

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

International program is the course which specially designed by using foreign language as an introduction in the learning process. There is no special curriculum in this program (*international class program*), the used curriculum remains the same as regular class programs. There is no significant difference between the two, but the language of instruction used in the learning process and daily life is quite different. The foreign language in exam question are in Arabic and English. The faculty of Islamic studies one of the faculties that provides international class programs. But only one is registered in this international class program, that is *Tarbiyah* international class program. There is no special placement test to be a student of this international class program except the mastery of two foreign languages, English and especially in Arabic.

There are two lecturing models in the international class program. The first model is applied in the teacher's faculty and the educational sciences (FKIP) with the aim to prepare qualified students as a teacher in international standard schools. The second model is applied in the general

faculty (other than FKIP), with a view to strengthening the competence of graduate candidates with foreign language skills, either English or Arabic.<sup>1</sup>

Refers to the purpose of the establishment of an international class program, *Tarbiyah* is included in the first category, namely to prepare qualified graduates as teachers in international standard schools, it is challenge for Islamic religious education program to make its graduate candidates in accordance with the quality standards and objectives of the international class program.

*Tarbiyah* international class was first opened in 2014. As described earlier, a foreign language is a language that must be used as a language of instruction in the learning process. Automatically the students of this program are required to master the foreign language, at least they can speak a foreign language. The total number of *Tarbiyah* international class program till now reaches approximately 61 students, with different school backgrounds, among them came from *pesantren*, *madrasah Aliyah*, and general high school. It is affects the level of mastery the Arabic language among students of Islamic religious education programs of international class program.

Ability to master the Arabic language is one of the mandatory requirements that must be met by *Tarbiyah* students of international class program. Because in the learning process, the preferred language of instruction is Arabic. But in fact, not all *tarbiyah* students of international

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<sup>1</sup> [www.ums.ac.id](http://www.ums.ac.id), accessed on 4<sup>th</sup> of April 2018 time 18.49

class programs master Arabic. So that the study program of Islamic religion, especially the international class program has not been able to highlight specific advantages until now.

According to Azhar Arsyad, people who master Arabic will be very easy to teach all branches of religious knowledge. Conversely, the college graduates whose Arabic language skills are very minimal will not be effective in performing their duties as teachers of religious sciences, because “those who have nothing can give nothing” <sup>2</sup> فاقد الشيء لا يعطى.

From the description above, the researcher is interested to examine more deeply about the Arabic language skills of the student of international class program. This research is carried out as a form of effort in understanding the actual condition, as an evaluation material for the improvement of the international class program in the next academic year. As an effort to realize the standard of Arabic language competence for the student of international class program. This research is prepared by the title: *“The Role of Arabic ability to the understanding in learning process at the international class program of Islamic religion education faculty Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta academic year 2017/2018”*. This research is expected to obtain accurate data in an effort to improve the student’s skills and proficient in Arabic, as well as a form of scientific development efforts of the author.

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<sup>2</sup> Azhar Arsyad, *Bahasa Arab dan Metode Pengajarannya*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2003), 10

## **B. Formulation of the Problem**

As in the background description above, authors interested in conducting research by the title *“The Role of Arabic ability to the understanding in learning process at the international class program of Islamic religion education faculty Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta academic year 2017/ 2018”* With some formulation of the problems, that are:

1. What is the role of Arabic ability to the understanding in learning process at the international class program of Islamic religion faculty UMS?
2. What are the obstacles of Islamic education program in improving the standard of Arabic language quality at the international class program of Islamic education?

## **C. The Aims of the Research**

According to the formulation of the problem above, the aims of this research are:

1. To describe the role of Arabic ability to the level of understanding in the learning process at international class program of Islamic faculty UMS
2. To describe the effort of Islamic education program in improving the standard of Arabic language quality at the international class program of Islamic education

## **D. The Benefit of the Research**

### **1. Theoretical Benefits**

Increase the knowledge and theories in field of Islamic religious education, especially on standardization of Arabic language in college levels.

### **2. Practical Benefits**

- a. For researcher, as a reference and alternative in the development of research that is both the same and continuance
- b. For the Islamic education program, especially for international class, this research is a self-portrait as an evaluation material an effort to improve the quality of Islamic religious education program and the personality.

## **E. Research Methods**

### **1. Type and Approach**

#### **a. Research type**

This research is a qualitative descriptive research. Data collected in the form of pictures, words and everything that is obtained in the field.<sup>3</sup> Then the data processed and described in accordance with the correct research principles. The data collected include student attendance, student study cards during 2017/2018 academic year, interview results, and some

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<sup>3</sup>A. muri Yusuf, *Metode penelitian kuantitatif,kualitatif & penelitian gabungan*, (Jakarta : Prenadamedia grup, 2014), 333

supporting information obtained from the 2017/2018 Islamic Faculty academic guidebook.

## **b. Research approach**

Viewed from the object of research, this research is a field based research. This study was prepared based on the data obtained in the field directly. So as to live up to the true condition, so it can also give meaning in the actual context.<sup>4</sup> The research was conducted in the international class, Islamic religious study during learning process in 2017/2018 academic year.

## **2. Subject and Object**

### **a. The Subject of the research**

The subject of this research is the student at international class program of Islamic religious education program. Besides students, which is also the subject of this research is the head of Islamic religious studies program and the lecturer, especially in the international class program.

The reason to choose the head of Islamic religion studies program as a respondent because he is part of the initiator of international class program. Thus the researcher hopes to get accurate data about the needed things in this research (profile, history, the reason for the procurement of international class programs).

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid, 334

## **b. The Object of the research**

This research was conducted at international class program of Islamic religious education program the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. This program has lasted about 5 years from first opened in 2014 until now.

## **3. The Method of Data Collect**

### **a. Observation**

The meaning of observation in terminology is observation, view, supervision. In verb as to “observe” meaningful observing, seeing, reviewing, doing, obeying, and respecting. Observation activities include the systematically recording of event, objects seen, and other things that required in the observation. In the early stage of observation made in general, researcher collect as much data and information as possible. The next step is focused observation, those are selecting, sorting, and narrowing the data needed or information, so that researchers find the core to be studied.<sup>5</sup>

Observation steps undertaken in this research is by observing the students at international class program of Islamic religious study program directly, with the aim of obtaining accurate data in an international class environment.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Jonathan sarwono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 1989), 224

<sup>6</sup> According to researcher observation as a student of international class program

## **b. Deep in Interview**

Interview is one of the techniques used in collecting qualitative research data. Interviewing is a process of interaction between the interviewer and the source of information or the person interviewed through direct communication.<sup>7</sup>

Interview techniques in qualitative research are divided into three categories, those are:

- 1) Informal conversational interview
- 2) General interview guide approach
- 3) Standardized open-ended interview<sup>8</sup>

Researcher use direct interviews with respondents to obtain data and information needed in preparing this research. In this study, the interview was aimed at students of international class Islamic education course, heads of Islamic studies Program, and several international class lecturers in Islamic religious studies.

## **c. Document Review**

Document review is a tool for researchers in collecting data and information through letters, announcements, summaries of meetings, written statement, certain policies, and other written materials.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> A. Muri Yusuf, *Metode...*, 372

<sup>8</sup> Jonathan Sarwono, *Metode...*, 225

<sup>9</sup> Ibid, this data retrieval method is very useful because it can be done with and without disturbing the object or the atmosphere of research. Researchers by studying these documents can recognize the culture and values adopted by the object under study.



Documents are also notes or works of someone about something that has passed.<sup>10</sup>

Researcher use this method as one of the techniques of collecting data and information about the state of research objects in general and specifically. The document collected by the researcher in this study were in the form of cards for the study of students of the 2017/2018 academic year, student attendance, and several other documents obtained from the administration section of the Islamic religious study program UMS.

#### **4. Data analysis**

Data analysis is the process of searching and compiling systematically obtained data from interviews, field notes, and data documentation, by organizing the data into categories, translating into unit, synthesize, arrange into the pattern, select which ones are important and will be learned, and make conclusion so easily understood by the researchers themselves and others.<sup>11</sup> In qualitative research, data are obtained from multiple sources, by using a variety of data collection methods that are conducted continuously.

Data analysis in qualitative research is done during the data collection process, and after completion of the data collection within in certain period. Miles and Huberman argue that the activity in qualitative

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<sup>10</sup> A. Muri Yusuf, *Metode...*, 391, document concerning persons or groups of persons, events, or vents in appropriate social situations related to the research focus are useful sources of information in qualitative research.

<sup>11</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2014), 244

data analysis is done interactively and continuously to complete, so that the data is saturated.<sup>12</sup> So that, the data must be processed or analyzed, so it can be used according to the research focus. As for the method of data analysis offered by Miles and Huberman, those are:

#### **a. Data Reduction**

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, segregating, and transforming data visible that written up field notes. Data reduction took place during the implementation of research activities, those are when the preparation of the research proposal, conceptual determination, place and data.<sup>13</sup> The data that obtained in the field is quite a lot, so the researcher should record in detail and thoroughly.

During the activity of data reduction, each researcher will be guided by the goal to be achieved. The main purpose in qualitative research is on what will be found. Therefore, if researchers in the study find everything that is considered foreign, unknown, does not have a pattern, then it should be taken into consideration by researchers in reducing data. Because it can actually be a focus for further research.<sup>14</sup>

#### **b. Display Data**

After reducing the data, the next step is to display data. Display in this context is a collection of information that has been compiled which

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<sup>12</sup> Sugiyono, *metode...*, 246

<sup>13</sup> A. Muri Yusuf, *Metode penelitian...*, 408

<sup>14</sup> Sugiyono, *metode penelitian...*, 249

allows the conclusion and the taking of action. Viewing the display or display data of a phenomenon will help a person to understand what is happening or to do something. This will be helpful in further analysis based on the understanding in question.<sup>15</sup>

In qualitative research, the presentation of data can be done in the form of brief description, chart, relationship between categories, flowchart and similar. In this case Miles and Huberman declare that “the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text”.<sup>16</sup>

With this data display, make it easy to understand what’s happening, then plan future work based on what you have understood.

### **c. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification**

The next step of the stage of the data analysis phase is the conclusion or verification. The researcher must have an initiative since the beginning of the research, instead of letting the data become a junk that is meaningless. Data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing verification should start from the beginning of the study. The initiative is in the hands of the researchers. Step by step of conclusions have begun from the beginning. It mean, if the process is correct and the data being

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<sup>15</sup> A. Muri Yusuf, *Metode penelitian...*, 409

<sup>16</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode penelitian....*, 249

analyzed meets the conformity feasibility standard then the initial conclusion taken will be reliable.<sup>17</sup>

The initial conclusion is still temporary, and will change if there is no strong evidence to support at the next data collection stage. But, if the conclusion raised in the initial stage is supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect the data, then the conclusion presented is a credible conclusion.<sup>18</sup>

The three methods of data analysis that have been presented are three interconnected things. When the time of conclusion always comes from data reduction and also from display data, conclusion is not enough just once. Conclusion require verification by others skilled in the field under study, or may also check with other data, but the point to remember is if the researcher add the data, then it needs to be done again data analysis from start of first step,<sup>19</sup> those are data reduction, data display and data verification.

In this research, the data analysis process has been conducted since before the researcher went directly to the field, by analyzing secondary data that obtained from previous research, so that researcher can focus the direction of this research.

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<sup>17</sup> A. Muri Yusuf, *Metode penelitian...*, 409

<sup>18</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode penelitian...*, 252

<sup>19</sup> A. Muri Yusuf, *Metode penelitian...*, 409