Journal International Inspire Education Technology (JIIET), 1(2) - August 2022 125-137



Learning Tahfiz with Talaqqi Method Using Whatsapp Application

Mooh Amiin Najeed¹, Campbell Hakonarson², Glessner Mentch³

International Islamic University Malaysia, Malaysia E-mail: nejeedamiin@gamil.com University of Mindanao, Philippines E-mail: campbell236@gamil.com Singapore Institute of Technology, Singapore E-mail: glessnerment22@gamil.com

Corresponding author: deltikurnia601@gamil.com

Abstract— All levels of education in Indonesia during the pandemic were carried out online, including one of the Tahfidz Darul Huffaz Houses which was carried out online. Technology plays an important role in educational problems that occur during the pandemic, because technology can help the learning process remotely. However, in reality there are obstacles encountered when running the online Thafidz program, such as the lack of student motivation to participate in post-online Tahfidz learning activities. The method used in this study uses qualitative methods to describe how the description of the implementation of tahfidz Al-Qur'an learning with the online talaggi method using the WhatsApp application, data collection is taken from interviews and field observations by observing real phenomena. The purpose of this study is to find out how Tahfidz learning is done online using the WhatsApp application, then to find out the supporting factors in Tahfidz learning with the Talaqqi method using the WhatsApp application, knowing the inhibiting factors in Tahfidz learning using the Talaqqi method through the WhatsApp application, knowing what efforts what a teacher does in dealing with problems in learning Tahfidz online with the Talaqqi method through the WhatsApp application. Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that learning Tahfidz using the WhatsApp application has had a good impact, it is very possible in the Tahfidz learning process, because by using WhatsApp Groups it has become a liaison between students and teachers to carry out Tahfidz learning normally, and allows for the memorization of Al-Quran to run smoothly. Qur'an, and muraja'ah normally.

Keywords— Learning Tahfiz, Talaqqi Method, Whatsapp Application

Manuscript received July 29, 2022; revised August 4, 2022; accepted August 5, 2022. Date of publication August 18, 2022. Journal International Inspire Education Technology (JIIET) is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License.

(

Amiin Najeed, M., Hakonarson, C., & Mentch, G. (2022). Learning Tahfiz with Talaqqi Method Using How to cite: Whatsapp Application. Journal International Inspire Education Technology (JIIET), 1(2), 125-137.

https://doi.org/10.55849/jiiet.v1i2.86

Published by: Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Al-Hikmah Pariangan Batusangkar

I. INTRODUCTION

The Qur'an is one of the holy books of Islam or a way of life for Muslims for the world and the hereafter, every Muslim is obliged to study, understand, read and practice the Qur'an as a guide (Haromaini, 2019). Memorizing the Qur'an is a virtue that many Muslims aspire to, Allah SWT has promised his people that whoever memorizes the Qur'an, Allah will enter his people into paradise and give them a high degree both in this world and in the world. in the afterlife. For this reason, studying the Qur'an in children is very important, so that we as Muslims are blessed by Allah swt, and placed in heaven. According to (Wahyuni & Syahid, 2019) memorizing the Qur'an can affect the growth and development of children both intellectually and spiritually, and emotionally. Children who get used to reading the Our'an, will be able to improve good thinking patterns and good morals. Along with the development of the times, many parents are anxious about the condition of their children where formal education alone is not enough to shape the morals and character of children (Samier & ElKaleh, 2019). Many parents now their children to tahfidz Al-Our'an educational institutions, so that their children become memorizers of the Qur'an.

The process of memorizing the Qur'an would be better done in early childhood, young or early age is very likely to make hafiz Al-Qur'an, because children are to have thoughts that contain, and there is no bad influence, Basically, young children catch or understand what is being taught faster, by teaching children to memorize the Qur'an at a young age is like painting on a rock, which is difficult to forget (Joshi et al., 2021). Children who have grown up, will remember what they had memorized as a child, everyone would want to memorize the Qur'an but there are also problems faced when memorizing, namely the difficulty of memorizing (Windarsih, 2019). The Tahfidz Al-Qur'an program is one of the programs to produce or optimize, and improve, intelligence and understanding of the Qur'an (Huda & Sabani, 2018). So it is hoped that the tahfidz Al-Our'an program can optimize intelligence in memorizing the Qur'an in young children, and make children have noble character.

Memorizing the Our'an is referred to as tahfidz Al-Qur'an, which is one of the flagship programs of schools in both private and public school institutions (A. Fatah, 2019). Tahfidz memorizing is an activity that repeats or recites something without having to think for a long time, remember, and be easily repeated (Junaidi et al., 2021) . Tahfidz has the meaning of memorizing, guarding, preserving, and maintaining the reading of the Qur'an quickly and remembering it by heart (Kuenzi, 2018). Al-Qur'an tahfidz education is education where knowledge or knowledge obtained comes from the Our'an by reading recitations, understanding tadabbur, memorizing tahfidz, and practicing its contents in daily life (Akbar, 2019). In the process of tahfidz learning activities, the interaction between students and teachers is needed a method, to teach tahfidz the Our'an there needs to be a way or method that is applied with the method or method of learning the Our'an, the child will be motivated to memorize the Qur'an. at a young age (Al-Samarraie & Saeed, 2018). The learning method is a way to deliver the main discussion or delivery of learning material from a teacher to students (Kartika, 2019). With the learning method and implemented properly, the learning objectives will be effective, efficient and in accordance with the desired learning procedures (Berglund & Gent, 2018).

The method used in memorizing the Qur'an should use the right method, with the right method it will create effective learning (Hasanah, 2021) . One method of learning to memorize the Qur'an is the talaggi method. The talaggi method is considered suitable to be applied to students who are just beginners in learning the Koran. The talaggi method is to convey the Qur'an directly from the expert memorizing the Qur'an to the participants who memorize the Qur'an (Ridwan, 2022). Meanwhile (Diah Utami & Maharani, 2018) stated that the talaggi method is a teacher reading to students listening and then imitating together. The talaggi method is memorizing the Qur'an by listening to the reading of the Qur'an delivered by a teacher who has been able to read the Qur'an according to recitation, and delivered repeatedly to students (Siti Maheasy, 2022). This talaqqi method is considered suitable to be applied to memorizing the Qur'an among children who are new or beginners in memorizing the Qur'an because the talaggi method is easy to apply to

children (FA Fatah et al., 2019). Relevant research confirms that the talaqqi method has a good effect on tahfidz learning so that it can improve the memorization of the Qur'an for students (Haryani & Sholeh, 2019). Other relevant research suggests that the talaqqi method is very supportive in the implementation of tahfidz activities and is easy in introducing hijaiya letters in children (Prathiwi & Syamsudin, 2021).

The characteristics of the talagii method are starting or ending learning on time, learning is carried out directly between students and teachers, teachers who teach tahfidz are proficient in reading the Our'an and have memorized the Qur'an, and the teacher recites the verse reading to correct mistakes in student reading, rote memorization that is not yet correct will be perfected by the teacher, the accuracy of reading must be in accordance with the rules of tajwid science, reading tartil, reading fluently, understanding the meaning of verses that have been memorized (Suriansyah, 2021). Basically, the talaggi method has advantages, namely finding out the results of student memorization, finding out students' mistakes in reading the Our'an, gaining knowledge about reading the Qur'an, reaching the target of memorizing before time, sharpening the brain, and can train to be able to memorize faster, and to maintain the freedom of reading the Qur'an (Umayah & Misbah, 2021). With the advantages, there are also disadvantages, as to the shortcomings of this talaggi method, which makes students often feel bored because, it requires patience, craftsmanship, and obedience, the talaggi method cannot be applied to too many students, if there are too many students, learning is not efficient, because the talaggi method requires only a few students to be guided properly (Laila & Dirgayunita, 2022).

Education during the COVID-19 pandemic complies with the circular issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture so that the learning process is carried out online. The Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia issued circular letter number 4 of 2020 which regulates the implementation of education in the emergency of the spread of COVID-19 (Circular Letter of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 4 of 2020). The central government and the ministry of education prioritize safety, and health, then the government

stops the teaching and learning process. The government decides that learning is carried out online or online, for the sake of learning during a pandemic, sophisticated digital technology is needed (Alhouti, 2020). Technology plays an important role in educational problems that occur during the pandemic because technology can help the learning process remotely (Hermsmeyer et al., 2019). Opinion (Kanneganti et al., 2020) with the advancement of technology at this time of the pandemic, the internet can be a liaison between teachers and students through various applications. (Bhagaskara et al., 2021) stated that technology can be used for delivery, introduction, messages, or information in order to help smooth the learning process remotely.

During the pandemic, all teachers are required to be able to make the best use of technology so that learning continues effectively and efficiently (Yaacob et al., 2015). With information technology that has developed rapidly, it can be used as a medium or means that can connect students and teachers, and also as a learning a means to streamline learning evaluation (Fetra Bonita Sari, Risda Amini, 2020). A teacher and students need to master the technology or media used in the learning process so that it can make it easier to carry out teaching and learning activities (Gudnadottir et al., 2021). This means that space and time limitations are not a problem and can be overcome because teachers can provide assignments without being hindered by space and time limitations so that the creation of a learning process that is not hindered by space and time is needed an application that can be an introduction or liaison between teachers and students in the learning process., with the internet, can connect students with teachers through learning.

One application that is often used by teachers in teaching during online learning is the WhatsApp application (Ramdhani & Nandiyanto, 2021). The WhatsApp application has been widely used by teachers as a tool for transferring knowledge, because the WhatsApp application is where teachers can spread information, and exchange information, with students remotely (Putria et al., 2020). The WhatsApp application is an application that functions as a sender of messages, photos, videos, voice calls, video calls, sending voice messages, and can send various documents

(Pustikayasa, 2019). The use of the WhatsApp application for online learning according to (Firmansyah et al., 2021) as a liaison between teachers and students in the learning process is very effective and can facilitate student learning needs. The WhatsApp application is one of the easy and practical applications to use in online learning (Sari Famularsih, 2020). According to (Mu'minah & Sugandi, 2021) WhatsApp is an application that can be used to introduce information and can create discussion groups between teachers and students in the learning process. So the WhatsApp application can also be used for online tahfidz learning.

Based on the explanation above, this research was conducted to determine the implementation of the talaggi method using the WhatsApp application during online learning of tahfidz Al-Qur'an. By using the talaqii method, it is hoped that it will be able to be used in tahfidz learning and achieve the learning objectives of making it easier for students to memorize the Our'an., during the pandemic, all educational institutions carry out learning remotely or online, for that to continue learning, and an application is needed for liaison between students and teachers, in order to achieve the objectives of the learning process, an appropriate and appropriate method is also needed. The method used in learning tahfidz at tahfidz's house is the talaggi method. Then to find out about learning tahfidz using the talaqqi method through the WhatsApp application, knowing what the supporting factors are in learning tahfidz with talaqqi method using the WhatsApp application, knowing the inhibiting factors in learning tahfidz using the talaggi method through the WhatsApp application, knowing what efforts are made by a teacher in dealing with problems in learning tahfidz online with the talaggi method through the WhatsApp application.

II. METHOD

The method is very important in a study, by determining the method to be used it will make it easier for researchers to conduct research. This study uses qualitative methods to describe how the description of the implementation of online or online tahfidz Al-Qur'an learning (Ward et al., 2018). In the qualitative method, data was collected and delivered descriptively in the form

of oral and written (Doyle et al., 2020). Qualitative research is a natural collection of data obtained from social phenomena or social problems in life. This research is included in descriptive qualitative research (Larsen et al., 2021). Therefore, the authors look for data related to research. Data collection was taken from interviews and field observations by observing real phenomena.

Interviews are one of the techniques in data collection where the process for obtaining information, one way is to conduct direct and oral questions and answers (McGrath et al., 2019). An interview is a conversation that occurs with the aim of getting a construction that occurs about events, people, activities, confessions, feelings, organizations, motivations, and so on (Nassaji, 2020). In collecting data, researchers must look for factual information related to research. Observation is a data collection technique by observing an event or event directly using the five senses (Walsh et al., 2020). The process of observing and interviewing data collection was done online, where the researcher followed the tahfidz learning process in a tahfidz house through a WhatsApp Group, then asked questions to one of the teachers who taught tahfidz. After the data was collected, the researcher analyzed the data using data analysis methods, data reduction, data presentation and data inference. The data analysis stage is done by collecting all the data or information that has been obtained. The research was carried out at Tahfidz Darul Huffaz's house. Then the subjects in this study were students with tahfidz teachers.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The tahfidz Al-Qur'an program is one of the programs to produce or to optimize, improve, intelligence and understanding of the Qur'an (Kosim et al., 2019). It is hoped that the tahfidz Al-Qur'an program can optimize intelligence in memorizing the Qur'an in young children. Tahfidz or memorizing is an activity that repeats or recites something without having to think for a long time, remember and be easy to repeat. (Mokhsein, 2019). Tahfidz has the meaning of memorizing, guarding, preserving, and maintaining the reading of the Qur'an quickly and remembering it by heart, Tahfidz Al-Qur'an is an activity or process of studying the Qur'an in accordance with the

procedures for reading the Qur'an 'an and a memorizing the Qur'an with the aim of being able to remember by heart, and can recite it orally without looking at the Qur'an. Tahfidz Al-Qur'an is where the knowledge or knowledge obtained comes from the Qur'an with the method of reading recitations, understanding tadabbur, memorizing tahfidz, and practicing its contents in daily life. The way to memorize the Qur'an is that there must really be an intention because of Allah, be serious about memorizing, be diligent in memorizing (Sofyan, 2019).

The talaggi method is to deliver the Qur'an directly from the memorizer of the Qur'an to the participant who memorizes the Qur'an (Ridwan, 2022). Meanwhile (Diah Utami & Maharani, 2018) mentions the talaggi method where the teacher reads to the students and then imitates them together. The method of talaggi is memorizing the Qur'an by listening to the recitation of the Qur'an delivered by a teacher who has been able to read the Qur'an according to tajwid, and delivered repeatedly to students (Muhd Zulhilmi Haron, et, al 2019). The talagii method is a method used to memorize the Al-Qur'an by listening directly, whereas the method of application is by listening to the recitation of the Al-Qur'an verses recited by a teacher who is skilled in reciting the Al-Our'an. Talaggi can be interpreted as a way of learning the Qur'an or reciting the Qur'an directly to students by reading it repeatedly to students. The talaqqi method has a very important position to improve the memorization of the Al-Qur'an in students, with a good and appropriate implementation, the talaggi method is very influential for students to follow tahfidz learning, in order to increase the ability to memorize the Al-Qur'an to maximum.

The characteristics of the talaqqi method are that the application is carried out by a teacher or hafizh Al-Qur'an who is religiously stable, ma'rifat, and able to take care of himself, the talaqqi method is carried out directly from the teacher to students in a learning room or class, where students listen to the teacher reading the Qur'an students listen and pay attention, then students deposit verses that have been memorized to the teacher (Nasier, 2018). The characteristics of the talaqii method are 1) starting or ending learning on time, 2) learning is carried out directly between students and teachers, 3) teachers who

teach tahfidz are proficient in reading the Qur'an and have memorized the Qur'an, 4) the teacher recites the verse reading to correct errors in student reading, 5) the incorrect memorization will be perfected by the teacher, 6) the accuracy of reading must be in accordance with the rules of tajwid science, 7) reading in tartil, 8) reading fluently, 9) understanding the meaning of the verse which have been memorized (Rahim et al., 2018).

In the application of the talaggi method there are two types, namely the first the teacher reads the Our'an then the students listen, then the students follow the exact same reading as the teacher pronounces, the second type is the students read the verse then in front of the teacher then the teacher listens to the students reading and correcting the reading if it is not in accordance with the reading rules and straightening it according to the rules (Akmal, 2021). The purpose of the talaggi method according to (Nelwati et al., 2020) is to make it easier to memorize, to know the results of memorization. to find errors in reading the Koran. There are several advantages of the talaqqi method, including that it is easier for students to understand the correct procedure for reading the Our'an, students are easier to memorize verses from the Qur'an, students can understand the science of tajwid (Nik Abdullah et al., 2022). There are several inhibiting factors in using the talaggi method, namely the difficulty of students in dividing the time to memorize, the many influences of the surrounding environment such as being engrossed in playing social media so that they are lazy to memorize, students lack the intention to muraja'ah verses that have been memorized before, finally the verses that have been memorized forget, students often feel bored when the teacher reads the verse to be memorized, the lack of students' attention to the teacher when reading the verse so that students do not know the correct procedure for reading the Qur'an (Musyafaah & Masyhud, 2021).

Talaqqi method at Darul Huffaz tahfidz house is usually applied face-to-face, but during a pandemic, the talaqqi method is applied online, namely by applying online, through using one of the applications. The application used by the tahfidz teacher is the WhatsApp application, in this online application the teacher creates a Group

then by using WhatsApp Group to connect students with the teacher so that they can take part in tahfidz learning, such as students listening, paying attention, listening to the pronunciation of words or verses by the teacher, then according to the results of interviews and observations with one of the teachers who teach tahfidz, data that supports the implementation of the online talaqqi method is easy to apply. In the tahfidz learning activity, the teacher divides into groups, the teacher divides into several groups, namely 10 students get one teacher guidance.

TABLE I PROVISIONS FOR STUDENTS AND COUNSELORS AT TAHFIZ DARUL HUFFAZ HOUSE

HOUSE					
No	Student/student provisions	Conditions for mentors			
1	Each student must	Each supervising teacher			
	muraja'ah verses that	holds a minimum of 10			
	have been memorized	and a maximum of 15			
	as many as 5 pages	students			
	and tadarus verses				
	that have not been				
	memorized 5 pages.				
2	Muraja'ah and	Before the students submit			
	tadarus were	the memorization and			
	recorded using voice	muraja'ah, the supervisor			
	notes on the	must have sent an empty			
	whatsapp group.	list containing the list of			
		students/students of			
		Tahfidz via the Whatsapp			
		group.			
3	At least the students	At the beginning of the			
	deposit half a page of	lesson, the supervisor			
	memorization every	sends a voice note reading			
	day.	the verse to be memorized.			
5	Writing the	The supervisor assesses			
	understanding of the	the memorization of the			
	new verse that will be	voice note tone sent by the			
	deposited	student to the whatsapp			
		group.			

Based on the results of interviews and observations, the stages of applying the talaqqi method are the first to determine the verse to be memorized, then the teacher reads the verse to be memorized, students listen and listen to the verse that has been read, and students imitate the reading of the verse that has been read. The first steps in implementing the talaqqi method that the teacher must do are to provide examples of the correct rote reading sounds, for students listen, then students imitate the readings, students memorize readings, students deposit verses that

have been memorized, the teacher correct students' readings and explain how to pronounce correctly. The implementation of the appropriate and good talaggi method will have a positive effect on students in adding to the memorization of the Qur'an in children. In general, the talaqqi method is often used as a method of teaching tahfidz Al-Our'an, because this method can be used as an alternative for teachers to solve a problem of boredom, student saturation in participating in online tahfidz learning activities and can improve students' ability to remember rote material. The talagi method is applied to make it easier for children to deposit memorization of the Our'an.

An application that helps when learning tahfidz online is the WhatsApp application where this application can be made a virtual classroom that can facilitate teachers and students and can communicate between other members. The stages of implementing tahfidz learning using the wahasap application are: 1) The preparation stage, such as preparing material to be delivered from the tahfidz reference book, preparing facilities and infrastructure, such as android and voicenotes related to the material. 2) learning activities, in learning activities students are asked to muraja'ah first, muraja'ah is carried out individually, then add new memorization, by the way the teacher gives examples of correct readings first through voicenotes and then sent to WhatsApp Group, at this stage adding to the memorization the teacher initially gave each student the task of sending individually, the task was in the form of a voicenote then shared to the group, then students were asked to play the rote voicenote to their respective parents. 3) deposit, at the end of the lesson students are asked to deposit their memorization to the teacher by making a voicenote and then sending it to the WhatsApp Group, 4) the teacher assesses the students' memorization results, which are in accordance with the student's ability, if the memorization is fluent and in accordance with the correct reading procedures, they will get good value.

Evaluation of tahfidz learning, this step is the last thing the teacher does in assessing students' tahfidz learning outcomes, besides being able to know the ability of students to accept learning. There are three kinds of things that teachers do in evaluating online tahfidz learning, namely 1)

weekly evaluation, namely the teacher holds once a week, if the memorization ability is low then the teacher makes a low assessment if memorization ability is good the teacher makes good assessment results, this is done so that parents know how their children's ability to memorize the Qur'an and so that parents can guide their children if the results of the assessment are low. 2) mid-semester evaluation, this evaluation is carried out in the middle of the semester by means of a deposit that has existed for three months, for the assessment is based on the ability of students to memorize using correct recitation. 3) end of semester evaluation, in this evaluation as a determinant of whether students pass or not in tahfidz learning, the teacher makes an assessment of the one-semester that has been carried out, at the end of semester evaluation assessment by assessing the right reading ability in accordance with recitation.

Based on interviews conducted by researchers, there are several supporting factors in learning tahfidz with the talaggi method which is carried out online through the WhatsApp application, namely: 1) high enthusiasm for memorizing, if students' enthusiasm is high for memorizing then students will be serious about memorizing. 2) students prefer to listen to or like to read the Al-Our'an, if students like to read the verses of the Qur'an then the students are enthusiastic about memorizing. 3) voice notes by listening to voice notes, students can repeatedly listen to memorized verse voice notes, so that students catch up more quickly and make it easier to memorize. Then there are also inhibiting factors in tahfidz learning activities using the talaggi method through the WhatsApp application, namely: 1) less face-toface time, memorizing the Qur'an should be accompanied by a teacher when teaching so that learning is effective, therefore face-to-face is very necessary because at Face to face there are three things that work like seeing, listening and then entering the heart, so learning is easy to understand. 2) the busyness of parents, with the busyness of parents also affects the online learning of tahfidz, with the assistance of parents, students will be able to do well in learning.

What are the advantages of the talaqqi method in tahfidz learning, namely the talaqqi method is effectively used, this method makes it easier for students to master the science of reading the

Our'an and how to read the Our'an in accordance with the rules of reading the Qur'an. The advantages of the talaaqqi method are optimal supervision that teachers can do to students, both in terms of memorization and in terms of reading, students and teachers read together so that students arise questions that have not been understood, teachers can know students' abilities or know a lot of student memorization. And with this method, a child with a high IQ will catch on quickly or be easy to catch. While the weakness of the talaggi method in tahfidz learning is that some students have not mastered the procedures for reading tajwid, there are still those who cannot read the short length of reading the Qur'an, and students are more easily bored during learning activities, and do not deposit memorization to the teacher. Efforts that can be made by teachers to overcome the weaknesses of the talaggi method are by controlling the development of students' memorization, listening to students' reading of the Qur'an, and then straightening if students do not read correctly.

Students also experience several obstacles in carrying out the online tahfidz learning process, they experience various obstacles, such as being lazy to learn because they are already engrossed in using the smartphone they use, such as opening social media in the end students are lazy to learn, then another obstacle is such as difficult networks, and internet quotas that often run out. In tahfidz learning which is done online using WhatsApp, it is necessary to prepare more internet quota and have a smooth internet network. The role of parents is very much needed in online tahfidz learning activities, because parents are the ones who can supervise and facilitate their children when learning online so that children can follow the learning process well without any obstacles experienced by children in participating in online tahfidz learning using the WhatsApp application.

TABLE II ACTIVITIES/DAILY SCHEDULE OF TAHFIDZ PROGRAM AT TAHFIZ DARUL HUFFAZ RUMAH HOUSE

No	Time	Activities	Media
1	07:00-07:30	Tadarus	Offline
		independently with	
		parents and recorded	
		using a voice	
		recorder	
2	07:30-08:30	Reading evaluation	Whatsapp

			via voice note
3	09:00-10:00	Memorization deposit	Whatsapp via voice note
4	13:00	The time span of writing the reflection of the meaning and interpretation of the memorized verse	Whatsapp
5	14:00	Learning the content of the meaning of the Qur'an	Whatsapp
6	15:00	Attendance and record of achievement or assessment	Whatsapp

The implementation time of the tahfidz program is five times a week, the target is that students can memorize five lines a day, each student is required to memorize five lines of verse to the teacher every day, so in one week students can memorize fifteen lines. In the process of memorizing the teacher reads the correct example of the reading, then the students memorize until it is completely fluent with no errors, at the end of the lesson students are asked to deposit the verses that have been memorized. Tahfidz Al-Our'an assessment standards at home tahfidz 1) students who can memorize if students have good thasin, evidenced by recommendations, 2) memorization value can be measured from reading fluency, such as the application of recitation when depositing verses, 3) mandatory verse deposit begins on the first line of each page, 4). Students who have memorized five pages are required to deposit verses from page one to page five, 5) If students have reached memorization of one to ten pages, they are required to deposit from pages one to ten, and so on.

Teachers as educators are required to always be creative when presenting online tahfidz learning, for that teachers are required to use the time as much as possible even the teacher also needs to serve students as well as possible to accept rote learning, in the learning process teachers should be able to make students more diligent and motivate students to be enthusiastic in carrying out learning activities. In order for effective learning the teacher can provide supplies to students with stories about love to Allah, the teacher must have patience with students who are

difficult to memorize, and the teacher must also be able to understand the characteristics of students, not distinguish or compare students who memorize quickly with students who are quick to memorize. difficult to memorize, the teacher must also have special competence or expertise, especially in learning tahfidz. There are several elements that can improve students' memorization of the Al-Qur'an, these elements are improving correct reading rather than memorizing, choosing the right time for memorizing, and setting a daily memorization target, by setting a target, you will be excited to memorize the Qur'an, giving awards to students who are fluent and memorized, so that students are more active in memorizing verses of the Qur'an.

Learning tahfidz using the WhatsApp application has had a good impact, it is very possible in the tahfidz learning process, because using WhatsApp Groups has become a liaison between students and teachers to carry out tahfidz learning normally, and allows memorization of the Qur'an to take place, and muraja'ah normally. However, there are several factors that support students in the tahfidz learning process using the talaggi method in online learning, one of which is the parent factor, namely the awareness of parents from students to supervise or pay attention to students in the online tahfidz learning process, the second is the teacher, in learning online tahfidz teachers must be able to spend as much time as possible to teach tahfidz and the sincerity of the teacher when teaching. If there is no parental awareness in supervising students in online tahfidz learning, many students are lazy to learn, and it is also necessary for the teacher's awareness or sincerity when teaching tahfidz so that the goals of tahfidz learning are achieved optimally.

tahfidz teacher at the tahfidz house to improve students' abilities in learning tahfidz using the talaqqi method are by always motivating students in the learning process, with encouragement with motivation, students will feel the learning carried out is useful. One way to motivate students is by giving praise, when giving motivation, the teacher should always talk about kindness. Providing guidance to students for muraja'ah, using the correct talaqqi method, gura skills when managing classes, teacher skills when managing classes are needed because if classroom

management is good it will create a fun learning environment. As for the problems of teachers when improving tahfidz learning skills, one of which is that most students have not been able to read the Qur'an properly and correctly, lack of intention or motivation in students to memorize the Qur'an, with a lack of student intention in memorizing at the time of deposit. verse so that at the time of remittance to the teacher the teacher does not reach the maximum, the students are lazy in memorizing the teacher finds it difficult to provide guidance to students because with lazy students, the results obtained by students are not in accordance with the target.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Tahfidz Al-Qur'an program is one of the programs to produce or to optimize, improve, intelligence and understanding of the Our'an. The talaggi method at Darul Huffaz tahfidz house is usually applied face-to-face, but during a pandemic the talaggi method is applied online, namely by applying online, using one of the applications. The application used by the tahfidz teacher is the WhatsApp application, in this online application, the teacher creates a group and then uses a WhatsApp Group to connect students with the teacher so that they can take part in tahfidz learning, such as students listening, paying attention, listening to the pronunciation of verses by the teacher. by listening to the voice note, students can repeatedly listen to the memorized verse voice note, so that students catch it faster and make it easier to memorize. Students also experience several obstacles in carrying out the online tahfidz learning process, they experience various obstacles, such as being lazy to learn because they are already engrossed in using the smartphone they use, such as opening social media in the end students are lazy to learn, then another obstacle is such as difficult networks, and internet quotas that often run out. In tahfidz learning which is done online using WhatsApp, it is necessary to prepare more internet quota and have a smooth internet network. The role of parents is very much needed in online tahfidz learning activities.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Researchers are very grateful to various parties, especially those who helped with this research, first of all the researchers thank Mrs. Nurdia Fadila S.Pd as a tahfidz teacher who teaches at Darul Huffaz Tahfidz's house who has allowed researchers to conduct research at Darul Huffaz Tahfidz's house and provide convenience in this research so that researchers can complete research well. Hopefully this research can be useful for all parties who can access the research results. Learning tahfidz using the WhatsApp application has had a good impact, it is very possible in the tahfidz learning process, because using WhatsApp Groups has become a liaison between students and teachers to carry out tahfidz learning normally, and allows for the memorization of the Qur'an to take place, and muraja'ah normally.

REFERENCES

- Akbar, A. (2019). Towards a humanistic approach to the Quran: New direction in contemporary Islamic thought. *Culture and Religion*, 20(1), 82–103. https://doi.org/10.1080/14755610.2018.15 32919
- Akmal, R. (2021). Learning Tahfidz Quran Method in North Lintau Buo Subdistrict Flat Land District. *Ruhama: Islamic Education Journal*, 4(1), 47–56. https://doi.org/10.31869/ruhama.v4i1.2617
- Alhouti, I. (2020). Education during the pandemi: The case of Kuwait. *Journal of Professional Capital and Community*, 5(3/4), 213–225. https://doi.org/10.1108/JPCC-06-2020-0050
- Al-Samarraie, H., & Saeed, N. (2018). A systematic review of cloud computing tools for collaborative learning: Opportunities and challenges to the blended-learning environment. *Computers & Education*, 124, 77–91. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2018.05
- Berglund, J., & Gent, B. (2018). Memorization and focus: Important transferables between supplementary Islamic education and mainstream schooling. *Journal of Religious Education*, 66(2), 125–138.

- https://doi.org/10.1007/s40839-018-0060-1
- Bhagaskara, AE, Nur Afifah, E., & Maulana Putra, E. (2021). WhatsApp-Based Online Learning at SD Yapita. ZAHRA: Research and Tought Elementary School of Islam Journal , 2 (1), 13–23. https://doi.org/10.37812/zahra.v2i1.183
- Diah Utami, R., & Maharani, Y. (2018). Strengths and Weaknesses of the *Talaqqi Method* in the Tahfidz Al-Qur'an Juz 29 and 30 Programs for Upper Class Students of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah. *Basic Education Profession*, 1 (2), 185. https://doi.org/10.23917/ppd.v1i2.7353
- Doyle, L., McCabe, C., Keogh, B., Brady, A., & McCann, M. (2020). An overview of the qualitative descriptive design within nursing research. *Journal of Research in Nursing*, 25 (5), 443–455. https://doi.org/10.1177/174498711988023
- Fatah, A. (2019). Dimensions of the Success of Islamic Education Tahfidz Al-Qur'an Program. *Education: Journal of Islamic Education Research*, 9 (2), 335–356. https://doi.org/10.21043/edukasia.v9i2.779
- Fatah, FA, Razak, KA, Lubis, MA, & Surip, NA (2019). Al-Qur'an Wal-Hifz's Heterogeneity of Teaching Methods among Dini Integrated Curriculum Sharia Teachers. *Creative Education*, 10 (12), 2584–2592.
 - https://doi.org/10.4236/ce.2019.1012186
- Fetra Bonita Sari, Risda Amini, M. (2020). Analysis of Barriers to the Online Learning Process by Using the WhatsApp Application in Elementary Schools. Journal of Basicedu, 3 (2), 524–532. https://doi.org/10.31004/basicedu.v5i3.971
- Firmansyah, F., Kejora, MTB, & Akil, A. (2021).

 An Analysis Study of the Utilization of WhatsApp in Akhlak Akidah Online Learning for Madrasah Aliyah Students.

 Educational: Journal of Educational Sciences, 3 (5), 2886–2897.

 https://doi.org/10.31004/edukatif.v3i5.101
 https://doi.org/10.31004/edukatif.v3i5.101
- Gent & Muhammad. (2019). Memorising and Reciting a Text without Understanding Its Meaning: A Multi-Faceted Consideration

- of this Practice with Particular Reference to the Qur'an. *Religions*, *10*(7), 425. https://doi.org/10.3390/rel10070425
- Gudnadottir, G., Persson, R. G., Drevenhorn, E., Olofsson, E., & Rosén, H. (2021). The effect of telephone counseling and internet-based support on pain and recovery after tonsil surgery in children a systematic review. *International Journal of Nursing Studies Advances*, *3*, 100027. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnsa.2021.10002
- Haromaini, A. (2019). Studi Perumpamaan Al-Qur'an. *Islamika*, *13*(1), 24–47. https://doi.org/10.33592/islamika.v13i1.15
- Haryani, LD, & Sholeh, MA (2019). The Effectiveness of the *Talaqqi Method* in Improving Students' Memorizing of the Qur'an at Sdit Ulul Al-Bab Weleri. *TA'DIBUNA: Journal of Islamic Religious Education*, 2 (2), 47. https://doi.org/10.30659/jpai.2.2.47-52
- Hasanah, M. (2021). The Role of Parents in Children Memorizing the Qur'an in Middle School Based on the Amanatul Ummah Islamic Boarding School. *Tafkir: Interdisciplinary Journal of Islamic Education*, 2 (2), 139–156. https://doi.org/10.31538/tijie.v2i2.43
- Hermsmeyer, K., Miyagawa, K., Kelley, S. T., Rösch, J., Hall, A. S., Axthelm, M. K., & Greenberg, B. (2019). Reactivity-Based Coronary Vasospasm Independent of Atherosclerosis in Rhesus Monkeys. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, 29(3), 671–680. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0735-1097(96)00524-4
- Huda, M., & Sabani, N. (2018). Empowering Muslim children's spirituality in Malay Archipelago: Integration between National Philosophical Foundations and *Tawakkul* (trust in God). *International Journal of Children's Spirituality*, 23(1), 81–94. https://doi.org/10.1080/1364436X.2018.1431613
- Ihsan, I., Pabbajah, M., Abdullah, I., & Hidayati, H. (2021). The contestation of national and religious curricula in indonesia's *madrasas* since the passage of the *uuspn*.

- Joshi, A., Vinay, M., & Bhaskar, P. (2021). Impact of coronavirus pandemi on the Indian education sector: Perspectives of teachers on online teaching and assessments. *Interactive Technology and Smart Education*, 18(2), 205–226. https://doi.org/10.1108/ITSE-06-2020-0087
- Junaidi, J., Wicaksono, R., & Hamka, H. (2021). The consumers' commitment and materialism on Islamic banking: The role of religiosity. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*. https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-12-2020-0378
- Kanneganti, A., Sia, C.-H., Ashokka, B., & Ooi, SBS (2020). Continuing medical education during a pandemic: An academic institution's experience. *Postgraduate Medical Journal*, 96 (1137), 384–386.
 - $\frac{https://doi.org/10.1136/postgradmedj-}{2020-137840}$
- Kartika, T. (2019). Tahfidz Al-Qur'an Learning Management Based *on Talaqqi Method*. *Isema Journal: Islamic Educational Management*, 4 (2), 245–256. https://doi.org/10.15575/isema.v4i2.5988
- Kosim, M., Kustati, M., Sabri, A., & Mustaqim, M. (2019). Strengthening Students' Character through Tahfidz Quran in Islamic Education Curriculum. *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 8(1), 69–94. https://doi.org/10.14421/jpi.2019.81.69-94
- Kuenzi, M. (2018). Education, religious trust, and ethnicity: The case of Senegal. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 62, 254–263. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedudev.2018.05.
- Laila, M., & Dirgayunita, A. (2022). Learning Model " *Talaqqi* " Tahfidzul Qur'an in the Era of the Covid-19 Pandemic in Slow Learners. *Attanwir: Journal of Islam and Education* , *13* (1), 9–26. https://doi.org/10.53915/jurnalkeislamand an Pendidikan.v13i1.135
- Larsen, R., Mangrio, E., & Persson, K. (2021). Interpersonal Communication in

- Transcultural Nursing Care in India: A Descriptive Qualitative Study. *Journal of Transcultural Nursing*, 32 (4), 310–317. https://doi.org/10.1177/104365962092069
- McGrath, C., Palmgren, P. J., & Liljedahl, M. (2019). Twelve tips for conducting qualitative research interviews. *Medical Teacher*, 41(9), 1002–1006. https://doi.org/10.1080/0142159X.2018.14 97149
- Mokhsein, S. E. (2019). Trend and Issue in Learning Strategy of Tahfiz Model Ulul Albab (TMUA). *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 9(7), Pages 1418-1426. https://doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v9-i7/6789
- Muhd Zulhilmi Haron, Mohamad Khairi Haji Othman, Mohd Isha Awang. (2019). Technology-Assisted Teaching Aids in Teaching and Learning: Evidence from the Malaysian Tahfiz Ulul Albab Model (TMUA). International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering, 8 (12), 4401–4404. https://doi.org/10.35940/ijitee.L3915.1081 219
- Mu'minah, IH and, & Sugandi, MK (2021).
 Utilization of WhatsApp Group
 Application as Online Learning Media
 During the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Journal of Bio Educatio*, 6, 68–81.
- Musyafaah, N. L., & Masyhud, F. (2021). Tabarak Methode as a Means of Da'wa to Make it Easier for Children to Memorize The Quran. *Proceedings of International Conference on Da'wa and Communication*, 3(1), 124–138. https://doi.org/10.15642/icondac.v3i1.479
- Nasier, G. A. (2018). The Effect of Interest In Al-Qur'an And Arabic Language Ability Towards The Achievement of Tahfizh Al-Qur'an. *AL-HAYAT: Journal of Islamic Education*, 2(2), 231. https://doi.org/10.35723/ajie.v2i2.36
- Nassaji, H. (2020). Good qualitative research. Language Teaching Research, 24(4), 427–431.
 - $\frac{https://doi.org/10.1177/136216882094128}{\underline{8}}$

- Nelwati, S., Adriantoni, & Nelly, G. (2020). Al Our'an Recitation Method in Early Childhood Integrated in Islamic Kindergarten Playgroup. Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Lifelong Learning and Education for Sustainability (ICLLES 2019). International Conference on Lifelong Learning and Education for Sustainability 2019), Padang, (ICLLES Indonesia. https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.200217.03
- Nik Abdullah, N. Md. S. A., Mohd Sabbri, F. S., & Muhammad Isa, R. A. (2022). Exploring Students' Motivation In Tahfiz Class In Selected Private Islamic Secondary Schools: A Case Study. UMRAN International Journal of Islamic and Civilizational Studies, 9(1), 79–96. https://doi.org/10.11113/umran2022.9n1.5
- Prathiwi, S., & Syamsudin, A. (2021). The Effect of Tahfidz Online *Talaqqi Method* on Introduction to Hijaiyah Kindergarten in Tahfidz Sleman Program. *Journal of Obsession: Journal of Early Childhood Education*, 6 (1), 119–126. https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v6i1.1232
- Pustikayasa, IM (2019). WhatsApp Groups as Learning Media. Widya Genitri: Scientific Journal of Hindu Education, Religion and Culture , 10 (2), 53–62. https://doi.org/10.36417/widyagenitri.v10i2.281
- Putria, H., Maula, LH, & Uswatun, DA (2020).

 Analysis of the Online Learning Process (DARING) During the Covid-19

 Pandemic for Elementary School Teachers. *Journal of Basicedu*, 4 (4), 861–870.
- https://doi.org/10.31004/basicedu.v4i4.460
 Rahim, MMA, Borham, AH, Hashim, A., & Hashim, I. (2018). Ability in
- Hashim. (2018).Ability I. Comprehending Meaning of the Quranic among Tahfiz Students. Verses International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 1646-1656. (11).Pages https://doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v8i11/5338

- Ramdhani, T., & Nandiyanto, ABD (2021). The Use of WhatsApp Social Media as Reinforcement Online Learning during the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Indonesian Journal of Multidiciplinary Research*, *1* (1), 107–112.
 - https://doi.org/10.17509/ijomr.v1i1.33789
- Ridwan, M. (2022). The Process Of Learning Tahfidz Al-Qur'an Using Talaqqi Method At It Baitul Muslim Smp . 43–62. https://doi.org/10.33592/islamika.v13i1.15
- Samier, E. A., & ElKaleh, E. S. (2019). Educational Administration and Leadership Curricula for Modern Nation-Building Muslim in Countries: Modernisation, National Identity and the Preservation of Values and Culture. In E. A. Samier & E. S. ElKaleh (Eds.), Teaching Educational Leadership Muslim Countries (pp. 93-111). Springer https://doi.org/10.1007/978-Singapore. 981-13-6818-9 6
- Sari Famularsih. (2020). Students' Experiences in Using Online Learning Applications Due to COVID-19 in English Classroom. Studies in Learning and Teaching, 1(2), 112–121.
 - https://doi.org/10.46627/silet.v1i2.40
- Siti Maheasy. (2022). The Effectiveness Of Learning Qurma (Massive Qur'an) Field Of Tahfidz With *Talaqqi Method* In Madrasah Diniyyah Darussalam, Tosaren Kelurahan Kediri. *Indonesian Scientific Journal*, 7 (69), 5–24. http://dx.doi.org/10.36418/syntax-literate.v7i4.6740
- Sofyan, M. (2019). The Development of Tahfiz Qur'an Movement in the Reform Era in Indonesia. *Heritage of Nusantara: International Journal of Religious Literature and Heritage*, 4 (1), 115–136. https://doi.org/10.31291/hn.y4i1.64
- Suriansyah, MA (2021). Implementation of *Talaqqi* and Musyafahah Methods in Improving Students' Ability to Read Al-Qur'an in Salsa Private Elementary School. *Fitrah: Journal of Islamic Education*, *I* (2), 216–231. https://doi.org/10.53802/fitrah.v1i2.27

- Umayah, LN, & Misbah, M. (2021). Implementation of *Talaqqi Method* in Learning Tahfidz Al-Qur'an for Children with Special Needs. *MAGHZA: Journal of the Science of the Qur'an and Tafsir*, 6 (1), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.24090/maghza.v6i1.460
- Wahyuni, A., & Shahid, A. (2019). Trends in the Tahfidz Al-Qur'an Program as a Children's Education Method. *Trends in the Tahfidz Al-Qur'an Program as a Method of Children's Education*, 5 (1), 87–96. https://doi.org/10.23917/ppd.v1i2.7353
- Walsh, CA, Rutherford, G., & Kuzmak, N. (2020). Engaging women who are homeless in community-based research using emerging qualitative data collection techniques. *International Journal of Multiple Research Approaches*, 4 (3), 192–205.

https://doi.org/10.5172/mra.2010.4.3.192

Ward, J. K., Comer, U., & Stone, S. (2018). On Qualifying Qualitative Research:

- Emerging Perspectives and the "Deer" (Descriptive, Exploratory, Evolutionary, Repeat) Paradigm. *Interchange*, 49(1), 133–146. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10780-018-9313-x
- Windarsih, C. A. (2019). An Implementation Of Participative Iqro Method In The Oriented Of Al-Qur'an Education Center On The Purpose Of Learning Goal And Objectives For Early Children. *Empowerment*, 8(1), 25.

https://doi.org/10.22460/empowerment.v8i 1p25-29.1146

Yaacob, N. A., Osman, M. M., & Bachok, S. (2015). An Assessment of Factors Influencing Parents' Decision Making When Choosing a Private School for their Children: A Case Study of Selangor, Malaysia: for Sustainable Human Capital. *Procedia Environmental Sciences*, 28, 406–417.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proenv.2015.07.0 50