

The Relationship Between Learning Motivation And Pediatric Learning Outcomes at SMA Negeri 20 West Seram

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Abstract

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Motivation plays a very important role in learning outcomes in physical education, sports and health of students. Because the motivation provided must arouse students' enthusiasm for learning, there are two types of motivation, namely intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Learning outcomes are the most important part of learning. Student learning outcomes are essentially changes in behavior as a result of learning in a broader sense including the cognitive, affective and psychomotor fields. This research aims to determine whether or not there is a relationship between Learning Motivation and Health and Recreation Physical Education Learning Outcomes in Class XI SMA students. Negeri 20 Seram West. This research uses a quantitative research approach, with a correlation research design. The Pearson correlation value between the variables (Learning Motivation and Learning Results) is 0.438 (r calculated) which is greater than 0.381 (r table) with a total (N) of 25. This shows that the data on the learning motivation variable (X) and the learning outcome variable (Y) correlates with a significance value (2-tailed) of 0.28, which means there is a positive relationship between learning motivation and student learning outcomes at SMA Negeri 20 Seram Barat. Thus, the lack of motivation to learn in students has shown its real effectiveness, in the sense of the word lack of motivation in students has a big influence on the learning outcomes of students at SMA Negeri 20 West Seram.

Keywords: Relationship, Learning, Motivation, Pediatric, Learning Outcomes

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INTRODUCTION

Education is a conscious effort to develop the potential of human resources through teaching activities. National Education System Law no. 20 of 2003, states that the aim of National Education is to educate the nation and develop the Indonesian human as a whole, namely a human being who is devoted to God Almighty and has noble character, has knowledge and skills, physical and spiritual health, a stable and independent personality and responsibility. society and nationality (National Education System Law: 2003).

Based on the law above, it is clear that schools also have a goal, namely to create or prepare students so that they have the ability to continue to a higher level of education, namely tertiary education. One of the efforts used to realize this goal is to improve learning outcomes and produce learning achievements.

Motivation plays a very important role in the learning outcomes of physical education, sports and health of students. Because the motivation provided must arouse students' enthusiasm for learning, there are two types of motivation, namely

intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation is motivation that occurs based on self-awareness, which includes: the desire or attitude to learn well, and the hope of achieving learning outcomes. Meanwhile, extrinsic motivation is motivation obtained from outside the student, including: parents, teachers, friends and the surrounding environment. The characteristics of learning motivation possessed by gifted students are related to consistency in completing tasks that interest them, liking to do tasks independently where they only need a little direction, and wanting to learn, investigate, and seek more information.

Learning outcomes are the most important part of learning. Student learning outcomes are essentially changes in behavior as a result of learning in a broader sense including the cognitive, affective and psychomotor fields.

Health and recreation physical education subjects aim to ensure that students have the ability, develop their personality by living a healthy life through various physical activities and developing a disciplined, responsible, self-confident attitude and have the motivation to achieve. Motivation in physical education lessons, which is part of efforts to improve the quality of learning outcomes, is directed at increasing learning motivation and student learning outcomes, and is aimed at establishing quality knowledge, disciplined attitudes in learning, improving learning outcomes, and learning achievements that can arouse students' sense of pride towards parents, schools and the State.

In this research, the researcher conducted research at SMA Negeri 20 Seram Barat, where there was an interesting phenomenon to study, namely, based on the results of observations, the researcher obtained the results that students had not received good learning motivation, had not been optimal in asking questions related to learning materials, lack of learning process. alone at home, and students are lazy about reading books. Based on the phenomena above, this research is important to research. This is because there are still many problems related to learning motivation and learning outcomes that still need to be researched properly.

Based on the description above, student learning motivation is an important factor which is thought to provide a meaningful relationship to students' physical education learning outcomes in a better direction, but it needs to be proven scientifically. Therefore, the author is interested in conducting research on, "The Relationship Between Learning Motivation and Learning Outcomes, Physical Education, Health and Recreation of Class XI Students at SMA Negeri 20 Seram Barat (SBB).

RESEARCH METHODS

Research design

This research uses a quantitative research approach, with a correlation research design. It is said to be quantitative because the research data collected is in the form of numbers and analyzed using statistics and is intended to test research questions. It was chosen as correlation research because it attempts to explain whether there is a relationship between research variables based on the correlation coefficient. The variables whose relationships were tested in this research included: motivation and learning outcomes

Location and Research Objects

The place or location that researchers will use for this research is SMA NEGERI 20 SERAM WEST PART, Teluk Elpaputih District, West Seram Regency, Maluku Province

Population and Sample

Population is a generalized area consisting of objects that have qualities and characteristics determined by research to study and draw conclusions. The population in this study were students of class XI Science, SMA Negeri 20 West Seram with a total of 30 students.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data Description

This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 20 West Seram which is located in Elpaputih, Elpaputih District, West Seram District.

SMA Negeri 20 Seram Barat is a place for researchers to collect data which will later be analyzed using SPSS. Data was collected using a questionnaire instrument (questionnaire) from 25 people consisting of class XI Science. The questionnaires distributed are only used to measure or identify student learning motivation, while data on student learning outcomes is obtained through documentation of report card results, namely the average score for physical education subjects.

All data obtained is purely data sourced from SMA Negeri 20 West Seram. This is intended as evidentiary material in the nature of a study of real efforts to see whether there is a relationship between learning motivation and student learning outcomes at SMA Negeri 20 Seram Barat.

Profile of SMA 20 West Seram

Table 1. School Profile of SMA Negeri 20 West Seram

NO	School name	STATE HIGH SCHOOL 20 WEST SERAM
A	School Address	Jl. Spooky Trance
B	NPSN	60103939
C	Postal code	97566
D	Status	Public High School
AND	Email	Sma.elpaputih@yahoo.com
G	Headmaster	Domingas Akerina
H	Accreditation	B Accreditation
I	Telephone number	(0911)322092
J	Study Time	Morning School

Vision and Mission and Goals of SMA Negeri 20 West Seram

Below, the researcher presents the Vision, Mission and Goals of SMA Negeri 20 West Seram

Table 2. Vision and Mission and Goals of SMA Negeri 20 West Seram

Everyone	To become a school that excels in achievement based on faith and piety
Mission	<p>Intensively foster a spirit of excellence among all school members</p> <p>Carrying out active, innovative, effective and enjoyable learning as well as effective guidance</p> <p>Encourage and help each student to recognize his or her potential so that it can be developed optimally</p> <p>Growing and fostering awareness of discipline among school residents</p> <p>Develop appreciation for the religious teachings that are adhered to and reflect the values of national character</p> <p>Implement participatory and accountable management by involving all school residents and school committees</p>
Objective	<p>Student absorption capacity for all subjects is 7.00</p> <p>Enable a minimum average national exam score of 7.00</p> <p>Achievements in science olympiads at provincial and national levels</p> <p>The proportion of graduates accepted into higher education is at least 60%</p> <p>The school community has high discipline and work ethic</p> <p>Have adequate infrastructure</p> <p>Improve sports performance</p>

Hypothesis test

The data analysis technique used in this research is the correlation analysis technique *Product Moment Pearson*. According to Sugiyono (2013) correlation *product moment pearson* used to look for relationships and prove the hypothesis of a relationship between two variables in the form of an interval or ratio and the data source from two or more variables is the same. Researchers used correlation analysis techniques *product moment pearson* This is to state whether or not there is a relationship between variable (X) and variable (Y).

The product moment correlation data analysis method used for hypothesis testing in this research uses assistance *SPSS windos 22*

Table 3. Correlation Test Results between Learning Motivation and Student Learning Outcomes

Correlations			
		Motivation to learn	Learning outcomes
Motivation to learn	Pearson Correlation	1	.438*
	Say. (2-tailed)		.028
	N	25	25
Learning outcomes	Pearson Correlation	.438*	1
	Say. (2-tailed)	.028	
	N	25	25

DISCUSSION

The correlation value between learning motivation variables and student learning outcomes can be seen in the grades *pearson correlationnya*. The basis for decision making is:

1. If $r_{count} > r_{table}$ then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected
2. If $r_{count} < r_{table}$ then H_a is rejected and H_o is accepted

From table 4.3 above, it can be seen that the Pearson correlation value between the variables (Learning Motivation and Learning Results) is 0.438 (r calculated) is greater than 0.381 (r table) with a total (N) of 25. This shows that the data for the learning motivation variable (X) with the learning outcome variable (Y) is correlated with a significance value (2-tailed) of 0.28, which means there is a positive relationship between learning motivation and student learning outcomes at SMA Negeri 20 West Seram. The hypotheses in this research are:

1. H_o (there is no significant relationship between learning motivation and student learning outcomes at SMA Negeri 20 West Seram)
2. H_a (there is a significant relationship between learning motivation and student learning outcomes at SMA Negeri 20 West Seram)

Thus, H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that variable X or the learning motivation variable and variable Y or the learning outcome variable have a strong correlation.

CONCLUSION

In accordance with the results of data analysis using the SPSS Windows 22 program by looking at the Pearson Correlation value which shows that there is a relationship between learning motivation and student learning outcomes at SMA Negeri 20 West Seram with a correlation value (r) of 0.438. Based on the results of the correlation test that the researcher carried out to see the correlation between learning motivation and learning outcomes, the score was 0.438, the null hypothesis (H_o) was rejected, while the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was approved or accepted.

Thus, the lack of motivation to learn in students has shown its real effectiveness, in the sense of the word lack of motivation in students has a big influence on the learning outcomes of students at SMA Negeri 20 West Seram.

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