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# CASE STUDY, CHARACTER ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS

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## Abstract

In the world of education, teaching and learning activities are not only intended to make students know knowledge academically, but also will build student character, so that in this case character education is considered very important to be carried out in formal and non-formal schools. Students with good and noble characters will be able to live their lives more interestingly in the future. Each person has character individually. understanding This character can also be misinterpreted by the character, personality and traits that a person has. Actually the definition of character itself is an accumulation of character, personality and traits that a person has. Character in a person is actually formed indirectly from the learning process that goes through, the character of a person does not come from something innate but rather from the formation of the environment to the people who are near him. in shape realize education good character, schools need to anchor the values of social norms through each activity at school. Based on results research conducted at SMPN 3 Dua Pitue with do interview development character in the participants educate result well, with use approach persuasive and judgmental attitude is measured with instrument evaluation the character made by the school.

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## INTRODUCTION

Education is

In this journal will be explained about the early development of students in junior high school. In this journal prospective educators will be given understanding knowledge about character and development students to support smoothness in the process of guiding and educating students. In this journal, prospective educators can determine many ways to describe and recognize student development, because everyone has different characters, so perhaps before teaching an educator must know the character of his students so that the needs for teaching development run smoothly. With understand development participant teach to make it easier for parents specifically educators to assist in the learning process and deal with each behavior in demand every participant educate, so need to do Analysis Character Development Participant educate before carry out duties as educators.

## RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, we used a research method, namely conducting a case study at SMPN 3 Duapitue Kalosi, located in Tanrutedong, Kalosi. During the case study, we interviewed the principal at the school named Arsan.T.Masda, S.Pd. From the results of the interviews we got, namely:

### 1. What do you think is meant by the character of children's learning?

The character of children's learning is that in the learning process not only receiving lessons but in receiving lessons there need to be basic rules of learning, with these rules a learning character is formed.

### 2. How do you determine or know the initial character of the child? Then in what way?

The way to find out a child's character is when the children are first given a lesson, but before that, as a teacher, we will ask a number of questions to the child, from the results of the answers we can find out his character.

### 3. What if a child is shy while studying in class?

The way to deal with shy children in class is that we always approach and always provide

motivation to be able to get along with their friends.

### 4. Are there discussions with students in class? Then how was the discussion and how long did it take to adapt when you first entered?

At meetings with students there were discussions that were carried out, discussions that were carried out at the time of introduction between students and teachers with questions and answers.

### 5. How long does the process of adapting children from parents to school take?

The process of adaptation of children and parents if indeed the child has the will and ability does not need a process, and vice versa.

### 6. Then after that, do you still communicate with your parents?

We always communicate with parents of students regarding the level of progress.

### 7. If in class there are students who are difficult to make friends or introverts, how do you handle it?

The way to deal with students who are difficult to make friends is to always approach these students.

### 8. How to deal with students who are lazy at school?

The way to deal with students who are lazy to go to school is to approach them persuasively and give advice about the importance of education.

### 9. How do you deal with a temperamental child?

The way to deal with a temperamental child is that as a teacher you must have psychology knowledge and always advise him.

### 10. What are the difficulties in teaching low grades?

As a teacher, there are no difficulties for teachers who have professional abilities.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to Sudirman (1990) student

characteristics are the overall pattern of behavior and abilities that exist in students as a result of the nature of their social environment so that they determine the pattern of activity in achieving their goals. Meanwhile, according to Hamza. B. Uno (2007) Student characteristics are aspects or individual qualities of students consisting of interests, attitudes, learning motivation, learning styles, thinking abilities, and initial abilities possessed.

The development and characteristics of junior high school-age children are different when they enter puberty, where they are no longer young children, but also not ready to become full-fledged teenagers. between one child with other children, the character of children in the lower grades is different from the character children in high grades, this can be seen in the child's learning process. For junior high school students, the main cognitive development experienced is formal operational, which is able to think abstractly by using certain symbols or operate formal logical rules that are no longer bound by concrete objects, such as increased analytical skills, the ability to develop a possibilities based on two or more existing possibilities, the ability to draw generalizations and inferences from a variety of diverse object categories. In addition, there is an increase in intellectual function, memory capability in language and conceptual development. In other words, language is one of the vital tools for cognitive activity.

Even though in their teens their cognitive abilities have developed well, which allows them to be able to deal effectively with stress or emotional fluctuations, it turns out that there are still many teenagers who have not been able to manage their emotions, so they experience depression, anger, and are unable to regulate their emotions.

There are several strategies so that teachers can understand the characteristics of students in order achievement of learning objectives, including:

1. Getting to know students more deeply, real learning is not just giving facts to students to remember, but must involve all personal students including intellectual, emotional, and skills. Knowing is not just knowing, knowing is a way that must be done in a wise way, he

said requires a long period of time. To better understand students, teachers can carry out a psychological approach to children, asking for information or opinions on a matter, asking questions about personal matters the child can share a way out how or teaching methods that must be done, discussions, lectures, questions and answers, and other methods.

2. Treat students fairly and fairly. A good teacher must be able to facilitate differences of opinion in the class as a community through a process of discussion, dialogue and communication of ideas. This must be done so that the dynamics of differences of opinion do not run wild and do not encourage anarchist attitudes when brought into the public sphere. It is realized that in one class there are so many talents, traits, different characters that need to be dealt with fairly. Fair does not mean equally, teachers must treat every student wisely, helping those who need help happily and fully affection without discriminating against gender, background, and social aspects etc. Reasonable treatment from an educator will bring up a positive image for teachers and the spirit of togetherness and kinship for students.
3. Enter their world, and become their best friend. A good figure will be a role model for students. He has several criteria such as feeling optimistic, communicative, has charisma, and cares about the environment, including the world of children. Some of these criteria become one of the important elements in understanding the character of students. Exemplary in behaving, saying, and communicating well can be done by being a loyal listener or ready to hear the complaints of students. To know talent and character of students must be part of them, play together like they play, sing, and become friends well,

so that students do not feel embarrassed or embarrassed.

4. Be careful in concluding the character of students. Educators need to be careful in drawing conclusions, moreover these conclusions lead to efforts to understand the character of students. Educators present all potential and respond wisely to optimize a comprehensive understanding of character.
5. Recognize the signs of student oddities. The signs referred to here are physical and non-physical signs. Basically there is nothing that is considered strange, but there is a unique characteristic. The phenomenon of student attitudes needs to be addressed by paying attention to the personal and group characters of children in the learning process.
6. Open nature. Being open is an important attitude possessed by educators. Being open to students means providing broad opportunities to understand children's characters. With an open attitude, in general students will be open to educators. Students need attention from educators both in class and outside the classroom. The characters possessed by children vary. This diversity certainly determines the ways and approaches of educators in the process of understanding the nature and character of children.

According to Janawi, the most important thing for teachers to understand is how to understand the world of children, the characteristics of children, and the process of children's education. Every child has similarities and differences. Periodization of children's growth and development needs to be understood by the teacher in totality (Janawi, 2009). The most important thing is that the child is the center of attention.

In order for the teacher's efforts to run optimally, it is necessary to have closeness between the teacher and this shy child. Approach does require process and time. It takes patience so that the teacher can be close to shy children.

When a closeness has been established between the teacher and the student, the teacher can communicate more intensely with this shy child.

For example when the child is having lunch or when the child is waiting to be picked up (after school). Furthermore, the teacher can invite children to talk when there are other friends. Get your child used to speaking in front of other friends by being more active in asking questions or just telling small talk. Don't forget to give praise when the child experiences an increase in self-confidence, so that the child is more motivated.

Another way to find out a child's character is by discussing it in class. Usually, introducing children one by one to introduce themselves in front of the class, if they are still embarrassed, it is the teacher's job to provide encouragement and motivational support. The introduction is in the form of the identity of the child. You can also group children by changing their seats, such as making circles/boxes. Meanwhile, the time needed depends on the situation in the class when the class is conducive, the time needed is not so long.

Adaptation by children in a new environment is very important. Children will feel that everything is not going smoothly in their educational life. The child will feel like a failure in his education. They also think that school is not fun. Therefore, children must be able to convince themselves that in a new environment there are no bad teachers, naughty friends, and difficult subjects. This adaptation is an important step for children to make the first step in starting new learning at a higher level in children's education. Adaptation is also the first step that must be taken by a child who will continue to his new school.

Therefore, there are some tips so that children can easily adapt to their new learning environment.

1. Throw away negative thoughts. This is an effective first step for children to set themselves up that nothing bad will happen if the child enters a new environment. They also have to believe that everything will be fine

when in that environment. The role of parents is also needed in forming trust in the minds of children. Parents can also invite their children to come to their new school before the new school year starts, so that children will be given a little idea of how their new school environment will be. Ladies and gentlemen teachers at school can also introduce most of the description of the school.

2. Dare to start a conversation. Some students think that they are silent before someone talks to them. This thought is a big mistake. As social beings who need other humans, we must be able to make new conversations with new people. Throw away any thoughts that the new person is evil. In fact, we must be able to adapt to our new environment. For parents, try to teach children to start opening a conversation with their new friends. If not, just flashing a smile can lighten the atmosphere in the new environment a bit. Children can make a chat about how their new school is, or just ask where their old school came from.
3. Be an open child. This third way is a way for children to be humble children. This method should be taught by parents to their children, such as not being arrogant, being friendly, not discriminating between friends, so they don't lie to their interlocutors in their new environment. Usually, children will start to close their circle of friends in friends that are just that. They will reject the arrival of new friends outside the circle of friendship. This should be avoided because they have to be open to anyone who wants to make friends. However, children still have to be wary of someone who has a bad effect on them in their new environment. Even though they have an open attitude, children still have to be able to protect their privacy within themselves.
4. Be obedient in class. As a new kid at school, you have to have the initiative to pay attention to the teacher when giving material, because it's no wonder if the child will be talked to by

his new friend, in the end, what the teacher says doesn't sound good. As parents should advise children to often pay attention to their teacher when teaching. This will bring positive to the child to go to a new school.

5. Respond well to children. If the child has adapted, try when the child tries to tell about the incident at his new school, it is better for the parents to open up more and try to be more calm when listening to the child tell stories about his new school. In this way the child will be calmer to share any experiences he gets from school, whether it's greeting the new teacher, getting the best grades for the first time entering a new school or being elected class president.

The obligations of parents and teachers at school are the same, namely to ensure that children/students get a good education. It takes cooperation that is well established for the benefit of children/students. Both teachers and parents must respect and respect each other. If communication between parents and teachers is not built properly, conflicts will arise which can harm children/students.

If the teacher ever has difficulty dealing with quiet or introverted students, there are several ways you can do it.

### **1. Tell environment around the participants educate .**

Introverted child have tendency to be difficult to socialize with environment around him so as teacher father / mother Can ask them to get acquainted with the surroundings in turn. Introverted children may also need time to be able to comfortable and open same teacher or friends at school. Give them time and don't force them to hang out with all their friends. However, keep embracing and accompanying them in every activity so they don't feel alone. Gradually, their courage will develop little by little.

### **2. Give participants educate freedom choose .**

Introverted child inclined will accept whatever is shared or chosen by others. If this habit is ignored, the child can lose his initiative. Therefore try to get the opportunity to choose, for example in choosing a seat in class, give an introvert student the choice to choose the seat he wants. If he doesn't have the courage or doesn't want to share his insights, give him a chair that is on the side or at the back. This location can usually make introverted children feel more comfortable.

### **3. Push children so they dare to come out and make them come out from the comfort zone**

Teachers can make method learning that can make children dare to express their opinions. Push them without any pressure. Let the children see what abilities each other has, support them so they can be confident and dare to be skilled in public.

### **4. Development talent participant educate**

Give it chance to children to pursue and develop their talents. This is the key for a teacher to help introverted children. In order to develop the talents he likes and can increase his self-confidence, because introverted students prefer to be "behind the scenes".

### **5. Give Participant educate Appreciation**

Most child when we give them praise for the achievements they have achieved they will feel happy / happy. As a teacher, it is better to be able to give small awards for each student's achievements, especially for introverted children. So that students can build self-confidence. So when that happens the child will be more open and blend in with his environment.

If the teacher has experienced difficulties when dealing with students who are lazy to go to school, there are several ways you can do it.

1. Call students to talk privately about the problems they face.
2. If a student is absent from school for several days, the homeroom teacher must visit the

home of the student who is absent from school. Then talk to students and parents or guardians of students about the problems they face.

3. After finding a problem, then taking a solution between students, teachers, homeroom teachers, worried and counseling teachers and parents or guardians of students.
4. If there are problems with friends, we invite friends who have problems with these students and express problems and find solutions.
5. If the problem is with the teacher, talk about the problem and find a mutually beneficial solution.
6. If the problem is caused by the parents, we return it to the parents and students. The teacher only provides motivation so that students continue to go to school and not drop out of school.

Strategy carried out by class teacher in dealing with participants students who are lazy to study at school is the strategy implemented:

1. Creating learning readiness In any condition readiness to learn is very important. Participant students who are ready would be interested to follow learning process in class. kindly physical for example, checking the learning equipment before the process learning begins and psychologically, educators can create readiness learn by enlightening or awareness.
2. Giving motivation In the learning process in Schools always provide motivation to students is carried out verbal and non-verbal. For example value what participants do learn when learning is in progress take place even if only with praised his writing. In addition, para the school's educator likes read themed books motivation so that's where the educator can motivate students.
3. Reducing anger excessive . When a teacher facing students problem with how angry let alone to excess (less humane and not educate) just will aggravating circumstances and only will increase the laziness of students to follow

the learning process in classes can even create participants educate fear and in the end they no longer want to come to school.

4. Create harmony. Harmony between educators and students is an important requirement in the learning process in the classroom, harmony can be created if an educator is able to place himself in the psychological condition of students. Sympathy and empathy are two very important psychological elements to create harmony. The laughter of educators with their students is something that is always done by teachers at school in order to get rid of the feeling of fatigue and boredom of students, especially in the last hour of the learning process in class.
5. Provide guidance as needed Educators are mentors, and there are three important materials guiding students, namely guiding in terms of mastery of scientific aspects, guiding in terms of mastering psychomotor aspects and guiding in terms of the application of attitude (affective) aspects. Educators as guides will never sit still in their seats. This type of educator will move towards students, both individually and in groups. And especially when students have difficulty doing assignments. If educators do not provide adequate guidance, difficulties will create a feeling of laziness to learn.
6. Insert jokes as a learning transition. Teaching and learning is an art, the ability and creativity of educators are highly demanded when carrying out learning. At present, the task of educators is not only to teach but to teach students. Learning means inviting students to think and act and in this process it is not an easy thing, there are many challenges faced by educators.

The child's relationship with his parents has an influence on the child's development. The child who feels a warm relationship with his parents, feels that he is loved and protected and gets good treatment, will usually easily accept and follow the habits of his parents and tend to be positive.

Children are the best imitators, so parents must be the main and closest model in a child's life. If parents are unable to control themselves and their emotions well, it is difficult to expect children to control themselves. In addition to trying to control yourself when acting in front of children, parents should also encourage children to behave positively. Show how adults deal with anger and disappointment in a calm manner, because parents are the best examples for their children

### CONCLUSION

The character of children in the low class is different from the character of children in the high class, this can be seen in the child's learning process. For students school medium first , development cognitive The main experience is formal operational, which is able to think abstractly by using certain symbols or operate formal logic rules that are no longer bound by concrete objects, such as increasing analytical skills, the ability to develop a possibility based on two or more possibilities. existing, the ability to draw generalizations and inferences from various categories of objects that are diverse. To better understand students, the teacher can take a psychological approach to the child, ask for information or opinions on a matter, ask questions about personal matters, the child can share ways out or teaching methods that must be carried out, discussions, lectures, debriefings, and other methods.

When a teacher confronts students who have problems with anger, let alone to the point of being excessive (less humane and not educational) it will only exacerbate the situation and will only add to students' laziness to participate in the learning process in class and can even make students afraid and in the end they don't want to come to school again. The child feels \_ exists connection warm with his parents , felt that He loved and protected and received good treatment , usually \_ will easy accept and follow habits of his parents and inclined in a positive direction . Based on studies case conducted at SMPN 3 Dua Pitue with do interview the results obtained related with development participant educate results fine , got seen with liveliness participant learn in the

learning process .

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