



The Influence of *Qawā'id* Mastery on *Mahāratul Kitābah* Class XI MAN 1 Students in Gorontalo City

Rasmi Djalil¹, Hairuddin², Mukhtar I. Miolo³

1,2,3 Jurusan PBA, IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo, Indonesia

Email: mananginabulrahim18@gmail.com arman.atho@gmail.com mukhtar.miolo@iaingorontalo.ac.id

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Abstract:

This study aims to determine the effect of mastery of *qawā'id* on *mahāratul kitābah* of class XI students at MAN 1 Gorontalo City. The research method used is a research method with an experimental quantitative approach, which seeks the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The population taken in this study was all class XI at MAN 1 Gorontalo City with a sample of 55 students. The data collection techniques in this study were observation, interview and documentation. The data collection model uses tests. The data were analyzed using simple correlation test with the help of spss 25 for windows application. The results of this study indicate that the result of the simple regression equation of mastery of qawa'id on the ability to write Arabic text is 0.000% with a very high significant level. So, there is a relationship or influence between the mastery of qawa'id on the ability to write Arabic text. Based on the probability value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and in the model summary table by looking at $R \text{ Square} = 0.600$ or 60%, it can be interpreted that the variable mastery of qawa'id (X) has an influence on the variable ability of *mahāratul kitābah* of Class XI students at MAN 1 Gorontalo City (Y) by 60%.

Keywords: Influence, *Qawā'id*, *Mahāratul kitābah*

Abstrak:

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penguasaan *qawā'id* terhadap *mahāratul kitābah* siswa kelas XI di MAN 1 Kota Gorontalo. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu metode penelitian dengan pendekatan kuantitatif eksperimen, yakni mencari pengaruh variabel bebas terhadap variabel terikat. Populasi yang diambil dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh kelas XI di MAN 1 Kota Gorontalo dengan sampel 55 peserta didik. Adapun teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Model pengumpulan data menggunakan tes. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji korelasi sederhana dengan bantuan aplikasi spss 25 for windows. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari hasil persamaan regresi sederhana penguasaan qawa'id terhadap kemampuan menulis teks bahasa Arab adalah 0,000% dengan tingkat signifikan yang sangat tinggi. Jadi, ada hubungan ataupun pengaruh antara penguasaan qawa'id terhadap kemampuan menulis teks bahasa Arab. Berdasarkan nilai probabilitas $0,000 < 0,05$ dan pada tabel model summary dengan melihat $R \text{ Square} = 0,600$ atau 60% maka dapat diartikan bahwa variabel penguasaan *qawā'id* (X) memiliki pengaruh terhadap variabel kemampuan *mahāratul kitābah* siswa Kelas XI di MAN 1 Kota Gorontalo (Y) sebesar 60%.

Kata Kunci: Pengaruh, *Qawā'id*, *Mahāratul kitābah*



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INTRODUCTION

Arabic as a foreign language for Indonesian students is certainly unique in relation to learning Indonesian for them as a first language. From here, new Arabic was learned and constantly influenced by the structure of the language or *qawāid*¹. Arabic language learning in Indonesia has advanced along with the spread of Islam in it. In the long run, Arabic became one of the subjects taught in schools and colleges. In particular, schools and colleges under the auspices of the Ministry of Religious Affairs². Mastery of basic Arabic language skills consisting of four namely *Mahāratul Istimā'*, *Mahāratul Kalām*, *Mahāratul Qirā'ah* and *Mahāratul Kitābah* has been taught in the formal education process, especially in Madrasah Aliyah. This teaching is carried out with the aim of guiding, honing and fostering students' abilities in Arabic. In general, the focal point of teaching Arabic proficiency in Madrasah Aliyah is *Mahāratul kitābah*. To achieve the objectives in teaching maharah, teachers make various efforts including teaching and providing exercises related to *qawāid lugah* and giving mufradat as a word distinction in writing skills known as *mahāratul kitābah*.

Mahāratul kitābah or writing skills are one part of Arabic language skills that are still found many problems in every institution or school institution. Arabic as a foreign language so there are many possibilities for errors in writing. Writing is an activity of pouring ideas, ideas and thoughts into a series of letters that form a word then become a perfect sentence. Writing skills or *mahāratul kitābah* is an ability to describe something in the form of sentences or writing that can be understood³. *Mahāratul kitābah* or writing skills have a very important role in maintaining the preservation of the Arabic language. With writing skills, it will be able to create a good writing book, magazine, journal and others that can be studied by the next generation. There are various difficulties for students in developing Arabic writing skills, both stringing words into a sentence and making perfect sentences. Therefore, in *mahāratul kitābah* it takes mastery of language elements both mufradat and sentence structure and rules so as to create good and correct writing. This must be mastered by every student.

Students can develop the ability to write or *mahāratul kitābah* if they have the treasury of mufradat and mastery of sentence structure (*qawāid*). According to Syaiful Mustafa, *Qawāid* are elements in Arabic related to nahwu and shorof that regulate the

¹ Damhuri Miolo, Mukhtar I, Djafar Sinta, "Implementing E-Learning on Arabic Language Subject During Covid 19 Pandemic in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Boalemo" 10, no. 2 (2021): 360–370.

² Mukhtar I Miolo, "المعجم في المصطلحات التعليمية وتطوير في تعليم اللغة العربية", no. 1 (2020): 153–163.

³ Patel, "“Efektivitas Permainan ‘Roda Kitabah’ Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Dalam Meningkatkan Maharah Kitabah Bahasa Arab Pada Siswa Kelas VIII Mts Unggulan Hikmatul Amanah Pacet, Mojokerto” (2019): 9–25.

use of Arabic language properly and correctly so that the meaning and meaning can be understood⁴. *Qawā'id* has an important role in the science of Arabic even though basically in an institution or school institution *Qawā'id* is not the core goal of learning Arabic but as a medium or means to understand the correct Arabic uslub or rules so as to master the four maharah in Arabic that have been applied in madrassas.

The madrasah that became the location of the study was Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Gorontalo City. MAN 1 Gorontalo City is located on Jln. Poigar, No 26 Kel. Molosipat, Molosipat U, Kec. Sipatana, Gorontalo City. In carrying out its activities, MAN 1 Gorontalo City is under the auspices of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. Arabic language learning at the school, especially class XI, takes place 2 times a week. Friday is compulsory Arabic and Saturday is Arabic specialization (religious department only). This study uses an experimental method with a survey approach that aims to determine the influence of research variables. This research was carried out in class XI MAN 1 Gorontalo City. The instrument used is a test instrument. Initial research found by researchers based on interviews with teachers at the madrasa and field observations, researchers found several causative factors that may be the main reason students experience difficulties in *mahāratul kitābah* including lack of mastery of *qawā'id* and mufradat. In addition, researchers also found that there are several problems in learning Arabic in the madrasa, including different teachers at each grade level and in different ways in teaching so that it affects student understanding, *mahāratul kalām* students are also still below average because of the lack of vocabulary mastery so that it also has an impact on fluency in speaking and slow to understand teacher explanations and learning videos that has been presented. However, the focal point of the researcher's problem is *Mahāratul kitābah*. This was motivated by the main problem in the madrasah as the results of the researcher's initial observations. For the MA level, students should be able to make sentences perfectly or form words into sentences, but researchers found that there are still many who cannot combine words into perfect sentences. Therefore, based on the explanation behind the problem, researchers conducted an initial survey on the effect of mastery of *qawā'id* on students' writing skills. Researchers refer to several previous studies that say that mastery of *qawā'id* has a very significant relationship with writing skills. In this study, the researcher focused his problem on writing skills or *mahāratul kitābah* in accordance with the main problems in the Madrasah, so this study aims to determine "The Influence of *Qawā'id* Mastery on *Mahāratul kitābah* Class XI MAN 1 Students Gorontalo City".

⁴ ACHMAD ASIF, "Pengaruh Penguasaan Qawa'id Dan Mufradah Terhadap Kemampuan Menulis Teks Bahasa Arab Pada Pelajaran Bahasa Arab Siswa Kelas XII Jurusan Bahasa Madrasah Aliyah Futuhiyyah 1 Dan 2 Mranggen Demak.," Encyclopedia of volcanoes. 3 (2000): 662.

METHODS

The type of research used in this study is experimental research. According to Sugiyono, experimental research is looking for the influence of independent variables on dependent variables⁵. The independent variable in this study is the mastery of qawa'id while the dependent variable is *mahāratul kitābah*.

The research approach used is survey research with quantitative methods will obtain the significance of the relationship between the variables studied. This method is also called the discovery method, because with this method can be found and developed various new science and technology⁶.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Data obtained from the population of all class XI students with a sample of 2 classes, namely class XI majoring in religion and class XI majoring in science 6 as many as 55 students. The data collected is in the form of test instruments for both variables, namely mastery of *qawā'id* as variable X and *mahāratul kitābah* as variable Y. Question items in the test instrument amount to 35 numbers. 20 question item numbers for variable X (Mastery of *Qawā'id*) and 15 numbers for variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*). The data that has been collected is analyzed statistically descriptively and statistically inferentially. The purpose of descriptive statistical data analysis is to obtain an overview of the characteristics of the spread of scores for each variable studied by calculating the average, standard intersection, median and mode. Inferential statistics are used to test hypotheses using simple regression analysis techniques. The results of a simple regression analysis for the initial hypothesis show that mastery of *qawā'id* has a very significant influence on students' writing skills (*mahāratul kitābah*).

The results of the test instruments from variable X and variable Y, the researcher presents as follows:

⁵ Heni Hendrawati, "Analisis Potensi Tenaga Kerja Lokal Di Kawasan Bandara Internasional Jawa Barat (BIJB) Di Kecamatan Kertajaya Kabupaten Majalengka," *Pemakaian Bahasa Gaul Dalam Komunikasi Di Jejaring Sosial* 53, no. c (2016): 25–38, download.portalgaruda.org.

⁶ Lukas S Musianto, "Perbedaan Pendekatan Kuantitatif Dengan Pendekatan Kualitatif Dalam Metode Penelitian," *Jurnal Manajemen dan Wirausaha* 4, no. 2 (2002): 123–136.

No	Nama	Variabel X (Penguasaan <i>Qawā'id</i>)	Variabel Y (Maharatul Kiatabah)
1	Zulkifli Paputungan	80	90
2	Fidyasafitri Saki	85	90
3	Rifayanti Amai	90	90
4	Yuliana Latif	90	95
5	Lianitami Hasania	80	80
6	Tria Julianti Mahadi	85	90
7	Sri Adelia Sahibudin	90	90
8	Faturrahman Hasan	90	90
9	Nabila SW	75	80
10	Yusril Koniyo	70	90
11	Fatimah	80	80
12	Farel Prayoga	80	85
13	Rival Vior	80	90
14	Zahrah	80	80
15	Aisyah Azzahrah	80	95
16	Randi Pratama Husain	70	80
17	Arifyadi Eyato	90	95
18	Muh. Nur Likan	70	80
19	Pasya A. Mamonto	80	85
20	Abdurrazak A. Umar	80	85
21	Rayyan Moh. Nasir	80	95
22	Devinta Yasin	90	90
23	Rafli Saridi	85	90
24	Alifah Putri Sarina	70	80
25	Adwi Pratiya Pakaja	75	85
26	Ryla Nadia H. Lubis	70	75
27	Khairunnisa Daud	80	90
28	Nurul Fazri Lamasi	65	80
29	Dwi Noviyanti Yunus	85	85
30	Nur Jihan Humagi	85	95

No	Nama	Variabel X (Penguasaan <i>Qawā'id</i>)	Variabel Y (Maharatul Kiatabah)
31	Tiara Mauzilina	60	75
32	Cahyadi	65	75
33	Siti Maharani	70	80
34	Rizki Tolango	65	75
35	Fadia	60	80
36	Muh. Lutfi Farhan	65	80
37	Fuji Maharani Mopangga	65	75
38	Andi Abdul Yusuf	55	75
39	Moh. Fadli Dhaini	60	80
40	Rahman Mooduto	65	80
41	Alifah Hilwah	60	85
42	Israndy Walagitan	65	75
43	Dzakwan Buyu	65	75
44	Shofiyah Kobandaha	60	85
45	Rahmi Nisa	60	75
46	Lutfiahrahmah Dukalang	60	85
47	Vira Chairunnisa	70	80
48	Salsabila Rahmadani	65	75
49	Rayhan D. Mamonto	60	75
50	Nur Fatimah Salihi	60	80
51	Moh. Wahyudin	60	80
52	Kartika Sari	55	75
53	Siti Syawaliah	55	75
54	Nazla	60	80
55	Nabila Salsadila	65	80

After the data from the test instrument was collected, the researcher conducted an analysis using the help of the SPSS 25 (Statistical Product and Service Solution) application. To find out the influence of mastery of *qawā'id* on the ability of *mahāratul kitābah* of Class XI students at MAN 1 Gorontalo City.

Descriptive Analysis

a. Variable X (Penguasaan *Qawā'id*)

The instrument used in measuring students' *qawā'id* mastery is a test instrument consisting of 20 multiple-choice question items, each question item has a score of 5 points. The lowest expectation score is 40 points and the highest expectation score is 100.

b. Variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*)

The instrument used in measuring students' writing skills (*mahāratul kitābah*) is a test instrument consisting of 15 question items. 10 question items in the form of combining letters into a word and sentence, 3 question items in the form of completing sentences according to the available word choices and 2 other question items in the form of arranging random words into a sentence by rewriting them. The first 10 questions are scored 5 on each question item while the other 5 questions are scored 10. The total score is 100.

The following are the results of a descriptive analysis of the value of variable X, namely Mastery of *Qawā'id* and variable Y, namely *Mahāratul kitābah*, a student of Class XI MAN 1 Gorontalo City with a sample of 55 students as follows:

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Penguasaan <i>Qawā'id</i> Siswa	55	55.00	90.00	72.0000	10.95445
<i>Mahāratul kitābah</i> Siswa	55	75.00	95.00	82.9091	6.50434
Valid N (listwise)	55				

Sumber: IBM SPSS 25 *Statistic From Windows*

Based on the table of descriptive test results above using the help of the SPSS 25 (Statistic Product and Service Solution) application, the distribution of data obtained by researchers can be described as follows:

- 1) Variable X (Penguasaan *Qawā'id*) shows that the minimum score for mastery of *qawā'id* students of grade XI MAN 1 Gorontalo City is 55.00 while the maximum score is 90.00 with an average score of 72.00. The standard deviation is 10.95445
- 2) Variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*) shows that the minimum score for *Mahāratul kitābah* students of class XI MAN 1 Gorontalo City is 75.00 while the maximum score is 95.00 with an average score of 82.9091. The standard deviation is 6.50434

1. Results of Hypothesis Test Answers/Research Questions

Researchers used test results that had been tested on grade XI students majoring in religion and majoring in IPA6 Madrasah Aliyah 1 Gorontalo City and then included in the table. Furthermore, it is analyzed statistically descriptively and statistically inferentially, it can be seen in the following table that researchers have analyzed through the help of the SPSS 25 application, namely:

a. Residual Normality Test

Residual is the difference between the actual value and the predicted value. The residual normality test is carried out through regression calculations with SPSS 25, which is a normal graph analysis of p-plots that compares between two observations with a distribution that detects a normal distribution. Based on the results of research that has been processed using SPSS 25 software for windows, the following results were obtained:

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		55
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.11436813
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.104
	Positive	.104
	Negative	-.077
Test Statistic		.104
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Sumber: IBM SPSS 25 *Statistic From Windows*

H₀ : Normal distributed data

H_a : Abnormally distributed data

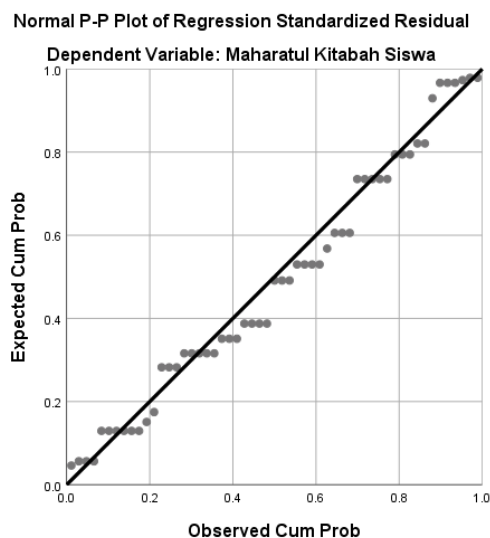
Basis for normality test decision making:

a. If the sig value > 0.05 then H₀ is accepted and H_a is rejected.

b. If the sig value < 0.05 then H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted.

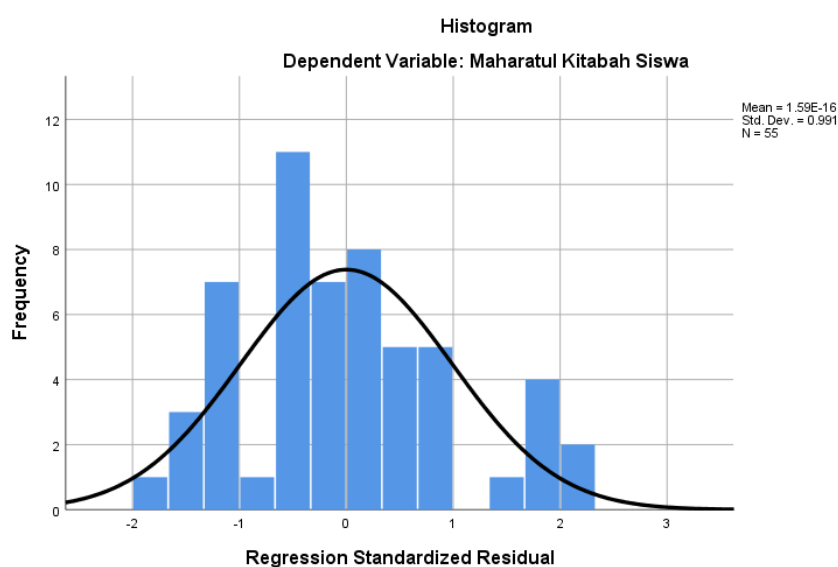
Based on the normality test with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test obtained Asymp values. Sig. of $0.200 > 0.05$.

Since the sig value > 0.05 , then the decision is H_0 is accepted which means that the data is normally distributed. Means that the assumption of data normality is met. In addition, normally distributed data can also be seen in the P-P table of standardized residual plots as follows:



Sumber: IBM SPSS 25 *Statistic From Windows*

The table above shows that when the black dots spread close to the black diagonal line, the data is normally distributed.



Sumber: IBM SPSS 25 *Statistic From Windows*

In addition, pay attention to the histogram above, to determine the normally distributed data can be seen when the curve is balanced between negative numbers and positive numbers, the data is normally distributed.

2) Linearity Test

The linearity test is carried out to see whether two variables, namely variable X (Mastery of *Qawā'id*) and variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*) have a linear relationship or not. Based on the results of research that has been processed using SPSS 25 software for windows, the following results were obtained:

ANOVA Table			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Maharatul Kitabah Siswa * Penguasaan Qawaid Siswa	Between Groups	(Combined)	1543.647	7	220.521	13.989	.000
		Linearity	1370.432	1	1370.432	86.935	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	173.215	6	28.869	1.831	.113
	Within Groups		740.898	47	15.764		
	Total		2284.545	54			

Sumber: IBM SPSS 25 *Statistic From Windows*

Basis for linearity test decision making:

- If the value of Deviation From Linearity sig > 0.05 then there is a significantly linear relationship between variable X and variable Y
- If the value of Deviation From Linearity sig < 0.05 then there is no significant linear relationship between variable X and variable Y

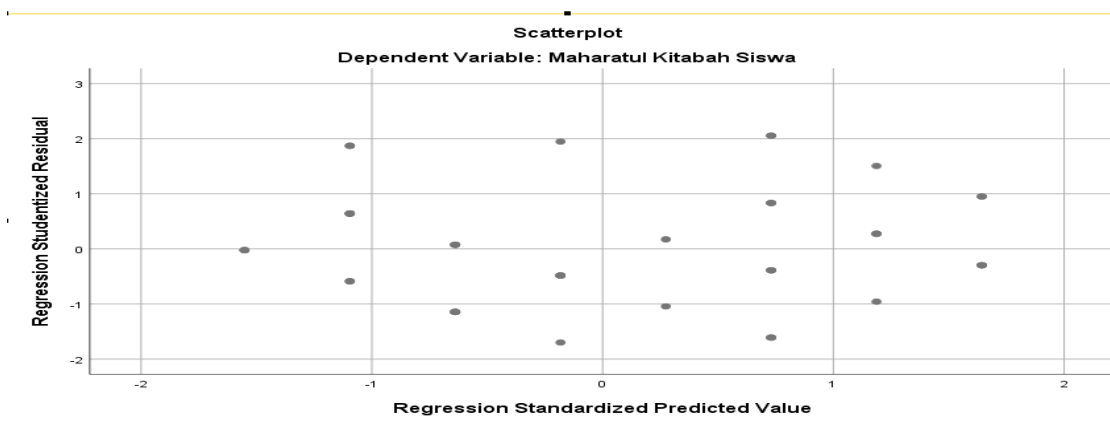
Based on the data above, a Sig. value of 0.113 > 0.05 was obtained so that there is a significant linear relationship between variable X (Mastery of *Qawā'id*) and variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*).

In addition, it can be seen in the f_{hitung} column by comparing f_{tabel}. The result of the f_{hitung} in deviation from linearity is 1.831 while to find the f_{tabel} value using the excel application with the formula =FINV(;0.05;1;53) and obtained a f_{tabel} value of 4.023017, the result of f_{tabel} 4.023017 > f_{hitung} 1.831 so that it can be known that there is a linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

3) Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is a test that assesses whether there are variance and residual inequalities for all observations on a linear regression model. Based on the results of research that has been processed using SPSS 25 software for windows, the following results were obtained:

Based on the results of research that has been processed using SPSS 25 software for windows, the following results were obtained:



Sumber: IBM SPSS 25 *Statistic From Windows*

No symptoms or heteroskedicity problems occur if::

- a. Data points spread out or do not collect close to 0
- b. The spread of dots is not patterned or wavy

Based on the Scatterplot data above, the data points spread out not close to point 0. Data points also do not collect above or below only and do not form patterns. So it can be concluded from the data that there is no heteroskedicity in the data analyzed so that the regression model of the analyzed data is good.

- b. Simple Regression Test
 - a. Regression Analysis

Simultaneous simple linear regression (also called simple linear regression in English) is a method for determining the effect of one variable variable (X) on variable (Y).

A simple linear regression equation is an equation model that describes the relationship of one independent variable (X) with one bound variable (Y).

A simple linear regression equation is mathematically expressed by: $Y = a + bX$

Keterangan :

Y = garis regresi/ variable response

a = konstanta (intersep), perpotongan dengan sumbu vertikal

b = konstanta regresi (slope)

X = variabel bebas/ predictor

Take a look at the following table:

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	49.798	3.757		13.256	.000
	Penguasaan <i>Qawā'id</i> Siswa	.460	.052	.775	8.914	.000

a. Dependent Variable: *Mahāratul kitābah* Siswa

Sumber: IBM SPSS 25 *Statistic From Windows*

From the table above, the following results are obtained::

$$Y = 49,798 + 0,460X$$

The regression equation above means that:

1. Constant = 49.798 if variable X (Mastery of *Qawā'id*) is considered equal to zero, then variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*) is 49.798
2. Coefficient X = 0.460 if variable X (Mastery of *Qawā'id*) increases by one point, it will cause an increase in variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*) by 0.460

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Penguasaan <i>Qawā'id</i> Siswa ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: *Mahāratul kitābah* Siswa

b. All requested variables entered.

Sumber: IBM SPSS 25 *Statistic From Windows*

The variables entered are the *Qawā'id* Mastery variable as variable X and *Mahāratul kitābah* as variable Y with the method used is the enter method.

b. Test the hypothesis

Hypothesis testing is carried out to find out whether individually variable X affects variable Y significantly or not, and will produce the results of hypotheses that have been proposed rejected or acceptable.

The basis for making a hypothesis test decision can refer to 2 things, namely:

First by comparing the sig values. with a probability value of 0.05, as follows:

1. If the value of sig. < 0.05 means that variable (X) has an effect on the variable (Y)

2. If the value of sig. > 0.05 means that the variable (X) has no effect on the variable (Y)

Second by comparing values t_{hitung} dan t_{tabel} as follows:

1. If $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ then there is an influence of variability (X) on the variable (Y)
2. If $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$ then there is no effect of variability (X) on variable (Y)

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	49.798	3.757		13.256	.000
	Penguasaan <i>Qawā'id</i> Siswa	.460	.052	.775	8.914	.000

a. Dependent Variable: *Mahāratul kitābah* Siswa

Sumber: IBM SPSS 25 *Statistic From Windows*

From the output results in the coefficients table above, the sig value is obtained. $0.000 < 0.05$ then it can be concluded that the variable (X) has an effect on (Y). It can be concluded that from the results of statistical testing with IBM SPSS statistic 25 obtained sig values. $0.000 < 0.05$ so the results of the hypothesis are H_a accepted and H_0 rejected, meaning that the variable of Mastery of *Qawā'id* has a significant effect on the variable *Mahāratul kitābah* Santri in MAN 1 Gorontalo City.

The value of t_{tabel} using the excel application and obtained 2.005746 (=TINV;0.05;53). From the output of the coefficients table above, a value of t_{hitung} 8.914 t_{tabel} 2.005746 was obtained.

It can be concluded that from the results of statistical testing with IBM SPSS statistic 26 obtained a value of t_{hitung} 8.914 > t_{tabel} 2.005746 and a sig value. $0.000 < 0.05$ so the results of the hypothesis are H_a accepted and H_0 rejected, meaning that the *Qawā'id* Mastery variable has a significant effect on the *Mahāratul kitābah* variable in MAN 1 Gorontalo City.

c. Coefficient of Determination Test

Based on the results of research that has been processed using SPSS 25 software, the following results were obtained:

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.775 ^a	.600	.592	4.153

a. Predictors: (Constant), Penguasaan *Qawā'id* Siswa

b. Dependent Variable: *Mahāratul kitābah* Siswa

Sumber: IBM SPSS 25 *Statistic From Windows*

The table above shows that the value of the coefficient of determination $R = 0.775$, R Square is 0.600 and the adjusted coefficient of determination (Adjusted R Square) of 0.592 means that the mastery of *qawā'id* affects the ability of *mahāratul kitābah* by 60.0% while the remaining 40.0% in other words the remaining aspects have an influence on the ability of *mahāratul kitābah* of Class XI students in MAN 1 Gorontalo City.

d. Annova

The annova table is used to predict whether the linear regression model can be used to test whether the mastery of *qawā'id* has an influence on the ability of the *mahāratul kitābah* of Class XI students in MAN 1 Gorontalo City. Based on the results of research that has been processed using SPSS 25 software, the following results were obtained:

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1370.432	1	1370.432	79.457	.000 ^b
	Residual	914.113	53	17.247		
	Total	2284.545	54			

a. Dependent Variable: *Mahāratul kitābah* Siswa

b. Predictors: (Constant), Penguasaan *Qawā'id* Siswa

Sumber: IBM SPSS 25 *Statistic From Windows*

H_0 : There is no influence of mastery of *qawā'id* on the ability of *mahāratul kitābah* of Class XI students in MAN 1 Gorontalo City.

Ha: There is an influence of mastery of *qawā'id* on the ability of *mahāratul kitābah* of Class XI students in MAN 1 Gorontalo City.

Rules of testing annova tables:

1. If the sig value > 0.05 then H0 is accepted.
2. If the sig value < 0.05 then H0 is rejected.

From the table above, it can be known that the value of F-calculate = 79.457 with a significance level of 0.000. The value of Sig. 0.000 < 0.05 so that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that there is an influence of mastery of *qawā'id* on the ability of *mahāratul kitābah*.

e. Coefficient

Based on the results of research that has been processed using SPSS 25 software for windows, then obtained the following results:

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	49.798	3.757		13.256	.000
	Penguasaan <i>Qawā'id</i> Siswa	.460	.052	.775	8.914	.000

a. Dependent Variable: *Mahāratul kitābah* Siswa

Sumber: IBM SPSS 25 *Statistic From Windows*

Linear model $y = a + bx$

It is known that constanta (a) = 49.798 and mastery of *qawā'id* (b) 0.460 so that the regression equation can be written as follows:

$$Y = 49.798 + 0,460x$$

The regesion coefficient X (Mastery of *Qawā'id*) of 0.460 is positive so that the direction of the variable X to Y is positive.

Hypothetical:

H0 : Variable X has no effect on the variable Y

Ha : Variable X has an effect on variable Y (significant regression coefficient)

To accept or reject can see the value of t or its significance.

If t hitung > t tabel then Ha was accepted.

If t hitung < t tabel then H0 is rejected.

If the sig value > 0.05 then H0 is accepted.

If the sig value < 0.05 then H0 is rejected.

From the data above, it can be seen that the significant obtained Sig. $0.000 < 0.05$ so that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. So it can be concluded that variable X, namely mastery of *qawā'id*, affects variable Y, namely *mahāratul kitābah*.

2. Discussion

Based on the results of descriptive analysis shows that the average value for variable X (Mastery of *Qawā'id*) is 72.00. Meanwhile, the results of descriptive analysis for the *mahāratul kitābah* test showed that the average value of the Y variable (*mahāratul kitābah*) was 82.9091 which was rounded to 83.00 based on the results of the frequency distribution table which was known that there were 55 samples in this study. Therefore, it can be concluded that the mastery of *qawā'id* has a role in the *mahāratul kitābah* of students.

The results of the prerequisite analysis of simple linear regression or the so-called classical assumption test show that the significance value for the data normality test using Kolmogorov-Smirnov is 0.200. This shows that the residual value of the variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*) can be said to be normally distributed because of the sig value. $0.200 > 0.05$. Furthermore, for the linearity test which can be proven by comparing sig values. deviation from linearity with 0.05. From the results of the linearity test, it can be said that variable X (Mastery of *Qawā'id*) and variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*) have a linear influence, this is evidenced by the results of the sig value. deviation from linearity of 0.113 greater than 0.05.

Analysis of prerequisites or classical assumptions before simple linear regression testing has been fulfilled so that the next stage is simple linear regression analysis which aims to determine whether or not there is a significant influence between variable X (Mastery of *Qawā'id*) and variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*). In this study, simple linear regression analysis uses simple linear regression equation analysis, correlation coefficient test and determination coefficient / R Square. For the analysis of a simple linear regression equation, a constant value (a) of 49.798 is obtained, meaning that the consistent variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*) is 49.798, it can also be understood by means that if variable X (Mastery of *Qawā'id*) value is zero, then the consistency value of variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*) is 49.798. Then, the value of the regression coefficient X (b) of 0.460 means that if the influence of variable X (Mastery of *Qawā'id*) increases by one point, then variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*) increases by 0.460. The regression coefficient is positive (positive is a positive number (0.460) and not a negative number (-0.460) so it can be said that the direction of influence of variable X (Mastery of *Qawā'id*) on variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*) is positive.

Selanjutnya hasil analisis hipotesis pada analisis regresi linier sederhana yang mengatakan bahwa variabel X (Penguasaan *Qawā'id*) berpengaruh terhadap variabel Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*), hal tersebut dibuktikan dengan perolehan nilai signifikansi sebesar 0,000 lebih kecil dari nilai probabilitas 0,05. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa hasil hipotesis H_0 ditolak dan H_a yang peneliti ajukan yaitu “Adanya pengaruh penguasaan *qawā'id* terhadap *mahāratul kitābah* siswa di MAN 1 Kota Gorontalo” diterima.

Analysis of the correlation coefficient and determination coefficient / R Square was also used in this study to determine how much influence between variable X (Mastery of *Qawā'id*) and variable Y (*Mahāratul kitābah*) students. In this study, a correlation value or influence (R) of 0.775 has been obtained, which means that the influence of variable (X) on variable (Y) is 0.775 and is classified as having a low influence. Then for the coefficient of determination / R Square test, a value of 0.600 or 60% is obtained when converted into percent, meaning that the mastery of *qawā'id* has an effect of 60% on the students' *kitabah maharatul* and is classified as having a high influence. While the remaining 40% were influenced by other variables that were not in this study.

From these tests, it shows that there is a significant influence between the mastery of *qawā'id* and the ability of *Mahāratul kitābah*. In this case, it has been proven by conducting research on Class XI students at MAN 1 Gorontalo City, so that the results of the study can be concluded that the mastery of *qawā'id* has a positive and significant influence on the ability of the *mahāratul kitābah* of Class XI students in MAN 1 Gorontalo City

3. Research Limitations

Please note that the current research still has many shortcomings and limitations, including the following:

- a) There are still answers from test instruments that are not answered by some students independently according to the researchers' observations, because the students' confidence factor is lacking in doing the question instrument and the factor of dependence on friends.
- b) This study only took 55 samples from 420 populations because researchers had limited manpower, and cost.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the analysis that has been explained in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there is an influence of mastery of *qawā'id* on the ability of the

mahāratul kitābah of Class XI students in MAN 1 Gorontalo City. Based on the results of a simple regression analysis that has been carried out through the SPSS 25 program, the results of respondents studied on Class XI students at MAN 1 Gorontalo City consisting of 55 students became a total sample of 55 people. From the results of a simple regression analysis of qawa'id mastery on the ability of the kitabah maharatul of class XI students majoring in religion and majoring in IPA6 MAN 1 Gorontalo City, it can be concluded that the mastery of qawa'id has a very important role in the *mahāratul kitābah* and both have a positive relationship that is very significant, because to be able to write Arabic texts properly and correctly a student must master qawa'id. The result of a simple regression equation for qawa'id mastery of the ability to write Arabic text is 0.000% with a very high significant level. So, there is a relationship or influence between the mastery of qawa'id on the ability to write Arabic texts. Based on the probability value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and in the summary model table by looking at R Square = 0.600 or 60%, it can be interpreted that the variable of mastery of *qawā'id* (X) has an influence on the variable ability of *mahāratul kitābah* students of Class XI in MAN 1 Gorontalo City (Y) by 60%.

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