

EDUCATOR: TO THE AWESOME EDUCATORS AND STUDENTS

Febri Mira Rizki^{1*}, Chandra Halim^{2}**

¹MTsN 1 Aceh Tamiang

²MAN 1 Subulussalam

*febrimirarizkisastra@gmail.com **chandra.halim.m@mail.ugm.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Literacy has spread throughout Indonesia, especially in the world of education. This program was increasingly promoted after the Independent Curriculum was hammered by the government. Strengthening literacy competencies in madrasahs is also accelerating because educators are working so that this knowledge can be smoothly transmitted to students for their intake. Both in terms of theory and terms of practice. One of the products born in the name of literacy in Indonesian language learning is work. In one writing skill, for example: poetry, short stories, articles, essays, reviews, rhymes, prose, etc. With the work of educators and students, literacy in madrasahs will be increasingly felt. This activity will make the madrasah trusted by the community because the ability of its educators can advance their students. So that from whatever point of view the madrasah is monitored it will shine.

Keywords: *literation, educators, madrasah*

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INTRODUCTION

Literacy (KBBI V) online application 1. n the ability to write and read, 2. n knowledge or skills in a particular field or activity, 3. n the individual's ability to process information and knowledge for life skills. According to the Merriam-Webster online dictionary, literacy is the ability or quality of literacy in a person in which there is the ability to read, write, and also recognize and understand ideas visually ("Merriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature," 1995).

Based on this understanding of literacy, the point that must be intended and realized is that educators must be able to set their figure as the best example that produces creativity so that students can imitate the positive things of their teacher. Because, if you think of students as liquid, then educators are the container (Maharani et al., 2022). So, if there is a square, then the result is a square, and if the place is round, then the result is round, and so on (Mintasih, 2022).

Previously, before the rise of literacy in madrasahs, each activity was only performed once, without any special impression, but after literacy appeared in madrasahs, it felt like every activity performed by students had more weight and quality. Even though literacy can be applied in various sciences, for some reason literacy is more closely related to Indonesian language lessons because the theory is in the form of linguistics and the practice is in the form of literature (Herman, 2020).

At MTsN 1 Aceh Tamiang, Academic Year 2022-2023, Poetry Self Development was held under the guidance of Mrs. Febri Mira Rizki, S.Pd. This activity produces students who work in the field of writing, especially poetry. The application is in the field, students write to online mass media, online and offline events, and go directly into the field. In this poetry self-development, students are selected based on their talents and interests who only like poetry.

At MTsN 1 Aceh Tamiang, Academic Year 2023-2024 Structured literacy in Language Families under the guidance of all Indonesian language teachers (Amnah, S.Pd, Nurbaiti, S.Pd,

Asniar, S.Pd, Tengku Eva Damayanti, S.Pd, Febri Mira Rizki, S.Pd, Ayu Putri Rahmalia, S.Pd, and Rajanawilis, S.Pd). Educators work together to support students to be ready whenever needed.

This activity produces students who work in the field of language more comprehensively, not only from literary applications but also from a more extensive linguistic perspective. One of them is when taking part in the Indonesian Language Olympiad. The opportunities open to students are not limited, as previously they only took part in poetry competitions, this time students are not limited in their steps to further advance their achievements to local, national, and international levels (Afifah & Istiqomah, 2022; Firdaus et al., 2021).

The togetherness that was ultimately instilled by all Indonesian language teachers at MTsN 1 Aceh Tamiang, resulted in surprising knowledge that was of extraordinary benefit to students. As the saying goes, 'United we stand, divided we fall. Each educator certainly has his or her strengths which can ultimately be passed on to students, so that students can realize their dreams and a bright future, from what they have been able to survive at the madrasah (Marlina & Halidatunnisa, 2022).

When this is implemented, the first impression that emerges is that educators are united to increase the good name of the madrasah through students who excel, especially in the field of literacy. Whatever is displayed is proof that educators continue to support knowledge in the field of literacy, so that students can digest it with ease. It's not even a frightening specter like the burden of science. Students are advised to be able to accept literacy well when the creative process spreads in their minds (Iswanto, 2018).

Problems in the world of education which is already nano-nano. Literacy is one effective solution to support the level of knowledge in education to increase (Barokah & Bentari, 2019). Literacy is a part of the way that produces students who are willing to appear and have the courage to achieve. Of course, not only that, the educators are increasingly aggressive in improving themselves, so they are worthy of being said to be neat and interesting educators.

METHOD

Methodology is very important in life when we want to achieve something we aspire to. The definition of methodology contained in the Big Indonesian Dictionary is "an orderly method used to carry out work to achieve something desired or a systematic way of working to facilitate the implementation of an activity to achieve a specified goal." 58

Research is an activity to search for data as stated by the (Sugiyono, 2015) method, namely "one of a series of scientific activities either to collect data or for concluding certain symptoms."

In line with the expert's thoughts, on this occasion, the author used the Longitudinal Method and Cross Sectional Method to collect facts in the field so that problems could be resolved.

Longitudinal Method

Longitudinal research (English: longitudinal research) is a type of social research that compares changes in research subjects after a certain period. In general, this research method is used for research that takes place over a long period. For example, research that runs for 2 or even 3 years.

Cross-Sectional Method

The cross-sectional method is a type of observational research that analyzes variable data collected at a certain point in time across a predetermined sample population. If the longitudinal method requires a long observation time. So cross-sectional is short-term in nature, that is, data is taken from observations at that time.

This method is expected to be able to assess students directly over time or spontaneously to flap their wings of achievement with monotonous, fluctuating, or soaring results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementing literacy in madrasa programs is a very significant step in unlocking students' potential. In previous times, many students tended to close themselves off and were reluctant to participate in the learning process. They often feel embarrassed or afraid to speak or express their opinions. However, along with the introduction of literacy in the curriculum, students are now increasingly open and active in expressing themselves. They began to show abilities that had been hidden until now (Budiawan, 2019).

In practice, the term literacy has become very common in various educational contexts. Although literacy has various types, each of which focuses on specific aspects, the basis of literacy is a person's basic ability to read and write.

The application of literacy in madrasas is an innovation that benefits students, helping them develop important skills in facing the challenges of the modern world. Collaboration between educators and students in understanding, applying, and translating literacy into everyday life is very important (Maharani et al., 2022; Novarina et al., 2019). The key to success is opening active communication and supporting students to actively involve themselves in the literacy learning process. The various types of literacy include:

1. **Basic Literacy:** Basic literacy involves reading, writing, listening, and arithmetic skills. The goal is to ensure that individuals have the basic ability to communicate and understand information.
2. **Library Literacy:** Library literacy involves understanding written works, catalogs, indexes, and research. This enables students to become critical readers and competent researchers.
3. **Media Literacy:** Media literacy helps students understand various forms of media, such as electronic and print media, as well as how to use these media. It also involves understanding media criticism and its social impact.
4. **Technological Literacy:** Technological literacy involves understanding hardware, software, the internet, and ethics in the use of technology. This is an important skill in a world increasingly connected through technology.
5. **Visual Literacy:** Visual literacy involves the ability to understand and interpret information presented in the form of images or visuals. This allows students to more effectively understand messages conveyed through graphs, diagrams, and illustrations.

The literacy approach is an educational alternative that is currently developing rapidly. However, its success depends on cooperation between educators and students. Student involvement in the literacy process is very important; If educators only talk without active responses from students, then literacy efforts may not produce the expected results. Likewise, students need to be open to participating in the literacy process with passion and enthusiasm.

This section is the main part of the research findings and is usually the longest part of an article. The research findings presented in this section are “clean” results. In the subheadings of this section, there are detailed parts in the form of sub-topics without a number format. In this article there are no subheadings such as “the research findings,” or “the research methodology,” but the subheadings are in the form of topics and direct discussion based on the research topic. As a result, the writers are free to make subheadings based on their research findings (Lismawati & Trihantoyo, 2021; Warsiyah et al., 2022).

The discussion in this article aims to: (1) answer the problem formulation and the research questions; (2) show how the findings were arrived at; (3) interpret the findings; (4) relate the findings with established theoretical structure and knowledge; and (5) bring up new theories or modify the existing theories.

The research findings in the field are integrated/linked with the results of previous research or with existing theories. The interpretation of the findings is carried out using logic, related theories, and relevant research. For this purpose, there must be journal references from the relevant research consisting of a recommended 80% of all references made in the article.

Here the researcher presents summarized data for inspection using narrative text and, where appropriate, tables and figures to display summarized data. Only the results are presented. No interpretation of the data or conclusions about what the data might mean is given in this section (Fredlina et al., 2021; Herman, 2020).

Data assembled in tables or figures should supplement the text and present the data in an easily understandable form. Do not present raw data. If tables or figures are used, they must be accompanied by narrative text. Do not repeat extensively in the text the data you have presented in tables and figures. But, do not restrict yourself to passing comments either. (For example, only stating that "Results are shown in Table 1." is not appropriate.)

The text describes the data presented in the tables and figures and calls attention to the important data that the researcher will discuss in the Discussion section and will use to support

CONCLUSION

The conclusion from the results of research on strengthening literacy competence in madrasas is that educators must upgrade their knowledge, to increase their insight and personal ammunition which can strengthen their identity as someone who is labeled as an intellectual reformer. Meanwhile, the positive impact of being a prayer given by educators to students is to become a technology-literate generation, so they can grip the world through literacy.

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