Integration of Islam and Science Through the Recitation Learning Method: A Literature Review

Aviyah Rini Astutik¹
Dita Melani Putri²
Meilatul Masruroh³
Syafira Alvina Alfariza⁴
Imron Fauzi⁵

¹,²,³,⁴,⁵Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, UIN KH. Achmad Shiddiq Jember
Email: syafiraalvinaa@gmail.com
Received: January 11, 2022  |  Accepted: June 9, 2022

Abstract
The recitation technique involves assigning homework to students to increase their grasp and knowledge of the material. The relationship between Islam and science can be viewed from various perspectives. Teachers have a crucial responsibility to help students comprehend how Islam and science are incorporated into one another to generate an adequate education. Consequently, a suitable approach is required. This study looked at integrating Islam and science using the recitation learning method. The method is a literature review that involves gathering a number of pertinent journal articles and books to conclude. The findings demonstrate that, in theory, Islam and science can be combined using the recitation learning approach. The integration of Islam and science is better understood by students using this teaching strategy.
sains. Metode pembelajaran ini bahkan diduga lebih efektif untuk meningkatkan pemahaman siswa tentang integrasi Islam dan sains.

**Keywords**
Learning strategy, recitation, Islam and science

**Introduction**

Islam and science are related to each other, and science cannot be separated from the sources of the Qur'an and hadith, in which there may be doubts. However, scientists say that Islam and science are in different positions. Islam and science must go hand in hand because Islam and science have similarities in their scientific mission. The difference between Islam and science is that there is a resonant conflict. Therefore, Islam and science identify if they are not valid for scientific criteria because there will be such a thing as cannibalization in Islam and science (Chanifudin, 2020).

Islamic learning and science have benefits for life, which Islam and science must be balanced to apply in life. When we touch on the question of science, then all we know is knowledge as a whole. Islam and science have very different materials, but religion has a connection. The reality is that scientists destroy themselves because they do not hold fast to religious knowledge. If science is applied and it is possible to study, it will be endless, which is where science continues to follow developments (Chanifudin, 2020).

Science learning has its essence, which is considered a body of knowledge. A body of knowledge is the result of findings by scientists who are collected and planned to form appropriate knowledge based on the field being studied. Examples such as physics, chemistry, and biology. The forms of this knowledge include factual, conceptual, principles, theories, and laws. Therefore, if people want to know natural phenomena and the laws that have been enforced, they must know the objects that occur in nature. Through experimentation and observation, the thing will be investigated. If it has been found, it will get a reason through thought. So about obtaining scientific information, a test and validity will be carried out, which is a very important point in science (Fathul, 2019).

According to Islamic teachings, the factor for forming awareness in religion is faith or faith. Why is faith in Islam so important? Because what is closely related to one's deeds is because of faith, where this faith is spiritual, and charity is practical, you are concerned with talking about Islam and science, and art is once associated with thinking, reasoning, and so on. According to Nurcholish, if Islam is currently in the backward phase of the western world, while science according to Nurcholish, this science can have a positive impact if one's faith is true, but if it is wrong, it will make a
difference with non-Muslims who are indoctrinated by mythology if it is fulfilled. His doctrine on mythology will have a negative impact, then the problems that arise if westerners whose lives tend to be a scientist will underestimate Islam. So to prove it is the way Islam and science have a peaceful relationship. With a peaceful relationship between Islam and science, it will form an outcome that is in the form of happiness, which will not be one-sided, namely having a balance of inner and outer (Helmy, 2019).

In discussing an issue between Islam and science considered widespread by the public, those discussing Islam and science are two concepts that cannot be combined. Between the two concepts is an area independent of each other, both from an object, matter, opinion, the nature of a truth, and a role that scientists play. In this case, it is said that science does not care about Islam or Islam does not care about science (Abdullah, 2004). Therefore science and Islam have different ways of opinion, knowledge, and these methods have an experience of a certain opinion. Moreover, science is related to a very abstract experience, such as biology, on the other hand Islam is closely related to an experience from everyday life.

The relationship between science and Islam can be viewed from various angles. Both have influence on society, and Islam and science share power. However, while science gives society tools or expands through progress, Islam continues to place a primary focus on community effort and guiding the way (Barbour, 1990, 2000, 2002). Science will bring the outward (material) period, while Islam will bring the inner (spiritual) period. In this case, science can expand physical and spiritual, and Islam will beautify the mind and mind. Science can protect from various diseases or natural disasters (Dixon, 2008; Giberson, 2003). Whereas in Islam can protect all uncomfortable feelings (Bakar, 2008). Science has harmony, while Islam gives harmony to itself (Haught, 1995).

The role and duties of the teacher in the learning process are an interaction between teachers and students (Watson, 2019). Teachers who teach and students who learn are primarily responsible for the link between the two in the learning process. The degree to which students' motivation to participate in a learning activity affects the connection (Hedberg, 2017). Teachers have a strategic role, therefore, with their existence related to success and quality of education. The teacher is a personal figure who can translate and expand the values contained in the curriculum, then transform it for students to carry out the learning process (Fauzi, 2019).

The recitation method is a teaching process by giving assignments to students by doing a resume or summary of a subject matter material, namely by using everyday language, while the advantages of recitation are as follows: (1) excellent by spending time in a better way very positive; (2)
have a sense of care in a task given by the teacher; therefore this method must be owned by students because they have responsibility for everything, such as tasks that have been completed; (3) giving a practical assignment to students, such as making a resume on the subject of the integration of Islam and science; (4) giving students habits to be active in learning (Djamarah and Bahri, 2002). The following are the steps of the recitation method in student learning activities according to (Soekamto, 1997): (1) discussing and selecting several tasks by the teacher; (2) carrying out a task given by the teacher; (3) composing a schedule for completing a task; (4) find out about some references; (5) can create independent or group data; and (6) collect a completed task.

**Methods**

This research uses a method in the form of a literature study. A literature study is a method of collecting data or references obtained from several previous studies, which are arranged regularly to obtain conclusions. A literature study is a method that is carried out by collecting several journals and books that are related to the problem and research objectives to be studied (Danial and Warsiah 2009). In previous studies obtained results that can be used to conclude the use of the recitation learning method on the integration of Islam and Science. The data analysis technique in this study uses content analysis methods that can be used to obtain appropriate conclusions and can be re-examined according to the context (Krippendoff, 1993). The data collection used in this study was sourced from journals and books.

**Results and Discussion**

In the results and discussion this time, the researcher presents and explains how to use the recitation method on the integration of Islam and science related to the effects of several articles in previous journals. In this result, what can be done is to look for findings related to the object to be discussed to be used to compare whether the results managed from several articles strengthen the statement, equal, or contradict the previous findings. Islamic learning and science have benefits for life, which Islam and science must be balanced to apply in life. When we touch on the question of science, then all we know is knowledge as a whole (Sardar, 1989). Science learning has its essence, which is considered a body of knowledge. A body of knowledge is the result of findings by scientists who are collected and planned so as to form knowledge that is appropriate based on the field being studied.
The learning process is basically an interaction between educators and students (Groeninck, 2021). The quality of the relationship between educators and students in the learning process is partly determined by the individual educators in teaching (teaching) and students in learning (learning). This can influence and invite students to participate in learning activities. The greater the involvement of students in this activity, the greater the possibility that they will understand and master the subject matter presented, and vice versa. In other words, the quality of the relationship between teachers and students determines the success of an effective learning process. Therefore, teachers have a very strategic role because their existence is closely related to the success and quality of education (Fauzi, 2019).

The learning process is all activities directed at the parties which carry out their role in the learning process, while the learning objectives are explained (Wright, 1996). This is supported by several opinions which state that the learning process is a process that has a purpose, so some of the activities carried out will be aimed at the learning objectives. In the end, to achieve a learning goal, many elements must work together to achieve learning objectives.

In this case, the learning method is one element that supports the realization of learning objectives. Therefore, in this discussion, the author describes and discusses how to use the recitation method. The recitation method is one of the methods in which the presentation presents or repeats something that has been known, learned, or possessed. The tasks given by students can be accomplished in the classroom, the schoolyard, the library, or any other location where assignments are often completed, as long as they can be completed. This method is also known as the "homework method."

Recitation is a method of presenting material that educators have given by giving assignments or problems to students to be studied and developed, then accountable for solutions that have been obtained. However, for applying learning with effective recitation methods and achieving good learning objectives, this recitation certainly has various problems and obstacles in its use.

In the application of this recitation or assignment, there are several phases. According to Djamarah and Zain (2016), the first is the assignment phase, then the task implementation phase, and the last is the task accountability phase. Therefore, this method further sharpens students to be more active in learning activities so that they can have correct and comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the material provided and can seek and find the relevance of the learning material received in their lives.
With the understanding and processing of the information they find, students are directed to achieve the agreed learning objectives with this recitation method. Target learning objectives can be achieved through the involvement and cooperation between students and educators in the learning process. Therefore, students, in particular, can understand and feel the benefits of their teaching and learning activities.

The author discusses using the recitation learning method for Islamic integration in this discussion. There is a relationship between Islam and science that we can know from various points of view. Both influence humans, including Islam and science, give each other strength. Science gives humans the tools and accelerates the pace of progress. Islam sets the goals of human efforts and, at the same time, directs these efforts. Science brings an outward (material) revolution, and Islam brings an inner (spiritual) revolution.

The findings of this study are also corroborated by a number of findings in related papers from the past, including research by Nafis (2011) who found that class XI German language students at SMA Negeri 7 learned German writing skills using the recitation method with the theme of self-identity. It, unfortunately, went without a hitch. According to the findings of his observations, applying the recitation technique to learning German went well and systematically in accordance with the lesson plans at each meeting, notably the talent of writing personal letters with the theme of Self-Identity. This is evidenced by the results of the observation sheet data at two sessions, obtained scores of 2.8 and 3.1, which according to the qualification criteria of the observation sheet results, are included in the good category.

Not only Nafis and Zurhun, but research conducted by (Siti Mariyam et al. 2018) also concluded about 34 data that showed high motivation after using this technique or method of recitation. Therefore, in this literature study, it was found that the use of the recitation method in the integration of Islam and science can be said to be supportive in transferring knowledge to students.

By documenting the relationship between Islam and science in development, history, and the background of how the two are related, the recitation technique is used to integrate the two disciplines. Each learning method that is applied always has its own advantages and disadvantages, which will adjust to the needs of the educators. The use of this method also follows or aligns students who will receive the knowledge provided. Therefore, the application of learning with this recitation does not all have a good impact or output. Still, this method also has several advantages and disadvantages (Yusfira, 2019).
The advantages of the recitation method are (1) Familiarize students to take their initiative. At this first point, with the use of the recitation method, students are expected to be able to take their own initiative in solving problems or work given by educators in the field of study. (2) Easing the task of educators. By using this method, educators are greatly helped because they reduce the burden of implementing the teaching and learning process. (3) Instilling a sense of responsibility. Inculcating an attitude of responsibility through this recitation method through assignments given by the teacher to students, as a result, students have a sense of responsibility to do the task that must be done properly and on time. (4) Practice independence. In addition to getting used to taking their own initiative, students are also trained independently in completing the tasks given through this recitation method. (5) Unlimited time usage. Assignments with this recitation method do provide their own discretion regarding time depending on the agreement between students and educators. Therefore, in completing the task with this recitation method, there is plenty of time to complete it.

Not only are the advantages of this recitation method, but it also has disadvantages: (1) Students plagiarize/plagiarize the results of a friend's assignment. The most prominent weakness in this method is the plagiarism of assignments from their friends' work so that the results requested later are less than optimal in a future application. Students tend to just copy without reading, understanding, and even listening to the material given by the educators concerned. (2) Supervision from the teacher. In the absence of supervision from the teacher, students will underestimate the task and can take the easy way and harm the theme, namely by copying the results of the theme. (3) The task given by the teacher is only to complete or cancel the obligation to the teacher's task in teaching. Many students just finish it without thinking or analyzing their work because of the cheats from friends, even though the concept of achieving learning with this recitation method is that students gain an understanding of the material by using language that can be understood by themselves. (4) The incompatibility of the tasks given by the teacher with the condition of the students. Because the assignment is comprehensive, not individual, each student has a different lifestyle or environment.

Each use of learning methods must have advantages and disadvantages of each. However, according to the author, in this case, the recitation method is quite helpful in the process of learning the integration of Islam and science because in this method, there is a process of how students can search, summarize, and later be able to explain to other friends.
Conclusion

Based on the findings of research on the analysis of the use of recitation learning methods on the integration of Islam and science, it was discovered that students can learn most effectively using the recitation method and that it is their responsibility to continue to be accustomed to it so that they can compete for success.

Acknowledgment

We, the authors, would like to thank the lecturers and faculty leaders, who have been willing to provide research facilities to write this article.

Conflict of Interest

We do not have any conflict of interest, which then causes us to be dishonest, both in the research process, the manuscript writing process, or in the manuscript submission process. We declare that this article has not been submitted to any other journal.

Ethical Considerations

All of these research resources—articles, books, research papers, and scientific forum proceedings—are all free of copyright infringement.

Disclaimer

The views and assumptions expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policies or positions of the author's affiliated agencies.

REFERENCES

Amin, Abdullah dkk. (2004). *Integrasi Sains Islam Mempertemukan Epistemologi Islam dan Sains*. Yogyakarta: Pilar Relegia dan Suka Press.

Bakar, O. (2008). Tauhid dan Sains: Perspektif Islam tentang Agama dan Sains. *Diterjemahkan oleh Yuliani Liputo & M.S. Nasrulloh dari judul “Tawhid and Science: Islamic Perspectives on Religion and Science.”* Bandung: Pustaka Hidayah.

Barbour, I. G. (1990). *Religion in an Age of Science*. Kanada: HarperCollins.

Barbour, I. G. (2000). *When Science Meets Religion*. San Francisco: HarperCollins.
Barbour, I. G. (2002). *Nature, Human Nature, and God*. San Francisco: HarperCollins.

Chanifudin, et al. (2020). Integrasi sains dan islam dalam pembelajaran. *Asatiza Jurnal Pendidikan*, 1(2).

Danial dan Wasriah. (2009). *Metode Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*. Bandung: Laboratorium Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan UPI.

Djamarah dan Bahri S. (2002). *Strategi Belajar Mengajar*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.

Dixon, T. (2008). *Science and Religion: A Very Short Introduction*. New York: Oxford University Press Inc.

Fathul, I. (2019). *Kemampuan Literasi Matematika Pada Pembelajaran Problem Based Learning Bernuansa Etnomatematika Ditinjau Dari Gaya Belajar Peserta Didik*. Semarang: Universitas Negeri Semarang.

Fauzi, I. (2019). *Etika Profesi Keguruan*. Jember: IAIN Jember Press.

Giberson, K. (2003). Science and Religion: Periodical Literature. In W. Van Huyssteen (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Science and Religion*. New York: MacMillan Reference.

Groeninck, M. (2021). Islamic Religious Education at the Heart of the Secular Problem-space in Belgium. *Social Compass*, 68(1), 25–41.

Haught, J. F. (1995). *Science and Religion: Form Conflict to Conversation*. New Jersey: Paulist Press.

Hedberg, P. R. (2017). Guiding Moral Behavior Through a Reflective Learning Practice. *Journal of Management Education*, 41(4).

Hidayatulloh. Helmy. (2019). Islam dan sains perspektif Nurcholish Madjid. Ushuluna. *Jurnal ilmu Ushuludin*, 5(1).

Krippendorff, K. (1993). *Analisis Isi Pengantar Teori dan Metodologi*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

Mariam, Siti. dkk. (2018). Penerapan Metode Resitasi terhadap Motivasi Belajar Pendidikan Agama Islam Siswa Kelas VII SMP Pembangun Bogor. *Jurnal Mitra Pendidikan*, 2(11).

Nafis, Z. (2011). *Penerapan Metode Resitasi Pada Pembelajaran Keterampilan Menulis Bahasa Jerman Tema Identitas Diri Kelas XI Bahasa SMA Negeri 7 Malang*. Malang: Universitas Negeri Malang.

Sardar, Z. (1989). Islamization of Knowledge: A State of the Art Report. In Z. Sardar (Ed.), *An Early Cresent: The Future of Knowledge and the Environment in Islam*. London: Mansell Publishing.

Soekamto, T. (1997). *Teori Belajar dan Model-model Pembelajaran*. Jakarta: PAU-PPAI, Universitas Terbuka.

Watson, L. (2019). Educating for Inquisitiveness: A Case Against Exemplarism for Intellectual Character Education. *Journal of Moral Education*. Routledge.

Widodo, W., Murtini, W., & Susilowati, T. (2016). Penerapan Metode Pembelajaran Pemberian Tugas Dan Resitasi Dalam Upaya
Meningkatkan Kemampuan Menulis Surat Siswa Kelas X D Administrasi Perkantoran SMK Wikarya Karanganyar Tahun Ajaran 2014/2015. *Jurnal Informasi dan Komunikasi Perkantoran*, 1(1), 134.

Wright, J. C. (1996). Authentic Learning Environment in Analytical Chemistry Using Cooperative Methods and Open-Ended Laboratories in Large Lecture Courses. *Journal of Chemical Education*, 73(9).

Yusfira, 2019. Penerapan Metode Resitasi dalam Meningkatkan Prestasi Belajar Peserta Didik Pada Mata Pelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam Di SMA Negeri 1 Wajo. *Jurnal Istiqra’,* 7(1).