



The Effect of at-Tahaddus 'anil a'mal al-Yaumiyah Method on Maharatui Kalam of Class VIII Students of SMP IT Lukmanul Hakim

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Abstract:

This research is a quantitative study that uses a non-experimental research design with the type of ex post facto research. Based on the results of research that has been conducted on the effect of the At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) on Maharatul Kalam (Y) class students, it can be concluded from the results of hypothesis testing that there is no effect of the At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) on Maharatul Kalam (Y) class VIII students of SMP IT Lukmanul Hakim Gorontalo Regency. This can be seen from the significance value (Sig.) which is 0.691 greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that Ha is rejected and H0 is accepted.

Keywords: Effect; At-Tahaddus Anil A'mal Al-Yaumiyah Method; Maharatul Kalam

Abstrak:

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif yang menggunakan desain penelitian non eksperimen dengan jenis penelitian ex post facto. Penelitian kuantitatif adalah Beberapa studi yang dilakukan menggunakan sudut dari pengumpulan data, analisis data, dan interpretasi hasil dilakukan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan tentang pengaruh metode At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah (X) terhadap Maharatul Kalam (Y) peserta didik kelas, maka dapat disimpulkan dari hasil pengujian hipotesis bahwa tidak ada pengaruh metode At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah (X) terhadap Maharatul Kalam (Y) peserta didik kelas VIII SMP IT Lukmanul Hakim Kabupaten Gorontalo. Hal ini dapat di lihat dari nilai signifikansi (Sig.) yaitu 0,691 lebih besar dari 0,05. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa Ha ditolak dan H0 diterima.

Kata Kunci: Pengaruh; Metode At-Tahaddus Anil A'mal Al-Yaumiyah; Maharatul Kalam



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INTRODUCTION

The nature of Arabic is a noble language which in the Qur'an is written in Arabic. This is explained in (Q.S Yusuf [12]: 2).

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ

Meaning: "We sent it down in Arabic, so that you may understand."¹

¹ Departemen agama RI, Al-qur'an dan terjemahanny Bandung penerbit semesta al-qur'an. 2015

Lately, Arabic has become one of the foreign languages developed and explored by the community in the world of education to be studied and polished methods.² According to researchers, Arabic is the language of the world and the hereafter. Besides Arabic has become an international language and is widely studied by students. Through Arabic, it can make it easier for people who want to learn or know the contents of the Qur'an.

Teachers are the main component in the learning process and have a big share in the creation of quality learning. The learning process is defined as a process that contains a series of actions of teachers and students in a reciprocal relationship that takes place in an educational situation to achieve certain goals. To become a teacher, you must have special competencies, because teaching is an office or profession. Therefore, the job of a teacher cannot be done by just anyone who does not have the expertise to carry out activities or work as a teacher.³

Arabic language learning is an educational process aimed at encouraging, developing and fostering Arabic language skills.

learning method can be defined as the way a person implements a specific method.⁴ According to Gerlach and Ely quoted by Hamzah B Uno that the method is a way, tool, or media used by the teacher to direct the activities of students towards the goals to be achieved.⁵

Over time, Arabic has become one of the subjects taught in schools and universities. Especially schools and universities that are under the auspices of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. That's why people know this Arabic lesson, they try and 'try hard' to improve the process of learning Arabic. From that effort, they found teaching aids to communicate information to students.⁶

² Hanani Nurul, pembelajaran bahasa arab kontenporer (Bandung: CV Cendikia Press,) 2020

³Kompetensi Pedagogik Guru Tersertifikasi, dalam Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab Rahmi Inayah Damopolii 1, and Zohra Yasin, Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab ", 2 Abstrak" 1, no. 2 (2020):91—100.

⁴Ismail Bugis, Pengertian Strategi, Pendekatan, Model, Teknik, dan Metode Pembelajaran, 2015

⁵ Hamzah B. Uno, Model Pembelajaran (Menciptakan Proses Belajar Mengajar yang Kreatif dan Efektif, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2017

⁶ Mukhtar I Miolo, “9“

المعجم في المصطلحات التعليمية وتطويره في تعليم اللغة العربية (بالتطبيق على طلبة قسم تعليم اللغة العربية بجامعة السلطان أمي
الإسلامية الحكومية غورونتالو), A Jamiy: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Arab, Vol. 9, No. 1, Juni 2020,153-163.

The ability of active Arabic language students is the ability to communicate properly and correctly orally, and communicate or speak with others as well as in writing such as making essays. While the ability of passive learners is the ability to understand the speech of others and the ability to understand the content of reading. This is in accordance with what Ahmad Muhtadi Ansor said that the purpose of learning in Indonesia is solely so that students are able to use the language actively or passively.⁷

Arabic language learning is intended to improve students' ability to communicate in Arabic. Arabic language learning has 4 basic skills that must be mastered, namely listening skills (al-istima'), and writing skills (al-kitabah), reading skills (al-qiraah), and speaking skills (alkalam). To improve these four skills, an Arabic teacher must have the ability to carry out the teaching and learning process properly so that the desired learning can be achieved. Because the reality now is that the four skills, which are dominant, are only passive reading and writing skills rather than active skills, namely listening and speaking.

But of the four skills, the main problem is the weakness of students towards speaking skills (maharatul kalam).

Speaking skills (mahartul kalam) are essentially the skill of producing a stream of meaningful sound systems to convey will, needs and desires to other people or interlocutors. The completeness of a person's speech apparatus is a natural requirement that allows him to produce a wide variety of meaning sounds, pressure, tone, silence, and speech songs. This skill is also realized by the confidence to speak naturally, correctly and responsibly by eliminating psychological problems such as shyness, inferiority, tension, weight of tongue and others.

Speaking proficiency is also one type of language ability to be achieved in modern language teaching. Speaking is the main means of fostering mutual understanding, mutual communication, using language as the medium. Speaking activities in the classroom have a two-way communication aspect, namely between the speaker and the listener in a reciprocal manner. Thus, speaking practice must first be based on listening skills, pronunciation skills, mastery of vocabulary and expressions that allow students to communicate their intentions, ideas, or thoughts. Therefore it can be said, that this speaking practice is a continuation of listening practice which in its activities there is also an exercise in speaking utterances.⁸

⁷ Ahmad Muhtadi Ansor, *pengajaran bahasa arab media dan metode-metodenya* (Cet. I; okyakarta: penerbit Teras.2009).h.13.

⁸ Efendy dan Ahmad Fuad, *Metodologi Pengajaran Bahasa Arab* (Malang: Misykat,2017)

In general, speaking proficiency also aims for learners to be able to communicate orally using good and reasonable sentences in the language they are learning. Good and reasonable means conveying a message to others in a way that can be understood by others. But of course, to reach the stage of communication skill, practice activities that support students to be able to speak using Arabic language are needed.⁹

The at-tahaddus anil a'mal al-yaumiyah method is a method that aims to train students in expressing the feelings of students using Arabic, this method is the same as the Storytelling method and also daily conversation. if in Arabic this method is the at-tahaddus anil a'mal al-yaumiyah method.

The at-tahaddus anil a'mal al-yaumiyah method requires learners to narrate their daily activities, then other learners listen and ask questions about what they listen to. And also other learners can repeat the stories they have listened to.

The school that became the research location was SMP IT (Islam Terpatu) LUKMANUL HAKIM. Lukmanul hakim IT Junior High School is one of the education units with junior high school level in Tunggulo, West Limboto sub-district, Gorontalo district. In running its activities, Lukmanul hakim IT Junior High School is under the Ministry of Education and Culture.

This research is a field research with descriptive quantitative approach which aims to find out the effect of the research problem. This research was conducted in class VIII of Lukmanul Hakim IT Junior High School. In collecting data, the author used the interview method from several objects concerned. Such as Arabic language teachers who teach at the school and some students from class VIII itself.

As for the problems that researchers get at the school, namely learning to speak using Arabic in conversation material, namely the difficulty of students in delivering an utterance that will be raised when practicing the conversation material. Most of the students who will practice a conversation still use a lot of memorization. While memorizing vocabulary and sentences in Arabic for students is considered difficult. Moreover, students in Lukmanul Hakim IT Junior High School who in their daily lives use their mother tongue (Gorontalo language) and use Indonesian. So that in the delivery of an utterance in Arabic feels so foreign because it is not used to using Arabic. In addition, Arabic language learning is considered a difficult lesson to learn compared to other language lessons.

Another problem encountered by researchers is that students in class VIII SMP IT Lukmanul Hakim in learning Arabic, especially the material of maharatul kalam, namely the lack of courage of students and feelings of shame for being wrong when advancing

⁹ Acep Hermawan, Metodologi Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.2016

in front of the class practicing conversation in front of their friends, so that the sense of courage should be in students is still very lacking and not even visible. For this reason, educators must be able to motivate students, especially class VIII, to have the courage to speak Arabic, especially in conversation material, and have a feeling of not being afraid / shy in delivering an utterance.

Based also on the results of interviews with teachers who teach Arabic lessons at Lukmanul Hakim IT Junior High School. at-tahaddus anil A'mal al-yaumiyah method has been applied by Arabic language teachers at the school. Therefore, researchers want to examine the effect of this at-tahaddus anil A'mal al-yaumiyah method.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a quantitative study that uses a non-experimental research design with the type of *expost facto* research.

Quantitative research is a study that is required to use numbers starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, and appearance of the results. Likewise, understanding of research conclusions will be better if it is also accompanied by tables, graphs, charts, or other displays. Quantitative research is defined as a process of discovering knowledge that uses data in the form of numbers as a means of finding information about what we want to know.¹⁰ Creswell gives his view on quantitative understanding, which is a type of research that describes phenomena by uniting numerical data and then analyzing it using statistical methods. The type of research used in this research is *expos facto* research.

According to Kerlinger, causal comparative or *expost facto* research is a systematic empirical investigation in which scientists do not control independent variables directly because the existence of these variables has already occurred, or because these variables cannot be manipulated.

The purpose of *expos facto* research is research by looking for the cause of the current effect or looking for further consequences of events that have occurred. Actually between correlational research

Correlational research and *expost facto* research have similarities, where each research is conducted after an event occurs (non-experimental) and each research is not carried out treatment or intervention on the independent variable.¹¹

¹⁰ Nanang Martono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*, Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada, Cet IV, 2014, h. 20

¹¹ Andi Ibrahim dkk, "Metodologi Penelitian", Makassar: Gunadarma Ilmu, Cet 1, 2018, h. 33-34. 291

This study aims to prove a theory on certain phenomena with the reality found in the field and some of the data collected. In this study, the effect of the At-Tahaddus Anil A'mal Al-Yaumiyah method on Maharatul Kalam Class VIII Students of SMP IT LUKMANUL HAKIM will be tested

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

1. Descriptive Analysis of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah and Maharatul Kalam

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimu m	Maximu m	Mean	Std. Deviation
At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah	19	31	38	35.26	1.881
Maharatul Kalam	19	85	98	92.47	4.047
Valid N (listwise)	19				

The above output shows the summary results of descriptive statistics of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah and Maharatul Kalam data. For At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method data, there are 19 samples with a minimum value of 31, a maximum value of 38, an average value of 35.26 and a standard deviation of 1.881. As for Maharatul Kalam data, there are 19 samples with a minimum value of 85, a maximum value of 98, an average value of 92.47 and a standard deviation of 4.047.

2. Normality Test

The normality test is conducted to evaluate whether a data distribution follows a normal distribution pattern or not. This test is often used to test data with ordinal, interval, or ratio scales. The importance of the normality test in quantitative research is because the results of the normality test will affect the selection of appropriate statistical analysis methods. If the data is normally distributed, then the appropriate statistical analysis method is a parametric method. However, if the data is not normally distributed, the analysis method used is a nonparametric method. To state that the data is normally distributed, the significance value obtained must be greater than 5% or 0.05.

In this study, normality was tested using the Shapiro-Wilk test with a significance level of 0.05 through SPSS version 26.0 software. The following are the results of the normality test:

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah	.231	19	.009	.908	19	.067
Maharatul Kalam	.260	19	.001	.903	19	.056

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

The output above shows the normality test results of the At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah and Maharatul Kalam data. Since the number of samples is below 50, we use the Shapiro-Wilk normality test.

Basis for Decision Making:

- 1) If the Significance value $\bar{0.05}$, then the research data is normally distributed.
- 2) If the Significance value $\bar{0.05}$, then the research data is not normally distributed.

Decision Making:

It is known that the significance value (2-tailed) of the value of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah is 0.067, while for the significance value of Maharatul Kalam is 0.056. Based on the decision-making criteria, the data for At- Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah and Maharatul Kalam are normally distributed because they are greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the data analysis method in this study can be continued with simple linear regression analysis (after going through the linearity test and heteroscedasticity test).

3. Linearity Test

In general, the linearity test is to determine whether two variables have a significant linear relationship or not. A good correlation should have a linear relationship between the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y). In several references it is stated that this linearity test is a requirement or assumption before the simple regression test is carried out.

A simple example of a linear relationship is when an Arabic education graduate becomes an Arabic teacher in a particular school. Then the relationship between the knowledge of Arabic language education undergraduate and becoming an Arabic teacher is linear. Meanwhile, if the Arabic education undergraduate becomes a biology teacher at school, then the relationship formed is a non-linear relationship.

A test or analysis conducted in a study must be guided by a clear decision-making basis. The basis for decision making in the linearity test can be done in two ways, namely comparing the significance value of Deviation from Linearity with 0.05 and comparing the calculated F value with the F table value. For the significance value of Deviation from Linearity, if it is greater than 0.05 then there is a significantly linear

relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Meanwhile, if it is smaller than 0.05, there is no significant linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. As for the comparison of the calculated F value with the F table value, if the calculated F value is smaller than the F table, there is a significantly linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Meanwhile, if F count is greater than F table, there is no significant linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

In this study, researchers chose to use a comparison of the significance value of Deviation from Linearity with 0.05. The following are the results of the linearity test using SPSS 26:

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Maharatul Kalam * Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah	Between Groups	(Combined)	23.987	7	3.427	.139	.992
		Linearity	2.806	1	2.806	.114	.742
		Deviation from Linearity	21.181	6	3.530	.143	.987
Within Groups			270.750	11	24.614		
Total			294.737	18			

Based on the "ANOVA Table" output above, the significance value of Deviation from Linearity is 0.987 which is greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that there is a significant linear relationship between the independent variable or variable X (At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah) and the dependent variable or variable Y (Maharatul Kalam).

4. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is part of the classic assumption test in regression analysis which aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance (variation) from the residual value of one observation to another. If the variance of the residual value of one observation to another observation is constant, it is called homoscedasticity. However, if the variance of the residual value from one observation to another is different, it is called heteroscedasticity. A good regression model should not have symptoms of heteroscedasticity (homoscedasticity).

One way to detect the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity symptoms in a regression model is to perform the Glejser test. The working principle of the

heteroscedasticity test using the Glejser test is by regressing the independent variable on the absolute value of the residual or Abs_RES.

As is well known, every test in statistics has a basis for decision making. The basis for decision making is useful as a guide or reference in determining a conclusion or decision on the results of the analysis that has been carried out. The basis for decision making in the heteroscedasticity test using the Glejser test is by comparing the significance value with 0.05. If it is greater than 0.05, there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity. Meanwhile, if it is smaller than 0.05, heteroscedasticity symptoms occur.

In this study, researchers conducted a heteroscedasticity test with the Glejser test through SPSS version 26.0 software. The following are the results of the test:

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	10.861	8.283		1.311	.207
	At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah	-.209	.235	-.212	-.893	.384

a. Dependent Variable: Abs_RES

Based on the "Coefficients" output above, the significance value is 0.384 which is greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression test.

5. Simple Linear Regression Test

Simple linear regression analysis or in English called by the name simple linear regression is used to measure the effect of one independent or independent variable or variable X on the dependent variable or dependent variable or variable Y. The eligibility requirements that must be met when testing simple linear regression are as follows: the number of samples must be the same, the number of independent variables (X) is 1 (one), the residual value must be normally distributed, there is a linear relationship between variable X and variable Y and there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity. The five conditions above have been met in this study as in the previous discussion.

In this study, the Simple Linear Regression Test was carried out through SPSS version 26.0 software. The following are the results of the test:

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	99.876	18.336		5.447	.000
	At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah	-.210	.519	-.098	-.404	.691

a. Dependent Variable: Maharatul Kalam

In general, the formula for the simple liner regression equation is $Y = a + bX$. Meanwhile, to find out the value of the regression coefficient can be seen in the output in the table above:

- a = constant number of unstandardized coefficient. In this case the value is 99.876. This implies that if there is no At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) then the value of Maharatul Kalam (Y) is 99.876.
- b = regression coefficient number. The value is -0.210. This implies that every 1% addition of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X), the value of Maharatul Kalam (Y) will increase by -0.210.

Because the regression coefficient value is minus (-), it can be said that the At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) has a negative effect on the value of Maharatul Kalam (Y). So the regression equation is $Y = 99.876 - 0.210 X$.

Hypothesis Test in Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Hypothesis testing or influence testing serves to determine whether the regression coefficient is significant or not. The hypotheses proposed by researchers in this simple linear regression analysis are:

- H_0 = There is no effect of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) on Maharatul Kalam (Y).
- H_a = There is an effect of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) on Maharatul Kalam (Y).

Meanwhile, to ascertain whether the regression coefficient is significant or not (in the sense that variable X has an effect on variable Y) can be done by comparing the significance value (Sig.) with a probability of 0.05.

The basis for decision making in regression analysis by looking at the significance value in the SPSS output results is:

- If the significance value (Sig.) is smaller than 0.05, it means that there is an influence of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) on Maharatul Kalam (Y).
- If the significance value (Sig.) is greater than 0.05, it means that there is no effect of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) on Maharatul Kalam (Y).

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	99.876	18.336		5.447	.000
	At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah	-.210	.519	-.098	-.404	.691

a. Dependent Variable: Maharatul Kalam

Based on the output above, the significance value (Sig.) of 0.691 is greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that H_a is rejected and H_0 is accepted, which means that there is no effect of the At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) on Maharatul Kalam (Y) of class VIII students of SMP IT Lukmanul Hakim Gorontalo Regency.

Discussion

Based on the processing of questionnaire results about the At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method with a research sample of 19 respondents, it was found that the minimum value was 31, the maximum value was 38, the average value was 53.44 and the standard deviation was 1.881. As for Maharatul Kalam data, there are 19 samples with a minimum value of 85, a maximum value of 98, an average value of 92.47 and a standard deviation of 4.047.

In order to determine the effect of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method on Maharatul Kalam of class VIII students at Lukmanul Hakim IT Junior High School Gorontalo Regency, this study used simple linear regression analysis. The result of simple linear regression testing with the equation $Y = \alpha + Bx$ is $Y = 99.876 - 0.210 X$. In the interpretation of the regression equation model, the constant has a positive value

of 99.876, which means that if there is no At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) then the value of Maharatul Kalam (Y) is 99.876. The regression coefficient of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) has a negative value of 0.210, which means that every one unit increase in the learning variable that every 1% addition of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X), the value of Maharatul Kalam (Y) will decrease by 0.210.

Furthermore, to prove the effect of the At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method on Maharatul Kalam of class VIII students at Lukmanul Hakim IT Junior High School, Gorontalo Regency, t test is used with hypothesis testing criteria that compare the significance obtained with the probability (0.05). There are two provisions in this hypothesis testing:

- If the significance value (Sig.) is smaller than 0.05, it means that there is an effect of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) on Maharatul Kalam (Y).
- If the significance value (Sig.) is greater than 0.05, it means that there is no effect of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) on Maharatul Kalam (Y).

Based on the tests that have been carried out, the significance value (Sig.) of 0.691 is greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that H_a is rejected and H_0 is accepted, which means that there is no effect of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) on Maharatul Kalam (Y) of VIII grade students of SMP IT Lukmanul Hakim Gorontalo Regency.

The result that there is no effect of At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) on Maharatul Kalam (Y) is supported by 2 things. First, from the regression equation which shows that if the At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method is not used then students' maharatul kalam is already high at 99.876. Second, it can be seen from the R Square value of 0.10 which means that the At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method only has a 10% effect on students' Maharatul Kalam and 90% is influenced by other factors. In other words, the At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method does not have a significant effect on Maharatul Kalam (Y) of 8th grade students of SMP IT Lukmanul Hakim Gorontalo Regency

CONCLUSION

Based on the decision-making criteria, the data for At- Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah and Maharatul Kalam are normally distributed because they are greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the data analysis method in this study can be continued with simple linear regression analysis (after going through the linearity test

and heteroscedasticity test). The "ANOVA Table" output above, obtained the significance value of Deviation from Linearity is 0.987 which is greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that there is a significant linear relationship between the independent variable or variable X (At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah) and the dependent variable or variable Y (Maharatul Kalam). The "Coefficients" output above, the significance value is 0.384 which is greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression test.

Based on the results of research that has been conducted on the effect of the At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) on Maharatul Kalam (Y) class students, it can be concluded from the results of hypothesis testing that there is no effect of the At Tahadduts Anil A'mal Yaumiyah method (X) on Maharatul Kalam (Y) class VIII students of SMP IT Lukmanul Hakim Gorontalo Regency. This can be seen from the significance value (Sig.) which is 0.691 greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that H_a is rejected and H_0 is accepted.

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