

# turnitin+ELIZA AYUNITA.pdf

by dedysandiarsa36@gmail.com 1

---

**Submission date:** 29-Oct-2025 01:53AM (UTC+0100)

**Submission ID:** 2787714761

**File name:** ELIZA\_AYUNITA.pdf (504.53K)

**Word count:** 3528

**Character count:** 20164

## PARENTAL PARENTING STYLES IN GUIDING 5-6 YEAR-OLD CHILDREN TO MEMORIZE SHORT SURAYS IN KARANG SEMBUNG HALL, MEREMBU VILLAGE, 2023/2024

Eliza Ayunita

Student, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Mataram State Islamic University, Indonesia

Corresponding Author Email: [elizaayunita\\_90@gmail.com](mailto:elizaayunita_90@gmail.com)

ABSTRACTS	ARTICLE INFO
<p>This study aims to determine the parenting styles used by parents in guiding children to memorize short suras in Karang Sembung Hamlet and to identify the obstacles and solutions parents encounter in guiding children aged 5-6 years to memorize short suras in Karang Sembung Hamlet. This study employed a descriptive qualitative method. The data sources used were primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques included observation, interviews, and documentation. The primary data sources were obtained from field interviews with parents of children attending RA/TK (kindergarten). Secondary data sources were obtained from books, journals, theses, news, the internet, documents, and scientific literature related to the research topic. The study concluded that the parenting styles used to guide children to memorize short surahs in Karang Sembung Hamlet were authoritarian, implemented by two informants, permissive, and democratic. Inhibiting factors and solutions for parents in guiding children to memorize short surahs in Karang Sembung Hamlet included parental emotional stability, limited parental time, environmental factors, limited parental attention, and limited parental knowledge of the memorization process (murojaah). Meanwhile, the solutions implemented by parents include creating a conducive atmosphere, implementing a reward and punishment system, optimizing the roles of family members, providing motivation.</p>	<p><b>Article History:</b> Received: October 13<sup>th</sup> 2025 Revised: October 23<sup>th</sup> 2025 Published: October 2025</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Parenting Styles, Memorizing Short Surahs, Children Aged 5-6</p>

### INTRODUCTION

The family is a child's first educational institution, before school and the surrounding environment. The process of laying the foundations of education (basic education) in the family environment is the starting point for subsequent educational processes, both formal and non-formal. Likewise, failure in home education will have a significant impact on the success of subsequent educational processes.

Harmaini's research illustrates that parents spend more time with their children outside the home than at home when they are not working, they spend less time with their children during holidays, and they are less likely to be with their children when they are studying. This means that parental concern for their children, especially regarding education, is very

minimal. Many parents even completely hand over their children's education to their teachers. Furthermore, parents are obligated to guide and teach their children, including others, in carrying out Islamic requirements, especially in learning to recite short surahs. Learning to memorize short letters is a lesson that aims to introduce short letters by getting children to memorize short letters from an early age, especially in early childhood. By getting children used to memorizing short letters from an early age, their love for short letters will be embedded in their hearts and children will become a generation of great memorizers in the future. Apart from being the noblest of miracles, short letters also have the privilege of having extraordinary appeal, they are better to read and never get bored of hearing, in accordance with the word of Allah SWT in O.S. Al-Oamar: 17

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ ۖ وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَكِّرٍ

Meaning: "And indeed, We have made short Surahs easy for reminders, so is there anyone who takes heed?"

The rapid changes of the times significantly impact children's growth and development, and this also affects the learning and memorization methods of young children. Children's abilities to memorize short Surahs vary. These differences are due to internal and external factors. Internal factors can be seen within the child themselves. A child's reluctance to memorize short Surahs requires assistance and support from external factors, one of which is their parenting style. Memorization is related to memory. It also explains that memory is the pattern of storing information or knowledge in the memory, from one minute to a lifetime, and maintaining information over time. Repetition of information in memory can also be called the activity of recalling what has just been received by the mind (rehearsal).

Children are the nation's future generations who must be protected and educated to become intelligent and pious generations. Children are also a family investment for the afterlife. Therefore, parents are obliged to educate their children by providing a proper and religious education so that they can become a source of pride for their parents. Parents are the closest and most influential people in a child's development, including cognitive, emotional, social, and other developmental milestones.

With the passage of time, especially in this modern era, parents are becoming increasingly preoccupied with their own work, neglecting their responsibilities to their children. Furthermore, the advent of advanced technology has further distanced parents and children. Closeness between parents and children is limited to brief greetings and brief interactions. This leaves parents with very little time for their children, such as monitoring their children's development, accompanying them in their studies, and spending time with them. Technological developments ultimately impact their users. It depends on how they use them. Positive aspects can be learned and implemented, as with any technology. However, it can also bring parents and children closer together and strengthen the parent-child relationship.

A close relationship between parents and children will make it easier for all the dreams of a small family to come true. A good correlation is created by mutual love, respect, and support. Parents make consistent and ongoing efforts to create a supportive environment for their children to memorize short surahs. Either by using various methods or disciplining

children by always being close to short letters. In this way, a close relationship will be established between parents and children with the aim of making their children memorize short letters.

Raising children to memorize short surahs is not easy, especially in today's fast-paced world. Parents are required to be more thorough and meticulous in their education. They choose the right environment for their children, create a supportive home environment for them to memorize short surahs, and pay attention to their basic needs by providing a lawful livelihood. Given the current situation, cooperation between parents is essential in raising children to memorize short surahs. This can be achieved through, for example, attending parenting seminars on memorizing short surahs, reading books, and so on. While parents used to encourage children to obey and listen to their instructions, today's parenting style is more permissive, allowing children more freedom and giving them whatever they want without hesitation.

For example, in Karang Sembung, children are taught to memorize short surahs. This aims to cultivate the habit of reciting short surahs and becoming hafidz/hafidzah (literally "hafidz"). Each child will be given a memorization book, which will be initiated by their teacher once a week, or more precisely, every Monday. While at home, the children will review their memorization with their parents.

Parents of students at RA Qur'an Pelita Hati in Dusun Karang Sembung are very pleased with the program at the school, especially as their children are taught to memorize the Quran. Furthermore, the parents place great emphasis on their children memorizing short chapters, as they believe they are crucial. During the researchers' observations, they met with one of the parents of a student there and spoke with him. He was very pleased that their child was taught to memorize short chapters, even though they were just starting with the short ones. He also strongly emphasized the importance of having them memorize them.

The challenge for parents is ensuring their children remain consistent in memorizing and maintain their memorization. Memorization is easy; the difficult part is maintaining it so that it doesn't get lost or forgotten. Parenting in the past was simply a matter of imitating the behavior of those who came before, observing how one's parents treated oneself as a child. This provided ample preparation for later parenthood. However, over time, the way parents raise their children has changed, with many variations and approaches emerging. Parents also have a crucial responsibility in educating their children, as their role can positively impact their development. Parental involvement in early childhood education fosters a variety of habits that children can develop, including social, emotional, cultural, and other activities. Therefore, it can be said that families and parents play a significant role in a child's education.

Based on the background outlined above, the researcher intends to conduct further research on parenting patterns in guiding children aged 5-6 years to memorize short surahs in Karang Sembung Hamlet, Merembu Village. The purpose of this study is to analyze the results of parental parenting patterns to foster strong motivation in memorizing short surahs. It is hoped that this research can inspire children to become memorizers of short surahs within a supportive environment.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method. A descriptive qualitative method aims to broadly explore the causes or factors influencing the occurrence of something, which are used when we do not yet know it. This research method aims to map the object in relative depth. Descriptive qualitative research is a research approach to examine the natural conditions of the object, where the researcher serves as the key instrument. Data collection techniques are conducted through triangulation (a combination of inductive data analysis), and qualitative research results emphasize the meaning of generations. Several considerations led the researcher to use a qualitative approach. Among them, this study requires data that focuses on the theory of Parenting Patterns in Guiding 5-6 Year Old Children to Memorize Short Surahs in Karang Sembung Hamlet, Merembu Village, West Lombok. This will facilitate understanding of the topic. The main problem to be studied is a long process and the interaction between one person and another. This study will examine how parenting styles guide 5-6-year-old children in memorizing short surahs in Karang Sembung Hamlet, Merembu Village, West Lombok. The data collection methods used in this study: observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis in qualitative methods is conducted before entering the field, during the fieldwork, and after completion. The analysis begins with formulating and explaining the problem, before entering fieldwork, and continues until the research results are written. Miles and Huberman state that qualitative data analysis activities are conducted interactively and continuously until completion, resulting in data saturation.

## RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Each parenting style implemented by each family yields different results. Parents who adopt an authoritarian parenting style can help their children memorize short surahs more quickly than those with a permissive parenting style. A parenting style that tends to be disciplinarian and strict results in children memorizing short surahs in 14 to 30 days, or even longer. Meanwhile, parents who adopt a permissive parenting style help their children memorize short surahs in 30 to 40 days. Meanwhile, parents who adopt a democratic parenting style can teach their children to memorize short surahs in 10 to 30 days, depending on the agreement and negotiation between parents and children during the memorization process.

Based on these parenting style results, it is clear that each parenting style produces different abilities. Authoritarian parenting, while seemingly strict, results in children achieving memorization targets more quickly. Meanwhile, permissive parenting tends to pamper or provide a large amount of tolerance to children, so there is no specific memorization target, what is emphasized is the child's motivation, willingness, and love for what the child does. Democratic parenting produces children who are able to memorize short surahs with a fairly ideal process, because there is negotiation and discussion between the child and parents, in terms of memorization speed it can be faster or slower, adjusted to the child's ability and commitment.

Short surahs are guidelines and instructions for Muslims in carrying out all aspects of their worship. It is imperative that these surahs be introduced and instilled in Muslims from an early age. Islam emphasizes the family, especially parents, to protect children from things that religion both encourages and prohibits. Of course, this cannot be achieved instantly; it requires a long process to realize a family's aspirations.

This study examines the parenting styles used by parents in guiding children to memorize short surahs in Karang Sembung Hamlet, Merembu Village, Labuapi District, West Lombok Regency, related to children's success in learning to read short surahs. Based on the results of the study, it is clear that the parenting styles used by parents within the family facilitate children's adaptation, interaction, and communication in their surroundings. In Karang Sembung Hamlet, parents employ a variety of parenting styles, tailored to their needs, environmental conditions, and individual activities and schedules.

These differences and diversity of parenting styles are actually legitimate, as parents are the ones who understand the child's condition, the environment, and, of course, the conditions of the parents themselves carrying out their duties. We also need to understand that the three parenting styles generally described—authoritarian, persuasive, and democratic—are not fully implemented in the context of the parents interviewed.

For example, two families we encountered adopted strict, disciplined parenting styles, from daily supervision to memorizing short surahs (chapters). This suggests complete control rests with the parents. However, both families also admitted that they still prioritized their children's needs and interests, which, if met, would motivate and encourage them to memorize.

Furthermore, there were families who adopted permissive parenting styles, as evidenced by their testimonies. They applied less strict parenting styles because they were concerned about stressing their 5-6 year old children and depriving them of their valuable playtime. Furthermore, both parents had to earn a living to meet the household's basic needs. However, the reason for implementing a permissive parenting style is also based on the presence of a figure to help supervise the child in memorizing short surahs. In addition, there is concern about the surrounding environment, because even a good environment, even a child's peers and playmates, also memorize short surahs. Therefore, a parenting style that is too strict and disciplinary, even tending towards harshness, is not very relevant to the existing conditions and in some cases is quite difficult to implement.

Similarly, with democratic parenting, the democratic parenting style in the process of memorizing short surahs for children aged 5-6 years involves an approach that allows children to feel heard, valued, and actively involved in their religious learning. Through interviews, parents implemented several concrete methods of democratic parenting by giving their children choices in the things they do, including the process of learning short surahs. For example, allowing them to choose their preferred study time or learning method.

Some methods demonstrated in democratic parenting include open communication between children and parents about their feelings and challenges. This includes listening to children's opinions and feelings about their learning process, then providing space for them to express their questions and concerns regarding the learning and memorization of short surahs.

Democratic parenting can also be demonstrated by offering praise, support, and open evaluation processes that are carried out assertively and in a fun way for children. This is also often done by parents with authoritarian parenting styles, if the strict rules imposed by the parents are successfully implemented by the children. Essentially, this democratic parenting style not only helps children learn religion but also forms a strong foundation for their development as responsible and empathetic individuals. The results of this study were obtained through observations of parenting patterns in guiding children aged 5-6 years to memorize short surahs. The researchers also conducted interviews with seven families to determine the parenting patterns used in guiding children to memorize short surahs, as well as the factors that hinder parents from guiding children to memorize short surahs.

Based on the interviews above, the researchers can draw a more detailed conclusion that most parents in Karang Sembung Hamlet use a democratic parenting style. This is where parents pay close attention to their children's social interactions, strive to provide motivation, praise, and even rewards. Even when parents lack the time, they still strive to provide supervision and trust.

Parents in Karang Sembung Hamlet are fundamentally caring and prioritize the common good over their children's individual interests. Furthermore, children are more responsible and can encourage them to speak openly about their desires, enabling their children to achieve their goals. Children become more active in life, take more initiative in learning to memorize short surahs, and are more confident when asked to memorize them. They also develop a sense of social responsibility and concern when criticized by their elders. They are more receptive to criticism in learning short surahs and in their daily lives. Children's emotions are more stable and adaptable.

## CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that: 1). Parenting styles in guiding children to memorize short surahs in Karang Sembung Hamlet, Merembu Village: authoritarian parenting (two parents), permissive parenting (two parents), and democratic parenting. 2) Inhibiting factors and solutions for parents in guiding children to memorize short surahs in Karang Sembung Hamlet, including: emotional stability, lack of parental time, environmental factors, lack of parental attention to children, and lack of parental knowledge in the memorization or murojaah process. Meanwhile, the solutions implemented by parents in guiding their children to memorize short surahs in Karang Sembung Hamlet include creating a conducive atmosphere, implementing a reward and punishment system, optimizing the roles of family members, providing motivation and appreciation, facilitating learning needs, and improving parents' learning abilities while guiding their children.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agustiana, Ira. (2021). *Pengaruh Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Kemampuan Menghafal Surat-surat pendek Siswa Kelas V*. Universitas Ibn Khaldun.
- Ahid, Nur. (2010). *Pendidikan dalam Perspektif Islam*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Akhmad Syahid. (2019). *Tren Program Tahfidz Surat-surat pendek Sebagai Metode Pendidikan Anak*. Elementary: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Dasar 5, no. 1. 2019.

- 19 Anwar dan Hafiyana. (2016). *Implementasi Metode ODOA One Day One Ayat Dalam Meningkatkan Kemampuan Menghafal surat-surat pendek.*
- 5 Anwar, Khoiril, dan Mufti Hafiyana. (2018). *Implementasi Metode ODOA (One Day One Ayat) Dalam Meningkatkan Kemampuan Menghafal surat-surat pendek.*” *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Indonesia* 2, no. 2. 2018.
- 6 Anwar, Sumarsih. (2017). *Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Takhfidzul Qur'an Pada Anak Usia Sekolah Dasar Di Pondok Pesantren Nurul Iman Kota Tasikmalaya.* *Edukasi* 15, no. 2, 2017.
- 7 Eva Latipah. (2022). *Motives, Self-Regulation, and Spiritual Experiences of Hafizh (The Qur'an Memorizer) in Indonesia.*” *International Journal of Instruction* 15, no. 1. 2022.
- 18 Fairuzillan dan Listiana. (2021). *The Positive Impact of Memorizing the Qur'an on Cognitive Intelligence of Children.*
- H. M. Abduh Amrie. (2018). *Pola Pengasuhan Orang Tua Terhadap Anak Penghafal Surat-surat pendek 30 Juz Pada Usia 0-10 Tahun.* Yogyakarta.
- 14 H.M Arifin. (2017). *Hubungan Timbal Balik Pendidikan Agama di Lingkungan Sekolah dan Keluarga.* Jakarta: PT Bulan Bintang.
- 25 Harahap, Nursapial. (2020). *Penelitian Kualitatif.* Sumatera Utara: Wal Ashri Publishing.
- Harmaini. (2013). *Kebersamaan Orang Tua Dengan Anak.* Fakultas Psikologi UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim, Riau. Dalam *Jurnal Psikologi*, vol. IX, no. II. 2013.
- 24 Iyad dan Qomariyah. (2019). *Strategi Menghafal Surat-surat pendek Sejak Dini.*
- 10 Ana Dan Risky Kawasati. (2020). *Teknik Pengumpulan Data Metode Kualitatif STAIN.*
- Khoiril Anwar dan Mufti Hafiyana. (2018). *Implementasi Metode ODOA (One Day One Ayat) Dalam Meningkatkan Kemampuan Menghafal surat-suratpendek.* *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Indonesia* 2, no. 2. 2018.
- 3 Martina Ayu, Wulandari. (2019). *Pola Asuh Orang Tua Untuk Membina Aak Penghafal Surat-surat pendek.* Surabaya.
- 3 Munthe, Muammar. (2021). *Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dalam Mendidik Anak Penghafal Surat-surat pendek (Tesis Studi Kasus Di Kecamatan Binjai Utara).* Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatra.
- 29 Muhammad Irsyad dan Nurul Qomariyah (2017). *Strategi Menghafal Surat-surat pendek Sejak Dini dalam Strategi Menghafal Surat-surat pendek Sejak Dini*, vol. 2. 2017.
- Sandu Siyoto dan Ali Sosik. (2015). *Dasar Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif.* Yogyakarta: Literasi Media Publishing.
- Sugiyono. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi.* Bandung: Alfabeta.
- , (2014). *Metodologi Penelitian Manajemen.* Bandung: Alfabeta.
- , (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, dan R&D.* Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Teguh, Muhammad. (2011). *Metodologi Penelitian Ekonomi.* Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Tim Dosen Staf Jeffery. (2016). *Metode penelitian Teologi,* Sekolah Tinggi Theologia Jaffray, 2016.

ORIGINALITY REPORT

17%	14%	10%	5%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	<a href="http://jurnal.univpgri-palembang.ac.id">jurnal.univpgri-palembang.ac.id</a> Internet Source	2%
2	Lailatus Syafa'ati, Rista Sundari. "Implementation of the One Day One Ayat Method for Memorizing Short Surahs in Children Aged 5–6 Years: A Case Study at TK IT Mona School", Al Hikmah Indonesian Journal of Early Childhood Islamic Education, 2025 Publication	2%
3	<a href="http://repository.uinsu.ac.id">repository.uinsu.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
4	<a href="http://www.researchgate.net">www.researchgate.net</a> Internet Source	1%
5	Faza Karimatul Akhlak, Khadijah Qonitah. "Upaya Guru dalam Meningkatkan Hafalan Al-Qur'an di TK Islam Al-Abror Jakarta Timur", Tinta Emas: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Anak Usia Dini, 2024 Publication	1%
6	<a href="http://ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id">ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
7	<a href="http://journal.iaincurup.ac.id">journal.iaincurup.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
8	<a href="http://ijble.com">ijble.com</a> Internet Source	1%

9	Internet Source	1 %
10	<a href="http://ejournal.uinmadura.ac.id">ejournal.uinmadura.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1 %
11	<a href="http://jurnal.yudharta.ac.id">jurnal.yudharta.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1 %
12	<a href="http://jurnal-iski.or.id">jurnal-iski.or.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
13	<a href="http://repository.unhas.ac.id">repository.unhas.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
14	<a href="http://eprints.walisongo.ac.id">eprints.walisongo.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
15	<a href="http://jurnal.binamandiri.ac.id">jurnal.binamandiri.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
16	<a href="http://www.sciencegate.app">www.sciencegate.app</a> Internet Source	<1 %
17	<a href="http://repository.unsoed.ac.id">repository.unsoed.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
18	Erwin Indrioko. "TPQ Teacher's Motivation in Teaching the Qur'an Viewed from the Perspective of Maslow's Theory of Needs", Scaffolding: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam dan Multikulturalisme, 2022 Publication	<1 %
19	<a href="http://journal.umpo.ac.id">journal.umpo.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
20	Submitted to Universitas Negeri Jakarta Student Paper	<1 %
21	<a href="http://ejournal.undip.ac.id">ejournal.undip.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
22	<a href="http://e-jurnalmitrapendidikan.com">e-jurnalmitrapendidikan.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %

<1 %

23

Kurniawan Dindasari Nurdin, Achmad Yusuf. "Pawon as a main education chamber of multicultural values among Tenggerese society", IJoReSH: Indonesian Journal of Religion, Spirituality, and Humanity, 2022  
Publication

<1 %

24

[ejournal.mandalanursa.org](http://ejournal.mandalanursa.org)  
Internet Source

<1 %

25

[journal.uwks.ac.id](http://journal.uwks.ac.id)  
Internet Source

<1 %

26

Elgita Azka Azalia, Jenuri Jenuri. "Analysis of Psychological Factors in the Process of Memorizing the Quran", Bestari, 2025  
Publication

<1 %

27

Eni Kusriani. "Concept of Family Education in Islamic Perspective", International Proceedings of Nusantara Raya, 2022  
Publication

<1 %

28

[pusdikra-publishing.com](http://pusdikra-publishing.com)  
Internet Source

<1 %

29

[repository.uin-suska.ac.id](http://repository.uin-suska.ac.id)  
Internet Source

<1 %

30

Maila D.H. Rahiem. "Towards Resilient Societies: The Synergy of Religion, Education, Health, Science, and Technology", CRC Press, 2025  
Publication

<1 %

31

Bruno, August Alexander. "Parenting Decisions and Child Skill Development.", The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill  
Publication

<1 %

32

Sri Pangatin, Aarih Merdekasari. "Regulasi Diri Anak Penghafal Al-Qur'an", Jurnal Studia Insania, 2020

Publication

<1%

---

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off