



The Role of Arabic Language Learning in Supporting the Ability to Memorize the Quran

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Abstract

The Arabic language is intrinsically linked to the Quran, as the Quran is written in Arabic; therefore, those who understand Arabic can easily grasp the content and meaning of the Quran. This study aims to examine the influence of the Arabic language on the process of memorizing the Quran, thereby demonstrating the role of Arabic in Quranic memorization. This study employs a qualitative method with a literature review approach to analyze, synthesize, and summarize the results of relevant studies in a descriptive manner. The findings indicate that there are four (4) roles of Arabic language learning in supporting Quranic proficiency, namely: i) Facilitating the memorization of the Quran; ii) Expanding vocabulary iii) understanding the values contained in the Quran iv). Enhancing understanding of Quranic verses. The implementation of this study demonstrates that the role of the Arabic language in memorizing the Quran is closely linked to significant improvements in the memorization process, motivation, and a deeper understanding of the Quranic text.

INTRODUCTION

The whole world has different languages and a wide variety of sounds; it would be impossible for the entire world to use just one language. Not to mention the world even a single country has dozens of languages, and every region has its own distinct language. Since language is a system of sounds a communication tool used by humans to interact with others without it, the world would face the collapse of communication and the loss of knowledge and civilization (Engkizar, et al., 2025; Muis, 2020). Thus, language, as an identity, plays a crucial role in communication and influences development both on an individual level and at the national level. According to Ferdinand de Saussure, language is a system of signs consisting of the signifier (sound image) and the signified (concept), which together form linguistic concepts (Algifabri & Maulana, 2025; Hamzah, 2021; rizky, 2019). Meanwhile, in Noam Chomsky's view, language is a system of sound symbols produced by the human vocal apparatus as a means of communication, serving to

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convey information. Thus, language can be defined as an arbitrary system of sound symbols used by humans to communicate, interact, and convey ideas or feelings. Consequently, language encompasses thousands of sound variations, including international languages, which are officially used for communication and cooperation among nations.

One of them is Arabic, which is one of the six (6) official languages (English, French, Mandarin, Russian, and Spanish). Established on December 18, 1973, this language is officially used in 22 countries within UNESCO (*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*) Arabic is an official language in many countries in the Middle East and North Africa and is widely used due to its role in civilization, science, and the Islamic religion. The role of the Arabic language in the world of civilization is so extensive because scholars, sheikhs, and teachers of religious texts use Arabic.

As Islam continues to spread across various countries, the use of Arabic is increasing not only in the Middle East but also in countries with Muslim-majority populations, where people are familiar with the language of the Quran. Since Arabic is the language of the Quran, and the time of the Prophet Muhammad and his companions was conducted in Arabic, the language has continued to spread widely across various countries to this day.

Schools and Islamic boarding schools that use Arabic in their daily communication make it easier to understand and recognize the meanings and values contained in Islamic teachings (Nidia et al., 2022; Nufus, 2020; Umam & Putri, 2023). One example is memorizing the Quran; Arabic plays a role in the ability to memorize the Quran because, in addition to the Quran being in Arabic, everyday language uses Arabic, especially in the Middle East. Thus, the Arabic language plays a role in the ability to memorize the Quran. Consequently, when reciting the memorized verses, one experiences a sense of devotion, and the values contained within them are applied to daily life. Therefore, those who memorize the Quran and understand its meaning will be honored in the sight of Allah.

Proficiency in Arabic during the process of memorizing the Qur'an does not only have implications for phonological aspects, but also contributes to the semantic understanding and linguistic structure of the verses being memorized. The ability to understand the meaning of vocabulary, sentence structure, and the linguistic context within the Quran will facilitate learners in the process of encoding long-term memory for the verses they memorize. Thus, the memorization achieved is not merely mechanical but is accompanied by a deep conceptual understanding of the divine message contained within it. This indicates that the level of mastery in studying the Quran does not lie solely in the ability to read, but in the understanding of its intent and content (Nabila et al., 2025; Nasier, 2020; Yaqin, 2025; Yuniarti, 2020).

Meanwhile, the integration of Arabic language skills with Quran memorization activities also influences the understanding of religious values in daily life. Someone who memorizes the Quran while understanding its meaning tends to have a higher level of religious awareness in applying Islamic teachings in practice. This is because the process of understanding the meaning of verses fosters connections between the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor dimensions within the memorizer. Therefore, Quran memorization supported by comprehensive Arabic language proficiency not only enhances the quality of memorization but also

serves as a means of character development and spiritual elevation in the sight of Allah.

From a neurolinguistic perspective (the relationship between human brain mechanisms and language processing), the process of memorizing the Quran involves not only phonetic repetition but is also influenced by the level of understanding of the linguistic structures used in the verses being memorized. Arabic, as the linguistic medium of the Quran, possesses a distinctive morphological and syntactic system, such as the *ishtiqaq* word-formation pattern and a complex grammatical system (Ahmad et al., 2022; Al-Rasyid, 2018; Engkizar et al., 2024; Ningrum & Tazqiyah, 2024). Understanding this linguistic system will help students identify the relationships between the words in a verse, thereby facilitating the memory retrieval process during review. Thus, the integration of Arabic linguistic competence with memorization activities serves as an effective cognitive strategy for strengthening long-term memory of the Quranic text.

In this way, students will feel happy and motivated. Increasing students' desire to learn is not an easy task, because each student has different learning desires. Therefore, this requires professionalism, integrity, and perseverance from teachers to make learning enjoyable so that students' desire to learn Arabic increases. Based on initial observations, the researcher conducted interviews with Arabic language teachers at elementary schools. Students consider Arabic lessons difficult and boring. This has led to a decline in students' knowledge of Arabic, so it is not surprising that Arabic language teaching faces obstacles that hinder effective Arabic language teaching. Therefore, it is not surprising that Arabic language teaching faces obstacles in maximizing Arabic language teaching properly.

In addition, a communicative and contextual approach to Arabic language learning also contributes significantly to improving the quality of Quran memorization. This is because language learning that focuses not only on grammatical aspects but also on semantic understanding helps build learners' cognitive schemas regarding the content of the verses they memorize. When a memorizer understands the semantic relationships between words, phrases, and sentences within a verse, the process of internalizing the divine message occurs more deeply. This condition ultimately minimizes errors in rote memorization, as the memorization that is formed is integrated with a conceptual understanding of the verse's content (Gajah et al., 2023; Salida & Zulpina, 2023; Taufik, 2020).

Thus, the role of Arabic language learning in the ability to memorize the Quran is closely related; memorization becomes easier to understand, one grasps the meaning of the verses, and masters the rules of the language because the Quran uses Arabic, which also facilitates understanding the meaning of each word in the Quran.

METHODS

This study employs a qualitative method using a literature review approach to analyze, synthesize, and summarize the findings of relevant studies in a descriptive manner. Data sources were obtained from journals, articles, books, literature, and so on (Engkizar, et al., 2025; Guspita et al., 2025; Htay et al., 2025; Istiqamah et al., 2024; Mustafa et al., 2025). This method allows researchers to comprehensively understand various factors that can influence the memorization process from both linguistic and non-linguistic aspects. In its implementation, this study relies on library research as the primary data source. Data were collected

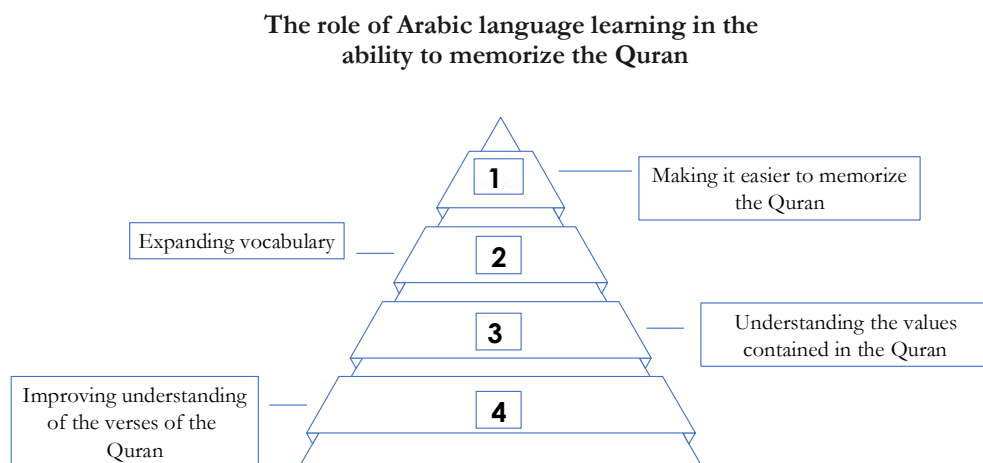
through an in-depth review of various literature, scientific journals, and relevant documents discussing issues in Arabic language learning. Analysis is conducted using an inductive approach, in which the researcher identifies general patterns from the collected data to draw valid conclusions (Engkizar, et al., 2025; Ikhlas et al., 2025; Oktavia et al., 2024; Ummah et al., 2025). This approach provides flexibility in exploring various perspectives and allows the researcher to develop a richer understanding of the role of Arabic language learning in the ability to memorize the Quran.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Language is the primary means of communication that serves as a tool for acquiring, understanding, and developing knowledge (Siregar et al., 2023). An individual proficient in linguistic aspects will find it easier to explore and comprehend various new information, as language serves not only as a medium for conveying messages but also as an instrument for thinking and shaping one’s perspective on reality. Strong language skills enable individuals to engage actively, including in communicating with people from diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds, thereby broadening their horizons and enhancing their ability to absorb new knowledge.

In the context of Islamic education, Arabic language learning holds a highly strategic position, particularly in supporting the ability to memorize the Quran. This is because the Quran was revealed in Arabic; thus, understanding its linguistic structure, vocabulary, and the meanings contained within can make the memorization process more effective. Research shows that studying and understanding Arabic well can help a person memorize and master the Quran more deeply, because memorization no longer depends solely on the sound of the words, but also on an understanding of the meanings being memorized.

Learning Arabic serves not only to develop linguistic competence but also as a supporting factor in improving the quality of Quran memorization through the process of internalizing meaning, understanding the context of verses, and facilitating the systematic memorization of word sequences. Thus, there are four (4) roles that Arabic language learning plays in supporting the ability to memorize the Quran. Please refer to the image below:



Facilitating the Memorization of the Quran

The study of Arabic is closely linked to the practice of memorizing the Quran, as the Quran was revealed in Arabic. Arabic is not merely a written code to be read, but rather a linguistic structure that guides its understanding (Khairani et al., 2023; Yuniarti, 2020). Without adequate mastery of the Arabic language, the process of reading the Quran tends to be merely mechanical and devoid of meaning. Mastery of the language includes vocabulary, grammar (nahwu, sharaf), and proper reading skills. A previous study indicated that proficiency in Arabic directly influences the ability to memorize the Quran, as understanding vocabulary and sentence structure makes memorization more meaningful and firmly embedded in the cognitive memory of students.

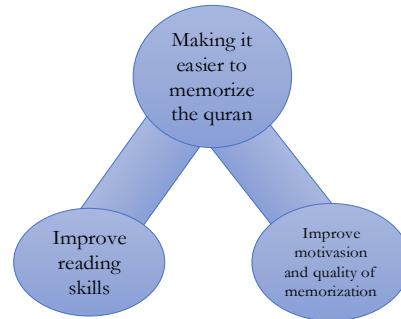
One of the main obstacles for Quran memorizers is memorizing without understanding the meaning. Memorization without understanding the meaning is more likely to be easily forgotten or unstable; this is where Arabic language learning plays a crucial role. By understanding the meaning and structure of the verses, the memorization process becomes easier because the brain does not merely record sounds but also comprehends the contextual meaning of words and the relationships between verses.

Learning Arabic for non-native speakers remains challenging, as Arabic is known to be a complex language that is not easily mastered. Nevertheless, the process of learning Arabic cannot be simply ignored. Currently, the demand for Arabic language skills is quite high worldwide, both among Muslims and non-Muslims, particularly in the context of reading and understanding Islamic literature and cross-cultural communication. As explained earlier, since the Qur'an uses Arabic as its primary medium, this presents a unique dimension for anyone wishing to memorize the Qur'an. Linguistic differences between countries pose a challenge that must be addressed by those determined to strengthen their memorization of the Qur'an.

The unique nature of the language of the Qur'an actually motivates many people to learn Arabic. This effort to learn is undertaken so that the process of memorizing the Qur'an becomes easier and more focused. Furthermore, by gaining a deeper understanding of Arabic, one can grasp the meaning, message, and content of the Qur'an more clearly without relying entirely on translations from other languages. Therefore, it is believed that interest in memorizing the Qur'an and proficiency in Arabic can influence one another. Someone with a strong interest in memorizing the Qur'an tends to be motivated to improve their language skills, while a good command of Arabic can also support success in the process of memorizing and understanding the Qur'an.

Interest in memorizing the Qur'an and proficiency in Arabic influence one another. Someone who is highly motivated to memorize the Qur'an tends to be driven to deepen their understanding of Arabic so they can more easily comprehend the verses they have memorized. Conversely, a good command of Arabic can help a person recognize sentence patterns, the meanings of vocabulary, and the context of verses, making the memorization stronger and less likely to be forgotten. Therefore, Arabic language proficiency can be a key factor in the success of the process of memorizing and understanding the Qur'an. When a person understands the meaning and content of the verses they have memorized, their spiritual connection to the Qur'an grows stronger, making their memorization more meaningful and easier to retain over the long term.

Fig 2. Points regarding the ease of memorizing the Quran



The figure shows that Arabic language instruction plays a crucial role in improving the ability to read the Qur'an, as proficiency in Arabic helps students recognize letters, understand tajwid, and read more accurately and fluently. Studies indicate that strong reading skills not only improve pronunciation but also accelerate the memorization process, as students more easily grasp the structure of verses and their connection to the underlying Arabic language. This reinforces the connection between reading ability and progress in Quranic memorization, making Arabic language instruction a vital foundation for developing effective reading skills.

Furthermore, Arabic language instruction has a positive impact on motivation and the quality of Quranic memorization. By understanding the language's structure and the meaning of verses, students do not merely memorize mechanically but also grasp the meaning and context of each verse they memorize. This understanding can boost self-confidence and interest in learning, as memorization becomes more meaningful and less likely to fade from memory. This motivational boost then contributes to better memorization quality and long-term retention.

Expanding and Enriching Vocabulary

Learning Arabic is also important for expanding and enriching the vocabulary of those who memorize the Qur'an. With a broader vocabulary, students not only recognize word forms and their basic meanings but can also understand the meaning of every verse they memorize. This expansion of vocabulary fosters a deeper understanding of the verse's context, making the memorization process more meaningful and firmly embedded in memory. A strong command of vocabulary can also motivate students to continue learning because they can see the connections between words in the Qur'an and the meanings they convey.

Arabic language learning plays a crucial role in expanding the vocabulary of Quran memorizers (Hulfah et al., 2023; Ramadani & Baroroh, 2020). Mastering vocabulary is not merely about memorizing a list of words, but also about understanding their meanings and usage within the context of Quranic verses. The broader the vocabulary mastered, the easier it is for students to grasp the meaning of each word and establish connections between phrases within a verse. Thus, vocabulary serves as a vital foundation, enabling one not only to recite the text

correctly but also to comprehend it fully.

The vocabulary acquired through Arabic language learning enables students to connect the words they have memorized with the broader context of the verses, making the memorization process more meaningful. When students fully understand the meaning of a word, their memorization of the verse is no longer mechanical but is rooted in a deep understanding in their minds. This makes the memorization more lasting and less likely to fade from memory. Furthermore, a solid command of Arabic vocabulary can foster critical and analytical thinking skills in understanding the Qur'an. Students do not merely memorize words but are also able to recognize grammatical patterns, cause-and-effect relationships between phrases, and contextual meanings within the memorized verses. Thus, vocabulary learning not only contributes to memorization but also enriches the holistic understanding of the Qur'anic text. Allah states in Surah Az-Zukhruf, verse 3:

إِنَّا جَعَلْنَاهُ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ

Meaning: *Indeed, we have revealed it as the Qur'an in Arabic so that you may understand*

This verse emphasizes that Arabic is used so that the verses of the Qur'an are easy to understand (ta'qilun). A deep understanding through Arabic vocabulary makes the memorization process much easier than simply memorizing the sounds. Expanding one's vocabulary also has a positive impact on students' motivation to learn during Qur'an memorization activities. When students feel capable of understanding the meaning of each verse, they will be more motivated to continue expanding their memorization and deepening their knowledge of the Arabic language. This strong motivation serves as the primary driving force preventing students from giving up quickly when encountering complex or lengthy verses. Mastery of Arabic vocabulary facilitates students' study of advanced disciplines such as nahwu (*Arabic grammar*) and sharaf (*morphology*), both of which are highly beneficial for understanding the linguistic structure of the Qur'an. Such comprehensive linguistic skills produce memorizers who are not only able to recall verses but also capable of understanding the meaning, as well as the historical and cultural context, contained within the Qur'an.

Thus, mastery of Arabic vocabulary is not merely about increasing the number of words students understand, but also provides a strong foundation for the process of memorizing the Qur'an. When students recognize and understand the various words and linguistic structures that frequently appear in the verses of the Qur'an, they are able to establish connections between verses, making the memorization more meaningful rather than merely storing a series of sounds. This aligns with research findings indicating that a strong vocabulary positively correlates with memorization performance, as word comprehension deepens the connection between memorization and broader meaning. Mastery of Arabic vocabulary also influences motivation and the quality of Qur'an memorization. Students who can understand the meaning and context of verses tend to be more motivated in memorization activities because learning Arabic fosters self-confidence and active engagement in the memorization process. A broad understanding of vocabulary can make memorization feel more alive and connected to the original message of the Qur'an, thereby transforming the memorization process into an intersection of linguistic knowledge and spirituality that encourages students to continue learning and refining their memorization.

Understanding the Values Contained in the Quran

Arabic is not merely a language used for communication among people; rather, it is a language of great nobility. The Quran was revealed in Arabic, so there is a close connection between the Arabic language and the Quran. From a textual perspective, the two share similarities. Theoretically, if Arabic is studied in depth, those proficient in the language will understand the meaning of the verses and the values contained within the Quran. For those who memorize the Quran, the Arabic language plays a role in aiding memorization. When Quran memorizers collaborate with Arabic language experts, in particular, it yields a concept known as “*tadabbur*” that is, reflecting upon, understanding, and recognizing the values found in the Quran.

In addition, studying Arabic also helps one understand the content of the Quran more deeply. Understanding the rules of Arabic grammar such as *nahwu*, *sharf*, and *balaghah* as well as other aspects of the Arabic language will enable one to accurately grasp the meaning contained in each verse. This is important because the Quran was revealed in Arabic, so a grasp of the language is the key to uncovering the values and messages within it (Rohman & Yusuf, 2022; Setyawan & Anwar, 2020). Mastery of the Arabic language allows a reader to understand the Quran directly without relying solely on translations, which are sometimes not fully comprehensible to a broad audience.

For those who memorize the Quran, an understanding of the Arabic language can facilitate the memorization process and help retain what has been memorized. When one knows the meaning and significance of the text, it becomes easier to remember and comprehend. Memorization is not merely mechanical but involves understanding the meaning. Thus, the relationship between the Arabic language and the Quran plays a crucial role in strengthening and maintaining the quality of memorization, as well as deepening the understanding of the values and messages contained within the Quran.

Through a good understanding of the Arabic language, one can also engage in *tadabbur* of the verses of the Qur’an that is, reflecting on and drawing lessons from the meaning of each verse. *Tadabbur* transforms the Qur’an not merely into a text to be read, but also into a guide for life that offers guidance in various aspects of daily living. By engaging in *tadabbur* of the verses of the Qur’an, one can discover moral, spiritual, and social values that can be applied in daily life. Therefore, the study of the Arabic language plays a very important role in helping Muslims understand, internalize, and practice the values contained in the Qur’an more deeply.

Deepening understanding of the verses of the Quran (to feel a sense of closeness)

Deepening understanding of the verses of the Quran is an important step in strengthening a Muslim’s relationship with the holy book. When a person not only reads but also understands the meaning of the verses of the Quran, they will more easily grasp the messages, wisdom, and guidance contained within them (Nabila et al., 2025). This understanding transforms the Qur’an from merely a text to be read into a guide for life that provides direction in how to behave, act, and make decisions in daily life. By understanding the content of the Qur’an, one can feel that every verse carries a message relevant to human life.

Those who memorize the Quran cultivate a close relationship with it, fostering continuous engagement until they feel a deep connection to its verses.

This process occurs due to cause and effect; activities carried out with diligence and a serious commitment to learning Arabic yield meaningful results namely, when Quran memorizers also deeply understand Arabic language studies, the result they experience is a closeness to “kalamullah” (the words of Allah or the verses of Allah).

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion reviewed, we can conclude that the role of Arabic language learning in the ability to memorize the Quran yields four outcomes, all of which indicate that those who memorize the Quran and are also proficient in Arabic find it easier to memorize the Quran. The role of the Arabic language in memorizing the Quran is crucial, as the two are inseparably linked. Learning Arabic serves not only as a linguistic skill but also as a means to strengthen intellectual and spiritual connections with the Quran. Through mastery of the language, Quran memorizers can engage more actively with the revealed text, understand the meanings contained within it, and cultivate a deeper connection with the verses of the Quran. Therefore, the integration of Arabic language learning with Quran memorization activities is an effective approach to improving both the quality of memorization and understanding of the holy book.

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Author contribution

Tareq Alsokari: Data curation, Writing-Original draft preparation, **Samiullah Adel:** Writing-Reviewing and Editing, **Afifah Salsabila Defri:** Visualization, Supervision, Formal analysis, Conceptualization, Methodology, Validation, Supervision, Software.

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