



Indonesian Language Learning Process Through Online System at SDN Class 1V Muara Tiku Musirawas Utara

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Abstract

This research is looking at the current conditions that hit the whole world, namely the corona virus pandemic. A pandemic that causes the entire order of world life to change in all fields, one of which is in the field of education. Due to a pandemic, all activities outside the home are limited. Education is very important in life, therefore education must continue to be carried out during this pandemic. Schools during the pandemic are completed remotely or also known as web or internet learning. Distance learning interactions can maintain distance, and do not cause extreme sports outside the home, of course to maintain health. Furthermore, to find on the web or the internet the learning steps are well done. Exploration is subjective and the subjects of this test are educators and students of SDN class 1V Muara Tiku. The exam cycle begins with the perception to decide on the school's internet learning interactions. Further meetings and documentation. The information collected is checked using reports or explanations from educators and students. The achievement of learning with an online framework in Indonesian language learning includes (a) the use of whatsapp gatherings, (b) dramatization techniques and online conversations, (c) supporting elements for picking up network distances that must be steady and displaced using media, (d) inhibiting factors for interaction learning is an organization that is often disconnected from the network, the topics are difficult to understand.

Keywords: Process, Learning, Online, Indonesian

Preliminary

Education is one of the pillars of the nation that has a strategic role to build the character of a dignified nation in order to educate the nation's life. An adequate educational process is needed to support the realization of this noble hope. However, the results of the educational process cannot be immediately felt, but it takes a long time, throughout life, and touches all aspects of life in society, so that it becomes an identity for progress, justice, and prosperity of the nation.¹

The task of education is to develop a moral and civilized person as a member of society, the surrounding community, its ethnic community, its diverse national community and as a member of a civilized human society.² Education is a symptom of human behavior and efforts to meet the primary basic needs of survival, part of activities to make life more meaningful or valuable.

¹ Effendi, T., Ifnaldi, I., Yanto, M., & Warlizasusi, J. (2020). The Contribution of Principal Supervision and Teacher Work Motivation on Teaching Performance. *Alignment: Journal of Administration and Educational Management*, 3(2), 233-243.

² Wahdini, Sirry, Murniyanto, and Suprpto Suprpto. Application of the Pre-School (Tk) Curriculum for Instilling Islamic and Moral Values Through Storytelling Methods (Study at Hafazhah Kindergarten Karang Anyar Curup Even Semester 2018-2019 Academic Year). Diss. IAIN Curup, 2018.



Education is the main capital for individuals to be able to develop themselves and as a business run by a person or group of people to become adults or reach a higher level of life.³

Education is an effort or action to shape human beings. Education essentially takes place in a process. The process is a transformation of the values of knowledge, technology and skills. The recipient of the process is a child or student who is growing and developing towards personality maturation and mastery of knowledge. In addition, education is a cultural process to improve human dignity which is obtained through a long process and lasts throughout life.

Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves, the nation's community, and the state.

Education is a very important thing for a person's life to be able to grow and develop the abilities or potential possessed by that person. Education can make a person change from what he does not know to know, education also makes a person able to achieve the desired goals, improve the quality and intelligence of a person and can develop the potential that exists within a person so that it can be useful in social life.⁴

The development of information and communication technology in the industrial era 4.0 has had a great influence on the teaching and learning process. Then access to technology has been used by teachers to facilitate the learning process. Access to technology can also improve the quality of education. Currently, students can learn not only anywhere but at the same time at any time with existing electronic learning facilities. E-learning is now increasingly recognized as a way to overcome education and training problems, both in developed countries and in developing countries, especially Indonesia. E-learning is a learning activity that is carried out not face-to-face in classes that can make students bored because educators are more dominant in delivering learning materials and learning activities that take place using information technology and computers.⁵

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³ Hadrianti, Febi, Murniyanto, and Abdul Sahib. The Use of Discussion Methods in Improving Science Learning Outcomes Materials for Adapting Living Things to their Environment Grade V students of SD Negeri 135 Curup, Rejang Lebong Regency. Diss. IAIN Curup, 2018.

⁴ Yanto, Pure. "School Management in the Management of Indonesian Language Teacher Activities in Elementary Schools." *Aesthetics: Indonesian Journal* 3.1 (2020): 15-26.

⁵ Risdianto, E., Yanto, M., Kristiawan, M., & Gunawan, G. (2021). Early Childhood Education Teacher's Response to Augmented Reality Assisted MOOCs. *Journal of Obsession: Journal of Early Childhood Education*, 5(2), 1487-1500.

⁶ Lidia Simanihuruk, et al, *E-Learning Strategy Implementation & Innovation*, (Jakarta: Our Writing Foundation, 2019), p.4



Submission of material through online is interactive so that learning participants are able to interact with computers as learning media. As one example of students who use electronic media learning or establish relationships (browsing, chat, videocall) through electronic media, in this case computers and the internet will later obtain more effective and better learning outcomes than conventional learning.

The phenomenon of distance restrictions affects the learning process at the education level including universities, the implementation of learning is different because of this pandemic which requires you to keep your distance. The Circular of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia number 3 of 2020 dated March 3, 2020 regarding the prevention of Covid-19 in education units, changing learning activities at universities, one of which is online-based. Online-based learning is learning that takes place in a network where the teacher and those being taught do not meet face-to-face.⁷

In the period from March to May 2020, online learning is carried out through various types of software. The software used is software for learning management systems, collaboration software, or video conferencing software. Learning management system is software specifically designed to organize virtual learning, and it includes features for participant registration (enrollment), quiz and exam features, task file management, and is equipped with an assessment system. This type of software includes Google Classroom, and university-owned e-learning portals. A learning management system is an application with a learning concept that manages the learning process, provides and delivers content, and tracks online activities. The second software, software used for collaborative work, such as Microsoft Teams. And the third type is software for video conferencing purposes, including those that are often and widely used during distance learning, namely, Zoom, Google meet, Visco Webex, to Whatsapp Groups.

Distance education itself has been regulated in the 2003 National Education System Law Section 10 Article 31 which reads: Distance education can be held at all lines, levels, and types of education, distance education functions to provide educational services to community groups who cannot attend regular education. face-to-face or regular, distance education is held in various forms, modes, and provisions regarding the implementation of distance education as referred to in paragraph 1, paragraph 2, and paragraph 3 shall be further regulated by a Government Regulation.⁸

Distance education as an alternative to the selection of learning that is carried out to deal with problems like today, students are expected to be able to follow the learning well. This online learning is one way that can be done so that education can still be carried out as usual in the midst of this pandemic.

Method

Qualitative research is research that uses a natural setting with the intention of interpreting the phenomena that occur and is carried out by involving various existing methods. Qualitative research is a social science research method that collects and analyzes data in the form of words (oral and

⁷ Albert Efendi Pohan, Concept of Online Learning Based on Scientific Approach,(Central Java:Sarnu Untung,2020),p.1-2

⁸ <https://jdih.kemenkeu.go.id/fulltext/2003/20TAHUN2003UU.htm>



written) and human actions and the researcher does not calculate the qualitative data obtained and does not analyze with numbers.⁹

Qualitative research is research methods based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine the condition of natural objects, (as opposed to experimentation) where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/ qualitative research, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization.¹⁰

Discussion result

Distance learning as a different option from the choice of learning that is done to overcome problems like today, students are required to have the choice to take part in good learning. This web-based learning is one way that must be made possible so that training can be completed as usual in the midst of this pandemic. Because school is very important for life in the future.

In the current turn of events, many have gained ground in the field of teaching, have taken non-eye-to-eye learning steps, in every aspect of learning, unusual learning should be possible. The learning cycle is done on the web.

This internet learning step is also now set in the Mosque, because of this pandemic, educational institutions are completing the non-close and personal learning steps.

According to Susilo, is a condition or condition, where in choosing the goals to be achieved and the position or equipment used, combined with ideal goals can be achieved with acceptable results.

According to Gibson, adequacy is the ideal relationship between creation, quality, effectiveness, adaptability, fulfillment, greatness and progress. According to Westra, adequacy is a condition that contains an understanding of the impact event or ideal outcome. The word forcing is characterized as an absolute productive result or effect that has a strong meaning, on the grounds that as far as planned the reasons, consequences or results of these activities have been achieved even to the maximum (quality and quantity), unexpectedly as far as exertion of energy, the impact is also expected to have been achieved. achieved.

In line with that, it tends to be concluded that adequacy is an achievement in achieving goals or objectives. If the effort is carried out at the most extreme, there will be maximum results, if the effort is not the most extreme, the results obtained are also not optimal. Viability is achievement in achieving goals with the most extreme effort to get the greatest results.

Characteristics of Learning Effectiveness

Slavin stated that learning continuity is indicated by four markers, specifically:

- a. the nature of the learning, in particular the size of the data or capabilities introduced;
- b. the reasonableness of the level of learning, in particular the extent to which educators ensure the level of availability of students to learn new material;
- c. encouragement, in particular how much effort is made by educators to inspire students to demonstrate learning tasks and learning materials provided; and

⁹ Yanto, Pure. "School Principal Management in Developing Social Competence at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah 10 Karang Anyar Rejang Lebong." *AR-RIAYAH: Journal of Basic Education* 4.1 (2020): 83-91.

¹⁰ Sugiyono, *Quantitative Qualitative Research Methods and R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2014), p.9



- d. Learning will be successful if students can complete the exercise in the allotted time.
- e. As pointed out by Eggen and Kauchak, learning should be interesting if students are effectively associated with sorting and finding data (information), so that in learning students don't just get the information provided by the teacher in an inactive manner. Therefore, it is believed that learning outcomes as well as expanding students' settings can also improve their reasoning abilities.
- f. In accordance with the assessment above, Harry Firman revealed that the continuity of the learning program is described by the accompanying attributes:
- g. A. win in terms of delivering students to achieve predetermined educational goals
- h. provide an engaging learning experience, engage students effectively to help achieve educational goals
- i. have offices that help measure teaching and learning.
- j. In this way, it can be concluded that the continuity of learning is not only based on student agreement but also on students' speculation steps on the data obtained. Because a teacher is not just exchanging data or information, but must ensure that the data passed can be recognized and can be continued to new data. So the adequacy of the learning program is not only seen from the level of learning achievement, but also must be studied as far as the cycle and the supporting services.

Learning

1. Understanding Learning

Learning can only be interpreted as an attempt to influence the feelings of individuals, intelligent people, and spiritually to need to learn of their own will. By realizing there will be a cycle of rigorous ethical creation, practice, and innovation of students through various associations and learning encounters. Taking is unique in terms of showing which at a basic level describes the instructor's practice, whereas learning describes the student's practice.¹¹

Learning must create learning for students and an orderly arrangement must be carried out, while educating is only one of the uses of the learning system among other learning procedures with the basic aim of conveying data to students. The training which was originally designed to "teach" (educators who take part more) has shifted to the idea of "understanding" (preparatory exercises aimed at students so that learning takes place in it).¹²

Learning is a measure of two-way correspondence, teaching is carried out by the teacher as a teacher, while learning is completed by students or students. Learning as a learning interaction carried out by educators to foster student innovation that can improve students' reasoning abilities, and can increase the ability to develop new information as an impetus to increase the authority of learning materials.¹³

The term learning is strictly identified with the thinking of learning and teaching. Teaching and learning happen together. Learning can occur without an instructor or without other conventional educational and learning exercises. While teaching incorporates everything the instructor does in the homeroom. The meaning of taking according to some experts:

¹¹ Abuddin Nata, *Islamic Perspective on Learning Strategies* (Jakarta:kencana, 2009). p.85

¹² Evelin Siregar & Hartini Nara, *Learning and Learning Theory* (Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia, 2010), p.14

¹³ Syaiful Sagala, *Concept and Meaning of Learning* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), p.62.



- a. You know, learning is a way of sorting out students to achieve instructive goals.
- b. Slavin, learning is characterized as an adjustment of individual behavior brought about by experience.
- c. According to Woolfolk, learning occurs when an encounter provides a fairly continuous change of information and mentality.
- d. Rahil Mahyuddin stated that learning is an adjustment of behavior that includes psychological abilities, especially mastery of information and increasing scientific abilities.
- e. Achjar Chalil, revealed that learning is a cycle of student interaction with teachers and learning assets in a learning climate.
- f. Corey says that learning is a cycle in which an individual's current state deliberately discovers how to empower him or her to take part in a particular practice under unique conditions.
- g. Kimble characterizes learning as a fairly durable change in social activity due to built-in training.
- h. Munif Chatib revealed that learning is a two-way transfer of information, between teachers as data suppliers and students as data recipients.
- i. Sudrajat revealed that learning is an effort made by the teacher to change student behavior. This is because learning is an effort made by the teacher to make students need to learn.¹⁴

In view of the above assessment, it can very well be considered that learning is an effort made to improve, through association or correspondence and supported by a general climate. Towards the end of real learning can improve a person than before.

2. Learning Component

Interaction is the main characteristic of learning activities, both between those who learn and the learning environment, be it teachers, mentors, guides, learning media, or other learning assets. Other attributes of learning are identified with the parts of learning. In the realizing sections there are three principal classes, namely: educators, learning substances or materials, and students. The linkages between the three fundamental parts include learning techniques, learning media, and organizing a learning climate, to create learning situations that allow the production of the newly formulated goals.¹⁵

a. Learning objectives

The learning target is a vital initial stage in learning, so both the importance and the type must be understood correctly by every instructor and educator who is planned. Learning objectives are the principle segments that must be considered by educators in learning, because they are the goals of learning interactions. Where students need to be taken, what students should have, it all depends on the goals to be achieved. In this way, the goal is the first and foremost segment.¹⁶

A goal is something you can count on to achieve. This implies that goals become rules that provide guidelines for all exercises and exercises to achieve these goals. Overall, goals are norms of exertion that should be possible and strive for to center on what is sought. While learning from a limited perspective is an encouragement to educate students. From a broad perspective, learning is the relationship between teachers and students to understand the subject.

¹⁴ Mandagi O Mieke, *Learning Models & Designs*, (Malang: CV. Seribu Bintang, 2019), p.117

¹⁵ Sumiati Asra, *Learning Methods*, (Bandung: CV Wacana Prima, 2011)

¹⁶ Sanjaya Wina, *Educational Process Standard Oriented Learning Strategy*, (Jakarta: Prenada Media Group, 2010)



According to Oemar Hamalik, learning objectives are a description of the behavior that is expected to be achieved by students after learning occurs.

From the above understanding, it can be assumed that the purpose of mastery is an explanation of the abilities, abilities or skills that are recognized in a structured structure to describe the learning outcomes that students must achieve as learning outcomes.

According to Harjanto, the learning objectives include:

1. National education goals

The aim of education and training is the goal to be achieved and depends on the way of thinking of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (based on Pancasila). General teaching objectives are the goals of each educational unit, type and training, both in formal, casual, and non-formal schools in relation to the turn of public events. The motivation behind Indonesian public education according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003, Part II Article 3 is to "grow students' abilities to become individuals who accept and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, educated, and deserve to be imaginative. , independent and turned into a population based on popularity and dependability".

2. Institutional goals

Institutional goals are goals to be achieved by every school or educational foundation. This institutional goal is a description of the instructive objectives according to the type and nature of the school or instructive organization. In this way, each instructive school or foundation has its own institutional goals. In contrast to public instructive goals, institutional goals are more concrete. These institutional goals can be found in the educational programs of each instructive organization.

3. The purpose of the courier

The objectives of the educational program are the goals that must be achieved by each field of study. This goal can be seen from the GBPP (learning program framework) for each field of study. Curricular goals are the elaboration of institutional goals so that the collection of each curricular objective represents institutional goals. This implies that all the curricular objectives that fall within the instructive foundation are coordinated to achieve important institutional goals.

4. General learning objectives

General learning objectives are learning objectives that are still broad in nature and cannot describe behavior more explicitly. Taking this overall goal can be seen from the target of each subject in the field of study contained in the GGBP, schedule or training plan. Example of general learning: students can explain about taharah.

5. Specific learning objectives

Explicit learning objectives are a description of learning targets in general. This goal is set by the instructor with the aim that the overall learning objectives can be more indicated and the level of achievement can be estimated effectively.¹⁷

a. Learning materials

Learning materials are one part of the learning framework that plays an important role in assisting students in achieving basic skills and abilities guidelines. Teaching materials are one of the learning assets that contain messages as ideas, standards, definitions, substance or a collection of settings, information and reality, size, quality, capacity and ability. The material made by the

¹⁷ Makki Ismail, Basic Concepts of Learning and Learning, (Lekoh Barat: Duta Media, 2017), p.130



teacher must refer to the education plan or be stated in a prospectus whose delivery is adjusted to the needs and climate of students.

Regarding the improvement of teaching materials, there are several standards in aggregating and selecting teaching materials, which must be considered specifically:

1. Rules of interest (linkage). Learning materials must be applicable or identified with the fulfillment of the principles of basic skills and abilities. For example, if the skill that must be mastered by students is through remembering reality, then the learning material taught must be material for reality or retention.
2. Rules (consistency). If there are four basic skills that must be mastered by students, then the teaching materials that must be taught must also include four kinds.
3. Rules of adequacy. This rule implies that the material taught must be sufficient in helping students master the basic skills being taught. The material should be okay, and not too much. If it is almost non-existent, it will be of little use in achieving the norms of basic abilities and abilities. Then again, if there is a large number it is simply excessive training in futility and exertion to check.¹⁸

Learning materials can be grouped into several parts, namely:

1. Fundamental learning materials, especially essential learning materials that are mandatory references in a series of learning exercises, such as course readings, modules, freebies, and other main supporting materials.
2. Learning support materials, especially elective or tertiary materials whose presence is complementary and complementary, such as understanding books, magazines, banners, educational comics and so on.¹⁹

In this way, it can be concluded that learning materials are various kinds of data and learning assets that are used to achieve learning objectives. As material for a teacher to transfer information to students.

b. Learning methods

Luluk Suryani and Leo Agung in their book *Education and Learning Methodologies* recognize learning systems and learning techniques where learning procedures are still theoretical and certain learning strategies are used to implement them. Thus, the system is "the arrangement of activities to achieve something" while the technique is the "route in achievement".

So learning techniques can be interpreted as strategies used to carry out predetermined plans as genuine and reasonable exercises to achieve learning targets. There are several learning techniques that can be used to implement the learning system, including: lectures, exhibitions, conversations, recreation, research facilities, field meetings, conceptualization, discussions, symposia, and so on.²⁰

Hamzah B. Uno and Nurdin Muhammad characterized learning strategies as techniques used by instructors in completing their capacities and as tools to achieve learning objectives. However, in actual implementation, strategies and procedures have differences, as in the following model: Ibu Yulia and Pak Bambang both use performance strategies. Both dominate the use of these techniques in learning, but incidentally, the retrieval of results shown by students from each

¹⁸ Hamid Darmadi Basic Teaching Ability, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010), p.213

¹⁹ Lukmanul, Lesson Planning, p.118.

²⁰ Nunuk Suryani and Leo Agung, *Teaching and Learning Strategies*, (Yogyakarta: Ombak Publishers, 2012),



educator is unique. This is because although the strategies are very similar, particularly the exhibition, the procedures for implementing them are unique. Ibu Yulia uses an exhibition procedure where students are required to have the opportunity to re-show what they have seen, while Pak Bambang only shows it off to students without giving them the opportunity to show it again.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the technique is a path for teachers to forward or transfer data, so that the data can be perceived effectively by the recipients of the data or students.

c. Learning Media

Learning media as a whole are a special kind of device that can be used to convey data from sources to students on a regular basis to establish a helpful learning climate in which recipients can complete the learning cycle productively and adequately.

Learning media is a courier innovation that can be used for learning purposes, learning media is the actual way to convey topics. Learning media is a method of correspondence, both printed and studied and heard, including equipment innovation.

Learning media used as learning tools in schools are directed at improving the nature of teaching. Media is a tool that can be used as a valuable delegation to build adequacy and productivity in achieving goals.²¹

Overall, learning media are everything that can be used to convey messages or data in terms of education and learning so that they can animate students' considerations and excellence in learning.

Levie and Lentz propose four elements of instructional media, particularly visual media, specifically:

1. The capacity of visual media consideration is central, namely to attract and direct students' attention to focus on exercises that are in accordance with the interests displayed or according to the content of the topic.
2. The emotional capacity of visual media can be seen from the excitement of students when learning (or reading) the written writings that are outlined.
3. The psychological capacity of visual media can be seen from research findings that reveal that visual images or images work with achieving the goal of understanding and remembering or messages contained in images.
4. 4. The ability to compensate for taking media can be seen from the exploratory consequence that visual media that provides a setting for understanding writing helps students who are powerless in reading to collect data in content and review it.

Based on this method, it tends to be considered that the learning media is to help or show assistance in the learning cycle, so that the way of delivering material or data is more pleasant and makes students not easily tired and tired of learning. Learning Evaluation.

Assessment consistently contains cycles. The appraisal interaction should match the types of goals that are usually communicated in behavioral language. Since not all practices can be

²¹ Rusman, Deni Kurniawan dan Cepi Riyana, *Pembelajaran Berbasis Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi*, (Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 2013), h. 169.



communicated with the same assessment tools, assessment is quite possibly the most troublesome and testing thing that an instructor must know.²²

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2003 concerning the General Education and Training Framework Article 57 paragraph (1), an assessment is carried out on controlling the nature of teaching broadly as a form of responsibility for school administration to be instilled. individuals including students, organizations, and instructive projects.²³

In general, the reasons for the assessment in the field of training are twofold. First, collect various data that will be used as evidence of the improvement experienced by students after they participate in learning interactions within a certain period of time. In the end, the general benefit of assessment in training is to obtain evidence information that will be a sign of the level of ability and achievement of students in achieving different curricular goals after taking a learning cycle within a predetermined period of time .

Based on this method, it tends to be reasonable that inner assessment is an assessment to see the achievement of realization, regardless of whether the learning objectives have been achieved, and to promote better learning interactions, as far as materials, strategies, media, instructors. and students.

d. Learners

Pengertian mahasiswa atau mahasiswa menurut keseluruhan pengaturan UU RI no. 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Kerangka Instruksi Umum adalah individu dari daerah yang berupaya mengembangkan potensinya melalui siklus belajar yang dapat diakses pada cara, jenjang, dan jenis persekolahan tertentu.²⁴

Oemar Hamalik mencirikan siswa sebagai bagian informasi dalam kerangka pengajaran, yang kemudian ditangani dalam interaksi pelatihan, sehingga mereka menjadi individu yang berkualitas sesuai dengan tujuan sekolah umum. Menurut Abu Ahmadi, santri adalah sosok manusia sebagai manusia/rakyat (seluruh individu). Individu dicirikan sebagai "individu yang tidak bergantung pada orang lain, dalam perasaan benar-benar individu yang memutuskan dirinya sendiri dan tidak dibatasi dari luar, memiliki kualitas dan keinginannya sendiri".²⁵

Dengan demikian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa siswa adalah penerima data, karena seorang guru memberikan data, harus ada seseorang yang mendapatkan data tersebut. Siswa adalah seseorang yang perlu mengembangkan bakat, kemampuan, dll untuk memahami tujuan hidup yang ideal.

e. Educator

From a basic perspective, educators are individuals who provide information to students. Then, at that time the view of local educators was individuals who carried out teaching in certain places, not really in formal educational institutions, but also in mosques, in surau or petition rooms, at home, etc..²⁶

²² Rusman, Deni Kurniawan and Cepi Riyana, *Information and Communication Technology-Based Learning*, (Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 2013), p. 169.

²³ Djemari Mardapi, *Measurement, Assessment, and Evaluation of Education*, p. 4.

²⁴ Republic of Indonesia, *Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers & Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System*, (Bandung: Permana, 2006), p. 65.

²⁵ UPI Education Administration Lecturer Team, *Education Management*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), p. 205.

²⁶ Sri Minarti, *Islamic Education: Theoretical-Philosophical and Applicative-Normative Facts*, (Jakarta: Amzah, 2013), p. 107-108.



Meanwhile, Supardi in his book entitled "Implementation of Educators" explains the meaning of teachers according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2005 concerning Educators and Speakers, that educators are capable teachers with the main tasks of educating, teaching, directing, coordinating, preparing, surveying, and assess. students in youth teaching, essential training, and additional schools through proper teaching..²⁷

According to Wicaksono, the feasibility rule in learning is a learning model that should be able to improve student learning outcomes if student learning outcomes really show a very large difference between initial understanding before learning and understanding after learning..²⁸

So the continuity of learning is an action that is identified with the degree of achievement of a learning cycle. According to Nuraeni, the learning model is said to be successful in improving student learning outcomes if student learning outcomes really show a very large difference between the initial agreement and understanding after learning.

Online Learning

1. Understanding

The terms web-based learning and web-based learning are used to communicate the same importance. Online is a term in Indonesian, while online is a term in English. Based on the Big Indonesian Word Reference (KKBI), online has the meaning of an organization, related through PC organizations, web, etc. Web-based learning is the use of web materials to get material, link different materials, teachers and students, to get support during the learning cycle with the full intention of obtaining information, making understanding and creating facts. Web-based learning will be the learning material introduced on the PC. Internet learning can also be interpreted as a relationship between teachers and students based on PC organizations or other electronic devices. Internet learning can be classified into two, namely synchorous and asynchorous. Synchronous learning, students participate in web-based learning with educators via real-time video and voice simultaneously. For this situation, the instructor recently agreed on a lesson time. Educators can directly communicate with students and answer questions when they are asked. Asynchorous (Communitarian) Learning students can participate in internet learning for a controlled period without the help of others which also means that educators will not react immediately to questions that arise. For this situation the adaptability of time is very clear..²⁹

Web-based learning or E-Learning is a measure of electronic-based learning. One of the media used is PC organization. With the development of a PC organization, it is possible to develop anything but an electronic structure, so that it is later formed into a broader PC organization, especially the web. Performing e-learning online can be more intuitive. This e-learning framework has no entry restrictions, this is what allows conversations to require some investment. The Definition of E-Picking As shown by the Specialist:

According to Chandrawati: E-learning is a measure of distance learning by consolidating standards in the learning cycle with innovation:

According to Michael: E-learning will be learning that is fully organized using an electronic system or PC so that it can support learning interactions.

²⁷ Supardi, Teacher Performance, (Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada, 2014), p.8

²⁸ <http://digilib.unila.ac.id/1076/8/BAB%20II.pdf>

²⁹ I Ketut Sudarsana, et al, Covid-19 Educational Perspective, (Bali: Our Writing Foundation, 2020).h. 173



According to Chandrawati: E-learning is a measure of distance learning by consolidating standards in the learning cycle with innovation.

According to Setiawan, E-learning is a learning framework that is used as a method, especially as a means of teaching and learning that is completed without direct meeting between teachers and students..³⁰

Looking at the explanation above, it tends to be assumed that web-based learning will find that carried out in PC organizations, where learning interactions are not close and personal but related to PC organizations, can be far and between instructors and students anywhere.

2. Characteristics

Distance taking within the framework has various attributes from traditional and personal melee exercises. According to Keegan, the distance learning framework has attributes, in particular: partitioning between educators and students, impact of instructive foundations/associations, utilization of media linking instructors and students, ongoing two-way correspondence, focusing on students as learners, and training as a learning environment. industry.

1.Characteristics or characteristics of distance learning are:

a. The quality or attributes of distance learning include:

Projects are orchestrated by the level, type, and nature of the school. The time used is according to the program. The essence of the program is to enhance students' information, abilities and perspectives. To determine the achievement of program objectives, self-evaluation is carried out.

- a. In learning interactions there is no direct meeting between educators and students, so there is no direct contact between teachers and students. Gatherings between educators and students may be held if there are certain events that are considered important or to discuss certain matters.
- b. Students and educators are isolated during learning interactions because there is no closeness and personalness as in traditional learning, so students must have the option to adapt freely. Taking help obtained from others is strictly limited.
- c. The existence of an educational organization that directs students to adapt freely. Distance instruction is a school framework that underlines self-study. As a result, self-study strategies for students must be supervised methodically. The introduction of teaching materials, providing direction to students, and monitoring and guaranteeing student achievement are carried out by educators.
- d. Educational institutions plan and prepare learning materials, and provide administrative assistance to students. The presence of this instructive foundation recognizes the remote training framework of a private exam or self-show program.
- e. Learning materials are delivered through learning media, such as a PC with a web or with an e-learning program. For example, finding out about information, abilities, and mentalities conveyed to students through social media such as PC, television, radio, print media, etc. This media serves as a tool to convey learning materials, contacts or special devices between them.

³⁰ Setiawan, Understanding E-learning Understanding E-learning According to Experts Characteristics of E-learning Benefits of E-learning, (Jakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2020)



students and educators. Learning materials are free to contemplate, so that in learning interactions they can use assistive media such as PCs.

- f. This learning material is stored on a PC, with the aim of being very easily accessible by teachers and students whenever and wherever they need it. Although the distance between the use of communication and data technology is often used, there are some obstacles faced, including the limited mechanical office, such as the absence of PCs compared to the number of students who will use them. , restrict the phone as a dedicated device, or limit power locally. certain area. These requirements lead to a reduction in the utilization of innovations, such as PCs with the web.
- g. Through this learning media, there will be a two-way (intuitive) correspondence between students and teachers, different students and students, or students and distance learning institutions. The impetus to deliver comes from students or from teachers.
- h. There is no fixed exam group during the learning period, so students can adapt independently rather than in groups. Meanwhile, if there is a good opportunity for group gathering, students will consider the same subject or subjects to learn things related to learning or just to mingle. The new world view that occurs in distance learning is the task of educators who at a larger level are facilitators who provide assistance or accommodation to students for learning, and students as members in the learning cycle. In this way, instructors are needed to make great performance procedures, present interesting learning materials, while students are needed to take part in the learning cycle effectively.
- i. Students are required to be dynamic, intelligent, and participatory in learning interactions, considering that the learning framework is autonomous which hardly gets any help from the teacher or other meetings. Students who are less dynamic will more effectively fail in the learning cycle.
- j. Learning assets are materials that are intentionally planted according to need while not yet based on an educational plan.
- k. Learning connections can be completed easily if there is a meeting. This should also be possible by implication with the help of the trainer in the discussion of the instructional exercise or the instructor.

Local Symbols Depending on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the attributes of web-based retrieval are unique in relation to eye-to-eye learning, web-based learning uses media as correspondence associated within an organization, the way to deliver material independently where the teacher and students do not directly face each other.

2. Online Distance Learning Criteria

Online distance learning for educators must meet the following standards:

- a. It's easy for instructors to erase learning, for example by leading a web class.
- b. Internet learning materials are created quickly and without problems
- c. To dominate the innovation of data and correspondence that will be used in learning must be possible with a short preparation.
- d. Instructors are given the opportunity to demonstrate their capacities or abilities in their own special way.
- e. Educators can monitor and dominate the learning climate.



Online distance learning for students must meet the following models:

- a. Students are offered the opportunity to (adapt) in taking teaching materials according to their wishes and interests.
- b. He will get more learning materials because there are many different data sources from those obtained in regular classes.
- c. Accustomed to using a PC as a data source to obtain various data.
- d. Combining collaboration between students as in ordinary learning..³¹

In line with that, it tends to be concluded that distance learning is non-close and personal learning, in this way teachers must be imaginative in conveying data or learning materials that are effective for students, educators can take advantage of online classes through innovations such as mobile phones or different advances. Students do not only get data from educators, but the data to be obtained is wider with the reason that students are required to be more dynamic and inventive in internet learning steps in finding data.

Conclusion

The way of learning Islam through an online framework (on the web) at SDN Muara Tiku is applied in the learning cycle. Online or internet learning has not produced results, considering that there are still many obstacles or obstacles experienced by students and teachers. In terms of internet learning, there should be a lot of use of learning media, but in the field, the size of web-based learning only uses one medium. During the learning cycle, there are still many obstacles experienced. The media used in the learning cycle must change. There are still many students who complain about this step of distance learning. The more media used, the simpler the learning cycle that occurs. The results obtained in the internet cycle learning of SDN class 1V Muara Tiku only use one learning media, namely a certain WhatsApp collection. The strategy used is only conversation in each learning cycle. In addition to student-led conversations, educators provide learning materials first. In the learning cycle that occurs there are still many obstacles experienced by students. Many students experience difficulties during the learning cycle, the most inhibiting variable is organization. Learning material that is difficult to understand causes many students to have difficulty following the learning cycle. The students and instructors hope that this pandemic will soon pass and the learning cycle can be carried out again as before, face to face. Learning achievements with the online framework in Qibla learning include (a) the use of whatsapp gathering, (b) dramatization strategies and online conversations, (c) supporting variables for tracking network distances that must be stable and fluctuating using media, (d) elements of cycle suppression. learning, especially the organization is not stable, the topic is difficult to understand.

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³¹ Munir, *Distance Learning Based on Information and Communication Technology*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), p.28



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