

LEARNING ARABIC WRITING SKILL BASED ON DIGITAL PRODUCTS

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Abstract

The development of technology can be used as a means of supporting learning. Like learning based on digital products for students. The study aimed at describing and analyzing the implementation of learning Arabic Writing Skill (*Maharah Kitabah*) based on digital products, namely the creation and publication of journal articles and its effects on the learning process. This research was conducted on 22 students writing skills class (*Maharah Kitabah*) 3, 5th of the semester. The method in this research is descriptive qualitative. Data collection techniques are, 1) observation of learning writing skills (*Maharah Kitabah*) III, 2) interviews with lecturers and students writing skills classes (*Maharah Kitabah*) III about the implementation of Arabic Writing Skill (*Maharah Kitabah*) based on digital product and the impact, and 3) documentation of learning data and works student digital products. *Maharah Kitabah* learning based on digital products in the form of writing scientific articles online by utilizing references and references of digital managers has a good impact for the students who took part in the *Maharah Kitabah* learning process with this model, all students were able to make Arabic journal articles using Mendeley and Turnitin citations, and students were able to publish Arabic journal articles to national e-journals.

Keywords: *Learning based on the product; Digital; Writing skills; Arabic*

INTRODUCTION

Education is an essential thing in human life, Education in Indonesia has the aim of developing the potential of students to be able to become people who have faith, devote to God Almighty, healthy, noble, competent, knowledgeable, independent, creative, and become citizens of the nation democratic and responsible (Tim Penyusun Kumpulan Undang-Undang dan Pemerintah RI tentang Pendidikan, 2007). If the goal of national education can be realized, education will be able to produce human beings who have good and intelligent character. Education in Indonesia has changed from time to time along with the development of the era until Indonesia until the industrial era 4.0. In the pre-industrial education era of Industrial 4.0 education, many students used manual stationery such as pencils, rubber erasers, notebooks, chalks. The subject matter in that era was distributed very slowly through lecture methods from the teacher, while the students got the subject matter

only by the material obtained from textbooks in school or by asking the teacher, so students had difficulty getting information.

To respond to the education system in the 4.0 era, the government designed a new literacy movement to reinforce even the old literacy movement. The new literacy movement designed by the government focuses on three main literacies, namely: 1) digital literacy, 2) technological literacy, 3) human literacy. (Aoun, 2018). These three skills are predicted to be skills that are highly needed in the Industrial 4.0 era. (Anoun, 2017) Said digital literacy aimed at the aim of increasing the ability to read, analyze, and use information in the digital world, technology literacy aims to provide an understanding of the workings of machines and technology applications, and human literacy is directed at improving communication skills and mastery of design science. Digital technology has become a necessity in the world of education today, proven to have been adopted by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia to develop new curricula and online systems and develop education towards Creative Indonesia in 2045. Adaptation is carried out to achieve conceptual conformity with the capacity of students and the competencies of educators and staff his education, deep (Muhasim, 2017), Mufidah, Nuril. SZB Tahir (2018), Mufidah, Nuril. AA Abdussalam, AA Adebisi (2019).

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang applies the learning method by utilizing digital in learning in the *Maharah Kitabah* (writing skill) course to create quality writing products. *Maharah Kitabah* is a course that aims to hone the writing skills of students, according to (Azmuasya'ni, 2014) *Maharah Kitabah* or writing skills are productive and expressive meaning these two characteristics function as information conveyers. It is said to be productive because writing is a productive activity written works in the form of the results of expressions of one's thoughts. Whereas expressive implies appropriate (able to) give (expression) images, intentions, ideas, and feelings. With the existence of our students, students are trained in writing articles, research proposals, journals, and other types of scientific writing, as technology develops works in the form of scientific articles and journals can be published and become public literacy through several publishing procedures using digital developments.

Using digital systems in learning is evidence of progress in terms of learning in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era in the field of education. The writing of journals and scientific works in *Maharah Kitabah* learning requires students to produce quality literacy products that are suitable for personal consumption or public consumption. Learning like this is a Product Based Learning (PBL) model; according to (Nining Ratnasari, 2018) PBL model is a student-centered, innovative, project-based learning model and positioned teachers as an active facilitator in the contextual learning related to a real-life situation. The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze the implementation of digital 3-dimensional *maharah* learning based on scientific articles and their impact on students. This research is useful to

offer alternative teaching writing for the level of students in the era of industrial revolution 4.0, which is dominated by digital products.

METHOD

Research on learning Arabic writing skill based on digital products uses a qualitative descriptive approach, descriptive research is collecting data based on factors that support the object of research, then analyzing these factors to look for its role (Arikunto, 2010) Qualitative research according to Auerbach and Silverstein in Sugiyono, 2017) Qualitative research is research that involves analyzing and interpreting texts and interviews in order discover meaningful patterns descriptive of a particular phenomenon.

The subjects of this study were 22 students of *Maharah Kitabah 3 Class*. Retrieval of data through 1) observation of the learning of *Maharah Kitabah 3*, 2) interviews of lecturers and students of the *Maharah Kitabah* class on the implementation of digital-based learning products and the impacts, and 3) documentation of learning data and results of student digital products.

The collected data is processed by triangulation, reduction, data presentation, and concluding (Aan Prabowo, 2013) Triangulation is a data collection technique that combines various data collection techniques and existing data sources. There are three kinds of triangulation, namely triangulation with sources, triangulation with techniques, and time triangulation. In this study, the authors used triangulation of sources by checking the data obtained through interviews. Triangulation is a data collection technique that combines various data collection techniques and existing data sources. There are three kinds of triangulation, namely triangulation with sources, triangulation with techniques, and time triangulation. In this study, the authors used the triangulation of sources by checking the data obtained through interviews. In this study, to analyze the credibility of product-based learning data, the data obtained were verified from the results of interviews adjusted to the theory - the existing theories.

And then reduce the data. The reduction is summarizing, choosing the main things, and focusing on important matters. That way, the reduced data gives a clearer picture. In this study, researchers focused on the implementation and impact of product-based learning. After the data has been reduced, the next step is to present the data. Data is presented in the form of narrative text. Data is presented by grouping according to the respective chapters.

After the data is presented, the next step is to draw conclusions. After describing the various data that has been obtained, researchers make conclusions that are the results of a study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation

Maharah Kitabah 3 in the learning of 5th-semester students produces quality or good products or works with a digital basis. Maharah Kitabah learning in the past has focused on writing training alone, with technology developing as it

is now demanding that students be able to create products and not just write exercises. *Maharah Kitabah III Learning* in 5th-semester students utilizing e-learning UIN Malang, which, in its application, uses two models, namely face-to-face and online. In face-to-face lectures, students and lecturers conduct discussions, consultations, briefing, or evaluating assignments.

Maharah Kitabah 3, in the learning of 5th-semester students, produces the results of student work in the form of articles is an individual assignment. This article will then become a digital product by utilizing national periodical scientific journals. In the process of writing the assignment, students also gain knowledge and experience using digital products as a helper to produce quality writing products, among digital media referenced by managers and check Turnitin plagiarism.

Products produced by students in the form of journal articles are arranged systematically and supported with Turnitin's assistance to minimize plagiarism in student writing, (Yonathan Cahyo Manunggal, n.d.) Turnitin is an online website that is accessed premium by a college with an agreed access rate, Turnitin is known as one of the tools that are useful as detection of plagiarism of students' scientific work. Besides Turnitin, students are also required to use Mendeley citations in writing to make it easier to retrieve the sources and contents of scientific journal writing, either manually or automatically, in (M. Sayuti, 2017) Mendeley is a reference management software and academic social network that can help us organize research publications, write theses, dissertations, and collaborate with other research online and find the latest research publications. Mendeley is a computer program developed, Mendeley can also be linked to other reference management software such as endnotes, papers, and Zotero.

Evaluation of the course depends on how the quality and publication of the scientific journal article reaches online publication. This lecturer in *MaharahvKitabah* course gives qualifications for assessment. The assessment in this subject consists of grades A, B, B +, C, C +. and D. Grade A is intended for students who work on journal article assignments according to procedures such as review consultations, turnover results below 20% use of Mendeley, submitting papers on time and finally can be published in national e-journals. Students with B + grading criteria are those who work in journals with a turnover of 20% and often consult or review papers to the teaching lecturer, the paper collection is timely, papers are not published. Students with a B + assessment consult a paper journal to the lecturer, collecting papers, not on time. Students with C grades below are those who are less intense in consulting or reviewing papers to lecturers and only collect papers without being published in national e-journals.

Maharah Kitabah 3 learning by utilizing digital literacy such as Mendeley and Turnitin, in addition to showing the progress of learning techniques in the 4.0 era, also encourages students not only to learn to write normally but also demands to be published online because by publishing journal publications, students will undoubtedly produce written works according to procedures and more valid so that

the measure of students' writing ability in the course is fairly good. The publication of online research journals in the course is learning that produces writing products using the digital facilities that are available.

B. Impact

Maharah Kitabah 3 learning process Arabic language education UIN Malang implements *based on digital products*, namely by making Arabic journal articles online. The results of observations and interviews conducted in the 5th-semester students of *Maharah Kitabah* courses show the positive impact of the application of learning based on digital products.

The first and primary impact for students is about the experience of publishing articles in national journals that causes students to have the desire, ability, and confidence. This is good news from the situation before attending the *Maharah Kitabah 3*, that 53.8% of students never thought or took the initiative to publish scientific articles. In addition to the direct impact on self-confidence and writing ability, there is an impact of the tendency to choose the latest references from reputable journals, from which 38.5% of students had read articles to 61.5% of students stated that the learning that was applied in *Maharah Kitabah 3* made them interested in reading scientific articles. 85% of students stated that they preferred to search for references online rather than print references. 61.5% of students stated that the use of plagiarism checks and manager references helped in making journal articles and other scientific works.

Maharah Kitabah 3 learning based on digital products in the form of writing scientific articles online by utilizing references and references of digital managers has a good impact. Of the 22 students who took part in the learning process with this model, all students were able to make Arabic journal articles using Mendeley and Turnitin citations, and students were able to publish Arabic journal articles to national e-journals.

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation of the above research results, the researchers concluded that the product-based learning of making scientific journal articles could be one of the learning methods of *Maharah Kitabah 3*. Because of this learning, students produce products in the form of scientific journal articles.

Through digital based *maharah kitabah* learning, students receive a positive impact. The use of digital media as the use of journal articles can increase student knowledge and practice writing skills. Besides that student must also be able to publish their writings in national journals as the purpose of this *maharah kitabah* learning.

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