**Research Method of This Study**

Research Approach

This research is classified as field research and uses qualitative descriptive (narrative). This method is to examine in depth the contribution or benefits of character education based on ISMUBA values ​​to increasing the character values ​​of students at SMK Muhammdiyah 1 Bambanglipura Bantul Yogyakarta during Covid 19 (Susila, 2015). Narrative research is defined as "an oral statement or written text that provides an explanation of an event or action or a series of events or actions, and is chronologically connected". The research approach used in this study is a qualitative descriptive approach. Qualitative descriptive is an approach to uncover and investigate the lives of individuals (Susila, 2015).

The qualitative descriptive approach in this research seeks to understand the meaning of events and the relevance of character values ​​education based on ISMUBA values ​​to the transformation or improvement of students' character education values. This research, the author conducted at SMK Muhammadiyah 1 Bambang Lipura Bantul Yogyakarta, with the consideration that the school is one of the quality Muhammadiyah educational institutions that have instilled the values ​​of character education for students based on *ISMUBA* values.

**2. Source and Type of data**

The main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest is additional data such as photo documentation, recordings or other similar written works (Subandi, 2011). In this study, it was sourced from informants to provide valid information related to the pattern of character values ​​education based on *ISMUBA* values ​​at SMK Muhammadiyah 1 Bambanglipura Bantul Yogyakarta and its relevance to the education of student character values. Informants in this study, are, as follows: (1) Principal 1 person; (2) Vice Principal for student affairs; (3) *ISMUBA* teachers 3 people; (4) 5 students of SMK Muhammadiyah 1 Bambang Lipura Bantul Yogyakarta; (4) Employee/Education Personnel 1 person. In this study, the determination of the informants using the snow ball technique approach, namely the informants in this study have been determined in advance who will be the informants.

**3. Data collection techniques**

In order to obtain comprehensive data, in this research the author used the following approaches: (a) Observation. This technique is a way of observing the object of research. Observation can be done in two ways, namely first direct observation and indirect observation. Direct observation, researchers observe educational objects directly, such as: researchers go directly to schools (Subandi, 2011); (b) Documentation. In qualitative research, the role of documentation is very large, data from documentation is useful to help bring back some data that may not have been obtained. Some written notes and pictures are needed to assist in analyzing research data (Subandi, 2011); (c) Interview. This technique is a tool for revealing facts that is quite powerful if the interview is carried out in an in-depth interview. In this interview conducted in two ways, namely free and programmed interviews. Free interviews were conducted with several informants and resource persons to obtain general data. Free interviews have been conducted since the researcher entered the field

In addition, in this study, the use of source triangulation was also carried out by comparing the results of interviews from one informant with other informants and comparing the results of interviews with the contents of the document. Thus the validity of the data can be accounted for because various information is obtained from several sources. While the use of triangulation techniques is done by using different techniques to get different data to get data from the same source. With this step, researchers will get a lot of useful input for the stability and validity of research results. (John CressWell, 2015).

**4. Data analysis techniques**

 Qualitative data analysis requires researchers to carry out activities simultaneously with data collection, data interpretation and writing research reports. During data collection, the researcher moves interactively in 3 components of the analysis, namely data reduction, data presentation, and final conclusions or verification. The data reduction process is carried out by researchers by selecting, focusing and simplifying field notes obtained from the results of data collection. The results of data reduction are then presented in the form of notes which then conclude the research. Existing conclusions are continuously strengthened and verified until the end of the study. Stabilization also needs to be done by repeating data reduction activities, presenting data, and revising conclusions that are still not useful enough to answer the problems in this research.