Volume 10 Issue 1 (2021) Pages 111-120 **Ta'dib: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam** ISSN: 2528-5092 (Online) 1411-8173 (Print) https://ejournal.unisba.ac.id/index.php/tadib/article/view/7816

DEMONSTRATION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION METHOD OF STUDENT LEARNING PRAYERS

Amirudin¹, Iqbal Amar Muzaki²

Faculty of Islamic Religion, University of Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia^{1,2}. Email: amirudin@staff.unsika.ac.id¹, iqbalamar.muzaki@fai.unsika.ac.id² DOI: https://doi.org/10.29313/tjpi.v10i1.7816 Received: April 08th, 2020. Accepted: June 23th, 2021. Published: June 23th, 2021.

Abstract

This study aims to determine the application, supporting and inhibiting factors and results achieved. The research method used was descriptive, with research subjects were students of SDN Karawang Wetan Kab. Karawang. The research technique used was Simple Random Sampling, techniquewhile the data collection technique was carried out through observation, literature study, and a questionnaire distributed to 45 respondents as a sample in this study. The results of the study concluded that the effectiveness of the implementation of the demonstration method in the implementation of the Prayer Service for students of Karawang Wetan Elementary School was said to be quite successful with a number of 71.7%.

Keywords: Effectiveness; Demonstration Method; Prayer Service.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penerapan, faktor pendukung dan penghambat serta hasil yang dicapai. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif, dengan subjek penelitian adalah siswa SDN Karawang Wetan Kab. Karawang. Teknik penelitian yang digunakan adalah Simple Random Sampling, teknik sedangkan teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, studi pustaka, dan penyebaran kuesioner kepada 45 responden sebagai sampel dalam penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa efektivitas penerapan metode demonstrasi dalam pelaksanaan Ibadah Sholat siswa SD Karawang Wetan dikatakan cukup berhasil dengan angka 71,7%.

Kata Kunci: Efektivitas; Metode Demonstrasi; Layanan Doa.

PENDAHULUAN

Education is the main factor that shapes the normative human person. Education obtained by children is not only in school but all factors can be used as a source of education. Especially the environment that plays a role or influences the success of student achievement, such as the family environment. Islamic religious education must be taught to school students as a basis for further education from the family environment, in order to form a useful human being, noble and devoted to Allah SWT (Amirudin 2018). With religious education in elementary schools students are expected to be able to understand the teachings of Islam in elementary or simple and comprehensive so that it can be used as a way of life.

Islamic education in the Republic of Indonesia is taught starting from kindergarten to universities. Basically the same goal is to form humans who carry out God's commands and leave His prohibitions, as the manifestation of God's commands itself is worship. The services offered are those that are directly related to God which are called prayer services, some are through social interactions called zakat, sodaqoh, and so forth. Prayers in Islam have a very important position, compared to other worship.

Learning the harmony of the movement and reading prayers are contained in the curriculum set by the government, to be carried out in elementary schools. Students are expected to be able to understand and do the harmony of movements and reading prayers in their daily life. Although there are not a few obstacles in the learning process, including the factors of students themselves, motivational factors from the family and the environment.

In learning Islamic Education in elementary schools so far, it still lacks an impact on increasing student learning outcomes, both on cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects. The teacher tries to give the material in various ways / methods that are suitable with the learning material (Amirudin & Iqbal Amar Muzaki 2019). Among the methods to be used is the demonstration method. Demonstration method is a method of teaching by demonstrating goods, events, rules, and sequences to carry out an activity, both directly and through the use of teaching media that are relevant to the subject matter or material being presented. (Muhibbin Syah, 2000: 34)

RESEARCH METHOD

Types of data to be collected are qualitative data and quantitative data, qualitative data will be sourced from the results through observation and interviews, while quantitative data are obtained through distributing questionnaires to a number of respondents determined

The population in this study were

students of Karawang Wetan Elementary School, Karawang Regency, totaling 223 people.

Samples are a collection of research objects that only observe a portion of the population. Determination of the percentage of 20% is based on the opinion of Suharsimi Arikunto (1999: 107) as follows: "for mere annealing, then if the subject is less than 100 then it is better to take all so that the research is population research. Furthermore, if a large subject can be taken between 10-25% or 20-25%. 20% x 223 = 44.6 rounded up to 45 students.

Observation: Retrieval of data by direct observation of the object in question, namely SDN Karawang Wetan, Karawang Regency, totaling 223 students. Questionnaire: Instrument for collecting data by asking questions in writing, which must be answered by filling in the table of contents that the author provides. The author distributes questionnaires to 45 students out of a total of 223 students.

Literature study: Collecting data from written sources relating to the discussion of this title, as a reference material in the discussion of this thesis.

Collected through questionnaires are analyzed quantitatively through frequency distribution by giving a percentage, in this case using a formula according to Suharsimi Arikunto (1998: 248) in his book entitled Fundamentals of Research statistics as follows:

$\mathbf{P} = {}_{N}F_{x\ 100\%}$
Description:
P = Number Percentage
F = Frequency being searched for percentage
N = Number of case (Number of Frequencies
or the number of individuals)
100% = Fixed Numbers
With the following categories:
A = Very good: Ranges between 81% - 100%
B = Good: Ranges between 61% - 80%
C = Fair: Ranges between 41% - 60%
D = Less: Ranges between 21% - 40%
E = Very less: Ranges between 0% - 20%

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Effectiveness of the Implementation of Demonstration Methods in the Implementation of Prayers for Students of Karawang Wetan Elementary School

Table 1. Questionnaire Results About the Effectiveness of the Implementation of DemonstrationMethods in the Performing of Prayers for Students

The Assess Asland	Answer Categories			Number
The Aspects Asked		in %	Of ABC	
	Α	В	C	
Teachers Using Demonstration Methods	66,7	22,2	11,1	100
Explaining the time of the five prayer obligations	77,8`	11,1	11,1	100
Getting used to students praying right	73,3	15,6	11,1	100
Inviting students to pray in congregation in the Mosque	66,7	22,2	11,1	100
Providing prayer worship services to students	77,8	11,1	11,1	100
Practicing students performing prayer services	66,7	22,2	11,1	100
Providing examples of reciting prayer readings	88,9	6,7	4,4	100
Practicing prayer reading to students with reading together	84,5	11,1	4,4	100
Give examples of recitation of each prayer movement	88,9	6,7	4,4	100
Students are told to read the recitation of prayer movements individually	77,8	11,1	11,1	100
The teacher demonstrates the movements and recitation of prayer to students	84,5	11,1	4,4	100
Teachers guide the demonstration of the movement and recitation of prayer together	88.9	6,7	4,4	100
Teachers guide ng demonstration of movements and recitation of prayers individually	77,8	11,1	11,1	100
Total	1020,3	168,9	110,8	1300
Percentage	78,5	13	8,5	100 %

Based on the table above, shows that from respondents a total of 45 students at Karawang Wetan Elementary School answered the effectiveness of the method of demonstration in the implementation of prayer services, mostly 78.5%, those who answered sometimes were 13% and those who never answered were 8.5%. Thus the effectiveness of the implementation of demonstration methods in conducting prayers for students at SDN Karawang Wetan is said to be successful with a total of 78.5%.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Demonstration Method in the Implementation of Prayer Services for Karawang Wetan Elementary School Students

Table 2. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors Effectiveness of the implementation of demonstration

 methods in the implementation of Prayers For students of Karawang Wetan Elementary

Schools Aspects Asked	An	Number of		
Schools Hspeels Hsked	A B		С	
worship facilities do not meet the needs of students	55,6	33,3	11,1	100
Practice infrastructure does not meet the number of student needs	66,7	22,2	11,1	100
Lack of supervisors in the implementation of the prayer practice	60	28,9	11,1	100
Limited facilities for ablution	64,5	24,4	11,1	100
Background of students not attending the Qur'an / TPA education .	11,1	22,2	66,7	100
Limited hours of religious education, especially on prayer	77,8	11,1	11,1	100
School principals support the implementation of the practice of prayer	77,8	11,1	11,1	100
Encouragement of parents in implementation of the practice of prayer	77,8	11,1	11,1	100
School environment and the surrounding area supports the implementation of the practice of prayer	66,7	22,2	11,1	100
PAI school principals and teachers give prizes to students who excel in the prayer demonstration	88,9	6,7	4,4	100
PAI teachers provide penalties if students do not participate in the prayer demonstration	66,7	22,2	11,1	100
Total	713,6	215,4	171	1100
Percentage	64,9	19,6	15,5	100 %

Based on table 2 above, it shows that 45 respondents from Karawang Wetan Public Elementary School responded to Supporting Factors and were Inhibiting the Effectiveness of the Demonstration Method Implementation in Praying Services for Karawang Wetan Elementary School Students who answered always as much as 64.9%, who answered sometimes 19.6% and those who answered no ever as much as 15.5%. Thus, the Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of the Effectiveness of the Demonstration Method Implementation in the Prayer Service for Karawang Wetan Elementary School Students is said to be quite significant with a number of more than half as much as 64.9%.

Results Achieved in the Implementation of Demonstration Method in the Implementation of Prayer Services for Karawang Wetan Elementary School Students

After the author analyzes the effectiveness of Implementation Method Demonstration in Implementation of Worship Prayer for Students SDN Karawang Wetan by distributing questionnaires to 45 students, the results were achieved:

Table 3. Results Achieved Worship effectiveness of the application of methods of demonstrationin the execution of Worship Prayer for the students of SDN Karawang Wetan.

Aspects Asked	Answer Categories In% %			Number of
	А	В	С	
ABC Effectiveness of the implementation of demonstration methods in the implementation of Prayers for students of SDN Cilamaya II Kec. Cilamaya	78,5	13	8,5	100
Supporting and inhibiting factors The effectiveness of the application of the demonstration method in the implementation of the Prayer Service for students of SDN Cilamaya II Kec. Cilamaya	64,9	19,6	15,5	100
Total	143,4	32,6	24	200
Percentage	71,7	16,3	12	100

Based on table 3 above, shows that the level of success of the effectiveness of the application of demonstration methods in the implementation of Prayers for SDN students Karawang Wetan is said to be quite successful, this is evident from the recapitulation results of the questionnaire assessment distributed to respondents of 45 students of Karawang Wetan Elementary School who answered always as much as 71.7%, who answered sometimes 16.3% and those who answered never as much as 12%.

Thus it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the implementation of the

demonstration method in the implementation of the Prayer Service for students of Karawang Wetan Elementary School is quite successful with a number of 71.1%.

Acknowledgement

Praise be to ALLAH SWT for giving health, opportunity and grace to complete this paper. Our great thanks go to the principals of SDN Karawang Wetan and all the teachers who have helped researchers in conducting this research. All corrections, comments and criticisms to improve this final work are always opened and resolved warmly. May Allah always bless them all. Aamiin Yes Rabbal A'lamiin.

Author Contribution Statement

A.M., A.N., and I.A.M. conceived of the presented idea. A.M. developed the theory and performed the computations. A.N. and I.A.M verified the analytical methods. A.N. encouraged A.M. to investigate Method Of Student Learning Prayers and supervised the findings of this work. All authors discussed the results and contributed to the final manuscript.

CONCLUSION

The effectiveness of the implementation of the demonstration method in the implementation of the Prayer Service for students of Karawang Wetan Elementary School is said to be quite successful, because of the 13 items of questions distributed to 45 respondents who answered always as much as 78.5%.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors The effectiveness of the implementation of the demonstration method in conducting the Prayer Service for Karawang Wetan Elementary School students is said to be quite significant, because of the 11 items of questions distributed to 45 respondents who answered always as much as 64.9%.

The success rate The effectiveness of the application of the demonstration method in the implementation of the Prayer Service for students of Karawang Wetan Elementary School is said to be quite successful, this is evident from the results of the recapitulation of questionnaire assessments distributed to respondents totaling 45 students who answered as many as 71.7%.

REFERENCES

- Basal Abu, Ali . (2003). *Lightening in Prayer,* Translator H. Hasbi Ridhoni, Mustakim Jakarta
- Ali, Muhammad. (1992). *Hadith Selected Sinar Teachings of Muhammad,* Gema Insani Perss, Jakarta
- Ali, Muhammad. (1996). Teachers in the Teaching and Learning Process. Bandung: Sinar Baru Algesindon.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. (1989). Assessment of Educational Programs.Project Ministry of Education and Culture LPTK Development. Director General of

Higher Education.

- Arikunto, Suharsimi. (1993). Management of Humane Teaching. Jakarta: Rineksa Cipta.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. (1999). Research Procedure A Practical Approach. Jakarta: Rineksa Cipta.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. (2001). Fundamentals of Educational Evaluation. Jakarta: Earth Literacy.
- As Sirjani. (2004). Raghib Mystery of Fajr Prayer, Translator Ahmad Munadi, Aqwan Solo.
- Az Zamakhasari Tafsir Al Kasyaf, Daarul Qutub Al Aerobi Beirut.
- Barnadib, Faith . (1983) Introduction to Education, IKIP Jakarta.
- Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, (2003). Understanding the New Paradigm of National Education in the SISDIKNAS Law, Director General of Islamic Institution of Jakarta.
- Ministry of Religion, (2004). Al Qur'an and Translations.
- Ministry of National Education. (2003). PAI Curriculum, Balitbang Jakarta.
- Marimba, Ahmad. (1989). Introduction to Educational Philosophy, PT Al Ma'arif Bandung.
- Mulyana, E. Dr. M.Pd. (2008). Becoming a Professional Teacher, PT. Teens Rosda Karya Bandung. 2008
- Rosyad, Aminudin. (1995) Main Material Basic education, Community Director General

of Guidance

Islamic.

- Rumadi, (2003). Islamic Religious Education, PT. Balai Pustaka Jakarta.
- Secretary General of the Ministry of National Education. (2006). Minister of National Education Regulation on Standardization of Content for Primary and Secondary Education Units.
- Sudjana, Nana. (2003). CBSA Teaching Models, Sinar Baru Bandung, 1991. 20. Tafsir, Ahmad Special Subjects for the teaching of Islam, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati bandung.
- Tafsir, Ahmad. (2007). Islamic Teaching Methodology, PT. Teens Rosda Karya Bandung.
- Tafsir, Ahmad. (2003). Main Material Teaching and Learning Strategies, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.
- Tamiyah, Ibn Al Fatwa Al Kubro, Daarul Ma'arifah.
- Tolha Hasan, Muhammad. (2003). Islam and Human Resource Issues, Jakarta Lantabora Press.
- Ulinnuha, Adib. (2007). Meniti Perfection of Worship, Jakarta Breath Publishers.
- Yaqin, Abi MF Educating Islamic, Limtas Media Jombang.
- Yunus, Mahmud. (1981). Principles of Teaching Education, CV Hinda Karya Agung.
- Zuhaerini DKK. (1983). Methodology Specialfor Islamic Religious Education, National Business Jakarta.
- Amirudin, The Influence of A Method Of

Dialogical Interaction To Student Learning Interest In Subjects The Qur'an Hadith In MAN Karawang, International Journal of Business Quantitative Economics and Applied Management Research, Vol-5, Issue-2, July 2018, No . ISSN. 2348-5677, pages 26-32 http://ijbemr.com/archive/volume-5-issue-2-july-2018-current- issue /.

Amirudin, Early Childhood Sexual Education in the Perspective of Islamic Law, Journal of Raudhatul Athfal Education (JAPRA), Vol. 1, No. 1, September 2018, No. ISSN. 2580-7412, pages 51-56

https://journal.uinsgd.ac.id/index.p hp/japra/article/view/3546/2176

Amirudin, Iqbal Amar Muzaki, Life Skill Education and Its Implementation in Study Programs Islamic Religious Education, Tarbiyah Journal, Vol. 26, No.2, 2019, No. ISSN. 0854-2627 (print) - 2597-4270 (oneline), page, 278-293, http://jurnaltarbiyah.uinsu.ac.id/ind ex.php/tarbiyah/article/view/485/4 73.