



ARABIC LANGUAGE LEARNING SYSTEM BASED ON SPADA DIKTI INDONESIA

Miatin Rachmawati¹ Ahmad Rizki Nugrahawan²

^{1,2} *University of Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. Hamka, Indonesia*

Corresponding E-mail: miatinnrachmawati@ubamka.ac.id

ABSTRACT

In this researcher will try to provide one of the lessons that attract students' attention, one of which is the implementation of the SPADA DIKTI account which attracts attention and will find out the effectiveness of the SPADA DIKTI application on this platform, the research method used qualitative research with approach data in this study were included descriptions the primary data source which is carried out with a data collection technique is more on observation. Based on the explanation and data analysis, it was found that: By using E-Learning. This special education menu has several things related to learning, starting from the Homepage, my courses, video conference, assignment, exams, logbook, and presences. Here the researcher will explain the steps of E-Learning at this higher education, especially in learning psycholinguistics courses. In this system, the teacher can see the effectiveness of a learning system, the steps in applying a learning system, especially in the E-Learning system, can also help to monitor the seriousness of students taking part in learning, especially psycholinguistics starting with the application of SPADA DIKTI, uploading materials, evaluations, and student attendance lists, all neatly and effectively in learning the SPADA DIKTI learning system.

Keywords: Applications, E-Learning, SPADA DIKTI, Psycholinguistics.

ABSTRAK

Dalam penelitian ini akan mencoba memberikan salah satu pelajaran yang menarik perhatian siswa salah satunya adalah penerapan akun SPADA DIKTI yang menarik perhatian dan akan mengetahui efektifitas dari aplikasi SPADA DIKTI pada platform ini, metode penelitian yang digunakan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan data dalam penelitian ini termasuk deskripsi sumber data primer yang dilakukan dengan teknik pengumpulan data lebih pada observasi. Berdasarkan penjelasan dan analisis data, ditemukan bahwa: Dengan menggunakan E-Learning. Dalam menu pendidikan khusus ini terdapat beberapa hal yang berkaitan dengan pembelajaran, mulai dari homepage, my course, vicon, assignment, exams, logbook, dan presensi. Disini peneliti akan menjelaskan satu persatu langkah-langkah E-Learning di perguruan tinggi ini khususnya dalam

pembelajaran mata kuliah psikolinguistik. Pada sistem ini guru dapat melihat efektifitas suatu sistem pembelajaran, langkah-langkah dalam menerapkan sistem pembelajaran khususnya pada sistem E-Learning, juga dapat membantu untuk memantau keseriusan siswa mengikuti pembelajaran khususnya psikolinguistik dimulai dengan penerapannya. SPADA DIKTI, mengunggah materi, evaluasi dan daftar hadir siswa, semuanya rapi dan efektif dalam mempelajari sistem pembelajaran SPADA DIKTI.

Kata Kunci: Aplikasi, E-Learning, SPADA DIKTI, Psikolinguistik.

INTRODUCTION

We know that Covid 19 pandemic that is currently happening in Indonesia poses challenges in various sectors of our lives, one of which is in the field of education (Syarif, 2021). To face these challenges, the government issued several policies in the field of education. Face-to-face teaching and learning activities are limited. This is Made's opinion that an exciting learning process requires a touch of technology in innovation in the development of learning media (Tanuwijaya & Tambunan, 2021). Since it is developing rapidly, students and educators must be technology literate to maintain good teaching and learning activities (Binti Jasni & Ardiansyah, 2020).

Learning is a component of the lives of people and citizens who have dynamic conditions where the demands of personal competence continue to change from time to time. In the digital era, education aims to shape change and increase things, namely, improving quality, feasibility, and scientific power (Sya'bani, 2019). This change demands learning providers to have intelligent and solution behavior to improve the quality of learning, giving birth to the next generation who are intelligent and able to compete in the global arena. In addition, in rapid learning, there is a demand that requires students to think critically and creatively, including current learning design (Hamidah & Wulandari, 2021). The emergence of several fields accompanies the growth of the world of learning. Merdeka Learning Merdeka Campus provides a platform for higher education institutions to freely open new research programs that are suited to the challenges and needs of the world globally, especially in the fields of learning and education (Rizki dkk., 2022).

During this pandemic, online education is now commonplace, especially at the university level. Besides, online-based learning is an essential part of the learning process. Manual assessment with a printed assessment tool has several weaknesses, including: (1) it takes a lot of time and money to produce the tool, (2) it takes a long time to assess and process scores, (3) it takes time to provide feedback, provide feedback to respondents, and (4) manual psychological assessments often cause anxiety in learners This situation is urgent and must be addressed. It is necessary to create an E-Learning-based learning mechanism (Ranius, 2013).

The form of teaching materials can vary. One of the supports adapted to current technological developments in information technology (Mas'udatul H dkk., 2021). Learning materials based on computer technology can be in the form of multimedia and

internet-based materials. Internet-based media has the advantage of being able to connect one person to another even though they are far apart (Fikrotin & Sulaikho, 2021). Therefore, this media is suitable for supporting distance learning between educators and students in certain subjects/courses. E-learning can initially be used to describe computerized learning systems on the Internet. Thanks to this support, teachers, and students can still study even though they are far apart (Candra Rolisca & Achadiyah, 2014).

Development in the education system is a form of learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential has been regulated by the government, in this case, Law no. 20 of 2003. This teaching statement is an effort to implement the concept of education from curriculum development since 2001 (Supatmi dkk., 2021). This learning begins with the 2006 Education Unit Level Curriculum and 2013 curriculum. Learning is still teacher-centered, whereas student-centered learning is an option, especially at the university level (Nadzirroh, 2017).

Actually, In Indonesia, learning Arabic as a second language is very uproar, especially as one of the subjects that must be taken from lower levels to primary academies, especially in schools or Islamic learning institutions located under the auspices of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia. In contrast to English, Arabic has not yet become a subject offered for schools/madrasahs at the base of the Ministry of Religion. This implies that the value of the Arabic language is not an absolute requirement for students' graduation. This can lead to jealousy for Arabic observers. The language module is the object of study of linguistics. 2 Language education is also concerned with the problem of language activities (Hudha dkk., 2018).

On the other hand, language activity does occur not only mechanistically but also mentally, that is, as a mental process (brain). Therefore, language education is also included in Arabic language education, so linguistic research needs to be complemented by interdisciplinary research, especially linguistics and psychology. Arabic as a second language is shown in psycholinguistics as a medium for identifying problems and solving problems (Yusuf, 2019).

The learning system at the lecture level needs learning media, especially in the current pandemic conditions. The teaching method is a critical aspect of the delivery of learning material (Wahyudin dkk., 2021). Educational media can be an intermediary for educators and student participants in delivering messages (educational modules). Educational media can be defined as something educators can use to deliver messages to students. Educational media is one component of conveying messages in education from educators to students. In this case, the media acts as an educator's messenger (educational module) to their students to meet educational goals and the media for assessing education (Rosyidi & Ni'mah, 2018).

During the current pandemic, online lectures allow lecturers and students to interact in delivering lectures from home. It can be concluded that e-learning is a program to organize online courses to reach a large and large audience. However, e-learning aims to provide quality e-learning services on a large scale to reach an increasingly large audience. One of the media to see the effectiveness of an online lecture is to see the competencies possessed by students. Moreover, learning media for students, especially students studying in Independent Campus Learning Student classes, is learning information on the Indonesian Higher Education Management System.

In online-based learning, mastery of an informatics technique is required, both by lecturers and students. Informatics engineering is a driver of significant change in educational institutions, especially universities. In particular, apart from enhancing education without borders, elements of ICT, such as hardware, software, and the Internet, have enabled universities to improve their management processes and facilitate day-to-day activities. College business processes, such as online and electronic methods for admissions, registration, and classes, have become simpler and faster (Setiadi dkk., 2022). Informatics Engineering, such as e-mail, video, and teleconferencing technology, can even improve communication between the academic community, for example, between faculty and students, faculty and staff, or students and staff. Likewise, in education (Sulaiman, 2020).

In this case, the researcher was assigned to teach at SPADA Indonesia, or SPADA DIKTI, an Indonesian Online Learning System. SPADA Indonesia is one of the Directorate of Studies and Student Affairs programs under the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education to promote equitable access to the academic quality of university education (Febriyanti dkk., 2022). SPADA Indonesia was developed to address some of the challenges of higher education, such as limited higher education capacity; The low price of Higher Education due to unequal distribution; there are still universities in Indonesia that do not yet have adequate and quality educational resources, quality universities are still concentrated on the island of Java; equal and quality higher education services remain weak, and lack of guarantees to meet the needs and requirements of quality higher education (Kurnia Puji Rahayu, 2018).

In this study, the researcher will try to provide one of the lessons that attract students' attention, one of which is the implementation of the SPADA DIKTI e-Learning account which attracts attention and will find out the effectiveness of the SPADA DIKTI application on this E-learning platform. At the same time, the research method used is qualitative research. The approach that will be used is a case study of the effectiveness of the SPADA DIKTI application.

METHOD

The research methodology will at least produce a new paradigm in the development of science. In essence, qualitative research is a study that emphasizes the use of the researcher himself as an instrument because, in a qualitative approach, the researcher can at least use himself as an instrument (Musthafa & Hermawan, 2018). In addition, the result of his thinking produces a paradigm that's always insufficient and sometimes open to change at a later time. Moreover, in other words, the results of thinking through a paradigm shift will at least make it a relative trait, meaning that it depends on the data and facts obtained and then analyzed according to scientific principles.

The data in this study were collected by observation and included descriptions or descriptions in very detailed contexts, accompanied by notes from interviews, then the results of an analysis of documents and an analysis of the notes found. In addition, there are two main objectives, including, first: this research describes and reveals about to describe and explore, and second, this research then describes and explains to describe and explain. Moreover, it can be underlined that qualitative research is based on the objectives to be achieved. This qualitative research can use instruments to collect data on the objectives. The reduction is selecting, centralizing, simplifying, and abstracting the raw data in the field note data collection process. This process continues throughout the research implementation. This study analyzes the data taken in the form of pictures and the percentage of development (Zaky Sa'bany, 2019). While conclusion, the data here is a unit that explains each other, the data are closely related, so relevant conclusions are drawn from the research results (Rachmawati dkk., 2020).

Qualitative research is conducted in natural conditions directly to the intended data source. Besides, this researcher is critical in presenting data in words or pictures. What must be underlined is that this research does not emphasize numbers but prioritizes a process rather than a product. An inductive data analysis emphasizes the meaning of the data to be observed. In addition, the most important thing is the validity and reliability of the data. The meaning of validity and reliability is a typical term in quantitative research regarding the accuracy of research data. Then the research instrument is tested first to obtain valid and reliable data (Hadi, 2016).

In qualitative research, the analysis of data collection is carried out in a natural setting. The primary data source, carried out with a data collection technique, is more on observation. The role of in-depth interviews and documentation is essential as data collection is accepted, and this is by the quote of Catherine Marshall et al. explain: "The methods relied on by qualitative research for gathering information are participation in the setting, direct observation, in-depth interviewing, and document review," which means the research method used by qualitative research to collect information is by participating in the setting, direct observation, in-depth interviews, and document review (Sari dkk., 2017).

Descriptive here describes the extent to which E-Learning SPADA DIKTI is used in the learning system. research methods to gain in-depth knowledge and elements are not just asking questions but about a process, program, event, and activity. Thus, the variation of the data collection method is interview (directly with SPADA DIKTI students) observation (seeing the condition of the lecture). In qualitative research with a case study approach, the data collection analysis is carried out in a natural setting, meaning that the primary data source, which is carried out with a data collection technique, is more on observation. Moreover, the role of an in-depth interview and documentation is essential as data collection is accepted, "The methods relied on by qualitative research for gathering information is participation in the setting, direct observation, in-depth interviewing, and document review." qualitative research to collect information with participation, direct observation, in-depth interviews, and document review (Woods dkk., 2016).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data collection process in this study was carried out by implementing the application by accessing SPADA DIKTI Indonesia in the language Learning Psycholinguistics course. There are several steps in knowing the implementation of this SPADA DIKTI E-Learning. It should be noted that in this lecture, the students who follow are all from campuses throughout Indonesia and participate in the Independent Campus Learning Student class.

This special education menu has several learning-related things, starting from the Homepage, My courses, ViCon (video conference), Assignment, Exams, logbook, and presences. Here the researcher will explain the steps of E-Learning at this higher education, especially in learning psycholinguistics courses.

The first step is to log in to the SPADA DIKTI account: all you have to do is fill in the teacher's identity according to the courses being taught

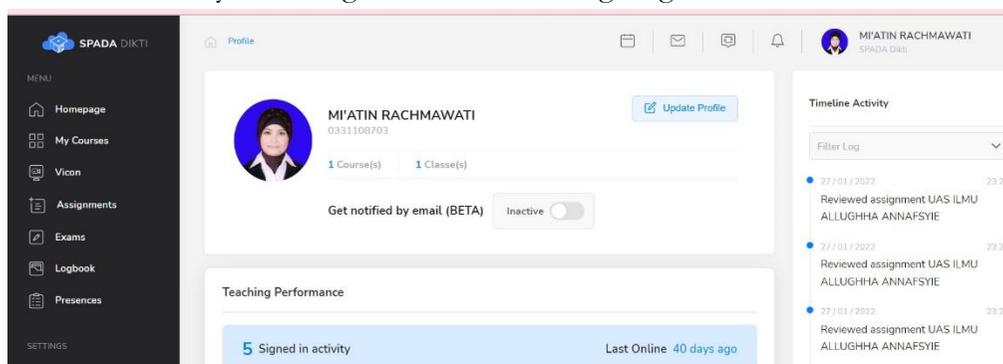


Figure 1. Lecturer Profile

In the steps shown in the picture above, the teacher must understand the function of this Special Education menu. At this step, the lecturer must fill in the personal data of

the teacher concerned and the courses being taught. This is done so that students, especially students, know the lecturer concerned and the profile of SPADA DIKTI Indonesia.

Before starting the application of the SPADA DIKTI Learning Management system, the lecturer should permanently activate the edit mode, as shown in this picture:

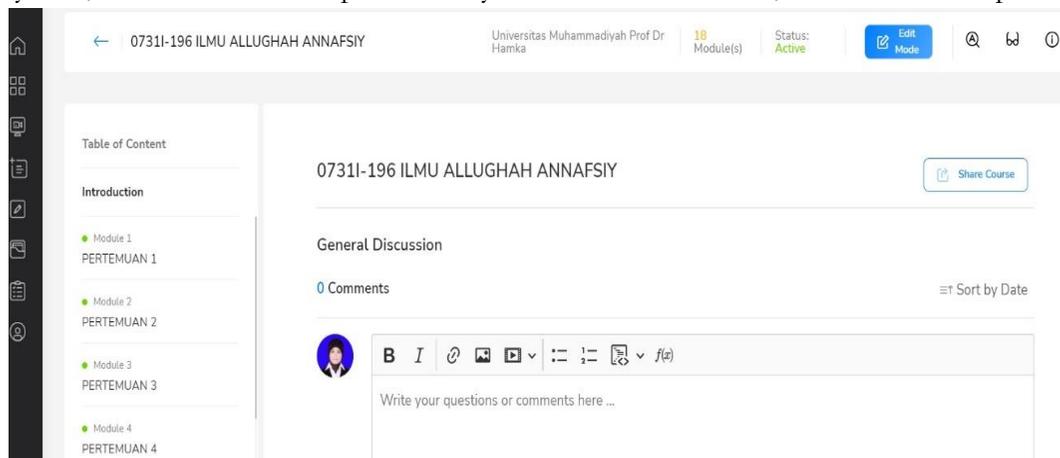


Figure 2. Edit mode

On this page, every lecturer will open all the courses in this SPADA DIKTI. The lecturer must always open the edit mode as the first step in applying this SPADA DIKTI. *The second step* is to create a class on the Homepage to clarify the courses taught and see the participants in the Psycholinguistics class.



Figure 3. Homepage

At this step, the teacher must fill in the lecture module data for one semester and discuss the material in the lecture.

The third step is to go to My Courses. At this step, the student concerned can already see the lecture materials for one semester.

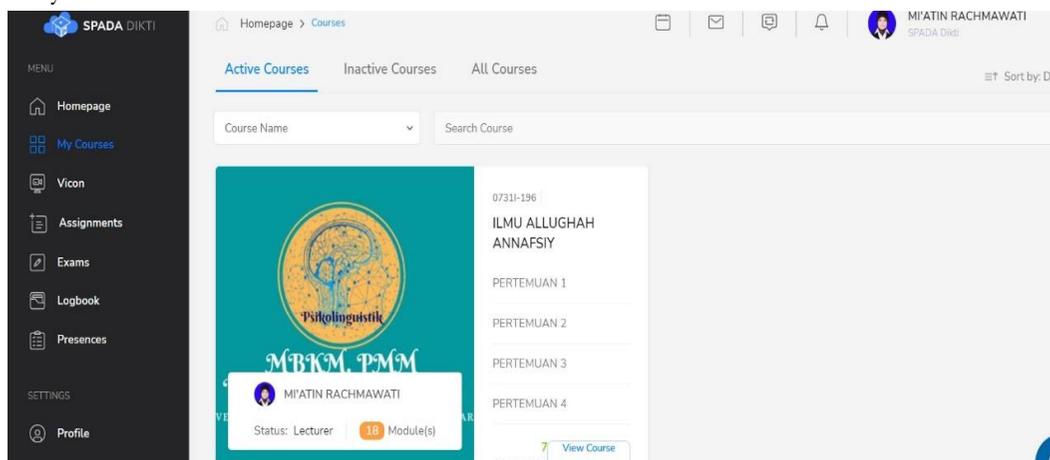


Figure 4. My courses

In the fifth step, the lecturer is directed to give approximately 16 meetings according to the schedule to be set. For students who want to see this course, they must, with the permission of the lecturer, then the lecturer concerned can open and activate this meeting. In this step, several materials must be written by the lecturer concerned

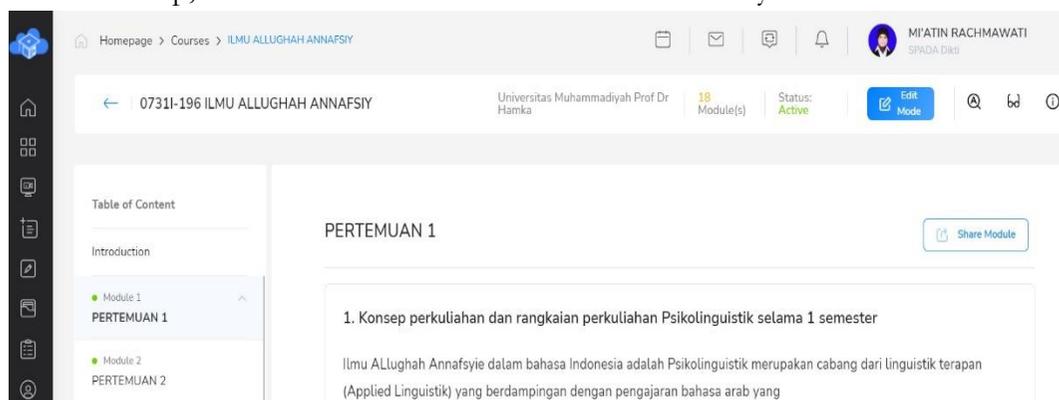


Figure 5. Contents of course material

In this step, teachers are required to provide learning materials about Arabic psycholinguistics, and by being given various things about the material, ranging from material, power points, and evaluations, and also students can comment on the material.

The sixth step is to enter the video conference. The most exciting thing about this e-learning is that lecturers do not have to bother making zoom meetings outside of this application because the SPADA DIKTI account is already equipped with this feature.

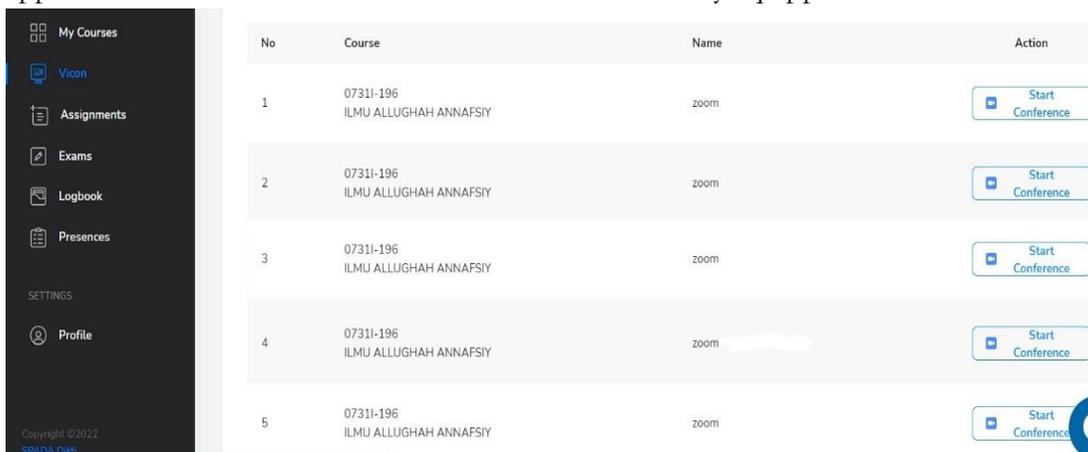


Figure 6. ViCon (Video Conference)

In this video conference step, Psycholinguistics lectures are carried out synchronously, meaning that the lecture process and explanation of lecture material are virtual face-to-face after lecturers and students do the ViCon.

Next to the seventh step is "assignment" in this step, the lecturer can provide an evaluation in the form of assignments related to the material in psycholinguistic lectures.

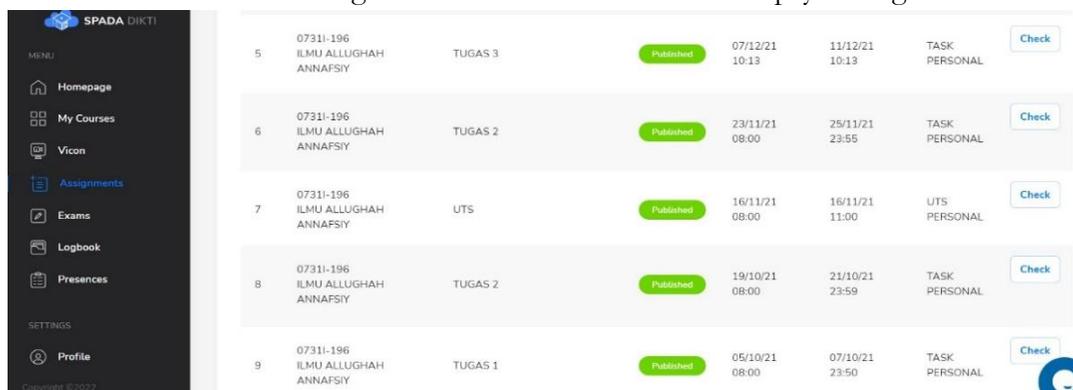


Figure 7. Assignment

To provide lecture evaluations and see students' competencies regarding Ilmu Allughah Annafsy Science material, lecturers can provide evaluations that can be uploaded on this page. In this assignment, lecturers can also make summative evaluations such as the Mid-Semester Examination and the Final Semester Examination.

The next step turns to **Exams**. In this step, the lecturer/teacher should evaluate formative and summative.

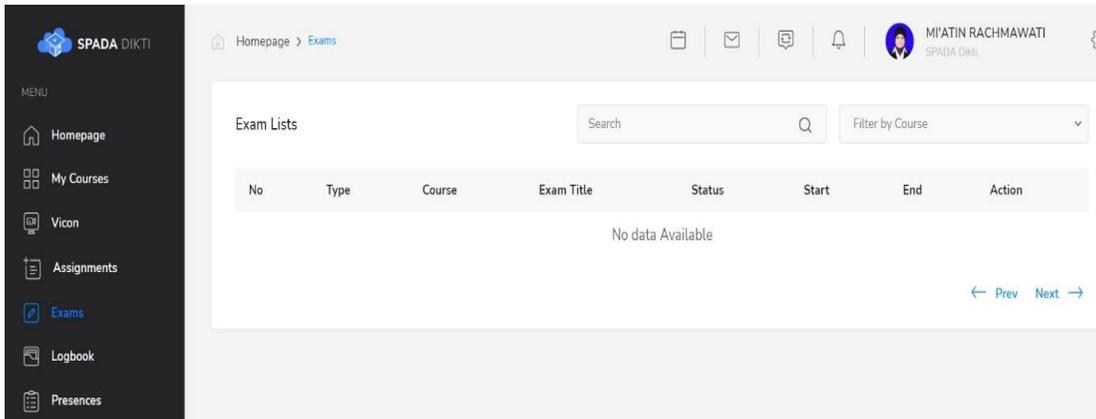


Figure 8. Exams

What is interesting about this SPADA DIKTI account is that lecturers can set the time according to the schedule for the exam to be held, even if it is made at the beginning of the lecture, and this is not a problem because students will not be able to open it before arriving at the scheduled time.

The *ninth step* is the logbook. In this column, it is almost the same as Assignments because this is an evaluation award

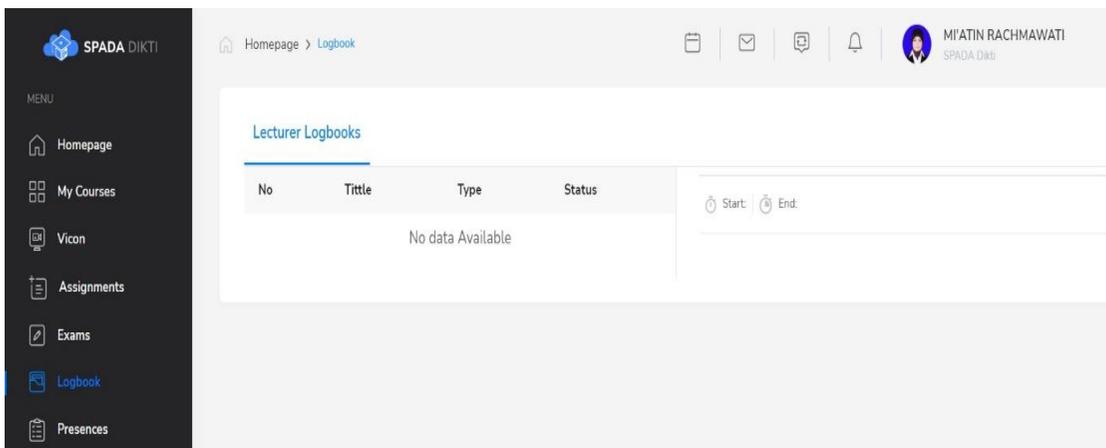


Figure 10. Logbook

To apply the logbook, the lecturer can give assignments, which can be set when the assignment will be given and when the assignment will end, according to a schedule agreed upon with the students.

Under the logbook, there will be a Presences account, so we do not have to attend to one student at the lecture. It is enough with an online presence, according to the specified time.

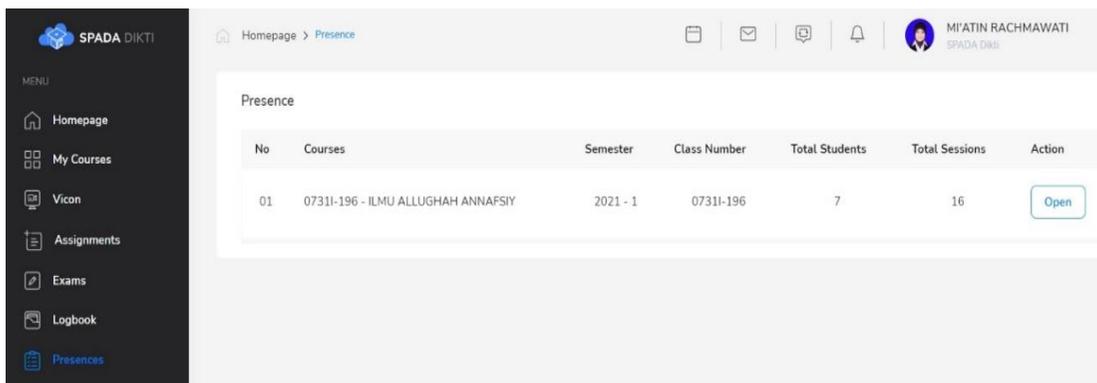


Figure .11. Presences

On this page, the lecturer must make attendance according to the schedule by opening the open menu on the top right.

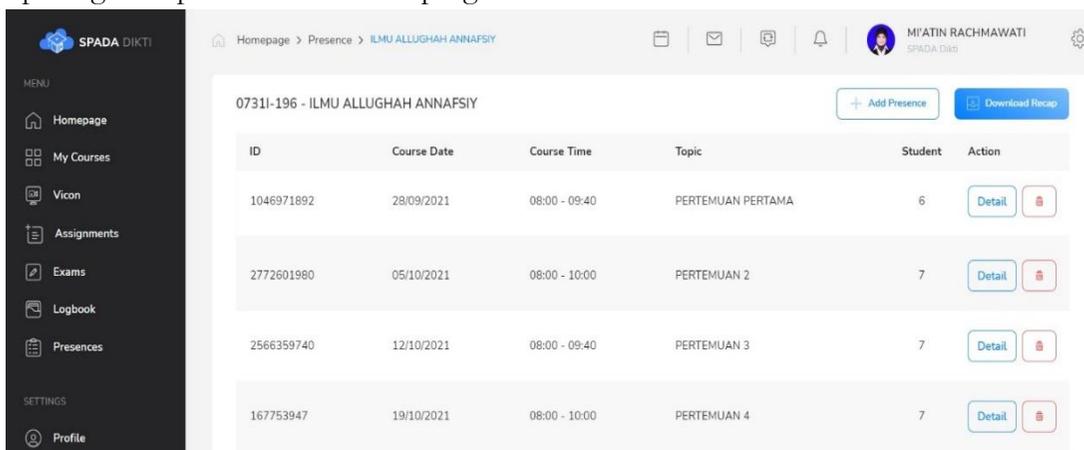


Figure. 12. Meeting attendance

On this page, the lecturer can see the details of the students and those absent, especially in this Arabic language psycholinguistics course.

Based on the data about applying lectures with the E-Learning system in psycholinguistics courses. When associated with language skills that a student must master, this is related to language skills, namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The above opinion also explicitly states that psycholinguistics also studies the acquisition of language by humans so that humans can speak and communicate. Although this course uses an e-learning-based application, what is learned hopefully will gain knowledge, especially in psycholinguistic learning (Ritonga dkk., 2021). In addition, the SPADA DIKTI Indonesia application supports the creation of a practical, efficient lecture and gives students creativity

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation and analysis of the data above, it was found that: By using SPADA DIKTI E-Learning-based learning. Here the researcher will describe the steps of E-Learning at this university, especially in learning psycholinguistics courses. In this system, the teacher can see the effectiveness of a learning system, the steps in implementing a learning system, especially in the E-Learning system, can also help to monitor the seriousness of students in participating in learning, especially psycholinguistics starting from its application in SPADA DIKTI, there are several things related with learning, starting from Homepage, my course, video conference, assignment, exams, logbook, and attendance. Moreover, it is also explained how to upload materials, evaluations, and student attendance lists, which are neatly organized and effective in learning SPADA DIKTI-based learning systems.

REFERENCES

- Binti Jasni, N. S., & Ardiansyah, A. A. (2020). Arabic Learning Based On E-Learning Using Arabic Teacher Website In The Pandemic Era Of Covid-19. *Ta'lim al-'Arabiyyah: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab & Kebahasaaraban*, 4(2), 122–137. <https://doi.org/10.15575/jpba.v4i2.8601>
- Candra Rolisca, R. U., & Achadiyah, B. N. (2014). Pengembangan Media Evaluasi Pembelajaran Dalam Bentuk Online Berbasis E-Learning Menggunakan Software Wondershare Quiz Creator Dalam Mata Pelajaran Akuntansi SMA Brawijaya Smart School (BSS). *Jurnal Pendidikan Akuntansi Indonesia*, 12(2), 41–48. <https://doi.org/10.21831/jpai.v12i2.2706>
- Febriyanti, D., Sri Haryani, Marwana, & Nur Anggraeni, R. (2022). Sistem Pemelajaran Daring (Spada) Ditengah Wabah Covid-19 Pada Mahasiswa Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Muhammadiyah Palu. *Jurnal Sinar Manajemen*, 9(1), 18–25. <https://doi.org/10.56338/jsm.v9i1.2322>
- Fikrotin, V., & Sulaikho, S. (2021). Kebutuhan Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran iSpring Suite Berbasis Android Pada Mata Pelajaran Morfologi Bahasa Arab. *Ta'lim al-'Arabiyyah: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab & Kebahasaaraban*, 5(2), 193–204. <https://doi.org/10.15575/jpba.v5i2.13587>
- Hadi, S. (2016). Pemeriksaan Keabsahan Data Penelitian Kualitatif Pada Skripsi. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Negeri Malang*, 22(1), 74–79. <https://doi.org/10.17977/jip.v22i1.8721>
- Hamidah, M. H., & Wulandari, S. S. (2021). Pengembangan Instrumen Penilaian Berbasis Hots Menggunakan Aplikasi “Quizizz.” *Efisiensi: Kajian Ilmu Administrasi*, 18(1), 105–124. <https://doi.org/10.21831/efisiensi.v18i1.36997>
- Hudha, M. N., Chaeruman, U. A., Aji, S. D., Huda, C., Yusro, A. C., Kumala, F. N., Wartono, W., Nandiyanto, A. B. D., & Abdullah, A. G. (2018). SPADA: Online Learning Between Universities of PGRI Indonesia. Dalam A. G. Abdullah & A.

- B. D. Nandiyanto (Ed.), *The 3rd Annual Applied Science and Engineering Conference (AASEC 2018)* 197 (03002). EDP Sciences. <https://doi.org/10.1051/mateconf/201819703002>
- Kurnia Puji Rahayu, M. (2018). Peta Penggunaan E-Learning Oleh Dosen Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Pasca Hibah SPADA. *Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis*, 9(2), 175–192. <https://doi.org/10.18196/mb.9264>
- Mas'udatul H, D., Sri Hariani, L., & Walipah, W. (2021). Pengaruh Pembelajaran Online Berbasis SPADA, Lingkungan, dan Sarana Prasarana terhadap Motivasi Belajar. *Jurnal Riset Pendidikan Ekonomi*, 6(2), 86–95. <https://doi.org/10.21067/jrpe.v6i2.6161>
- Musthafa, I., & Hermawan, A. (2018). *Metodologi Penelitian Bahasa Arab: Konsep Dasar Strategi Metode Teknik*. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Nadziroh, F. (2017). Analisa Efektifitas Sistem Pembelajaran Berbasis E-learning. *Journal of Computer Science and Visual Communication Design*, 2(1), 1–14. <https://journal.unusida.ac.id/index.php/jik/article/view/28>
- Rachmawati, M., Nugrahaeni, F., & Mauludiyah, L. (2020). Improving Arabic Speaking Skill through Mind Mapping Strategy. *Izdihar : Journal of Arabic Language Teaching, Linguistics, and Literature*, 3(1), 31–44. <https://doi.org/10.22219/jiz.v3i1.10967>
- Ranius, A. Y. (2013). Pemanfaatan E-Learning sebagai Media Pembelajaran. *Jurnal Ilmiah Matrik*, 15(1), 53–62. <http://jurnal.binadarma.ac.id/index.php/jurnalatrik/article/view/270>
- Ritonga, A. W., Zulfida, S., Ritonga, M., Ardinal, E., & Susanti, D. (2021). The Use of E-learning as an Online Based Arabic Learning Media for Students. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1933(1), 012127. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1933/1/012127>
- Rizki, P. N. M., Handoko, I., Purnama, P., & Rustam, D. (2022). Promoting Self-Regulated Learning for Students in Underdeveloped Areas: The Case of Indonesia Nationwide Online-Learning Program. *Sustainability*, 14(7), 4075. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14074075>
- Rosyidi, A. W., & Ni'mah, M. (2018). *Memahami Konsep Dasar Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab*. UIN-Maliki Press.
- Sari, M. P., Jas, J., & Chairilisyah, D. (2017). Pengaruh Media Pohon Huruf Terhadap Kemampuan Membaca Huruf Hijayyah Pada Anak Usia 5-6 Tahun Di Tk Islam Bakti II Kecamatan Tenayan Raya Kota Pekanbaru. *Jurnal Online Mahasiswa Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan*, 4(1), 1–12.
- Setiadi, S., Kamal, M., Arifah, F., & Ilham, A. (2022). Model Materi Ajar Kitābah Muqayyadah Berbasis CEFR dan Terintegrasi Keterampilan Abad Ke-21. *Ta'lim al-'Arabiyyah: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab & Kebahasaaraban*, 6(1), 83–94. <https://doi.org/10.15575/jpba.v6i1.17347>

- Sulaiman, K. O. (2020). The Effects Of Information And Communication Technologies (ICT) On The Teachings/Learning Of Arabic And Islamic Studies. *Ar-Raniry, International Journal of Islamic Studies*, 2(1), 1–26. <http://dx.doi.org/10.22373/jar.v2i1.7372>
- Supatmi, S., Herdiana, B., Utama, J., Pohan, M. A. R., & Rahajoeningroem, T. (2021). Analisis Hasil Survei SPADA Dikti 2021 dan Dampaknya Terhadap Rekomendasi Kebijakan Implementasi Kampus Merdeka. *Edukatif: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 4(1), 732–746. <https://doi.org/10.31004/edukatif.v4i1.1894>
- Sya'bani, M. Z. (2019). Analisis Kemampuan Mengubah Pronomina (Isim Dhomir) Mahasiswa Semester IB Akhwat STIT Darul Fattah Bandar Lampung. *An Naba: Jurnal Pemikiran dan Penelitian Pendidikan Islam*, 2(2), 10–20. <https://doi.org/10.2512/annaba.v2i2.27>
- Syarif, M. U. (2021). Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab Daring Berbasis Strategi Karrona di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Didaktika: Jurnal Kependidikan*, 14(2), 116–132. <https://doi.org/10.30863/didaktika.v14i2.982>
- Tanuwijaya, N. S., & Tambunan, W. (2021). Alternatif Solusi Model Pembelajaran Untuk Mengatasi Resiko Penurunan Capaian Belajar Dalam Pembelajaran Tatap Muka Terbatas Di Masa Pandemic Covid 19. *Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan*, 10(2), 80–90. <https://doi.org/10.33541/jmp.v10i2.3272>
- Wahyudin, D., Sofian, R. H., & Lutfiani, Y. (2021). Istikhdām Ṭarīqah “Tamyīz” fi Ta`līm Al-Qawā'id li Tarqīyyah Mahārah Al-Qirā'ah li Ṭullāb Ma`had Miftāh Al-Taufiq Bandung. *Ta'lim al-'Arabiyyah: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Arab & Kebahasaaraban*, 5(2), 126–139. <https://doi.org/10.15575/jpba.v5i2.15061>
- Woods, M., Paulus, T., Atkins, D. P., & Macklin, R. (2016). Advancing Qualitative Research Using Qualitative Data Analysis Software (QDAS)? Reviewing Potential Versus Practice in Published Studies Using ATLAS. ti and NVivo, 1994–2013. *Social Science Computer Review*, 34(5), 597–617. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08944393155963>
- Yusuf, M. (2019). Psikolinguistik Dalam Metodologi Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab Di Era Postmetode. *Al Mi'yar: Jurnal Ilmiah Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab dan Kebahasaaraban*, 2(2), 183–202. <https://doi.org/10.35931/am.v2i2.123>
- Zaky Sa'bany, M. (2019). Analisis Kemampuan Mengubah Pronomina (Isim Dhomir) Mahasiswa Semester I B Akhwat STIT Darul Fattah Bandar Lampung. *An Naba: Jurnal Pemikiran dan Penelitian Pendidikan Islam*. 2(2), 10–20. <https://doi.org/10.2512/annaba.v2i2.27>