



Methods of Integrating Moral Values in Storytelling: A Case Study of Children Learning English at Bale Baca Kerajaan Dongeng Tojong-Ojong

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Abstract

This study is aimed to identify methods of integrating moral values in storytelling at Bale Baca Kerajaan Dongeng Tojong-Ojong. This study focuses on what moral values of story are integrated to the children in storytelling and what integration methods of moral values are used by storyteller. The study is a descriptive case study with a qualitative research design. The subjects of the study were children and a storyteller. The data were obtained through three techniques, namely observations, interviews, and recording. The data were analyzed qualitatively by identifying, classifying, and describing moral values and integration methods. The result of the study shown that respect (22,73%) and cooperation (18,18%) more dominant then others. The methods of integrating moral values were found in form of Dedication (9,09%), Accomodation (89,39%), and Resistance (1,51%).

Keywords: Moral Values; Integrating Methods; Storytelling

Introduction

Education is one of the way for an individual to increase the quality of human resource to be better. According to Ihsan H. Fuad (2005:1) education is an individual way to trigger thier innate potensial related to society and culture value. Hermino (2013: 3) states that education is a continually process in acquiring knowledge, developing skill, changing attitudes. So, learning moral value is an important part of Education process. Morality and values are needed by civilized human beings as basic identity in society.

Teaching moral values are not easy to do since morals and values are abstract thing. Moral is determened by someone's feeling and mood. Embedded moral values for children requires good methods and appropriate strategies so that it can be gradually imbuied and absorbed by children (Subur: 2015). By seeking character of moral values of children, a story enables to become efective media to instill the noble character values. A story can stimulate children's imagination to act based on the content of the stories they hear. It means that if the story contains good moral value then it has good effect for children's behaviour.

According to Moslem experts in Subur (2015) story can influence of children' emotion. Story brings listeners or children to imagine the contents of it (moral and values of actors) so that indirectly it becomes soft guideliness of children. Moreover, a story can be a way to create colaboration between emotion and mental so that it personality creates pedagogies values in influencing moral attitude.

Each story has contained moral value (bad or good), but not all of moral values in the story are suitable, it means that the story must be modiflicated based on the situastion of school, certain moment, and level of children. For example; we want to deliver a story that consists of moral values (religious) sex "Jangan Main-Main (Dengan Kelaminmu) by Djenar Maesa Ayu, Bad Teeneger (Sex Pergaulan Bebas) by Esa Rezki. These examples will have significant effect if the storyteller cannot match the level of children or the condition of place and time. So, it is needed storyteller's competence to integrate moral value based on the children's level and real condition at the moment (Agus: 2009).

Integrating moral value through storytelling means a story can use dedication (adopting), accomodation (inserting), and resistance (modification) which is a content of story modified based on the certain moment and level of children. This purpose is relevant to definition of storytelling in which is an activity involves in the interaction between storyteller and audience in the certain moment and level (Zaro and Saberri in Akhyak and Indramawan). Integrating moral value in a story is needed by storyteller as basic of match appropriate story in storytelling.

In this case, it is necessary to explain about where the place of conducting the research by researcher so that knowing the aim of integrating moral values in storytelling. In the background, writer will present the profile of Bale Baca Kerajaan Dongeng (place of research). This becomes basic reference to left the issue. It means that a story is adapted with level and condition of children.

In addition, Related in this issue than it is important to left about storytelling in the background. Storytelling is one of the good technique to convey the value in a story so that, can be recieved by children or listeners. By storytelling children will be able to retell not only the famous story but also their own experience or the story of their life. Storytelling enables to emerge imagination of children so that can create or make a valuable story for all readers. Through storytelling, someone enables to be a storyteller who can integrate a moral value in a story to implement it in his/her life in society.

Based on elaboration above, this paper concerns on the methods of integrating moral values in storytelling. Specifying the keys, however, the questions of the research were what moralvalues are integratedto the children instorytelling?, and what integration methods of moral values are usedby storyteller?.

Methodology

This paper implemented descriptive method. The data wastaken from observation, interview, and recording to know the fact and information of storyteller and children's activities at Bale Baca Kerajaan Dongeng. Since the data is qualitative, the data will be in word form rather than calculation, number or percentage.

Results and Discussions

During the observation, some of moral values were found in storytelling. These moral values, furthermore, are described as follows:

Respect:

Respect is to show our appreciation of other people's self-esteem or other stuff besides ourselves.

For instance:

S: Huss, diam ya dengarkan, saya akan bercerita.

C: Iya kak

S: Keep silent! Listen to me, i will tell a story.

C: Ok brother

This example is stated in story, it means that the children give respect toward the storyteller by following his order.

Responsibility:

Responsibility is an advanced form of respect or a form of attitude and behavior of someone in carrying out their duties and obligations both to themselves, natural environment, the community, and etc.

For example:

S: Nah adik adik yang pinjam buku mesti taruh ditempat semula ya

C: iya kak

S: Hi boys and girls, put back the book in the same place

C: Ok brother

S: yang salah dihukum, setuju? Who are wrong, get punishment, do you agree?

Honesty

Honesty is one of the values of respect for person in a manner not deceive, cheat or steal. It refers to nature of justice requires us to treat people equally and not discriminate.

For instance:

S: Kamu tidak pernah shalat ya? Iya om malaikat aku tidak pernah shalat.

You did not take prayer, did you? Yes i didn't

Justice:

Justice is a moral value that refers to an attitude that requires us to treat and not discriminate others.

For instance:

Pelendis jatuh ke neraka

Pelendis fell down into the hell

Tolerance:

Tolerance is an attitude of mutual respect between groups and individuals in society or it is a moral value that teach us to avoid various prejudices regarding ethics, groups, and races.

For instance:

Jangan ribut apalagi ganggu temannya

Don't be noise and don't bother your friends.

Wisdom:

Wisdom is the ability to think and act using knowledge, experience, understanding, common sense, and insight. It is regraded as a virtue and one of the four cardinal virtues.

For instance:

Kesombongan itu tidak boleh diikuti

Pride should not be followed

Self-dicipline:

Self-dicipline is an attitude that make up ourselves to not follow the desires of the heart that lead to the overtuning of self worth. It must be possessed by someone in order to have the ability to obey a rule. It persues us to obey the rule.

For instance:

Huss mendengarkan semua, duduk yang rapi ya

Huss listen and sit neatly

Help each other:

Help each other is a fellow and cooperation that helps us in the complate responsibility of ethics that apply broadly. For example:

Anak anak Bale Baca Kerajaan Dongeng suka saling menolong

All children of Bale Baca Kerajaan Dongeng help each other

Altrium:

Altrium is an principle or practice of concern for the walfare of other. Altrium is the opposite of selfishness.

For example:

Ih yang lebih kecil duduk di depan ya, duduk di atas tikar sedangkan yang lebih dewasa boleh tidak pakai tikar

Ih all youngsters sit on the mat meanwhile adults sit on the floor without a mat

Cooperation:

Cooperation is mutual work together to know that no one is able to live alone in the world. It means that everyone needs each other.

For example:

Suaranya kurang kompak

Ununified

Courage:

Courage is face something involving possible unfortunate or disastrous consequences or endure use with self-control and mastery of tear and often with particular objective in vie.

For example:

Saya akan menyebrangi jambatan ini

I will cross the bridge

These methods of integrating were found in storytelling. These were described as follows:

Dedication:

Dedication is the integration method which a storyteller is required to implement policies that made by government and teacher only acts as transformative profesional or all stories are adopted complately by storyteller.

For example:

- *Yang salah dihukum setuju*
- *Who are wrong will get funishment, do you agree?*
- *Nah adik-adik yang pinjam buku mesti taruh ditempat semula ya, iya kak*
- *All children put back the book in the same place, ok!*
-

Accommodation:

Accommodation is method in which storyteller modifies teaching materials and procedures.

For example:

- *Assalamualaikumwarahmatullahiwabarakatuh. Katanya anak anak Bale Baca Kerajaan Dongeng disini rajin-rajin dan Pinter-pinter, betul-betul? Suka menolong, betul betul betul?*
- *Peace be upon you, all children are dilligent and smart, right? Everyone always helps each other, right?*
- *Ya Hari ini saya pingin bercerita, yang ikut lomba dongeng bisa melihat bagaimana sih seseorang bercerita, nah mungkin yang disini pernah mendengar ka Mahmud mendongeng?*
- *Today, Mr mahmud wants to tell you a story. Everyone who joins in the competition pays attention please. Anybody has heard me telling story?*

Resistance:

Resistance is the method gives teacher to choose appropriate materials and procedures to suit it based on the school and the level of the children. For example:

- *Tepuk batu, memang ada tepuk batu?*
- *Clap "stone" Any stone claps?*

Conclusion

There are eleven moral values that found in storytelling. They are honesty, responsibility, respect, tolerance, wisdom, self-dicipline, help each other, altruism, courage, justice, and cooperation.

There are two moral values more dominant in the storytelling. They are respect and cooperation. It means that these moral values always emerge in the story that told by storyteller. And there are three methods of integrating of moral values were found in storytelling and accomodation method are dominant between dedication and resistance methods.

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