Experimentation on Greeting Before Entering the Classroom

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ABSTRACT

Background. Character is a pattern of thought and a pattern of one's actions that are carried out directly. According to Thomas Lickona, character education contains three main elements, namely knowing goodness, loving goodness, and doing goodness, meaning that character refers to a series of knowledge, attitudes, motivation, and behavior. Therefore, this character needs to be considered, especially for students.

Purpose. A student must have good character in his life from waking up to sleeping again. In this research, we will help develop good character for students, with the aim that it can be applied in their home environment.

Method. This research is collaborative by involving students as resource persons and objects of action.

Results. This action is carried out as a form of field practice.

Conclusion. From the results of our research it can be concluded that this research can be declared successful and can be applied by schools, but researchers cannot guarantee whether it can last long or not. Hopefully, habituation at school can be developed and practiced in the outside environment such as when at home, in the market, at the playground, and others.

KEYWORDS

Character, Habituation, Greetings

INTRODUCTION

Character is a pattern of thought and a pattern of one's actions that are carried out (Tu dkk., 2020). According to Thomas Lickona, character education contains three main (Bi dkk., 2019), namely knowing goodness, loving goodness, and doing (Hu dkk., 2019), meaning that character refers to a series of (Campanale dkk., 2020), (Schouten dkk., 2020), (Kim & Hall, 2019), and (Lin dkk., 2020).
The skill of binding the character by displaying pictures of inspirational figures in the school hall and (Adetola dkk., 2019), making awards to appreciate various things that develop such as when students read greetings when entering we can give a star picture as an (Davids dkk., 2021). Character itself is in morals and how to develop character can be modeled by (Seymour-Walsh dkk., 2020), such as educators saying greetings before entering class with the aim that students imitate what educators do. (Wang dkk., 2019), according to David Elkind, character education is a method of character education is an educational method to influence student (Hördt dkk., 2020). In this case, it can be seen that the teacher not only teaches the learning (Hartmann dkk., 2019), but is also able to become a (Evans dkk., 2020).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
In this (Al-Ayyoub dkk., 2019), researchers used a type of quantitative field (Baek dkk., 2021), to reveal an event or habit that exists in the case under study. The practical method in this school uses an experimental (Shi dkk., 2020).

This research is collaborative by involving students as resource persons and objects of action. This action is carried out as a form of field practice after the researcher has carried out three stages. First, see the problem through the results of observation data and interviews with school parties and document some existing problems (descriptive statistics). Second, analyzing the problem in depth to take action effectively and efficiently, and the third is the implementation of action as a solutive action.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
From the results of our research it can be concluded that this research can be declared successful and can be applied by schools, but researchers cannot guarantee whether it can last long or not. Even though this habituation needs to be carried out in every agency or school in Indonesia, especially in the school we studied so that students have good (Adomavicius & Tuzhilin, 2005). (Langdon & Manthiram, 2021), habituation at school can be developed and practiced in the outside environment such as when at (Moriguchi dkk., 2020), in the (Bajwa dkk., 2019), at the playground etc. (Van Doremalen dkk., 2020), this habituation of greetings must be frequently reminded by the school or adults so that this habituation of greetings does not (Bai dkk., 2021). Therefore(Mazza dkk., 2020), to be able to implement the habituation of (Liu dkk., 2020), there must be cooperation with the child's (Ubando, 2021).

But in reality, many parents are difficult to cooperate with the school, they are too indifferent to it, causing this habituation to not run well. (Dong dkk., 2020), the researcher's task is not to change the parents' (Kumar dkk., 2020), our job here is only to familiarize students to continue to say greetings even if only at school. The hope is that after becoming a habit at school can bring habituation to everyday (Heidenreich dkk., 2022).

After conducting research and after the data is (Mazza dkk., 2020), the next step is for the author to process the data that has been obtained using the following steps: (Zurell dkk., 2020), checking the questionnaire that has been done and then giving a score:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As for efforts to increase the reliability of questionnaire (Guest dkk., 2020), there are also some questionnaire questions that have an inverted (Chew dkk., 2020). That is, a questionnaire question that has the answer "never" as the highest score and "ever" has the lowest (Giannissi & Venetsanos, 2019). Here are the details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Often</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The krobatch alpha value in the reliability test on all question indicators shows 225. In the reliability test, a question question can be said to be reliable if the value of the number is> 0.60 therefore , it can be said that all question indicators meet the reliability test, or all question indicators show the consistency of the research measuring instrument in (Elfiky, 2020).
Homogeneity test

In the homogeneity test, the variables used are 2 variables from the results of 2 classes in madrasah al-hikmah and in the recitation of asy-syifa cinangka (Li dkk., 2021). In the homogeneity test, it was found that:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Homogenitas</th>
<th>Levene Statistic</th>
<th>df1</th>
<th>df2</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>result_application Based on Mean</td>
<td>.043</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>.838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on Median</td>
<td>.051</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>.822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on Median and with adjusted df</td>
<td>.051</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36,989</td>
<td>.822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Based on trimmed mean</td>
<td>.042</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>.840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Homogeneity test is a test conducted to determine that 2 or more groups of data or samples come from populations that have the same variance ((Bello dkk., 2019)). This test is a requirement before doing other tests. This test is used to ensure that the data group does come from a population that has the same variance (homogeneous).

Basis for decision making:
1. If the sig value> 0.05 then the data distribution is homogeneous
2. If the sig value <0.05 then the data distribution is not homogeneous

So it can be concluded that the results of this homogeneity test are successful because the data distribution is (Bello dkk., 2019).

CONCLUSION

From the research on respondents at Madrasah Al-Hikmah Cinangka village with a total sample of 20 each. It is known from the results of statistical data management that the level of habituation of the application of greetings gets satisfactory results. It can be seen from the results of the questionnaire that has been filled in.

From the results of the questionnaire it can be seen that in general the habit of saying greetings is classified as good. When confirmed with the opinion of the teachers who teach that every day students begin to apply it before entering the classroom or meeting with teachers and friends. In this study we focused on the application of habituation of greetings before entering the class.

AUTHORS’ CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.
Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.
Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.
Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing - original draft

REFERENCES


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