Al Quran competency test, participants would take part in Al Quran tahsin mentoring.

B. Data Collection

To collect the data for this research, the data collection techniques used to gather the information were tests (pretest and posttest), demographic questionnaires, observation, and Al-Quran reading competencies questionnaires. Demographic questionnaire aimed to determine the characteristics of respondents, this demographic questionnaire includes questions of gender, age, and education. The observation sheet contained the procedure for implementing the *Tahsin Al Qur'an* mentoring in tabular form and then filled in by the researcher (see Table II below). Questionnaire of competence to read the Qur'an contains questions with yes and no statements. The correct statement got a score of 5 while the wrong one got a score of 0. There were 20 questions which were divided into four parts, as follows:

TABLE II: THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE DESIGN

Variable	Indicator	Number of Questions	Total
	Accuracy in Reading Letter	1,2,3,4,5	5
	<i>Makhoriyal</i> Letter	6,7,8,9,10	5
	Character Traits	11,12,13,14,15	5
	<i>Tajwid</i>	16,17,18,19,20	5
Total			20

C. Data Analysis

Data processing is one of a series of research activities after data collection. Raw data needs to be processed so that it becomes information that can finally be used to answer research objectives (Hastono, 2017). The stages of data processing in this research included Editing, Coding, Entry, and Cleaning.

In the editing process, things that must be considered are whether the questions have been answered completely, whether the notes are clear and easy to read, and whether the existing scribbles have been corrected (Wasis, 2018). In addition, researchers also need to check whether the contents of the form or questionnaire are complete, clear, relevant, and consistent (Hastono, 2017). The next step is coding. Coding is an activity to convert data in the form of letters into data in the form of numbers. Coding can also be said to be an attempt to give certain codes to respondents' answers (Wasis, 2018). Entry is the third step. Data entry is an activity of entering data that has been collected into a table or computer database, then making a simple frequency distribution or it could be by making a contingency table (Musrifatul & Hidayat, 2008). This processing is a step so that the data that has been entered can be analyzed (Hastono,

2017). Lastly, cleaning is checking again the data that has been entered whether there is an error or not. Ways to clean data are knowing missing data, knowing data variations, and knowing data consistency (Hastono, 2017).

After collecting and processing the data, the researcher analyzed the data by using Univariate Analysis and Bivariate Analysis. Univariate analysis was aimed to explain or describe the characteristics of each variable studied. The form depends on the type of data. Numerical data (the mean, median, standard deviation, inter quartile range and minimum and maximum values) are used in this research. In categorical data (age, education level, and socioeconomic), the data summary only uses a frequency distribution with a percentage or proportion measure (Hastono, 2017). Meanwhile, Bivariate analysis was used to analyze the relationship between two variables, to find out the relationship between the two variables, statistical testing was usually used. The type of statistical test used depends on the type of data or variables connected (Hastono, 2017). Bivariate analysis in this research used paired t-test. Paired T-Test is a parametric test used to see two paired or related data. The results of the analysis were in the form of p -value. The data was tested using the Paired T-Test, the normality test must be carried out first, namely if the data is <50 then the Saphiro Wilk normality test is used and if the data is >50 then the Kolmogorov Smirnov then normality test is used. Then if the data is not normally distributed then the bivariate test uses the Wilcoxon test (Hastono, 2007).

III. RESULT

A. Characteristics of Respondents

1) Age

Characteristics of research respondents based on age can be seen in Table III as follows:

TABLE III: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES AGE

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	53	39.6
Female	81	60.4
Total	134	100

Based on the above, it can be seen that from 134 respondents, the majority aged that is higher than 45 years were 71 (53.0%), 30–45 years were 60 (44.8%) and lower than 30 years were 3 (2.2%).

2) Gender

Characteristics of research respondents based on gender can be seen in Table IV as follows:

TABLE IV: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES GENDER

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<30 years	3	2.2
30–45 years	60	44.8
>45 years	71	53.0
Total	134	100

Based on the Table IV above, it can be seen that of the 134 respondents, the majority of the female were 81 (60.4%), and 53 (39.6%) males.

3) Education

Characteristics of research respondents based on education can be seen in Table V as follows:

TABLE V: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES EDUCATION

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Junior High School	3	2.2
Senior High School	31	23.1
Diploma Degree	8	6.0
Bachelor Degree	18	13.4
Master Degree	71	53.0
Doctoral Degree	3	2.2
Total	134	100

It can be seen in Table V that of the 134 respondents, the majority of the educational staff of the Institute of Health Sciences and Technology Muhammadiyah Palembang have master's degree about 71 (53%). High school graduates are 31 (23.1%). Bachelor's degree is 18 (13.4). Diploma degrees are 8 (6.0). Meanwhile, Junior High School and Doctoral Degree are only 3 (2.2%).

B. Univariate Analysis

1) Pretest

The results of the univariate pretest scores of the Qur'an reading competency questionnaire can be seen in the Table VI as follows:

TABLE VI: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PRETEST SCORE OF EMPLOYEES' ALQURAN READING COMPETENCE

Variable	Min - Max	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Pretest score	45-90	74.25	75	8.653	100

Based on Table VI, it can be seen that the minimum score is 45 and the maximum score is 90, with an average score of 74.25, median is 75, while the standard deviation is 8.653 and the standard error is 0.747.

2) Posttest

The results of the univariate posttest scores of the Qur'an reading competency questionnaire can be seen in Table VII as follows:

TABLE VII: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF POSTTEST SCORE OF EMPLOYEES' ALQURAN READING COMPETENCE

Variable	Min-Max	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Posttest score	45-90	79.81	780	10.101	0.873

The results showed that the minimum score was 45 and the maximum score was 95, with an average score of 79.81. Median was 80. Meanwhile, the standard deviation was 10.101 and the standard error was 0.873.

C. Bivariate Analysis

The results of the bivariate questionnaire on the competence to read the Qur'an can be seen in Table VIII as follows:

TABLE VIII: BIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES' ALQURAN READING COMPETENCE

Variable	Intervention	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	p-value
Alquran Reading Competence	Before	134	74.25	8.653	0.000
	After	134	79.81	10.101	

Based on Table VIII, the results of the bivariate analysis were obtained with a p-value of 0.000. It showed that the implementation of *Tahsin*'s mentoring had an effect on the competence of reading Al-Quran for the employees.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research that had been conducted on 134 respondents with the characteristics of respondents based on age, the majority aged >45 years were 71 (53.0%), 30–45 years were 60 (44.8%), based on female gender 81 (60, 4%), The highest education was master's degree as much as 71 (53%) and high school of 31 (23.1%). Based on the results of the ability to read the Qur'an which was carried out before the implementation of *Tahsin*'s mentoring, it was found that the minimum score was 45 and the maximum score was 90, with an average score of 74.25, median of 75 while the standard deviation was 8653 and the standard error was 0.747. Meanwhile, the competence to read the Qur'an after the implementation of *Tahsin* mentoring was known to have a minimum score of 45 and a maximum score of 95, with an average score of 79.81, median of 80. The standard deviation was 10.101 and the standard error was 0.873.

Based on a review of *Tahsin*'s theory, linguistically it is the *isim mashdar* of the word *hassana-yuhassinu-tahsiinan* which means to repair, beautify, beautify, and decorate. As for the term, the meaning of *tahsin* is the same as *tajwid*. The definition between *tajwid* and *tahsin* is the same. Both are terms to refer to the same meaning. *Tahsin* and recitation are terms defined as:

إِخْرَاجُ كُلِّ حَرْفٍ مِنْ مَخْرَجِهِ مَعَ إِعْطَائِهِ حَقَّهُ وَ مُسْتَحَقَّهُ

Meaning: "Removing each letter from the place of its exit according to its rights and *mustahaq*."

The above definition is in accordance with the definition of Imam Syamsuddin Muhammad Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Muhammad bin `Ali bin Yusuf Al-Jazari Asy-Shafi'i who is the most famous scholar of the Qur'an. In his famous nadzam namely Muqaddimah Jazariyah, he wrote the stanza:

وَهُوَ إِعْطَاءُ الْحُرُوفِ حَقَّهَا مِنْ صِفَةٍ لَهَا وَ مُسْتَحَقَّهَا

Meaning: "*Tajwid* is giving each letter the right, in the form of its characteristics and Also, its *mustahak*."

Haq letters are the original properties that always exist in each letter. For example, such as the nature of *Al-jahr*, *Isti'la*, and so on. Then, the *haq* of this letter includes the properties of the letter and the places where the letter comes

out.

Mustahaq letters are characteristics that arise from time to time due to certain causes. For example, such as *izhar*, *ikhfa*, *iqlab*, *idgham*, *qalqalah*, *ghunnah*, *tafkhim*, *tarqiq*, *mad*, *waqaf*, and others.

Then Sayyidina Ali bin Tholib said that *tajwid* is removing each letter from its *makhroj* and giving rights to each letter (i.e., the characteristics *inherent* in the letter such as *qalqalah*, *Hams*, etc.), such as *izhar*, *idghom* and others).

Therefore, based on the above understanding, *tahsin* is the study of how to pronounce each letter that comes out according to the rules of recitation and comes from a clear source.

Based on the results of the study after the research, it was found that the data contained an average difference of 5.56 with a p value of 0.000. Thus, it could be concluded that the implementation of *Tahsin* mentoring had a significant influence on increasing the competence to read the Qur'an of the Institute of Health Sciences and Technology Muhammadiyah Palembang employees.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results which have been discussed, there are three conclusions made in this research. First, this research describes the characteristics (age, education, and occupation) of the sample. Then this research has identified the frequency of competence in reading the Qur'an of the Institute of Health Sciences and Technology Muhammadiyah Palembang employees. The last, this research analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of *Tahsin*'s mentoring on increasing the competence to read the Qur'an of the Institute of Health Sciences and Technology Muhammadiyah Palembang employees.

After conducting this research, the researcher suggested some advice. The results of this research can be used as an intervention in the development of the values of Al Islam especially Muhammadiyah and the development of human resource competencies. Also, this research can be as additional information to develop further research and can provide information for the community that learning *Tahsin* with the mentoring method which has a significant influence on the competence to read Al Qur'an of the Institute of Health Sciences and Technology Muhammadiyah Palembang employees.

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Rujito D. Julianto was born on July 21st, 1991, in Banyuasin, South Sumatera, Indonesia. He had graduated her bachelor's degree at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Muhammadiyah Palembang in 2018 majoring in Nursing Program, Faculty of Medical, Palembang, Indonesia.

After graduating her bachelor degree, he directly worked at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Muhammadiyah Palembang, Indonesia until now at LPAIKK, Health and Technology Institute of Muhammadiyah Palembang. After acquiring his bachelor degree, he continued his master degree at University of Islam Raden Fatah, Palembang, Indonesia in 2022.



Sulaiman Muhammad was born on October 1st, 1988, in Kroya City, West Java, Indonesia. He had graduated her bachelor of Islamic Education in 2010 at Muhammadiyah University, Surakarta, Indonesia. Then, he had also finished his Bachelor of Islamic Science in Hadith at Al Madinah International University, Malaysia in 2011. After acquiring his bachelor degree, he continued his master degree at University of Islam Raden Fatah, Palembang, Indonesia in 2018.

He had worked professionally as an academic (university lecture) since finishing tertiary education in 2018. His teaching focus are on the field of Islamic Education, Islamic Studies, Hadith, Tafseer, Arabic Language. His Teaching and research materials are closely related to the area of philosophy, history, sociology, and information technology. Currently, he is one of the lecturer in Terbuka University, Indonesia.

Muhammad Sulaiman, S.Pd., M.Pd., B.Bus is member of Association of Ustadz Palembang City Government and *Majelis Tarjih* and *Tajdid Muhammadiyah*. He has done some research and publication in Philosophy of Islamic Education, Curriculum of Islamic Education, Islamic Educational Technology and Quran and Hadith Studies.



Lianasari was born on August 15th, 1990, in Lahat City, South Sumatera, Indonesia. She had graduated her bachelor degree at Sriwijaya University in 2012 majoring in English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sriwijaya University, Palembang, Indonesia. Then, she had also finished her master degree on Language Education Study Program at the same university in 2015.

After graduating her bachelor degree, she directly worked at Sriwijaya University, Indonesia, in her young age as English Lecturer in 2013 while continuing her master degree. She also taught TOEFL for students who want to pass the TOEFL test. Besides, she also taught Indonesian Language for Korean students who studied in Sriwijaya University. She has worked at Sriwijaya Language Institute, Indonesia from 2013 until now.