

# KEYS OF MIND

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*Abstract: The purpose with the title Keys Of Mind is to find out the key to thinking. The pattern of human views in addressing a problem. Either studied from his point of view or termed a point of view. Assessed through criticism in reviewing the information received. Examined through experience during adventure exploring phenomena that exist in the world, both broadly and specifically. In the end result in understanding. The tradition is also related as the key to thinking because something that affects the human perspective due to the teachings obtained from childhood to adulthood which in the process of traveling there are family, environmental and community factors. Furthermore, scales and variables are also part of the benchmark for the human perspective to combine or connect one meaning with another.*

**Keywords:** Key, Thinking, Human

## INTRODUCTION

Humans are perfect human beings created by Allah SWT compared to other creatures, namely angels, animals, plants, demonic jinn and so on. As the story goes, Allah SWT is the creator of Prophet Adam by using Allah's own hands in the broadest sense we speak of is the Power of Allah Swt.

The Mean: *"The hand of God is upon their hand."* (QS. Al-Fath: 10).

Humans are said to be perfect because they have reason, angels are created without reason, so do spirits, only humans have reason. Other elements of support are those found in humans (ar-ruh, al-aql, al-qalb, al-fitrah). The keys of mind are the keys to thought. They are controlled by al-aql, which has a large share in putting ideas, ideas, prudence into action, and this common sense is a low degree measure in humans. It is said to measure the standard of thinking because with the human mind being more direct, more cautious, more careful in interpreting things according

to logic, and with the more advanced human mind can distinguish which ones are synchronous and which are inconsistent in their perception of a problem. What simple case might be noted is the difference in mind between a healthy person and an unhealthy person on the street as we commonly know. In fact and reality, especially in the modern, social, cultural, defense and security world, or within the personal or personal realm of course in solving any problem requires the keys of mind in its solvency problems.

## **METHOD**

This paper discusses Keys Of Mind. This study uses a literature paradigm and relies on bibliographies from various sources such as books and scientific articles that are relevant to the subject matter. Data analysis uses an integrative approach and content analysis is used to read substantive meanings, then perform a descriptive analysis of the data presented in detail.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **The Meaning Keys Of Mind**

Islam in its teaching presents several verses of the Koran that describe thinking among them: "La'allakum tatafakkarun (Al-Baqarah: 219, 226), Afala tatafakkrun (Al-'An'am: 50), "Afala Ta'qilun (Al-Baqarah: 44, 76, Ali-Imron: 65, Ali-Imron: 32), "La'allakum ta'qilun (Al-Baqarah: 73, 242). Al-An'am: 151). "In Kuntum ta'qilun (Ali-'Imron: 118) and so on<sup>1</sup>

According to language, the keys of mind come from English which means the key to thinking. In the words of the keys of mind, it is the total power that emanates from the brain's neurons humans connect to the ruh, thus generating action because of the stimulation of hearing or vision that influences.

According to experts on what keys think among them is: Plato proposed that to think in his heart, which is ideological activity. As for Philip I. Harriman, it suggests that to think of itas wishful thinking, thinking, creativity, surgical problems, planning and determination. Floyd I. ruch in his book pscycology and life suggests that thinking is an environmental element by using symbols and therefore should not directly engage in visible activity.<sup>2</sup>

As for the symbols spoken of, the language source of these two usually relates. For example, words are symbols. Therefore the clever one,

along with others.

The keys of mind study of systemic thinking is a study that deals with primacy training to think of a better understanding of the problem. As for the components of human stages in thinking among them:<sup>3</sup> (1) Facts, (2) Sense, (3) Brain/as a translator of absorbed information, (4) Information earlier.

### The Center Keys of Mind

- 1) Caution – caution. One of the tools of prudence is logic regulation. Logic is the main thing in the function of reason. At a time when sense is unable to accommodate reality and facts, the tactic employed to sterilize reason so as to produce clear logic is to return to prayer or said faith.
- 2) Perspective (point of view)
- 3) Perspective can be defined as the means by which the mind produces something. Another meaning is the way to view or interpret the world. Looking at a phenomenon from a different way or Angle.<sup>4</sup>
- 4) Thinking skills. A scientist named Bloom defined that the process of thinking through the stages of knowledge, understanding, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation. From the six stages it is subdivided into two is:
  - a. Lower order thinking skills (included: remembering, understanding and applying.
  - b. Higher order thinking skills (higher order thinking skills) consisting of analyzing, evaluating, and regenerating or creating.<sup>5</sup>
- 5) Experiences. The differences in aspects of what we see are processed by areas of the visual cortex. Object of color by one part and shape by the other, yet we see only one object. Not only do we understand it, we can then know its name and function. Next, visible objects can be smelled and heard that produce the brain participates visually.<sup>6</sup> The point is that sensory experience generates a new thought. How do you focus on when you realize that when you experience ideas, perceptions, and activities that are at least of interest. For example, when you become aware of a heavy load, you feel eyeglasses on your nose and then you think about it.

- 6) Tradition. Tradition is the custom or custom of a community in a village or city. The general mind-set of rural people differs from that of urban people. These differences became the trademark of cultures in the country of Indonesia. As for every tradition that arises based on ideas or ideas obtained through the deliberations of the people around them or on the customs of early ancestors.

### **Ways to Improve the Keys of Mind**

It is so simple when it is understood to increase the power of thought, the key to creative thinking, dynamic, innovative, accuracy, prudence and vigilance is with the heart, mind, soul and instinct primarily coupled with the good motivation that comes from within by inspiring a sense of doing things. The point must be focused. There are several things in the teaching of Islam that can increase accurate thinking power without the wishful thinking:

- 1) Religion

God's word in the letter Ar-Ra'du: 28 reads:

*It means: "Those who exercise faith and heart gain comfort by remembering god. Remember, only by remembrance of god can the heart be secure. (Q.S. Ar-radu: 28).*

The above scripture explains that god guaranteed that each one of his servants had a strong and steady mind and memory when the heart (ruh) was accompanied by the exercise of reason. Islamic monks, its teachings are full of kindness. The fundamental thing that all there is in the Koran, including reading the Koran, can also increase one's thinking power because the reading that we say through the mouth will run down to nerve cells, including brain cells in which there are nerve cells or memory cells, and then that reading that we read in addition to receiving a reward also makes readers think positive and normal. Thinking without breaking up, shodaqah, and other charities can also be done.

- 2) Read a Book. The window of the world is a tremendous sense. Books are a window to the world, for those who diligently read books must have the knowledge as wide as the ocean and the memory of knowledge, opposition to world insight or the afterlife must be possessed. All books have positive benefits.

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increase thinking power.<sup>7</sup>

- 4) Intellectual intelligence, emotional and spiritual. Ary ginanjar agustian (founder of esq), that science when taught without equal with spirituality, will bring forth only people who are intelligent but lack balance of soul and conscience, so there is a crisis. Science and intellect without spirituality are like blind men holding a very sharp sword. According to this assessment, Indonesia will be required to produce a rich generation of intellectual and spiritual intelligence in science and technology along with the emotional intelligence (spirit) of learning, study and study of science. Given modern life's instant and pragmatic nature.

### **Scales and Variables in Keys Of Mind**

Usually scales and variables in thinking are used when a researcher makes positive or negative statements to assess attitudes or find out answers to the results of the variables studied. The attitude scale is arranged in such a way in the form of a questionnaire. The preparation of the attitude questionnaire includes the steps of preparing operational definitions of variables including several sub-variables, differentiating attitude statements, as well as reviewing and examining the statements made.

The first step taken to operationalize a definition is to look for a definition of the concept in question through the literature written by experts or if it cannot be done this way a writer can use his own thoughts, but to get effective and efficient results in defining a concept there are best to discuss with the experts.

Apart from the method stated above, another way is to directly ask the intended respondent to get a clearer picture, then discuss it with the experts. For example, in the measurement of attitudes, it is often distinguished between the dimensions of belief or cognitive, feeling or affective. Muller (1992) suggests that measuring a person's attitude is trying to place the person's position on an affective continuum that ranges from very positive to very negative towards an attitude object.

A researcher must determine that the person being studied has a positive or negative attitude towards the object. Therefore, in making an attitude statement, it must clearly distinguish positive and negative items and not include neutral items in the composition of the statement. Example:

Positive : This course is very interesting.

Neutral : Biostatistics Teaching Material is one of the subjects in FIKUI.

Negatives : The exercises provided did not spur me on to learn.

Make as many statements as possible about the attitude object based on each of the selected sub-variables. Remember that all the items must state something positive or negative about the attitude object. Review and examine the statements made one by one to see if they meet the requirements in writing.<sup>8</sup> The attitude scales include:

- 1) Dichotomous Scale. This scale is often also known as the Guttman scale, is a measurement scale that wants to get a firm answer, for example answers yes, no, right, wrong, never, never, positive, negative, and so on. This scale belongs to the nominal scale type. Example:
  - (a) What do you think, if that person was the director of this company? Answer (agree/disagree).
  - (b) Has your boss ever checked your workspace? Answer (Never/Never).
- 2) Category Scale. This scale divides respondents into several categories (more than 2 categories). This scale belongs to the nominal scale type. For example questions about religion, place of residence, type of work, employment and so on.
- 3) Likert Scale. Likert scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. In this scale, the measured variables are translated into variable indicators, and these variable indicators will be used as a starting point in compiling the items of research instruments which can be in the form of statements or questions. This scale belongs to the type of ordinal/interval scale. The answers to each question item on this scale can be in the form of words such as: 1. Strongly agree, 2. Agree. 3. Moderately agree, 4. Almost never, 5. Never or not 1. Very good, 2. Good, 3. Fairly good, 4. Not good, 5. Very not good.
- 4) Differential Semantics. Semantic Differential is a scale that can be used to measure attitudes, it's just that the form is not a multiple choice or checklist, but is arranged in the form of a continuum line with a very positive answer located on the right side of the line and a very negative positive answer located on the right side of the line and a very positive answer. Very negative is located on the left of the line or vice versa. The data obtained is interval data and usually this scale is used to measure certain attitudes/characteristics that a person has.

The answers given by respondents using this scale are in the range of positive to negative answers. Respondents can provide answers tailored to the perception of the phenomenon being assessed. If the numbers 1 to 5 indicate a negative to very positive value and the respondent chooses a number 5 as their perception, this means that the respondent's perception of what is being asked is very positive, whereas if the answer is number 3, means that it is quite positive and if you give an answer to number 1 then the respondent's perception of what is being asked is very negative.<sup>9</sup>

A researcher also needs the right measurement scale to measure the variables used. If a researcher will examine a phenomenon, then the researcher must determine how to measure the phenomenon to be studied. The method of measuring the variables used by researchers will determine the analytical tools (statistical techniques) used in their research. In a measurement, a scale will be formed and then the observations of the characteristics will be transferred to the scale.

There are four basic types of measurement scales, namely: a) nominal scale; b) ordinal scale, c) interval scale; d) ratio scale.

a) Nominal Scale.

Nominal scale is a scale where the researcher gives a mark for a particular category or group. This nominal scale is said to be the weakest scale compared to other scales. When using a nominal scale, a partition will be made in a set in groups that must represent different events and can explain all events that occur in the group. This scale is widely used in survey research as well as in ex post facto research, when the data are classified according to the main subgroups of the population. Other groupings intended for example: gender/gender, respondents can be grouped into 2 groups, namely male and female. These two groups can be marked with code numbers 1 and 2. These numbers are for category/group labels only.

b) Ordinal Scale.

The use of an ordinal scale expresses a statement about greater than or a statement about greater than or less than or expresses an equality, without indicating how much is greater or how much less. Example: cleanliness level such as: very clean, clean, not clean. Success rate, such as not successful, moderately successful, successful, very successful, Level satisfaction: not satisfied, quite

satisfied, satisfied, very satisfied. Examples of ordinal scales include opinion scales and preference scales, scales for economic class, namely upper, middle and lower economic classes.

c) Interval Scale.

The interval scale not only groups according to certain categories, there are rankings, but also measures the magnitude of differences or categories: Example: ordinal data that is scored with the same distance (strongly disagree, disagree, quite agree, agree, and strongly agree). The interval scale has the characteristics of nominal and ordinal scales and one more thing, namely this scale includes the concept of interval equality (the distance between 1 and 2 is the same as the distance between 3 and 4). For example, the difference between 3 and 6 in the morning is the same as the difference between 4 and 7 in the morning, but it cannot be said that 6 am is twice as late as 3 in the morning because zero time is an arbitrary origin.

d) Ratio Scale

This scale has all the properties that have been mentioned, namely there is a difference, there is a rank, there is a distance. Examples of this scale are income, expenses, liquidity level, profit level, total profit, total debt, asset value (Rp) and others. This ratio scale is widely used in various fields by researchers such as researching business and social. For example, the value of money, distance, amount of time in terms of time period, number of children born, number of children still living, fertility rate, mortality rate, age death rate, unemployment rate, divorce rate, family income, years of education and so on.<sup>10</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Keys of Mind is more simply defined as the key to thinking, but in the study of systemic thinking, the author is more likely to interpret the term in terms of the human mind and its development. The contents of the discussion in this paper tend to look at how to function the mind and the five senses to observe phenomena, symptoms, nature, language, theories, facts, and so on to produce scientific conclusions that can be studied, researched, understood, internalized and practiced. In addition, point of view, tradition, experience also play a role in the thought process.



Furthermore, according to the author's study, the way to increase a **Wina Arsy; Keys of Mind** asking questions and investigating as well as having intellectual, emotional and spiritual intelligence.

In the discussion of keys of mind, there are scales and variables that are discussed by a researcher in reviewing positive or negative statements to assess attitudes or find out answers to the results of the variables studied. The attitude scale is arranged in such a way in the form of a questionnaire. In addition to the attitude scale there is also a measurement scale. The attitude scales include: Dichotomous Scale, Category Scale, Likert Scale and Semantic Defferential and the measurement scales include nominal scale, ordinal scale, interval scale and ratio scale.

**Endnote:**

<sup>1</sup> Emha Ainun Nadjib/Cak Nun, *Interpretive Of Careful Logic* (Yogyakarta: Official Website Progress, 2017/ <https://www-caknun-com.cdn.ampproject.org/v/s/www.caknun.com/2017/tafsir-logika-kehati-hatian/>)

<sup>2</sup> Anita Maulidya, *Thinking and Urgent Problems* (Jurnal: Ihyaul 'Arabiyyah 1 Juni 2018: <https://media.neliti.com>).

<sup>3</sup> Tasmuji, dkk. *Basic Natural Sciences, Basic Social Sciences, Basic Cultural Science (IAD-ISD-IBD)* (Surabaya: UIN Sunan Ampel Press), h. 14.

<sup>4</sup> Wira Suciono, *Think Critical Of The Review Through Self-Reliance Learn Academic and Self-Efficiency* (Indramayu: Adanu Abimata, 2021), h. 21.

<sup>5</sup> Ofianto, dan Tri Zahra Ningsih, *Historical Thinking Skills (Historical Thinking)* (Jakarta: Duta Media Publishing, 2017), h.28.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid*, h. 61.

<sup>7</sup> Mochammad Sodiq, *Basic Science* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2017), h. 11

<sup>8</sup> Dewi Gayatri, *Designed An Attitude Measuring Instrument* (Jurnal: Keperawatan Indonesia, Volume 8, No. 2, September 2004), h. 77.

<sup>9</sup> Ni Nyoman Yuliarmi dan AAIN Marhaeni, *Research Methods of Volume 2* (Denpasar: Sastra Utama, 2019), h. 10-12.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*, h. 5-9.

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