

Drill Method to Improve Students' Prayer Movements

Ridha Nurjannah¹ , Imam Tabroni² , Yuanyuan Wang³ , Guijiao Zou⁴ 

¹ Universitas Islam Bunga Bangsa Cirebon, Indonesia

² Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Dr. KH. EZ Muttaqien Purwakarta, Indonesia

³ Yangon University, Myanmar

⁴ Public universities and colleges, Taiwan

ABSTRACT

Background. The drill method is one form of method used in activity-based learning that can train motoric or movement in students.

Purpose. In this study, researchers used the Classroom Action Research method (action research) using the design of Kemmis and Taggart in the form of a spiral cycle which includes the design stages; first planning (planning), second action (acting).

Method. third observation (observation), fourth reflection (reflection). Based on the results of class action, the prayer movements of MDA students. Al-Idrus experienced an 80% improvement from the pre-action results.

Results. In cycle I meeting I there were 8 students categorized as skilled (80%), 2 students categorized as starting to be skilled (20%).

Conclusion. And cycle II meeting II there were 8 learners categorized as very skilled (80%), 2 learners categorized as skilled (20%).

KEYWORDS

Improve, Method, Movement

INTRODUCTION

Prayer is one of the mahdoh worship services first required by Allah and as a pillar of religion that ranks second after shahada. Prayer if likened to a building is a pillar of religion. As said by the Prophet Shalallahu alaihi wassalam, "Prayer is a pillar of religion, so whoever upholds it means upholding religion, and whoever abandons it means tearing down religion." (HR. Baihaqi from Umar ra) (AL-ZUHAILY, 2004).

Regarding the words of the Prophet above, prayer is an important factor for the establishment of the building of Islam, because a believer who does not pray is referred to as someone who has destroyed the building of Islam. Not only that, the obligatory prayer is also a means for us to be grateful for the various favors of Allah. From the religious aspect, prayer has a positive value, namely the existence of a line of communication between a servant and his Lord, the submission of all affairs to Him, obtaining security, tranquility, and safety in His welcome, which is the path to

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Correspondence:

Ridha Nurjannah,
ridhanurjannah27@gmail.com

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happiness and success and the destruction of evil and error (AL-ZUHAILY, 2004). Muslims agree that prayer is obligatory upon every Muslim who is an adult, intelligent, and pure, that is, not menstruating and postpartum, not insane and not unconscious. But even though prayer is obligatory for every Muslim who is baligh / adult, providing prayer education for children is an education that must be given to children from an early age.

OVERVIEW

Drill Method

The drill method is one of the methods used in activity-based learning. In language, the word Drill means spelling words, memorizing, and so on. Therefore, Drill is defined as practice that is done repeatedly to gain practical skills and dexterity related to the learning material being studied (Priyono & Fathoni, 2018). The explanation of Drill in the language shows that the Drill method used in a lesson emphasizes the training of certain skills in students. As explained by Djamarah in his book entitled "Teaching and Learning Strategies", explaining that the drill method is also called training which can train the dexterity, accuracy, opportunity and skills of students repeatedly so that good habits are embedded in students.

The hallmark of this drill method is an activity in the form of repetition many times so that the association of stimulus and response becomes very strong and not easy to forget. From this, a skill (knowledge) is formed which is ready to be used by students at any time.

Prayer Movements

The Messenger of Allah (S) commanded us to pray as we see him pray, i.e. "Pray as you see me pray".

1. Takbiratul Ihram

a. Procedure of Takbiratul Ihram

At the time of takbir both hands are raised then the fingers are tight and spread out. As for the position of the hands at the time of takbir, it can be done in the following ways:

- 1) Level with the shoulders, as in the Muttafaq `alaih hadeeth from Ibn Umar (RA), "From Abdullah bin Umar RA. said: I saw the Messenger of Allah, when standing in prayer, raise his hands to the level of his shoulders. And he did so when making takbir for ruku` and when getting up from ruku` and he said sami` allahu liman hamidah, and did not raise his hands when going to prostrate." (HR. Bukhari and Muslim).
- 2) Parallel to both ears, as in the hadith narrated by Muslim from Malik bin Huwarits ra., "From Malik bin al-huwairist that the Rosulullah SAW. When bertakbir (starting the prayer) raised his hands parallel to his ears, when ruku' raised his hands parallel to his ears, and when getting up from ruku' he said "sami'allahu liman hamidah." also did something like that." (HR. Muslim) (Al-Uthaymeen, 2016).

2. Rukuk

a. Rukuk Procedure

As narrated by Imam Al-Bukhari from Ibn Umar, "When the Prophet (may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) bowed, and when he rose from bowing, he raised his hands in the same manner. He recited: "Sami`allahu liman hamidah rabbana walakal hamd."

b. Rukuk position

- 1) Spreading and flattening the back, not bending it.
- 2) The head is aligned with the back. Thus, the head is not too down and not too up. And the back should be in line with the head.
- 3) Keeping the arms away from both sides of the body.
- 4) Putting both palms on the knees by stretching the fingers like grasping the knees.
- 5) The position of the feet is the same as when standing (Al-Uthaymeen, 2016).

3. Getting up from bowing/i`tidal

a. Procedure for Getting Up from Rukuk or I`tidal

Raising the hands as when bowing and takbiratul ihram while reciting, "Sami`allahu liman hamidah," when getting up from bowing. As narrated by Imam al-Bukhari from Ibn 'Umar.

4. Sitting Between the Two Prostrations and Sitting the Initial Tashahhud

a. Sitting Between Two Prostrations and Sitting the Initial Tashahhud

- 1) Spreading the left foot. That is, making the left foot an expanse.
- 2) Straightening the right foot from the right side.
- 3) Placing the toes of the right foot on the ground and the heel on top, while the left foot, the back of the sole of the left foot rests on the ground and the sole of the inner foot points upwards (Al-Uthaymeen, 2016).

5. Final Tashahhud

a. Final Tashahhud Position

- 1) By sitting on the ground with both buttocks, bringing the left foot out from under the right calf to the right side.
- 2) Straightening the right foot so that it can sit properly on the ground, to distinguish between the initial and final tashahhud (Al-Uthaymeen, 2016).

6. Regards

a. Greeting Position

- 1) The greeting begins by turning to the right and then to the left, until the whiteness of the cheeks is visible (from behind). As stated in the Hadith narrated by Muslim from Sa`ad ibn Abi Waqash: "I saw the Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be upon him, turning his head to the right and left until I saw the whiteness of his cheeks." (Al-Uthaymeen, 2016)

FRAME OF MIND

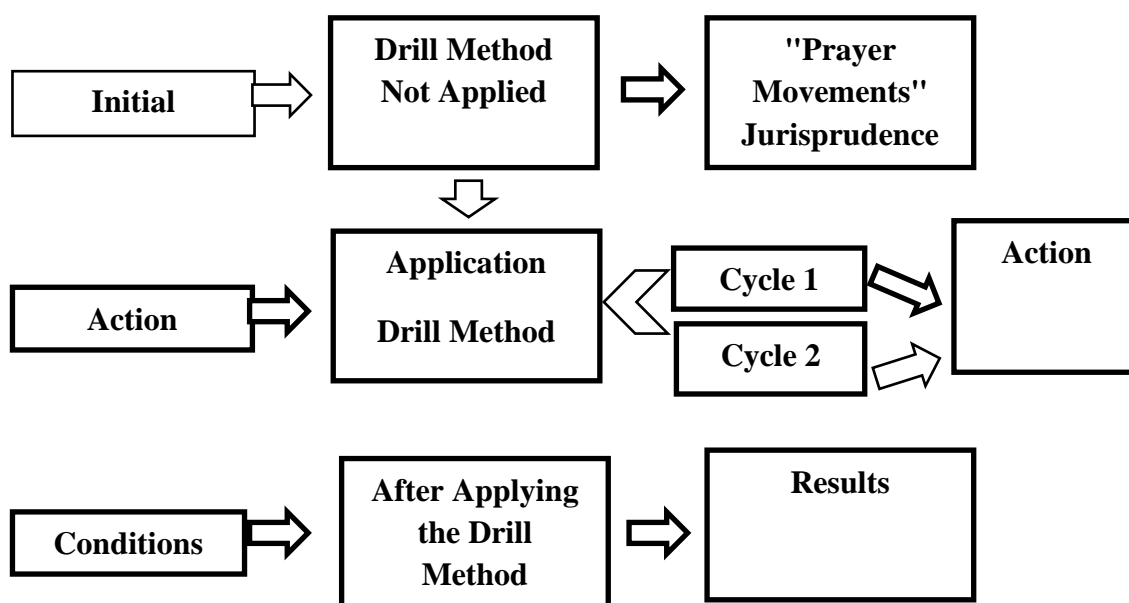
Based on observations when all students perform prayers in congregation at Madrasah Diniyyah Awwaliyah Al-Idrus, researchers see that there are still many students who are wrong in practicing prayer movements. And what was found wrong in practicing the prayer movement was the

Takhassus class students. Seeing this problem, the researcher wants to apply a learning method to the Takhassus class that can train dexterity in the movement of what is learned, namely applying the drill method in learning fiqh material about prayer.

Using the drill method can be an alternative method used to improve students' prayer movements. The trick is to first give a deep understanding (theory) before the exercise is held. And the exercises used for the first time are diagnostic, namely; (1) At the initial stage it is not expected to produce perfect results; (2) In the re-experiment, the difficulties that arise must be examined; (3) Exercises that must be strengthened; (4) Finally, variations are held so that students do not feel monotonous (Norsali, 2021).

Good teacher competence in applying the steps in the drill method certainly makes students easy to accept the material being taught. So that it does not cause misperceptions for students in practicing prayer movements because in the drill method students carry out training activities so that they can improve their prayer movements.

Thinking Framework Chart



HYPOTHESIS

Based on the above framework, the following action hypothesis can be formulated:
If the drill method is applied properly and correctly, it can improve the quality of the learning process and improve prayer movements in Takhassus class students of Madrasah Diniyah Awwaliyah Al-Idrus

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Researchers use the Classroom Action Research method (action research). So the researcher does not just teach as usual, but there is an effort to improve the results, which are better than before. In his book Suharsimi Arikunto et al Classroom Action Research, he said that the nature of

this class action research is not about things that are static but dynamic, namely changes. So that in Classroom Action Research it does not concern the subject matter, but concerns its presentation, namely strategies, approaches, methods or ways to obtain results through a test or experimental activity.

The purpose of Classroom Action Research is to determine the success of the drill method in improving prayer movements for students at Madrasah Diniyah Awwaliyah Al-Idrus. And to find out how the application of the drill method in improving students' prayer movements in the subject of Jurisprudence prayer material.

The design used is in accordance with the model of Kemmis and Taggart in the form of a spiral cycle. In this cycle is a round that has design stages in each round, as follows, first planning (planning), second action (acting), third observation (observation), fourth reflection (reflection) (Farhana, Awiria, & Muttaqien).

The research design is in the form of a picture of a research cycle whose flow follows the Kemmis and MCT Taggart action research model as b,

KEMMIS and MC TAGGART RESEARCH DESIGN SCHEME

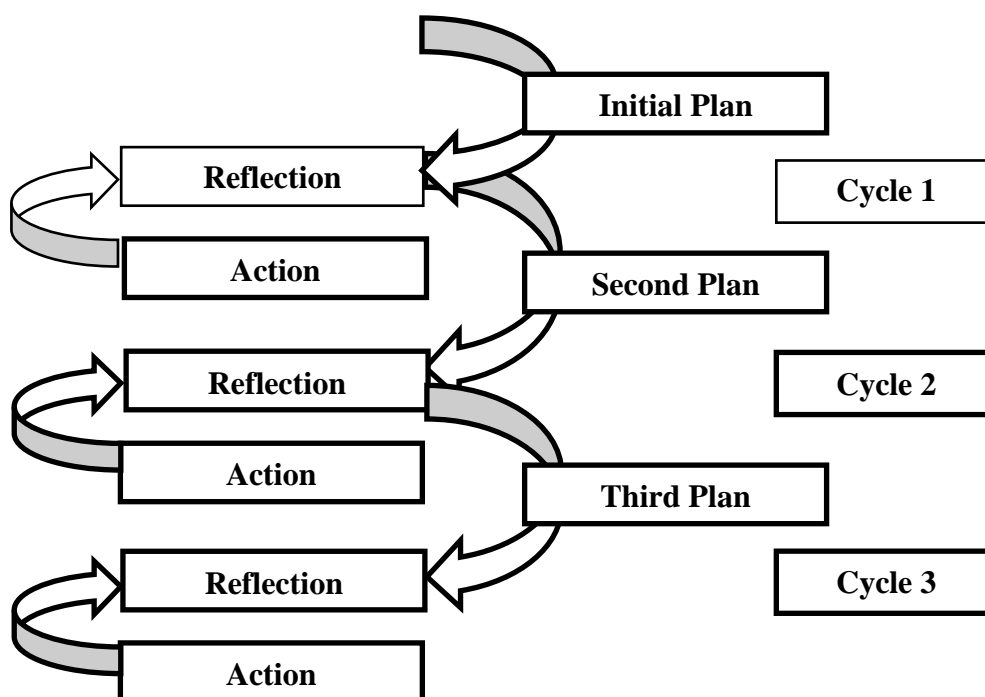


Figure 1 Flow of PTK Spiral Model Kemmis & MC Taggart

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1

Indicators of Success

No	Prayer Movements
1	Learners can stand up straight and perform takbiratul ihram

2	Learners can do ruku`
3	Learners can perform prostration and sit between two prostrations
4	Learners can do the final tashahud sitting
5	Learners can do the salam movement

Table 2
Score Conditions

Score	Description
1	Unskilled
2	Beginning to be Skilled
3	Skilled
4	Highly Skilled

Pre-cycle Result

Observation results of prayer movements of Takhassus MDA Al-Idrus class students before action :

Table 3
Pretreatment Observation Results

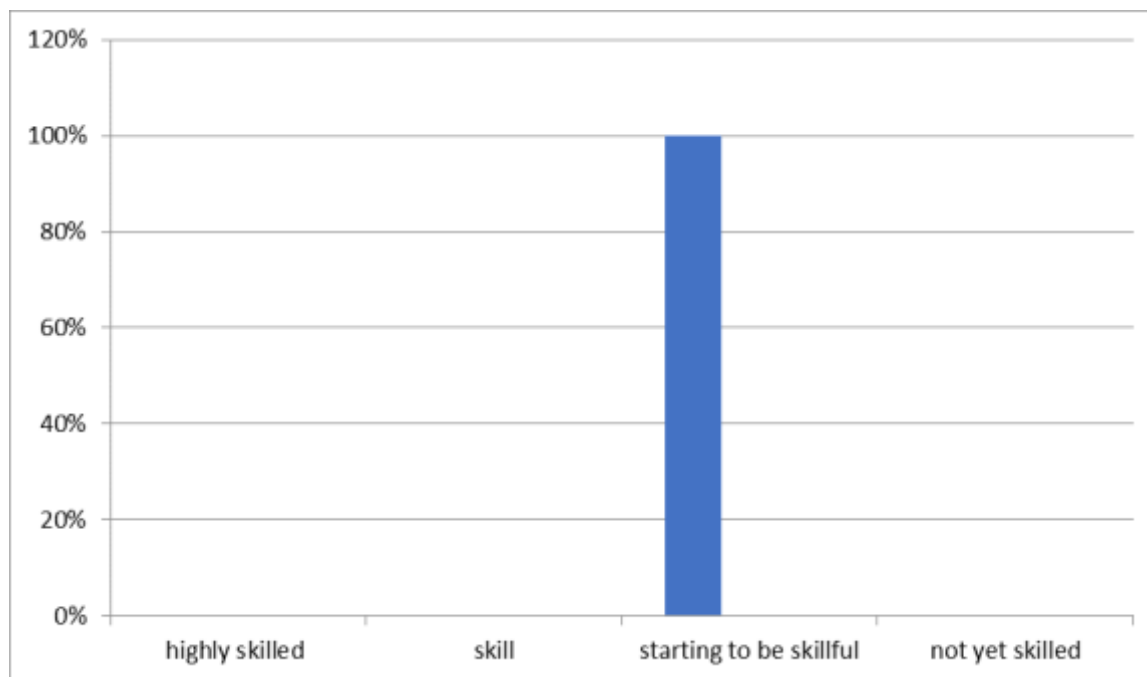
No	Average Score	F	%	Description
1	16-20	0	0%	Highly Skilled
2	11-15	0	0%	Skilled
3	6-10	10	100%	Beginning to be Skilled
4	0-5	0	0%	Not Skilled
Total		10	100%	

Description :

F : Frequency or Number of Learners

% : Child Score Presentation

From the tabular data in the form of pre-action observation results, it can be clarified through the bar chart below:



Based on the pre-action observation diagram above, the prayer movements of Takhassus class students before being given action, namely out of 10 students, all of them are still categorized as starting to be 100% skilled. There are no learners who have obtained skilled and highly skilled criteria. This condition shows that the prayer movement skills of students are still low.

Cycle I Research Results

As for the results of the evaluation of prayer practices carried out on Monday, May 29, 2023, researchers obtained scores in cycle I. The details of these values are:

Table 4
Cycle I Evaluation Results

No	Average Score	F	%	Description
1	16-20	0	0%	Highly Skilled
2	11-15	8	80%	Skilled
3	6-10	2	20%	Beginning to be Skilled
4	0-5	0	0%	Not Skilled
Total		10	100%	

Based on the evaluation results in cycle I research, out of 10 students there were 8 students who experienced improvements in prayer movements, namely (80%). While 2 learners who have not achieved improvement in prayer movements, namely (20%). This shows that in cycle I there was an improvement because the scores of students increased, which initially all students were categorized as starting to be skilled after implementing learning using the drill method in cycle I. Furthermore, a reflection on the learning that has taken place is carried out.

Table 5

Cycle I Reflection

No	Deficiency Findings	Improvement Plan for the Second Cycle
1	The media in the form of posters chosen as learning media is still incomplete in providing material information.	Choosing learning media in the form of videos that are complete in providing material information.
2	There are still students who pay less attention to the lesson.	The use of media is maximized to attract the attention of students. And do ice breaking when you see students are not focused on learning activities.

Cycle II Research Results

From the results of the evaluation of prayer practices carried out on Monday, June 07, 2023, researchers obtained scores in cycle II. The details of these values are:

Table 6**Cycle II Evaluation Results**

No	Average Score	F	%	Description
1	16-20	8	80%	Highly Skilled
2	11-15	2	20%	Skilled
3	6-10	0	0%	Beginning to be Skilled
4	0-5	0	0%	Not Skilled
Total		10	100%	

Based on the table above, in cycle II research experienced changes compared to cycle I, where out of 10 students 8 students managed to improve their prayer movement skills, namely 80%. And 2 students, 20%, have not succeeded. So this shows that in cycle II this experienced success. So that the research was stopped in cycle II, because it had reached completeness in improving the prayer movements of 80% of students.

CONCLUSION

Improving prayer movements in students at MDA. Al-Idrus in Takhassus class needs to be done. So that students are able to practice prayer movements correctly according to what is exemplified by the Prophet Muhammad Shalallahu alaihi wasallam. One of them is by using the drill method in the learning process in the classroom which can be done by educators in learning fiqh.

From the results of class action research, the prayer movements of MDA students. Al-Idrus experienced an 80% improvement from the pre-action results. In cycle I meeting I there were 8 students categorized as skilled (80%), 2 students categorized as starting to be skilled (20%). And cycle II meeting II there were 8 students categorized as very skilled (80%), 2 students categorized as skilled (20%).

Based on the hypothesis above, it means that if the drill method is applied properly and correctly, it can improve the quality of the learning process and improve prayer movements in Takhassus MDA class students. Al-Idrus. Thus class action research conducted in Takhassus class in improving students' prayer movements through the drill method can improve students' prayer movements.

ADVICE

1. Based on the results of class action research that has been carried out so that the Fikih learning process is more effective and provides optimal results for students, the following suggestions are made:
2. For Islamic Education teachers who teach Fikih Sholat subjects to continue applying the drill method again and make improvements to optimize the application of the drill method learning model in Fikih Sholat subjects.
3. For teachers and prospective teachers, the application of the drill method learning model can be used as one of the solutions that can be done to improve the teaching and learning process in Islamic Religious Education subjects.

For students who are still categorized as skilled in improving their prayer movements so that every day they learn and apply in life both at school and at home.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Look this example below:

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft.

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