Analysis of Student Ethics in the Classroom Learning Process at SDN X Minangkabau

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ABSTRACT
This research was motivated by the lack of student ethics during the classroom learning process. The aim of this research is to describe teachers' strategies for improving ethics during the classroom learning process. This study used qualitative research methods. The informants for this research were 1 class V elementary school teacher, 20 class V students who were selected using purposive sampling. The instrument in this research is the researcher himself, with data collection techniques in the form of observation, interviews and documentation studies. The data analysis technique uses data reduction, data display and conclusion stages. Guaranteeing the validity of the data in this research uses triangulation by combining 3 methods of data collection. The results of this research show that the strategy used by teachers to improve student ethics during the classroom learning process is by linking the material studied in everyday life such as BAM, PPKN and Ecosystem material and using media.

Keywords: ethics, teacher strategies, material studied

INTRODUCTION
Research is very important for a nation, where education reflects the personality and culture of the nation itself, because whether a nation develops or not depends on how education is in that nation. Education will shape and change human behavior, both personally and in society, for the better. In other words, education is the main foundation for the formation of a good society in a nation. Law no. 20 of 2003 article 1 paragraph 2 concerning the national education system explains that national education is education based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the National Republic which is rooted in religious values, Indonesian national culture and responsive to the demands of changing times (Hakim, 2016)
Education carried out in the right way can provide added value to a community. Through the education process a person becomes a human being who is able to carry out responsibilities. Armed with education someone can determine the right and careful decision. Of course, this is because during the educational process a person will learn how to become someone who has a clear and directed orientation. Maximum learning outcomes are the learning outcomes obtained by students after studying certain material after carrying out the teaching and learning process. According to (Safrizal, Marneli D, Anastasya Desti A, Maulani Z, 2022) education is an effort to make someone a perfect human being. According to (Darlis & Movitaria, 2021) states that education is very important in a person's life. The progress of a nation is reflected in the quality of its education. According to (Safrizal, 2021) states that education plays an important role in the formation of quality human resources and is an indicator of development. In 21st century education, students need not only memory skills and receptive skills but also critical and creative thinking.

Learning is physical activity aimed at changing students' behavior in interacting with the environment. These changes are seen in the cognitive, effective and psychomotor domains. Learning is also an effort to improve students' skills, opportunities, interests, talents and needs. Applied learning in the Indonesian education system still focuses on mastery of material. Training brings students to competence only in the short term, but children are not successful in solving long-term life problems. Children cannot apply knowledge they get at school in everyday life (Safrizal, 2021). According to (Zulhendri, 2019) stated that so far the main target or priority in learning is the learning results obtained by students or only cognitive, without being balanced by assessments during the learning process, so this can cause student learning outcomes to be less than optimal. In education there are two elements that are closely related to each other. These two elements influence the continuity of education, namely teachers and students. Teachers and students interact and relate to each other, which is characterized by their respective functions and roles (Kuswandhi, Aang A, 2021). Islam requires people who study to have certain ethics, such as ethics towards oneself in studying, ethics towards the knowledge being studied, and especially towards those who teach knowledge. When those who study have ethics, they can be heard and ensure that the precepts are easy to understand and taught enough to be practiced in their lives. But the reality is that currently students are straying from the ethics that Islam actually teaches. Most students no longer respect teachers or peers, students no longer feel guilty if they make mistakes, they ridicule and lower their self-esteem and those of their friends, their attitude towards teachers is no longer commendable. Ethics is a means by which humans should live, how to act and so on. In education, useful learning strategies are needed to achieve a more effective learning process. Because strategy is a method used to create a conducive atmosphere for students to achieve learning goals (Sunandar, 2021)

National character is an important factor in the national and statehood process. Since the beginning of independence, the Indonesian people have chosen to make character development an important element that cannot be separated from national development
(Shinta & Ain, 2021). Apart from that, it is important to remember that the nature of education (morals) is clear in Law no. 20 of 2003 in relation to the national education system according to (Gunawan, 2012), namely article 3 states that the aim of popular education is to develop skills and forms of character and national culture that are valuable to educate the life of the nation, pursue development and opportunities for students to become human beings who believe and fear the Almighty God with the noble character of citizens who are noble, healthy, capable, creative, independent and responsible.

Based on data from interviews conducted by researchers together with class V teachers at SD X Minangkabau, there were students who showed poor ethics during the learning process in class. When interviewed by researchers, the class V teacher explained that there are class V students whose ethics are good and there are those who are not so good, but still need guidance, elementary school age children still need guidance to become even better. Because at their age, they sometimes still say harsh or dirty words to teachers and fellow friends. For students whose curiosity is high, they do not hesitate to ask the teacher as if they were talking to their peers. If given practice they talk and walk with their friends. Family, community and the surrounding environment have an important role in facilitating the formation of children's behavior (Yulia dkk., 2021). The problems described above are supported by relevant research, such as research conducted by (Kuswandi, Aang A, 2021), a person's ethics are essentially revealed from their actions, the desire to carry out the goal of ethics, namely the formation of a personality to become a good person, citizen and citizen. In the world of education, ethical issues need to receive serious attention because the aim of education is to create not only intelligent and qualified people, but also perfect human beings decorated with sensational morals and noble morals. In line with this, another researcher (Elias, 2021) also explained that ethics is often called moral philosophy and not only helps humans to awaken their morals and participate in finding solutions that can be accounted for, if only humans can know what is not appropriate to do in difficult times. Ethics is a reason for actions that should be done or not done. Politeness and politeness in question is an individual's attitude or behavior or is respectful and friendly towards people who interact with him.

This problem can be overcome by implementing various character development strategies appropriately, with various applications. The character development strategy is to build a new generation better and more naturally. Schools are places for effective education, schools have the main goal of forming people who are intelligent and also have good morals (Supraptiningrum & Agustini, 2015) Schools also help parents teach good habits and instill character, and religious and cultural values. Schools develop children's potential in the cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains. According to (Mustika & Dafit, 2019) a person's character is formed from the results of views, attitudes and behavior which are manifested in interactions in everyday life. Character can be a characteristic, or characteristic of a person or group of people.

From the problems described above, it can be seen that student ethics in the learning process is still not good. Educators can take steps or strategies to improve student ethics in the learning process by relating the learning material they have studied to everyday life.
From the description previously presented, it is clear that the researcher's aim in conducting this research is to find out teachers' strategies for improving student ethics during the learning process in class SD X Minangkabau.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this research activity, researchers used qualitative research methods with case studies. The reason for choosing this method is because this qualitative method focuses on in-depth understanding, describing complexity, developing theory and social reality. The technique for determining informants in this research was carried out using non-probability sampling through purposive sampling technique. In this research, the researcher chose the informant, namely the fifth grade teacher at SD X Minangkabau. In conducting research, research is a key instrument in collecting data. Researchers are assisted with instruments or supporting tools such as observation guides, interview guides, recording equipment and cameras. Data collection was carried out through three events, namely observation, interviews and documentation studies. For data analysis techniques, researchers used the Miles and Huberman model, which

The first is data reduction to select and group the data obtained. The second is data display which presents data in research results reports to provide an overview of the data obtained during research activities. The third is, drawing conclusions which contain the results of the research in the form of answers to the problems raised. To guarantee the validity of the data, researchers used triangulation techniques, namely interviews, observation and documentation.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**RESULTS**

After collecting data through interviews, observations and documentation studies, researchers obtained data related to the strategies used by teachers in improving student ethics during the learning process in the classroom. V SD X Minangkabau. From data reduction or data selection and grouping that has been carried out by research, the results are as follows:

**Relating PPKN Material to Everyday Life**

We can relate this Civics material to ethics. Civics subjects include attitudes, morals, values and norms, all of which are related to ethics. As we know, the purpose of Civic Education learning is to educate oneself, good manners or character for students. Apart from that, Civic Education in schools has been expanded to become a center for understanding, attitudes, skills and democratic living. In Civics subjects, it helps to develop ethical behavior, manners, such as values and morals. Various concepts regarding approaches, value education models and other learning models. From interview and observation data in class V of SD This was discovered in an interview with teacher N:

“Relate the material studied to everyday life. PPKN material can be linked to ethics. PPKN learning includes attitudes, norms, morals and values, they are all related with ethics.” (Interview-1/ 8 November 2022)
Interviews can prove that the strategies used by teachers to improve student ethics in the classroom learning process are by linking Civics material to everyday life. This was also discovered by researchers when conducting observations:

"When the teacher explained the lesson, several students were talking with friends. Seeing student ethics like that, teachers also relate it to the material students study in Civics learning." (Observation-2/ 14 November 2022)

Figure 1. The teacher relates the Civics material to everyday life

In the picture above, it can be seen that the fifth grade teacher at SD The results of interviews and observations show that the strategies used by teachers are to improve student ethics in the learning process in class SD X Minangkabau. Teachers relate civics material that students have learned to everyday life, such as values, morals, attitudes and everything related to ethics. In the Civics subject there is a lot of educational material and learning, especially with ethics, Civics material is closely related to ethics.

Relating BAM Material to Everyday Life

In Minangkabau Natural Culture learning, there is material about recognizing the word nan ampek, how students speak to friends, older people, younger siblings, to respected people. The word nan ampek is ethics in speaking, the Minangkabau people have a manner of speaking in daily life, such as speaking to community leaders, younger leaders, peers, sons-in-law and in forums. Kato nan ampek consists of kato mandaki, namely how to speak to people who are older than us, such as teachers, parents, ulama, community leaders. Kato manurun is how to speak to people who are younger than us, especially those who are younger and to teenagers and children. Kato mandata is how to talk to our colleagues and peers. Kato malereng is how to talk to traditional elders or respected people such as Dinagari people, to these people we speak softly and politely. From data from interviews and observations in class V of SD day. This was found in interviews with teacher N:

“For example, by relating the material they study to everyday life. In the BAM material, they get to know the word nan ampek, how they speak it to friends, older people, younger siblings and to people they respect. “We teach them how to behave when talking to older people, older people or peers and also with their younger siblings.”(Interview-1/ 8 November 2022)
The interview above proves that the strategy used by teachers to improve student ethics in the classroom learning process is by linking BAM learning material to everyday life. This was also discovered by researchers when conducting observations:

"When the teacher explained the learning material there were several students who Students were seen walking, talking to friends using dirty words, lifting table mats, opening books before the order to open the book and when the teacher spoke, students did not listen to the teacher's explanation, students were engrossed in their own activities, opening exercise books, etc. Seeing this kind of ethics, the teacher immediately gave a warning to the students by relating it to the BAM kato nan ampek material. Ethics When people talk we have to listen, not do other things. It's the same as when we ask our parents for money while doing other activities, whether we give it or not, whether our attitude is polite or not? Our traditions are also related to religion, so the basandi tradition is related to religion. "The teacher asked the students, so please apply the learning of Minangkabau Natural Culture in your daily life."(Observation-3/21 November 2022)

Figure 2. The teacher relates the BAM material to everyday life

In the picture above, it can be seen that the fifth grade teacher at SD X Minangkabau relates the BAM material that students learn to everyday life. The teacher relates it to the 4 kato nan materials, namely kato mandaki, kato manurun, kato malereng and kato mandata. The results of interviews and observations show that the strategies used by teachers are to improve student ethics in the learning process in class SD X Minangkabau. The teacher relates the BAM material that students have learned to everyday life. In the BAM subject there is kato nan ampek material, namely kato mandaki, namely the attitude of speaking to people who are older to us. Kato Manurun that is how to speak to people who are smaller than us, such as younger siblings and children. Kato mandata is how to talk to real friends, peers. Kato malereng is how to talk to elders or respected people.

Linking Ecosystem Materials to Everyday Life

In ecosystem materials, living things are interconnected with other living things. To maintain stability requires balance. Ecosystem balance is a state of balance between the components and interactions in the ecosystem. Natural and natural factors are caused without human intervention such as earthquakes, landslides, floods, etc. Factors caused by human activities such as burning forests, plantations, illegal logging, etc. In ecosystem material there is environmental ethics, namely everything that affects humans, survival,
welfare of humans and other living creatures directly or indirectly. So environmental ethics is a human moral policy in accordance with its environment, therefore ecological ethics is necessary for everyone.

From data from interviews and observations in class V of SD This was found in interviews with teacher N:

“Relate learning material to ethics in everyday life. For example, with ecosystem materials so that the ecosystem is maintained and protected, we will act like we do, of course we will do good things, such as not hunting animals, not burning forests, and not using pesticides excessively. Our attitude reflects our ethics towards the environment.” (Interview-3/21 November 2022).

The interview above proves that the strategy used by teachers to improve student ethics in the classroom learning process is by relating ecosystem material to everyday life.

Matter It was also discovered by researchers while conducting observations:

"When the teacher explained the material about the day's learning, there were several students who damaged tables, walked, talked, did exercises while studying, tore paper, threw excessive amounts of fertilizer and pesticides on plants in the school garden. Seeing something like that, the teacher immediately reprimanded him by linking ecosystem learning. "In order for our ecosystem to be maintained and protected, we should do things like not destroying tables, using pesticides excessively, like what your child did, that's not allowed, son." (Observation-3/21 November 2022).

![Figure 3. The teacher relates the ecosystem material with everyday life](image)

In the picture above, it can be seen that the fifth grade teacher at SD The teacher relates that in order for the ecosystem to be maintained and protected, we will act like we will, we will do good, not damage school facilities and not use pesticides excessively. The results of interviews and observations show that the strategies used by teachers are to improve student ethics in the learning process in class SD X Minangkabau. The teacher relates the ecosystem material that students have learned to everyday life, such as not using pesticides excessively, when giving fertilizer to plants in the school garden, give it just enough, don't overdo it, don't give too much fertilizer to each plant that your child will give.
Using Media

Media is a tool to help teachers in the learning process, media is a tool or props used in the teaching and learning process. Using learning media can support the success of the teaching and learning process so that learning activities can be effective in achieving the desired goals. From data from interviews and observations in class V of SD X Minangkabau, it is known that teachers use audio-visual media to improve student ethics in the learning process. This was found in interviews with teacher N:

"Yes, audio visual." (Interview-4/ 21 November 2022)

The interview above proves that the teacher's strategy in improving student ethics in the learning process is by using learning media. This was also discovered by researchers when conducting observations:

"During the teaching and learning process, the class V teacher uses audio-visual media, the learning material that day is explained by the teacher in front of the class using a laptop, speakers and infocus. When the teacher is busy explaining the learning material, there are some students who are busy talking, walking, saying dirty things. Seeing this, the teacher reprimanded and advised using audio-visual media, in order to improve student ethics during the learning process. "Teachers use audio-visual media of course in accordance with ethics." (Observation-4/ 21 November 2022)

The results of interviews and observations show that the strategy used by SD X Minangkabau teachers uses audio-visual media. Media as a tool and intermediary tool used by teachers in the teaching and learning process. Media has many benefits in the teaching and learning process, including making it easier for students to understand learning material, improving memory in the long term, increasing student motivation, non-monotonous learning and increasing student enthusiasm for learning.

A person's ethics are essentially revealed from actions, the desire to carry out goals. Ethics is shaping personality, in the world of education ethical issues really need attention because the aim of education is to create not only intelligent and qualified people, but perfect humans decorated with sensational noble morals. In the world of education, most students deviate from the ethics that Islam actually teaches. Most students no longer respect teachers, peers, students do not feel guilty when they make mistakes, ridicule and lower their self-esteem and that of their friends, their attitude towards teachers is no longer commendable. In when the teacher is in the classroom and explaining the learning material, there are students who are walking around, having fun talking to friends, opening books before there is an order to open the book, doing exercises while walking and when the teacher explains or conveys the lesson, some of the students do not listen to the teacher's explanation, in Even when reprimanded, some students fight back. Based on the results of the data analysis that has been carried out, it can be seen that the strategies used by teachers in improving student ethics in class V SD X Minangkabau are four strategies.

The first strategy is to link PPKN learning with material that has been studied in everyday life. PPKN learning includes attitudes, morals, values and norms which are
closely related to ethics and can shape students' ethics in learning. PPKN learning can shape students and help students to develop ethical, polite and courteous behavior.

The second is to relate Minangkabau Natural Culture material to everyday life. In BAM learning there are nan ampek words, namely the words mandaki, kato manurun, kato mandata, kato malereng. Kato mandaki is how we behave when talking to older people, such as teachers, parents, community leaders, mamak, etc. Kato manurun is how we behave when talking to smaller people such as younger siblings and children. Kato malereng is how we behave when talking to people of the same age, such as colleagues and friends. Kato malereng is how we behave when talking to people who are respected or respected and who are elders according to tradition. like people in nagari / nagari devices. In Minangkabau, kato nan ampek is a rule that binds sons and daughters in everyday communication.

The third is relating Ecosystem material to everyday life. In the ecosystem, living creatures are interconnected with other creatures. To keep our ecosystem intact, there must be a balance. There is environmental ethics in studying ecosystems, namely everything that affects humans, survival and human welfare directly or indirectly. So that the ecosystem awake and protected then we behave well and do good. Such as not hunting animals, burning forests, illegal logging and excessive use of pesticides.

The fourth is using audio-visual media to improve ethics. Learning media as a tool/props during the teaching and learning process. Media has many benefits in the learning process, including increasing students' motivation when studying, restoring students' enthusiasm for learning, improving students' memory in the long term and making it easier for students to understand learning material.

The findings in this research are in line with previous research, namely that the character values in local content subjects of Minangkabau natural culture at SD Negeri 14 Padang City are that BAM is one of the subjects that is effective in context. It is proven that student ethics in implementing this topic is at a satisfactory level (Mafardi, 2017). This research is in line with research that has been carried out previously in fostering good manners ethics for class V students through citizenship education lessons at elementary school number 45 in Bengkulu City. Teachers apply the good manners carried out by teachers through PPKN learning (Djuwita Puspa, 2017). This research is also in line with previous research, strengthening citizenship learning to strengthen students' character, starting from preparation, implementation and evaluation. We must have the ability to provide, apply and evaluate that can cover the existing values of people, because they develop values character is not only enough to lead, but must also be created (Budimansyah, 2014). Findings are in line with integrity. Character education in learning. Citizenship education to develop character attitudes in elementary school students (Galuh Nur Insani, Dinie Anggraeni Dewi, 2021)

So it can be concluded that the strategies used by teachers are to improve student ethics in the learning process in class SD X Minangkabau. Linking Civics material to everyday life, linking BAM material to everyday life, linking Ecosystem material to everyday life and using audio-visual learning media.
CONCLUSION

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points. It is important that the conclusion does not leave the questions unanswered.

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REFERENCES


