

Al-Qur'an Learning Strategy Through the Wafa Method in Elementary Schools

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Abstract : *Al-Qur'an learning strategies are steps that are arranged in a planned and systematic manner using certain techniques and methods in the learning process of the Qur'an to achieve the desired goals. One of the Al-Qur'an learning methods is the Wafa method. Wafa is learning Al-Qur'an using the right brain method as a system and method of learning Al-Qur'an which is comprehensive, easy and fun. The focus of this research is the teacher's strategy in learning Al-Qur'an through the Wafa method at SDIT Al-Aqsha Besole Besuki Tulungagung. This type of research used by the author is a type of qualitative research. The data collection by the writer uses interview, documentation and observation methods. As for the analysis, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive analysis technique, namely describing the data that had been obtained so that it was in accordance with what was happening in the field. The results of this study indicate that learning the Koran using the Wafa method uses the TANDUR pattern (Embed, Natural, Name, Demonstrate, Repeat and Celebrate) and the teacher's strategy in learning the Koran is carried out well because it is supported by media, props and books. guide Wafa.*

Keywords: *Learning Strategies, Al-Quran Learning, Wafa Method*

Introduction

Al-Qur'an is an eternal miracle of Islam where the more advanced science is, the more validity of its miracles will appear. Allah Ta'ala sent it down to Prophet Muhammad SAW, in order to free people from the various darkness of life to divine light and guide them to the straight path. Rasulullah SAW conveyed it to his companions (as native Arabs) who of course could understand their character. If there is something that is not clear to them about the verses they have received, they immediately ask the Messenger of Allah.¹

One of the features of the Al-Qur'an is solving humanitarian problems in various aspects of life, both those related to mental, physical, social, economic and political problems, with wise solutions, because it was sent down by the Most Wise, the Most Praiseworthy. Al-Qur'an answers every problem that exists and lays down general foundations that can be used as a foundation by humans, which are relevant in all times. Al-Qur'an will always be current in every time and place because Islam is an eternal religion.²

Cultivating a sense of love for the Al-Qur'an can only be done by presenting exciting learning, not boring, even making students addicted to continue learning and learning. Therefore, the Syafa'atul Qur'an Indonesia Foundation (YAQIN) presents Wafa to learn the Qur'an with the right brain method as a system and method of learning the Koran that is comprehensive and integrative with the latest methodology which is packaged easily, fun and touching.³

Wafa's Al-Qur'an education model includes 5T, namely: recitation (reading and writing the Qur'an), Tahfidz (memorizing verses of the Koran), Tarjamah (translating verses of the Qur'an), Tafhim (understanding the verses of the Koran) and Tafsir (lowering the meaning of the verses of the Qur'an).⁴ The word Wafa comes from Arabic, namely Al-Wafa, which means faithful.⁵

¹Manna Al-Qaththan, *Pengantar Studi Ilmu Al-Qur'an*, Terj. Aunur El-Mazni, (Jakarta: Pustaka Al-Kautsar, 2015) cet 15, 3

²Departemen Agama, *Al-Qur'an dan terjemahannya*, (Bekasi: Cipta Bagus Segara, 2014), 13-15

³Tim Wafa, *Buku Pintar Guru Wafa*, (Surabaya, Yaqin, 2016), 1

⁴<https://wafaindonesia.or.id/tentang-lami/>, *Tentang Kami-Wafa*, diakses pada 29 Maret 2020

⁵<https://kbbi.web.id/wafa.html>, *Arti Kata Wafa*, diakses pada 29 Maret 2020

This method is essentially a combination of art and science, namely the element of art will be present in the way the teacher builds relationships with children and the element of knowledge is the right way to educate students. Before using certain teaching methods, teachers should first understand the children's learning styles.

Learning style is the way humans begin to concentrate, absorb, process and accommodate new and difficult information, or it can also be defined as a way of absorbing and accommodating new information, the way children complete tasks and solve problems effectively.⁶ Not all students have the same learning style. Likewise their ability to absorb lessons, some are fast, medium and slow. Therefore, educators usually have different ways of providing instruction to students.

One of the components of education that supports the professional duties of teachers or education personnel is good mastery of learning strategies. The success of the implementation of education is very dependent, among others, on the mastery of the teaching force on learning strategies.⁷ Learning strategies are basically planned activities that are systematically aimed at moving students to want to carry out learning activities with their own will and ability.⁸

Strategy in education is defined as an art and science to deliver classroom teaching in such a way that the goals set can be achieved effectively and efficiently. When connected with teaching and learning strategies, it can be interpreted as general patterns of teacher activities, students in the embodiment of teaching and learning activities to achieve predetermined goals.⁹ Meanwhile, learning is defined as an effort so that by one's own will a person can learn and make it one of the necessities of life that cannot be abandoned. This learning will create a state of learning society.¹⁰

Teaching and learning activities are a deliberately created condition. The teacher who created it in order to teach students. Teachers who teach and students who learn. The combination of

⁶Mastur Faizi, *Tiru Cara-cara Ampuh Mendidik Anak ala Pendidikan Orang Hebat*, (Jakarta: Flashbook, 2012), 111

⁷Mastur Faizi, *Tiru Cara-cara Ampuh Mendidik Anak ala Pendidikan Orang Hebat*, (Jakarta: Flashbook, 2012), 111

⁸*Ibid*, 215

⁹Naniek Kusumawati dan Endang Sri Maruti, *Strategi Belajar Mengajar di Sekolah Dasar*, (Magetan: CV. AE Media Grafika), 7

¹⁰Abuddin Nata, *Perspektif Islam.....* , 205

these two elements is then born with educational interactions by utilizing materials as the medium.¹¹ In essence, the learning strategy is the steps that are planned by the teacher which contains a series of activities designed to achieve an educational goal. Based on the description above, the researcher wants to do data mining on Teacher Strategies in Al-Qur'an Learning through the Wafa Method at SDIT al-Aqsha Tulungagung.

Research Methods

The research method used by researchers is qualitative. The reason for using qualitative research is because the field situation is natural, reasonable or as it is (natural setting), without manipulation and is not regulated by experiments or tests.¹² Researchers used 3 data sources, namely people, place and paper and data collection methods used in-depth interviews, observation and documentation.¹³

The data analysis used was interactive data analysis consisting of three activities that occurred simultaneously, namely: (a) data reduction, (b) data presentation, and (c) drawing conclusions / verification.¹⁴

Discussion

Teacher Strategies in Learning to Read Al-Qur'an through the wafa method at SDIT Al-Aqsa

The implementation of the wafa method in learning Al-Quran at SDIT Al-Aqsa Besole is in accordance with the curriculum set by the central wafa team. Based on the rules of the Wafa team there are 4 face-to-face meetings a week, with an allocation of 60 minutes for each meeting. SDIT Al-Aqsa implements Al-Qur'an learning with the wafa method in one week there are 4 face-to-face times. So each volume takes two and a half months for students who get the A / B grade fluent category.

¹¹Isriani Hardini dan Dewi Puspitasari, *Strategi pembelajaran Terpadu (Teori, Konsep & Implementasi)*, (Yogyakarta: Familia, 2015), 10-11

¹² S. Nasution, *Metode Penelitian Naturalistik: Kualitatif* (Bandung: Tarsito, 2003), 9.

¹³ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, (Jakarta : PT. Rineka Cipta, 2006), 107.

¹⁴ Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Hubberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis*, (London: Sage Publication, 1994), 10.

Learning Al-Qur'an wafa method at SDIT Al-Aqsa Besole uses the TANDUR pattern, namely Grow (Tumbuhkan), Experience (Alami), Name (Namai), Demonstrate (demonstrasikan), Repeat (Ulangi) and Celebrate (Rayakan). The strategy of Al-Qur'an teachers at SDIT Al-Aqsa in learning wafa with the TANDUR pattern with 2 types of approaches, namely:

1. Introduction to the concept with the TANDUR learning stages (Grow, Experience, Name, Demonstrate, Repeat and Celebrate)
2. Strengthening the concept and drill with the learning stages of TDUR (Grow, Demonstrate, Repeat and Celebrate)
Writing

This approach is carried out when the learning process is reading the Qur'an, cultivating is a pre-condition learning method of wafa which involves or includes students with the aim of students being ready to receive lessons. Experience the meaning of providing real experiences for students to try, students will become active in the learning process not only seeing but also participating in activities. Naming is the stage in which the teacher provides precise data and when student interest peaks and naming is done to satisfy the brain's natural desire to identify, sort and define.

Demonstration is the stage when the teacher provides opportunities for students to demonstrate their abilities and at this stage students will prove whether the learning objectives can be achieved or not. Repeat is to repeat what has been learned and by repeating strengthens the neural connection. At this stage there are two kinds, namely: first read listen to classical and read listen privately, second muroja'ah (repeat) or add a new rote. Celebrate is a form of appreciation to students during the learning process in several forms such as; giving rewards, stars, prizes and others.

This pattern is carried out jointly by the teacher and students in groups. The teacher in learning uses a large display book, the technical teaching is to pay attention to the display book which contains wafa material so that the students' views are focused on the reading in the large display book. The teacher reads the correct reading then the students mimic it, then the students are asked to read the student's handbook by themselves to see the child's abilities and the results are written on the student achievement cards.

The demonstration book itself is bigger than the student volume book and the writing is large, and also the writing in the display book

has red print according to the material and the student handbook. This technique is quite effective, because it makes it easier for students to learn to read and to focus on students to one point namely the demonstration book.

Even though the learning process with the wafa method is fun, in this learning process it must also be adapted to the correct, precise and perfect knowledge of reading the Koran by knowing how to place the letters in their place from the point of view of makhraj (out letters), characteristics, waqaf stop) and ibtida '(beginning) or give the haq and mustahaq of the respective letters. This knowledge is called the science of recitation.¹⁵

The assessment of learning outcomes to read the Al-Qur'an wafa method is in accordance with the aspects assessed in the teacher's manual. The aspects that are assessed in learning to read (tilawah) the Al-Qur'an wafa method are:

1. Fluency (mindless reading and tartile)
2. Fashohah (the place where the letters and their characteristics come out with tahqiq)
3. Tajweed (long, press, reverberation, reflection, punctuation)

The division of Al-Qur'an learning groups in SDIT Al-Aqsa is adjusted to the children's learning abilities, so that one wafa study group does not have to come from the same class, but is grouped according to the child's ability level. This makes it easier for the Al-Qur'an teacher when carrying out the learning process because it teaches a group of children with the same or nearly the same abilities and helps for children's learning success.

The Teacher's Strategy in Learning to Write Al-Qur'an Through the Wafa Method in SDIT Al-Aqsa

In addition to calling for educating children to read the Al-Qur'an, Rasulullah SAW also emphasized the importance of educating children to write the letters of the Al-Qur'an. Children are expected to have the ability to write (kitabah) Al-Qur'an characters properly and correctly by means of imla '(dictation) or at least by copying (naskh)

¹⁵Abdul Majid, *Panduan Lengkap Ilmu Tajwid Untuk Segala Tingkatan*, (Jakarta: Turos Pustaka, 2015), cet 1, 11

¹⁶Tim Wafa, *Buku Pintar.....*, 22

from the mushaf.¹⁷ As with learning to read the Al-Qur'an, children are also emphasized to be serious, diligent and active in learning to write the Al-Qur'an.¹⁸

The learning to write hijaiyah letters uses the Wafa writing guide which consists of books / volumes 1 to 4, after which imla is done. According to Mahmud Ma'ruf in Aquami imla 'is to write the letters according to their position correctly in words to keep the occurrence of meaning errors.¹⁹ Learning to write activities are to accompany and support learning activities to read or memorize the Al-Qur'an. The subject of learning to write is as follows:

1. Book one: Bold and write single letters
2. Book two: Write a single letter in succession
3. Book three: Breaking sentences into letters
4. Book four: join letters into sentences
5. Imla ': Write a verse²⁰

The teacher provides directions to students on how to write Arabic letters in accordance with Wafa's writing guide book and also writes on an ordinary notebook. Writing hijaiyah letters must pay attention to the rules of khot naskhi. The teacher provides examples and guidance in accordance with Wafa's writing guidebook. The assessment is carried out directly on the page of Wafa's writing book on the assessment table at the bottom, according to the aspects being assessed. The aspects assessed are:

1. Accuracy of writing rules
2. Neatness²¹

The Teacher's Strategy in Learning to Memorize Al-Quran Through the Wafa Method at SDIT Al-Aqsa

Similar to learning to read the Al-Quran with the Wafa method, learning to memorize the Al-Quran with the Wafa method is also carried out with the TANDUR learning pattern. Memorizing Al-

¹⁷Ahmad Syarifuddin, *Mendidik Anak Membaca, Menulis dan Mencintai Al-Qur'an*, (Jakarta: Gema Insani Press, 2004), cet 1, 68

¹⁸*Ibid*, 70

¹⁹ Aquami, *Korelasi antara Kemampuan Membaca Al-Qur'an dengan Keterampilan Menulis Huruf Arab pada Mata Pelajaran Al-Qur'an Hadits di Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Quraniah 8 Palembang*, *J IP: Jurnal Ilmiah PGMI*, Volume 3, No 1, Juni 2017, 83

²⁰Tim Wafa, *Buku Pintar...*, 16

²¹Tim Wafa, *Buku Pintar...*, 22

Qur'an must pay attention to the makhorijul letters and the law of reading recitation. As with reading the Al-Qur'an, memorizing it must also pay attention to the laws of reading or recitation.

Learning to memorize the Al-Qur'an Wafa method starts with memorizing juz 30 starting from the letter An-Naba 'backwards to the letter An-Nas, if you have memorized juz 30 then proceed with memorizing juz 29 starting from letter Al-Mulk backwards to letter Al-Mursalat. The process of learning to memorize Al-Qur'an with imitation reading is that the teacher gives an example by reading the verse with good and correct reading, then the students imitate the verse reading that has been exemplified, at the end of the lesson the students deposit their memorization individually to the Al-Qur'an teacher.

The assessment is carried out using the students' Al-Qur'an memorization cards according to the aspects of the assessment, namely:

1. Fluency (reading mindlessly with tartils)
2. Fashohah (the place where the letters and their characteristics come out with tahqiq)
3. Tajweed (long, press, reverberation, reflection, punctuation)

To doubt every thing that is read or memorized, children will find it easier to absorb and master the material, chanting is an action of the right brain, which gives long-term memory to children as much as possible. The choice of song Wafa used was the hijaz song. However, because of its application for children, the hijaz tone used was slightly improvised from the original hijaz song, with the aim of making it easier for children to sing it.

Conclusion

The teacher learning strategy carried out by SDIT Al-Aqsa teachers in learning Al-Qur'an is by doing fun learning, namely by conveying Islamic stories, motivation, and ice breaking to arouse students' enthusiasm for learning, and SDIT Al-Aqsa teachers as well. make use of media and props. Wafa's learning at SDIT Al-Aqsa is in accordance with the curriculum set by the central Wafa, which is 4 face-to-face meetings a week with a time allocation of 60 minutes per

²²Tim Wafa, *Buku Pintar...*, 22

meeting. So, each volume took two and a half months for students who got the current A / B grade. The teacher's strategy in learning to read, write and memorize Al-Qur'an at SDIT Al-Aqsa is to use the TANDUR pattern, using the Wafa recitations and writing books. The teacher gives examples of correct and correct reading, students imitate and read them using hijaz tones that are easily imitated by children.

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