

ABSTRAK

Dwi Susanti, *Pendidikan al-Qur'an pada Anak Usia Dini Pondok Pesantren Tahfizh al-Qur'an Al-Anshari Banjarmasin*, di bawah bimbingan (I) Prof. Dr. H. Mahyuddin Barni, M.Ag, dan (II) Dr. Hairul Hudaya, M.Ag, pada Pascasarjana UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, 2017.

Kata Kunci : al-Qur'an, Anak Didik Usia Dini, dan Tahfidz

Lembaga pendidikan Tahfizhul Qur'an memiliki karakteristik tersendiri pada kegiatan belajar mengajar, kurikulum yang digunakan adalah kurikulum lokal. Sistem pembinaan mandiri, pendanaan mandiri tanpa ada keterkaitannya dengan pemerintah, khususnya Kementerian Agama, termasuk pendidikan Tahfizhul Qur'an yang diperuntukkan pada anak usia dini.

Berdasarkan hal di atas, maka rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah: 1) Bagaimana pendidikan al-Qur'an pada anak usia dini pondok pesantren tahfizh al-Qur'an Al-Anshari Banjarmasin, 2) Apa problematika dalam pendidikan al-Qur'an pada anak usia dini pondok pesantren tahfizh al-Qur'an Al-Anshari Banjarmasin, dan 3) Bagaimana mengatasi problematika dalam pendidikan al-Qur'an pada anak usia dini pondok pesantren tahfizh al-Qur'an Al-Anshari Banjarmasin.

Jenis penelitian adalah penelitian lapangan (*field research*) dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumenter. Analisis dilakukan dengan reduksi, penyajian dan serta penarikan kesimpulan/verifikasi. Uji keabsahan dilakukan dengan teknik triangulasi.

Temuan penelitian: 1) Pendidikan al-Qur'an pada anak usia dini, meliputi: tujuan pendidikan adalah mencetak hafidz al-Qur'an; kurikulum yang diterapkan perpaduan antara kurikulum pondok dengan kurikulum madrasah (Kemenag) dengan sistem pendidikannya adalah program tahfizh al-Qur'an; proses pembelajaran diawali persiapan berupa bacaan doa-doa surah-surah, santri dibagi dalam beberapa kelompok belajar, dipanggil satu persatu maju kedepan dan yang lainnya membaca berkali-kali dengan melihat mushaf; penilaian/evaluasi dilaksanakan setiap kali santri menyetorkan hafalan. Sedangkan penilaian secara komprehensif dilakukan setiap bulan sekali, kemudian menjadi sebuah rapor untuk dilaporkan setiap sebulan kepada orang tua santri. Ketentuan yang digunakan adalah hafal 30 juz dan kerajinan santri dalam menghafal serta akhlaqnya baik dan maksimalnya mendapat nilai A; metode menghafal al-Qur'an tidak ada penyeragaman, metode yang umum digunakan adalah metode tkrar yakni mengulang-ulang hafalan sampai 40 kali; dan langkah menghafal al-Qur'an diawali dengan niat ikhlas karena Allah SWT, shalat dan berdoa, menentukan salah satu metode untuk menghafal al-Qur'an, memperbaiki bacaan al-Qur'an sesuai tajwid, pengulangan hafalan (*murajaah*); 2) Problematika dalam pendidikan al-Qur'an pada anak usia dini yakni sering lupa, semakin banyak yang dihafal maka hafalan sebelumnya bisa jadi tidak ingat, serta munculnya rasa bosan atau jenuh, motivasi rendah dan kurang fokus; dan 3) Upaya mengatasi problematika dalam pendidikan al-Qur'an pada anak usia dini yakni perlunya bimbingan bagi santri agar mereka betul-betul kuat dan rajin dalam menghafal al-Qur'an.

ABSTRACT

Dwi Susanti, The education of Al Qur'an in Early Childhood at *Tahfizhul Qur'an* Boarding School *Al-Anshari* Banjarmasin, Thesis. Post Graduate Program at State University for Islamic Studies (UIN) Antasari, 2016. Advisors: (I) Prof. Dr. H. Mahyuddin Barni, M.Ag, and (II) Dr. Hairul Hudaya, M.Ag

Key Words: al Qur'an, early childhood, *tahfizhul Qur'an*

Tahfizhul Qur'an educational institution has its own characteristics in teaching and learning activities, the curriculum used in the institution is a local curriculum. Self-help system, independent funding without any connection to the government, especially to the Ministry of Religious Affairs. Includes *Tahfizhul Qur'an* education that is devoted to early childhood.

Based on the above, then the formulation of the problem in this research are: 1) How is the education of the Qur'an in early childhood at *tahfizh al-Qur'an* boarding school Al-Anshari Banjarmasin, 2) What are the problems in the education of the Qur'an on Early childhood at *tahfizh al-Qur'an* boarding school Al-Anshari Banjarmasin, and 3) How is the problems in education of the Qur'an in early childhood at *tahfizh al-Qur'an* boarding school Al-Anshari Banjarmasin.

The type of this research is field research with descriptive qualitative approach. Data are obtained through interviews, observation, and documentary. Analysis is done through data reduction, presentation and conclusion/verification. Validity test is done by triangulation technique.

Research findings: 1) Education of Qur'an in early childhood, includes: the purpose of education is to raise *hafidz al-Qur'an*; the curriculum applied is a merge curriculum between the boarding school curriculum with madrasah curriculum (Kemenag), and the education system used is *tahfizh al-Qur'an* program; The learning process begins with preparation in the form of prayers and readings *suras* from the holy Qur'an, the students are divided into several study groups, each student is called forward one by one while the others read repeatedly by looking at the *Mushaf*; Assessment/evaluation is carried out every time the student reads aloud some verses from the Qur'an by heart. A comprehensive assessment is done once every month, then become a report card to be reported every month to the parents of the students. The provisions used are the students memorized 30 *juz* Al Qur'an, their diligence in memorizing and their good manner. The highest grade is an A; there is no uniformity in the method of memorizing the Qur'an in this boarding school, the commonly used method is the *tikrar* method which means repeating rote up to 40 times; And the memorization of the Qur'an begins with sincere intentions (*anniyah*) for Allah SWT, praying, determining one particular method to memorize the Qur'an, improving the recitation of the Qur'an based on *tajwid*, and the repetition of rote (*murajaah*); 2) Problems in the education of the Qur'an in early childhood are one forgetfulness, the more the students memorized then the previous memorization might be forgotten, and second the emergence of a sense of boredom or saturation,

low motivation and lack of focus; And 3) The Effort from the concerned and related parties to overcome the problems in education of the Qur'an in early childhood is fulfilling the students' need of guidance in order to be really tough, strong and diligent in memorizing the holy Qur'an.