

ABSTRAK

Kenang Moelya Majid. 180541100046. (2025) Religiusitas Pasien Pengguna Jasa Dukun Penyembuh Kesehatan. (Skripsi) Psikologi. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Budaya. Universitas Trunojoyo Madura.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami gambaran religiusitas pasien pengguna jasa dukun penyembuh berdasarkan lima dimensi religiusitas; yaitu keyakinan, praktik keagamaan, pengalaman keagamaan, pengetahuan keagamaan, dan konsekuensi moral keagamaan. Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif dengan teknik triangulasi dan wawancara mendalam kepada dua informan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengalaman sakit dan pilihan pengobatan alternatif melalui dukun memengaruhi perubahan struktur religiusitas informan secara signifikan. Analisis data dilakukan secara tematik menggunakan kriteria keabsahan data meliputi; kredibilitas, transferabilitas, dependabilitas, dan konfirmabilitas. Keyakinan informan menunjukkan campuran antara iman kepada Allah dan kepercayaan pada hal mistik seperti jimat dan ritual ghaib. Ibadah dijalani bukan lagi sebagai bentuk penghambaan, tapi sebagai pelarian emosional. Pengetahuan agamanya rendah, sehingga praktik perdukunan dianggap wajar. Akibatnya, nilai-nilai moral keagamaan tidak berkembang dengan baik. Keseluruhan temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan jasa dukun berkontribusi pada melemahnya fondasi religiusitas informan dalam berbagai dimensi kehidupan keagamaannya.

Kata kunci : religiusitas, dukun, pengobatan alternatif, keyakinan, santet.

ABSTRACT

Kenang Moelya Majid. 180541100046. (2025) Religiosity of Patients Using Traditional Healers for Health Treatment. (Thesis) Psychology. Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences. University of Trunojoyo Madura.

This study aimed to understand the religiosity of patients who used the services of traditional healers, based on the five dimensions of religiosity: Belief, religious practice, religious experience, religious knowledge, and moral consequences. The method used was a qualitative approach with triangulation techniques and in-depth interviews with two informant. The results of the study showed that the experience of illness and the choice of alternative treatment through shamans significantly influenced the structure of the informant' religiosity. Data analysis was carried out thematically using data validity criteria, including credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The informant' Beliefs revealed a mix of faith in Allah and Belief in mystical elements such as talismans and occult rituals. Worship was no longer performed as a form of devotion, but rather as an emotional escape. Their religious knowledge was limited, leading them to view shamanic practices as acceptable. As a result, their moral religious values did not develop properly. Overall, the findings indicated that the use of shamanic services contributed to the weakening of the subjects' religiosity foundations across various dimensions of their religious life.

Keywords: religiosity, traditional healer, alternative medicine, Belief, black magic.