

## Tikrar al-Muhyi: Development of a Pocketbook for Memorizers of the Qur'an

Niken Sylvia Puspitasari <sup>a,1,\*</sup>, Ahmad Fadly Rahman Akbar <sup>a,2</sup>, Alivia Bunga Cahyani <sup>a,3</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Quranic and Hadis studies, Universitas Darussalam Gontor, Indonesia;

<sup>1</sup> nikensylviap@unida.gontor.ac.id; <sup>2</sup> fadlyrahman@unida.gontor.ac.id; <sup>3</sup> aliviabunga693@gmail.com

\*Correspondent Author

Received: July 24, 2022

Revised: September 24, 2022

Accepted: October 01, 2022

### KEYWORDS

Tikrar al-Muhyi  
Pocketbook  
*Murajaah*  
al-Quran  
Islamic education

### ABSTRACT

Memorizing the Quran preserves its authenticity. During al-Qur'an memorization, a *hafizh* may face obstacles that make it difficult to memorize the verses. Forgetting memorized verses when adding new ones, many similar verses, lack of focus due to environmental factors, changing al-Qur'an manuscripts, and rarely reading verses to be memorized are obstacles in *murojaah*. This research aims to develop learning media in the form of pocketbook Tikrar al-Muhyi as an easy solution to *murajaah* al-Qur'an. This research uses the R&D method, which adopts the development of Borg & Gall. Subjects in this study were students of the University of Darussalam Gontor. Data Collection using questionnaires given to subject material experts, media experts, and students to test the feasibility of the media learning pocketbook. The research findings show that the development of this book is very feasible, with a percentage of 80% based on media and material experts. Furthermore, the eligibility increase was 94% after the second stage test. This research has contributed to Islamic education, especially about media that makes it easier to memorize the al-Qur'an.

This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.



## Introduction

Nowadays, the activities of the Muslims to memorize the al-Qur'an, either in whole or in part, are increasing (Junaidi, 2006). Viewed from education *tahfidz* Al-Quran is currently a concern for the Islamic community in Indonesia (Ahmad Sabri, 2020; Hakim & Dyah Permatasari, 2020). It is proven by the growth of *Rumah Tahfidz* (Ahmad Sabri, 2020; Basyit, 2019; Bengkul Tahfidz & Muhammadiyah, 2020; Hakim & Dyah Permatasari, 2020; Lubis & Ismet, 2019; Mughni et al., 2022), Islamic boarding schools, and formal institutions that teach Tahfidz Al-Quran learning in their institutions (Hidayah, 2016; Kaltsum et al., 2021). In addition, there are many universities that have al-Qur'an memorization programs, one of which is University of Darussalam Gontor. University of Darussalam Gontor is a Pesantren-

based university that has a vision as a center for the development of science that is oriented towards the Islamization of contemporary science and as a center for the study of the al-Qur'an language for the welfare of mankind. The aim of achieving competence in accordance with University of Darussalam Gontor's vision and mission, every student is required to take part in the al-Qur'an memorization program while a student (M. Syahrul Syarifuddin, 2020).

The al-Qur'an memorization program at University of Darussalam Gontor is carried out in stages with different targets in each study program. All study programs other than the al-Qur'an and Tafsir studies programs have mandatory memorization of half a juz in each semester, while the al-Qur'an and Tafsir studies have mandatory memorization of one juz in each semester. al-Qur'an memorization learning activities are usually associated with *murajaah*/repeating memorization activities that must be done as often as possible so that memorization is maintained in memory. One of the wonders of the al-Qur'an is that it has preserved its authenticity and has not changed a bit since it was first revealed (Anwar, 2018). Memorizing the al-Qur'an is one of the most appropriate methods to maintain the authenticity of the al-Qur'an since it was revealed until now, even in the future (Solihin, 2020). Therefore, memorizing the al-Qur'an or *tahfidz* al-Qur'an really needs to be taught at all levels of education, including higher education.

In the process of memorizing the al-Qur'an, sometimes a *hafizh* encounters several obstacles which can eventually lead to difficulties in implanting the verses of the al-Qur'an in his memory (Wahid, 2013). Based on the results of initial observations conducted by researchers by distributing questionnaires to University of Darussalam Gontor students, it can be seen that there are obstacles in doing *murojaah*: Forgetting verses that have been memorized when adding new memorization 95.5%, many similar verses 86.4%, lack of focus due to environmental factors 77.3%, changing types of al-Qur'an manuscripts 31.8%, and rarely reading verses that want to be memorized 45.5%.

In the journal proceeding education technology, the national online seminar 2021 with the title analysis of the development of al-Qur'an *murajaah* media for students, it was explained that there was an increase in the number of *hafidz*, but the media for al-Qur'an *murajaah* learning was still limited. In addition to the limited factor of al-Qur'an learning media, the motivation factor for conventional *murajaah* activities is also relatively low, only reaching 33% (Khaerudin, 2021). Therefore, it is necessary to conduct research and development of the al-Qur'an *murajaah* media.

Pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi* is a researcher innovation to overcome obstacles related to al-Qur'an learning media which is arranged as a solution in al-Qur'an *murajaah*, so that all al-Qur'an memorizers can overcome obstacles in al-Qur'an *murajaah* and can facilitate *murajaah*

al-Qur'an. With several advantages, including a pocket shape so it is practical and simple, using a corner al-Qur'an, fragments of verses that match the position of the al-Qur'an, colors that help memory, and similar verses so that they are not confused between one verse and another. Therefore, in order to contribute to the world of education, especially al-Qur'an Science education, the authors carried out research and development with the title pocketbook Tikrar al-Muhyi as an easy solution in *murajaah* al-Qur'an.

## Method

The type of research used in this research is the research and development method (Reserch and development). The purpose of this research and development method is used to produce products, test the feasibility of products according to experts (Sugiyono, 2019). The subject of this research has several elements, namely: Experts (material experts, and media experts), students (students from University of Darussalam Gontor). The research location in University of Darussalam Gontor. The research and development procedure for the pocketbook Tikrar al-Muhyi uses the development model proposed by Sugiyono. The resulting product is in the form of a pocketbook that can be used by memorizing the al-Qur'an to facilitate *murajaah*. The Borg and Gall model in Sugiyono includes: 1) Potential and problems, 2) Data collection, 3) Product design, 4) Design validation, 5) Design improvement, 6) Product testing, 7) Product revision, 8) Trial usage, 9) Product revision, 10) Mass production (Setyosari, 2016).

This model has development steps that are in accordance with development research, namely research that produces or develops certain products by passing several expert tests such as material testing, design testing, small group product trials and field trials to test the attractiveness of the developed product. In this development research, ten steps of development are needed to produce a final product that is ready to be applied in educational institutions. However, in this study, the research and development steps were limited to the 7th step due to lack of time and limited costs. The final product of this development research is a pocketbook Tikrar al-Muhyi.

The instruments used in this study were observation sheets, interview sheets, questionnaire sheets, material expert assessment sheets and material expert assessment sheets. Data analysis was carried out to obtain the feasibility of the revised pocketbook Tikrar al-Muhyi media. The results obtained are used as consideration in improving the pocketbook of Tikrar al-Muhyi. This development uses data analysis techniques, namely by analyzing the data from the feasibility assessment by calculating the average. As the data collected can be grouped into two, namely: quantitative data in the form of numbers and qualitative data in the form of words. Qualitative data will be analyzed logically and meaningfully, while quantitative

data will be analyzed descriptively with average calculations. The results of this descriptive analysis are used to determine the feasibility of developing a pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi*.

The feasibility of the pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi*, is known through the results of the analysis of experts, namely: 1) a review by a material expert, 2) a review by a design expert. This way is expected to make it easier to understand the data for the next process. The results of data analysis are used as the basis for revising the pocketbook of *Tikrar al-Muhyi* product that was developed. Data regarding opinions or responses to products collected through questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive statistics. In this study using a scale of 1 to 5 with the highest score of 5 and the lowest score of 1. So that the total assessment score can be found using the formula (Ardian Asyhari, Helda Silvia, 2016).

## **Results and Discussion**

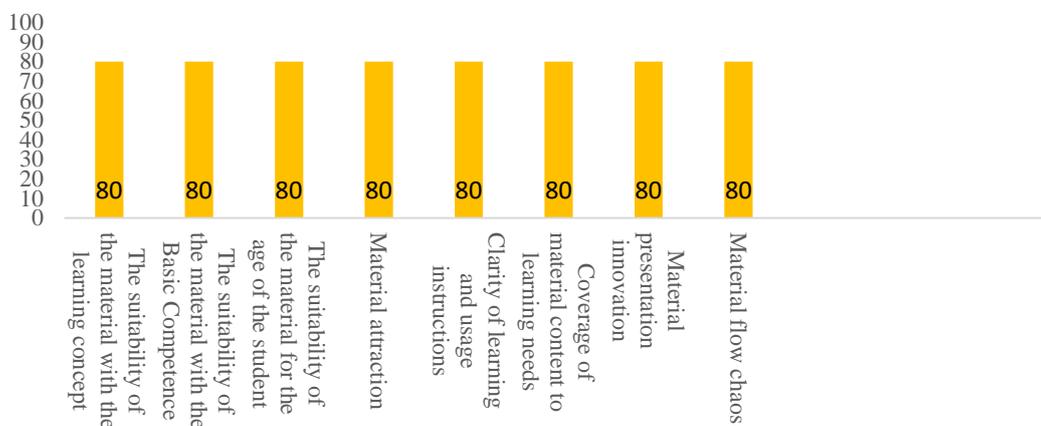
After collecting information, the next step is to design the initial product. With Product Specifications, the product developed is a medium to facilitate *murajaah* memorizing the Koran in the form of the pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi* which consists of: a pocketbook package consisting of 6 sets of pocketbooks, namely 30 juz of al-Qur'an. Pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi* have specification is 310 gsm paper, Size: b6, 6 sets of pocketbooks, with the following details: Set 1: juz 1-5, Set 2: juz 6-10, Set 3: juz 11-15, Set 4: juz 16-20, Set 5: juz 21-25, Set 6: juz 26-30. Pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi* card surah list, and Instructions for use.

### **Product Validation**

After making the initial product of the pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi*, the next step is that the product is validated by experts. The expert team consists of 1 material expert and 1 media expert. The validation instrument in the material expert and design expert assessment questionnaire uses a Likert scale. Validation by experts was carried out twice, namely the validation of the first product assessment, and the second validation after being revised. The results of validation by experts are as follows: First, Validation by material expert. The results of validation by material experts as shown in fig 1. This section explains the results of the analysis. These should be presented clearly and concisely. Author(s) should explore the novelty or the contribution of their findings by comparing them to the existing literature and theories to Islamic education.

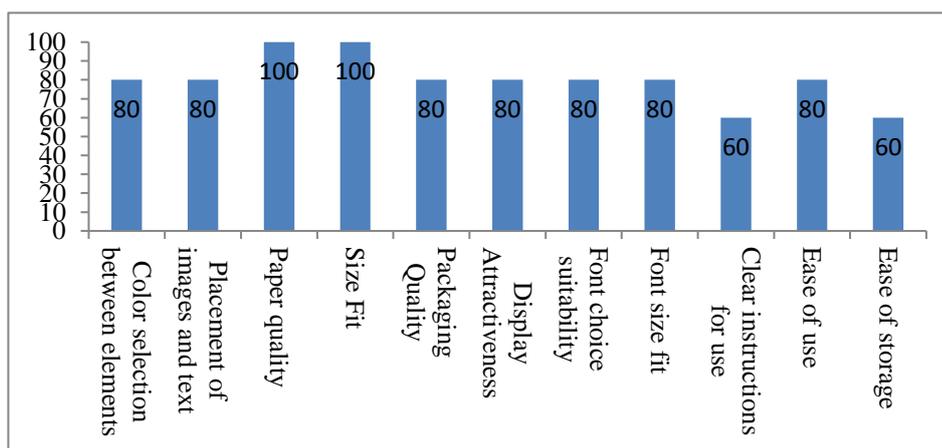
Based on fig 1, the number of validation scores for the first stage in the learning and content aspects by material experts is 640 with 8 indicators, so the average assessment results from material experts are 80. Referring to fig 1, the results of the conversion of quantitative data to qualitative data, stage validation results first, by the material expert, the assessment

result from the material expert is good and the product developed is suitable for use with revisions according to suggestions.



**Fig 1.** validation results by material experts

Second, Validation by media experts. The results of the validation by media experts can be seen in fig 2. Based on fig 2, the total score for the first stage of validation on the media aspect by media experts is 88 with 11 indicators, so that the average assessment result from media experts is 80. Referring to fig 2, the results of the conversion of quantitative data to qualitative data. The results of the first phase validation by media experts, the results of the assessment from media experts are good and the product developed is suitable for use with revisions according to suggestions.



**Fig 2.** validation results by media experts

After the first phase of the feasibility test was carried out, data were obtained showing the feasibility of the pocketbook Tikrar al-Muhyi. There are several revisions and suggestions for improvement given by material experts, and media experts. The following are the results of the

revision of the pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi* stage 1) Addition of notes that explain the descriptions of the verse, added juz criteria to the cover, The font color can be changed to black to resemble the al-Qur'an, the cutting of the verse must be in accordance with the meaning, page design resembling a book, if not all of the verses are written in the short letter.

### Product trial

Meanwhile, after the revision was carried out in accordance with the results of stage 1 validation, the researchers conducted a product trial with the subject of Darussalam Gontor University students of the al-Qur'an and Tafsir studies totalling 10 students, the following are the results of interviews before and after using the pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi* based on accuracy and time duration; 1) Trial based on accuracy. Experiments based on accuracy after and before using the product as shown in fig 3 and 4.

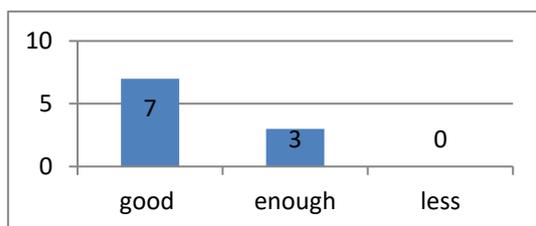


Fig 3. before using the product

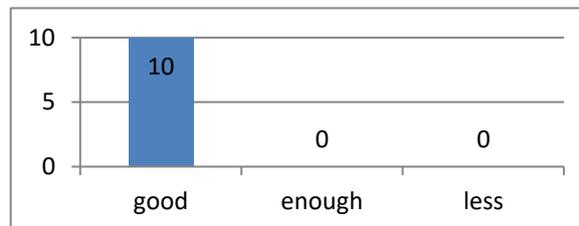


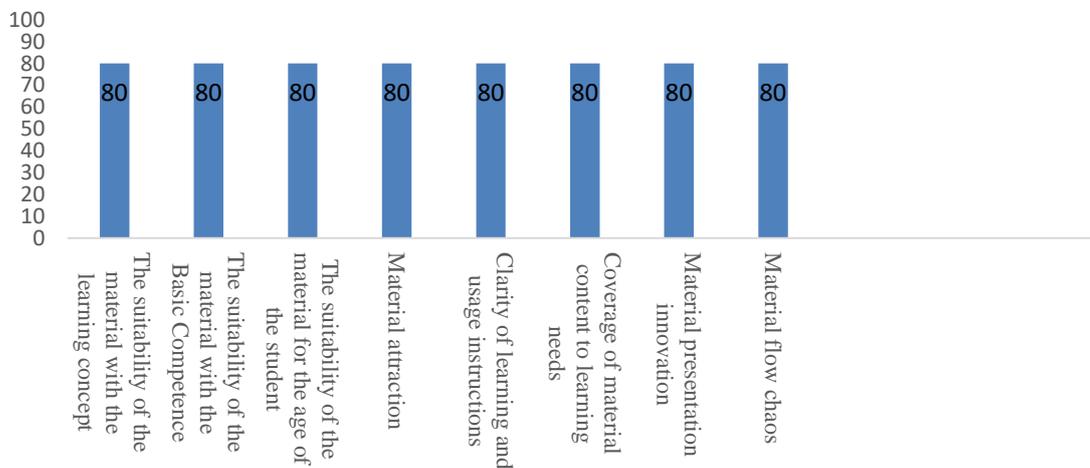
Fig 4. after using the product

There was a significant increase after using the pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi*. Previously, the accuracy of female students when answering questions 7 female students had moderate results, and 3 female students had good results, after using the pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi* increased to 10 female students who had good results. Further, Trial results based on duration. After using the pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi* the duration of time needed to do murajaah became shorter according to the results of the interview, here are the results of trials based on duration: from 1/2 hour remains to 1/2 hour: 1 student, from 1 hour remains 1 hour: 1 student, from 1 hour to 1/4 hour: 4 students, from 2 hours to 1 hour: 2 students, from 3 hours to 2 hours: 2 students. It can be concluded that there is a significant effect after using the pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi* product.

### Product revision

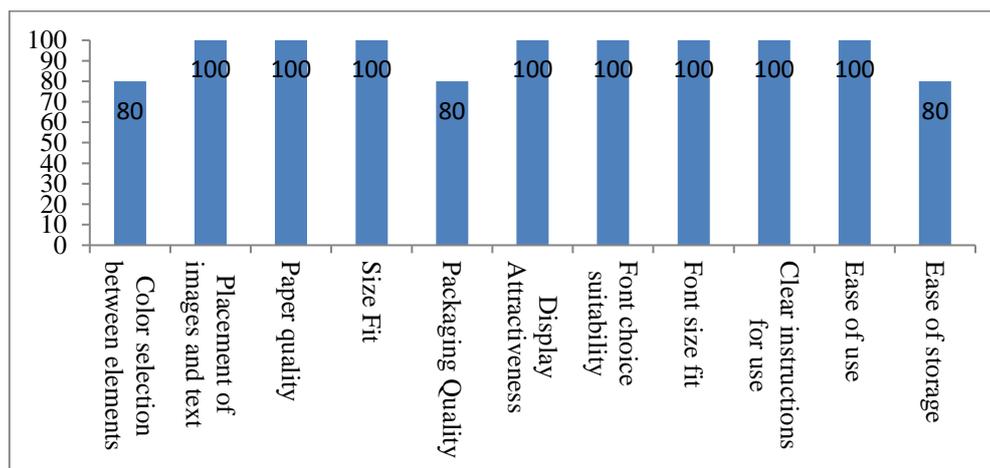
After getting the results of stage 1 validation, and the results of the trial, stage 2 validation was carried out, with the following results. 1) Validation by material expert. Material expert assessment in the second stage as shown in fig 5. Based on fig 5, the number of validation scores for the first stage in the learning and content aspects by material experts is 640 with 8 indicators, so the average assessment results from material experts are 80. Referring to fig 5,

the results of the conversion of quantitative data to qualitative data, stage validation results first, by the material expert, the assessment result from the material expert is good and the product developed is suitable for use with revisions according to suggestions.



**Fig 5.** validation results by material experts

Furthermore, Validation by media experts. Material expert's assessment of the initial product as shown in fig 6. Based on fig 6, the total score for the second stage of validation on the media aspect by media experts is 11 indicators, so that the average assessment result from media experts is 94. Referring to fig 6, the results of the conversion of quantitative data to qualitative data. The results of Phase 2 validation by media experts, the results of the assessment from media experts are very good and the product developed is suitable for use with revisions according to suggestions.



**Fig 6.** Validation results by media experts

After the phase 2 feasibility test was carried out, data were obtained that showed the feasibility of the pocketbook TIKRAR al-Muhyi. There are several revisions and suggestions for

improvement given by material experts, and media experts. The following are the results of the revision of the pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi* stage 2: in order to make packaging for 6 volumes with thick covers, in order to make ISBNs and mass print them through well-known printers, In order to make a welcome remark, change the writing on the cover of pocketbook *Tikrar al-Muhyi*, the writing of the verse is not big enough, the red color in the verse is replaced with other colors with a note that the color selection must be strong, improve the writing of several letters including: احجرات becomes, الكافرون become الكافرون, الانعام becomes الأنعام, الماء becomes المائدة, النبأ becomes النبأ, الانبياء becomes الأنبياء.

## Conclusion

An increasing number of Muslims today are actively attempting to memorize the al-Qur'an. Islamic Educating in accordance with tahfidz Al-Quran is a pressing issue for Indonesia's Muslim population at the moment. The proliferation of Islamic boarding schools, Rumah Tahfidz, and other formal institutions that offer tahfidz al-Quran instruction is evidence of this trend. This research intends to develop learning media in the form of a pocketbook called *Tikrar al-Muhyi* as an easy solution to the problem of murajaah al-Qur'an. According to the findings of the research, the production of this book is very feasible, with a percentage of 80% based on the opinions of media and material specialists. In addition to this, the eligibility rate shot up to 94% after the second stage of testing. This research has contributed to Islamic education, particularly concerning forms of media that make it simpler to commit verses of the Qur'an to memory.

## References

- Ahmad Sabri. (2020). Trends of "Tahfidz House" Program in Early Childhood Education. *JPUD - Jurnal Pendidikan Usia Dini*, 14(1), 71–86. <https://doi.org/10.21009/JPUD.141.06>
- Anwar, K. (2018). Implementai Metode ODOA (One Day One Ayat) Dalam Meningkatkan Kemampuan Menghafal Al-Quran. *JPII*, Vol.2.
- Ardian Asyhari, Helda Silvia, “. (2016). Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran Berupa Biletin dalam Bentuk Buku Saku untuk Pembelajaran Ipa Terpadu. *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Fisika „Al-Birruni“*, 5.
- Basyit, A. (2019). Pengembangan Manajemen Rumah Tahfidz Alqur’an di Indonesia. *Tadarus Tarbawy*.
- Bengkul Tahfidz, R., & Muhammadiyah, U. (2020). Metode Dakwah Rumah Tahfidz Nurul Fikri Kota Bengkulu Dalam Meningkatkan Hafalan Al- Qur ' an. *JOISCOM (Journal of Islamic Communications)COM*.
- Hakim, F., & Dyah Permatasari, Y. (2020). Tren: Pendidikan Tahfidz Qur'an Pada Anak Di Rumah Qur'an Ar-Roudhoh Rowotengah. *Auladuna: Jurnal Prodi Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah*, 2(2), 19–26. <https://doi.org/10.36835/au.v2i2.375>

- Hidayah, N. (2016). Strategi Pembelajaran Tahfidz Al-Qur'an di Lembaga Pendidikan. *Ta'allum: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.21274/taalum.2016.4.1.63-81>
- Junaidi, M. (2006). *menghafal al-Quran itu mudah*. CV Angkasa Solo.
- Kaltsum, L. U., Suparta, M., Thohari, F., & Sirin, K. (2021). Model Pembelajaran Tahfidz Al-Qur'an di Indonesia, Iran, Turki, dan Arab Saudi. *An-Nuha: Jurnal Kajian Islam, Pendidikan, Budaya Dan Sosial*, 8(2), 347-373. <https://doi.org/10.36835/annuha.v8i2.458>
- Khaerudin, D. (2021). *Khaerudin, dkk, Analisis Kebutuhan Pengembangan Media Murojaah Al-Quran bagi Siwa SD, Vol. 1, No. 8 Agustus 2021. 1*(e-ISSN:2798-9895).
- Lubis, A. M., & Ismet, S. (2019). Metode Menghafal Alquran Pada Anak Usia Dini di Tahfidz Center Darul Hufadz kota Padang. *Aulad: Journal on Early Childhood*. <https://doi.org/10.31004/aulad.v2i2.30>
- M. Syahrul Syarifuddin, S. . (2020). *Panduan Universitas Darualam Gontor*. UNIDA Gontor press.
- Mughni, A. R. A., Suhardini, A. D., & Afrianti, N. (2022). the Analisis Manajemen Program Kafana di Rumah Tahfidz Khoiru Ummah. *Bandung Conference Series: Islamic Education*. <https://doi.org/10.29313/bcsied.v2i1.2411>
- Setyosari, P. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan dan Pengembangan*. Prenamedia Group.
- Solihin, R. (2020). Media Pembelajaran Interaktif Tahfidz Al-Quran Di Sekolah Dasar. *Asy-Syukriyyah*, 21.
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Wahid, wiwi alawiyah. (2013). *Cara Cepat Bisa Menghafal Al-Quran*. diva press.