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QURANIC MULTIMEDIA MEMORY MODEL (QM3) FOR MEMORIZATION OF HOLY QURAN

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ABSTRAK

Menghafal Al-Quran merupakan suatu usaha dalam islam yang penting dalam pelaksanaan semangat beragama antara Muslim. Menghafal Al-Quran secara tradisional memerlukan tahap disiplin dan keazaman yang tinggi. Untuk membantu usaha menghafal ini, kajian ini mencadangkan model baru yang melibatkan ingatan teks Al-Quran yang dipanggil Al-Quran Multimedia memori Model (QM3). Campuran kajian yang dilakukan terhadap ingatan perkataan, model ingatan dan kognitif teori pembelajaran Multimedia. Model yang dilaksanakan melalui e-pembelajaran untuk menggalakkan penghafalan yang lebih baik. Lebih daripada 35 orang pelajar dari sekolah menengah awal timur tengah warganegara Libya telah diambil untuk menilai keberkesanan model dicadangkan ini berdasarkan bentuk eksperimen sebelum dan selepas .Keputusan sangat ketara di mana peningkatan prestasi kira-kira 20% ditunjukkan oleh pelajar-pelajar yang terlibat sendiri dalam menghafal Al-Quran yang menggunakan model menghafal yang dicadangkan. Dengan kata lain, QM3 mengurangkan masa yang diperlukan untuk menghafal kira-kira 30% jika dibandingkan dengan kaedah tradisional. Selain itu, QM3 mengurangkan kecenderungan dalam kesalahan untuk kaedah tradisional lebih daripada 80%. Berdasarkan perbanding QM3 didapati efektif di mana ia mencapai 1.17s disbanding kan dengan konvensional teknik, 1.73s pagi tempoh masa penghafazan. Ini menunjukkan pengurangan masa 32.33%. Keputusan positif juga menunjukkan kecenderungan pengukuran dalam melakukan kesilapan. Di sini, kaedah tradisional menceritakan kemungkinan kesilapan sebanyak 0.15 berbanding 0.03 yang dipaparkan oleh QM3. Kedua-dua keputusan menunjukkan hasil manifestasi yang menjanjikan impak QM3 terhadap penghafalan. Ia boleh juga dirasional dengan alasan yang munasabah bahawa QM3 telah meningkatkan kaedah tradisional dari segi masa dan ketepatan.

ABSTRACT

Quranic memorization is an essential Islamic repertoire in the implementation of religiousity among Moslems. The traditional manner of memorizing the Quran requires a high level of discipline and determination. To assist the effort of memorization, this research proposes a new model of committing quranic text to memory called the Quranic Multimedia Memory Model (QM3). It hybridizes the study performed on verbatim memory, models of memory and Cognitive Multimedia Learning Theory. The model is implemented via e-learning to promote better memorization. Over 35 students from early secondary school of Middle Eastern Libyan nationality are taken to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed model based on the pretest and posttest experimental design. The main objective of this study is to develop a new model called Quranic Multimedia Memory Model (QM3). The result is significantly promising whereby a performance improvement of approximately 20% is exhibited by students who engaged themselves in quranic memorization using the proposed model. On the other hand, QM3 reduces the time required for memorization approximately 30% when compared to the traditional method. Furthermore, QM3 drops down the propensity of error for the traditional method by more than 80%. Based on the comparison QM3 is found effective where it achieved 1.17s compared to traditional method (TM). This denotes a 32.33 % time reduction. Positive result is also witnessed for the error propensity measure. Here, the traditional method narrates an error possibility of 0.15 as compared to 0.03 which is displayed by QM3. Both of the results indicate a promising manifestation on the impact of QM3 towards memorization. It can therefore be rationalized with reasonable certainty that QM3 does improve the traditional method in terms of time and accuracy.

ملخص البحث

تحفيظ القرآن الكريم هو مطلب إسلامي أساسي في تطبيق التدين بين المسلمين. الطريقة التقليدية لحفظ القرآن تتطلب مستوى عال من الانضباط والتصميم. لمساعدة جهود التحفيظ، يقترح هذا البحث نموذجا جديدا إنشاء نموذج النص القرآني إلى الذاكرة يسمى الذاكرة القرآنية للوسائط المتعددة QM3. حيث أنها تستخدم الدراسات التي أجريت على الذاكرة الحرفية، ونماذج الذاكرة ونظرية التعلم المعرفي للوسائط المتعددة. هذا النموذج يتم تطبيقه عن طريق التعلم الإلكتروني لتعزيز أفضل للتحفيظ. عينة البحث في هذه الدراسة أخذت أكثر من 35 طالبا في المراحل الاولى في التعليم من المدرسة الإبتدائية من الجنسية الليبية في الشرق الأوسط لتقييم فعالية النموذج المقترح على أساس الاختبار القبلي (Pretest) والاختبار البعدي (Posttest) في التصميم التجريبي. النتيجة المتحصل عليها هي نتيجة واعدة بشكل كبير حيث أن أداء الطلاب او المتعلمين تحسن بما يقرب من (20٪) من قبل الطلاب الذين شاركوا بأنفسهم في التحفيظ القرآني باستخدام النموذج المقترح.

من ناحية أخرى، QM3 يقلل من الوقت اللازم للحفظ حوالي (30٪) بالمقارنة مع الطريقة التقليدية. وعلاوة على ذلك، حيث أن نموذج QM3 يقلل نسبة الميل لإرتكاب الخطأ الموجود في الطريقة التقليدية بأكثر من (80٪). على أساس المقارنة وجدت QM3 فعال حيث حققت s1.17 مقارنة مع الطريقة التقليدية TM.وهذا يدل على انخفاض بنسبة (32.33٪) في الوقت المطلوب للحفظ. وشهدت نتيجة إيجابية أيضا لقياس الميل لإرتكاب الخطأ. هنا، الطريقة التقليدية تشير إلى أن إمكانية إرتكاب الخطأ هي (0.15) بالمقارنة مع (0.03) التي يتم يشارلها من قبل QM3. كل النتائج تشير إلى وجود تأثير واعد من QM3 على التلقين والحفظ. وبالتالي يمكن القول بأن النموذج المقترح QM3 يقوم بتحسين الحفظ بدرجة معقولة أفضل من الطريقة التقليدية من حيث تقليل الوقت المطلوب للحفظ وكذلك دقة الحفظ .

CONTENT PAGE

Contents	Page
AUTHOR DECLARATION	i
BIODATA OF AUTHOR	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ABSTRAK	iv
ABSTRACT	v
ملخص البحث	vi
CONTENT PAGE	vii
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xvii
ABBREVIATIONS	xviii
CHAPTER I- INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Research Background	2
1.3 Problem Statement	4
1.4 Research Objectives	5
1.5 Research Question	6
1.6 Scope of the research	6
1.7 Significance of Study	8
1.8 Research Hypothesis	10
1.9Thesis Organization	11
1.10 Summary	12
CHAPTER II- LITERATURE REVIEW	13
2.1 Introduction	13
2.2 Quranic Memorization	14
2.3 Memory Classification	20
2.3.1 Verbatim Memory (VM)	21

2.3.2 Semantic Memory (SM) 27
2.3.3 Memory Integration (MI) 33
2.3.4 Multi-Store Memory Model (MSMM) 34
2.3.5 Working Memory Model (WMM) 37
2.4 Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning (CTML) 40
2.5 Instructional Design (ID) 46
2.6 E-Learning (EL) 52
2.6.1 Framework 53
2.6.2 Implementation 56
2.6.3 Strength and Weakness 59
2.6.4 Blended Learning 61
2.7 Interactive Multimedia Architecture and Learning 62
2.8 An Evaluation of Multimedia Learning Tools in the Markets 63
2.9 Summary 70

CHAPTER III- METHODOLOGY 71
3.1 Introduction 71
3.2 Traditional Memorization Model (TMM) 76
3.3 Quranic Multimedia Memory Model (QM3) 80
3.3.1 Acquisition in QM3 85
3.3.2 Abstraction in QM3 88
3.3.2.1 Extraction in Abstraction 89
3.3.2.2 Association in Abstraction 91
3.3.2.3 Ratification in Abstraction 93
3.3.2.4 Schematization in Abstraction 94
3.3.3 Absorption in QM3 96
3.3.3.1 Decomposition in Absorption 98
3.3.3.2 Cascading in Absorption 100
3.3.3.3 Evaluation in Absorption 102
3.3.3.4 Attachment in Absorption 103
3.3.4 Assertion in QM3 104

3.4 Experimentation Process 107
3.4.1 E-Learning Development 107
3.4.2 Research Design 109
3.4.3 Research Hypothesis 110
3.4.4 Research Material for Experiment 111
3.4.5 Research Measurement of Experiment 113
3.4.6 Research Sample Size 114
3.4.7 Procedure of Experimentation 116
3.4.7.1 Pretest Procedure in Experimentation 117
3.4.7.2 Posttest Procedure in Experimentation 119
3.5 Data Collection 121
3.6 Data Analysis 121
3.7 Summary 122

CHAPTER IV- FINDINGS 123
4.1 Introduction 123
4.2 Findings 124
4.3 Summary 153

CHAPTER V- ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION 154
5.1 Introduction 154
5.2 Analysis 154
5.3 Discussion of Findings 159

CHAPTER VI- CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 171
6.1 Introduction 171
6.2 Conclusion 173
6.3 Recommendations and limitation for future work 179
References 182
Appendices 211

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 2.1: Schedule for Spaced Repetition	25
Table 2.2: Categories of Arabic Multimedia Application for teaching AL-Quran	64
Table 2.3: Comparison among Three Applications	69
Table 3.1: Present errors of memorizing ayat for 3 participants in pre-test (TM)	72
Table 3.2: Present errors of memorizing ayat for 3 participants in posttest (QM3)	72
Table 3.3: present Correct of memorizing ayat for 3 participants in pretest (TM)	73
Table 3.4: present Correct of memorizing ayat for 3 participants in posttest (QM3)	73
Table 3.5: Possible Relationship between Tempo and Pronunciation Variability	84
Table 3.6: Approximately Similar and Lesser Sample Size of Study	114
Table 4.1: Memorization time for Traditional method and proposed model QM3 where Avg obtained for each sample from Appendix (H, J)	125
Table 4.2: Memorization Time for Traditional method and proposed model QM3 in first percentage group (20 to 24)	127
Table 4.3: Memorization Time for Traditional method and proposed model QM3 in the second percentage group (25 to 29)	128
Table 4.4: Memorization Time for Traditional method and proposed model QM3 in the third percentage group (30 to 34)	129
Table 4.5: Memorization Time for Traditional method and proposed model QM3 in the fourth Group percentage (35 to 39)	130
Table 4.6: Error propensity between Traditional method and proposed model QM3 where Avg obtained for each sample from Appendix (I, K)	131
Table 4.7: Error Propensity between Traditional method and proposed model QM3 in the first percentage group (11 to 71)	133
Table 4.8: Error Propensity between Traditional method and proposed model QM3 in the second percentage group (72 to 79)	134
Table 4.9: Error Propensity between Traditional method and proposed model QM3 in the third percentage group (80 to 84)	135
Table 4.10: Error Propensity between Traditional method and proposed model QM3 in the fourth percentage group (87 to 97)	136

Table 4.11: Error Propensity between Traditional method and proposed model QM3 in the fifth percentage group (100) 137

Table 4.12: Average summary between Traditional Method vs. proposed model QM3 139

Table 4.13: Descriptive statistics for Memorization Time for Traditional method and proposed model via Spss 140

Table 4.14: Test of Homogeneity of Variances 141

Table 4.15: ANOVA for Memorization Time 141

Table 4.16: Descriptive statistics for Error propensity for Traditional method and proposed model via Spss 142

Table 4.17: Test of Homogeneity of Variances 143

Table 4.18: ANOVA for Error Propensity 143

Table 4.19: Participant's observation and checklist findings with TM in class (Faryadi, Q. 2012) 144

Table 4.20: Participant's observation and checklist findings with QM3 in class (Faryadi, Q. 2012) 145

Table 4.21: Descriptive statistical for three different Applications 146

Table 4.22: Descriptive statistical for Nour Elbyan 147

Table 4.23: Descriptive statistical for BianAjmy 148

Table 4.24: Descriptive statistical for Quran Memorization cd 148

Table 4.25: ANOVA for the significant differences among the Applications 146

Table 4.26: Descriptive statistical for three different Applications 150

Table 4.27: Descriptive statistical for Nour Elbyan 150

Table 4.28: Descriptive statistical for BianAjmy 151

Table 4.29: Descriptive statistical for Quran Memorization cd 152

Table 4.30: ANOVA for the significant differences among the Applications 152

Table 6.1: Overall Comparison of the Average summary between Traditional method and proposed model QM3 179

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 2.1: Pillars of Islam and Quranic Memorization	14
Figure 2.2: Memorized vs Non - Memorized Quran in Prayers	15
Figure 2.3: Moses' Prayer in Facing Difficult People	16
Figure 2.4: Promise of Blessing in the Quran	16
Figure 2.5: Serenity in the Quran	17
Figure 2.6: Hadith As-Saburah. Necessity of Solat for Children	18
Figure 2.7: Fierceness vs Compassion in Islam	19
Figure 2.8: Classification of Memory	20
Figure 2.9: Verbatim Memory	21
Figure 2.10: Repetition in Verbatim Memory	23
Figure 2.11: Spaced Repetition	24
Figure 2.12: Example of Semantic Memory	27
Figure 2.13: Possible Rationale for Semantic Memory	28
Figure 2.14: Distortion in Semantic Memory	29
Figure 2.15: Stability of Semantic Memory and Verbatim Memory	30
Figure 2.16: Imbalance Semantic Memory (SM) and Verbatim Memory (VM)	32
Figure 2.17: Integration of Semantic and Episodic Memory	33
Figure 2.18: Multi-Store Memory Model (Atkinson & Shiffrin, 1968)	34
Figure 2.19: Rehearsal and Encoding in Transfer	36
Figure 2.20: Working Memory Model (Baddeley, 2003)	37
Figure 2.21: Visual vs Spatial Information	38
Figure 2.22: Short vs Longer Words in Remembering	38
Figure 2.23: Episodic Buffer and Central Executive in Memory Integration	39
Figure 2.24: Framework for Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning	41
Figure 2.25: Multimedia Principle	42
Figure 2.26: Coherence Principle	42

Figure 2.27: Spatial Contiguity Principle 43
Figure 2.28: Temporal Contiguity Principle 43
Figure 2.29: Modality Principle 44
Figure 2.30: Redundancy Principle 44
Figure 2.31: Design Effect on High-Knowledge Learner 45
Figure 2.32: Role of Instructional Design 46
Figure 2.33: ADDIE Model 47
Figure 2.34: Integrating Theories and Models in Design 49
Figure 2.35: Normal Learning vs E-Learning 52
Figure 2.36: Pedagogical Framework (Granic, Mifsud & Ukusic, 2009) 53
Figure 2.37: EUT Framework ((Ramakrisnan et al., 2012) 54
Figure 2.38: Simplistic E-Learning Framework 55
Figure 2.39: Blended Learning 61
Figure 2.39: Nour Elbyan application 65
Figure 2.45: BianAjmy application 67
Figure 2.48: quran memorization cd application 68
Figure 3.1: Traditional Memorization Model in overall sketch 77
Figure 3.2: Overview for the inside process (big picture) for Traditional Memorization Model (TMM), N= Ayah no 78
Figure 3.3: Detailed view Process of Traditional Memorization Model (TMM), N= Ayah no 79
Figure 3.4: Quranic Multimedia Memory Model (QM3) In General 82
Figure 3.5: Process of Quranic Multimedia Memory Model (QM3) 83
Figure3.6: Detailed Process of Quranic Multimedia Memory Model (QM3) 84
Figure 3.7: Basic Variation in Pronunciation 86
Figure 3.8: Four Phases in Abstraction for QM3 88
Figure 3.9: Cue Extraction for surah (54), verse 3. 90
Figure 3.10: Successful Association between Cue and other words in one Ayat 92
Figure 3.11: Unsuccessful Association between Cue and other words in one Ayat 92
Figure 3.12: Illustration of Ratification 93
Figure 3.13: Illustration of Ratification 94
Figure 3.14: Illustration of Schematization. Source from (http://legacy.quran.com/94) 95

Figure 3.15: Four Phases in Absorption for QM3 96
Figure 3.16: Abstraction and Absorption in Quranic Multimedia Memory Model (QM3) 94
Figure 3.17: Illustration of Decomposition 99
Figure 3.18: Cascading vs Non-Cascading 101
Figure 3.19: Evaluation – Cascading Cycle 102
Figure 3.20: Attachment and Schematization 103
Figure 3.21: Integrated Memory through Schematization and Attachment 104
Figure 3.22: Cue Extraction for Surah (94), Verse 5 and 6 105
Figure 3.23: Illustration of Recognition in Assertion Phase In QM3 105
Figure 3.24: Iterative Development 108
Figure 3.25: Example of Iterative Development 108
Figure 3.26: Experimentation design for quran memorization 109
Figure 3.27: Procedure of Two Step Randomization for material selection 111
Figure 3.28: Repeated Measure for quran memorization 113
Figure 3.29: Procedure of Experimentation for quran memorization 116
Figure 3.30: Interface of Pretest for Traditional Approach 117
Figure 3.31: Layout of Pretest Aligned with Traditional Memorization 114
Figure 3.32: Flow Chart of Pretest 118
Figure 3.33: Flow Chart of Posttest 119
Figure 3.34: Layout of Posttest Aligned with Quranic Multimedia Memory Model 120
Figure 4.1: Overview of Result research findings for quran memorization 124
Figure 4.2: Memorization Time for Traditional Method and QM3 126
Figure 4.3: Memorization Time for Traditional Method and QM3 in first Group percentage 127
Figure 4.4: Memorization Time for Traditional Method and QM3 in the second Group percentage 128
Figure 4.5: Memorization Time for Traditional Method and QM3 in the third Group percentage 126
Figure 4.6: Memorization Time for Traditional Method and proposed model QM3 in the fourth group percentage 130
Figure 4.7: Error Propensity of Traditional Method and proposed model QM3 132

Figure 4.8: Error Propensity of Traditional Method and proposed model QM3 in the first percentage group 134

Figure 4.9: Error Propensity of Traditional Method and proposed model QM3 in the second percentage group 135

Figure 4.10: Error Propensity of Traditional Method and proposed model QM3 in the third percentage group 136

Figure 4.11: Error Propensity of Traditional Method and proposed model QM3 in the fourth percentage group 137

Figure 4.12: Error Propensity of Traditional Method and proposed model QM3 in the fifth percentage group 138

Figure 4.13: Traditional Method vs QM3 139

Figure 4.14: Means plot with standard deviation for three different applications 147

Figure 4.15: A survey for Nour Elbyan on general review for Nour Elbyan, the checklist is presented in appendix F 147

Figure 4.16: A survey on of general review for BianAjmy, the checklist is presented in appendix F 148

Figure 4.17: A survey on general review for Quran memorization cd, the checklist is presented in appendix F 149

Figure 4.18: Means plot with standard deviation for three different applications 150

Figure 4.19: A survey on specific review for Nour Elbyan, the checklist is presented in appendix G 151

Figure 4.20: A survey on specific review for BianAjmy, the checklist is presented in appendix G 151

Figure 4.21: A survey on specific review for Quran memorization cd, the checklist is presented in appendix G 152

Figure 5.1: Formulation for Corrected Letter Measurement In Quran Memorization 155

Figure 5.2: Example of Memorization Time 156

Figure 5.3: Example of Error Propensity 157

Figure 5.4: Reduction Measure 158

Figure 5.5: Memorization of Item that depends on the convention of memorizing the quran and Time 160

Figure 5.6: Isolated Memory Item 161

Figure 5.7: Impact of Isolated Memory Item on Memorization Time 161

Figure 5.8: Deteriorated Item and Additional Memorization Time 162

Figure 5.9: Deterioration and Error Propensity 163

Figure 5.10: Repetition in the Traditional Method and QM3 164

Figure 5.11: Impact of Decomposition on Memorization Time 165

Figure 5.12: Repetition and Cue of quran memorization 166

Figure 5.13: Impact of Cue on Memorization Time 167

Figure 5.14: Regularity of Cue Activation 168

Figure 5.15: Cue and Deteriorating Item 169

Figure 5.16: Synergy of Cue and Schematization 170

Figure 6.1: Overall Comparison of the Average summary between Traditional method and proposed model QM3 179

Figure 6.2: Possible Employment of Visualization from surah 66, verse 6 in proposed model QM3 180

LIST OF APPENDICES

A	Data collection instruments.	211
B	Example showing how instruments have been used.	212
C	Computer software developed as part of the research.	213
D	List of equipment used.	216
E	An Evaluation of Multimedia Learning Tools in the Markets	217
F	Appendix 1	222
G	Appendix 2	224
H	Memorization Time Data using Quranic Multimedia Memory Model (QM3)	226
I	Error Propensity Data using Quranic Multimedia Memory Model (QM3)	231
J	Memorization Time Data using Traditional Method (TM)	236
K	Error Propensity Data using Traditional Method (TM)	241
L	Supporting Articles to use One-Group Pretest and Posttest Design.	246
M	Supporting letter from Supervisor	247
N	Supporting letter from Libyan embassy	248

ABBREVIATIONS

VM	Verbatim Memory
SM	Semantic Memory
MI	Memory Integration
MSMM	Multi-Store Memory Model
WMM	Working Memory Model
CTML	Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning
ID	Instructional Design
EL	E-Learning
TMM	Traditional Memorization Model
QM3	Quranic Multimedia Memory Model
ADDEI	Analysis, Design, Development, Evaluation, Implementation