

Effect of Nasyid Art Education on The Establishment of *Santri's* Attitude in Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School

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Abstract – The purpose of this research is to know the effect of nasyid art education on the establishment of santri's attitude in Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School Cimanuk Pandeglang Banten. This research was conducted in Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School Cimanuk, Pandeglang, Banten.

This research involves a population of 150 students, while the sample is 20% of the total population, which amounted to 30 students, by way of Random Sampling. The techniques that are used are observation, questionnaire, and interview with the chief and the teacher of the boarding school. Data was collected with correlation on method, and then analyzed it with logic and statistics.

The results of analysis show that the moral value of santri through a means of quantitative observation is 61.3 and the termination coefficient is 85,08% that affects the character development of santri of Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School. The other factors are 14,92%.

Keywords: Art nasyid, morals santri

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Art has become the lifestyle of human, not only people who live in the city but also the people in the village. Electronic devices such as radio, tape, and television give positive and negative impact to the younger generation, juust as music that has become part of society that cannot be separated.

Art brings positive and negative impact on morals such as the art of music that will bring changes to the listener. Music with positive meaning can positively affect people, but musics with negative meanings can affect people negatively.

Art music that contains whiny, seduce, romance and so forth is music that contains sexual contents which can be said as the example of negative music. As Abdurrahman al-Baghdady discloses, "one who always listens to words or even songs that have naughty or dirty words, and seductive meanings or stories about the beauty of women will be affected by them and will do thing that leads to negative things[1].

Akhlah or kind attitude is one of the many educational goals of Pondok Pesantren Darul Ihsan that must be instilled in the santri. This is based on the importance of morals for humans as mentioned by Rasulullah SAW. in his hadith:

عن عبد الله بن عمرو أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم : إن خيركم أحسنكم أخلاقا. وفي رواية : إن من خيركم أحسنكم خلقا (رواه البخاري)
Meaning: From Abdillah bin Amr, that the Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: " the best of you is the best of morals." And in other narrations. "Surely among you the best is the best of morals." (H.R. Bukhari)

From the description of hadith above, it can be concluded that moral is a benchmark of good and bad man. Thus, it is taken as the foundation of Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School in developing the moral education of santri.

In the efforts to develop santri's akhlak, there is something interesting in Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School which can be noted. The use of entertainment in the form of music art playback can facilitate not boring or saturated learning. While the art of music is diverse, there are positive and negative aspects that will directly or indirectly affect it. The music is played every day in addition to formal activities, in the morning, noon, afternoon, with a loud volume.

Therefore, the writer will prove that positive musical art, like nasyid art, refers to good morality or good character and brings the listener to an Islamic atmosphere, which can give guidance or teachings of Islam. Just like in Darul Ihsan Boarding School, there is music of Nasyid. Nasyid is one type of music that breathes Islam, which contains the guidance of the teachings of Islam, thus leading to good moral change.

The good contents of nasyid art will definitely affect the morality of students in their daily life. Nasyid art contains message, advice, dakwah, good role model, as well as entertainment in a positive direction. Thus, it will reflect a positive deed.

In the teachings of Islam, morality is the most important thing in building a people or a nation, because the ups and downs of a nation depend on the morality of the nation itself. However, in Hadist it is argued that

morality is the main program and the source of happiness and accident. As the Prophet says:

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم :
 من سعادة حسن الخلق ومن شقاوته سوء الخلق (رواه البيهقي)

Meaning: Rasulullah SAW said: "Human's happiness is from good attitude and human's accident is from bad attitude" (H.R. al-Baihaqie).

To establish good morality, it is required an education that will provide guidance. Based on Al-Ghazali's opinion, "The problem of manners is the most important and there must be continuous guidance, so that the mind is fixed and can permeate the heart"[2].

The morality of a person apart from being influenced by extrinsic factors, a factor that arises from outside the self, such as educational factors, can also be influenced by intrinsic factors, that is, a factor derived from within oneself (santri's) that can encourage the person to behave good or bad.

Getting a person to be used to listening to Islamic music which is applied in daily basic is a process of moral education for santri. This process may build morality that can be a guidance for his/her life.

In fact, the problem that is addressed here is that students are directed to listen to Islamic music (nasyid) so that they have the impression after listening to the music, whether a positive or negative impression.

This research attempts to reveal the effect of nasyid art education on the establishment of santri's akhlak in Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School, Cimanuk, Pandeglang, Banten.

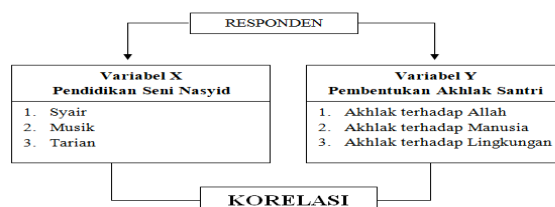
II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was carried in Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School, Cimanuk, Pandeglang, Banten. It used qualitative research method to find, obtain, and analyze data from the observations. Qualitative research method is naturalistic research method because the research is carried out under natural conditions; it is also called the ethnographic method [3]. The data was obtained from observation, interview and documentation which is in-depth, clear and specific. The data obtained was then analyzed using a qualitative data analysis model. The qualitative data analysis model according to [4] is "data analysis that starts with analyzing data from data collection until all data is collected".

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research used random sampling to determine the sample. It used a descriptive analysis method. The research location was in Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School, Cimanuk, Pandeglang. The population in this study was all students of Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School in the academic year of 2004/2005. As for the sample in this study, if the population is more than 100, the sample can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25%; and if the population is

less than 100, all of the samples can be taken []. Based on the opinion, the population in this research was sampled by 20% of all ± 150 students. The instruments used in this study consist of observation and interview sheet, and questionnaire. Indicator of both variables are X variables including: (1) Poems, (2) Music, and (3) Dance. The Y variables are: (1) Morals against Allah, (2) Morals against Humans, (3) Morals against the Environment



A. Teacher's Role

In the study, the role of the teacher in ParungBingung Elementary School was not optimal. In fact the teacher who taught Art and

From the data value of variable X based on the overall value of each respondent item, the sorted sideways from the lowest value to the highest value are as follows:

46	49	52	52	52	53	53	53	54	54
54	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	56
56	56	56	57	57	57	58	58	59	64

So based on the data value of each item above, it can be identified that the highest value is 64, while the lowest value is 46. Based on data analysis obtained:

1. Range value R = 19
2. The class interval is K = 5.88 6
3. The interval class is P = 3
4. Relative frequency distribution table

Table 1. Variable of X Distribution Frequency

Skor	F	x ₁	F _r %
46 – 48	1	47	3,3
49 – 51	1	50	3,3
52 – 54	8	53	26,7
55 – 57	16	56	53,33
58 – 60	3	59	10
61 – 63	0	62	0
64 - 66	1	65	3,3
	30		100

Table 2. Distribution for Finding Size Analysis of Tendency of Central Variable X

Skor	F	X	F _c	x	x ²	F _c ²	F _{kb}
46-48	1	47	47	-8.3	68.89	68.89	1
49-51	1	50	50	-5.3	28.09	28.09	2
52-54	8	53	424	-2.3	6.29	42.32	10
55-57	16	56	896	0.7	0.49	7.84	26
58-60	3	59	177	3.7	13.69	41.07	29
61-63	0	62	0	5.7	44.89	0	29
64-66	1	65	65	9.7	94.09	94.09	30
	30		1659		255.43	282.3	

- The average value (X) is = 55.3
- The median value (Md) is Md = 55,44
- The value of mode (Mo) is Mo = 55,72
- Standard Deviation (SD) = 3.12

Table 3. Frequency Distribution and Variable Expectation X

Skor	O1	Bk	Z _{hitung}	Z _{tabel}	Li	Ei
43-45	-	45.5	-3.622	0.4999	-	-
46-48	1	48.5	-2.66	0.4961	0.0038	0.11
49-51	1	53.5	-1.699	0.4545	0.0416	1.24
52-54	8	54.5	-0.737	0.2704	0.1833	4.49
55-57	16	57.5	0.244	0.0871	-0.2959	-8.87
58-60	3	60.5	0.186	0.3830	0.2959	8.87
61-63	0	63.5	0.147	0.4842	0.1012	4.03
64-66	1	66.5	0.102	0.4491	0.0149	0.44
	30					

- Chi Squares $X^2 = -53,72$
- Degree of Freedom = 3
- Chi Squares table with a significant level of 5% and dk 3
 $X^2_{tabel} = (0.95)(3)$
The table X^2 turned out X^2 to be 0.95 (3), the result amounted to 12.8
- Based on the result of normality of data of variable X above it turns count = -53.72 and table = 12.8. Then it can be said that count $X^2 < X^2_{table}$. Those are the samples from normally distributed populations.

The result of variable Y (The Formation of Morbid Akhlak). From the data value Y variable based on the overall value of each respondent item, when sorted sideways from the lowest to the highest value as follows

42 50 53 53 53 54 54 56 57 57
58 58 58 59 60 63 64 65 65 65
65 66 66 67 67 68 73 74 75 75

So, based on the data value of each item above, it can be identified that the highest value is 64, while the lowest value is 46. Based on data analysis obtained:

- Range Value that is: $R = 34$
- Class Intervals is :: $K = 5,88 \approx 6$
- Interval Class is :: $P = 5,7 \approx 6$
- Relative frequency distribution table with the formula:

Table 4. Variable Frequency Distribution Y

Skor	F	Y	F _%
42-47	1	44.5	3.3
48-53	4	50.5	13.3
54-59	9	56.5	30
60-65	7	62.5	23.4
66-71	5	68.5	16.7
72-77	4	74.5	13.3
	30		100

Table 5. Distribution to Find Size Analysis of Tendency Central Variable Y

Skor	F	Y	F _y	y	y ²	F _y ²	F _{kb}
42-47	1	44.5	44.5	-16.59	275.56	275.563	1
48-53	4	50.5	202	-10.6	112.36	449.44	5
54-59	9	56.5	508.5	-4.6	21.16	190.44	14
60-65	7	62.5	437.5	1.4	1.96	13.72	21
66-71	5	68.5	342.5	7.4	54.76	273.8	26
72-77	4	74.5	298	13.4	179.56	718.24	30
	30		1833			1921.2	

- Average value (X) is: $M_x = 61,1$
- The median value (Md) is: Md = 60.1
- The value of mode (Mo) is: Mo = 58.1
- Standard Deviation: SD = 8

Table 6. Frequency Distribution and Variable Expectation Y

Skor	O1	Bk	Z _{hitung}	Z _{tabel}	Li	Ei
36-41	-	41.5	0.79	0.4974	-	-
42-47	1	47.5	1.05	0.4798	0.0176	0.528
48-53	4	53.5	0.31	0.4045	0.0749	2.247
54-59	9	59.5	0.57	0.2157	0.1829	5.576
60-65	7	65.5	0.17	0.3790	-0.0604	1.812
66-71	5	61.5	0.91	0.03186	-0.0604	1.812
72-77	4	77.5	1.66	0.4515	0.1329	3.987

- Chi Squares : $X^2 = 20,97$
- Degree of Freedom : $dk = 3$
Chi Squares table with a significant level of 5% and dk 3
 $X^2_{tabel} = (0.95)(3)$
The table X^2 it turns out X^2 0.95 (3), obtained results of 9.49
- Based on result of normality of data of variable Y above turns X^2 count = 20.97 and X^2 table = 9.49.
- Then it can be said that count $X^2 < X^2_{table}$. Thus, samples derived from high distributed populations.

Table 7. Computation of Variable Data X and Y for Linear Regression and Correlation Test

X	Y	X ²	Y ²	XY
46	42	2116	1764	1932
49	50	2401	2500	2450
52	53	2704	2809	2756
52	53	2704	2809	2756
52	53	2704	2809	2756
53	54	2809	2916	2862
53	54	2809	2916	2862
54	56	2916	3136	3024
54	57	2916	3249	3078
54	57	2916	3249	3078
55	58	3025	3364	3190
55	58	3025	3364	3190
55	58	3025	3364	3190
55	59	3025	3481	3243
55	60	3025	3600	3300
55	63	3025	3969	3465
55	64	3025	4096	3520
55	65	3025	4225	3575
55	65	3025	4225	3575
56	65	3136	4225	3640
56	65	3136	4225	3640
56	66	3136	4356	3696
56	66	3136	4356	3696
57	67	3249	4489	3819
57	67	3249	4489	3819
57	68	3249	4624	3876
58	73	3364	5329	4234
58	74	3364	5476	4299
59	75	3481	5625	4425
64	75	4096	5625	4800
1648	1840	90816	114664	101741

Developing regression, equations regression coefficients of a and b can be calculated by the formula:

- a. Regression a = -66.2
- b. Regression b = 2.3

So the regression equation is : $Y = -66.2 + 2.3X$

Testing regression linearity

The results of linear regression test are as follows:

- a. The sum of squares of regression a is : $Jk_a = 112853.33$
- b. The sum of squares of regression b to a is : $Jk_{a/b} = 1526.44$
- c. The sum of the residual squares is : $J_{krss} = 284$
- d. The sum of squares of error is : $j_{kkk} = 110902.22$
- e. The squares of mismatch are : $jk_{ts} = -110618.22$
- f. The degrees of freedom of error are : $Db_{kk} = 24$
- g. The degree of freedom of disagreement is : $Db_{ts} = 4$
- h. Average squares of error is e : $R_{kkk} = 4620.92$
- i. Average unsuitable is : $R_{kts} = -27654.$
- j. F arithmetic or F mismatch is : $F_{tc} = -5.9855$
- k. F_{tabel} with a significance level of 5% (0.05) with the degrees of freedom.

$$dk \frac{db_{ts}}{db_{kk}} = \frac{4}{24} = 0.16 \quad F_{tabel} = 9.49$$

Because of the value $F_{count} = -5.985$ and $F_{tabel} = 9.49$ where $F_{count} < F_{tabel}$, it can be said that the regression equation of X and Y is significant.

Further research results are correlated with interpreting based on the scale criteria as follows:

- 0.00 - 0.20 = almost no correlation
- 0.20 - 0.40 = low correlation
- 0.40 - 0.70 = medium correlation
- 0.70 - 0.90 = high correlation
- 0.90 - 1.00 = very high or perfect correlation

And the results obtained are: $r_{xy} = 0.9224$

Furthermore the test of correlation significance, after tested the correlation significance can be obtained results is :

$$t = 12,63704697 \approx 12,6370$$

The degrees of freedom are : $Db = 28$

t_{tabel} with a significance level of 5% is : $t = 41.3$

With a significance level of 1% is : $t = 0.496$

Determine the coefficient of determination obtained : $Cd = 85,08\%$

Based on the calculation above it is known that there is 85.08% influence of nasyid art education on the

formation of morals and the rest is determined by other factors that affect the morality of students.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The data processing and analysis comes to the following conclusions:

1. Nasyid art education is very important, so Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School incorporates the art of nasyid into extracurricular curriculum, because nasyid art is a musical art with Islamic atmosphere that contains positive messages, advices, da'wah and also a good role models and entertainment to students or children in general. But nasyid in Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School has not been effective yet due to the non Islamic entertainments.
2. The development of santri morality can be influenced by two things. First, internal factors, that is, the character from the birth of the person such as talent and mind. Second, the external factor, such as social and academic environment. The morality of the santri can be formed through the external factors, like educating with nasyid art by listening or singing the nasyid.
3. The effect of nasyid art education on santri morality is very significant. This is seen from the result of the quantitative and qualitative analysis, that is 85,08%.

Based on the study of Nasyid Art and its influence on the formation of santri morality in Darul Ihsan Islamic Boarding School, Cimanuk Pandeglang, Banten, it is necessary to convey the following suggestions :

1. Education of musical art with Islamic atmosphere should be taught to children as early as possible, rather than letting them to choose freely the form of entertainments which they do not yet know the positive and negative aspects.
2. Parties in charge of education should pay attention to the morals of students and provide solutions by giving alternative of learning media which is not only useful, but also entertaining. to improve students' character.
3. The authorities, in this case the basic educational institutions, it is a good idea to hold a Nasyid Festival continuously so that children are interested in it.
4. The head of the household or the person who is responsible in the family should also improve the morals of children who are still easily influenced by things that could damage their character, by giving advice for example through the islamic music played in homes.

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