

ABSTRAK

Muhammad Faqih Mukaddam. NIM. 240211020040. *Etnopedagogi Islam dalam Tradisi Pembacaan Al-Barzanji di Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Selatan.* Penelitian Ilmiah Jurusan Pendidikan Agama Islam, Pascasarjana, Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin. Pembimbing I: Dr. H. Asikin Nor, M.Ag dan Pembimbing II Dr. Ali Muammar ZA, MA.

Kata Kunci: Etnopedagogi Islam, Tradisi Pembacaan Al-Barzanji, Pendidikan Masyarakat.

Tradisi pembacaan al-Barzanji merupakan salah satu praktik keagamaan yang berkembang di tengah masyarakat muslim dan tidak hanya berfungsi sebagai ritual keagamaan, tetapi juga sebagai sarana penyampaian nilai-nilai pendidikan Islam. Tradisi ini memuat unsur budaya lokal yang diwariskan secara turun-temurun dan berpotensi menjadi media pendidikan masyarakat berbasis budaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis etnopedagogi Islam dalam tradisi pembacaan al-Barzanji di Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Selatan dan menganalisis tradisi pembacaan al-Barzanji sebagai sarana pendidikan masyarakat dalam perspektif etnopedagogi Islam.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain etnografi dan jenis penelitian lapangan (*field research*). Penelitian dilaksanakan selama kurang lebih satu bulan, yaitu Februari sampai Maret 2026. Informan penelitian berjumlah delapan orang yang terdiri atas tokoh agama, pimpinan maulid al-Barzanji, pembaca maulid al-Barzanji, dan masyarakat pendengar maulid al-Barzanji. Penentuan informan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrumen penelitian berupa pedoman observasi, pedoman wawancara, dan pedoman dokumentasi. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi, sedangkan analisis data dilakukan melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, pertama, etnopedagogi Islam dalam tradisi pembacaan al-Barzanji di Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Selatan mengandung unsur etno berupa penggunaan kembang, minyak harum, uang receh, dan air mineral yang memiliki makna simbolik religius. Tradisi tersebut juga memuat nilai-nilai pendidikan Islam berupa nilai akidah, ibadah, akhlak, sosial, dan estetika. Kedua, tradisi pembacaan al-Barzanji berfungsi sebagai sarana pendidikan masyarakat melalui pembelajaran akhlak Nabi Muhammad Saw., penguatan kecintaan kepada Nabi Muhammad Saw., media pembelajaran Islam, pendidikan nonformal masyarakat, dan pembentukan karakter positif. Implikasi penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tradisi al-Barzanji dapat dijadikan model pendidikan masyarakat berbasis budaya lokal dalam perspektif etnopedagogi Islam. Keterbatasan penelitian ini terletak pada ruang lingkup yang hanya berfokus pada Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Selatan, sehingga disarankan penelitian selanjutnya memperluas wilayah kajian dan melakukan studi komparatif dengan daerah lain. Penelitian ini direkomendasikan sebagai rujukan dalam pengembangan pendidikan Islam berbasis budaya lokal di masyarakat.

ABSTRACT

Muhammad Faqih Mukaddam. NIM. 240211020040. *Islamic Ethnopedagogy in the Tradition of Reciting Al-Barzanji in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency.* Scientific Research of Islamic Religious Education Department, Postgraduate Program, Antasari State Islamic University, Banjarmasin. Supervisor I: Dr. H. Asikin Nor, M.Ag and Supervisor II: Dr. Ali Muammar ZA, MA.

Keywords: Islamic Ethnopedagogy, the Tradition of Reciting Al-Barzanji.

The tradition of reading al-Barzanji is a religious practice that has developed among Muslim communities and not only functions as a religious ritual, but also as a means of conveying the values of Islamic education. This tradition contains elements of local culture that have been passed down from generation to generation and has the potential to become a medium for culture-based community education. This research aims to analyze Islamic ethnopedagogy in the al-Barzanji reading tradition in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency and analyze the al-Barzanji reading tradition as a means of public education from an Islamic ethnopedagogical perspective.

This study used a qualitative approach with an ethnographic design and field research. The study was conducted for approximately one month, from February to March 2026. The research informants consisted of eight people consisting of religious leaders, leaders of the Al-Barzanji maulid, readers of the Al-Barzanji maulid, and listeners of the Al-Barzanji maulid. Informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique. The research instruments consisted of observation guidelines, interview guidelines, and documentation guidelines. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation, while data analysis was carried out through data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

The results of the study indicate that, first, Islamic ethnopedagogy in the tradition of reading al-Barzanji in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency contains ethno elements in the form of the use of flowers, perfume, coins, and mineral water which have religious symbolic meanings. The tradition also contains Islamic educational values in the form of faith, worship, morals, social, and aesthetic values. Second, the tradition of reading al-Barzanji functions as a means of community education through learning the morals of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, strengthening love for the Prophet Muhammad SAW, Islamic learning media, non-formal community education, and the formation of positive character. The implications of this study indicate that the al-Barzanji tradition can be used as a model for community education based on local culture from the perspective of Islamic ethnopedagogy. The limitation of this study lies in the scope that only focuses on Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, so it is recommended that further research expand the study area and conduct comparative studies with other regions. This study is recommended as a reference in the development of local culture-based Islamic education in the community.