

Biography of Buya Hamka as a Source of Local Wisdom to Increase Student Learning

Motivation at SMA N 1 Tanjung Raya

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Introduction

Maninjau is one of the villages included in Tanjung Raya District, Agam Regency, West Sumatra Province. Maninjau has many attractions, for example, Maninjau Lake and the Buya Hamka House Museum. Lake Maninjau is listed as the eleventh largest lake in Indonesia. Besides having the beauty of tourism, Maninjau also has a historian, scholar, and writer named Buya Hamka. The peak of intellectualism in Minangkabau took place in the first half of the 20th century. The colonialization of the West and the birth of reformers from the Middle East had created a new polemic amid the Islamic world. This contestation and confrontation of religious groups in Minangkabau then gave rise to an intellectual climate that produced hundreds of written works (Apria, (2017): 134–47).

The figure of Buya Hamka is an inspiration to the Minangkabau community. Hamka has a role in the progress of the Maninjau community. One of them is in the field of Islamic education, he forms a strong Islamic creed and character for the community.

There are still many millennials who don't know the figure of Buya Hamka. H. Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah or Hamka is a well-known historian both nationally and internationally, especially in the Minangkabau community. Hamka was born in Maninjau, West Sumatra, on February 17, 1908.

Hamka is a multi-dimensional cleric, this can be seen from the honorary titles he holds. One of them got the title as Datuk Indomo which in the Minangkabau

tradition means an official who maintains customs. To become a historian Hamka studied self-taught.

Hamka is an abbreviation of the name Haji Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah. He was born on February 16, 1908 in Maninjau, Nagari Sungai Batang, Agam Regency, West Sumatra. His first name is Abdul Malik (Rusyd, 2016). Hamka's name itself is taken from a combination of the names of his father and grandfather, namely, Karim is taken from his father's name (H. Abdul Karim) and Amrullah is taken from the name of his grandfather (Syeikh Muhammad Amrullah).

When Hamka was a child, his leadership spirit was already visible, as seen from his father teaching in Sumatra Thawalib Padang Panjang and living there. He studied at the Thawalib college led by his father (Hamka, 1979). At the age of 16, Hamka went to Java to continue his education.

After completing his education, Hamka returned to Padang Panjang to develop Muhammadiyah education, but his intention to become a Muhammadiyah teacher was hindered due to his inability to speak Arabic. From this experience came Hamka's desire to study Arabic in Mecca. After that, Hamka returned to the country, to start his career as a religious teacher in Deli. To realize his father's ideals, he became a writer and scholar.

In 1929, Abdul Malik married a woman named Siti Rahma in Medan. After getting married in 1936 he published a work entitled "Under the Protection of the Kaaba and the Sinking of the Van Der Wijck Ship".

After the work he published, Hamka's name became famous as a reliable writer.

Hamka revealed that through history he could know various important things. He likes history because history informs various advances of past civilizations. Hamka emphasized that to study history, one must wander and look directly at the object under study.⁴² Studying history by simply reading from history books will not be enough, because according to Hamka seeing directly will provide a deep understanding, obtain explanations, instructions and teaching (Hamka; 1982).

Hamka's sources of writing about the history of Islam in Indonesia are not only from the writings of local authors, he also reads a lot of writings from Dutch researchers. Hamka saw that Indonesian Islamic history books written by early Islamic writers, such as Hikayat Raja-raja Pasai by Shaykh Nuruddin Raniri could not escape from writing fairy tales (Hamka, 1976).

Research Methodology

This study aims to find out the biography of Buya Hamka's life, to know the works of Buya Hamka, to know the role of Buya Hamka in Minangkabau society, and to increase students' knowledge in knowing the history of the struggle of Buya Hamka's character. The formulation of the problem in this study is how to increase students' learning motivation with Buya Hamka's biography. The data collection technique was carried out using qualitative research methods. The technique of collecting data is by interviewing using electronic media as a recorder and observation or going directly to the field.

Result and Analysis

To find out and review the biography of Buya Hamka to motivate students in studying at SMA N 1 Tanjung Raya.

A. Identity of Resource Person

Where the researcher uses qualitative methods with direct interviews with sources, the identities of the sources are as shown in the table below:

No.	Responden	Class	From School
1.	Rinai Raflesia Dabutho	XII.IIS ¹	SMAN 1Tanjung Raya
2.	Qurrata Ayuni Indah Fathya	XII.IIS ²	SMAN 1 Tanjung Raya
3.	Sukriyani	XII.IIS ¹	SMAN 1 Tanjung Raya
4.	Raja Rangga Baparda	XI.MIA ³	SMAN 1 Tanjung Raya
5.	Selsi Sakinah	XII.IIS ²	SMAN 1 Tanjung Raya

Table 1. Respondent Identity

B. Biography of Buya Hamka

Buya Hamka is a hero from Maninjau who was born on February 17, 1908. Hamka is famous throughout the world because of his career and achievements. Abdul Malik Karim, better known as Hamka, was born in Agam, West Sumatra on February 17, 1908, he is the eldest of seven children who were educated from a Muslim family.

The figure of Buya Hamka himself is very well known throughout the world, where according to RJ “A big figure on an international scale. Very much his work for the nation in various fields. Especially it can motivate us students of SMA Negeri 1 Tanjung Raya”. Meanwhile, according to SN "Buya Hamka or real name, Abdul Malik Amrullah was the first MUI chairman, also known as a Masjumi figure and Muhammadiyah cleric. Throughout his life, Hamka was known as a great scholar figure who was persistent in defending Islam and was very firm in matters of aqidah.

C. Improving Student Learning Motivation

Motivation is Sudarwan (2002:2) motivation is defined as strength, encouragement, need enthusiasm, pressure, or psychological mechanisms that encourage a person or group of people to achieve certain achievements by what they want. Hakim (2007:26) suggests the notion of motivation is an impulse of the will that causes a person to do an act to achieve certain goals.

According to resource person RJ, Buya Hamka's figure is an example that can be our reference or motivation in learning and Hamka made me motivated from his struggle to seek knowledge until he was able to get many degrees and be recognized internationally.

Conclusion

Buya Hamka is one of the many fighters from Maninjau. Buya Hamka is famous for his works that have been recognized on an international scale. One of

Buya Hamka's successes is getting an award as a writer, historian, and Buya Hamka is also known as a prominent Islamic scholar in Maninjau and abroad who has served as chairman of the MUI. Hamka is also an internationally recognized Professor and DR. After reading Buya Hamka's biography, the students of SMA Negeri 1 Tanjung Raya became motivated in learning and became students with noble character.

Future Work

Students can be motivated in the future by reading Buya Hamka's biography so that students can learn more about the story of Buya Hamka. The figure of Buya Hamka inspired many people, especially the Minangkabau community and all students in West Sumatra. Buya Hamka has a major contribution in the world of education, especially Islamic education in character building.

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