

ABSTRACT

Khadijah: 180103020170, *Waqf Signs of Surah Yâsîn in Yasin Burdah Books (Amount Analysis and Its Effect on The Understanding of Verses)*, Undergraduate Thesis, Science of the Qur'an and Tafsir Department, Ushuluddin dan Humanities Faculty, Antasari State Islamic University of Banjarmasin, 2023. Supervisors: (1) Dr. Dzikri Nirwana, M. Ag and (2) Najib Irsyadi, S. Th. I, M. Hum.

Keywords: *Waqf* Signs, Surah Yâsîn, Yasin Burdah's Book

Yasin Burdah's book is one of the *amaliah* books that the author often encounters in everyday life. This book contained selected surahs, one of which is surah Yâsîn which incidentally is very familiar among the people. However, of the many Yasin Burdah books currently circulating in society, none of them have yet received a Tashih Certificate (STT) from the LPMQ of the Indonesian Ministry of Religion as one of the requirements before being circulated to the wider community. The author also chose to focus on examining the *waqf* signs of Surah Yâsîn in the Yasin Burdah Book and Indonesian Standard Mushaf because this is related to the validity of the meaning of the verse and avoiding mistakes. In addition, the existence of a *waqf* sign could help the reader stop at the right word so that he/she could understand a verse comprehensively.

The purpose of this study was to find out how the *waqf* signs for surah Yâsîn are contained in Yasin Burdah's book and the difference with the Indonesian Standard Mushaf, what factors cause the difference between the *waqf* signs for surah Yâsîn in Yasin Burdah's book and the Indonesian Standard Mushaf and to find out how the difference influences sign of the *waqf* against understanding of the meaning of the verse.

This type of research is library research that uses a qualitative approach in general. The author has used a quantitative approach in calculating the aspects' number of similarities and differences. The data collection techniques that have been used are documentation techniques in collecting primary data and interview techniques to collect secondary data with data analysis techniques in the form of exploratory methods.

The result of this study is that the number of *waqf* signs contained in the Indonesian Standard Mushaf is 53, while in Yasin Burdah's book, there are 30 *waqf* signs with 20 similarities between the two and 33 differences. The factors that have caused the discrepancy between Yasin Burdah's book and the Indonesian Standard Mushaf are found in the reference source. Of the 33 differences, it can be seen how the implications for understanding of the meaning of the verse are in the following sample verses, namely Q.S. Yâsîn/36: 19, Q.S. Yâsîn/36: 33, Q.S. Yâsîn/36: 35 and Q.S. Yâsîn/36: 57.