

## The Relationship Between Understanding Fiqh Material and The Practice of Implementing Prayer service for Students in MTsN 2 Palu City

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### ABSTRAK

This article discusses the relationship between understanding fiqh material and the practice of implementing prayer service for students at MTsN 2 Palu City. The problems in this article are: 1) How do students understand the fiqh material in MTsN 2 Palu City? 2) What is the practice of implementing prayer services for students in MTsN 2 Palu City? 3) Is there a relationship between understanding the fiqh material and the practice of implementing prayer services for students in MTsN 2 Palu City? The author uses a type of mixed methods of research, which is a research step by combining two forms of approaches in research, namely quantitative and qualitative with sequential explanatory research design. The first stage carried out is to collect quantitative data and then continue with the collection of qualitative data. The sample of this study was 35 respondents taken with purposive sampling techniques in quantitative research and snowball sampling in qualitative research. Data collection techniques use questionnaires/questionnaires, observations, interviews, and documentation. Quantitative analysis techniques use statistical formulas of product moment correlation. The results obtained by the author show that: 1) The results of understanding the fiqh material of class VII students in MTsN 2 Palu city are in moderate categorization with a percentage 66%. 2) The results of the practice of implementing prayer services for class VII students at MTsN 2 Palu City are in the moderate category with a percentage 80%. 3) There is a correlation or significant relationship between the understanding of fiqh material and the practice of implementing prayer services for students in MTsN 2 Palu City with a correlation coefficient product moment  $r$  calculated as much as 0,631 after being consulted with  $r$  table product moment at a significant degree 5% with  $n$  35 then  $r$  table = 0,334 then  $r$  calculate  $> r$  table  $0.631 > 0.334$  so that the results are declared significant, these results are supported by the results of qualitative research that the higher the students' understanding of prayer services, the better the practice of implementing prayer services.

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## 1. Introduction

Comprehension is the ability of a person to understand and understand after something is known and remembered, in other words understanding is understanding something and being able to see it in various aspects if a person can give an explanation or give a more detailed description of it using his own words, understanding is a higher level of thinking ability from memory or memorization. (Sudijono,2008)

The subject of fiqh is one of the lessons of Islamic religious education that is characteristic of Islam in Madrasah. Fiqh learning materials are very important in everyday life, because the fiqh material is taught about the basics of Islamic law and the procedures for its implementation to be carried out in everyday life.

One of the subjects in this article is prayer services. Ibdah prayer in Islam is the main obligation that must be performed by every Muslim in various parts of the world. Prayers that are carried out intensively will be very useful to cultivate good deeds and avoid despicable deeds. Prayer services must be taught to children from a young age in order to become a habituation for themselves.

## 2. Literature Review

According to Benjamin S. Bloom in Anas Sudijono, 2016 understanding is a person's ability to understand or understand one after something is known and remembered. A learner is said to understand something if he can give a more detailed description of it using his own language. (Sudijono, 2016).

According to Suharsimi, comprehension is how a person maintains, distinguishes, estimates, explains, expands, concludes, Fiqih is a Muslim's knowledge of his obligations and rights as a servant of Allah Almighty. Fiqih discusses how to worship, the principles of the pillars of Islam and relations between fellow human beings in accordance with the arguments contained in the Qur'an and Hadith, because both are sources of law in fiqh. So fiqh contains implementing regulations that give a person a handle and guidelines in behaving.

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The scope of fiqh material is fiqh worship includes: provisions and procedures of taharah, fardu prayers, sunnah prayers, and prayers in case of emergency, prostration, azam and iqamah, pilgrimage and prayer after prayer, fasting, zakat, hajj and umrah, sacrifice and akikah, food, care of corpses, and grave pilgrimages and muamalah fiqh including: provisions and hukun of buying and selling, qirad, usury, borrowing and borrowing, accounts receivable, liens, wage-giving, as well as mawaris.

Fiqh learning in Madrasah aims to make students understand the basics of Islamic law and are able to apply them in daily life and are expected to be able to develop students' knowledge about Islamic sharia and worship issues. (Hafsah,2016)

Based on the opinions above, it can be concluded that the understanding of fiqh material is the ability or ability of a student in defining, interpreting and being able to provide a description of the things learned and then applied in everyday life.

### 3. Methodology

This research uses a type of mixed methods research, namely research by combining two forms of approaches in research, namely quantitative and qualitative research with a sequential explanatory research design. The first stage carried out is to collect quantitative data and then continue with the collection of qualitative data.

### 4. Results and Discussion

After the researcher conducts research and obtains the required data in accordance with the discussion in this article, the data cannot be understood before the analysis of the data in question. After analyzing the data, the results of understanding the fiqh material of class VII students in MTsN 2 Palu City were obtained in the high category with a frequency of 6 respondents (17%), in the medium category as many as 23 respondents (66%) and in the low category with a frequency of 6 (17%). Thus, in general, it can be said that the results of understanding the fiqh material of class VII students in MTsN 2 Palu city are moderate because they are stated in categorization showing the percentage is 66% with an average of 29.8286. Meanwhile, the practice of implementing prayer services for class VII students in MTsN 2 Palu City is in the high category with a frequency of 5 respondents (14.3%), in the medium category as many as 28 respondents (80%) and in the low category with a frequency of 2 (5.7%). Thus, in general, it can be said that the results of observations of the practice of implementing prayer services for class VII students in MTsN 2 Palu City are moderate because they are stated in the categorization showing the percentage is 80% with an average of 32.7714. Thus, in general, it can be said that the results of understanding the fiqh material of class VII students in MTsN 2 Palu city are moderate because they are stated in categorization showing the percentage is 66% with an average of 29.8286. Meanwhile, the practice of implementing prayer services for class VII students in MTsN 2 Palu City is in the high category with a frequency of 5 respondents (14.3%), in the medium category as many as 28 respondents (80%) and in the low category with a frequency of 2 (5.7%). Thus, in general, it can be said that the results of observations of the practice of implementing prayer services for class VII students in MTsN 2 Palu City are moderate because they are stated in the categorization showing the percentage is 80% with an average of 32.7714.

Before analyzing data on the relationship between understanding fiqh material and the practice of carrying out prayer services, a test of classical assumptions was first carried out as follows:

A variable is said to be normal if the significance is greater than 0.05 if the significance is less than 0.05 then the variable is abnormally distributed. From the results of the normality test results, a significance ratio of  $0.200 > 0.05$  can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

Decision making in a linearity test is if the probability value is greater than 0,05 ( $P > 0,05$ ) hence the relationship between the variables x with variables y is linear. If the probability value is less than 0,05 ( $P < 0,05$ ) hence the relationship between the variables x with variables y not linear. Based on linearity tests on variables known linear values based on significant values deviation from linearity of variables x and y is  $0,438 > 0,05$  then it can be concluded that the data is linear.

To see the relationship between understanding the fiqh material and the practice of implementing prayer services, the data learners collected consisted of two variables, namely variables x and y. The result of calculating the correlation of product moments using the program SPSS, is known  $r_{xy} = 0,631$  after being consulted with r table product moment at a significant degree 5% with n 35 then r table = 0,334 looking at the results of presenting the data above, it can be said that the  $r_{xy}$  (rhitung) turned out to be greater than the rtable at a significant level of 5% if described then the  $r_{hitung} > r_{table}$   $0.631 > 0.334$ . Thus, the hypothesis that reads that there is a relationship between the understanding of fiqh material and the practice of implementing prayer services for students in MTs N 2 Palu City is acceptable.

Based on the results of observations of the practice of prayer services, students are known that students whose understanding of fiqh to the prayer material is good, both the results of the practice of prayer worship, and there are also those whose level of understanding is low, the results of the practice of prayer worship are low. However, there are also students whose prayer practices are good but their understanding is still lacking, this is in line with the determinant test results in quantifiable research where 37.9% of the practice of implementing prayer services for students is influenced by understanding the fiqh material, while 62.1% of the practice of implementing prayer services for students is influenced by other factors outside the study.

So it can be concluded based on the results of quantitative and qualitative research above that there is a significant relationship between the understanding of fiqh material to the practice of implementing prayer services.

## **5. Conclusion**

Based on the results of the product moment correlation calculation using the SPss program,  $r_{xy} = 0.631$  after being consulted with the product moment  $r_{tabel}$  at a significant level of 5% with  $n = 35$  then  $r_{tabel} = 0.334$  looking at the results of the presentation of the data above, it can be said that the  $r_{xy}$  (rhitung) turned out to be greater than  $r_{tabel}$  at a significant level of 5% if described then  $r_{hitung} > r_{tabel}$   $0.631 > 0.334$ . The results of the study found that there was a positive and significant relationship between the understanding of fiqh material and the practice of implementing prayer services for students in MTsN 2 Palu City. The quantitative data is supported by the results of direct observations related to the understanding of fiqh material with the practice of implementing prayer services, the higher the understanding of the fiqh, the better the practice of implementing worship. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a positive influence between understanding the fiqh material and the practice of implementing student prayer services at MTsN 2 Palu City.

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