

The Effect of Infographic Media Assisted by Aural Text on Improving Understanding of the Fiqh of Worship in Elementary School Students

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Abstract

This research investigates the influence of infographic media assisted by aural text on the understanding of fiqh worship among elementary school students. The research method employed is an experimental design with a Posttest-Only Group Design. The data were collected using probability sampling and cluster sampling techniques and gathered through observations, interviews, documentation and tests. Data analysis was conducted using a t-test. The study's results, which involved 34 students at MI Darul Ulum, indicate that the use of infographic media assisted by aural text significantly improves the understanding of fiqh worship among students in Grade III A as the experimental group. In contrast, the understanding of students in Grade III B as the control group shows less significant improvement. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the use of infographic media assisted by aural text is effective in enhancing students' understanding of fiqh worship, emphasizing the importance of media in religious education at the elementary school level, and providing significant implications for the development of more innovative and effective teaching methods in the future.

Keywords: infographics, aural text, visual media, jurisprudence, elementary school

INTRODUCTION

In the context of religious education at the elementary school level, a good understanding of the fiqh of worship is important. However, this understanding often still encounters challenges. One of the factors that can affect student understanding is the use of media in the learning process (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2022). Infographic media assisted by aural text offers an interesting potential to improve the understanding of religious jurisprudence in elementary school students (Batubara et al., 2023). However, research on the concrete influence of the media on the understanding of religious jurisprudence at the elementary school level is still limited (Hersita et al., 2020; Martini & Sueca, 2023; Reizal et al., 2020). Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap and investigate in depth the influence of infographic media assisted by aural text on increasing understanding of religious jurisprudence in elementary school students.

One type of media that is practically used to overcome the problem of elementary school students' low understanding of the concept of worship fiqh is infographic media assisted by aural text (Nurdiana, 2020). Infographics are a general concept of presenting information which in its application is based on creativity, beauty (attractiveness), accuracy of content with illustrations, and the effectiveness of the time needed to interpret information (Luthfiani et al., 2022). Infographic media is digital and print-based learning media (Pertiwi & Kusumaningrum, 2021). Infographic media physically contain material information that is designed to be as attractive as possible with visualization of images, attractive colors and contains illustrative images (Martini & Sueca, 2023). Infographic media can also be inserted with videos or animations so that learning becomes interactive (Rizawati, 2022). Aural focuses more on auditory aspects, such as learning recordings, listening to explanations from other people (Nugroho et al., 2023).

Fiqh is the science that discusses matters of worship (special or mahdlah), the laws of action that should be carried out by a Muslim, not rational science, not inner science and not aqidah. Studying the science of jurisprudence will know the actions that should be carried out according to the syara' assessment.

The purpose of studying it is to know the actions that are required to do (compulsory), recommended (mandhub), permissible (mubah), prevented (makruh), prohibited (haram) according to syara'. (Ponorogo, 2021) . The science of fiqh is a science that existed at the time when Rasulullah SAW was still alive and the science of fiqh was born, grew and developed along with the missionary journey of Rasulullah SAW and his Companions. (Yahya & Iswahyudi, 2022) .

Understanding fiqh material about worship (mahdhah) which is the obligation of every Muslim wherever they are (Ifendi et al., 2022) Understanding the fiqh of worship is also directly related to education, because fiqh is a religious science to be understood and worship fiqh very important in the learning process, especially for students who are still in school. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the lack of understanding of elementary school students' understanding of religious knowledge, especially in worship fiqh through the application of learning designs that are in accordance with the characteristics of elementary school students (Khasanah et al., 2021) .

This research has strong relevance to previous research, especially the study conducted by Suprayanto and Rosad (2020) concerning the use of Comic Life media in improving student learning outcomes in the history social studies subject at SMA Negeri 9 Bulukumba. The findings from this study demonstrate the effectiveness of Comic Life media in increasing students' understanding of the great kingdoms of the Hindu-Buddhist period in Indonesia (Suparyanto & Rosad, 2020) . Alfina's research results also support these results by finding that the use of Comic Life media increases students' understanding of the sunnah tarawih prayer material (Alfina et al., 2021) . In line with the results of this study, the results of other studies also suggest that the use of infographic learning media in digital formats is practical and appropriate to use to support learning Social Sciences (Afriani et al., 2022; Hersita et al., 2020) . Based on these findings, this study offers novelty by applying infographic media assisted by aural text to improve understanding of the fiqh of worship. Thus, it can be concluded that this study will evaluate previous findings and make an important contribution in the development of more effective and innovative learning methods.

METHOD

This quantitative study used a quasi-experimental design with the *Posttest-Only Group type Design* (Sugiyono, 2019) . The sampling technique was carried out *purposively sampling* with a total of 34 students. The research subjects consisted of two groups where each group consisted of 17 students. The experimental group was given treatment in the form of infographic media assisted learning with the help of aural text and the control group was given learning without using infographic media assisted by aural text.

The research instrument was in the form of a multiple-choice test which was developed based on indicators of achievement of the learning objectives of religious fiqh. Before the test is used, the validity of the item questions has been checked for validity and reliability in measuring the level of student understanding. Of the 30 test items tested, 15 items were obtained that were valid and feasible to use. Furthermore, the data analysis technique used in this study is the independent t-test and its prerequisite tests. The t-test was used to find out whether there were significant differences in the average scores of students between students who were in the experimental group and students who were in the control group.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, a comparison was made between the use of media in the learning process between the experimental class and the control class. The experimental class implemented a series of learning activities involving infographic media assisted by aural text to teach the sunnah tarawih prayers. The students in the experimental class were involved in several systematically designed learning stages.

First of all, students in the experimental class were asked to observe infographic media accompanied by an aural text that provides an explanation of the sunnah tarawih prayer. This media presents information clearly and visualizes the concept and implementation of the sunnah tarawih prayer. Next, students listen to explanations conveyed through aural text that accompanies the infographic media. The aim is to strengthen students' understanding of the material being studied. After that, students are given the opportunity to ask questions related to the infographic media and aural texts they are studying. The teacher provides additional explanations to ensure a deeper understanding.

Furthermore, students were asked to convey their personal opinions after observing the infographic media assisted by aural text. This involves individual reflection and sharing of insights among students based on their experiences. The teacher then divides students into discussion groups, where they discuss the material they have learned. Each group then presented the results of their discussion to the whole class, thus

enabling students to gain a more comprehensive understanding through the exchange of ideas.

Next, the teacher asks questions to students to check their understanding of the material that has been studied. This question aims to test the extent to which students can relate information from infographic media assisted by aural text with the concept of sunnah tarawih prayers. Finally, students are asked to relate information obtained from infographic media with the results of discussions that have been carried out, and then make conclusions that are delivered in front of the class. This step helps students better assimilate and apply their knowledge.

In this study, infographic media assisted by aural text was used as a learning aid in the experimental class. This media provides clear visualization and structured information about sunnah tarawih prayers, thereby helping students understand the concept better. The display of infographic media assisted by aural text can be seen in Figure 1.



Figure 1 . Infographic media assisted by aural text

The research was conducted at MI Darul Ulum involving class III A as the experimental class and class III B as the control class. The understanding of students in both groups was measured using the posttest average score. To evaluate the normality of the data, a normality test was performed using the Shapiro-Wilk method. The calculation results show that the Shapiro-Wilk value for the experimental class is 0.054, while for the control class it is 0.967. The criterion for accepting the null hypothesis (H_0) in the Shapiro-Wilk test is a significance value (p) that is greater than or equal to 0.05. In this study, the significance value for the normality test was 0.054 for the experimental class and 0.967 for the control class. Based on the results of this analysis it can be concluded that the data in this study were normally distributed.

In addition, researchers also tested the homogeneity of the data using the SPSS application to find out whether the data came from homogeneous groups. The results of the homogeneity test are as follows:

Table 1 Data homogeneity Initial Value

Class	Fcount	Ftable	Criteria
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Experiment	1,278	2,333	Homogeneous
Control			

The calculation of the variance similarity test obtained F count = 1.278 and a significance level of 5% with dk = quantifier 17-1 and dk denominator = 17-1, based on dk quantifier = 16 and et al denominator = 16, with level significance 5% so it can be concluded that Fcount < Ftable so that the two data homogeneous.

Testing the data is known to be homogeneous, then the researcher performs a validity test, reliability test, difficulty level test, and a distinguishing power test. Results test validity researcher use data dichotomy discrete with use method *Correlation Point Biseral*. Results Which obtained (r pbi) furthermore compared to with r count. Following calculation validity question test try .

Table 2 Analysis validity Question Trials

Question to-	r xy	r table	Information
1	0.246047	0.338	Invalid
2	0.307785		Invalid
3	0.579737		Valid
4	0.658615		Valid
5	0.478133		Valid
6	0.498454		Valid
7	0.455529		Valid
8	0.38669		Valid
9	0.391397		Valid
10	0.625359		Valid
11	0.559416		Valid
12	0.647347		Valid
13	0.143791		Invalid
14	0.520962		Valid
15	0.45004		Valid
16	0.499795		Valid
17	0.407011		Valid
18	0.45704		Valid
19	0.53416		Valid
20	0.667214		Valid
21	0.145556		Invalid
22	0.82417		Valid
23	0.803242		Valid
24	0.570383		Valid
25	0.559049		Valid

The results of the analysis of the validity test of the test questions were obtained that four question invalid namely on the 1st, 2nd, 13th, and 21st questions. Question valid for 21 questions because r xy is obtained in 21 questions more from r table = 0.3388 on level its significance 5%. After four questions Which invalid thrown away then twenty One question valid used For question *posttest* in class experiment and control class.

Test reliability done after all question valid with use method *Alpha-Cronbach* . As for mark reliability instrument *posttest* Which obtained in study This is 0.891. Question said reliable If have an *Alpha-Cronbach value* of more than 0.60 then you can concluded that matter the reliable.

Calculation of the level of difficulty in class IV which I have studied the material for sunnah tarawih prayers and obtained some criteria based on level hardship question. Following This example test level hardship on class IV Which Already Study material Sunnah prayer tarawih as following:

Table 3 Test results Level trouble Question

Question to-	Level hardship	Criteria
1	0.61	Currently
2	0.61	Currently
3	0.58	Currently
4	0.67	Currently
5	0.58	Currently
6	0.58	Currently
7	0.67	Currently
8	0.58	Currently
9	0.67	Currently
10	0.64	Currently
11	0.58	Currently
12	0.61	Currently
13	0.52	Currently
14	0.70	Easy
15	0.76	Easy
16	0.64	Currently
17	0.58	Currently
18	0.73	Easy
19	0.61	Currently
20	0.64	Currently
21	0.67	Currently
22	0.64	Currently
23	0.64	Currently
24	0.73	Easy
25	0.73	Easy

The results obtained from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, the 22nd, And 23rd including into the category currently Because is at on interval $0.31 < TK \leq 0.70$, while the 14th, 15th, 18th, 24th, And 25th including in category easy Because are on intervals $0.71 < P \leq 1.00$.

Results calculation Power differentiator on class the IVs already studied material Sunnah prayer tarawih obtained a number of question Which belong very easy, currently, And easy. U ji level hardship on class IV Which have studied the sunnah tarawih prayer material as follows:

Table 4 Results Test Power differentiator

Question to-	Power different	Criteria
1	0.61	Currently
2	0.61	Currently
3	0.58	Currently
4	0.67	Currently
5	0.58	Currently
6	0.58	Currently
7	0.67	Currently
8	0.58	Currently
9	0.67	Currently
10	0.64	Currently
11	0.58	Currently
12	0.61	Currently
13	0.52	Currently
14	0.70	Easy

15	0.76	Easy
16	0.64	Currently
17	0.58	Currently
18	0.73	Easy
19	0.61	Currently
20	0.64	Currently
21	0.67	Currently
22	0.64	Currently
23	0.64	Currently
24	0.73	Easy
25	0.73	Easy

The results obtained by item 1, 2, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd including into the category currently Because mark the difference less than 0.7, while the 14th, 15th, 18th, 24th, and 25th are included in the easy category because power value difference is less from 1.

The hypothesis test is carried out if the data is normally distributed. Hypothesis testing can be done using the *t-test*. Test *t-test* used For know is there is the difference in the means of the two unpaired samples on parametric statistical test. The following are the results of hypothesis testing using the T test in the experimental class and control class:

Table 5 Results of Hypothesis Testing Using Tests Q In the classroom Experiment And Class Control

Class	N	Means	std. Deviation	std. Error Means
understanding Class Experiment Fiqh Worship	17	81.6471	9.90544	2.40242
Class Control	17	73.0588	5.29706	1.28473

		F		Sig.		t		df		Sig. (2-tailed)		Mean Difference		std. Error Difference		95% Confidence interval of the difference			
understanding Fiqh Worship	Equal variance assumed	6,8	15	0,0	14	3,1	52	32	0,004	8,5	882	4	2,72436	3,0	388	9	14,13	758	
	Equal variance not assumed					3,1	52	24,4	59	0,004	8,5	882	4	2,72436	2,9	710	1	14,20	546

Results of exposure from amount data or sample, the mean value, and the standard deviation ie r average understanding jurisprudence worship class experiment = 81.6471 And average understanding of religious jurisprudence control class = 73.0588. Average mark two class the is known more big average understanding of the fiqh of worship in the experimental class than the average flat understanding of fiqh control class worship.

Results from testing *independent sample t-test* obtained mark its significance 0.004, t table = 2,036 And t count = 3,152. Method count t table that is dk = n1+n2 = 17+17-2 = 32, with obtained $\alpha = 5\%$ For test two group and obtained t table = 2.036. It can be concluded that t count > t table = 3.152 > 2.036 with significance 0.004 < 0.05 then the data above Ho is rejected or Ha is accepted, meaning that there is a significant average difference between understanding jurisprudence worship class experiment And class control.

Results study quantitative with method experiment can is known that use media aural text assisted infographics had a very big influence on this research. Media use aural text assisted infographics towards increasing the understanding of the fiqh of worship in elementary school students influence Which positive and significant. Study This can concluded that there is difference understanding student Which use media aural text assisted infographics with Which No use media aural text assisted infographic against jurisprudence worship.

Aural Text Assisted Infographic Media

The use of infographic media assisted by aural text on the understanding of the fiqh of worship which is arranged with pictures and text that has sound according to the material that has been taught to students. The word media comes from Latin which is the plural form of "medium" which literally means intermediary or introduction (Nurfadhillah, 2021) . Learning media is an intermediary for conveying messages or information that is needed in the learning process to make it easier for teachers to deliver learning material and make it easier for students to receive learning material (Tanjung et al., 2023) .

Media functions for instruction where the information contained in the media must involve students both in mind or mentally as well as in the form of real activities so that learning can take place. A teacher is expected to be able to arrange roles in the form of learning programs that will be delivered by the media, so that students learn without always being instructed by the teacher. The use of media at the teaching orientation stage will greatly help the effectiveness of the learning process and the delivery of messages and lesson content at that time.

The use of learning media is to increase understanding, present data in an interesting and reliable manner, facilitate interpretation of data and condense information. The use of infographic media is also very effective for third grade students because it can overcome student boredom and increase student activity in learning activities.

The word infographic comes from the word infographics which stands for the word information and graphics is a form of data visualization that conveys complex information to readers so that it can be understood more easily and quickly. The process of creating infographics is called data visualization, information design, or information architecture. Infographics in the field of education, known as edgraphics, are a method of conveying information in terms of knowledge through attractive, attractive and interactive visual communication designs (Julia, 2021) .

The Kominfo's explanation regarding standard infographic elements can be developed through aural text and formulated including titles, layouts, colors, text, images, icons and symbols (Sugiarto, 2020) . The title used in the infographic media assisted by aural text is let's pray Tarawih. The contents of the infographic media are assisted by aural text, namely the Tarawih prayer is a sunnah prayer that is performed every night of the month of Ramadan. The time for performing the Tarawih prayer is between the evening prayer until dawn on the night of Ramadan. The number of cycles of the tarawih prayer is 8 or 20 cycles and every two cycles end with greetings. The law of tarawih prayer is sunnah muakad.

The use of infographic media assisted by aural text is very good and good when applied to religious jurisprudence subjects in elementary schools, especially grade III, because there are many benefits that can be drawn from this media. The benefits obtained in the learning process by using infographic media assisted by aural text are that students can understand the content of the lesson in the infographic media assisted by aural text. Elementary school students will be more motivated and more interested in understanding and knowing the contents of the story from the infographic media assisted by the aural text. The use of infographic media assisted by aural text can stimulate student understanding and student attention. Images that are selected and adapted correctly help students understand and remember the content of the information obtained. Students will no longer have difficulties in learning religious fiqh because this lesson already uses infographic media assisted by aural text.

The use of infographic media assisted by aural text is able to improve understanding of the jurisprudence of worship and students' motivation to study properly. The steps in using infographic media assisted by aural text are analyzing suitable and interesting topics of learning material, designing layouts or infographic layouts. Designers can look at examples of infographic layouts on websites for inspiration, gathering the icons, images, and materials needed to create infographics. Examples of websites that provide free collections of icons and images are: flaticon.com, freepik.com, thenounproject.com, cleanpng.com, and others. Producing infographics with specific applications. Examples of applications that can be used to produce infographics are: Canva.com (Batubara, 2021) .

Infographic media assisted by aural text which is used to improve understanding of religious jurisprudence in class III students in elementary schools, namely animated infographic media. Motion infographics or animated infographics have many advantages, namely to increase students' understanding of the infographics displayed (Batubara, 2021) . Animated movements can help students to sequence the flow of infographics, and the sound added to animated infographics is an attraction for students in learning, especially for third grade students because the information received is fun.

Understanding of the Fiqh of Worship

Understanding in general can be interpreted to understand, understand, know and know. Big Indonesian Dictionary, understanding is a process or way of understanding or comprehending. Understanding is a gestalt ability, or understanding is conceptual (whole) understanding. The word understanding in bloom taxonomy grouping is included in the cognitive domain. Understanding is also the next level of the purpose of the cognitive domain in the form of the ability to understand or understand the content of the lesson being studied without the need to consider it with the content of other lessons.

The understanding of religious jurisprudence about sunnah tarawih prayers in the cognitive domain with a low level such as mentioning the meaning of sunnah tarawih prayers. Understanding the fiqh of worship in the cognitive domain at an intermediate level, such as distinguishing the times of the sunnah tarawih prayers and their number of cycles. The high-level cognitive domain in the understanding of worship fiqh is to clarify between the movements and the recitation of the sunnah tarawih prayers.

The word fiqh comes from the word faqiha-yafqahu-fiqhan which means "to understand or understand". Fiqh provides an understanding of understanding in Shari'a law recommended by Allah and the Prophet. (Manhajj et al., 2022) Fiqh is a formula from the provisions of the Qur'an and hadith in which it is formed from Islamic sharia law which is then determined and practiced by Muslims. In Fiqh there are various aspects where these aspects must be studied by students. (Alvin, 2022) . Therefore, the understanding of religious jurisprudence regarding sunnah tarawih prayers needs to be taught and understood by elementary school students, especially grade III.

Worship Fiqh Material About Tarawih Sunnah Prayers

Prayer according to the law consists of two categories, the first is the obligatory prayer, namely the five daily prayers and the second is the sunnah prayer. The sunnah prayers include the observance prayer, midnight prayer, tarawih prayer, dhuha prayer, witr prayer and others (Ali et al., 2022) . The religious jurisprudence material discussed is sunnah tarawih prayers including the meaning of sunnah tarawih prayers, law of sunnah tarawih prayers, time and number of cycles of sunnah tarawih prayers, and how to perform sunnah tarawih prayers. After knowing the details in the religious fiqh material regarding sunnah tarawih prayers, it will be explained again below in detail, including:

The sunnah tarawih prayer is the sunnah muakadah prayer which is performed after the caretib bada isya prayer, to be precise, on the night of the month of Ramadan, this sunnah tarawih prayer is one of the categories of sunnah prayers (Hede, 2020) . Tarawih prayers are performed at night, and are usually held in congregation at the mosque or prayer room. (Maftuhah, 2022) . The term tarawih comes from the word "raha" which means rest. It is called tarawih because the Messenger of Allah and his companions used to rest or take a break after every salutation. Tarawih prayer is a sunnah prayer that has a long number of cycles and readings so that the implementation time is long and requires rest. This break means that every time you perform the Tarawih prayers, you will have 2 greetings out of 4 cycles and the total number of Tarawih prayers is 20 cycles (Kholish et al., 2020) .

The law of the tarawih prayer is a sunnah muakkad or a strengthened sunna. That is, the tarawih prayer is highly recommended to be carried out. The Tarawih prayer is a tradition and the first person to perform the Tarawih prayer was the Prophet Muhammad. The legal basis for the tarawih prayer is also explained in the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad, namely the hadith narrated from Urwah ra from the wife of the Prophet 'Aisyah that the first person to perform the tarawih prayer was Rasulullah saw (Nielda, 2022) . The time for performing the Tarawih prayer is after the Isya prayer until before dawn and the method for performing the Tarawih prayer is the same as other sunnah prayers, the difference is only in the intention. The tarawih prayer is performed in congregation before the witr prayer two cycles (Surey, 2022)

CONCLUSION

The understanding of elementary school students, especially class III, on the fiqh of worship can be influenced through the use of media in conveying material. The results of the study showed that students in class III A at MI Darul Ulum during the learning process using infographic media assisted by aural text increased their understanding compared to class III B who did not use infographic media assisted by aural text. The results of the analysis that has been carried out by researchers is the magnitude of the influence of the use of infographic media assisted by aural text on the understanding of religious jurisprudence in elementary school students, namely 0.4%. T test results of 0.004. This means that if the significance value is less than 0.05 then there is a difference. The difference in question is the difference in understanding of students who use infographic media assisted by aural text and those who do not use infographic media assisted by aural text on religious fiqh and there is an increase in understanding of sunnah tarawih prayer

material between classes using infographic media assisted by aural text in the learning process and those who do not. using infographic media assisted by aural text. The implication of using infographic media assisted by aural text is that students who receive *treatment* from the use of infographic media assisted by aural text as a result of their understanding of the Tarawih prayer are more optimal than students who do not receive *treatment* from the use of infographic media assisted by aural text. The limitations in this study are the incomplete school facilities and infrastructure so that the learning process is less than optimal.

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