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THE IMPACT OF MORAL DEVELOPMENT ON MUSLIM PERSONALITY IN THE KH DJAMALUDDIN AMIEN STUDENT BOARDING SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH MAKASSAR

DAMPAK PERKEMBANGAN MORAL TERHADAP KEPRIBADIAN MUSLIM DI PESANTREN SISWA KH DJAMALUDDIN AMIEN UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH MAKASSAR

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Abstract

Keywords: Muslim Personality; Moral Development

Moral development can be interpreted as an effort in order to form a Muslim personality, through well-programmed means of education and coaching and carried out earnestly and consistently. In the personality of Muslims whose individuals are directed to the improvement and development of innate basic factors and environmental factors, guided by Islamic values. The personality of individual Muslims is basically a steady outlook on life that adheres to Islamic values. This study aims to find out whether there is an influence of moral development on the personality of Muslim students at the KH Djamaluddin Amien Student Islamic Boarding School, University of Muhammadiyah Makassar. The method in this study uses a descriptive quantitative approach that is a survey. The results of data analysis using a hypothesis test with a simple linear regression equation of coefficients were obtained that the t calculation of moral development was 3.646. Therefore, it can be concluded that $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ($3,646 > 1,672$) H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted because $t_{count} > t_{table}$, meaning that there is an influence of moral development on Muslim personality. From the results of the t test, it is known that the sign value. 0.001 is less than 0.05 ($0.001 < 0.05$), which means that there is a close influence between moral development and student Muslim personality. The results of this study show that there is an influence of moral development on the personality of Muslim

students at the KH Djamaluddin Amien Student Islamic Boarding School, University of Muhammadiyah Makassar

Abstrak

Kata Kunci:
Kepribadian Muslim;
Pembinaan Akhlak

Pembinaan akhlak dapat diartikan sebagai usaha dalam rangka membentuk kepribadian muslim, dengan melalui sarana pendidikan dan pembinaan yang terprogram secara baik dan dilaksanakan dengan sungguh-sungguh dan konsisten. Dalam kepribadian muslim yang individu nya diarahkan kepada peningkatan dan pengembangan faktor dasar bawaan dan faktor lingkungan, berpedoman kepada nilai-nilai keislaman. kepribadian muslim secara individu pada dasarnya kepada pandangan hidup yang mantap yang menganut kepada nilai-nilai keislaman. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat pengaruh pembinaan akhlak terhadap kepribadian muslim mahasiswa di Pesantren Mahasiswa KH Djamaluddin Amien Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar. Metode dalam penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif yang bersifat survey. Adapun hasil analisis data menggunakan uji hipotesis dengan persamaan regresi linear sederhana coefficients didapatkan bahwa t hitung pembinaan akhlak adalah 3,646. Maka dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa t hitung $>$ t tabel ($3,646 > 1,672$) H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima karena t hitung $>$ t tabel artinya terdapat pengaruh pembinaan akhlak terhadap kepribadian muslim. Dari hasil uji t pula, diketahui bahwa nilai sign. 0,001 lebih kecil dari 0,05 ($0,001 < 0,05$) ini berarti terdapat pengaruh yang erat antara pembinaan akhlak terhadap kepribadian muslim mahasiswa. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya pengaruh pembinaan akhlak terhadap kepribadian muslim mahasiswa di Pesantren Mahasiswa KH Djamaluddin Amien Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar

INTRODUCTION

Linguistically, morals come from language, namely *khuluqun* in the plural form of *akhlaqun* which can be interpreted as ethics or temperament, self-behavior or character. (Suwaid, 2017). So important is moral development, Allah SWT. sent the Prophet Muhammad PBUH to this world to perfect the morals of His people, as Allah said in Surah Al-Ahzab verse 21:

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُوا اللَّهَ وَالْيَوْمَ الْآخِرَ وَذَكَرَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا

Translation:

"Indeed, the Messenger of Allah (may Allah be pleased with him) is a good example for you (namely) for those who hope in Allah and the Day of Resurrection and he has called Allah a lot." (Department of Religion, 2014).

Attention to Muslim personalities is now reappearing, namely at a time when the Indonesian nation is faced with quite serious moral and moral problems, if left unchecked, it will destroy the future of the nation itself.

Moral development can be interpreted as an effort in order to form a Muslim personality, through well-programmed means of education and coaching and carried out earnestly and consistently. (Abudin Nata, 2000).

Moral development has a very important role in a person's personality because through attitude moral development, a person's nature can be straightened out when someone makes a mistake, thus training a person to always optimize the existing potential. Through a continuous coaching process, of course, it can have an influence on a person's personality. (Usman, 2015).

Many higher education institutions at various levels have made every effort to ensure the formation of Muslim personalities of their students. This has also been done by many student boarding schools in Indonesia. Indeed, currently student boarding schools are one of the alternatives to advance student morals. Various training models have been implemented in student boarding schools, such as carrying out coaches that lead to Muslim personalities. Various ways and efforts are made to shape the Muslim personality of students in Islamic boarding schools. In this regard, the KH Djamaluddin Amien Student Islamic Boarding School Unismuh Makassar is one of the special programs implemented by Unismuh Makassar to become a forum for fostering moral character to foster Muslim personality in its fostered students. This is done in

the form of moral development in student dormitory life.

Moral development is carried out by the KH Djamaluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar Student Islamic Boarding School through the tahsin al-Qur'an program, the tahfidzul qur'an program, Arabic language learning, Islamic studies, martial arts, archery and other Islamic boarding school programs that are oriented to the Muslim personality of students. Through moral development carried out by the KH Djamaluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar Student Islamic Boarding School, students will understand the ethics of limitations in daily life, such as ethics when dealing with older people, ethics in relationships with the opposite sex or the same sex, politeness, Muslim dress procedures and hospitality and finally Muslim personality will be formed through habits that are applied in the educational environment such as Islamic boarding schools that teach things that are not good every day.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in researching the influence of moral development carried out by the KH Djamaluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar Student Boarding School on the Muslim personality of students.

In this regard, the title of this research is "**The Influence of Moral Development on the Personality of Muslim Students at the KH Djamaluddin Amien Student Islamic Boarding School, University of Muhammadiyah Makassar**".

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a quantitative research because this research is in the form of numbers and analysis using statistics. (Sugiyono, 2016). In this case, the researcher uses a descriptive quantitative approach that is a survey. Quantitative research is a research method based on a positivist mindset to research on a specific population or sample, using research instruments as data collection, data analysis is quantitative/statistical, with the aim of testing hypotheses that have been previously determined.

This research will be carried out at the KH Djamiluddin Amien Student Islamic Boarding School, University of Muhammadiyah Makassar, this research is precisely addressed at Jl. Sultan Alauddin No. 259, Gunung Sari, Rappocini, Makassar City. The object of research for students of the KH Djamiluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar Islamic Boarding School is the category of Tarjih Muhammadiyah Ulama Education which has a population of 59 students. In this study, the researcher used a sampling method, namely *nonprobability sampling* with a saturated sampling technique. According to Sugiyono, *nonprobability sampling* is a sampling technique that provides equal opportunities or opportunities for each element or member of the population to be selected as a sample.

The independent variable in this study is the moral development variable

(x) and the bound variable is Muslim personality (y). In this study, the types of instruments used are observation, documentation and closed questionnaires. In this study, the researcher also used three types of data collection techniques, namely observation, questionnaire, and documentation. Related to this, data analysis techniques are needed. The data analysis techniques used are descriptive analysis, classical assumption tests, prerequisite analysis and hypothesis tests using *SPSS version 23.0 for windows*

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Validity Test

This validity test was carried out to 59 respondents. The decision was made by comparing the value of the *r* count (*Corrected Item-Total Correlation*) with the *r* table. After being analyzed through *SPSS for Windows Version 23.0.*, then set aside the items that were dropped. The total initial items for variable *x* (moral development) are 21 items. After being tested, 5 questions were finally dropped and 16 items remained. Meanwhile, the total initial items for the *y* variable (Muslim personality) are 32 items. After being tested, 5 questions were finally dropped and 27 items remained.

Reliability Test

After the validity test above is carried out and the data is declared valid, the next thing that must be done is the data reliability test. A reliable measuring instrument must consist of valid measuring instrument items. So, every reliable must be valid, but every valid one is not necessarily reliable. As for the validity test of the research, the researcher used *the Alpha Cronbach formula* and the reliability test was carried out with *SPSS for Windows*

be concluded that the items of the research instrument are reliable and can be used as a tool for collecting research data.

Statistical Analysis

After the validity test above is carried out and the data is declared valid, the next thing that must be done is the data reliability test. A reliable measuring instrument must consist of valid measuring instrument items. So, every reliable must be valid, but every

Tabel 1
Descriptive Statistics Kepribadian Muslim

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
Kepribadian Muslim	59	22	83	105	5470	92,71	,649	4,983	24,829
Valid N (listwise)	59								

Version 23.0.

valid one is not necessarily reliable. As

Tabel. 2
Descriptive Statistic Pembinaan Akhlak

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
Pembinaan Akhlak	59	19	53	72	3909	66,25	,493	3,790	14,365
Valid N (listwise)	59								

Based on the output of Reliability Statistics above, the Alpha value of the moral development variable was 0.868, and the Alpha of the Muslim personality variable was 0.902 while the r value of the table at the significance of 5% with $n = 30$, was obtained at 0.361.

From these results, because the value of *Cronbach's Alpha* variable of moral development $> r$ table and the value of *Cronbach's Alpha* variable of Muslim Personality also $> r$ table, it can

for the validity test of the research, the researcher used *the Alpha Cronbach formula* and the reliability test was carried out with *SPSS for Windows Version 23.0*.

Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

The Normality Test is a test to measure whether our data has a normal distribution or not.

The data normality test was carried out using the Kolmogorov Smirnov test technique. To find out whether the data is normally distributed or not, it is necessary to have decision-making rules. The following is the basis for making decisions on normality tests:

linear relationship with the distribution of research data. The linearity test is known using the F test, the criterion is that if the sig value is > 0.05 , then the relationship between the free variable and the linear bound variable or by comparing the F value with the criterion

Tabel. 3 Hasil Uji Normalitas
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		59
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	4,48713579
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,084
	Positive	,084
	Negative	-,060
Test Statistic		,084
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

1. If the Asymp Sig (2-Failed) value > 0.05 , then the research data is normally distributed
2. If the Asymp Sig (2-Failed) value < 0.05 , then the research data is not normally distributed

Based on the SPSS output table, it is known that the significance value of Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) of 0.200 is greater than 0.05. Therefore, in accordance with the basis for making the decision of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test above, it can be concluded that the data of Kolmogorov Smirnov is normally distributed. Thus, the assumptions or requirements in the regression model have been met.

Linearity Test

The linearity test is a procedure used to determine whether there is a

if F calculates $< F$ table, then the independent variable with the linearly bound variable. After calculations with the help of the SPSS version 23 program, the results of the linearity test are summarized in the following table:

the

Table 4
Linearity Test Results

			Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Muslim Personality * Moral Development	Between Groups	(Combined)	576,964	13	44,382	2,314	,019
		Linearity	272,307	1	272,307	14,197	,000
		Deviation from Linearity	304,656	12	25,388	1,324	,239
	Within Groups		863,138	45	19,181		
	Total		1440,102	58			

Based on the table above, it shows that by comparing the value of Sig* (0.239) > 0.05, the independent variable and the linear-bound variable are different. This applies the bebas variable to the bound variable, so it can be concluded that the independent variable has a linear relationship with the bound variable.

Simple Linear Regression Test Results

Correlation Test

correlation coefficient of the calculation results using the interpretation of the value of r is as follows:

0	: There is no correlation between the two variables
>0 – 0.25	: Very weak correlation
>0.25 – 0.5	: Sufficient correlation
>0.5 – 0.75	: Strong correlation
>0.75 – 0.99	: Correlation is very strong
1	: Perfect correlation

Tabel. 5 Hasil Uji Korelasi

		Pembinaan Akhlak	Kepribadian Muslim
Pembinaan Akhlak	Pearson Correlation	1	.435**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,001
	N	59	59
Kepribadian Muslim	Pearson Correlation	.435**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,001	
	N	59	59

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the analysis, it is known that 5 respondents produced a correlation value of 0.435. To interpret the strength of the relationship between two variables by looking at the number of

From the data above, it can be concluded that the moral development variable (X) and the Muslim personality variable (Y) have a sufficient

correlation because it has a correlation value of 0.435.

Hypothesis Test (t-Test)

From the simple linear regression analysis with *spss for windows*, the output of the following coefficients a simple linear regression equation is obtained:

development variable has a value of zero or fixed, it will increase the Muslim personality of students by 54.835%. The moral development variable of 54.835 shows that if the moral development variable increases by 1 unit, the Muslim personality of students will increase by 0.527 units or by 52.7%.

Table 6. Hypothesis Test Results

Type	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	54,835	10,406		5,270	,000
Moral Development	,572	,157	,435	3,646	,001

a. Dependent Variable: Muslim personality

In the output table above, the coefficient value of the regression equation is known. In this study, the following simple regression equation is used:

$$Y = a + bX$$

Information:

X = Moral Development

Y = Muslim Personality

From the *output table* of the results of the simple linear regression equation coefficients a the following regression equation is obtained:

$$Y = 54,835 + 0,572 X$$

The above changes are an increase when b is positive and a decrease when b is negative. From the coefficients of the simple linear regression equation above, it is known that the constant of 54.835 shows that if the moral

In addition to describing the output regression equation, this significance test is also displayed with the t-test, which is to find out whether there is an influence of variable X (moral development) on variable Y (Muslim personality). Before making a decision, first make the following hypothesis:

Ho: There is no influence of moral development on the personality of Muslim students of the KH Djamaluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar Student Islamic Boarding School

Ha : There is an influence of moral development on the personality of Muslim students of the KH Djamaluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar Student Islamic Boarding School

With the following conditions:

1. If $t \text{ counts} > t \text{ table}$, then H_0 is rejected statistically because there is an influence of moral development on the personality of Muslim students of the KH Djamaluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar Student Islamic Boarding School.
2. If $t \text{ counts} < t \text{ table}$, then H_0 is accepted, meaning statistically there is no influence of moral development on the personality of Muslim students of the KH Djamaluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar Student Islamic Boarding School.

In the *output table* of the results of the simple linear regression equation coefficients above, the calculation of moral development is 3.646. With the degree of freedom (df) = $N-2 = 59-2 = 57$ from the t table above, it is found that $t \text{ table}$ is 1,672. So it can be concluded that $t \text{ counts} > t \text{ table}$ ($3,646 > 1,672$). Because $t \text{ counts} > t \text{ table}$, H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis that has been described above, the results were obtained that variable (X) moral development had a significant effect on the variable (Y) of the Muslim personality of students of the KH Djamaluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar Islamic Boarding School. This is shown from the results of the product moment correlation analysis of 0.435 compared to the $r \text{ table}$ of the 5% $N = 57$ significant level of 0.257. So r calculates the magnitude of the $r \text{ table}$, then it can be drawn that the null

hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and (H_a) is accepted. With a determination coefficient of 18.9% (rounded to 19%), it has a positive effect, meaning that the better the moral development program implemented, the better the Muslim personality of the students. While 81% is a factor that affects the Y variable from other factors that are not studied by the researcher. According to Hamzah Ya'kub, what affects the development of Muslim personality is the innate (internal) factor, namely the potential that a person brings from birth. Environmental (external) factors are everything beyond this potential. Internal factors that include hereditary habits, desires or willpower, conscience, and instincts or instincts. (Hamzah Yaqub, 1993). As well as external factors, namely the family environment and the educational or coaching environment. In this study, only external factors in the educational or coaching environment have a large influence, namely 19% on students of the KH Djamaluddin Amien Islamic Boarding School, University of Muhammadiyah Makassar.

From the results of the analysis of the t -test, it is known that there is a significant influence of the variable (X) moral development and the variable (Y) of the student's Muslim personality. This is evidenced by the results of the calculation of the t -test of 3,646, while in the t -table it is 1,672 at a significance level of 5% which means that H_a is accepted. The results of this t -test analysis are in line with the opinion of

Muhammad Aathiyah Al-Abrasy that the purpose of moral development is to form people who are morally good, polite in speech and deeds, noble in behavior, behave wisely, politely and civilized. (Moh.Ardani, 2015). From the results of this study, it can also be seen that the moral development carried out by the KH Djamiluddin Amien Student Islamic Boarding School, Muhammadiyah University of Makassar has a significant influence on aspects of Muslim personality. The aspects of the Muslim personality in question are the Muslim personality explained by Muhammad Husain Isa Ali Manshur, that the aspects of the Muslim personality include *salimul aqidah* (straight aqidah), *sahihul ibadah* (worship that is according to guidance), *matinul khuluq* (good morals), *mutsaaffaqul fikr* (breadth of insight) and *waqtihi-style hari sun* (discipline). (Ali Manshur, 2017).

In addition, the regression equation $Y = 54.835 + 0.572 X$ is also obtained. The equation is in accordance with the simple linear regression formula of $Y=a+bX$, where Y is the symbol of the bound variable, a constant, b regression coefficient for the independent variable (X). so that it can be concluded from the results of the t test, there is an influence between the Y variable on the X variable, in other words accepting H_a , namely: There is an Influence of Moral Development on the Muslim personality of the KH Djamiluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar Student Islamic Boarding School, and rejecting H_o ,

namely There is no Influence of Moral Development on the Muslim personality of the KH Djamiluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar Student Islamic Boarding School.

This is also strengthened by the result of a correlation coefficient of 0.4711 which is greater than the 5% level of 0.2162. From the results of the correlation coefficient, it can be seen that the moral development and Muslim personality of students of the KH Djamiluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar Islamic Boarding School, both have a significant influence so that the researcher concludes that moral development has a positive and significant effect on the Muslim personality of the KH Djamiluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar Student Islamic Boarding School students shows that the better the moral development, the Muslim personality of the Islamic Boarding School students KH Djamiluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar students will also get bigger, and vice versa.

This is supported by Arifin's opinion, which states that coaching is a conscious human effort to guide and direct a person's personality and abilities, both in formal and non-formal education. (Arifi, 2008). This means that in the process of directing the Muslim personality, it is not only carried out by formal educational institutions, but more than that, cooperation with non-formal educational institutions such as student boarding schools that are more oriented

to real practice in student life so that the coaching program leads to the improvement of morals and personality of students as the successor of the nation in the midst of a crisis of ethics.

The moral development that has been carried out so far by the KH Djamaluddin Amien Student Islamic Boarding School, University of Muhammadiyah Makassar is something good to be applied in other universities, students who originally had a bad personality can be fostered or students who already have a good Muslim personality can be improved in an Islamic-based student boarding school. Therefore, moral development of KH Djamaluddin Amien Student Islamic Boarding School at the University of Muhammadiyah Makassar has an important role, because good moral development will help students have a good Muslim personality as well, this is in accordance with the results of research that has been carried out by researchers.

Based on the results of the research as described in the previous chapter answering the formulation of problems related to the influence of moral development on the Muslim personality of students, from the results of the hypothesis test that H_a is accepted, which means that moral development affects the Muslim personality of students of the KH Djamaluddin Amien Unismuh Makassar Student Islamic Boarding School. This indicates that moral development has an influence on the personality of Muslims, through well-programmed means of education and coaching and carried out earnestly and consistently.

CONCLUSION

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