



How to Study for Students with Visual Specialties (X) with Achievements in the Field of Musabaqah Tilawatil Qur'an (MTQ)

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Abstract

This study discusses how to learn for blind students with special needs (X) who excel in the field of Musabaqah Tilawatil Qur'an (MTQ). This research is motivated because the author found a blind student who excels in the field of Musabaqah Tilawatil Qur'an (MTQ) even though he has visual impairment. The purpose of this study was to determine the method of learning the Qur'an for blind students (X), how blind students X in learning to read the Qur'an, the time of learning the Qur'an for visually impaired students (X), the media used by blind students. (X) in learning the Qur'an and what achievements have been achieved by blind students (X) in the field of MTQ. This study uses qualitative research methods with the type of case study research. The subject in this study was a visually impaired student of class X 2021 from the Department of Extraordinary Education, Faculty of Education, UNP who was totally blind. Data collection techniques used are interviews, observation and documentation. The results of this study found that X used the practice method in learning to read the Qur'an, X began listening to the Qur'an from MP3 since he was a baby and began learning to memorize the Qur'an at the age of 3 years. many years. In addition to studying with the Koran teacher, X also studies orthodox at home to repeat lessons, X studies with the Koran teacher once a week for 2 hours. X has achieved many achievements in the field of MTQ.

Keywords: *Blind students, Musabaqah Tilawatil Qur'an (MTQ), how to learn*

Preliminary

Humans are creatures of God who were created in the best shape and form. Apart from all that, every human being has advantages and disadvantages (Idris & Enghariono, 2020). Humans are also given reason to think in developing their potential and abilities. Weaknesses that exist in ourselves can be covered by developing existing abilities and strengths. In developing the abilities and strengths possessed by every human being, it is necessary to get education and encouragement from the individual himself, his family and the surrounding environment so that he can create extraordinary achievements. Education is the most important thing in an individual's life to be able to improve intelligence, skills, abilities and also creativity so that they are able to face all obstacles and challenges in the future. Education has the right to be obtained by

every individual without exception, including children who have barriers and limitations such as children with special needs (Damri, 2019).

Children with special needs are children who experience obstacles and limitations in terms of cognitive, social, emotional, physical and motoric which affect the process of growth and development. Children with special needs in education need special education services that are tailored to their barriers and abilities (Mahesa & Damri, 2013). Special education is given so that they can live independently and develop their potential like other normal children, such as blind people.

Blind people are those who experience obstacles in the form of blindness and if they are given assistance with special aids, they still need special services (Lubis & Damri, 2018). Blind people are divided into two, namely low vision and

total blindness. Low vision is a blind person who still has residual vision so that it can still be used for daily activities, while a completely blind person has no remaining vision at all. (Pertiwi, 2016). Total blind people use their tactile and hearing abilities as the main capital in learning. Totally blind people usually use braille as a means to read and require orientation and mobility training, and in recognizing an object must use concrete objects. Braille is a tactile reading and writing code that uses a domino model. Braille uses six dots divided into 2 columns with three dots each (Wulandari et al., 2022).

Even though blind people have limitations and obstacles, they do not close the opportunity to make achievements in any field, by providing education and training in order to develop their potential. (Adzdzana, 2019). These achievements can be in the form of achievements in the academic and non-academic fields. In the non-academic field, for example, participating in various competitions in the MTQ field (Harahap, 2019).

Based on the grand tour that researchers conducted in January 2022 in Padang, researchers found a blind student with the initial X had a proud achievement in the field of musabaqah tilawatil qur'an (MTQ). X is a female, X began studying the Koran at the age of three with her grandmother and a Koran teacher. X has started listening to the verses of the Qur'an since he was a baby. At the age of 8 years X was able to memorize one juz of the Koran, and at that time X began to learn to read the Koran in Braille. In 2014 X participated in the first MTQ at the Provincial level and won the championship. Currently X is studying at the UNP special education department.

The achievements of blind students (X) cannot be separated from the structured learning of the Qur'an. In learning the Qur'an, blind people use special learning methods and ways that are different from children in general. The blind learn the Qur'an by utilizing and maximizing the remaining senses such as hearing and touch. In learning the Qur'an, the blind need media to support learning.

Method

This study uses qualitative research methods with the type of case study research. This study

uses observation guidelines and interview guidelines as a reference in research that is tailored to the research objectives to obtain research-related information. The interview guide contains questions related to the research objectives, while the questions are about the learning methods used by visually impaired students X in reading the Qur'an, how to study blind students X in reading the Qur'an, when studying the Qur'an. blind students (X), the media used by blind students (X) in learning the Qur'an and what achievements have been achieved by blind students (X) in the MTQ field. The tools used to support research are in the form of documentation in the form of videos or videos. The research subject in this study was a student with visual impairment, batch X 2021, Special Education Department who had visual impairment (total blind).

Results and Discussion

Based on research conducted in the form of observations and interviews with blind students and supporting informants in the study, namely Mrs. and friend X, as well as documentation studies to support the research results, the following research results were obtained:

1. The learning method of blind students X in learning the Qur'an

X learns the Qur'an using the practice method, where X listens to the reading of the Qur'an from a CD/cassette and then repeats it, or is read by his family (grandmother) and then repeats it by X.

2. How blind students X in learning the Qur'an

X began to be heard chanting verses from the Qur'an since he was a baby, at the age of 3 years X has started to be taught to memorize short letters in the Qur'an through cassettes/CDs, or read them by X's grandmother and then memorized by X.

After X was able to memorize several short letters in the Qur'an, X was looking for a teacher to learn to read the Qur'an. The teacher teaches learning the Qur'an by using the Braille Qur'an for the first time by introducing the hijaiyah letters to X to X memorized. After X had understood and was familiar with the hijaiyah letters, X was taught to read Iqro' braille, which because at that time there

was no iqro' braille the teacher wrote himself verse by verse that X would learn. After X could read verse by verse followed by learn to read the Qur'an.

In addition to studying with the Koran teacher, X also studied orthodox at home accompanied by his mother. X will re-learn and repeat what has been taught by his teacher at the Koran. X studies at home every day consistently to improve his ability to read the Qur'an and increase memorization.

X learns to read the Qur'an from left to right, to make it easier to memorize each recitation of the Qur'an with frequent practice so that in the end he gets used to it and is no longer confused in determining the law of his reading. As for thilawah X, adjust the reading of its dignity by listening to YouTube as a guide.

3. Time to study the Koran for Blind Students (X)

At the age of 9 years X studied with the teacher once a week with a duration of 2 hours every Thursday starting from 14.00 to 16.00. In addition to studying with the teacher, X also studies at home for about half an hour every day after sunset or after dawn. Meanwhile, on Sunday X studying the Qur'an is about two to two and a half hours.

Thanks to X's persistence in studying the Qur'an regularly and consistently, X can read the Qur'an fluently within 8 months. And within the next 3 months X was able to finish 3 juz. X was able to finish 30 juz of the Qur'an in a period of 11 months at the age of 10 years. Until now from the age of 10 years X has finished 8-9 times.

4. The media used by blind students X in learning the Qur'an

Media is a tool used to help blind students in learning the Qur'an. The media used for the visually impaired is usually something that can be touched (arised), can be heard, or can be smelled (Ardisal & Damri, 2013). X in learning to read the Qur'an using various media to make it

easier for him to learn the Qur'an. The media used are the Braille Qur'an, cassette/CD, riglet and stylus, recitation books, HP. When the baby reaches the age of 3 years X, the verses of the Qur'an are heard and start learning the Qur'an through cassettes/CDs.

After studying with the Koran teacher, X began to be taught to write hijaiyah letters, X wrote the hijaiyah letters using a riglet and stylus. Furthermore, to learn to read Al-Qu'an X using the Braille Qur'an, while to learn the science of recitation X is given by the teacher of recitation books. Braille Quran consists of 30 pcs. While the cellphone that X used when he was a child to learn the Qur'an was an old Nokia cell phone to record lessons delivered by the teacher.

Meanwhile, to learn the Qur'an, especially tajwid at this time, X uses Android by opening YouTube to learn at length the meaning of reading a verse of the Qur'an. and currently X is studying recitation under the guidance of the dean of FP UNP through a zoom meeting.

5. Achievements that have been achieved by blind students X in the field of MTQ

Achievements that have been achieved by student X so far in the MTQ field include 3rd place in the MTQ competition at the North Sumatra Province level which was held in Medan City in 2014, 1st place in FLS2N MTQ branch at North Sumatra Province in 2016, 1st place in FLS2N MTQ branch at the National level in 2016. in 2016, 1st place in MTQ at North Sumatra Province in 2017, 13th place at National MTQ in 2018, 1st place at MTQ at North Sumatra Province in 2019, top 10 at national level MTQ held in Padang in 2020.

Conclusion

This study aims to obtain information related to the learning methods of X-blind students who excel in the field of Musabaqah Tilawatil Qur'an (MTQ). The learning methods referred to in this study include the learning methods used by visually impaired students X in learning the Qur'an, ways of learning for visually impaired

students X in reading the Qur'an, while studying the Qur'an for blind students (X), the media used by blind students (X) in learning the Qur'an and what achievements have been achieved by blind students (X) in the field of MTQ. The research subject in this study was a student with visual impairment, batch X 2021, Special Education Department who had visual impairment (total blind). This study uses observation guidelines and interview guidelines as a reference in research that is tailored to the research objectives to obtain research-related information. The tools used to support research are in the form of documentation in the form of videos or videos. The results showed that X obtained various achievements in the field of MTQ despite having visual impairments (total blindness). X's achievements include 3rd place in the MTQ competition at the North Sumatra Province which was held in Medan City in 2014, 1st place in the FLS2N MTQ branch at the North Sumatra Province level in 2016, 1st place in the FLS2N MTQ at the National level in 2016, 1st place in MTQ at the MTQ level. North Sumatra Province in 2017, ranked 13th at the National MTQ in 2018, 1st place at the North Sumatra Province MTQ in 2019, the top 10 national MTQ held in Padang in 2020.

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