Online Learning Interaction in Ushul Fiqh Lesson at MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the interaction patterns of teachers and students in online learning in Usul Fiqh lessons. This research was conducted at MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang. The focus of this research discusses the interaction patterns of teachers and students in learning ushul fiqh, the interaction patterns of teachers and students in online learning using certain media and also the supporting and inhibiting factors of learning. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, data collection techniques used are observation and interviews with teachers and students in MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang. Based on the results of research on the interaction patterns of teachers and students in online learning in ushul fiqh lessons at MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang, that learning carried out during the pandemic mass is online, then the interaction between teachers and students can only be carried out at their respective homes. by using media or applications such as Whatsapp, Google Meet and Zoom. Then the supporting factor for learning ushul fiqh online is the application or media that helps the implementation of online learning, and the inhibiting factor is the network connection which is sometimes bad and makes students unable to take part in online learning. From the results of the study, it is known that learning and interaction between teachers and students at MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang is still going well.

Keywords: *Teacher; Student Interaction; Online Learning.*

INTRODUCTION

Interaction is the most important and most influential thing on the development and progress of students, both in terms of learning activities carried out in the classroom and outside the classroom (Istikomah, I., Hidayat, R., & Darmawan, F., 2021). So that the school is one of the places where students can study seriously formally, while the place and institution that is created aims to educate and guide students with the help of a teacher (Roziqin, M. K., & Nurmawati, E., 2019). There are various roles that a teacher has in relation to students, one of which relates to the situation of social interaction he is currently facing, both in formal situations in teaching and learning activities in the classroom and in other informal situations (Nasution, 2009).

In learning activities, interaction is the most important and most influential thing on the development and progress of students, both in terms of learning activities carried out in the classroom and outside the classroom. Learning is also said to be a process of providing guidance or assistance to students in the learning process (Syaiful, 2006). According to Trianto, learning is a conscious effort from a teacher to teach his students to direct the interaction of students with other learning resources with the aim of achieving their goals. So it is clear that learning is a two-way interaction of educators and students between the two, there is communication that is directed towards the targets that have been set (Trianto, 2009). Interaction is also always related to the term Communication. Communication comes from the word Communicare which means participating and informing. In addition, communication is also defined as the process by which an idea is transferred from the source to the recipient with the intention of changing their behavior (Mulyana, D, 2005). Social interaction is a dynamic social relationship (Binti,

2016). Interaction can occur if there are two parties who are equally active in conveying their messages. To communicants and communicators and tools or media are needed so that these messages can be conveyed properly, intact and complete (Sudirman, AM, 2007).

In connection with the Covid-19 outbreak in early 2020, the government then issued an appeal to carry out learning activities from home. This is done to break the chain of the spread of the virus and maintain the security and safety of teachers and students. Some local governments decided to implement a policy to leave students and start implementing online learning methods. In learning Ushul Fiqh at MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang Interaction between teachers and students is done online, using learning applications such as Whatsapp, Google Meet and Zoom. Teachers and students can carry out the teaching and learning process at home without having to meet face to face.

METHOD

This research uses qualitative research, in analyzing the data the researcher uses the method of observation, interviews and documentation. The location of this research is in MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang. This research was carried out based on adjustments to the chosen topic and because of the covid 19 pandemic situation. The subjects of this research were teachers and students who were at MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang, in this study the researchers used the interview method, the interview is one method of collecting data by using the interview method. way of communication, namely through contact or personal relationship between data collectors (interviewers) with data sources or respondents. This communication can be done directly or indirectly (Rianto, 2004). Researchers also use the participant observation method, researchers are directly involved with the daily activities of the people being observed or used as research data sources, then the data obtained will be more complete, sharp and to the point of knowing at the level of meaning from any visible behavior (Sugiyono, 2006). Data analysis in this study is the middle stage of a series of stages in a study that has a very important function, the results of the research produced must go through data analysis first so that their validity can be accounted for (Haris, 2010).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The researcher will present a table containing questions and answers between the researcher and the ushul fiqh teacher at MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang, namely Mr. Mansur Al-Maturidy he revealed the interaction of teachers and students in online and face-to-face learning as follows:

Table1. Interview with ushul fiqh teacher MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang Mr. Mansur Al-Maturidy

NO	RESEARCHER	INTERVIEWEES
1	How is the pattern of interaction between teachers and students in Ushul Fiqh learning when face to face at MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang?	When face-to-face the main advantage is that we can give examples of the materials we learn in class, then students can be more interactive in the sense that when students have difficulty or do not understand they can directly ask questions, so for face-to-face the conclusions are more flexible both in terms of concluding lessons, complete the lesson, and the most important thing is that the relationship between teacher and student can be created well
2	How is the pattern of interaction between teachers and students in Usul Fiqh Learning Online at MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang?	As we know that we are now experiencing the Covid 19 pandemic, online learning is a solution from the government, so online interactions are monotonous. What must play an important role in understanding students in Usul Fiqh learning is the teacher, how the teacher conveys the lesson so that students can understand it well. So the interaction pattern is only one person, namely the teacher while the murud is the Mustami'in / listener
3	What media is used in learning ushul fiqh at MA Mu'allimin Denanyar	The media that I use for myself from the madrasa is using Facebook, while Facebook is just sound and

	Jombang?	video and I am not sure if students are listening or listening well. because every time there are 30 students who follow only 5-10 students, so it's very sad, because what I understand is that Ushul Fiqh lessons are very different from fiqh if fiqh can be made sense, while Ushul fiqh is only intelligent people those who may be able to reason and for others may not be able to because they need in-depth examples
4	What are the Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in Ushul Fiqh Learning During the Pandemic Mass at MA Mamba'ul Ma'arif Denanyar Jombang?	the supporting factor is that we can still study Ushul fiqh as usual even though it is not face-to-face, then the most obvious inhibiting factor is that we can't be free between teachers and students, especially when the lessons of Usul Fiqh are not face-to-face, it is very difficult to understand because of the examples and the material presented. when only through sound or audio it is not optimal. and also for students it is very disadvantageous if there is no supervision from the coach or parents because later the only one who will get knowledge is the teacher, the students will not

Based on the table above, namely interviews with resource persons in accordance with the first question, namely regarding the pattern of interaction between teachers and students, it can be explained that Ushul Fiqh learning is carried out face-to-face or directly in the classroom, because Usul Fiqh is all related to Qoidah. which students will find it very difficult to understand a Qoidah Usul without a direct explanation from the teacher. And also students can ask directly to the teacher if there is a Qoidah that is not understood, because the Usul Fiqh lesson requires direct examples so that students can understand it.

Next, the researcher continued to the second question that the online/online learning of Usul Fiqh during the pandemic mass at MA Mu'allimin had been carried out well. Where teachers and students can still do Ushul Fiqh learning even though they are not face to face. So when online learning may not be optimal because the teacher cannot directly monitor the development and condition of students if there are students who do not understand Usul Fiqh Learning.

The researcher proceeds to the third question, namely for the supporting factors themselves when learning Usul Fiqh is done online, we can still get learning tools, namely an application that is on a mobile phone or laptop. Like Whatsapp, Google Meet, Zoom and many others, we can all use it to do online/online learning. As for the inhibiting factor for learning Usul Fiqh, it may be for teachers and students that it is a network or signal. Where not all teachers or students live in cities, there are also those who live in remote villages where it is difficult to find a signal. So when online/online when the signal does not support it will be very difficult because the application or learning video used will lag or break and can interfere with teachers and students in carrying out learning.

So to the question of the last four that the tools used in learning Usul Fiqh be using mobile phones or laptops, and applications used for learning Usul Fiqh now is Whatsapp and Facebook. So for the use of other learning applications such as Google Meet and Zoom it will be difficult because it requires a stable network or a good signal. Currently learning is getting a lot of students from Whatsapp groups that have been made by teachers where all Usul Fiqh subject matter is sent through groups, and vice versa all assignments that have been done by students are also sent through existing groups.

Discussion

Teacher and Student Interaction in Learning Usul Fiqh when face to face in MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang. When learning Ushul Fiqh is done face-to-face or directly in the classroom it is more optimal, because Usul Fiqh is all related to Qoidah where students will find it very difficult to understand an Usul Qoidah without a direct explanation from the teacher. And also students can ask the teacher directly if there is a Qoidah that is not understood, because the Usul Fiqh lesson requires direct examples so that students can understand it well.

Interaction Patterns of Teachers and Students in Online/Online Ushul Fiqh Learning at MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang. Meanwhile, online/online Usul Fiqh learning during the pandemic at MA Mu'alimin has been carried out well. Where teachers and students can still do Usul Fiqh learning even though they are not face to face. So when online learning may not be optimal because teachers cannot directly monitor the development and condition of students if there are students who do not understand Ushul Fiqh Learning (Fodhil, M., & Azizah, E. S. N., 2021).

The media used in learning Usul Fiqh when Online Learning at MA Mu'allimin Denanyar Jombang. For the tools used in Ushul Fiqh learning, you can use a cellphone or laptop, and the applications used for Ushul Fiqh learning at this time are Whatsapp and Facebook. So for the use of other learning applications such as Google Meet and Zoom it will be difficult because it requires a stable network or a good signal. Currently learning is getting a lot of students from Whatsapp groups that have been made by teachers where all Usul Fiqh subject matter is sent through groups, and vice versa all assignments that have been done by students are also sent through existing groups.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in Ushul Fiqh Learning During a Pandemic Mass at Mamba'ul Ma'arif MA Denanyar Jombang. The supporting factor itself when learning Usul Fiqh is done online / online, we can still get learning tools, namely an application that is on a mobile phone or laptop. Like Whatsapp, Google Meet, Zoom and many others, we can use all of that to do online/online learning. As for the inhibiting factor for learning Usul Fiqh, it may be for teachers and students that it is a network or signal. Where not all teachers or students live in cities, there are also those who live in remote villages where it is difficult to find a signal. So when online/online when the signal does not support it will be very difficult because the application or learning video that is used will lag or break and can interfere with teachers and students in carrying out learning.

CONCLUSION

The interaction pattern of teachers and students in online learning in ushul fiqh lessons at MA Mu'alimin Denanyar Jombang has been going well so far, when learning is carried out face-to-face it will be maximized compared to online, because learning will be more interactive. During the pandemic, learning at MA Mu'alimin Denanyar Jombang was carried out online, using media or applications such as Whatsapp, Google Meet and Zoom. Then there are the supporting and inhibiting factors for learning ushul fiqh online, the supporting factors for teachers and students can still learn using applications available on mobile phones or laptops such as whatsapp, google meet and zoom so that learning at home continues. The inhibiting factor when the network is not good, online learning will be disrupted, because online learning applications require a stable and good network.

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