CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In this era, education is one of the most important things that must be owned by every people. Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits. Educational methods include storytelling, discussion, teaching, training and directed research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, but learners may also educate themselves (Dewey,1916,P.1-4).

According International Convenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural right Reconizes a universal rights of education (2010) said a country will have a good progress and develop with good human resources. Education as one of the important things to created good human resources and qualified.

English has become the lingua franca (common communicative language), it has become the needs for someone who wants to go to any country, because it is one of the international languages. Therefore we have to learn English because it is key to success. If we can be master and expert in English, it can add value for us. For example, today many companies hire employees who have good English. The function of the language is important for human life, everybody knows that in all activity people need to interact with other. Language as a tool used to communicate ideas, beliefs, feeling, love, knowledge, or culture among people.

English is most important as a means of communication for human being. People can communicate with other to have interaction by language. In this global

era where the distance is not such a problem, people have to do interaction with other. This is based on the Qur'an in surah Ar-Ruum verse 22, as follows:

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَأَلْوَانِكُمْ إِنَّ فِي ذَٰلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالِمِينَ

The verse explains that Allah creates language in order to be used by human to communicate with another. The term language in Oxford dictionary (2008, p. 247) is the system of sounds and words used by humans to express their though and their feeling. Based on the definition above, the researcher defines language as a way that used to interact or communicate with other people to get exchange of something. English is the easiest way to communicate with other people from other countries.

English also connected with education, education is not only in school or classroom. Some people only know education as formally, basically Education divided into several types such as: formal education, non-formal education and informal education.

There are several other types of education in the national education system applicable in Indonesia. According Made Pidarta Indonesia's national education system there are three educational applied: formal education, non-formal education and informal education.

1. Formal education

   Formal education occurs in a structured environment whose explicit purpose is teaching students. Usually, formal education takes place in a school environment with classrooms of multiple students learning together with a trained, certified, teacher of the subject. Most school systems are designed

around a set of values or ideals that govern all educational choice in that system.

Formal education divided into such stage as preschool or kindergarten, basic education (elementary school and junior high school), secondary school (Senior high school or vocational high school) and higher education (college or university).

2. Non-formal education

Non-formal education is a loosely defined term covering various structured learning situations, such as swimming sessions for toddlers, community-based sports programs and conference style seminars, which do not either have the level of curriculum, syllabus, accreditation and certification associated with formal education, but have more structure that associated with in-formal education.

Non-formal education have equality result with formal education after pass through marking process equivalently by the central government or the local government with the standard of national education in Indonesia. Examples of non-formal education include swimming sessions for toddles, job training, equivalency education includes package A, package B, package C, workshop and continuing professional development. The learner's objectives may be to increase skills and knowledge, as well as to experience with increased love for a subject or increased passion for learning.

3. Informal education

Informal education is a general term for education that can occur outside of a structured curriculum. Informal education encompasses student interests within a curriculum in a regular classroom, but is not limited to that setting (Pridarta,2009,p.87). It works through conversation, the exploration and enlargement of experience. Informal education consists of accidental and purposeful ways of collaborating on new information. It can be discussion based and focuses on bridging the gaps between traditional classroom setting and life outside of classroom. It can refer to various forms of alternative education such as: autodidacticism (self-teaching) and unschooling or homeschooling.

Informal education can do in family and environment. Lately the concept of study at home or homeschooling is an alternative method for education. Homeschooling is usually conducted by a parents or tutor. Many families that start out with a formal school structure at home often switch to less formal ways of imparting education outside of school. In several countries homeschooling, in the modern sense is considered to be an alternative to public or private school and is a legal option for parents. (Sie,2010,p.1) Homeschooling is a proactive action to interfere in children's education and is responsible for giving a love of learning so that parents can participate to monitor, encourage, explore and knowing the potential of their child directly.

Regulation of homeschooling in Indonesia is found on the regular of minister of education and culture number 129 year 2014 about "*sekolah rumah*"

(homeschooling): the definition of homeschooling is a process of educational services that are consciously and planned be done by parents of families at home or other places. These are several purpose of homeschooling according (Ma'mur A, 2012, p.67) : (a) ensure the completion of quality primary and secondary education for students that has been choose homeschooling as their education. (b) ensure the equity and facilitate access to education for all people to process teaching learning and their ability in life skills. (c) serving learners who need academic education and life skills flexibly to improve the quality of their education.

Homeschooling divided into 3 types: (a) single of homeschooling, (b) compound of homeschooling and (c) community of homeschooling. Teaching and learning process occur with conductive situation. With that types of homeschooling the subject or student can adapt and choose the type that suitable to developing student unique ability to develop their potential as maximal.

For some people study at home is still strange, they think schooling should be formal school, not at home. Some parents who decided to send their children at homeschooling, they have some reasons that mak0e parents to choose homeschooling educational model as their child's education. These reasons are: the student have problem and can not adapt well with school social environment, to make student more focus to learning, parents disagree with academic teaching in regular school (Rahmad, 2009,p.52).

There are several reason why the parent choose homeschooling as an education for their children according Ma'mur A (2012,p.67): 1. Moral and religious reason (most parents want to have the opportunity to teach their children by choosing an education that contains elements of religious values and character as well as moral standards in the curriculum). 2. Academic reason (homeschooling has a tutorial learning system as one-on-one, with this system parents can knowing what the children need and supporting and each child will be appreciated every individual). 3. Socialization (Many people argued that children who learn in homeschooling can not socialized. In the fact real socialization is the child interacts with different groups and different age (vertical socialization), children interactive are not only measured by classmates or school ages (horizontal socialization)). 4. Family unity (in this homeschooling, parents and children together learn, explore and spend time together. This will further strengthen the relationship between children and parents.

Futhermore, there were some previous studies that found when the researcher looking for the theory about teaching style in homeschooling. First, the previous study which was conducted by Irra Wahidiyati, 2009 entitled "The teachers' teaching style variation in English classroom activities: a study on the English teachers of SMPN 2 Ambarawa academic year 2008/2009". The similarity of this previous study with the present study is in type of research, both of them use teaching style in investigation. However, difference between this previous study with the present study is in the object of the research the

previous study explained about teaching style variation in English classroom activities.

Second, the previous study which was conducted by Maulida Hasanah, 2014 entitled *"Pembelajaran matematika siswa kelas IV di homeschooling group (HSG) SD Khoiru Ummah 6 Banjarmasin tahun pelajaran 2013/2014"*. The similarity of this previous study with the present study is in object both of them use homeschooling as an object in investigation.

Third, the previous study which was conducted by Dwi Cahyo Kurniawan, 2011 the entitled *"Implementasi Kurikulum Homeschooling Kak Seto (HSKS) Semarang pada Satuan SMA dan Kualitas Kelulusannya"* The similarity of this previous study with the present study is in the object. In this previous study investigation homeschooling Kak Seto (HSKS) Semarang as an object, while in present study primagama homeschooling Banjarmasin as an object for this investigation.

Homeschooling as an alternative school may have differences approach, technique, methods, media and evaluation to done in homeschooling. English is one of subject in homeschooling. On homeschooling English subject be inserted between another important one.

Based on description above, the researcher conduct the research entitle THE ANALYSIS OF TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS AT 7th GRADE OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN PRIMAGAMA HOMESCHOOLING BANJARMASIN ACADEMIC YEAR 2017/2018.

B. Statement of Problem

Basically homeschooling is alternative school that put children as a subject with education approach at home, with this approach to make children feel comfortable. In the beginning teaching and learning in homeschooling can done just in house, but in the next steps studying not only do in house but it does everywhere like at homeschooling office or outdoor places. In addition teachers also use methods, technique and media as a tool in teaching and learning activities, teachers or tutors will do evaluation for measure and determine student ability.

Primagama Homeschooling is an effort service on education out from formal school which based on guidance learning, it was founded in 1982 at Jogyakarta. Primagama Homeschooling Banjarmasin is one of branch that spread in Indonesia. So the research questions will be investigated as follow:

1. How is the process of teaching and learning done by Primagama Homeschooling Banjarmasin academic year 2017/2018 in classification on single homeschooling and community homeschooling model?

Objective of Study

1. To know how is Primagama Homeschooling Banjarmasin done the process of teaching and learningat the 7^{th} grade of junior high school in Primagma Homeschooling Banjarmasin academic year 2017/2018 in classification on single homeschooling and community homeschooling model.

C. Limitation of Research

Based on the explanation above the researcher do some limitation, research in subject English lesson at 7th grade of junior high school in Primagama Homeschooling Banjarmasin academic 2017/2018 in classification on single homeschooling and community homeschooling model. In this research the researcher analyze the teaching and learning process such as: method, technique, media and evaluation has been done by teacher in classification on single homeschooling and community homeschooling model.

There were teacher and students in single homeschooling and community homeschooling as a subject on this research. In single homeschooling model there is one teacher for teach one student and also in community homeschooling there is one teacher for teach two students in the same room. In single homeschooling and community homeschooling model the teacher was teach is the same person.

D. Significance of the Researcher

From the result of this research, the researcher expects it can be useful that will see in some side, such as:

1. This research is expected to enrich of the researcher knowledge and the reader in the specific research about English language teaching and learning in homeschooling.
2. It will be useful information for teacher and tutor in English language teaching and learning and can be sources to next researcher.
3. It will enrich the researcher knowledge and experience about scientific research.

E. Definition of Key term

1 Teaching and learning

Teaching and learning process is an activity conducted to facilitate and improve quality and intensity of learning in self-learner. In this research the researcher will analyze the process of teaching and learning which has done in Primagama Homeschooling Banjarmasin.

2. Primagama Homeschooling Banjarmasin

Primagama Homeschooling is one of the alternative education options that exist in Indonesia. Primagama homeschooling Banjarmasin located at Gatot Subroto street, Pondok Karya block, number: 2 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.