THE INFLUENCE OF NAHWU AND SHORROF MASTERY ON THE ABILITY OF THE STUDENTS OF KSK FATHIMATUZZAHRO'

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Abstract:

This study aims to determine the effect of students' mastery of nahwu and shorrof material on mastery of insya' writing skills. The method used in this research is to use a quantitative method that uses the entire population to be sampled at the Fathimatuzzahro Special Study Group Institute (KSK), because the population is very small. Collecting data in this study using tests, observation and documentation. The analysis technique to determine the validity of the results uses product moment correlation and determines the influence between variable X and variable Y using simple linear regression analysis with the help of SPSS. The results showed that the average score for mastery of nahwu and shorrof material was 78.42, the median was 75 mode 75 and based on the data generated through the test. The results of the study showed that the average score for mastery of writing skills insya' was 82.5, the median was 82.5, the mode was 70 and based on the data generated through the test. And there is an influence of mastery of nahwu and shorrof learning on students' writing skills, insya' based on the significant value generated through hypothesis testing, namely 0.000 <0.05 and based on a significant test on the coefficient table of 0.000 <0.05 meaning that there is a significant influence between mastery of nahwu mastery and shorof on the ability to write essays insya' students (KSK) fathimatuzzahro.

Keywords: *Nahwu Science, Shorof Science, Ability to write Insya.*

INTRODUCTION

Language has a very important role in human life. Language is a means of communicating ideas, thoughts, or feelings between one person and another. By using language one can solve the problems encountered. One of the several languages in the world, namely Arabic, is the key to knowledge, especially Islamic knowledge. Arabic is also known as the language of religion because of its position as the language of the Koran and hadith. So, from that as a Muslim no one doubts the importance of learning Arabic even though religion does not force us to learn Arabic, but Islam recommends studying science in general, including Arabic.

From the explanation above it can be concluded that learning Arabic is very important and Arabic is the best language ever. This is according to the word of Allah

ta'ala,

<div align="center">إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُوْنَ</div>

Meaning: "Indeed, we have made the Koran in Arabic so that you think about it." (QS. Yusuf {12}: 2)

Ibn Kathir Rahimahullah explains the verse above,

"Because Arabic is the language that is most fluent, clearest, most extensive, and most expressive of meaning that can soothe the soul. Therefore, the most noble book is the Koran. Sent down in the noblest language, namely Arabic."

Therefore, there is no doubt about it, it is a must for a Muslim to love Arabic and try to master it

Linguists divide the Arabic skill called maharah into 4 parts, namely: listening (maharah al-istma'), speaking (maharah al-kalam), reading (maharah al-qioro'ah), and writing (maharah al-kitabah). These four aspects become important aspects in learning Arabic because these four skills cannot be separated from one another and the positions of these four skills are very helpful in achieving language knowledge (Muradi et al., 2013). Writing is an activity of expressing thoughts that must be produced by the author for his readers, which is of course different from speech which consists of means of communicating with other people, so that the listener understands and understands someone.

One of the most effective methods for mastering Arabic is the strategy of learning to write (kitabah), which is the ability to describe or express ideas, ranging from simple aspects such as writing words to more complex aspects, namely composition, where the main point is that layers are formed. -qowaid (nahwu and sharf), imla' and khot. The elements of the book are al-kalimah (the smallest unit of words in a sentence or the basic elements forming a sentence), al-quantum (a collection of words that can form an understanding of the meaning of a word based on another word). .), al-fakroh (point) and usbul. With this strategy learning Arabic can be carried out where more information is obtained and the skills trained are more varied (Iskandar, 2017).

Writing skill (maharah al-kitabah) is the ability to describe or express ideas, from simple aspects such as writing words to complex aspects, namely composing. Writing skills in Arabic can be broadly divided into separate categories, namely imlak, calligraphy, and composing (Molaba, 2016).

It is said that the language task is difficult because the writer must have the ability and knowledge of writing rules through nahwu and shorof knowledge as well as knowledge of other sciences related to Arabic in good and correct writing and communication through easy writing. readers to understand both the rules of art and composition, which strengthens the aesthetic value of literary works and strengthens the reader's interest.

To achieve the above objectives, the lessons of nahwu and shorrof must be studied intensively and in depth because they are a very important foundation in addition to improving other abilities such as spelling and so on. This is confirmed by most scholars who argue that nahwu science is the father of all knowledge and that shorof is said to be the mother of all knowledge because nahwu science is very decisive in achieving reading goals (Restu & Wahyuni, 2019).

If nahwu knowledge is not mastered, the meaning of the reading will not be appropriate. In addition it is only possible to know the ending of each word in composition, syntax and more. The science of shorof is said to be the mother of knowledge because it gave birth to word forms. the science of shorof is the most

important component of the Arabic language. From the explanation above, it is clear how important it is to study nahwu and shorrof. Because the two sciences cannot be separated in learning Arabic.

In Indonesian, nahwu science is called syntax. Grammatical studies that discuss the relationship between words in a broader structure include (1) syntactic functions (2) discussion of both words (noun declination and verb conjugation) (3) grammatical markers (desinent suffixes).

Some say that learning nahwu is not the goal of education, but nahwu is a means to help us speak and write Arabic correctly and straighten our tongues from speech errors (Mualif, 2019). One of the objectives of learning language is: 1). Maintain and avoid oral and written language errors, in addition to creating fluent language habits. Therefore, the previous Arab scholars tried to approach nahwu science and preserve the language of the Koran and the hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. 2). To help students understand Arabic expressions and accelerate understanding of speaking Arabic. 3). Give students the ability to use Arabic grammar in different linguistic situations. Therefore, the expected result of language learning is the ability of students to apply these rules in the style of Arabic expressions that students use in their lives. 4). Grammar provides guidelines for students when writing essays.

KSK fathimatuzzahro is a language institute located in one of the areas at the nurul jaded Islamic boarding school, namely the fathimatuzzahro area. At the KSK Institute, there are 2 programs, namely Arabic and English. Here the researcher will focus more on the Arabic language program. In this institution, knowledge of nahwu and shorrof science is taught from the ula level to the ulya level. And at this institution students are also emphasized to make insya' every week. But they practice a little what they have learned in the sciences of nahwu and shorrof. students at this Institute have studied the sciences of nahwu and shorof but there is still little in practice in writing. Arabic such as the formation of sentences and paragraphs when writing Arabic essays.

Seeing problems like the above, researchers are encouraged to take a thesis title "the effect of mastery of nahwu and shorrof science on writing ability, insya' KSK fathimatuzzahro students'."

RESEARCH METHODS

In general, research can be grouped into various aspects. It can be seen from the aspect of data type and analysis, based on the purpose, based on the method, based on the level of explanation and approach. Research by type and analysis is divided into 2 types, namely: quantitative and qualitative research. The issues raised in this paper use descriptive research methods with a quantitative approach where the analysis tends to focus on data in the form of numbers, which are then processed using statistical methods.

According to Sujarweni, quantitative research is a type of research that produces findings that can be obtained using statistical procedures or other methods of quantification (measurement) and has variable characteristics. And these variables are analyzed using objective theory. used to study a particular population or sample, data collection uses research tools, data analysis is quantitative/statistical in nature, with the aim of testing the hypotheses that have been set.

In this study using research with the type of survey research. Survey research is a method used to collect information by compiling several questions posed to respondents in the form of test questions. In survey research it is used to examine errors in a group or individual behavior. Data collection can be through questionnaires and interviews.

The survey method is used to obtain information from certain natural (not artificial) places, in this study the researcher performs processing in data collection, for example by distributing questionnaires, tests, interviews, etc.

The population is an institution consisting of objects that have certain abilities and characteristics determined by the researcher to draw conclusions. The population in this study were all Fathimatuzzahro Special Study Group (KSK) students for the 2022-2023 Academic Year (Arabic Language Institute) Nurul Jadid Paiton Islamic Boarding School, Probolinggo consisting of 38 students.

The sample is part of the population and characteristics. What is learned from the sample, the conclusions can be applied to the population. Therefore the sample taken must be truly representative. The sample will be used as the object of research because it is considered to represent a population. The research results that were successfully obtained from a sample will lead to conclusions. And this conclusion is used to ensure the conclusion of the population.

Sampling using saturated sampling technique because the entire population is used as a sample. This technique is carried out when the population is less than 40 people or relatively small (Sugiyono, 2016). Because in this study only examined all students with a total of 38 people. Where the population is very small, the researcher takes the entire population as a sample.

Data sources are divided into two parts, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data sources are data that directly provide data sources to data collectors or can be obtained directly from the object to be studied and secondary data are sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors or obtained from certain institutions (Ihwan, et al., 2022).

As understood above, the researcher will use primary data sources, because the researcher collects all the data needed which comes directly from the object to be studied by distributing test questionnaires and direct interviews with parties related to this research. The primary data used in this research is the results of the questionnaire answers filled in by the respondents. And the respondents in this study were all students of the Special Study Group (KSK) of the Arabic Language Institute for the 2022-2023 academic year.

Data collection is a very strategic step in research because the main objective of research is to obtain data that meets the standards set in the research to answer the formulation of the problems presented in the research. in this study using two data collection techniques to obtain primary data, namely:

The test technique is a data collection technique that is carried out by providing a set of questions or assignments and other tools to subjects whose information is needed (Djollong, 2014). Collecting data using testing techniques can be referred to as measurement (measurement). Based on the object to be measured, the instrument for the test technique is divided into several parts, namely achievement tests, personality tests, aptitude tests, intelligence tests, attitude tests. , interest test (interest test). In this study the researcher used a learning achievement test used to measure the learning outcomes achieved by participants in sis. That is by measuring how much the students' mastery of the Nahwu Sharaf material and measuring the level of students' skills in writing the Arabic language (writing essays) by applying the language rules according to the Nahwu Sharaf subject.

According to Sugiyono observation is Observation is a research process in which a situation is observed based on existing literature observations. There are several types

of observations that are commonly carried out (Rachmawati, 2017). The types of observations are divided into three categories, namely participatory observation, system observation, and experimental observation. In this study the researcher made participatory observations because the researcher was involved in the activities carried out as one of the administrators at the Fathimatuzzahro Special Study Group Institute (KSK).

Documents are sources of information that are used to complement research, be it written sources, films, images (photos) and monumental works, all of which provide information for the research process (Safitri, 2014).

Documentation is used to obtain information and data regarding the condition of the Fathimatuzzahro Special Study Group Institute (KSK). Basically research is doing measurements, where in measurement there must be a measuring tool called a research instrument. Instrument according to Sugiono is a tool used to measure an observed natural or social event (Sukendra & Atmaja, 2020).

The research instrument used in this study was a useful test to obtain data related to nahwu and sharrof mastery. The form of questions used by researchers to conduct this research is using test questions which were distributed to all samples containing nahwu and shorof science material to determine the level of mastery of students towards nahwu and shrrof learning and then asking all students to compose Arabic language essays (insha') to determine the ability of students to write essays in Arabic (insya).

In collecting data, researchers used tests, observations and documentation which were used to correlate Variable X and Variable Y using product moment correlation. Correlation analysis is a statistical method that is used for quantities that state whether or not a variable is strong with other variables (Safitri, 2014). with the data analysis used, namely simple linear regression analysis with the help of the SPSS application.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Efficiency of students in learning nahwu and sharrof sciences.

Nahwu science is the science that defines the condition of words in Arabic both in i'rob and bina'. Nahwu knowledge is the rules used to determine the function of each word in a sentence, and the endings and ways of expressing them, while the utterances must be in the form of lafadz (لفظ), murokkab (مركب), mufid (مفيد) and wadho'(وضع). So the science of nahwu is the science of origins with the formulation of language words and their non-syntactic and constructive terms. The rules of the science of shorof relate to the structure of Arabic tenses and all changes that occur in sentences, either by adding or subtracting. As Khalil Allah said, mastering Arabic grammar requires an understanding of nahwu and shorrof. Nahwu science is used to learn basic words and sentence changes in Arabic. Nahwu and shorrof knowledge is needed to improve four language skills, namely: maharah kalam, maharah kitabah, maharah istima', maharah qiro'ah. Without these skills, Arabic cannot be used properly. This shows that the science of nahwu and shorof is very influential on these four skills. As said Dr. Abdul mun'im sayyid abdi-al shield protects the tongue from mistakes and protects the pen from slipping. So that the science of nahwu and shorof helps the quality and integrity of language style and the correct use of words, sentences and phrases, so that students have good language habits.

So from the discussion above it can be concluded that the four maharahs that have been mentioned are closely related to the science of nahwu and shorof which help in improving the style of the Arabic language. And because of that the four skills are

related to writing competence which is part of writing skills.

The results of the data from this analysis are the extent to which students' competence is towards nahwu and shorrof science abilities, namely the results of student competence in nahwu and shorrof science subjects at the Fathimatuzzahro special study group institution (KSK) with the highest score of 95 and the lowest score of 55 so that it is known that the proficiency of nahwu science scores with a mean value of 76.57, a median value of 75 and a value of 100.

Efficiency of Learners in composing skills (God willing)

Writing writing (عبارة) is a writing activity devoted to expressing main ideas, messages, feelings, and so on in written form, and not just elements arranged in the form of letters, words or sentences (Annisa, 2019). Writing is a systematic school work that facilitates the provision of an integrated plan to reach the student to a level where he can translate his thoughts, feelings, sensations, observations, and life experiences into appropriate language according to a certain intellectual pattern.

Writing and composing are two related activities, because writing in the sense of composing composes or arranges, makes words into sentences, composes sentences into paragraphs, and assembles paragraphs into complex writing with topic issues.

The results of the data analysis were obtained from the results of student competencies, and the results of student competencies in essay writing activities from students of special study group institutions (KSK) with the highest score of 97 and the lowest score of 40, so the average student's writing ability was 75.76, the median is 72.50 and the status value is 100.

The effect of the efficiency of nahwu and shorof science on the ability to write Arabic essays (Insha')

Before carrying out the product moment correlation test, the researcher conducted two tests in learning nahwu and shorrof, which were called the pretest and posttest.

Nahwu and Shorof Lesson Pretest Results

NO	NAMA	NILAI	NO	NAMA	NILAI
1.	Afifatul Qori'ah	60	20	Anindya natasya putri	65
2.	Angelica Nurwana A	65	21	Fauza Zulfa	45
3.	Emilia Yusrina	85	22	Fitriyanti	55
4.	Fadhilatul Hasanah	55	23	Ikrimatus Septianingram	70
5.	Iffatul Azkiyah	80	24	Nafsiatus Sakinah	80
6.	khoirotun Nisa'	75	25	Nuril Kholidah	65
7.	Lulu Anita Firdaus	70	26	Raissa Arifah Wicaksono	70
8.	Mufidatul Kholisul U	50	27	Ziva Maulidatul Hasanah	55
9.	Nayla As Syaira Syarien	60	28	Amelia Nur Jannah	45
10.	Rina Dwi Wulandari	85	29	Isya Ramadaniati	60
11	Riskiyanti	65	30	Luluk Fauziyah	55
12	Selviatul hasanah	70	31	Maisyatul Hasanah	60
13	Suci Widayanti	85	32	Mamlu'atun Ni'am	55
14	Sri Kandayati	60	33	Nadia Anissofa	60

NO	NAMA	NILAI	NO	NAMA	NILAI
15	Tazkiyatul Inayah	65	34	Nafis Aulia	75
16	Uswatun Hasanah	60	35	Naisila Maulidia Mabruroh	85
17	Vika Variza	60	36	Putri Kholifatul Amilia	65
18	Wulan Sucik Ananda	55	37	Rika Nur Atiqoh	60
19	Zakiyatul Ahadiyah	60	38	Salsabela Ana Fahriyah	55
AVERAGE VALUE					**64,3**

From the table above, an average value of 64.3 is obtained, which means that there is still a lack of nahwu and shorof knowledge skills so that it will affect writing Arabic essays (Insha'). Because when someone wants to know how to write Arabic essays correctly, they have to study nahwu and shorrof first. Next, a posttest test will be carried out with more optimal learning than before.
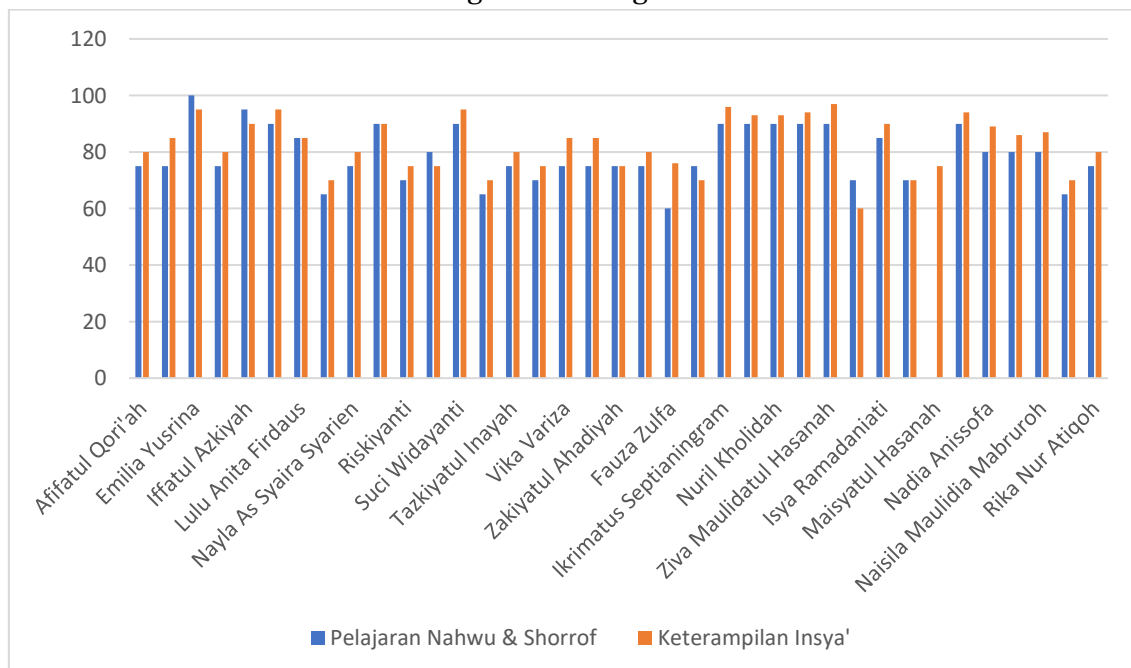
Posttest results of Nahwu & Shorrof lessons

NO	NAMA	NILAI	NO	NAMA	NILAI
1.	Afifatul Qori'ah	75	20	Anindya natasya putri	75
2.	Angelica Nurwana A	75	21	Fauza Zulfa	60
3.	Emilia Yusrina	100	22	Fitriyanti	75
4.	Fadhilatul Hasanah	75	23	Ikrimatus Septianingram	90
5.	Iffatul Azkiyah	95	24	Nafsiatus Sakinah	90
6.	khoirotun Nisa'	90	25	Nuril Kholidah	90
7.	Lulu Anita Firdaus	85	26	Raissa Arifah Wicaksono	90
8.	Mufidatul Kholisul U	65	27	Ziva Maulidatul Hasanah	90
9.	Nayla As Syaira Syarien	75	28	Amelia Nur Jannah	70
10.	Rina Dwi Wulandari	90	29	Isya Ramadaniati	85
11	Riskiyanti	70	30	Luluk Fauziyah	70
12	Selviatul hasanah	80	31	Maisyatul Hasanah	"65
13	Suci Widayanti	90	32	Mamlu'atun Ni'am	90
14	Sri Kandayati	65	33	Nadia Anissofa	80
15	Tazkiyatul Inayah	75	34	Nafis Aulia	80
16	Uswatun Hasanah	70	35	Naisila Maulidia Mabruroh	80
17	Vika Variza	75	36	Putri Kholifatul Amilia	65
18	Wulan Sucik Ananda	75	37	Rika Nur Atiqoh	75
19	Zakiyatul Ahadiyah	75	38	Salsabela Ana Fahriyah	60
AVERAGE VALUE					**78,7**

And it can be seen from the average value of the table above, which is 78.7, there is a development in the abilities of students. So, the ability to write essays of students also develops because they already know the rules for how to write essays in Arabic

(Insha').

Writing skills in this study, researchers will explain data analysis and the results in terms of the influence of the efficiency of nahwu and shorof science on students' ability to write essays (Insya') at the Special Study Group Institute (KSK) for the 2022-2023 academic year.

Figure 1: Rating data

From the table above it has been obtained that the highest score for nahwu and shorrof mastery of the Fathimatuzzahro' 100 special study group (KSK) students, the lowest score is 60. Therefore, it is known that the efficiency of nahwu and shorrof lessons is with an average score of 78.7, a median value of 75 and the initial value is 100, and the highest score for essay writing ability (Insha') is 97, the lowest score is 60, thus the average student's writing ability is 82.5, the median is 82.5 and the status value is 100. Furthermore, the researcher analyzed the data using the product moment correlation test, self-correlation is a statistical term that states the degree of linear (unidirectional, not reciprocal) relationship between two or more variables, namely variable X (independent) and variable Y (dependent). However, this does not intend to predict the emergence variable Y based on variable X. In other words, the researcher only wants to know the symmetrical relationship between variable X and variable Y. That is, if variable X changes, variable Y changes. To analyze the relationship between variables, the researcher uses product moment analysis (Karl Pearson) which is used to analyze two variables, namely the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y).

Figure 2: normality test results

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Nahwu & Shorrof	.184	38	.002	.941	38	.044
Keterampilan Menulis Insya'	.103	38	.200*	.943	38	.052

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

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

The results of the normality test above obtained a significant value *for Shapiro-Wilk*, namely for the X variable (nahwu and shorrof) which is 0.44, which is greater than 0.05 and for the Y variable (Insha' Skill) is 0.52, which is greater than 0.05 sig. Shapiro Wilk is higher than the 5% significance level (0.05) or sig > 0.05. this gives an illustration that the data of the two variables are normally distributed.

Figure 3: Linearity Test Results

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Keterampilan Menulis Insya' * Nahwu & Shorrof	Between Groups	(Combined)	2868.611	8	358.576	18.876	.000
		Linearity	2573.754	1	2573.754	135.488	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	294.857	7	42.122	2.217	.062
	Within Groups		550.889	29	18.996		
	Total		3419.500	37			

Based on the results of the linearity test values, it was obtained that the significant value of deviation from linearty was 0.62, which was greater than the sig value. 0.05. therefore, the conclusion is that there is a linear relationship between the independent variable (X) nahwu and shorrof lessons and the dependent variable (Y) writing skills insha'. And if you calculate from the F table and f count values, it will result that the F table value is 2.346 while the calculated value is 2.217. Because the calculated value is smaller than the F table value, then there is a significant linear relationship between the independent variable (X) in Nahwu & Shorof Science lessons and the dependent variable (Y) Insya' writing skills.

Figure 4: Correlation Test

Correlations

		Nahwu & Shorrof	Keterampilan Menulis Insya'
Nahwu & Shorrof	Pearson Correlation	1	.868"
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	38	38
Keterampilan Menulis Insya'	Pearson Correlation	.868"	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	38	38

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the table above, it can be interpreted by referring to the 3 basic decision-making in the product moment correlation analysis (Karl Persoun). Then the results of the hypothesis test values based on the product moment correlation test data, the researchers showed that the efficiency of nahwu and shorrof lessons had an effect on the writing skills of Insya' students of the Special Study Group (KSK) Fathimatuzzahro' with respect to seeing the results of significant scores (sig (2-tailed)) is smaller than the value of 0.05 and in the table above it has been obtained that the Sig (2-tailed) value is 0.00 which means it is smaller than the value of 0.05, so there is a significant correlation between nahwu and shorrof subjects and insya' writing skills. r count (pearson correlation) it is known that the value of r count for the relationship between nahwu and shorrof lessons (X) with insya' writing skills (Y) is 0.868 greater than r table 0.320, it can be concluded that there is a relationship or correlation between the variables nahwu and shorrof with writing skills insha'. Because r arithmetic or Pearson correlations in the

analysis are positive, it means that the relationship between the two variables is positive or in other words, the students' writing skills (KSK) increase with nahwu and shorrof learning .

As for the guidelines For give interpretation coefficient correlation as following (Bertan et al., 2016):

0.00 – 0.199   = Very low
0.20 – 0.399   = Low
0.40 – 0.599   = moderate
0.60 – 0.799   = strong
0.80 – 1,000   = very strong

Based on the value of r count (pearson correlation) is 0.868 which is obtained so criteria strength relationship between variable mastery nahwu and shorof with Skills write insha ' have very strong relationship.

Furthermore researcher perform a useful simple linear regression test For test influence variable free to variable bound.

ANOVA [b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2573,754	1	2573,754	109,554	.000 [a]
	residual	845,746	36	23,493		
	Total	3419,500	37			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Nahwudanshorrof

b. Dependent Variable: Skills God willing

From the table above can seen that mark significant 0.00 meanwhile base in taking decision linear regression test if mark significant < 0.05 means variable X (Learning nahwu and shorrof) are very influential to variable Y (skill insha ').

Summary models

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	.868 [a]	.753	.746	4,847

a. Predictors: (Constant), Nahwudanshorrof

Regression test summary model table nier simple on can explain magnitude mark correlation / relationship (R) of 0.868 from the output obtained   coefficient determination (R square) of 0.753 which contains understanding that influence variable free (Learning Nahwu and shorrof) against variable bound (skill write insha ') is by 75.3%

Coefficients [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	std. Error	Betas	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	18,425	6.172		2,985	005
	Nahwudanshorrof	.817	.078	.868	10,467	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Skills insha'

And there are h a sil from analysis simple linear regression on effect mastery

nahwu and shorof to Skills write insha '. It means mark constant is 18425 and value mastery nahwu And shorof 0817. from here seen that variable (X) learning nahwu and shorrof and variable (Y) skills very positive writing.

CONCLUSION

Based on results data analysis performed researchers used test results that were tested using product moment correlation using the SPSS application can concluded that : mastery knowledge nahwu shorof have excellent value , ability _ write Insya ' (writing in Arabic) has enough value _ ok . And There is very close relationship between mastery knowledge nahwu and shorof against ability write insha ' participants educating Special Study Group (KSK) fathimatuzzahro . So if a student does not understand nahwu learning, it will affect writing insya' essays. When a person understands better in learning nahwu and shorof, then writing Arabic essays (God willing) will be better.

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