

## ABSTRAK

**Siti Salwa Yusyifa.** NIM. 240211020045. *Internalisasi Nilai Tauhid dan Akhlak dalam Tradisi Batatamba di Kecamatan Sungai Tabuk Kabupaten Banjar.* Penelitian Ilmiah Jurusan Pendidikan Agama Islam, Pascasarjana, Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin. Pembimbing I: Prof. Dr. H. Zulfa Jamalie, M. Pd. dan Pembimbing II Dr. Ali Muammar ZA, MA.

**Kata Kunci:** Internalisasi Nilai, Tauhid, Akhlak, Tradisi *Batatamba*

Tradisi *batatamba* merupakan praktik pengobatan tradisional masyarakat Banjar yang tidak hanya berfungsi sebagai ikhtiar penyembuhan, tetapi juga mengandung dimensi religius dan edukatif yang kuat. Dalam konteks pendidikan Islam, tradisi ini menjadi ruang penting bagi internalisasi nilai tauhid dan akhlak yang hidup dan dipraktikkan secara nyata di tengah masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap nilai-nilai tauhid dan akhlak yang terkandung dalam tradisi *batatamba* serta menganalisis proses internalisasi nilai-nilai tersebut dalam kehidupan masyarakat Kecamatan Sungai Tabuk Kabupaten Banjar.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain etnografi dan jenis penelitian lapangan (*field research*). Penelitian dilakukan di beberapa desa di Kecamatan Sungai Tabuk Kabupaten Banjar. Informan penelitian terdiri atas guru *batatamba* (pananamba), pasien, dan tokoh masyarakat yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive* sampling dan dikembangkan melalui *snowball* sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi partisipatif, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi. Proses penelitian dilakukan melalui tahap pra-lapangan, pengumpulan data lapangan, analisis data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif-analitis melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan verifikasi data, sedangkan keabsahan data diuji melalui triangulasi sumber dan triangulasi teknik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tradisi *batatamba* mengandung nilai-nilai tauhid yang kuat, antara lain keyakinan bahwa kesembuhan hakiki hanya berasal dari Allah Swt, tawakal, doa, zikir, dan rasa syukur. Selain itu, *batatamba* juga sarat dengan nilai-nilai akhlak seperti kesabaran, keikhlasan, kepedulian sosial, kerendahan hati, dan sikap tolong-menolong. Proses internalisasi nilai tauhid dan akhlak berlangsung secara bertahap melalui keteladanan guru *batatamba*, pembiasaan amalan spiritual, nasihat keagamaan, serta interaksi intens antara guru, pasien, dan masyarakat. Tradisi *batatamba* berfungsi sebagai media pendidikan Islam nonformal berbasis kearifan lokal yang efektif dalam menanamkan nilai-nilai keislaman secara kontekstual.

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa tradisi *batatamba* tidak hanya merepresentasikan praktik pengobatan tradisional, tetapi juga menjadi sarana internalisasi nilai tauhid dan akhlak yang berkontribusi pada pembentukan karakter religius dan sosial masyarakat Banjar. Oleh karena itu, tradisi *batatamba* memiliki relevansi penting untuk dipertahankan dan dikembangkan sebagai bagian dari pendidikan Islam berbasis budaya lokal.

## ***ABSTRACT***

**Siti Salwa Yusyifa.** NIM. 240211020045. *Internalization of Tauhid and Moral Values in Batatamba Tradition in Sungai Tabuk District, Banjar Regency.* Scientific Research of Islamic Religious Education Department, Postgraduate Program, Antasari State Islamic University, Banjarmasin. Supervisor I: Prof. Dr. H. Zulfa Jamalie, M. Pd. and Supervisor II: Dr. Ali Muammar ZA, MA.

**Keywords:** Internalization of Values, Tawhid, Akhlak, the *Batatamba* Tradition.

The *batatamba* tradition was a traditional healing practice of the Banjar community that functioned not only as an effort for healing but also contained strong religious and educational dimensions. In the context of Islamic education, this tradition became an important medium for the internalization of tawhid and akhlak values that were practiced within society. This study aimed to reveal the tawhid and akhlak values contained in the *batatamba* tradition and to analyze the process of internalizing those values in the community of Sungai Tabuk District, Banjar Regency.

This study employed a qualitative approach with an ethnographic design and field research type. The study was conducted in several villages in Sungai Tabuk District, Banjar Regency. The informants consisted of *batatamba* healers (*pananamba*), patients, and community leaders who were selected using purposive sampling and developed through snowball sampling techniques. Data were collected through participant observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The research process was carried out through pre-field preparation, field data collection, data analysis, and conclusion drawing. The data were analyzed descriptively and analytically through data reduction, data presentation, and data verification, while the validity of the data was examined through source and technique triangulation.

The findings showed that the *batatamba* tradition contained strong tawhid values, including the belief that ultimate healing came only from Allah SWT, tawakal, prayer, dhikr, and gratitude. In addition, the tradition reflected akhlak values such as patience, sincerity, social concern, humility, and mutual assistance. The process of internalizing tawhid and akhlak values occurred gradually through the exemplary conduct of *batatamba* healers, habituation of spiritual practices, religious advice, and intensive interactions among healers, patients, and the community. The *batatamba* tradition functioned as an effective non-formal Islamic educational medium based on local wisdom in instilling Islamic values contextually.

This study concluded that the *batatamba* tradition not only represented a traditional healing practice but also served as a medium for the internalization of tawhid and akhlak values that contributed to the formation of the religious and social character of the Banjar community. Therefore, the *batatamba* tradition had significant relevance to be preserved and developed as part of Islamic education based on local culture.