

Basic Concept and Education Objective in Islam (Ta'lim, Tarbiyah and Ta'dib)

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ABSTRACT

The terms tarbiyah, ta'lim and ta'dib in Islam have different semantic aspects, concepts and ideas that show that the problems of Islamic education are eternal. The development of human civilization and new discoveries in this field will affect the direction of travel. orientation, form and system of Islamic religious education. This requires educators to conduct extensive research on educational concepts that have been applied and agreed upon from time to time. The use of the term "tarbiah", although widely used, still seems to be a controversial issue. Today's Islamic educators tend to use the term ta'dib rather than tarbiyah. In its conceptual structure, ta'dib includes elements of science ('ilm), teaching (ta'lim), and good education (tarbiyah). Therefore Ta'dib is the most appropriate and accurate term to describe Islamic education.

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A. INTRODUCTION

Education is a very important thing in human life, from buaiyan to langat lahat, by that karna we as humans should have a good education moreover we as Muslims must prioritize Islamic education such as Tauhid, Akhlak, Fiqh education and so on. If we want to be educated we must learn, the word study here general anyone can learn whether it is a Muslim or a non-Muslim all if you want to be smart must learn and if non-Muslims are smarter than us Muslims do not blame their aqidah the

goods of the times they are more diligent in learning and better education, which distinguishes us and they are the diversity of knowledge that we get after learning because that education in Islam is very important.

In the Koran the letter Al-'Alaq verses 1-5 Allah says :

﴿إِذَا رَأَىٰ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ۝ ١ خَلَقَ الْإِنسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ۝ ٢ إِفْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ۝ ٣ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ۝ ٤ عَلَّمَ الْإِنسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ۝ ٥﴾

Meaning :

Read by mentioning the name of your Lord who created, He has created man from a lump of blood, read and your generous God, who taught humans with intermediaries Qalam ,He teaches humans what they don't know .In the verse, explain the importance of education and science and human creation, Allah SWT also tells us to continue learning with science we can know and prove the greatness and power of Allah SWT.

B. METHODS

The research methods used in studies regarding the concept of education in Islam must be carefully designed to understand and explore a deeper understanding of Islamic teachings related to education. The following are research methods that can be used:

1. Literature Study: This research can begin with an in-depth literature study of primary sources in Islam such as the Koran, Hadith, works of leading scholars, and other related literature. This will help in understanding the basic concepts of education in Islam from the perspective of primary texts.
2. Interviews: Interviewing ulama, Islamic educators, and Muslim community leaders who are experienced in Islamic education can provide direct insight into the implementation of educational concepts in Islam in practical contexts.
3. Case Study: Case studies can be used to investigate specific Islamic educational institutions, such as religious schools, Islamic boarding schools, or madrasas. This will help in understanding how Islamic education concepts are applied in

daily practice.

4. Surveys and Questionnaires: If this research aims to collect data from a large number of respondents, surveys and questionnaires can be used to measure people's understanding and views regarding the concept of education in Islam.
5. Text Analysis: Text analysis methods can be used to decipher the verses of the Koran and Hadith related to education in Islam. This can be done by identifying themes, concepts and messages contained in these texts.
6. Field Observation: Direct observation in an Islamic educational environment, such as attending religious lessons or other educational activities, can provide a deeper understanding of how educational concepts in Islam are implemented in daily practice.
7. Comparative Analysis: Comparing the concept of education in Islam with education in other cultures and religions can also provide a valuable perspective on the uniqueness and relevance of the concept in a global context.
8. Historical Studies: Carrying out historical studies on the development of education in Islam from the early days of Islam to the present can help in understanding the evolution and changes in the concept of Islamic education.
9. Content Analysis: If there is certain Islamic educational material that you want to evaluate, content analysis can be used to measure the extent to which the material reflects the concept of education in Islam.
10. Focus Group: Holding group discussions with students, educators, or parents who are involved in Islamic education can help in exploring their views and understanding of the concept of education in Islam.

The research method chosen must be appropriate to the research objectives and available resources. The combination of several methods above can provide a more comprehensive picture of the concept of education in Islam.

1. Definition of Education in Islam

Education according to the Indonesian Great Dictionary (KBBI), education is the process of changing human attitudes and the behavior of a person or group in an effort to destroy humans through a teaching and training, in English education is called "education" and in Islam there are 3 terms used to mention the meaning of education .

a. Tarbiyah

Tarbiyah according to language comes from the word rabba-yarubbu which means to maintain or care for, thus tarbiyah can be interpreted as a transfer of science accompanied by attention to its growth, for example education in a pesantren hut is not only a transfer of science in class but also from waking up to sleep again noticed by educators, not infrequently we also often hear or call Allah with the word "Rabb" because God pays close attention to all his power.

b. Ta'lim

Ta'lim comes from the word عَلَّمَ means to teach or transfer knowledge that is understanding, knowledge and skills, in the Koran surah Al-Baqarah verse 31 Allah says :

وَعَلَّمَ آدَمَ الْأَسْمَاءَ

"And God has taught Adam Names (objects "

Ta'lim can also be articulated as teaching, which is to provide knowledge or transfer knowledge, this Ta'lim to continuously increase knowledge and patterns of remembrance from the uninitiated to know, examples in schools in general educators only teach students within a few hours .

c. Ta'dib

Based on language, Ta'dib comes from the word تَأْدِيبُ - يَأْتِدُ - أَبَدُ which means habit or amalan, in terms of terminology is a process of coaching and development that is focused on perfecting morals. basic meaning. ta'dib according to Naquid Al-attas in the Concept of Islamic Education, at a party where people occupy a noble, respectable

and highly educated position are therefore expected to behave, be polite and eat well, good at talking. (Qulan Kariman). The link between the three terms (tarbiah, ta'lim, ta'dib) with Islamic education is the term tarbiyah more referring to physical processes and only gives a more affection and is appropriate when used in formal education in Islam. Boarding School. school. . The term ta'lim is more precisely used in the process of delivering science to those who were initially indifferent to learning, while the term ta'dib emphasizes the development of effective and ineffective behavior, leaving aside possibilities. ownership of cognitive and psychomotor skills (domain of competence).

a. The Purpose of Islamic Education

Islamic education has various goals which include spiritual, moral, intellectual, social and practical aspects. The main goal of Islamic education is to form Muslim individuals who have faith, have noble character, and are able to contribute positively to society. Following are some of the most important goals of Islamic education:

- 1) Development of Faith and Piety: The main aim of Islamic education is to strengthen an individual's faith and piety towards Allah. This includes an understanding of tawhid (belief in the One God), worship, and other religious practices.
- 2) Formation of Good Character: Islamic education aims to form good character and noble character. This includes developing values such as honesty, justice, patience, and compassion.
- 3) Providing Religious Knowledge: Islamic education aims to teach a deep understanding of the Islamic religion, including an understanding of the Koran, Hadith, Islamic history, and other Islamic teachings.
- 4) Knowledge and Skills Development: Islamic education also aims to provide knowledge and skills in various fields, including science, mathematics, literature, and the arts, so that Muslim individuals can compete and contribute to society at large.
- 5) Development of Leadership Attitudes: Islamic education encourages the

development of responsible and fair leadership attitudes. Muslim individuals are expected to become leaders who can guide society well.

- 6) Development of Social Concern: Islamic education teaches social values such as compassion, concern for others, and social justice. Muslim individuals are expected to care about the needs of society and play an active role in helping those in need.
- 7) Developing Work Ethics and Productivity: Islamic education also aims to develop good work ethics and productivity. Muslim individuals are expected to work diligently, honestly, and contribute to the economic progress of society.
- 8) Wisdom Development: Islamic education aims to develop wisdom in decision making, so that individuals can make wise decisions in personal life and society.
- 9) Developing Love and Pride in Muslim Identity: Islamic education aims to develop love and pride in Muslim identity, including Islamic culture and history.
- 10) Developing Good Relationships with Fellow Humans: Islamic education teaches the importance of establishing good relationships with fellow humans, regardless of religion, race or ethnicity.

Islamic education is an integral part of a Muslim's life and aims to form individuals who are spiritually, morally and intellectually balanced and can play a positive role in society and the world.

b. Principles of Islamic education

Islamic education is based on a number of principles which are the basis for providing education in an Islamic context. The following are some fundamental principles of Islamic education:

- 1) Tawhid (Belief in One God): The main principle in Islamic education is tawhid, namely belief in One God. All aspects of education must be directed at

strengthening faith and awareness of the oneness of Allah.

- 2) Importance of Knowledge: Islamic education encourages the pursuit of knowledge as a noble task. Islam teaches that seeking knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim, and knowledge is a means of getting closer to Allah.
- 3) Noble Morals: This principle emphasizes the importance of forming good character and noble morals. Islamic education is not only about knowledge, but also about developing strong moral and ethical values.
- 4) Development of Social Awareness: Islamic education teaches the importance of social awareness, justice, and developing an empathetic attitude towards fellow humans. Muslim individuals are expected to play an active role in helping those in need.
- 5) Respect for Teachers and Scientists: Islam teaches high respect for teachers and scientists as leaders in the guidance of science and morals.
- 6) Creativity and Ability Development: Islamic education encourages individuals to develop their creative potential and abilities to the maximum. It includes the development of practical skills that are useful in everyday life.
- 7) Openness to Other Cultures and Knowledge: Although Islamic values must be maintained, Islamic education also encourages openness to knowledge and culture from various backgrounds. It encourages intercultural tolerance and understanding.
- 8) Balance between Religion and the World: This principle teaches that Islamic education must create a balance between the spiritual and material aspects of life. Muslim individuals are expected to play an active role in this world without forgetting their religious responsibilities.
- 9) Discipline and Simplicity: Islamic education teaches the values of discipline and simplicity in everyday life. This includes self-control and an emphasis on compliance with established rules.
- 10) Developing Wisdom and Problem Solving Skills: This principle teaches the

importance of developing wisdom in decision making and problem solving skills to overcome various challenges in life.

These principles of Islamic education form a deep framework for the implementation of education in an Islamic context. They guide how education can be used as a means to strengthen faith, shape character, and prepare Muslim individuals to contribute positively to society and the world.

C. Conclusion

- a. Tarbiah has a broader meaning because it includes physical, spiritual, and intellectual coaching. Ta'lim has a narrower meaning because it only carries a form of knowledge transfer (know transfer). Whereas Ta'dib concerns the teachings of morals and third, the term can be used in both senses.
- b. The purpose of education in Islam is to show that God is our creator, to show that our duty as humans (servants of God) is to worship Allah, preserve the universe, associate with fellow humans and become a good nation and good condition.
- c. Fundamentals of education In Islam, there are 3 books: Al-Qur'an, Hadith and law.

REFERENCES

"Education in Islam: *Concepts, Principles, and Methodology*" by Dr. Muhammad Abdul Rahim. This book discusses the basic concepts of education in Islam and explores the educational principles that underlie them.

"Islamic Education: *Its Traditions and Modernization into the Arab National System*" by Muhammad Abu Zahra. This book discusses the history of Islamic education, basic concepts, and its adaptation in the context of the modern education system.

"Islam, Knowledge, and Education: *Aims and Objectives of Islamic Education*" by Mohammad Sharif. This book discusses the goals of education in Islam and how education can form Muslim individuals with good morals.

"Islamic Education in Africa: *Writing Boards and Blackboards*" by Robert Launay. This book reviews the development of Islamic education in Africa, highlighting the basic concepts and goals of education in various African contexts.

"Philosophy of Islamic Education: *Classical Views and Modern Interpretations*" by Charlene Tan. This book provides insight into the philosophical thinking behind education in Islam and how the concept of education developed.

Scholarly Journals: Journals such as the "*Journal of Islamic Studies*," "Journal of Islam and Education," and "Muslim Education Quarterly" are good sources for recent articles and research on the basic concepts and goals of Islamic education.