

# Hijaiyyah Learning Transformation: Effectiveness of the Digital Iqra Application at Bungong Seulanga Kindergarten Pidie Jaya

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## Keywords:

Iqra' Digital Application, Hijaiyyah Letters, Early Childhood

**Abstract:** As science and technology develop, there is an urge to utilize technology in the learning process. Teachers are required to use existing tools in accordance with current developments. One of them is the Iqra Digital application such as Marbel Mengaji to introduce hijaiyyah letters to children. Based on initial observations at the Bungong Seulanga Pidie Jaya State Kindergarten, some children cannot read the hijaiyyah letters properly and correctly, and their understanding is still weak. This research uses quantitative methods with a one group pretest-posttest design. The research sample was total sampling, involving all children in class A (16 children). Data collection was carried out through observation sheets and documentation. The research results show a significant increase in the recognition of hijaiyyah letters through the application of the Iqra Digital (Marbel Mengaji) application. The t-test results show tcount of 14,679 and ttable of 2,131 with degrees of freedom (df) 15 at the significance level  $\alpha = 0.05$ . These results indicate that  $H_a$  was accepted and  $H_0$  was rejected, which means that the application of the Iqra Digital application is effective in improving children's ability to recognize hijaiyyah letters.

## Kata Kunci:

Aplikasi Iqra' Digital, Huruf Hijaiyyah, Anak Usia Dini

**Abstrak:** Seiring berkembangnya ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi, maka muncul dorongan untuk memanfaatkan teknologi dalam proses pembelajaran. Guru dituntut untuk menggunakan alat-alat yang ada sesuai dengan perkembangan zaman. Salah satunya adalah aplikasi Iqra Digital seperti Marbel Mengaji untuk mengenalkan huruf hijaiyyah kepada anak. Berdasarkan observasi awal di TK Negeri Bungong Seulanga Pidie Jaya, sebagian anak belum bisa membaca huruf hijaiyyah dengan baik dan benar, serta pemahaman mereka masih lemah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain one group pretest-posttest. Sampel penelitian adalah total sampling, melibatkan seluruh anak di kelas A (16 anak). Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui lembar observasi dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peningkatan secara signifikan dalam pengenalan huruf hijaiyyah melalui penerapan aplikasi Iqra Digital (Marbel Mengaji). Hasil uji-t menunjukkan thitung sebesar 14.679 dan ttabel sebesar 2.131 dengan derajat kebebasan (df) 15 pada taraf signifikan  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa  $H_a$  diterima  $H_0$  ditolak, yang berarti bahwa penerapan aplikasi Iqra Digital efektif dalam meningkatkan kemampuan anak mengenal huruf hijaiyyah.

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## INTRODUCTION



Entire span of growth and development of human life. This period is characterized by various important periods that are fundamental in the child's life until the final period of development (Dadan Suryadi, 2021). In early childhood, the child's brain undergoes rapid development which lasts from the age of 0 to 6 years. Therefore, child development at an early age can take place

very quickly. Early childhood education is one of the educational services that provides stimulation for the growth and development of children aged 0 to 6 years both physically and mentally, so that children have readiness for the next level of education.

There are 6 aspects of early childhood development, namely cognitive, physical motor, language, social emotional, religion, morals and art. Each of these aspects needs to be given stimulation so that it can develop according to its developmental stages (Sulaiman et al, 2019). One of the aspects that must be developed in early childhood is the language aspect. In Permendikbud on the Standard Level of Achievement of Child Development (STPPA) there are indicators of language development in the scope of literacy related to beginning reading, namely, children are able to mention known letter symbols, recognize the initial letter sounds of the names of objects around them, mention groups of pictures that have the same initial sound / letter, understand the relationship between sounds and letter shapes, read their own names, write their own names, and understand the meaning of words in stories (Permendikbud 137, 2022). It is not uncommon to find children who still experience difficulties and delays in the development of their early reading skills. Inhibition of language development is one of the factors that affect the development of early reading in children aged 4-5 years.

Language is the most important tool or means used in everyday life. Language development includes the development of communication competence, namely the ability to use all human language skills for expression and meaning (Lilis Madyawati, 2016). The ability to introduce hijaiyyah letters to children can use various learning methods and the need for interesting strategies. Therefore, determining the appropriate learning value is very important to hone the ability to recognize hijaiyyah letters in children. Many learning media are used to improve children's abilities when learning hijaiyyah letters, such as singing, letter boards, flash cards, puzzles, and others.

Along with the development of science and technology, it increasingly encourages renewal efforts in the utilization of technological results in the learning process. This requires that teachers are able to use existing tools and it is possible that these tools are in accordance with the development and demands of the times. One of them uses digital iqra applications such as

android-based Marbel Mengaji to introduce hijaiyyah letters to children. The Marbel Mengaji application is one example of a tool that can be used to teach students a material through the application which aims to stimulate the ability to think and sharpen the focus of children through unique and interesting means. Iqra Digital app is a technology-based learning tool designed to assist users in learning and understanding the recitation of the Qur'an. The app offers various interactive features such as hijaiyah letter reading guides, tajweed exercises, automatic grading, and step-by-step lessons that can be accessed through mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets. The aim is to provide an interesting, accessible, and effective learning method for children, as well as beginners in learning to read the Qur'an.

Based on the results of observations made at Bungong Seulanga State Kindergarten in Pidie Jaya in January, there are problems that occur in children aged 4-5 years in class A, where language development in the scope of children's literacy is still weak, it can be seen when children are not able to mention the symbols of the Hijaiyah letters that are introduced. Meanwhile, in the context of literacy, language education in PAUD includes the introduction of letters, words, and simple sentences, as well as the habituation of reading and writing in a pleasant atmosphere and in accordance with child development. This literacy program is very important to build the basics of literacy that will support children's success in the next level of education. Early introduction to literacy can start from the age of 3-4 years through fun and interactive activities. At this age, children usually show interest in letters and begin to recognize basic symbols (Kemendikbudristek, 2022).

As based on previous research conducted by Jamaliah Hasballah, et al with the title "Development of Hijaiyyah Maze Media to Stimulate Interest in Reading Iqra in Early Childhood" Stating that the limited number of innovative learning media to attract interest in reading iqra in children aged 4-5 years is one of the causes of low interest in early childhood to learn to recognize hijaiyyah letters with the iqra method. Most children are also unable to distinguish hijaiyyah letters that are almost the same in pronunciation or where the letters come out (makhrijul huruf) (Hasballah et al, 2021).

Previous research researched by Lina Amelia, et al with the title "The Effect of Hijaiyyah Letter Ice Cream APE on Improving the Ability to Recognize

Hijaiyyah Letters at ABBA le Dingen Meukek Kindergarten, South Aceh" states that Hijaiyah ice cream APE is a modified form of hijaiyah letter cards in the form of hijaiyah ice cream (Amelia et al, 2022).

Based on previous research researched by Mahmud Safudin, et al with the title "Android-Based Hijaiyah Letter Recognition Application" states that with the application Introduction to hijaiyah letters can be an effective learning media because there are images and audio that can guide children in learning to recognize hijaiyah letters, especially for early childhood. And also to increase interest in learning in children with an attractive appearance so that it makes children not easily bored in learning the introduction of hijaiyah letters (Safudin et al, 2023). The level of achievement of language aspects in the scope of literacy development as an indicator of children's ability to recognize hijaiyyah letters as follows: Recognizing the symbol of hijaiyyah letters, recognizing the sound of hijaiyyah letters, understanding the relationship between the sound and the shape of hijaiyyah letters (Suryawati et al, 2021). It can be interpreted that the introduction of hijaiyyah letters in children is part of the child's early literacy stage. The indicators of the introduction of hijaiyyah letters in children consist of the ability to recognize letter symbols, understand the relationship between sounds and letter shapes, children can write letter symbols, and children recognize symbols. Therefore, to improve the recognition of hijaiyah letters in children aged 4-5 years at Bungong Seulanga State Kindergarten, Pidie Jaya, teachers should use interesting learning methods, which can stimulate the development of children's literacy in introducing hijaiyah letter symbols in children aged 4-5 years in preparation for studying the Koran.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research uses a quantitative approach. The type of research used is experimental. Experimentation is research that seeks the effect of certain treatments. The experimental class in this study is class A aged 4-5 years. The method used is pre-experimental with the design form of one group pretest posttest design, namely research on one group only before giving treatment and after giving treatment without a comparison group.

The sampling technique in this study used total sampling. The withdrawal of the sample is the same as the population and selects all objects with the same characteristics (Sugiono, 2019). The sample used was 4-5 year old

children in kindergarten class A, consisting of 10 boys and 6 girls. Data collection techniques include observation and documentation. The research location is at Bungong Seulanga State Kindergarten, Pidie Jaya.

A research instrument is a tool used to collect data or information that can be used to answer a problem in research. Research instruments are in the form of research observation sheets and documentation. The following is an observation sheet for the development of recognizing hijaiyyah letters for children aged 4-5 years.

**Table 1 Achievement of Hijaiyah Recognition for 4-5 years old children**

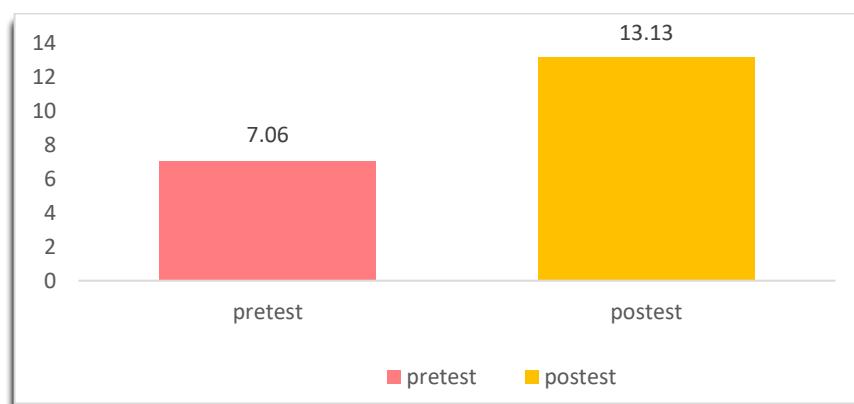
Indicator	Sub Indicators	Observed Activities
Nurturing children's interest in early literacy	Children recognize letter symbols, recognize the sound of letters and understand the relationship between the sound and shape of letters.	Children can recognize the soundsymbols of hijaiyyah letters
		Children can imitate the sound of Hijaiyyah letters
		The child can pronounce the hijaiyyah letters correctly
		Children can recognize the symbol / writing of hijaiyyah letters

(source: STEAM literacy Learning Outcomes Teacher Guidebook, 2021)(Suryawati et al, 2021)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data collected, the following are the results obtained from the pretest and posttest:

Graph: 1 Average Scores on Children's Pretest and Posttest



(Source: exsel 2019)

Based on the graph above, it can be concluded that the pretest value obtained an average value of 7.06 while the posttest was 13.13 in the experimental class, so there is a difference between the pretest value and the posttest value.

Based on the data above, the data analysis in this study used normality test and paired sample T test / hypothesis test. The following are the results of data analysis using the help of SPSS Version 20.

### 1. Data Normality Test

The decision-making rules in this study are as follows if the p-value (value in the sig column on the test of normality tab)  $< \alpha$ , then reject  $H_0$ , the hypothesis writing for the normality test in this study is:

$H_0$  = Data comes from a normally distributed population

$H_a$  = Data does not come from a normally distributed population

The following pretest and posttest data normality tests are presented in tabular form as follows:

**Tabel Tests of Normality**

	Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.
PRE-TEST	.902	16	.086
POST-TEST	.918	16	.158

(Sumber: IBM SPSS Statistic, 2012)

Based on the test results on the SPSS Shapiro-Wilk output version 20, there is an assessment of the pretest results with a Sig value.  $0.086 > 0.05$ , so the distribution of values on the pre-test is considered normal and the results on the post-test value have a Sig value.  $0.158 > 0.05$ , so the distribution of values in the post-test is considered normal so that from the results of the normality test it can be concluded that the test can proceed to the next stage.

### 1. Test – t

Data obtained from the observation of the introduction of hijaiyah letters in children through the application of the marbel mengaji application in group A children aged 4-5 years by conducting three

treatments or treatments. Furthermore, the introduction of hijaiyyah letters in children by using the marbel mengaji application in children aged 4-5 years can be obtained by analyzing the initial test (pretest) and the final test (posttest).

Based on the data obtained, it can be seen that the ability to recognize hijaiyyah letters in children aged 4-5 years shows that the average value of the pretest is 7.06 and the average value of the posttest is 13.13. While the overall results of the pesttest and posttest show that there are 11 students in the category of very good value intervals (81-100), 2 good students (71-80) and 3 students in the sufficient category interval (61-70).

So it can be concluded that the ability to recognize hijaiyyah letters in children is starting to develop very well, meaning that almost all learning indicators appear in accordance with STEM literacy, then based on the average value of children obtained from the results of research conducted during the learning process with the application of the marbel mengaji application to introduce hijaiyyah letters in children can be seen in the average value of pretest and posttest.

## **2. Hypothesis Test**

After conducting the t-test, hypothesis testing will then be carried out to determine whether the proposed hypothesis formulation is accepted or rejected. Hypothesis testing will be carried out in order to compare data before and after experimenting in this study. Based on the results of these calculations, obtained  $t_{count} = 14.679$  from a significant level  $\alpha = 0.05$  and degrees of freedom  $dk = n-1$ , namely  $dk = 16-1 = 15$ , where  $dk 15$  is at a value of 2.131. then the value of  $t$  obtained  $t_{table}$  is 2.131 so that obtained  $t_{count} > t_{table}$ , namely,  $14.679 > 2.137$ .

Thus, there is a rejection of  $H_0$  and acceptance of  $H_a$ , which means that in the criteria for improving the recognition of hijaiyyah letters, there is a significant difference between the scores of the initial test and the final test. So that the category obtained is very good. Therefore, the results of this hypothesis show that there is an effect of using the digital iqra application (marbel mengaji) to introduce hijaiyyah

letters to children at Bungong Seulanga Kindergarten because Ha is accepted.

This research was conducted at Bungong Seulanga Kindergarten, Pidie Jaya. The sample in this study was kindergarten class A or one experimental class with a total of 16 children. This study went through 5 stages, namely: pretest, treatment I, treatment II, treatment III and posttest. In the research activities that researchers conducted at bungong seulanga kindergarten in kindergarten class A where researchers have carried out a learning process that aims to introduce hijaiyah letters to children by using the digital iqra application here researchers use the marbel mengaji application as a learning tool that researchers test its influence.

Based on the research results above, where the average value of the pretest is 7.06 and the posttest is 13.13, then the researcher looks for a normality test to see whether the data comes from a normal distribution or not. Then the researcher conducted a hypothesis test with the results of 2,132. The results of research that has been done previously show that the  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  is  $14.679 > 2.131$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. it can be concluded that there is an effect of using the digital iqra application (marbel mengaji) in recognizing hijaiyah letters in children aged 4-5 years at Bungong Seulanga State Kindergarten, Pidie jaya.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on data analysis and research results on the application of the digital iqra application to introduce hijaiyah letters to children in Bungong Seulanga Kindergarten, Pidie Jaya, it can be concluded that the results of the ability before being treated (pretest) are 7.06 and after being treated (posttest) are 13.13, this can be proven by the data normality test using the SPSS Shapiro-Wilk Version 20 output there is an assessment of the pretest results with a value (Sig) of 0.086, while the posttest with a value (sig) of 0.158 . So based on the t test in this study it is proven that the  $t_{count}$  value is  $14.679 > t_{table} 2.131$  so it can be concluded that  $H_a$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected with the hypothesis that the application of the digital iqra application (marbel mengaji) can have an effect on increasing

the recognition of hijaiyah letters in children at Bungong Seulanga State Kindergarten, Pidie jaya.

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