

CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Pondok Profile

Pondok Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an is an Islamic based formal educational institution. At first, the educational institution in the Handil Bakti Barito Kuala area was engaged in Islamic education, especially *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an with the name Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an. Al-Qur'an teaching and learning activities have been running since 2015. The Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an educational institution became a foundation that has been registered with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights with Notarial Akta No. 1, on March 5, 2018.¹

The Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an is a foundation engaged in the field of Islamic religious education, especially the *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an. The formal education programs consist of:

1. Kelompok Bermain *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an (KBTQ) *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Play Group: For children aged 3-4 years.
2. Taman Kanak-kanak *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an (TKTQ) *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Kindergarten: For children aged 5-6 years.
3. Sekolah Dasar *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an (SDTQ) *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Elementary School: For children aged 7-12 years.
4. Sekolah Menengah Pertama *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an (SMPTQ) *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Middle School: For children aged 13-15 years.

¹Buku Profil Yayasan Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an.

5. Sekolah Menengah Atas *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an (SMATQ) *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an High School: For children aged 16-18 years.

However, the boarding program was specifically for SMPTQ & SMATQ from the age level of 13-18 years with a total of 197 students.

The Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an Foundation has not only a formal institution but also has non-formal education from a sense of social responsibility to teaching, reading, and memorizing the Qur'an to the public with target participants ranging from early childhood to parents of all ages to avoid Al-Qur'an illiteracy.

The non-formal education programs run at the Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an Foundation are as follows:²

1. *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Usia Dini (TAUD) *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Early Age, *Tahfîzh* program for children aged 3-4 years, and *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Usia Sekolah Dasar (TAUSD) *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Elementary School Age, a *Tahfîzh* program for elementary school-aged children. Then now it is united and called *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Sore (TQS) *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Evening (TQS).
2. *Tajwîdul* Al-Qur'an (TQ), a children's Al-Qur'an recitation program to teach and improve how to read the Qur'an properly and correctly.
3. Komunitas Muslimah Pecinta Al-Qur'an (KOMPAQ) Muslimah Community who Loves the Qur'an, *Tahfîzh* program, *tahsîn*, writing the

²Buku Profil Yayasan Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an.

Qur'an and understanding the mindset, feelings, and actions according to the Qur'an to be applied in everyday life.

4. Remaja Mengkaji Al-Qur'an (MAJI'Q) Youth Studying the Qur'an, *Tahfîzh* program, *tahsîn*, writing the Qur'an and understanding the mindset, feelings, and actions according to the Qur'an to be applied in everyday life.
5. Motivator Al-Qur'an Akademi (MAQOMY) Motivator Al-Qur'an Academy, Al-Qur'an preachers education program.

The foundation, which is located at the Agra Budi Madani Complex, Jl. Bustanul Muhibbin Mosque RT. 07 Berangas Timur Kec. Alalak District. Barito Kuala, with the vision "God as the goal" and with the mission "Save The Generation with Al-Qur'an". Teaches memorizing the Qur'an in an easy, smart, and fun way.

In addition to the programs that are already running, Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an has also carried out events such as:

1. Al-Qur'an Happy Family 1-4.
2. *Munâqasah* Al-Qur'an every year, with variations in the target of memorization, and now the highest has reached 30 chapters.
3. *Tahfîzh Akbar* Graduation for all levels of education.³

³Buku Profil Yayasan Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an.

B. Activity Program at Pondok Taman Cinta Al-Quran

The programs carried out at the Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an Islamic Boarding School include:⁴

1. The Featured Program consists of:
 - a. Kelompok Bermain *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an (KBTQ) *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Playing Group.
 - b. Taman Kanak-kanak *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an (TKTQ) *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Kindergarten.
 - c. Sekolah Dasar *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an (SDTQ) Elementary School of *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an.
 - d. Sekolah Menengah Pertama *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an (SMPTQ) *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Middle School.
 - e. Sekolah Menengah Atas *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an (SMATQ) High School of *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an.

2. Supporting Programs consist of:
 - a. *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Usia Dini dan Sekolah Dasar (TAUD-SD) *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Early Age and Elementary School.
 - b. *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Usia Senja (TAUS) *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Old Age.
 - c. Remaja Mengkaji Al-Qur'an (MAJIQ) Youth Studying the Qur'an.
 - d. Komunitas Muslimah Pencinta Al-Qur'an (KOMPAQ) Muslimah Community who Loves the Qur'an.

⁴Personal interview with Ustâdz Muhammad Reza Nirwandi, S.I.Kom, on December 28, 2022.

- e. Motivator Al-Qur'an Akademi (MAQOMY) Motivator Al-Qur'an Academy.
- f. Arabic & English.
- g. *Tahsîn* Al-Qur'an (*IKRÂMUL QUR'AN*).
- h. Baca Tulis Pahami (BISMI) Read Write Understand.
- i. Pelatihan Imam dan Da'i (MUDABBIR FORUM) Priest and Preacher Training.
- j. Memburu dan Membaca Ayat (HUNDRED) Hunting & Reading Verses.

3. Annual Program:

- a. Training and seminar
- b. MAQRO (*Mabit* Al-Qur'an Ramadhan)

C. The Management Organization Structure and The Facilities of Pondok Tahfîzh Al-Qur'an Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an

The management organizational structure of Pondok *Tahfîzh* Al-Qur'an Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an consists of the chairman of the foundation, principals of junior and senior high schools, heads of boys' and girls' boarding schools as well as secretaries and treasurers, as for the names of the administrators of Pondok Cinta Al-Qur'an Pondok, namely:⁵

1. Chairman of the Foundation: Ustâdz H. Firdaus, SH, MH.
2. Principal of SMPTQ: Ustâdz M. Reza Nirwandi, S.I.Kom.

⁵Data Administrasi Yayasan Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an.

3. Principal of SMATQ: Ustâdz Alfiansyah, S.Ag.
4. Head of Pondok (Male): Ustâdz Muhammad Shaufi A.
 - a. Secretary: Ustâdz Muhammad Muzhan
 - b. Treasurer: Ustâdz Yandi Sadilah
5. Head of Pondok (Female): Ustâdzah Naurah Nazifa
 - a. Secretary: Ustâdzah Izzy
 - b. Treasurer: Ustâdzah Yusnani

The number of students at Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an Islamic Boarding School and the number of general staff (administrators) at Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an Islamic Boarding School are as follows:

TABLE 3.1.

THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT PONDOK TAMAN CINTA AL-QUR'AN.

No.	SMPTQ		SMATQ	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	91 students	82 students	12 students	12 students
	Total		197	

Source: Administrative Data of Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an Foundation.

TABLE 3.2.

THE NUMBER OF EDUCATORS (TEACHERS) AT TAMAN CINTA ALQUR'AN.

No.	General Management Staff	
	Male	Female
1.	M. Shaufi Ansari	Naurah Nazifa
2.	M. Rahman Iswandi	Yusnani
3.	M. Muzhan	Izzy
4.	Radian Pranata	Nudia
5.	M. Najar Ali	Anna
6.	Yandi Sdilah	Fatima
7.	Al Faqih	Zainab Azahra
8.	Ahmad Subari	Akmalia

9.	Waladun Shaleh	Mariona
10.	M. Arshad	
11.	Aiman Husaini	
12.	Bahit	

Source: Administrative Data of Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an Foundation

D. Vision and Mission of Pondok Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an

1. Vision

Believing in Allah as the purpose of life.

2. Mission

a. The Qur'an Characters

Hearing, reading, writing, interpreting, understanding, practicing, teaching, and memorizing of Al-Qur'an

b. Intellectual Behaviors

As a role model by giving exemplary, teaching characters (*Adab*) and knowledge, and having the habit of being an educated intelligentsia.

c. World Wide Insight

Prepare insightful and knowledgeable graduates, master science and technology.

E. Types and Research Approaches

This research is field research that has valid data directly from the action.

The field research is to study intensively the background of social interactions and phenomena within individual institutions or community groups.⁶ The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach with a descriptive design

⁶Saifuddin, *Metode Penelitian*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar, 2005), 5.

which has become the character of this approach as suggested by Bogdan and Biklen.⁷

Qualitative research is a process of capturing information from natural conditions in the life of an object to be formulated into a generalization that is acceptable to human common sense.⁸ The author will collect field data and then adjust the category, then describe what it is with a description that displays the phenomena and social symptoms that occur. According to the object and the materials of this research. Field research is information obtained from research subjects through the process of data collection, observation, interviews, and documentation.

F. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

Primary data is data collected directly by the researcher from the main source of the question, or called participants because of the active role of research participants in providing information.⁹ The primary data used in this study are results of interviews from the Internalization of Moral Values *Sûrah Al-Ma'ârij* Verses 19-35 at Pondok Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an in Alalak Barito Kuala District. As for the data retrieval technique, the researcher directly asked the informant, respondents namely teachers and students from Pondok Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an, Alalak Barito Kuala District.

⁷Enzir, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Analisis Data*, (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2010), 23.

⁸ Nawawi Hadari, *Instrumen Penelitian Bidang Sosial*, (Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press, 1992), 209.

⁹Suryosubroto, *Manajemen Pendidikan Sekolah*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2003), 39.

The secondary data is data obtained not from the original source. Rather it is collected, processed, and presented by other parties and explains the primary data. The secondary data in this study are official and personal documents. The data are available and related to the participant's experiences in this secondary data.

The researcher collects additional data in the form of documentation such as photos, sound recordings, and related research reports of practicing *Sûrah Al-Ma'ârij* verses 19-35 at Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an Pondok in Barito Kuala District.

2. Data Sources

The data sources in this study are:

- a) Respondents, namely teachers and students at Pondok Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an. The teachers who were interviewed included: Mr.H. Firdaus, SH, MH., Mr. Alfiansyah, S.Ag., Mr. Muhammad Reza Nirwandi, SIKom., Mr. Muhammad Rahwan Iswandi S.Pd., Mr. Muhammad Bakhit, Mrs. Harisa, and Mrs. Yusnani. The students who were interviewed included: Muhammad Zain Ilmi, Muhammad Zaidan, Mujiburrahman, Ahmad Ramadhan, Musa An-Nafis, Yassar Abdurrahman, Muhammad Huda Mutaqin, Muhammad Hafizh, Syifa Noor Rahmadani, Novita Fikra Azzahra, and Malika Milian Najma
- b) Informant is people who can provide information to complement the researcher's wants. The informant in this study is Muhammad Reza

Nirwandi, S.I.Kom. who is the principal of SMPTQ at Pondok Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an.

G. Data Collection Technique

The technique or methods used in this research are:

a. Observation

This research will make a direct observation to see and examine more closely the problems to be studied, observation is the object of research. Observations can be made individually or in groups.

In observation activities there are several things that need to be considered including, observation notes must be facts without opinions, avoid making approximate conclusions, and researchers only look at what is seen, heard, and felt.¹⁰ The observations made were to understand practical situations directly against practicing *Sûrah* Al-Ma'ârij Verses 19-35 at Pondok Taman Cinta Al-Qur'an, Alalak Barito Kuala District.

b. Interview

The researcher obtained the data also using interview techniques with conversations that were directed at certain problems, the researcher conducted a question and answer with respondents and informants to gather data and information according to the researcher's goals.¹¹

¹⁰ Suyitno, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif (Konsep, Prinsip, dan Operasionalnya)*, (Tulungagung, Akademia Pustaka, 2018), 110-113.

¹¹ Burhan Bungin, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2006), 144.

c. Documentation

Documentation is some photos collected by the researcher related to research, especially data on an overview of research locations. This type of data collection is a data collection model by looking at the attitudes that appear to the research subjects. Means that can be used in carrying out documentation are cell phones (HP), digital cameras, and voice recorders. In this study, researchers will conduct documentation by photographing learning conditions and recording research subjects using existing media, especially cell phones (HP).¹²

H. Processing and Analysis Data

1. Data Processing

The data processing process in this study is as follows.

- a. Data editing, namely examining the data obtained, related to the completeness of interview data, clarity of meaning, and relevance to the research.
- b. Classification of data, namely grouping all the data obtained from interviews.
- c. Data verification, namely checking the data and information obtained and the validity of the data can be recognized.

¹²Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian* (Banjarmasin: Antasari Press, 2011), 77.

- d. Conclusion, namely the final step in the data processing. This conclusion will become data related to the object of research.¹³

2. Data Analysis

Data analysis is an effort to systematically search for and organize notes on observations, interviews, and others to increase the researcher of teachers' understanding of *Sûrah Al-Ma'ârij* verses 19-35.

The internalization of moral values in it. It is analyzed qualitatively in an inductive manner, namely building a general pattern from all the data obtained. It is possible to get results in the form of findings that will be processed into a construction framework to get the essence of the data.

¹³Abu Achmadi and Cholid Narkubo, *Metode Penelitian* (Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara. 2005), 85.