

HABITUATION OF THE BA'DA PRAYER CULT IN SHAPING STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILLS AND MORALS

¹Novia Ramadhani, ²Ajat Rukajat, ³Yadi Fahmi Arifudin

^{1,2,3}Universitas Singaperbagsa Karawang, Indonesia

12210631110160@student.unsika.ac.id,

2ajat.rukajat@staff.unsika.ac.id, 3yadi.fahmi@fai.unsika.ac.id

Abstrak

Pembiasaan kultum ba'da salat Dzuhur merupakan salah satu bentuk kegiatan keagamaan yang dilaksanakan secara rutin di madrasah sebagai upaya pembinaan akhlak dan pengembangan keterampilan berbicara peserta didik. Namun, dalam pelaksanaannya masih ditemukan peserta didik yang kurang percaya diri, belum lancar berbicara di depan umum, serta belum optimal dalam menerapkan nilai-nilai akhlak dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pelaksanaan pembiasaan kultum ba'da salat Dzuhur, menganalisis perannya dalam membentuk keterampilan berbicara, serta mengkaji kontribusinya terhadap pembentukan akhlak peserta didik di MAN 4 Karawang. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan jenis studi kasus. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi yang melibatkan kepala madrasah, guru pembina, serta peserta didik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembiasaan kultum ba'da salat Dzuhur dilaksanakan secara rutin setelah salat berjamaah dengan melibatkan guru dan peserta didik secara bergiliran. Kegiatan ini berperan dalam meningkatkan keberanian, kepercayaan diri, kelancaran berbicara, serta kemampuan peserta didik dalam menyampaikan pesan keagamaan secara lisan. Selain itu, pembiasaan kultum juga berkontribusi terhadap pembentukan akhlak peserta didik melalui penanaman nilai religius, kedisiplinan, tanggung jawab, dan sikap sopan santun dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Dengan demikian, pembiasaan kultum ba'da salat Dzuhur menjadi salah satu strategi pendidikan Islam yang mendukung pengembangan keterampilan berbicara dan pembentukan akhlak peserta didik secara terpadu di lingkungan madrasah.

Kata Kunci: Pembiasaan, Keterampilan Berbicara, Akhlak, pendidikan Islam, Psikomotorik.

Abstract

The habituation of the Dzuhur ba'da prayer cult is a form of religious activity that is carried out regularly in madrasahs as an effort to develop morals and develop students' speaking skills. However, in its implementation, there are still students who lack confidence, are not fluent in public speaking, and are not optimal in applying moral values in daily life. This study aims to describe the implementation of the habituation of the Dzuhur prayer ba'da cult, analyze its role in shaping speaking skills, and examine its contribution to the formation of students' morals at MAN 4 Karawang. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study type. Data was obtained through observations, interviews, and documentation involving madrasah heads, coaching teachers, and students. The results of the study show that the habituation of the Dzuhur ba'da prayer cult is carried out routinely after congregational prayers by involving teachers and students in turn. This activity plays a role in increasing courage, confidence, fluency in speaking, and the ability of students to convey religious messages orally. In addition, the habituation of the cult also contributes to the formation of students' morals through the cultivation of religious values, discipline, responsibility, and manners in daily life. Thus, the habituation of the ba'da Dzuhur prayer cult is one of the Islamic education strategies that supports the development of speaking skills and the formation of students' morals in an integrated manner in the madrasah environment.

Keywords: Habituation, Speaking Skills, Morals, Islamic education, psychomotor.

Introduction

The formation of students' morals and speaking skills is one of the important challenges in Islamic education in the midst of increasingly complex social life. Students are not only required to understand religious teachings theoretically, but also to be able to apply moral values in daily life and have good communication skills (Akhwani et al., 2021). However, in reality, there are still many students who lack confidence in public speaking, are less skilled in expressing opinions orally, and are not fully able to implement moral values in daily behavior. This condition shows that the Islamic education process is not enough to be only oriented to the cognitive aspect, but also needs to be supported by habituation that is able to shape students' attitudes and skills in real terms. Therefore, the habituation of religious activities in madrasas is one of the important efforts to help students develop morals as well as speaking skills through direct experience that is carried out regularly and continuously.

Various studies have shown that cult activities have a positive contribution to the formation of students' morals and speaking skills (Hakim et al., 2022). Explained that cult activities can increase the courage to speak and shape the religious culture of students in the school environment. Cult habituation plays a role in shaping students' character and morals through the delivery of religious messages on a regular (Eriyanto, 2022). In addition, cult after congregational Zuhur prayers is able to increase students' confidence and understanding of religious materials. Cult activities are an effective means of training students' public speaking skills from school age. The results of these studies show that the habituation of cults has an important role in supporting the formation of morals as well as the development of students' speaking skills in the Islamic education environment.

Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 4 Karawang is one of the madrasas that carries out the habit of the Dzuhur prayer ba'da cult regularly as part of religious activities in the school environment. This activity is carried out after the congregational Dzuhur prayer by involving students in turn to convey Islamic messages in front of their teachers and friends. Through these activities, students are accustomed to preparing materials, conveying religious messages orally, and learning to be responsible for the tasks given. In addition to being a means of moral development and habituation of religious values, cult activities are also a forum for students to practice speaking skills in public (Al Muhlasin & Salik, 2022). However, based on initial observations, there are still students who lack confidence, are not fluent in speaking, and are not fully able to appreciate and apply the moral values conveyed in cult activities. This condition shows that the process of habituating cults still faces various dynamics in its implementation, so it is interesting to study more deeply in the context of Islamic education in madrasas.

Although research on cults and habituation of religious activities has been carried out quite a lot, most of the research still focuses on the formation of religious character or the increase of courage to speak in general. Research that specifically examines the integration between the formation of students' morals in the affective realm and speaking skills in the psychomotor realm through the habituation of the ba'da prayer cult of Dzuhur prayer is still relatively limited (Aisyi et al., 2025) In addition, studies that analyze the process of cult habituation based on the stages of the educational realm according to Bloom's taxonomy have not been widely carried out. Therefore, this study is here to fill this gap through a study on the habituation of the cult of the Dzuhur prayer in shaping the morals and speaking skills of students at MAN 4 Karawang.

This research is expected to contribute theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is expected to be able to enrich the study of Islamic education, especially regarding the habituation of religious activities in the development of the affective and psychomotor realms of students based on the perspective of Bloom's taxonomy. Practically, the results of this research are expected to be considered for teachers, madrasas, and future researchers in developing religious activities that are not only oriented to moral development, but also able to support the development of students' speaking skills in an integrated manner in the madrasah environment.

Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study design to deeply understand the phenomenon of habitual habituation of the Dzuhur prayer cult in shaping the morals and speaking skills of students in the madrasah environment. The qualitative approach was chosen because this research focuses on the meaning of a social phenomenon that occurs naturally in the field. Qualitative research is used to understand and interpret social phenomena in depth based on the perspective of participants (Muafi et al., 2023) The method used is a descriptive method, which is a research method that aims to describe phenomena systematically, factually, and accurately according to real conditions in the field (Sugiyono, 2013)

The case study design was chosen because this study seeks to examine in depth a religious activity that takes place in a certain context, namely the habituation of the Dzuhur ba'da prayer cult at MAN 4 Karawang. The case study is a research strategy used to investigate real-life phenomena by utilizing various data sources. This design allows the researcher to gain a more complete understanding of the process of implementing the cult, the involvement of students, and the formation of morals and speaking skills that develop through these activities (Sugiyono, 2013) Thus, the case

study design is considered appropriate to answer the research focus on the habituation of the Dzuhur prayer ba'da cult in the madrasah environment.

This research was carried out at MAN 4 Karawang which is located in Karawang Regency, West Java. The selection of the location was carried out purposively based on the suitability between the focus of the research and the conditions in the field. MAN 4 Karawang was chosen because this madrasah routinely carries out Dzuhur prayer cult activities as part of the religious habituation of students. The activity involves students directly in delivering Islamic messages so that it is relevant to the research focus on the formation of morals and speaking skills.

Participants in this study consist of madrasah heads, religious activity supervisory teachers, and students involved in the implementation of the Dzuhur prayer ba'da cult. The selection of participants was carried out purposively because they had direct involvement in cult activities and were considered able to provide relevant information according to the focus of the research. The head of the madrasah was chosen to provide information about the policy and implementation of religious habits in the madrasah, the supervisory teacher was chosen because of their role in guiding and supervising cult activities, while the students were chosen because they were the main subjects who experienced the process of forming morals and speaking skills through these activities.

Data collection in this study was carried out through three main techniques, namely interviews, observations, and documentation. The three techniques were used in a complementary manner to obtain more in-depth and comprehensive data through triangulation of data sources. Interviews were conducted with the head of the madrasah, the teacher who coached cult activities, and students. The interview techniques used included structured and semi-structured interviews. Structured interviews were conducted to obtain basic data about the implementation of the Dzuhur prayer cult and its role in the formation of students' morals and speaking skills. Meanwhile, semi-structured interviews were used to explore the experiences, views, and changes felt by students in more depth while participating in cult activities. This research was carried out at MAN 4 Karawang which is located in Karawang Regency, West Java. The selection of the location was carried out purposively based on the suitability between the focus of the research and the conditions in the field. MAN 4 Karawang was chosen because this madrasah routinely carries out Dzuhur prayer cult activities as part of the religious habituation of students. The activity involves students directly in delivering Islamic messages so that it is relevant to the research focus on the formation of morals and speaking skills.

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In addition to interviews, observations were carried out directly on the implementation of the Dzuhur ba'da prayer cult at MAN 4 Karawang. The observation aims to see in real terms the process of cult activities, student involvement, and behavior and speaking skills that appear during the activity. The researcher also observes the interaction of students, the courage to appear in public, and the attitude of students while participating in the religious activity. Furthermore, documentation is used to complete research data through various documents and archives related to the implementation of the Dzuhur ba'da prayer cult. The documentation includes photos of activities, schedules of the implementation of cults, records of madrasah activities, and other documents that support the research. Documentation data is used to strengthen the results of interviews and observations so that the data obtained is more complete and accountable.

Data analysis in this study was carried out qualitatively using the Miles and Huberman interactive model which took place continuously from the data collection process until the research was completed. Data analysis includes three main stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawn. In the data reduction stage, the researcher selects and simplifies the data obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation by focusing on information relevant to the focus of the research. Data related to the implementation of cult, moral formation, and students' speaking skills are classified according to the research theme to make it easier to analyze.

The next stage is data presentation, which is the process of compiling data into a systematic narrative form so that the relationship between data can be understood more clearly. In this study,

data is presented based on main themes, such as the implementation of cults, the development of students' speaking skills, and the formation of morals through the habituation of religious activities. The last stage is drawing conclusions, which is the process of interpreting all the data that has been analyzed to find patterns, relationships, and meanings related to the focus of the research. Drawing conclusions is carried out gradually during the research process and continues to be verified with field data so that the research results remain in accordance with the real conditions found in the madrasah.

The validity of the data in this study refers to the concept of trustworthiness put forward by Lincoln and Guba which includes credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability (Denzin & Lincoln, 2009). Credibility is carried out through source triangulation and technique triangulation. Source triangulation is carried out by comparing data obtained from madrasah heads, coaching teachers, and students. Meanwhile, technical triangulation is carried out by comparing the results of interviews, observations, and documentation so that the data obtained is more accurate and reliable.

Transferability is carried out by presenting a detailed and in-depth description of the research regarding the implementation of the kultum ba'da salat Dzuhur at MAN 4 Karawang so that readers can clearly understand the context of the research and consider its application to other similar situations. Dependability is carried out by ensuring that the entire research process is carried out systematically and well documented so that it can be retraced by other researchers. Meanwhile, confirmability is carried out by ensuring that all research findings are really sourced from field data and not based on the subjectivity of the researcher. This is strengthened through the triangulation process and the use of supporting documents during the research.

Research Findings and Discussion

The research data focuses on the implementation of the habituation of the Dzuhur prayer cult and its role in shaping students' morals and speaking skills. Based on the results of the field data analysis, the research findings are grouped into several main themes that describe the process of implementing the cult, the development of students' speaking skills, and the formation of morals through religious habituation activities in madrasahs. All findings are presented descriptively based on the real conditions found during the research.

Implementation of the Habituation of the Ba'da Prayer Cult

The first theme that emerged from the research data was the implementation of the habituation of the Dzuhur prayer cult as a routine religious activity in the madrasah. This theme describes how the cult activities are carried out in a structured and sustainable manner as part of the development of

students in the MAN 4 Karawang environment. Throughout the process of implementing the activity, participants consistently described that the Dzuhur prayer ba'da cult is an inseparable part of the madrasah religious culture. The results of the study show that the cult activity is carried out after the congregational Dzuhur prayer by involving students in turn to deliver religious material in front of teachers and other students. Before performing, students first prepare the material to be delivered according to the direction of the supervisor. Cult material is generally related to morals, worship, Islamic motivation, and daily life that is close to the students' experiences.

Based on the results of interviews with the teacher who coaches religious activities, the implementation of the cult is carried out as a form of habituation so that students are used to conveying messages of kindness in public. The teacher also provides guidance to students on how to compile materials and convey the cult in good and easy-to-understand language. In addition, the teacher also provides directions related to attitude, intonation, and courage when speaking in front of the congregation. The results of the observation show that the cult activities take place in a religious and orderly atmosphere. The students seem to follow the activity quite enthusiastically, both as the presenters of the cult and as listeners. When the cult takes place, the students who appear stand in front of the congregation to deliver the material orally. This activity is also accompanied by a teacher who supervises the running of the cult and provides a simple evaluation after the activity is completed.

In addition, the research documentation shows that there is a schedule for the implementation of the cult which is arranged in turn as a form of habituation for all students. This finding shows that the cult of the Dzuhur prayer is not only a religious ceremonial activity, but part of the madrasah development program that is carried out regularly and planned in daily school life.

Formation of Speaking Skills Through Cult Activities

The second theme is related to the development of students' speaking skills through the habituation of the Dzuhur prayer cult. Different from the first theme which emphasizes more on the process of implementing activities, this theme arises especially in the context of changing students' ability to speak in public after participating in the cult regularly. The results of the study show that cult activities provide opportunities for students to practice their ability to speak directly in front of others. In these activities, students learn to convey material in a sequential manner, use polite language, and try to speak in a clear voice so that it can be understood by listeners. The process takes place gradually through practice and habituation that is carried out continuously.

Based on the results of interviews with students, most of them stated that at first they felt nervous, afraid, and lacked confidence when asked to appear to deliver the cult. However, after participating in the activity several times, they began to get used to speaking in front of friends and

teachers. The students also revealed that the cult activity helped them to be more courageous in expressing their opinions and speaking in front of the class. The results of the observation showed that there was a difference in the ability to speak between students. Some students seemed to be able to convey the material quite fluently and confidently, while others were still seen reading texts and speaking in a quiet voice. Nevertheless, the cult activity still provided a practice space for all students to develop their speaking skills gradually.

In addition, the coach explained that the development of students' speaking skills can be seen from the increase in the courage to perform, the ability to compose the content of speech, and the better use of language when delivering the cult. The teacher also said that students who initially had difficulty speaking in public began to show changes after following the habit of cult regularly. This finding shows that the habituation of the cult ba'da prayer of Dzuhur is one of the means of practicing students' speaking skills in the madrasah environment. Through these activities, students gain direct speaking experience that helps them develop courage, confidence, and oral communication skills gradually.

Formation of Students' Morals through Cult Habituation

The third theme is related to the formation of students' morals through the habituation of the ba'da prayer cult of Dzuhur. This theme highlights more how cult activities not only function as a speaking exercise, but also as a means of forming students' attitudes and behaviors in daily life. The results of the study show that cult activities contain various religious messages related to morals, discipline, responsibility, manners, and the importance of practicing Islamic teachings in daily life. Through the delivery of material that is carried out regularly, students are accustomed to listening, understanding, and applying these values in their behavior in the school environment.

Based on the results of interviews with the supervisory teachers, cult activities are seen as a form of fostering students' religious character. The teacher explained that through these activities, students are accustomed to speaking well, respecting others, maintaining good manners, and conveying positive messages to fellow friends. In addition, the teacher also said that cult activities help students to be more disciplined in participating in religious activities at the madrasah. The results of observations show that students seem to follow cult activities with an orderly attitude and respect for the presenter of the cult. Some students are seen taking notes or paying attention to the content of the material presented. In daily interactions in the school environment, some students also show more polite behavior and are used to using good language when communicating with teachers and peers.

However, the results of the interviews also show that the change in students' morals does not occur instantly and has not been fully visible in all students. The teacher said that there are students

who have begun to show positive behavior changes, but there are also those who still need further guidance and habituation. This condition shows that the process of moral formation through cult activities takes place gradually according to the readiness and awareness of each student. This finding shows that the habituation of the ba'da prayer cult at MAN 4 Karawang not only functions as a routine religious activity, but also becomes part of the process of forming students' morals through the habituation of religious values that are carried out continuously in the madrasah environment.

Habituation of the Ba'da Cult of Dzuhur Prayer as a Religious Education Process

The findings regarding the implementation of the habituation of the ba'da prayer of Dzuhur prayer show that these activities are not just religious routines in madrasas, but part of the educational process that is carried out in a structured and sustainable manner. Cult activities are carried out through habituation that involves students directly in delivering Islamic messages in front of their teachers and friends. This finding is generally in line with the view that habituation in Islamic education is carried out through the repetition of positive activities so that religious values can be embedded into habits in students. This study also confirms the opinion (Eriyanto, 2022) which explains that cult activities have a role in shaping the religious culture and character of students through habituation that is carried out regularly in the school environment.

However, this study expands this understanding by showing that the habituation of cults at MAN 4 Karawang not only functions as a medium for delivering religious materials, but also as a space for social learning and communication for students. Students not only listen to Islamic values, but are also actively involved in the process of delivering religious messages in front of the public. This shows that cults have a broader educational dimension than just routine lecture activities as discussed in previous research.

Different from some previous studies that focused more on the formation of religious culture, this study shows that in the context of MAN 4 Karawang, the habituation of cults is carried out as part of a coaching process that connects the formation of morals with the practice of students' speaking skills (Handriadi, 2025) This difference arises because cult activities in madrassas are not only positioned as worship activities, but also as a means of developing students' abilities more thoroughly in school life.

The Cult and Formation of Speaking Skills and Their Implications

The findings of the study show that the habituation of the Dzuhur prayer cult has an influence on the development of students' speaking skills, especially in the aspects of courage to perform, confidence, and the ability to convey messages orally. Cult activities provide opportunities for students to speak directly in front of others through a training process that is carried out gradually and

repeatedly. These findings are in line with the opinion that speaking skills develop through a continuous process of practice, repetition, and habituation (Zainuddin et al., 2021)

Furthermore, this research makes an important contribution to the study of Islamic education, especially related to the development of the psychomotor realm of students. So far, cult activities are more often understood as religious coaching activities that are oriented towards the formation of religious character and knowledge. However, this study shows that cult also has a pedagogical function as a medium for oral communication exercises that are able to develop students' speaking skills in real terms.

The findings of the study also show that the development of students' speaking skills takes place gradually and does not occur instantly. Some students still experience nervousness, lack of confidence, and are not able to speak fluently when appearing to deliver a cult. This condition shows that speaking skills are influenced by mental readiness, training experience, and the habituation process that is carried out on a continuous basis. This perspective enriches the understanding of speaking skill development by adding the dimension of religious habituation as one of the factors that support the formation of students' communication skills.

In addition, this study also shows that speaking skills in cult activities are not only related to the ability to convey material, but also concern students' attitudes, courage, and responsibilities when speaking in front of others. Thus, kultum ba'da salat Dzuhur can be understood as a form of learning that integrates communication skills with the formation of students' character in a religious activity that takes place regularly.

Dynamics of Moral Formation through Cult Habituation

The findings of the study show that the habituation of the ba'da prayer cult of Dzuhur has a relationship with the process of forming students' morals in the madrasah environment. Students are accustomed to listening, understanding, and conveying religious messages related to Islamic manners, responsibility, discipline, and behavior in daily life. This finding is in accordance with Nur Hakim's view that cult activities play a role in building religious culture and forming positive attitudes of students through the process of religious habituation (Hakim et al., 2022)

However, this study found that the formation of morals through cult activities takes place gradually and shows variations in each student. Some students began to show better behavioral changes, such as speaking more politely, being more disciplined in participating in religious activities, and having more respect for others. However, some other students still need further coaching and habituation so that the values conveyed in the cult truly become part of their daily behavior.

These differences show that the process of internalizing moral values is influenced by various factors, such as students' personal awareness, social environment, habituation intensity, and teacher's assistance in religious activities. In this context, cult habituation does not automatically shape changes in students' behavior directly, but rather becomes one of the means that helps the process of internalizing values slowly and sustainably.

This research also enriches the concept of the affective realm in Bloom's Taxonomy by showing that the formation of morals through religious activities does not only occur at the stage of receiving values, but also through the process of appreciation and habituation in daily life. Thus, the habituation of the cult of the Dzuhur prayer can be understood as an educational process that connects the affective and psychomotor realms simultaneously through religious activities that are carried out regularly in the madrasah environment.

Conclusion

This study shows that the habituation of the ba'da prayer of Dzuhur at MAN 4 Karawang has an important role in shaping morals and developing students' speaking skills. Kultum activities are carried out regularly as part of religious habituation in the madrasah environment by involving students directly in delivering Islamic messages. The implementation of these activities is not only a means of religious guidance, but also a training medium that helps students build courage, confidence, and the ability to speak in public gradually. The habituation of cult provides space for students to learn to deliver material orally, arrange the content of the conversation, and interact in front of teachers and friends. Through the continuous practice process, students begin to show development in speaking skills, although the level of ability and confidence of each student is still different. In addition, cult activities also contribute to the formation of students' morals through the delivery of religious values related to discipline, responsibility, manners, and Islamic behavior in daily life. The results of this study show that the formation of morals and speaking skills through cult habituation takes place gradually and is influenced by the habituation process that is carried out continuously in the madrasah environment. In its implementation, teachers have an important role as a guide who directs students in preparing material, building the courage to speak, and instilling moral values through cult activities. Thus, the kultum ba'da salat Dzuhur not only functions as a routine religious activity, but also becomes part of the Islamic education process that supports the development of the affective and psychomotor realms of students in an integrated manner in the madrasah environment.

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