YASIN
Jurnal Pendidikan dan Sosial Budaya

p-ISSN: 2808-2346
e-ISSN: 2808-1854

Terindeks: SINTA 5, Copernicus, Dimensions, Scilit, Lens, Crossref, Semantic, Garuda, Google, Base, etc.

https://doi.org/10.58578/yasin.v5i2.5110

THE EFFECT OF INTENSIVE QUR'AN READING GUIDANCE (B2QI) PROGRAM ON STUDENTS' QUR'AN READING ABILITY AT IBN KHALDUN UNIVERSITY BOGOR

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Article Info:

Submitted:	Revised:	Accepted:	Published:
Feb 3, 2025	Feb 18, 2025	Mar 1, 2025	Mar 6, 2025

Abstract

The ability to read the Qur'an of students in Islamic universities is still a problem. Therefore, Islamic universities have made various efforts to improve the ability to read the Qur'an. One of the efforts made by Ibn Khaldun University Bogor is the launch of the Intensive Qur'an Reading Development / *Bina Baca Qur'an Intensif* (B2QI) program. This research aims to analyze the effect of the B2QI program on the ability of students on campus to read the Quran. The researchers used a quantitative method with an ex-post facto approach, involving 94 respondents with data collection through questionnaires and tests. The researchers analyzed the results using the Pearson correlation and simultaneous significance tests (F tests). The research results showed that the simultaneous significance test (F test) (171.616> 3.945) with a significance of (0.000 <0.05), then Ho was rejected, and Ha was accepted. It means there is a positive and significant influence between the B2QI program and students' ability to read the Qur'an, with an influence of 65.1%. For this reason, improvements and developments are needed to implement this program so that it can be more beneficial for all students on campus.

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Keywords: Intensive Coaching, Ability to Read the Qur'an, Students, Islamic Universities

INTRODUCTION

The Qur'an is a perfect reading that guides humans until the end of time (Azizah & Lisnawati, 2022). The Qur'an contains guidelines for human life containing commands and prohibitions that must be obeyed by all Muslims worldwide, so reading it cannot be separated from the life of a Muslim; no day is free from reading the Qur'an (Haleem, 2010). Reading it is an obligation for every Muslim that cannot be ignored; the command to read the Qur'an is stated in the word of Allah SWT, "Read the Book (Al-Qur'an) which has been revealed to you...." (QS. Al-Ankabut verse 45). One of the basic skills a Muslim must have is reading the Qur'an (Maulidatsani et al., 2024). The ability to read the Qur'an is not only about reading the text but also requires a good understanding of Tajweed, reading rules, and an appreciation of the meaning contained therein (Rijal et al., 2020). It is called reading the Qur'an in a tartil manner, and the law is Fardhu'ain, as Allah SWT says, "Or more than half of that. And read the Koran slowly." (Q.S. Al-Muzammil: 4) (Kemenag RI, 2016).

In Tafsir Al-Muyassar, it is concluded that reading the Qur'an is necessary to read slowly and calmly, read the letters well, and stop at the appropriate place. It is included in Tajwid, a science that contains the place where the letters come out, the nature of each letter, the place where the reading stops, and if it is wrong in reading, it will change the meaning of the letters that are read. It means that every Muslim must be able to read the Qur'an well and correctly according to tajwid, and mistakes in reading the Qur'an will change its meaning and significance.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that it is essential for Muslims to have the ability to read the Qur'an with the actual reading, namely by the rules of Tajwid, which is *Fardhu'ain*. However, it is very sad because the facts in practice do not match the ideal theory. Based on the results of research conducted by the IIQ Community Service Institute, the illiteracy rate of the Qur'an in Indonesia is still very high. It was found that 72.25% of 3,111 respondents in 25 provinces in Indonesia could not read the Qur'an properly (Faizah, 2024). The latest research from the Directorate (Penais) of the Ministry of Religion shows that 38.49% of Muslims in Indonesia still cannot read the Qur'an (Khoeron, 2023). It is also in line with the fact that more than half of the students who entered Ibn Khaldun University

Bogor have not been able to read the Qur'an properly and correctly according to the rules of tajwid. As stated by the Head of the Compulsory Curriculum Course (MKWK) UIKA Bogor in the Briefing of Intensive Qur'an Reading Development Activities (B2QI) for the odd semester of 2024/2025. This figure shows a serious problem in learning the Qur'an that needs to be addressed immediately.

The urgency of this problem lies not only in the high rate of illiteracy of the Qur'an but also in the lack of sources and access to learning the Qur'an (Sardar, 2011). It could cause the younger generation to lose the life guidance they should have. Therefore, practical efforts are needed to improve the ability to read the Qur'an. Several relevant literature reviews have outlined efforts to improve the ability to read the Qur'an, such as one of Nasution's studies for enhancing the ability to read the Qur'an by treating learning methods (Nasution, 2022). Then, research by Fahmi and Paisal found that teacher strategies can improve the ability to read the Qur'an (Paisal & Irfani, 2022). There is also research that the use of technology can improve the ability to read the Qur'an (Bila et al., 2022), even the art of reading the Qur'an can also enhance the ability to read the Qur'an (Attamasini, 2021). Apart from that, one effort to improve the ability to read the Qur'an both at school and on campus is to hold a program to learn to read the Qur'an. Learning the Qur'an is very important; as mentioned in a hadith, Rasulullah Saw said, "The best of you are those who learn the Qur'an and teach it"(Bahtiyar et al., 2022).

One form of learning the Qur'an is Al-Qur'an Learning Guidance or Bina Baca Qur'an, namely learning the Qur'an guided by a tutor on how to read and understand the Qur'an to improve the ability to read the Qur'an (Putra et al., 2023). Ibn Khaldun University (UIKA) Bogor responded to the problem of the high rate of Qur'an illiteracy by launching a program called *Bina Baca Qur'an Intensif* (B2QI), which is a program to eradicate Qur'an illiteracy by improving students' Qur'an reading skills and teaching basic religious knowledge. This program has an urgency to produce graduates who are targeted to be proficient in reading the Qur'an, students who are not yet able to be able, who are already able to become skilled, understand the science of tajwid and understand the basics of religious knowledge, such as ablution, tayamum, and prayer.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher suspects that there is a possibility that the B2QI program affects students' ability to read the Quran. This is reinforced by research by Aura and Yogi, which states that the intensive Quran guidance program increases female

students' ability to read the Quran. This research is relevant because it is the same type of quantitative research and discusses the influence of the Quran guidance program on the influence of the ability to read the Quran. The difference between previous research and the researcher's research is in the object and location of the research; the researcher has an object and location of research, namely students at Ibn Khaldun University, Bogor (Addinuh & Saputra, 2024). Therefore, this research is essential because it aims to prove the hypothesis about whether or not the B2QI program influences students' ability to read the Quran. Therefore, the researcher is interested in researching the impact of the B2QI program on students' ability to read the Quran at Ibn Khaldun University, Bogor, Indonesia.

METHODS

In this research, the researchers used a quantitative approach, namely researching specific samples to test the established hypothesis, with data collection using research instruments and statistical data analysis (Bahrudin & Hamdi, 2016). With the ex-post facto research method, this research can only be carried out after an event occurs, and researchers cannot manipulate the variables (Muhyani, 2019). The study population was 94 Ibn Khaldun University Bogor students who participated in *Bina Baca Qur'an Intensif* (B2QI) program. The sampling technique used simple random sampling so that all students in the population had an equal opportunity to become respondents in this study, and the number of samples was determined using the Slovin formula. The data collection technique used a questionnaire for the Intensive Quran Reading Development program, a theory test, and oral test documentation to determine students' ability to read the Quran. The instruments used were questionnaires and theory tests distributed via Google Forms, as well as documentation in the form of oral test results for the ability to read the Quran.

The data analysis technique used in this research is inferential statistical analysis with a correlational analysis type (Creswell, 2013). Data analysis was carried out using analysis requirement tests consisting of various tests: validity, reliability, normality, and homogeneity. Suppose the data obtained is usually distributed and homogeneous. In that case, the hypothesis test is continued, namely to find the effect of the B2QI program on the ability to read the Qur'an of Ibn Khaldun University Bogor students, to see the impact first to find the correlation using the Pearson product-moment correlation formula and to find the effect using the simultaneous significance test formula (F test) with the software used to assist the

calculation is IBM SPSS Version 24 (Retnawati, 2016).

RESULTS

The following research results are the distribution of total questionnaire score data, which shows how students responded to *Bina Baca Qur'an Intensif* (B2QI) program at Ibn Khaldun University, Bogor, with a total of 94 respondents who provided an assessment of the implementation of the program:

Table 1 Questionnaire Score Results Data of B2QI Program

Data Intervals	Frequency	Percentage
63 – 65	19	20%
66 – 68	17	18%
69 – 71	18	19%
72 – 74	17	18%
75 - 77	12	13%
78 - 80	11	12%
Total	**94**	**100%**
Minimum Value	**63**	
Maximum Value	**80**	
Average	**71**	

The highest frequency of 19 respondents is in the interval 63-65, which means several students feel that this program has not fully met their expectations. The lowest frequency of 11 respondents is in the interval 78-80, meaning that only a few students feel this program is very effective. Some students are delighted, but many still think this program can improve. The average value of 71 shows that overall, students have a favorable view of implementing the B2QI program. However, with a minimum value of 63, some students feel this program has not fully met their expectations. This average shows that even though there is satisfaction, there are still students who think there is a need for improvement in this program. It means that the Intensive Qur'an Reading Development program has had an impact but is not evenly distributed across the student population.

The data on the results of students' Qur'an reading ability were obtained from the post-test results in the form of an oral/practice test of reading the Qur'an conducted by B2QI

tutors that the researcher obtained from the MKWK institution, as well as the results of the theory test that the researcher gave to the respondents, then the researcher combined the two results. The combined scores of the theory test of tajwid science and the practice test of reading the Qur'an were 97, and the lowest was 72, with an average score of 84. It shows that most students have good Qur'an reading abilities, but some still need to improve their Qur'an reading abilities in theory and practice. Based on these findings, the Intensive Qur'an Reading Development (B2QI) program at Ibn Khaldun University, Bogor, is recommended to provide more theoretical, practical, and feedback exercises for students with below-average scores.

The results of the validity test of the B2QI program questionnaire, which consists of 16 statement items, are all declared valid, as well as the results of the validity test of the Al-Qur'an reading ability test of UIKA students, which consists of 12 questions, all items are declared valid because r count> r table. The results of the reliability test of the B2QI program questionnaire obtained a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.783, and the results of the reliability test of the Al-Qur'an reading ability theory test of UIKA students obtained a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.623, both results are more than 0.60, so the instrument is declared reliable.

After conducting validity and reliability tests, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique normality test was continued because the sample data exceeded 50, namely 94 respondents.

Table 2 Results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		94
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.25043040
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.065
	Positive	.038
	Negative	-.065
Test Statistic		.065
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. It is a lower bound of the true significance.

Based on the results of the normality test, it can be seen that the significance value is 0.200 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the residual value is usually distributed; after the data is stated to be expected, the homogeneity test is then carried out. The homogeneity test with the Levene test method (Levene Test) is as follows:

Table 3 Results of the Homogeneity Test

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Students' Quran Reading Ability

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.244	17	76	.253

Based on the table of homogeneity test results above, the significance value is 0.253 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the results of the Qur'an reading ability test for the data distribution are homogeneous. After the data is declared regular and homogeneous, the data is then analyzed statistically inferentially to find the effect of variable x (Intensive Qur'an Reading Development program) and variable y (students' Qur'an reading ability). Before the researcher tested the effect between the variables of the B2QI program and the ability to read the Qur'an, the researcher first tested the correlation between the two variables; the following are the results of the product-moment correlation test using IBM SPSS version 24:

Table 4 Correlation Test Results of Product Moment

Correlations

		Bina Baca Qur'an Intensif (B2QI) Program	Students' Quran Reading Ability
Bina Baca Qur'an Intensif (B2QI) Program	Pearson Correlation	1	.807**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	94	94
Students' Quran Reading Ability	Pearson Correlation	.807**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	94	94

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Based on the product-moment correlation test results table above, the significance value is 0.00 <0.05, so it can be concluded that the Intensive Qur'an Reading Development Program (B2QI) correlates/relationship with the ability to read the Qur'an. The correlation level between the two variables of 0.807 is included in the robust correlation between the B2QI Program and the ability to read the Qur'an of Ibn Khaldun University Bogor Students.

After it is known that the two variables correlate, the researchers test the significance level of the influence between the two variables simultaneously using the F Test to answer the problem formulation. To find out the F value, it is necessary to have degrees of freedom for the numerator and degrees of freedom for the denominator, with the following formula:

Df numerator (N1) = k-1

Df (N1) = 2 – 1 = 1

Df denominator (N2) = n-k

Df (N2) = 94 – 2 = 92

So the f table is known to be f (92,1) = 3.945

Table 5 Results of Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3134.198	1	3134.198	171.619	.000[b]
	Residual	1680.153	92	18.263		
	Total	4814.351	93			

a. Dependent Variable: Students' Quran Reading Ability

b. Predictors: (Constant), Intensive Quran Reading Development Program / *Bina Baca Qur'an Intensif* (B2QI)

The calculated F value is obtained with the help of SPSS Version 24, which will be compared with the F table value at a significance level of 5%. The basis for decision-making is as follows:

F count < F table, then Ho is accepted, and Ha is rejected, α = 0.05

F count > F table, then Ho is rejected, and Ha is accepted, α = 0.05

Based on the results of the table's simultaneous significance test (F Test), the calculated F value = 171.619 and the significance value of 0.000 <0.05. With a significance value smaller than 0.05 and a calculated F value more significant than the F table (171.616> 3.945), so that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant influence between the Intensive Qur'an Reading Development Program (B2QI) (X) on the ability to read the Qur'an (Y)

To determine the extent of the influence, a determination coefficient test was carried out as follows:

Table 6 Results of Determination Coefficient Test

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.807[a]	.651	.647	4.273

a. Predictors: (Constant), Intensive Quran Reading Development program / *Bina Baca Qur'an Intensif* (B2QI)

b. Dependent Variable: Students' Quran Reading Ability

From the model summary table or determination coefficient value, the influence between the two or more variables in the regression equation can be seen; based on table 4.17, the R Square value is 0.651, which, if expressed as a percentage, becomes 65.1%. This value means that the Intensive Quran Reading Development Program (B2QI) influences the ability to read the Quran 65.1%, and the remaining 34.9% is influenced by other variables or variables that are not studied.

DISCUSSION

Based on the study's results, implementing the *Bina Baca Qur'an Intensif* (B2QI) program went very well with an average score of 4.4 and a program satisfaction percentage of 88%. This figure is very high and shows that the Intensive Quran Reading Development program has succeeded in meeting the expectations of most students. However, there are still several areas that need to be improved, such as recording materials and activeness in discussions. It is in line with other studies which state that although the Quran reading program has advantages, there are still shortcomings in the methods used. It means that no matter how

well a B2QI program runs, there is still room for improvement, and the program will improve (Imam, 2021).

The researcher's findings show that the results of the Qur'an reading ability of students at Ibn Khaldun University Bogor who have participated in the B2QI program have an average score of 84. It shows that most students have good Qur'an reading abilities, but some still need to improve their Qur'an reading abilities in theory and practice. Research (Putra et al., 2023) also shows that the B2QI program at the University can improve students' Qur'an reading abilities (Putra et al., 2023).

Hypothesis testing shows that there is an influence between B2QI and the ability to read the Quran. Based on the results of the table's simultaneous significance test (F Test), the calculated F value is obtained = 171.619 and a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. With a significance value smaller than 0.05 and a calculated F value more significant than the F table (171.616> 3.945), from the test Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, then there is a positive and significant influence between the Intensive Quran Reading Development / *Bina Baca Qur'an Intensif* (B2QI) program (X) on the ability to read the Quran (Y). Based on the results of the data analysis of the coefficient of determination value, in the R Square value table 0.651, which means that the significant influence of the B2QI program on the ability to read the Quran is 65.1%, the remaining 34.9% is influenced by other variables or variables that are not studied.

It is in line with research by Addinuh and Saputra that intensive Al-Quran guidance programs significantly impact the ability to read the Al-Quran (Addinuh & Saputra, 2024). Because the Intensive Qur'an Development program allows students to study the science of tajwid, understanding tajwid can support individuals and groups in reading the Qur'an (Setiawan, 2015). The pattern of coaching students in reading the Qur'an must continue to be carried out, both outside and in lectures, through the Tahsinul Qiro'ah Course (Anggara, 2019). So, based on all the results of the data analysis, it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted, namely that there is a positive and significant influence between the Intensive Quran Reading Development / *Bina Baca Qur'an Intensif* (B2QI) Program and the ability to read the Quran of students at Ibn Khaldun University, Bogor. Although the study results showed positive findings, there are several potential weaknesses, such as limited samples so that they cannot be generalized to other universities and 34.9% of other variables not studied that could affect students' ability to read the Quran.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the B2QI program showed excellent results with an average score of 4.4 out of a maximum score of 5 for all statement items and the overall ability to read the Qur'an of students at Ibn Khaldun University Bogor after participating in the *Bina Baca Qur'an Intensif* (B2QI) program was categorized as good with an average score of 84. So, there is a positive and significant influence between the B2QI program and students' ability to read the Qur'an at Ibn Khaldun University Bogor. It is based on the simultaneous significance test (F Test) results, the calculated F value = 171.619, and a significance value of 0.000 <0.05. With a significance value smaller than 0.05 and a calculated F value more significant than the F table (171.616> 3.945), so Ho is rejected, and Ha is accepted, meaning that there is a positive and significant influence between the B2QI program on the ability to read the Qur'an of students at Ibn Khaldun University Bogor. The magnitude of the impact of the B2QI Program on the ability to read the Quran based on the results of the determination coefficient value, the R Square value is 0.651, which means the influence is 65.1%, the remaining 34.9% is influenced by other variables or variables that were not studied.

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