



STUDY CLUB: EFFORTS TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' ABILITY TO READ THE YELLOW BOOK

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Abstract:

This article discusses efforts to improve students' ability to read books through the Study Club program. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The results of this research show that Study Club activities can improve students' ability to read the Kitab Kuning.

Keywords: *Study Club, Ability in Reading, The Kitab Kuning*

INTRODUCTION

The development of human thought in providing boundaries regarding the meaning of education always shows changes. These changes are based on various findings and changes in the field related to the increasing number of components of the existing education system. The development of educational experts', managers', and observers' mindsets has resulted in new theories. Advances in technological tools have contributed to changes in the meaning and understanding of education. At the same time, the learning and education process always exists and continues. Therefore, it could be that someone's view of the meaning of education adopted by a particular country at different times and places needs to be revised. However, as long as there are no new theories and findings regarding the meaning and understanding of education, existing theories, and conclusions are still relevant and can be used as references.

Islamic boarding schools, one of Indonesia's educational institutions based on Islam, participate in implementing education. One example is holding lessons or teaching and learning activities ranging from religious to general knowledge. For example, spiritual lessons include aqidah, fiqh, morals, nahwu, sharaf, etc. Meanwhile, available sciences are taught, such as Indonesian, Citizenship Education, English, Mathematics, etc.

One of the focuses of education at Islamic boarding schools is the study of the Yellow Book. The Yellow Book itself is a classic book in Arabic. Usually, this book is yellow, but as time goes by, it is often printed on white paper. In studying the yellow book, students or santri must know all the Arabic vocabulary, read using the rules according to the rules, and understand it well and correctly.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research approach that researchers use is the 4a qualitative approach, namely research that is intended to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects. Meanwhile, the type of research used is descriptive research. Descriptive research is a type of research that provides a picture or description of a situation as clearly as possible without any treatment of the object being studied.

The instrument used to obtain data was the researcher himself. In other words, "the researcher functions as a key instrument or main research tool." Moleong stated, "The researcher's position in qualitative research is as a planner, implementer, data collector, analyzer, interpreter, and research reporter." In this research, there are two research sources, namely the primary data source, which was obtained by observing words and actions carried out through

interviews with the Head of the Dormitory, the Department of Education, teachers, and students of the Men's Dormitory of Madrasah Aliyah for Religious Specialization. Furthermore, the source of written data was obtained by looking at the hostel archives documents and photos.

The data collection method used is Observation, observing and recording an object with a systematic phenomenon being investigated,⁴⁷ the interview method and the documentation method. In analyzing the data, researchers use descriptive analysis; the data collected is in words, not numbers.

In this research, a validity checking technique was also carried out by extending participation, which means that the researcher went directly to the research location and followed and observed the teaching and learning process of the Yellow Book at the MANJ-PK Boys' Dormitory, diligent observation and triangulation, namely data validity checking techniques that utilize reviewing purposes or as comparison of that data.

For the triangulation technique, the researcher compares data obtained from the field (primary data) with data obtained from several documents and reference books that discuss the same thing. The research stage carried out regarding the development of yellow book learning is through the preparation stage, which includes observation to obtain a general picture, the implementation stage to search for and collect the necessary data, and finally, the completion stage, which provides for compiling the data that has been analyzed and concluded in the form of scientific work in the form of research report concerning applicable scientific work regulations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ability to Read Books

Ability can be defined as skill, agility, talent, ability, or energy (strength) to do an action. Meanwhile, according to Sternberg, the ability is the power to perform a particular action or special task physically and mentally. In line with Sternberg's opinion, Warren stated that ability is a student's strength in showing responsive actions, including complex coordinated movements and solving mental problems.

Based on several expert opinions above, ability is a skill or capability students need to carry out an action or activity. According to Heilman, in Suwaryono Wiriyodijoyo, "Reading is the pronunciation of words and obtaining meaning from printed materials. The activity involves analysis and organizing a variety of complex skills. This includes lessons, thoughts, considerations, integration, and problem-solving, which means creating clarity of information for the reader."

Reading is a complex process, carried out by many studies and research from various scientific disciplines since the beginning of this century. Reading is a mental or cognitive process that leads a reader to try to follow and respond to messages from a writer far away and at a different time.

Father Rohman⁹ stated that Reading is a psychological process. The psychologicReadingess regarding the reading event is that with light, the Reading enters the eye and by sensory nerves as recReadingit is for recreating language center, namely the center of sentence formation and directly to the center of thought organization. After being processed through the transcendence process, it is returned through the receptors in the mouth and speech organs, and then the event of Reading occurs. There is a fundamental process, namely thinking, and a physical event, namely the work of the speech organs when reading.

A reader can be successful in reading if he has the ability. The abilities referred to in this case are the ability to use words according to their linguistic meaning, use their grammatical knowledge to grasp the meaning, use different techniques for different purposes, connect the content of the text with their background knowledge of the object they read; and identifying the rhetorical meaning or function of a sentence or text segment.

Based on several opinions about reading presented, reading is an integrated activity process involving various psychological, sensory, and motoric processes and the

development of skills to recognize, process, and understand the sound symbols contained in reading. Sabarmati Akhaidah¹¹ put forward several factors that can influence reading ability, namely motivation and family environment, because parents who are aware of the importance of reading ability will try so their children can learn to read. Reading material will influence a person's interest and ability to understand. The topic and the reader's difficulty level are factors to consider in determining reading material.

Yellow Book

The general understanding circulating among observers of Islamic boarding school issues is that the Yellow Book is always seen as a religious book in Arabic language or Arabic letters, as a product of the thoughts of past ulama (as-Salaf) written in a typical pre-modern format before the 20th century. 17's M. The definition of the yellow book in more detail is the books written by "foreign" scholars, but which for generations have become a reference that is firmly held by Indonesian scholars, books written by Indonesian scholars as "independent" written works and books written by Indonesian Ulama as comments or translations of books by "foreign" Ulama.

The specifications of the Yellow Book generally lie in its format (layout), which consists of two parts: the main, the original text (core), and syrah (comments, explanatory text on the main). In this kind of division, the man is always placed on the right or left side (margin), while because the narrative is much more numerous and longer, the man is placed in the middle of each page of the yellow book.

What differentiates the Yellow Book from the others is its study method. Two methods have been developed in the Islamic boarding school environment for studying the Yellow Book, namely the Sorogan method and the Bandongan method.

Sorogan Method: The Individual System in the traditional Islamic education system is called the organ system, which is given in recitation to students who have mastered reading the Qur'an. Students read the yellow book in front of the teacher, who immediately witnesses the validity of the students' reading, both in the context of meaning and language (Nahw and Sharf).

Sorogan means individual learning where a student faces a teacher; there is mutual interaction between the two. Meanwhile, according to Wahyu Utomo, the slogan method is a learning system where parade mur come forward individually to read and explain the book's contents in front of a teacher or kiai.

Bandongan Method: The primary teaching system in the Islamic boarding school environment is the bandongan system, often called the weton system. Etymologically, in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, bandongan is defined as teaching in the form of classes (in religious sects). In this system, a group of students (between 5 and 500) listen to a teacher who reads, translates, explains, and often reviews Islamic books in Arabic. Each student pays attention to their book and makes notes about difficult words or thoughts in the form of statements, meanings, or explanations (additional information).

Pegon Arabic Learning

Learning in Arabic is known as at-ta'lim, which means conveying knowledge from teachers to students using appropriate methods, as mentioned by Mauhmd Samani in the book "At-Taujih Tadrisil Lughotul Arabiyah." Thus, learning means conveying knowledge and knowledge carried out by teachers (kai/ustadz) to students (students/santri) using specific methods based on the student's abilities to achieve the desired goals. Arabic pegon is a writing script or letters without symbols, punctuation, or sounds.

Pegon Arabic, or Jawi Arabic, is usually written with Arabic or hijaiyah letters using Javanese. It is called Arab-Malay in other areas because it uses Malay In, Indonesian, or other local languages written with Arabic letters.

Arabic region is Arabic writing, script, letters without symbols, punctuation, or sounds. Pegon means unusual to pronounce. The word pigeon comes from Javanese. Pego means it is rare to pronounce Javanese. This may be because many Javanese words are written in Arabic and become strange when pronounced. According to Pigeaud, Javanese text written in Arabic script is called pegon text, meaning something that gives

the impression of being deviant. This naming may be because the number of characters parallel to the Javanese script is less than the Arabic script on which it is based.

It needs to be emphasized here why it is strange, awkward, and deviant; of course, the most appropriate thing is that the Javanese language is written in its script, namely the Javanese script. Suluk literature and the transmission of the yellow book using the nadhoman method, nadhoman translations, beard translations, and other types of Syrian literature are all written in pen script. Learning Pegon Arabic is using Pegon Arabic as the target language in translating pendently into Arabic (the source language). The translation process occurs for every word, phrase, and various grammatical elements.

The essence of learning Arabic Pegon is the translation of Arabic messages as the source language into Javanese, taking into account the elements that form the text, both in the form of linguistic elements, namely vocabulary, syntax, morphology, rhetoric, and the like, and extralinguistic elements, in the form of the content of the text. The yellow book is to be translated. In this translation, the message and elements of the source language text receive equal attention for translation. These two things must be displayed in the target language. So what is translated in this traditional translation is:

1. The content or message
2. The linguistic elements of the text
3. The extralinguistic aspects of the text

Study Club Activities

Study Club is a method of studying books carried out in groups. Students will be divided into groups consisting of 5-6 people with designated mentors. The activity took place in the evening, with the focus of the book studied on fiqh, namely Kifayatul Akhyar.

Apart from that, before entering the study club discussion forum, students have been given provisions related to tool science (nahwu shorrof). This is intended to make it easy for students to read and determine meaning when reading.

Based on the research that has been carried out, several implementations of **Study Club activities have resulted as follows:**

Students have a better mastery of tool knowledge

Study Club activities have indirectly had a significant impact on students' mastery of tool science. This is because, apart from discussing the content of the jurisprudence, students also discuss the science of tools during the activity. Automatically, when students are used to practicing exploring and understanding the content of tool science, they will master it better.

Increased Understanding of Jurisprudence

The book used in this activity is Kifayatul Akhyar. This book is an intermediate-level fiqh book. It presents several jurisprudential laws along with several opinions of scholars regarding an event. Apart from that, the application of helpful fiqh, hadith, and tafsir are also explained in this book. Students who discuss this book try to understand all the content contained in it. This includes an understanding of jurisprudence.

Improved Book Reading Test Results

The Book Reading Test is a program to evaluate the results of students' development in reading books. Usually held every three months and three times a year.

Based on the data that researchers have found. Student test scores increased after the Study Club activity program. Of the 25 students, there were more than 50% of students whose grades experienced a considerable increase.

CONCLUSION

connects madrasas and parents. Shared decision-making creates policies that are more Study Club is a method of studying books carried out in groups. Students will be divided into groups consisting of 5-6 people with designated mentors. The activity took place in the evening, with the focus of the book studied on fiqh, namely Kifayatul Akhyar. The implementation of the Study Club activities are:

1. Students have better mastery of tool knowledge.
2. Increased understanding of Jurisprudence.

3. Book Reading Test results have improved.

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