ABSTRAK

Asep Maulana Saputra (1221020011): Tiktok Dan Pembentukan Religiusitas Anak Di Yayasan Yatim Yaaba'qi Kabupaten Bandung

Perkembangan media digital membuat TikTok bukan hanya sarana hiburan, tetapi juga ruang perjumpaan anak dengan konten keagamaan. Kajian ini memaparkan kehadiran konten tersebut dalam keseharian anak binaan, mengkaji resepsi dan pemaknaannya, serta mengungkap kontribusinya terhadap pembentukan religiusitas anak di Yayasan Yatim Yaaba'qi Kabupaten Bandung. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori *Digital Religion* Heidi Campbell sebagai kerangka utama, model *Encoding/Decoding* Stuart Hall untuk menganalisis posisi resepsi anak, dan lima dimensi religiusitas Glock dan Stark sebagai kerangka analisis.

Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan strategi studi kasus, melibatkan tujuh informan (lima anak binaan, satu pengasuh, satu asatidz, satu pengurus yayasan) melalui wawancara semi-terstruktur, observasi, dan dokumentasi.Keabsahan data diperiksa melalui triangulasi sumber, triangulasi teknik, dan *member check*.Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tiga temuan utama. Pertama, TikTok digunakan secara fleksibel dengan durasi bervariasi; konten keagamaan (fikih praktis, kisah nabi, sejarah Islam, animasi, shalawat) umumnya muncul spontan melalui FYP tanpa pencarian khusus. Kedua, anak meresepsi pesan keagamaan secara aktif dan selektif dengan sikap negosiasi dominan, sementara asatidz tetap jadi rujukan utama.

Ketiga, konten TikTok memberi pengaruh beragam pada keyakinan, ibadah, dan perilaku keagamaan anak, meski tak selalu konsisten. Temuan ini memperlihatkan bahwa pengalaman agama anak tidak hanya terbentuk di ruang pengajian, tetapi juga lewat perjumpaan tak terencana dengan konten digital yang senantiasa dibandingkan dan diklarifikasi melalui interaksi dengan asatidz dan rutinitas yayasan. Dengan demikian, TikTok berkontribusi sebagai pemantik rasa ingin tahu, pengingat kesadaran keagamaan, dan pelengkap pengetahuan, namun tidak menggantikan pembinaan agama formal karena otoritas keilmuan asatidz tetap lebih dipercaya anak binaan.

Kata kunci: TikTok, religiusitas anak, *Digital Religion*, resepsi audiens, yayasan yatim

ABSTRACT

Asep Maulana Saputra (1221020011): TikTok and the Shaping of Children's Religiosity at Yaaba'qi Orphan Foundation, Bandung Regency

The growth of digital media has turned TikTok into more than just an entertainment platform, making it a space where children also encounter religious content. This study examines how such content appears in the daily lives of foster children, how they interpret and make meaning of it, and how it contributes to the development of their religiosity at the Yaaba'qi Orphan Foundation, Bandung Regency. It draws on Heidi Campbell's Digital Religion theory as its core framework, Stuart Hall's Encoding/Decoding model to examine the children's reception patterns, and Glock and Stark's five dimensions of religiosity as the analytical lens.

Using a qualitative case study approach, the research involved eight informants five foster children, one caregiver, one ustadz, and one foundation administrator through semi-structured interviews, observation, and documentation, with data credibility ensured through source and technique triangulation as well as member checking.Three key findings emerged. First, children use TikTok with varying frequency and duration, and religious content (such as practical fiqh, prophetic stories, Islamic history, animation, and shalawat) generally appears unintentionally through the For You Page rather than through deliberate searching.

Second, children receive religious content actively and selectively, mostly in a negotiated position, while still regarding the ustadz as their main authority. Third, TikTok's influence on children's beliefs, worship practices, and religious behavior varies and is not always consistent. These findings indicate that children's religious experiences are shaped not only through formal religious instruction (pengajian) but also through unplanned exposure to digital content, which they continually cross-check and clarify through guidance from the ustadz and the foundation's daily routines.Thus, TikTok functions as a trigger of curiosity, a reminder of religious awareness, and a supplement to religious knowledge, but it does not replace formal religious education, as the ustadz's scholarly authority remains the foster children's most trusted reference

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Keywords: TikTok, Children's Religiosity, Digital Religion, Audience Reception, Orphanage Foundation