

ABSTRAK

Pondok pesantren sebagai lembaga pendidikan Islam tradisional di Indonesia tidak hanya berperan dalam transmisi ilmu agama, tetapi juga dalam pembentukan karakter santri melalui praktik spiritual seperti Dzikrul Ghofilin. Kegiatan ini merupakan amalan dzikir kolektif yang dicetuskan oleh tiga tokoh ulama (Gus Miek, KH. Hamid Pasuruan, dan KH. Ahmad Shiddiq) dan dilaksanakan secara rutin di Pondok Pesantren Ar-Rawdah Al-Qur'aniyyah Sobontoro Tulungagung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami bagaimana interaksionisme simbolik santri melalui praktik Dzikrul Ghofilin membentuk identitas dan karakter mereka, serta dampaknya terhadap kehidupan sosial di lingkungan pesantren dan masyarakat.

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis interpretasi interaksionisme simbolik santri terhadap praktik Dzikrul Ghofilin serta peranannya dalam pembentukan karakter santri di Pondok Pesantren Ar-Rawdah Al-Qur'aniyyah. Mengacu pada teori Herbert Blumer, tindakan manusia didasari makna yang dibentuk melalui interaksi sosial. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus untuk menggali pemahaman mendalam mengenai proses interpretasi dan pembentukan karakter, identitas santri dalam konteks rutinan dzikir. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi partisipatif dan wawancara mendalam. Seluruh data dianalisis secara tematik melalui proses reduksi, penyajian, dan verifikasi untuk menjamin validitas hasil penelitian.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Dzikrul Ghofilin menjadi ruang internalisasi nilai-nilai spiritual dan sosial bagi santri. Santri memaknainya bukan sekadar ritual, tetapi sebagai sarana pembentukan identitas dan karakter. Simbol-simbol dzikir dihayati melalui interaksi sosial dan refleksi diri, membentuk karakter disiplin, tawadhu', dan solidaritas. Nilai-nilai ini menjadi bagian dari konsep diri santri dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Penelitian ini menegaskan peran pesantren sebagai agen perubahan yang mengintegrasikan nilai spiritual dan sosial, serta memberikan kontribusi bagi kajian Sosiologi Agama dan pendidikan pesantren.

Kata Kunci : Interaksionisme Simbolik, Santri, Dzikrul Ghofilin

ABSTRACT

Islamic boarding schools as traditional Islamic educational institutions in Indonesia not only play a role in the transmission of religious knowledge, but also in shaping the character of students through spiritual practices such as Dzikrul Ghofilin. This activity is a collective dhikr practice initiated by three scholars (Gus Miek, KH. Hamid Pasuruan, and KH. Ahmad Shiddiq) and is carried out regularly at the Ar-Rawdah Al-Qur'aniyyah Sobontoro Tulungagung Islamic Boarding School. This study aims to understand how the symbolic interactionism of santri through the practice of Dzikrul Ghofilin shapes their identity and character, as well as its impact on social life in the pesantren environment and society. This study aims to understand how the symbolic interactionism of santri through the practice of Dzikrul Ghofilin shapes their identity and character, as well as its impact on social life in the pesantren environment and society.

This study aims to analyze the students' symbolic interactionism interpretation of the practice of Dzikrul Ghofilin and its role in the character building of students at Ar-Rawdah Al-Qur'aniyyah Islamic Boarding School. Referring to Herbert Blumer's theory, human actions are based on meanings formed through social interactions. This research uses a qualitative method with a case study approach to explore in-depth understanding of the process of interpretation and character building, the identity of santri in the context of the dhikr routine. Data were collected through participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis. All data were analyzed thematically through a process of reduction, presentation, and verification to ensure the validity of the research results.

The results showed that Dzikrul Ghofilin became a space for internalizing spiritual and social values for santri. Santri interpret it not just as a ritual, but as a means of identity and character formation. The symbols of dhikr are lived through social interaction and self-reflection, forming the characters of discipline, tawadhu', and solidarity. These values become part of the santri's self-concept in daily life. This research confirms the role of pesantren as agents of change that integrate spiritual and social values, and contributes to the study of Sociology of Religion and pesantren education.

Keywords: Symbolic Interactionism, Santri, Dzikrul Ghofilin