

TAJWID LEARNING TRAINING AT TPQ ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL PEWARIS MOSQUE

Zakiya Sifa Amri^{1*}, Nailatul Muna², Maryono³

¹MI khoiriyah Kalirejo, Magelang

²Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Syubbanul Wathon Magelang

*e-mail: zakiyasifasifaamri@gmail.com

Abstract

Al-Qur'an is a way of life for every Muslim and, hereafter, obligatory for every Muslim. Recognition and understanding of tajwid are essential to read properly and correctly, especially reading iqra'. However, in Jombang Hamlet, there are still limited assistance and a need for more knowledge about reading law. Therefore, tajwid learning training activities are needed, especially for TPQ children. The mentoring method used is the PAR (Participatory action research) method. Thus, in the process of community service, the team is involved in a participatory manner among parents. After the service, the community became enthusiastic because it added knowledge about reading tajwid properly and correctly with the qiraati method.

Keywords: Al-Qur'an, Tajweed, Hamlet Jombang

Abstrak

Al-Qur'an merupakan pedoman hidup setiap muslim didunia maupun diakhirat yang diwajibkan bagi setiap muslim. Pengenalan dan pemahaman tajwid penting dilakukan untuk bisa membaca dengan baik dan benar khususnya bacaan iqra'. Namun di Dusun jombang masih keterbatasan pendampingan dan minimnya pengetahuan mengenai hukum bacaan. Oleh karena itu diperlukan kegiatan pelatihan pembelajaran tajwid khususnya pada anak-anak TPQ. Metode pendampingan yang digunakan adalah metode PAR (Participatory action research). Dengan demikian, dalam proses pengabdian tim terlibat secara partisipatif diantara orangtua. Setelah pengabdian itu dilaksanakan masyarakat menjadi antusias karena menambah pengetahuan tentang pemahaman membaca tajwid dengan baik dan benar dengan metode qiraati.

Kata kunci: Al-Qur'an, Tajwid, Dusun Jombang

1. INTRODUCTION

The Qur'an is a guideline for the life of a Muslim in this world and in the hereafter, which is obligatory for every Muslim. The duties and responsibilities of every Muslim include learning and reading the Koran; reading the Qur'an is different from everyday conversations. So as a Muslim to learn the science of recitation to understand the scriptures correctly. The scholars agreed to read the Koran uniquely, using the tajwid method; the law for those who study recitation is fardhu'ain (Alfianto, 2017).

Reading the Al-Qur'an is, of course, inseparable from the name of the science of recitation, because the science of recitation, because the science of recitation is the science of how to read the Al-Qur'an properly, namely by removing the sound of letters from where they come from (makhraj), according to the character of the sound. (characteristics) Moreover, the consequences of the characteristics of the letter are knowing where to stop (waqaf) and having to start rereading it (ibtida'). The science of recitation is so that every Muslim can read the Qur'an through the readings taught by Rasulullah SAW and his companions, as the Al-Qur'an has been revealed (Waslah et al., 2020). If every Muslim does not have an understanding of the Qur'an, they will encounter difficulties and mistakes when reading the Qur'an. So, in order to avoid difficulties and difficulties when reading the Qur'an, it is required to have an understanding of the science of recitation. However, there are still many difficulties in reading the Qur'an, especially reading Iqra', which is part of the Al-Qur'an properly and correctly, one of which is in Jombang Hamlet, Paten, Dukun District.

Jombang Hamlet, Patent, Dukun District are primarily Muslim, and a few are Catholic. Based on the results of observations in the field, namely at TPQ PSPM (Pewaris Sore Islamic Boarding School), shows that the condition of the community, especially children, is still minimal with knowledge of the science of recitation. Even there they still use the Tsaqifah method, there need to be adequate facilities, such as facilities infrastructure and a lack of human resources, so that other learning, especially the science of recitation, has not been maximally implemented. Various efforts have been made to increase the understanding of recitation science in Jombang Hamlet, but the children still need to understand recitation science. So efforts are needed to increase understanding of the current science of recitation.

Training on learning tajwid for children at TPQ PSPM (Pewaris Sore Islamic Boarding School) is an effective effort to make it easier for children to understand reading iqra' in Jombang Hamlet. This activity supports the quality of teaching at TPQ, improving children's memory skills about recitation. The method used in this training uses the Qiraati method. Qiraati is a method of reading the Qur'an directly, both its makhroj, huruf, and tajwid; it is immediately read tartil and correctly without introducing the letters, vowels, and tajwid first (spelling) (Ali, 2017).

The method in the form of Qiraati learning has yet to be fully implemented by the Jombang hamlet community, especially for children. The existence of this training can make it easier for children to understand more about the science of recitation. From this condition, academics must help children understand reading iqra' properly and correctly through tajwid learning training at TPQ in Jombang hamlet.

2. METHOD

The service was carried out using qualitative methods to collect data. According to Wibowo (2018), a qualitative research method examines objects naturally related to

events or phenomena that occur in everyday life or from specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals. The data collection techniques were combined, the data analysis was inductive/qualitative, and the qualitative research results emphasized meaning rather than generalization. The data were obtained from direct observation of situations and conditions and documentation of children at the TPQ PSPM (Pewaris Islamic Boarding School) in Jombang Hamlet.

The approach used in this Research is PAR (Participatory action research) which is intended to see, hear, as well as understand social phenomena that exist in society. According to Noviana (2010), PAR is Research that actively involves all relevant parties (stakeholders) in studying ongoing actions (where their own experience is the problem) in order to make changes and improvements in a better direction. In this PAR technique, a digital economy introduction assistance program is carried out. The PAR method has three key variables, namely Participatory, Action (action), and Research. Meanwhile, based on the order of the PAR work methodology, the three variables are as follows:

- a. Research, this stage is the stage of Research on the problems faced by the community so that the causes and consequences of these problems can be identified (Rahmat & Mirnawati, 2020).
- b. Action, after knowing the problems that occur in detail, the second step is to find alternatives to solve these problems, which are then implemented into several work programs to be implemented (Kuntoro, 1994).
- c. Participatory, the two points above are carried out in a participatory manner, involving all components of society in identifying problems and solving techniques together (Muhtarom, 2018).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community service activities with tajwid learning training at TPQ in Jombang hamlet are carried out through several stages based on the order of the PAR work methodology for the three variables, which are formulated as follows:

Research

The initial activity in the research was to make direct observations at the service location, namely Jombang hamlet, Patents, Dukun village, regarding the learning of recitation of TPQ PSPM children who still lack knowledge of recitation science. The previously used method's limitations still need to be improved in applying makhorijul letters and tartil. Based on the results of observations that have been made, information is obtained regarding the obstacles that arise due to the lack of knowledge related to recitation, and the lack of religious education of parents towards children in everyday life characterizes its deepening. This is possible due to the lack of knowledge and education, which still needs to be higher in Jombang hamlet. In addition, the lack of

parental assistance regarding religious education causes children to need more understanding and deepening of iqra' and al-Qur'an reading according to recitation.

Action

After knowing the obstacles that occurred to the children of TPQ PSPM Jombang, researchers made a work program. Tajweed learning training assistance finally emerged as an alternative problem-solving in learning activities. Tajweed learning training assistance is carried out to help introduce makhorijul letters and tajwid using the qira'ati method, such as the precise pronunciation of letters, understanding the length of letters, reading laws, and so on. This raises awareness for children and parents to explore the science of recitation further appropriately and correctly. This tajwid learning training assistance is intended to make it easier for children to learn and recite the recitation according to recitation. As well as providing an understanding regarding the deepening of tajwid learning and improving children's abilities through the Qiraati method. In addition, with the Qiraati method, it is easy to obtain information and deepen knowledge of recitation and make it easier to understand recitation in theory and practice.

Participatory

To apply the program that has been planned, the early stages have carried out the introduction of makhorijul letters with the children of Jombang, a hamlet with the tajwid learning training program at TPQ PSPM. Then proceed with the application to conduct the training by providing information and knowledge to understand recitation.

The tajwid learning training activities at TPQ PSPM will be carried out starting Tuesday, July 19, 2022, at 16.00-17.00 WIB, carried out one week three times. The activities carried out in the tajwid learning training were explained directly by the PJ from TPQ by providing explanations related to makhorijul letters, tajwid, short lengths, and reading laws. We also motivate children to better understand and apply in the learning training process. From this training, the servant hopes there will be benefits for the children in Jombang Hamlet. This is evidenced by conducting interviews after the training activities were carried out.



Figure 1. Assistance in learning tajwid training



Figure 2. Assistance for memorizing iqra readings

4. CONCLUSION

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the children of Jombang hamlet have limitations in knowledge of tajwid science and a need for more facilities and infrastructure as well as parental religious education assistance to children. After the community service activities were carried out, it was concluded that:

- a. Community service activities in the form of tajwid learning training at TPQ PSPM in Jombang Hamlet, where all parties involved were enthusiastic and actively involved in the activity.
- b. This community service activity is carried out through several stages: Research, Participatory, and Action.
- c. Community service activities produce several outputs, namely 1) Increased knowledge of reading law, a short length, and makhorijul letters. 2) Children can memorize tartil readings. 3) Increasing children's awareness of the importance of learning recitation properly and correctly. 4) Grow children's enthusiasm for learning.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to thank all the people, especially the youth of Jombang, hamlet, who have supported and assisted in this research. I also thank all those who constantly support and motivate the service team.

REFERENCES

- Alfianto, E. (2017). Penerapan ilmu tajwid dalam pembelajaran al-qur'an untuk mengembangkan kemampuan membaca Al-Qur'an. *Seminar Nasional Pengabdian Masyarakat LPPM UMJ* 10.
- Ali, R. (2017). Efektifitas metode qiroati dalam meningkatkan kemampuan membaca alquran siswa SDIT Bunayya Medan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial Humaniora* 2(1),179–186.
- Kuntoro, A. (1994). Action Reaserch: Metode pengembangan dan partisipasi. *Cakrawala Pendidikan* 13(2), 147–58.
- Muhtarom, A. (2018). Participation action research dalam membangun kesadaran pendidikan anak di lingkungan perkampungan transisi kota. *Dimas: Jurnal Pemikiran Agama untuk Pemberdayaan*, 18(2), 259–278.
- Noviana, I. (2010). Participatory Action Research: Peningkatan kesadaran masyarakat untuk menjadikan lingkungan yang bebas narkoba (Studi Kasus Di Komplek Permata, Jakarta Barat. *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Kesejahteraan Sosial* 15(3):208–18.
- Rahmat, A & Mirnawati, M. (2020). Model participation action research dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat. *Aksara: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Nonformal* 6(1):62. doi: 10.37905/aksara.6.1.62-71.2020.
- Waslah, C.C., Hasanah, F., & Munir, M.A. (2020). Pelatihan pembelajaran tajwid di TPQ Al Hidayah Desa Brodot Jombang." *Jumat Keagamaan: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 1(1), 21–24.
- Wibowo, E.W. (2018). analisis ekonomi digital dan keterbukaan terhadap pertumbuhan GDP Negara Asean. *Jurnal Lentera Bisnis* Vol. 7(2), 66-80.