memorizing quran

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LEARNING MODEL DEVELOPMENT OF MEMORIZING THE QUR'AN THROUGH INTEGRATION OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REPRESENTATION

Abstract

This research aims to create a learning model of memorization of the Qur'an based on the nature of the brain that tends to require relevance between the projection of information that occurred internally in the brain (internal representation) and externally presented information outside the brain (external representation). Integration of the two modes of representation was carried out through a developmental study by adopting Research and Development (R & D) from Borg and Gall as a reference for the development of conceptual frameworks and memory models of Y Wang as a reference framework of the development of operational stages of using the model. From the model development process, several components of the model implementation have successfully been developed. The model implementation was operationally integrated with internal and external representation modes such as Phase I: the formulation of indicators, Phase IIdiagnostic assessment dealing with prior al-Qur'an memorizing ability, Phase III Conditioning students, Phase IV Coding memorizing materials and Phase V repetition and recalling memorizing outcomes.

Keywords: *model development of memorizing the Qur'an; integration of internal and external representation*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuat model pembelajaran menghafal Al-Qur'an berdasarkan sifat otak yang cenderung memerlukan relevansi antara proyeksi informasi yang terjadi secara internal di otak (representasi internal) dan informasi yang disajikan secara eksternal di luar otak (representasi eksternal). Integrasi dari dua mode representasi dilakukan melalui studi perkembangan dengan mengadopsi Penelitian dan Pengembangan (R & D) dari Borg dan Gall sebagai referensi untuk pengembangan kerangka kerja konseptual dan model memori Y Wang sebagai kerangka acuan pengembangan tahap operasional menggunakan model. Dari proses pengembangan model, beberapa komponen implementasi model telah berhasil dikembangkan. Implementasi model secara operasional terintegrasi dengan mode representasi internal dan eksternal seperti Fase I: perumusan indikator, Fase IIdiagnostik penilaian berurusan dengan kemampuan menghafal al-Qur'an sebelumnya, siswa Pengkondisian Fase III, bahan menghafal Coding Tahap IV dan pengulangan Fase V dan mengingat hasil menghafal

Kata Kunci: *model menghafal al-qur'an; integrasi representasi internal dan eksternal*

مستخلص

طبيعة الدماغ التي تميل إلى طلب تطابق المعلومات المتوقعة التي تحدث في الدماغ مع أَمْعُلُوْمَاتِ المقدمة من الخارجية، يشير إلى أهمية دمج التمثيلين في نموذج يمكن للمدرسين تطبيقهما على التعلم. يتم دمج التمثيل الداخلي والخارجي لنموذج الحفظ الذي تم تطويره في هذه الدراسة من الناحية التشغيلية في مرحلتي التكييف والترميز. تكامل التمثيل الداخلي يكون ضمنيا بينما التمثيل الخارجي صريحة. لمعرفة تكامل التمثيل الداخلي في مرحلتي التكييف والترميز ، استخدم الباحث اختبار أسلوب التعلم من نتائج الاختبار سيتم تحديدها حسب نوع التمثيل الخارجي اللازم . لدمج التمثيل الخارجي في مرحلة التكييف، يستخدم الباحث مبادئ اللغوية العصبية البرمجة . في هذه الأثناء، في مرحلة الترميز، يقوم الباحث بتعديل معنى آيات القرآن ليتم حفظها مع نوع التمثيل المناسب من خلال نظر أسلوب التعلم لكل الطلبة.

الكلمات الأساسية: نموذج تحفيظ القرآن والتكامل التمثيل الداخلي والخارجي

A. Introduction

Preserving al-Qur'an through memorization has been practiced since the period of the early development of Islam. The preservation method is one of the key instruments applied for the preservation of the existence of Islam that is not only regarded as actualizing religious worships but also delivering the mission of dakwah to form global citizens in the future.

Recently, practitioners of Islamic education began to be engrossed in developing memorization of the Qur'an based on modern scientific perspectives such as Neuroscience and Neurolinguistics [1]. As they realized that Neuroscience and Neurolinguisticsare the heads of linguistic concepts and memories acting as the core system of the memorization process occurring in the brain.

Both the perspectives of neuroscience and neurolinguistics view memorizing as a cognitive activity that involves the external environment entirely [2]. The external environment such as linguistic aspects functioning significantly for constructing information, play

[1] Sedek Ariffin et al., "Effective Techniques of Memorizing the Quran: A Study at Madrasah Tahfiz Al-Quran, Terengganu, Malaysia," *Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research* 13, no. 1 (2013): 45–48, https://doi.org/10.5829/idosi.mejsr.2013.13.1.1762; Ahmad Adnan Yassin AlZoubi, "Use of Information Technology in the Teaching of Quran Recitation (Qira'at) - Electronic Miqrah as a Model," *2013 Taibah University International Conference on Advances in Information Technology for the Holy Quran and Its Sciences*, 2013, 593–621, https://doi.org/10.1109/NOORIC.2013.99; Khadher Ahmad, "Implementation Of Othman Method On Memorization The Quran: A Study In Sulaymaniyyah Institute, Malaysia," *Katalog BPS* XXXIII, no. 2 (2014): 81–87, https://doi.org/10.1007/s13398-014-0173-7.2; C J Fuller, "Orality, Literacy and Memorization: Priestly Education in Contemporary South India" 1 (2001): 1–31; Muhaidi Mustaffa Al Hafiz et al., "Descriptive Qualitative Teaching Method of Memorization in The Institution of Tahfiz Al-Quran Wal Qiraat Pulai Condong and the Students' Level of Academic Excellence," *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences* 7, no. 1 (2016): 79–85, https://doi.org/10.5901/mjss.2016.v7n1s1p79.

[2] J. Zhang and D. Norman, "Representations in Distributed Cognitive Tasks," Cognitive Science 18 (1994): 87–122, https://doi.org/Doi 10.1016/0364-0213(94)90021-3.

important roles in occurring mental process in memorization [3]. Particularly in the process of projecting the objects of memorizing into concrete information. This is relevant with the nature of the brain that is effectively adaptable with visual information[4]. In this context, it is fundamental to adjust the projection of memorized objects between internal ongoing process within the brain and the projection of presented information of the external environment.

The projection of internal and external information is recognized as internal and external presentation [5]. The former is a projection of information occurring in the Brain while the latest is projected information resented by the external learning environment. Dilworth emphasizes that external representation as to the idea organization in graphs, diagrams, tables while internal presentation refers to cognitive models possessed by individuals. The models shape the organization and interpretation of information[6].

Furthermore, from the perspective of the distribution of cognitive operation, the external and internal representation of information is also involved in the processing of information in the brain. Internal representation functions as the neurological medium accommodating the internal human mind, and external representation as external cognitive artifacts as well as time and space as a supporting medium[7]. In this case, the internal representation is a mental process[8] and external representation refers to external cognition that involves the environment and experiences[9].

The internal and external representations that are also distribution mediums of cognitive operation can also be found in the study of mathematic psychology. In this discipline, external representation is known as real objects, actual representation, arithmetic symbolic representation, representations of images and graphs. Meanwhile, the internal representation is known as linguistic representation skills, graph representation skill, and

[3] Jiajie Zhang, "The Nature Problem of External in Solving Representations," *Cognitive Science* 21, no. 2 (1997): 179–217, https://doi.org/10.1207/s15516709cog2102_3.

[4] Roger N Shepard, "Recognition Memory for Words, Sentences, and Pictures," *Journal of Verbal Learning and Verbal Behavior* 6, no. 1 (February 1967): 156–63, https://doi.org/10.1016/S0022-5371(67)80067-7.

[5] Mourat A. Tchoshanov Stephen J. Pape, "The Role of Representation(s) in Developing Mathematical Understanding," *Theory into Practice* 40, no. August 2012 (2010): 37–41.

[6] John Dilworth, "Internal versus External Representation," *The Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism*, 2004.

[7] Jiajie Zhang and Vimla L. Patel, "Distributed Cognition, Representation, and Affordance," *Pragmatics & Cognition* 14, no. 2 (2006): 333–41, https://doi.org/10.1075/pc.14.2.12zha.

[8] Edward D Joseph David Beres, "The Concept of Mental Representation in Psychoanalysis" (New York: International Journal of Psycho-analysis, 1970).

[9] Mike Scaife and Yvonne Rogers, "External Cognition: How Do Graphical Representations Work?," *International Journal of Human-Computer Studies* 45, no. 2 (1996): 185–213, https://doi.org/10.1006/ijhc.1996.0048.

symbolic representation skill [10]. These terminologies can be simply defined that representation is a relationship description between objects and symbols whose real objects are external representation while mental process defining the objects is an internal representation.

The symbolization of objects through the roles of internal and external representation of facilitating the process of information savings into memory is also supported by some research. For example, Schnotz and Bannerts found that external representation can help the brain project information more tangibly, as a result, the information is stored in memory more rapidly. Collaborative research carried out by Zhang revealed that activities needing intense cognitive distribution such as memorizing, in fact, require ideal correspondence between internal and external representation for interpreting information [11]. Similarly, [12] found similar results. Proportional representation between an internal and external representation is needed because there are no texts presented by one appropriate representation without assistance from other representation.

Based on the research, the integration between internal and external representation in a model of Qur'an memorizing is required to optimize the process of projecting information in the brain. This is important due to the lack of involvement of theory dealing with internal and external interpretation in teaching the Qur'an memorizing. Research of Qur'an memorizing focuses more on developing and finding out memorizing formulation that only involves one of the representations. This results in the abandon of other representations.

For example, Entessar only applied the principle of internal representation in developing and implementing the mind map methods to enhance memorizing the Qur'an skills [13]. Furthermore, Nawas and Jahangir (2015) implemented only a single representation as researching the silent memorizing method. This principle is also found in other research such as implementing Sabak, Sabak, Para Sabak, Ammoktar, method, and Halaqah Dauri [14] as well as a method of qualitative descriptive learning [15].

[10] James J. Kaput, "Supporting Concrete Visual Thinking in Multiplicative Reasoning Difficulties and Opportunities," *Educational Technology Center*, 1988; N. Johnson-laird, "Mental Models and Human Reasoning," Psychological and Cognitive Science, 2010, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1012933107.

[11] Zhang and Norman, "Representation in Distributed Cognitive Tasks"; Zhang, "The Nature Problem of External in Solving Representations"; Zhang and Patel, "Distributed Cognition, Representation, and Affordance."

[12] Yves Joanette and Hiram H Brownell, *Discourse Ability and Brain Damage*, 1st ed. (New York: Springer, 1990).

[13] Entesar A. Al-Mosallam, "Towards Improving Quran Memorization Using Mind Maps," *Proceedings - 2013 Taibah University International Conference on Advances in Information Technology for the Holy Quran and Its Sciences, NOORIC 2013*, 2015, 128–32, https://doi.org/10.1109/NOORIC.2013.36.

[14] Ariffin et al., "Effective Techniques of Memorizing the Quran: A Study at Madrasah Tahfiz Al-Quran, Terengganu, Malaysia."

[15] Al Hafiz et al., "Descriptive Qualitative Teaching Method of Memorization in The Institution of Tahfiz Al-Quran Wal Qiraat Pulai Condong and the Students' Level of Academic Excellence."

Lacking knowledge and researches references for the implementation of memorizing applied as a learning model based on the integration of internal and external representation causes the limited alternatives of problem-solving to difficulties in memorizing the Qur'an. The Qur'an memorizing methods are particularly suggested for students in Indonesian Islamic Primary Schools because substantially the students are obliged to through school subjects of Al-Qur'an and Hadist to memorize by competency standards regulated in the school curriculum.

Classical problems dealing with memorizing Qur'an are, for example, the increasing number of students who find it difficult and burdened to memorize the Qur'an. The students experience intense psychological pressure because of lacking interests in out-of-date methods that tend to compel the students to memorize the entire of memorized materials by applying conventional methods such as drills, and continuous repetition. Such a situation has a direct systemic impact on several aspects such as lack of motivation and focus, stressed, and eventually cause declining students' academic achievement.

Theoretical ideality is based on some facts as elaborated and supported by the reality of revealed difficulties in memorizing the Qur'an that has occurred, becomes a substantive foundation for developing a model of learning method of Qur'an memorization based on the integration of internal and external representation. This model is focused on components of procedural development that can be directly implemented by teachers for teaching memorizing the Qur'an at the Islamic Primary School level.

This study applies a mixed-method with Research and Development (R&D) approach. The stages of development cane seen in the following figure:

Phase I. preliminary study and need analysis

Phase II. planning and developing a model

Phase III. validation and revision

Phase III implementation of model

Analysis the readiness of students to learn

Identification and Need Analysis

Identification of Student's carateristic

Chosing material and making a Lesson Plan

Developing model draft 1

Testing Model Draft 1

Revise Model Expert Judgement

Testing Model Draft 2
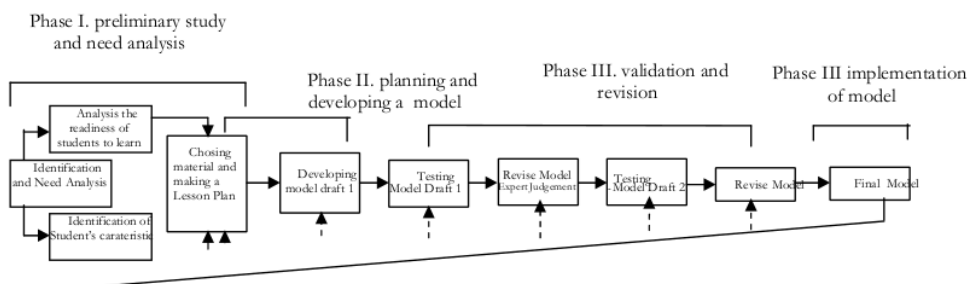
Revise Model

Final Model

Figure 1. Steps of Learning Model Development of Memorizing the Qur'an Through Integration of Internal and External Representation

Based on the above image, there are nine steps in the process of developing a conceptual model adapted from the instructional design of Dick & Carey [16] and [17] modified into 4 stages of development among others (1) phase I preliminary study and need analysis, (2) phase II planning and developing a model, (3) phase III validation and revision, (4) phase IV implementation of models.

The population in this study was the total number of Islamic Primary School students in South Sulawesi. The selected subjects for this study were the second-grade students and teachers of the Qur'an hadith teacher who taught in the classes. Furthermore, the sample was determined by a multi-stage sampling technique, which was to determine the clusters based on the level of accreditation such as A, B, and C. Each cluster represented one school. Thus, second-grade students from three schools selected with simple random techniques.

This research used several methods such as questionnaires, need analysis, objective condition, a test of Qur'an memorization ability and a model validation questionnaire for expert assessment. Need analysis questionnaires and objective conditions were used to collect the students and teachers' needs dealing with the model components and to obtain data of recent conditions of learning Qur'an memorization in the schools. Besides, the Qur'an memorization ability test was designed following the theories to measure the achieved level of the Qur'an memorization of the students either prior or post-learning. Furthermore, the model validation questionnaires were applied to present empirical and rational assessment on the model by experts of related disciplines such as neuroscience, al-Quran and Hadith, and educational technology. The expert assessment was to ensure the functionality and effectiveness of the model implementation at the school level.

B. Discussion

This part explores the result of a developed model carried out in four stages such as preliminary study, planning and developing, validating and revising as well as implementing.

Preliminary Study and Need Analysis

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[16] W. Dick, L. Carey, and J. O. Carey, *The Systematic Design of Instruction*. (New Jersey: Longman, 2009).

Based on the document review, several findings dealing with documenting the implementation of learning Qur'an memorization, such as: Firstly, al-Qur'an Hadith curriculum focused on memorizing al-Qur'an accounted for 56.67%. This indicated that learning memorizing al-Qur'anoriented in interests and nurturing attitude as well as noble characteristics were not enclosed within the instructional documents. Secondly, the document of the learning objectives of al-Qur'an memorization accounted for 60.00%. The data revealed that the design of learning was not based on the students' needs. Thirdly, the teaching implementation was 60.00%. The data indicated that the implementation of effective strategies and appropriate methods for teaching the Qur'an memorization. Fourthly, time management including program scheduling and design of time allocation distribution accounted for 80.00%, indicating that teaching implementation was appropriate with the determined schedule in the curriculum.

The researchers also conducted interviews with students and teachers of the Koran and Hadith. Data from the interviews revealed that the teachers were still facing difficulties in teaching their students to memorize the given materials, causing the unsatisfactory outcomes of the students memorizing Koran.

The teachers' responses deal with methods to improve the students' Koran memorization ability revealed that the teachers did not use any special methods or media. Thus, especial methods were needed to address Koran memorization-related problems. Concerning the students' responses in the interviews, the data revealed that the students found it difficult to memorize Koran and Hadith. Thus the main problem causing the achievement of learning goals was the improvement of teaching processes, by improving the students' motivations to memorize the Koran.

Furthermore, the result of observation revealed that: Firstly, the teachers' educational and teaching skills gained 80.00% on a category basis. Secondly, the students achieved a score of 80.00% on the characteristics suitability with the category already unfounded. Third, the learning infrastructure just obtained 60.00% with less category unfounded. Fourth, in the aspect of the learning process of memorizing the Koran, there were five aspects of the lower categories, namely, mismatch learning measures with the implementation of learning, learning interactions, effectiveness and outcome assessment tools process, convenient

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[17] Meredith D Gall, Joyce P. Gall, and Walter R. Borg, *Educational Research An Introduction*, ed. Arnis E. Burvikovs, 7th ed. (Boston: Pearson Education, Inc., 2003).

learning conditions and support the activities of teaching and learning suitability to increase student competence.

Also, aspects with medium category consist of 2 aspects including the effectiveness of learning methods and the use of educational media and support. On the other hand, there were 3 aspects with high category including relevance between teaching practices and learning goals, relevance learning materials and students' needs, and time efficiency of teaching. Thus, it can be concluded that the process of memorizing the Koran was not effectively carried out.

The Planning and the Development of a Model

Based on the results of preliminary studies which include needing analysis and objective conditions, readiness to learn, as well as the characteristics of students, a procedural model design was compiled. This design integrates internal and external representation by adopting the information transfer in the brain designed by Wu Yuin Hwang (Hwang, Chen, Dung, & Yang, 2007) to be the basic framework. The stages of the al-Quran memorizing learning that can be applied procedurally as follows.
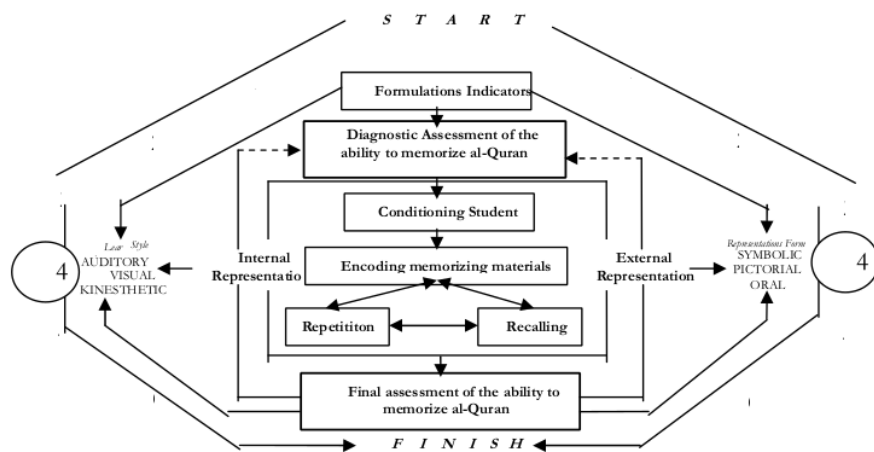
Figure 2. Model of Learning Memorizing the Qur'an by the Integration of Internal and External Representation

Based on Figure 2, the internal and external representations are directly integrated into the conditioning components, encoding, repetition, and recalling. The integration of internal representation is directly integrated with external representation implicitly. Furthermore, the integration directly stated in the form of learning steps operationally. The operationalization of the model is described as follows.

Phase I Formulation of indicators: at this stage, the teacher determines indicators of the ability to memorize the Qur'an. Formulation of indicators is conditioned to the observation sheet of memorization of Qur'an capability which has been compiled from a variety of relevant theories. These indicators include: (1) Being able to verify (verification) (2) Ability to match (matching) (3) Ability to pair (corresponding) and (4) Ability to read back orally (retrieving) the Qur'an both have previously unknown or being read or listened to.

Phase II Diagnostic Assessment of the ability to memorize al-Quran: at this stage, the teacher assesses the performance of the student memorization within observation points on the observation sheet. The results of the observations are then used as a basis to create a general overview as a basis for mapping the overall ability to memorize the Qur'an students. From this, the teacher will be able to identify the extent to which the ability to memorize al-Quran students individually and projecting for further evaluation.

Phase III Conditioning students: at this stage, the teacher can ensure students' readiness to use the external representation both verbally and visually. The conditioning is done orally through lectures or words of motivation (oral representations) or the stimulus values of kindness through pictures and video display in accordance with the actual content of memorized verses (pictorial representations).

Phase IV Encoding memorizing materials: at this stage, students are ready to memorize by reading repetition of the verses of the Qur'an which is the target of memorization. The coding is done by linking verses with images, video, or keywords (keywords) in which an image, a video, or keywords contain values of noble characteristics and well-being that exist in the verses.
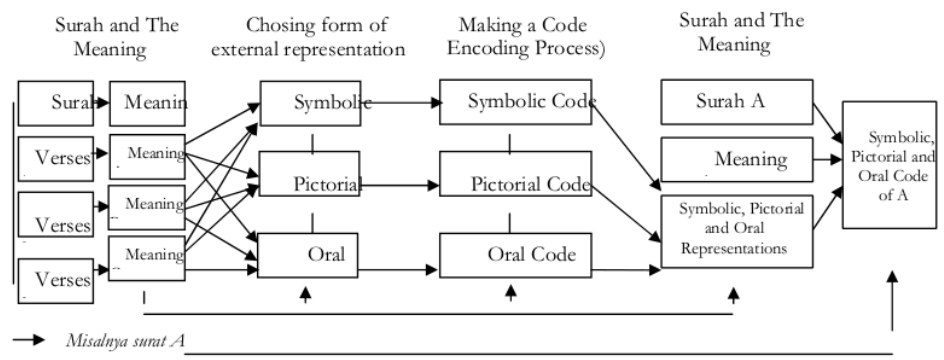

Figure 3. The encoding process on the Learning Model by Integrating Internal and External Representation

Phase V Repetition and recalling the results of memorization: at this stage, the teacher guides the students to repeat and to recall memorizing material in a structured order. Representation is adjusted to the materials (surah) and the indicator of the ability to memorize the Koran either using verbal representations (words) or visual (pictures or video). This stage is a core phase, in which students should be able to repeat the verses verbally without looking at the Qur'an as a guide.

This phase is the most important step, in which the student is regarded to have memorized after he is able to fluently recite the verses of the Qur'an as the memorization targets. Recalling is repeated by teachers individually to children using guided instruments (observation sheet) of the ability to memorize the Qur'an that had been developed previously.

Phase VI Final assessment of the ability to memorize al-Quran: at this stage, the teacher refers to the points in observation sheets. The improvement of the student ability can be analyzed by comparing the outcomes of diagnostic assessment and final assessment.

Validation and Revision of the model

Expert testing was used to identify the appropriateness of the model applied in learning the Qur'an memorization. In this study, researchers such as educational technology experts and experts in learning the Qur'an and hadith were recruited as validators. The result of the validators was explained as follows.

Validation by an expert on technological education: the expert assessed the model proper validation qualification based on three aspects of assessment such as content, design, and technical implementation of the model in learning with 200 as total value. The detail of the assessment can be seen as follows:

Table 1. The results of validation by educational technology expert

Assesment Aspect	Maximum Score	Score	Percentage	Qualification
Content	100	85	85%	Feasible
Design	96	72	75%	Feasible
Technical	56	43	76,79%	Feasible
Score	252	200	79,37%	Feasible

Validation by the expert of Qur'an and Hadith: The experts validated model, design, and technic of application of the model and assessed the model with validation qualification

of proper teaching reached a total score of 206. Details of Three aspects of validation can be seen as follows:

Table 2. The result of the validation of Qur'an and hadith teaching experts

Assessment Aspect	Maximum Score	Score	Percentage	Qualification
Content	97	81	83,51%	Feasible
Design	96	75	78,12%	Feasible
Technical	56	50	89,29%	Feasible
Score	249	206	82,73%	Feasible

Based on the table, the model of Qur'an memorization by the integration of external and internal representation is applicable to improve the ability to memorize Qur'an.

The development of this model has rooted in the discourses that the external environment has an important role in the mental process of memorization [18]. This occurs more particularly in the process of projecting objects of memorization done by the brain that is substantially determined in the form of information that appears and is presented in the environment. Thus, the model of memorization is developed for adjustment of the object projection in the brain (Internal representation) and the projection of information presented by the environment (external representation). The development experiences several stages that start from the preliminary study, experiment with the production of a final model that technically applicable in teaching memorizing the Qur'an.

In accordance with the procedural perspective, the implementation of this model begins with the formulation of outcome indicators and preliminary skills of the Qur'an memorization. Both indicators and assessments are interconnected and based on the instrument of the Qur'an memorization ability designed from cognitive theories of memorization: memorizing, recognizing, and recalling. In the next stage, the teacher conditions the students by referring to the principle of the integration of internal and external representation. The conditioning is carried out by instilling the interpretation of Qur'an verses within the external representation. Furthermore, the teacher carries out coding by organizing the verses based on the meanings in the form of external interpretation that is respectively relevant such as symbolic, oral, and pictorial. After coding, the teacher guides the students to practice repeating Qur'an reciting and recalling the reciting without mushaf al- Qur'an.

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[18] Zhang and Norman, "Represesentations in Distributed Cognitive Tasks."

Internal and external representation in procedural stages of the model implementation is integrated particularly in the stage of conditioning and coding. In the conditioning stage, the wave of the brain of the students has to be directed to the level of alpha and theta wave in order to position in ideal performance to process and recall information [19]. In this case, the teacher plays a role in harmonizing student emotions because when someone feels threatened (stress) norepinephrine will affect the amygdala which affects decision making and motivation while when feeling safe the dopamine and serotonin hormones increase which affects memory, mood, and ability in learning. Likewise, in the process of coding, the materials for memorizing represented internally in the brain must be adjusted with the information represented externally [20]. In this stage, the coding of memorizing is determined based on the appropriateness of representation type applied with the chapter interpretation in general and verses interpretation considering the students' learning styles.

The procedure becomes the excellence that cannot be found in other models. As demonstrated by Entesar that merely focused on the implementation of internal representation to improve memorizing the Qur'an ability through implementing mind maps [21]. It is similar to the finding s of researchers such as Nawaz and Jahangir [22] that investigated the effectiveness of memorizing the Qur'an in a silent way. In addition, the application of Methodes used by Sabak, Para Sabak, Ammoktar, and Halaqah Dauri [23] as well as descriptive qualitative method [24]. The Qur'an memorization models tend to emphasize repetition and oral drills that ignore the integration of internal and external representation in the model components.

Furthermore, the implementation of this model influences teachers' teaching methods of Qur'an memorization for example, teachers have to be precise in the analysis of the student characteristics before teaching Qur'an either individually or classically. It is to understand the need for the integration of internal and external representation should follow student learning

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[19] Edhy Rustan, "Learning Creative Writing Model Based on Neurolinguistic Programming," *International Journal of Language Education and Culture Review* 3, no. 2 (2017): 13–29, https://doi.org/doi.org/10.21009/IJLECR.032.02.

[20] Wolfgang Schnotz and Maria Bannert, "Construction and Interference in Learning from Multiple Representation," *Learning and Instruction* 13, no. 2 (2003): 141–56, https://doi.org/10.1016/S0959-47520200017-8; Yves Joanette and Hiram H Brownell, *Discourse Ability and Brain Damage*; Zhang and Norman, "Representations in Distributed Cognitive Tasks"; Zhang and Patel, "Distributed Cognition, Representation, and Affordance"; Zhang, "The Nature Problem of External in Solving Representations."

[21] Mosallam, "Towards Improving Quran Memorization Using Mind Maps."

[22] Nazia Nawaz and Prof. Dr. Syeda Farhana Jahangir, "Effects of Memorizing Quran by Heart (Hifz) On Later Academic Achievement," *Journal of Islamic Studies and Culture* 3, no. 1 (2015): 58–64, https://doi.org/10.15640/jisc.v3n1a8.

[23] Ariffin et al., "Effective Techniques of Memorizing the Quran: A Study at Madrasah Tahfiz Al-Quran, Terengganu, Malaysia."

[24] Al Hafiz et al., "Descriptive Qualitative Teaching Method of Memorization in The Institution of Tahfiz Al-Quran Wal Qiraat Pulai Condong and the Students' Level of Academic Excellence."

styles that vary among the students [25]. This is important to optimize the progressivity of memory to save memorizing materials [26]. In other words, teachers have to adapt the orientation of teaching practice of memorizing the Qur'an that is initially goal-oriented into a more humanized approach that considers psychological aspects of learning such as happiness, motivation, comfort, and stress.

However, the integration of internal and external representation cannot be explicitly operated in the component of each model. Thus, for the identification of student internal representation, the researchers applied a test of learning style adopted from McWhorter [27]. This is based on theoretical consideration that the processing, organizing and finally the presentation of information in the brain is determined by student learning styles [28]. This means auditory, visual and kinesthetic learning styles. The learning style determines methods and information relevant for students to understand and to absorb information when learning. Thus, internal representation understood as a cognitive model in the brain used to organize and interpret information [29]. Internal representation regarded as the student learning styles is then used by the researchers to adjust internal and external representation for students to memorize.

Similarly, in the III stage of conditioning students. The researchers cannot ensure if the student's brains are in alfa-tetha that us productive wave for memorizing [30]. However, the researchers respond by compile suggestive words in religious preaches based on the principles of neurolinguistics programming [31]. However, to improve the model, next research needs to consider the use of detector of Frequency Following Program (FFG) and a tool to identify neuron interactions when memorizing; such as Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) as applied by Walworth that used MRI based musical therapy to identify brain wave that reflects patient perceptions when having treatment [32]. This is to certainly understand brain

[25] Kathleen T. McWhorter, Heather Severson, and Jeanne M. Jones, *Study and Critical Thinking Skills in College*, vol. 15 (New York: Longman, 1975); Sandra Davis E, "Learning Styles and Memory," *Institute for Learning Style* 1, no. 8 (2007):

[26] Yves Joanette and Hiram H Brownell, *Discourse Ability and Brain Damage*.

[27] T. McWhorter, Severson, and M. Jones, *Study and Critical Thinking Skills in College*.

[28] Daniela Boneva and Elena Mihova, "Learning Styles and Learning Preferences," *Dyslang: Dyslexia and Additional Academic Language Learning* 8 (2014).

[29] Mourat A Tchoshanov Lawrence M Lesser, "The Effect of Representation and Representational Sequence on Students' Understanding," Internal Medicine Journal 38, no. 12 (2008): 932, https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1445-5994.2008.01837.x.

[30] Rustan, "Learning Creative Writing Model Based on Neurolinguistic Programming."

[31] Rustan.

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wave and neuron activities to optimize the process of conditioning as students are memorizing.

C. Conclusion

Designing a model of teaching memorizing the Qur'an requires in-depth considering the integration of internal and external representation. This consideration facilitates the nature of the brain that needs a balance between the projection of materials for memorizing and the materials presented in the learning process. Therefore, the progressivity of memory as one of the fundamental elements in memorizing the Qur'an can increase, effective and efficient in the organization and saving information that eventually can improve the ability of students to memorize the Qur'an significantly.

The internal and external representations in the model of Qur'an memorization developed in this research operationally integrated into the conditioning and coding stage. The internal integration is implicit and the external integration is explicit. To comprehend internal representation integration in the stage of conditioning and coding, the researchers utilized a test of learning styles. The results of the test determine and adjust the required external representation. For the integration of external representation in the stage of conditioning, the researchers applied neuro-linguistic programming. Furthermore, in the stage of coding, the researchers adjust the meanings of Qur'an verses with appropriate representations by considering student learning styles.

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