

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang korelasi antara kemampuan berbahasa Arab (Variabel X) terhadap kelancaran membaca Al-Qur'an (variabel Y) kelas VII Islamic Center Bin Baz Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: 1) Mengetahui tingkat kemampuan berbahasa Arab kelas VII Islamic Center Bin Baz Yogyakarta. 2) Mengetahui tingkat kelancaran membaca Al-Qur'an kelas VII Islamic Center Bin Baz Yogyakarta. 3) Mengetahui korelasi antara kemampuan berbahasa Arab terhadap kelancaran membaca Al-Qur'an kelas VII Islamic Center Bin Baz Yogyakarta?

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh santri kelas VII Islamic Center Bin Baz yang berjumlah 68 santri, sedangkan sampel dalam penelitian berjumlah 55 santri. Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan tes berbentuk pilihan ganda dan esai untuk mengetahui tingkat kemampuan berbahasa Arab dan kelancaran membaca Al-Qur'an. Teknik analisis data yang penulis gunakan untuk menguji hipotesis adalah korelasi *product moment*.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan tingkat kemampuan berbahasa Arab kelas VII Islamic Center Bin Baz tergolong sangat baik dengan nilai rata-rata 86,22, sedangkan tingkat kelancaran membaca Al-Qur'an kelas VII Islamic Center Bin Baz tergolong baik dengan nilai rata-rata 74,93. Pengujian hipotesis penelitian menunjukkan hasil perhitungan korelasi antara variabel X dan Y pada nilai signifikansi 0,002 dan nilai koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,405. Menurut pedoman interpretasi koefisien korelasi, nilai ini mengindikasikan adanya hubungan yang sedang antara kemampuan berbahasa Arab dan kelancaran membaca Al-Qur'an. Dengan demikian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa hipotesis alternatif (H_a) dari penelitian ini dapat diterima, sementara hipotesis nol (H_o) ditolak.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa Arab, Kemampuan, Kelancaran, Membaca Al-Qur'an

ABSTRACT

A correlational study is an effort made by researchers to assess the extent of the correlation between at least two variables without modifying, adding, or controlling the existing data. This study examines the correlation between Arabic language proficiency and fluency in reading the Qur'an, showing that a good understanding of Arabic significantly enhances the skill in reading the Qur'an. The study aims to determine the correlation level between Arabic language proficiency and fluency in reading the Qur'an for grade VII students at the Islamic Centre Bin Baz Yogyakarta. The type of research used in this study is quantitative correlational research with data collection using multiple-choice and essay tests. The data analysis technique used is the "product moment" correlation, which is interpreted and concluded. This study uses a sample of 55 students out of the total population of 68 students in grade VII at Islamic Centre Bin Baz Yogyakarta.

The results of the study show that the Arabic language proficiency of grade VII students at Islamic Centre Bin Baz Yogyakarta obtained an average score of 86.22, categorized as good. The fluency test in reading the Qur'an for grade VII students at Islamic Centre Bin Baz Yogyakarta obtained an average score of 74.93, also categorized as good. There is a positive and significant correlation between Arabic language proficiency and fluency in reading the Qur'an for grade VII students at Islamic Centre Bin Baz Yogyakarta, with a significance value of 0.002 and a correlation coefficient of 0.405. According to the guidelines for interpreting the correlation coefficient, this value indicates a moderate relationship between the two variables. Thus, it can be concluded that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) of this study can be accepted, while the null hypothesis (H_o) is rejected.

Keywords: Ability, Arabic Language, Fluency, Reading the Qur'an