

The Impact of the Qur'an on Memory Improvement for Darul Falah Islamic Boarding School Students Talk to EFL in Everyday Life

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the relationship between vocabulary retention and Qur'anic memory as well as how memorizing the Qur'an affects students at Darul Falah Islamic Boarding School's capacity for successful communication in daily life. Students continue to score significantly lower in vocabulary, according to preliminary assessments. The purpose of this study was to determine whether the second semester memorization of the Qur'an by class X students and their vocabulary retention were related. Population of the research for the 2018–2019 academic year was Darul Falah Islamic Boarding School in Asahan Regency. chose the research sample using the cluster random sampling technique. The population from which samples were taken was divided into two classes. Archive student performance on vocabulary recall assessments and Al-Qur'an memorization tests while gathering data. Having been given a trial, the test was given and then the data was analyzed using the Pearson Product Moment formula with SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) to test the hypothesis. The results of hypothesis testing indicate that the significance value generated by Sig. (P value) = 0.000 < = 0.05. This means that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected. Based on the calculations, it can be said that there is a positive influence between students who have memorized the Qur'an and their retention of vocabulary. Based on the table of interpretation of the value of r, it can be seen that the observed r is a high correlation because the observed r value of 0.60 is at the level of 0.60 - 0.80.

Keywords: The Impact of Memorizing, the Al-Qur'an, on Students' Memory , for English as a Foreign Language, at Darul Falah Islamic Boarding School.

INTRODUCTION

It is a well-known fact that many parents send their kids to Islamic boarding schools because they want them to continue their religious and pious education there after they graduate from school, after graduating from school so that they grow up to be religious and pious children. As a result, many of the students focus on religious studies even though few of them are interested in it. Researches are particularly interested in examining the Impact Of The Qur'an On Improving Memory For Students Mas Darul Falah Talking to EFL In Daily Life.

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Although few people are aware that holly Qur'an can aid in memory growth, the Qur'an also aids in the development of each student's ability to memorize every material presented by the teacher because the Qur'an is actually a revelation from Allah, so researchers are very sure that the Qur'an is able to develop memory not only in the field of religion but also foreign language vocabulary to improve student communication in daily communication. Allah has assured researchers with His Word: The healing and mercy that We bring down through the Qur'an are for the believers, but it only causes loss for the wrong-doers (Al-Israa' : 82)

Language is a form of communication that makes use of. When we communicate, we do it with the intention of sharing our views (Purba et. al., 2022). An essential part of human life is communication. The speaker and listener should be able to grasp each other's intentions or information in order for there to be no misunderstandings. Humans must study language in order to communicate effectively since language is a tool for communication. English is the most essential tool for communicating with people around the world because it is a universal language. When a language established a unique role that was respected in every nation, it truly became a global language. 2 People from all over the world must study English because it is a universal language. English was taught to pupils in Indonesia from elementary school through senior high school. Because English was not our first tongue and had many distinctions from Indonesian, it was difficult to teach and learn. Its distinctions concerned things like vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.

When a language evolved a unique position that was respected in every nation, it attained a truly global significance. English needs to be studied by everyone on the planet because it is a universal language. From elementary school through senior high school, English was taught to pupils in Indonesia. English was not our first tongue, thus there were many disparities between it and Indonesian, making it difficult to teach and learn. Grammar, pronunciation, vocabulary, and other aspects were where it differed. Since it can be concluded that many schools and Islamic boarding schools dream of having every student be able to memorize the Qur'an, it is even more amazing if every student has the ability to communicate in a foreign language, Darul Falah Islamic Boarding School greatly improves English extracurricular activities in addition to each student being expected to have at least 3 Juz memorized the Qur'an, up to 30 Juz, after completing the length of study for up to 6 years.

The researcher tries to give different words in English to separate himself, hone oneself, and not grow tired of trying to practice what he has memorized and retains the vocabulary slowly because, distant from before, every pupil who memorizes the Koran does not know his potential. can be applied to regular conversation. Because of this, the English language develops a unique position that is respected in every nation while also becoming really worldwide. People from all around the world need to learn English because it is a universal language. From elementary to high school, English is taught to pupils in Indonesia. Since English is not our mother tongue and differs greatly from Indonesian, teaching and learning it is not a simple task. The differences are in the usage of words, pronunciation, and grammar.

It led many students to assert that studying English was challenging. Four talents were required to learn English. In addition to speaking and writing, they were also listening. Together, four linguistic processes promoted the growth of each other's processes. It implied that the various English skills could not be distinguished from one another. Speaking and writing were the producing processes, but listening and reading were the receptive ones. We might receive information through

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the receptive process, and we could distribute knowledge through the productive process. The four abilities listed above were mutually supportive since the receptive skills might pave the path for the productive skills. Students also need to master some language components in addition to learning the other four abilities. Word choice was one of them. Vocabulary, in the words of Hatch and Brown (1995:1), refers to a list or collection of terms for a certain language or a list or collection of words that users of that language may employ. Vocabulary uses words creatively. The ability to comprehend what is read, heard, and used in writing and speaking are all components of a student's vocabulary, which is crucial for success in language learning (Nation, 2001)

METHOD

A content analysis or qualitative descriptive research design was employed by the researcher. By determining the percentage of what is decided by the data source, descriptive research design simply explains the data that is displayed or what is occurring. In order to determine which logically makes more sense in the context of "The Influence of the Qur'an on the Memory of the Darul Falah Islamic Boarding School Students against Communicating in Daily Life," qualitative analysis is then used. Using a co relational research design was used in this study. According to Burdens and Abbot, co relational research is used to ascertain whether there is a relationship between two (or more) variables as well as to ascertain the shape, degree, and direction of the association. There are two variables in this study that are linked together: X and Y. Variable X is the students' memorization of the Qur'an and variable Y is the retention of students' vocabulary. The research itself served as the instrument of study in qualitative research. According to Sugiono (2008), the human being is the instrument used in naturalistic inquiry (Herman and Pardede, 2020).

The text of the Al Qur'an was employed as the data source for this study. The influence of the Qur'an Improve Memory To Memorize Vocabulary To Communicate Efl In Daily Life was used by the researcher to apply the theory and examine the facts. Based on the research instrument, data was collected using the data collection instrument. Al-Qur'an was used as the medium for the analysis, providing some vocabulary and collaboration. The researcher served as an observing participant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The normality and homogeneity tests have been passed in light of the previous justification. In order to evaluate the hypothesis, the data were examined using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) and Pearson's Product Moment method.

The following is how the claim is made:

- Ha: There is a correlation between the class X students at Darul Falah Asahan Islamic Boarding School's second semester's Qur'an memorization and vocabulary retention.
- Ho: There is no correlation between the class X pupils at the Darul Falah Asahan Islamic Boarding School's second semester's memorization of the Qur'an and their retention of vocabulary.

The following are the test requirements: If Sig. (p value) = 0.05, Ha is accepted.

In the event that Sig. (p value) > = 0.05

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Table 1.

The Impact Of The Qur'an On Memory Sig. (2-tailed) N	The Impact Of The Qur'an On Memory	Vocabulary_ Retention
	1	
	28	
The Impact Of The Qur'an On Memory Sig. (2-tailed) N	0.622**	1
	.000	28
	28	

Based on the findings in Table 6, Sig. (P value) = 0.000 = 0.05 was generated as the significant value. It indicates that H_0 was turned down whereas H_a was accepted. Based on the calculations, it was determined that students' memorizing of the Qur'an and their vocabulary retention during the second semester of the class x students at Darul Falah Islamic Boarding Schools were positively correlated. The evaluation criteria that could be applied to the coefficient interpretation in chapter III's table 3.2. Because the value of the r observed, 0.622, was in the range of 0.600 to 0.800, we may infer from the table of r value interpretation that the correlation was high. The purpose of this study was to ascertain the relationship between students' memorization of the Qur'an and vocabulary retention. The results of the study demonstrate a link between student memorization of the Qur'an and improved vocabulary retention. The results revealed a small difference between the average scores for the vocabulary exam and the test for memorizing the Qur'an.

The average score on the Qur'an memorization test was 79.64, while the score on the vocabulary test was 79.00. Additionally, after examining the results of the normalcy test and demonstrating that the data is consistent. The analysis of the data's homogeneity using the normality test revealed that the data were homogeneous. The results of the data were normal, hence the Pearson Product Moment test was applied. based on study of the data and a hypothesis testing, the results of the Pearson Product Moment test are that the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. This means that there is a positive influence between students' memorizing the Qur'an and their vocabulary retention.

The Ummah of Muhammad also affirmed that memorizing becomes easier the more one memorizes. Harry Lorayne, who claims that memory is similar to muscle in many aspects in his book "How to Develop a Super-power Memory," supports this idea. To give appropriate service and use, muscles must be trained and developed, and they must: Storage. The distinction is that muscles can become weak or over trained. whereas memory cannot be bound Thus, it may be inferred that ongoing practice is required if we are to develop a perfect memory. Daily memorization of the Qur'an at the Darul Falah Islamic boarding school helps the students develop their memory skills. Consequently, it is simpler to memorize them than other subjects like language.

The research findings show that there is a positive influence between students' memorizing the Qur'an and their vocabulary retention. This means that the Y variable is influenced by the X

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variable. Meanwhile, based on the interpretation table, the value of r can be seen that the observed r is a very high influence because the observed r value of 0.622 is at a level of 0.600 - 0.800. the influence between the two variables means that the correlation between the two variables is not a strong or low correlation. The more students memorize the Qur'an, the more students are able to memorize not only in memorizing the Qur'an but also in vocabulary retention. Therefore, as an answer to the research formulation, it can be concluded that there is a relationship/influence between students' memorization of the Qur'an and vocabulary retention of class x students of Darul Falah Islamic Boarding School. second semester 2018/2019 academic year.

CONCLUSION

It is determined from the discussion in chapter IV that memorization of the Qur'an and vocabulary retention are positively correlated. The alternative hypothesis (H_a), which states that students' memorizing of the Qur'an has an impact on their vocabulary retention, is afterwards accepted, according to the results of the computation of the data in the previous chapter. The results are evident from the statistic that is 0.000 less than $= 0.05$. This demonstrates the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis (H_a). As a result of the observed r value of 0.622 being between 0.600 and 0.800, there is a significant correlation between the two variables. This shows that memorization of the Qur'an by students and vocabulary retention from the interpretation medium are positively correlated. Therefore, there is a relationship between the students' memorization of the Qur'an and the retention of vocabulary for the tenth grade students of Darul Falah Asahan Islamic Boarding School. 2018-2019 second semester.

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