

Spirit of PPL and Practicum in Increasing Students' Interest in Learning at MAS Darul Ikhlas

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Article Info

Article history:

Received May 17, 2024

Revised June 27, 2024

Accepted August 2, 2024

Keywords:

Interest to Learn

Learners

MAS Darul Ikhlas

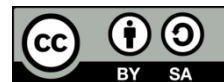
PPL and Practicum

Spirit

ABSTRACT

The spirit of PPL and Practicum for STAIN MADIN students was very enthusiastic when doing an internship at MAS Darul Ikhlas Dalam Lidang. This PPL was attended by students from across study programs such as PBA, MPI, and PAI. In this PPL, STAIN MADINA students carry out various activity programs to increase students' interest in learning by using learning media, carrying out various activities, and involving students in various activities and events held at STAIN MADINA. Also in the field of Educational Management, carrying out office layout and learning to improve students' interests.

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INTRODUCTION

Field Experience Practice (PPL) is a direct and explicit activity in providing teaching experience to students, especially in departments at the Tarbiyah Faculty such as the Islamic Religious Education (PAI) and Arabic Language Education (PBA) departments as prospective educators. In this case, of course students are expected and should be able to apply what they have learned in college at schools as training, both knowledge and theory. STAIN Mandailing Natal Student PPL and Practicum will start on December 8 2023. As the first step in Field Experience Practice (PPL), of course all students or PPL participants must or need to be provided with materials related to the situations that students will definitely face during their term. the practicum. to anticipate problems that could occur, both related to student behavior and others that could bring the good name of the campus alma mater to practicum schools.

In Practical Field Experience (PPL), various series of actions are carried out by PPL students to increase students' interest or interest in learning in teaching and learning activities, including the use of innovative and creative learning media in the learning process so that students do not get bored and bored easily. learning process. In the events and competitions held at STAIN MADINA, students are advised to take part in competitions to hone the knowledge and skills of the students.

In space management and administration, the PPL students recommended several suggestions and participated in arranging the space, especially the office and learning room layout.

DISCUSSION

Implementation of Research-Based Practicum and PPL



1. Preparation for Practicum and PPL

Field Experience Practice (PPL) is a real step in providing experience for students majoring in education, who will later become educators. In this activity, students must of course be able to carry out or put into practice the knowledge and theories that have been obtained in lectures at the schools where the training is carried out. STAIN Mandailing Natal Student PPL and Practicum will start on December 8 2023. As the first step in Field Experience Practice (PPL), of course all students or PPL participants must or need to be provided with materials related to the situations that students will definitely face during their term. the practicum. to anticipate problems that could occur, both related to student behavior and others that could bring the good name of the campus alma mater to practicum schools.

With Field Supervisor (DPL) Ustadz Syaipuddin Ritonga, M.Pd. In carrying out PPL duties, 4 students were given the task of teaching one Islamic Religious Education subject with different tutors and at different class levels, and 1 student served in MAS Darul Ikhlas Office Administration and another person with Arabic as a subject. These tasks are carried out according to the schedule determined by each official at MAS Darul Ikhlas. In this case, the author has the task of teaching PAI subjects in class VIII.

2. Implementation of Practicum and PPL

Practicum implementation is the most important and most important stage in this activity. In this stage, you will find out how far your practical abilities are in the teaching and learning process in the classroom. In its implementation, students are required to carry out the teaching and learning process in eight meetings consisting of independent and guided teaching and learning processes. The guided teaching and learning process is a practical teaching activity carried out under the guidance of a tutor teacher, while the independent teaching and learning process is practiced in the classroom as it should be as a professional teacher.

The steps taken by the author during the practical teaching activities carried out by practicum students at MAS Darul Ikhlas are as follows:

A. Preparatory Activities

Before the teaching and learning process begins, first practice making preparations such as preparing a Learning Implementation Plan (RPP) and the learning media that will be used. The RPP that the author uses in the learning process still uses one sheet of RRP with the K13 curriculum.

B. Activities during learning practice

There are several things that practical students pay attention to during the implementation stage. These things include:

a. Opening Learning

This activity contains a description of the steps taken by a teacher before entering the part of the material that will be distributed. This aims to ensure that the delivery of material is more focused and able to be understood by students clearly. Apperception can be in the form of questions (questions about previous lesson material), it can also be in the form of questions about the material being taught. The teacher can link the previous material with the next material as an introduction to the material to be taught.

b. Core activities

1) Mastery of Material

Mastery of the material must of course be mastered by the teaching staff in order to make it easier for the teaching staff to provide lessons to students when the teaching staff do not understand and ask the teacher questions. Of course, with educational staff who have mastered the material it will certainly be easier to answer and explain the questionable material.

2) Use of Learning Methods

In choosing learning methods, teaching staff should use learning methods that are appropriate to the material being taught so that students can understand learning more easily and not feel bored when carrying out learning in class. For this reason, teaching staff are required to be able to use various learning methods.

3) Use of Learning Media

In this era of modern education, of course an educator must be able to use learning media to make it easier to achieve an educational goal because this will make the teaching and learning process easier. Using learning media in the learning process has been stated as something that needs to be implemented. Because using this media is a means to achieve learning goals optimally. Learning media is not something that is difficult and complicated. In its use, we do not need to use expensive media but simply use media that is suitable for the material to be conveyed.

c. Lesson Closing Activities

In this activity the teacher concludes the material that has been presented and provides opportunities for students to ask questions about the material that has been taught or those who do not understand the material, as well as asking students questions about the extent to which students understand the material that has been presented, giving assignments for the next material, and closed the meeting with prayers and closing greetings.

d. Evaluation and Guidance

Supervising teachers (pamong) play a very important role in practice, because as PPL students, prospective teachers certainly do not escape the name of shortcomings or mistakes both in terms of delivering material when teaching in class, so they need direction and guidance from the tutor teacher and can establish good communication so that they can teach effectively. This is good, because no matter what, the tutor teacher already has more experience in teaching, so he needs guidance so he knows what needs to be re-evaluated when teaching in the classroom.

The implementation of teaching practice consists of two teaching activities, namely guided and independent, which are carried out at least 8 meetings. The methods used in teaching in class are adjusted to the amount of material, the number and condition of students, and the level of students' abilities. The methods often used in teaching are lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and assignments. Apart from choosing and using methods, the author also uses media such as textbooks, pictures of the material being studied to support the material to make it easier for students to understand the material. During PPL activities at MAS Darul Ikhlas, practicum.

Media Based Learning



Media is a communication learning tool, both print and audiovisual. Media is taken from the word "medius" which means middle, intermediary or introduction. Meanwhile, according to Arabic, media can be interpreted as an intermediary or messenger of messages from information givers to information recipients. Learning media is a tool that helps support the smooth teaching and learning process. Meanwhile, according to etymology, "media" is taken from the Latin word "medium" or "introduction". More specifically, media is a facility as a tool used by teaching staff in the process of teaching and learning activities. The use of learning media will certainly help make it easier to achieve educational goals. In more detail, media in the learning process as learning aids tend to be graphic, photographic or electronic tools for capturing, processing and reconstructing visual or verbal information. AECT (Association of Education and Communication Technology) recommends that the use of media must be limited so that it is not used incorrectly in conveying messages or information. While outside media is used to provide conveyance or introduction, media which is often replaced by the term media mediator shows its benefits and uses, namely managing an effective relationship between the two main parties in learning activities, namely teaching and learning, namely students from the content of learning material. In essence, media is a tool that is used to channel and convey learning to students. Sedangkan Pembelajaran, merupakan kegiatan proses belajar mengajar yang dilakukan didalam kelas dimana tenaga pendidik memberikan ilmu pembelajaran kepada peserta didik. Sedangkan pendapat menurut Ahmad Zayadi mengatakan pembelajaran merupakan kegiatan meberikan pelajaran kepada seseorang atau kelompok orang, namun beliau juga menambahkan bahwa kegiatan tersebut dilakkan dengan mengguakan pembelajaran dengan berbagai metode pembelajaran agar peserta didik tidak merasa jenuh pada saat melakukan kegiatan proses belajar mengajar. Pembelajaran juga dapat dilihat sebagai proses dimana pendidik secara terprogram dalam desain instruksional untuk membuat peserta didik belajar secara aktif .

Meanwhile, according to the opinion of other experts, namely according to Syaiful Sagala, who states that learning is providing teaching to a student using educational principles and learning theories which are the main determinant of educational success so that learning is a two-way communication process, teaching is carried out by the educator as an educator, while learning is an activity carried out by a student himself. Meanwhile, in the learning process activities, there are two activities at once, namely teaching activities for educators and students. The learning process is a process of interaction between educators and students and students with students. By carrying out the learning process, it is hoped that students will be able to develop towards human formation as implied in the goals of education. In order for learning to take place effectively, educators must be able to realize the learning process in a conducive atmosphere. Dari penjelasan diatas dapat disimpulkan bahwa media pembelajaran merupakan media yang dipakai dalam kegiatan proses belajar mengajar dikelas. Pada hakikatnya proses pembelajaran juga dapat diartikan sebagai komunikasi, maka media pembelajaran bisa dipahami sebagai media komunikasi yang digunakan dalam proses komunikasi tersebut, media pembelajaran memiliki peranan penting sebagai sarana untuk menyalurkan pesan pembelajaran.

The function of learning media is that it is used as a learning resource. Learning is used as a communication tool in the teaching and learning process so that students can more easily understand learning with the presence of this learning media. The other function is to make it easier to convey learning so that the learning objectives can be quickly achieved. The general characteristics of

learning media are the ability to record, store, preserve, reconstruct and transport an event or object. Then what is meant by the language used to store messages is verbal language and nonverbal language. Finally, regarding the effects caused, the concrete form of this effect is the change in student behavior and attitudes as a result of the interaction between him and the message, both individual and group changes. This is the main goal of the media, namely to make the learning communication process more effective so that the desired goals are achieved.

Gagne and Briggs in Arsyad Azhar's book argue that he states that learning media include tools that are physically used to convey the content of the learning, which include books, tape recorders, films, slides, (picture frames), photos, drawings, graphs, television, and computer. All of these components can be organized and controlled to become revolutionary learning media and can be used in teaching and learning activities.

The media used in the learning process will certainly quickly increase students' learning motivation because learning media provides innovative things which are certainly useful in mastering learning material because students are of course more interested in learning if a teacher uses media that suits the students' needs. Nursamsu said that using media will speed up students' understanding of learning, especially in accordance with student characteristics.

In the learning process, PPL students use various learning media such as bald Arabic books which are not found in the Islamic boarding school area, searched on the internet to make it easier for students to understand lessons, using power points when teaching, using vocabulary paper, and laptops in the learning process.

Event and MQK activities



In building enthusiasm and motivation for students, skill competitions such as competition events such as MQK are very influential. With events such as MQK, students will compete to study the books in the competition. With the aim of participating in skill competitions with other students, as was done recently by Darul Ikhlas students who took part in Limba Qiratul. poles and voting competitions. Event activities, also known as competing in goodness, are of course highly recommended in Islam, as stated in Allah's word in Surah Al Baqoroh verse :

148 as follows: **وَلِكُلِّ وُجْهَةٌ هُوَ مُوَلِّيٰهَا فَاسْتَبِقُوا الْخَيْرَاتِ اِنَّ مَا تَكُوْنُوْنَ اَبَاتٍ بِكُمْ اللهُ جَمِيعًا اِنَّ اللهَ عَلٰى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيْرٌ** ①

For every Ummah there is a Qibla that he faces towards. So, compete in various virtues. Wherever you are, Allah will surely gather you all. Indeed, Allah is powerful over all things (AL-Baqarah :148)

The meaning of the verse above is especially the word *fastabiqul khoiroot*, which means there is an order for humans to compete in goodness. One of them is being competent in goodness, including worship because every competition in goodness will always have benefits, and by working hard to get the best results in obtaining goodness, it is the same as trying hard to be the best in doing worship.

Musabaqoh Qiroatul Pole (MQK) is a competition for students in the form of the ability to read classical books or books written in Arabic letters that do not have vowels or lines. obtained and of course it includes worship in carrying it out. Apart from being a means of worship, Musabaqoh Qiroatul Polar (MQK) is one way to continue and revive the scientific traditions of Islamic boarding schools which are still based on *salaf* (Islamic boarding schools that study the Yellow Book). , you must first master several sciences such as Arabic, Nahwu and Shorof. If a student is unable to understand these three sciences, it will be very difficult to study the bald book.

The yellow book is basically a traditional book inherited from medieval Islam that is used today. The yellow book is a book of literature and is an Islamic reference in the use of classical Arabic in discussing the fields of Islamic study, namely the Koran, tafsir, tafsir science, hadith, hadith science, fiqh, monotheism, lughah science, and also the date or history of Islam , morals, and other knowledge recorded in Arabic by genius Islamic scholars in the past. It is called the yellow book because at that time the books were printed on yellow paper, both domestic prints and even foreign prints (Beirut), until now the yellow book is used as an introduction to contemporary Islamic issues.

Educational institutions that are suitable for using the yellow book are Islamic boarding schools. Because Islamic boarding schools are the oldest educational institutions in existence, these guardians teach the books of *Salafus Salih*, namely books known as the yellow book. At that time, the Islamic boarding school was the center for the spread of Islam which was founded by the saints and was a connection of the *Zawiyah* system from Haromain, India and the Middle East. It provided many religious lessons, especially the Yellow Book.

The organization of the Musabaqoh Qiroatul Pole (MQK) competition, which is often held every year, certainly aims to increase the motivation of students to continue studying the yellow book. With the existence of Musabaqoh Qiraatul Polar (MQK), students will compete to learn the books in the competition.

The Darul Ikhlas Islamic Boarding School, which studied and studied the contents of the Yellow Book, felt called to take part in the competition held in the STAIN MADINA environment, with the enthusiasm and motivation of the students in participating in the activity to win 1st, 2nd, 3rd place in the competition.

Isra' Mi'raj activities



Isra' mi'raj contains two words, namely *isra'* and *mi'raj*. *Isra'* which means the departure of the Prophet Muhammad saw by Allah Swt at night, namely from the Grand Mosque to the Aqsa Mosque. Meanwhile, *Mi'raj* is the ascension of the Prophet Muhammad SAW from the Aqsa Mosque to the

seven layers of heaven to Sidaratul Muntaha and finally to Mustawa. As Allah SWT says in the Koran:

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِّنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَا الَّذِي بَرَكْنَا حَوْلَهُ لِنُرِيَهُ مِنْ آيَاتِنَا إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ

“Glory be to Allah, who led His servant (Muhammad) at night from the Grand Mosque to the Al-Haram Mosque, which We have blessed around it, so that We might show him some of Our signs (greatness). In fact, He is All Hearing and All Seeing” (Q.S Al-Isra’ 17:1)

Several Hadith experts have opinions about this incident. Where Ibnul Qoyyim gives the opinion that the Prophet Muhammad departed at night with his body, while other arguments which are more valid explain that the journey of the Prophet Muhammad was from the Grand Mosque to Baitul Maqdis by riding a Buraq, accompanied by the angel Jibril. Then Rasulullah stopped at Baitul Maqdis and prayed in congregation and also became imam with the prophets. Meanwhile, the Buraq that Rasulullah was driving was tied to the door of the Al Aqsa Mosque. And after that, the Prophet continued to carry out the mi'raj with the angel Gabriel at that very time, from Baitul Maqdis to the heavens of the world. After arriving at their destination, the angel Gabriel asked Allah to open the door to heaven.

After that, Allah opened the door of heaven. Rasulullah was confronted with the prophet Adam as the father of humanity. Then the prophet Muhammad immediately said hello to the prophet Adam. Then Adam immediately greeted the Messenger of Allah and answered his greetings, and after that Adam immediately confirmed his prophecy. Then Allah showed the Messenger of Allah that his people were divided into two groups, namely the spirits of the martyrs on the right were the ones who entered heaven and vice versa, the spirits of those who had gone astray or the inhabitants of hell on the left.

After finishing with the first heaven, after that the Prophet was taken by the angel Gabriel up to the second heaven. Jibril also asked Allah to open the door to the second heaven. And in the sky the two Rasulullah were shown Yahya ibn Zakariya and Isa ibn Maryam. The Messenger of Allah immediately met and greeted Yahya and Isa and they answered the greeting. After completing the second heaven the prophet was taken by the angel Gabriel to the third heaven, until in the third heaven the Prophet saw and was met with Yusuf, likewise in the 4th heaven the Prophet was met with the Prophet Idris, continued in the 5th heaven the Prophet was met with the Prophet Harun ibn Imran, then until was the prophet in the 6th heaven and met Prophet Musa ibn Imran. After he finished with the sixth heaven he wanted to leave the 6th heaven but suddenly the prophet Musa cried so that the prophet Muhammad was surprised and immediately asked "why are you crying, Musa?" Then Musa gave the answer "Moses shed tears because humans were sent directly after he died, many of his followers even went to heaven and many more of my followers went to heaven." And when he reached the 7th heaven, the Prophet SAW met Prophet Ibrahim.

then after the seventh heaven, the angel Gabriel took the Prophet SAW again to Sidaratul Muntaha, and after that to Baitul Ma'mur. And here the Prophet SAW went again to meet the Creator. Here Rasulullah was met with the Almighty without the slightest distance. And Allah SWT also gave revelation to the Prophet Muhammad what He wanted and sent down the command to pray the fard prayer fifty times. And first, there were 50 prayer orders, but the Prophet Musa told the prophet to ask the creator for relief. So the Creator reduced the obligation to pray fardu prayers from fifty times to five times.

The incident that split the chest of the Prophet SAW will happen now, namely during the Isra' Mi'raj journey, the Prophet SAW saw directly the events in hell, namely:

At first the Prophet Muhammad was accused or chosen between milk and khamr. Then the prophet took the milk, then a voice was heard saying "You have been given the gift of fitrah and you yourself have chosen that fitrah. If you take haram drinks, your followers will certainly go astray." Next, the prophet saw 4 lakes in heaven. Two lakes are on the surface of the land of heaven and two lakes are below the surface of the land of heaven. The two rivers that are below the surface of the land of heaven are called the Nile River and the Euphrates River. Which means that the message that the Prophet brought to spread was also embedded in the dense and fertile forests on the banks of the

Nile and Euphrates rivers. The Ummah will carry the Kholifahs of Islam from generation to generation.

The Prophet SAW met Angel Malik, who did not have a smile on his face at all and also did not show any brightness on his face. The Prophet SAW also saw heaven and hell. The Prophet SAW found people who were unjust, namely eating what was not their right to eat the property of orphans, so Allah punished them by making the shape of the human's lips the same as the lips of a camel. And these humans were given into their mouths pieces of fiery hellstone the size of a fist, and came out through the human's genitals. And the Prophet found an unjust man, namely a usurer who had a bloated stomach, to the point that the man could not move his body. Meanwhile, Pharaoh's men passed by the man while he was being dragged to hell and the man was trampled on.

However, the prophet found adulterers who were given punishment where in front of them they were served fatty and fresh meat, and next to it was festering and rotten meat. But what is surprising is that these adulterers actually eat festering and rotten flesh. And the prophet also saw a woman who invited a foreign man into the place where they lived, even though the man was not a relative or relative of the woman's family, then the prophet saw the woman having her breasts hanged. and also the prophet saw the caravan of the people of Mecca traveling back to their hometown. The Prophet showed the camels of the Meccans who were separated from their entourage.

In commemorating the Isra' Mi'raj day of Rasulullah SAW, PPL students and students carried out activities with the theme "Save Palestine" with the background because when Rasulullah wanted to Mi'raj into the sky it was from Baitul Maqdis which is now located in Palestine. In this commemoration event the Santriyati presented a drama about how the current situation at Al-Aqsa is where women, children are being killed and tortured, men are being kidnapped and killed, which made the audience goosebumps and be moved by the drama shown.

CONCLUSION

Field Experience Practice (PPL) is a concrete step in providing experience to students of Islamic Religious Education (PAI), Arabic Language Education (PBA) and Education Management study programs, who will later become teaching staff. In this activity, students must of course be able to carry out or put into practice what they have learned in college at the schools where the training is carried out.

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Thank You Note

Hopefully this activity will be able to improve activity programs, especially in the fields of education and religion, and become a sustainability agenda. This activity would not be successful without support from the various parties involved. Thank you to the Head of MA Darul Ikhlas, Father Abdul Hakim Nasution, S.Pd.I, also to Ustadz Lukman Hakim, M.Pd and all the teachers and Ustadz who educate at the Al-Ikhlas Foundation.

The same thanks also go to the Civil Service Teachers who always guide and foster in this PPL and Practicum process, and the same thanks to the Field Supervisors who always support us in all our activities.

Thank you also to STAIN Mandailing Natal, Ushuluddin Adab Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Laboratory and Da'wah, Lecturers and Students for their guidance and support so that this activity can be published as reference material for better PPL and Practicum activities in the future.

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