

Comparative Study of Learning Motivation Between Students Who Live in the City and Within the City of Bagan Siapi-Api at SMA Negeri 1 Bangko

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Abstract

This research has a background, namely the phenomenon arises based on pre-research that has been carried out by previous researchers and in accordance with field conditions which shows that there is a comparison of learning motivation between students who live in the city and outside the city of Bagan Siapiapi at SMA Negeri 1 Bangko which is characterized by students who are often late to school, students who often don't do homework, are lazy when working on questions given by the teacher in class. This research wants to know what are the learning motives of students who live in Bagan Siapi-api city and outside the city at SMA Negeri 1 Bangkok. The purpose of this research is to help increase knowledge and understanding of students' learning motivation at school. In this study, there was a population of all students of SMA N 1 Bangko consisting of 380 students. The sample in this study was 57 students using the proportional sampling method. Data collection methods include questionnaires, observations, question and answer, and documentation. In this study the data analysis technique used was descriptive statistics and used the T-Test analysis with the help of SPSS. Based on findings from studies comparing students' motivation to learn. The hypothesis is that students of SMA N 1 Bangko who live outside the city and outside the city of Bagan Siapi-api have learning motivation that is not significantly different and can be accepted and controlled for.

Keywords: Motivation, Learning, Students



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INTRODUCTION

Education has a very important role for individuals, which in the future will become a provision and will also be a challenge in the future. Education is a maturation of students so that they can develop their skills, potential and abilities, therefore education is given to instill an understanding so as to improve student learning. Education is also a determining factor in a person's quality of life. As stated in Law no. 20 Article 3 concerning the 2003 National Education System, Raising standards is indeed the main objective of implementing national education (HR). High-quality educational experiences and learning environments are necessary to achieve these educational goals.

Education in Indonesia is always changing and updating in order to create a higher quality education. The higher and better the quality of an education, it will be able to increase the success of learning in students. Interest from students is the main factor and the most important factor to see the active learning of students (William James in Rasam, F., & Sari, A. I. C, 2018: 105). To bring interest from within students is the presence of motivation. Motivation is the encouragement of a person to be able to move towards achieving something he wants to achieve.

Education is not just a learning process, it can also be described as more than just teaching, namely the process of imparting knowledge, changing values and forming individual personalities in all its aspects (Nurkholis, 2013) Motivation according to Mc. Donald, in

Sardiman, AM. In Suhelin (Setiyaningsih, 2020). Motivation is a change in an individual that arises from feelings and is expressed with intention. According to the concept of Mc. Donaldini contains three important elements. (Sardiman, AM 2011:73).

Learning in Rahyubi (2012: 3) in (Setijono, 2021) acquires knowledge through experience, remembering, managing and acquiring knowledge. Rahyubi (2014: 7) Students can learn effectively through the learning process. Government Regulation no. 20 Republic of Indonesia, Article 20. Stated in Article 19 of the 2005 National Education Standards it states: Learning resources, teaching strategies, teaching materials, and evaluation of learning outcomes are all included in the planning of the learning process. Quality education must keep up with the latest advances in educational technology.

In the learning process activities that often occur at this time, researchers can see how the motivation to learn in students outside and within the city of Bagan Siapi-API, the researcher conducted pre-research by asking one of the teachers and the student council president who explained that the level of learning motivation of students outside the Bagan Siapi-API city was estimated to be greater than students who were in Bagan Siapi-API city because students who were outside the city of Bagan Siapi-API included students whose participation in learning is very enthusiastic, for example, it is marked by students from out of town arriving on time while students in smaller cities. One other example is that students from outside the city of Bagan Siapi-API are willing to travel long distances from home to school, then students who are outside the city have a high enthusiasm to attend school, marked by being present on time. Students attend early in the morning to take part in learning, while students in the city of Bagan Siapi-API there is very little participation in attending school, this is indicated by students who are late for lessons.

The learning motivation of students who are domiciled outside the city of Bagan Siapi-API is increasing because the goal is how to become useful people in the future by making the best use of the world of education even though they are constrained by long distances and this is based on the answers of one of the students who live outside the city of Bagan Siapi-API. As for the current phenomenon regarding motivation to study at school, it is very clear, not only at the school that I will examine, but also at schools in Riau province, including at SMAN 1 Bangko Bagan Siapi-API, one of which is the very high level of learning motivation. Low the researcher saw that the students were not serious in carrying out learning activities, thus triggering the researcher to conduct a study to what extent the learning motivation level of SMA 1 Bangko students inside and outside the city of Bagan Siapi-API.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research on SMA N 1 Bangko has been carried out only in the city of Bagan Siapi, while the research was conducted from January to May 2022. In this descriptive-quantitative research method, a questionnaire (questionnaire) was used as a data collection tool. The 380 students who took part in this study were all students of SMA N 1 Bangkok Bagan Siapi-API. From this study a sample of all students of SMA N 1 Bangkok was taken using a proportional sampling technique of $380 \times 15 : 100 = 57$ people.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In (KBBI), motivation is that humans are driven by motivation to achieve certain goals, both consciously and unconsciously (Oktiani, 2017). Siagian's opinion (from Erjati Abbas, 2014: 80) states that motivation arises as a result of the existence of a driving force which then causes individuals to be willing or able to direct their abilities and expertise in carrying out an activity which then becomes the responsibility of achieving the desired goals.

According to (Oktiani, 2017) Motivation is the will to act that comes from a person. This understanding explains that motivation is a stimulus that arises from a person's will to act.

Prerequisite Test

1. Normality Test

After that the researcher tested the data with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test using the SPSS version 25 program based on the data collected by the researcher, so that the normality test results can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Data Normality Test Results Using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Tests of Normality							
	Domicile	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
Student Motivation	in the city	.144	34	.070	.925	34	.023
	out of town	.150	23	.192	.965	23	.571

a. Lilliefors significant correction

Source: Processed Data 2022

In the table above, it can be seen that the data requirements can be called normal if the sig value in the normality test for joint data uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test > 0.05 . From the results of the test it can be determined that the data normality test for urban and non-urban students of SMA N 1 Bangkok is 0.70 for respondents in the city, while respondents outside the city are 0.192. Data say If the sign value is greater than 0.05, it is normal..

2. Homogeneous Test

Homogeneity test is used to find out whether the several populations are the same or not.

Table 2. Data on Variance Homogeneity Test Results Using the One Way ANOVA Test

Test of Homogeneity of Variances			
Student's Motivation to Study			
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.983	1	55	.326

Source: Processed Data 2022

Table 3.

Case Processing Summary							
	Domicile	Cases					
		Valid		Missing		Total	
		N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Student Motivation	in the city	34	100.0%	0	.0%	34	100.0%
	out of town	23	100.0%	0	.0%	23	100.0%

Source: Processed Data 2022

The table above shows that some of the data is said to be homogeneous if the sig value of the data homogeneity test is > 0.05 . From the results of the test it can be determined that the homogeneity test is the result of having a significance of 0.326 for the variance of student learning motivation. Because of this significance, the data can be said to be homogeneous because the sign value is > 0.05 . When the significance value is homogeneous, the researcher tests the hypothesis. Hypothesis testing. Hypothesis testing

is used to find out whether the research hypothesis can be accepted or rejected. After carrying out the normality test and the variance homogeneity test for the data above, the researcher tested the hypothesis using SPSS version 26 along with independent sample t-test analysis. Under the hypothetical test conditions of the Independent Sample T-Test, if sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05 then Ho is accepted, and if sig.(2-tailed) < 0.05 ha is acceptable. The hypothesis that the researcher formulated in this research is, among others:

- a. Ha: Students of SMA N 1 Bangko who live outside the city or in the city of Bagan Siapi-api have significantly different learning motivations
- b. Ho: Students of SMA N 1 Bangko who live outside the city or outside the city of Bagan Siapi-api have motivation to study that is not significantly different

3. Results of Hypothesis Testing with Independent Sample T-test

Table 4. Independent Samples Test

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances				t-test for Equality of Means						
Motivation to llarn		F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Motivation to llarn	Equal variances assumed	.983	.326	-.565	55	.574	-.93223	1.65025	-4.23940	2.37495
	Equal variances not assumed			-.587	52.924	.559	-.93223	1.58708	-4.11561	2.25116

Source: Processed Data 2022

Based on the results of the independents-samples t-test hypothesis table above, it is known that the results of the hypothesis test are $F = 0.983$ and the Levene test sig value for Equality of Variances is 0.326 , so the data is said to be homogeneous because the sig value is $0.326 > 0.05$. Researchers can answer the first hypothesis of this study by formulating the first hypothesis, namely:

- a. Ha: Students of SMA N 1 Bangko who live outside the city or in the city of Bagan Siapi-api have significantly different learning motivations
- b. Ho: Students of SMA N 1 Bangko who live outside the city or outside the city of Bagan Siapi-api have motivation to study that is not significantly different

The value of the sig column (2 tailed) obtained. Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected if the value of the second tail or 0.574 is greater than 0.05 . From this it can be determined that the hypothesis is: "SMAN 1 Bangko students who live outside the city or outside the city of Bagan Siapi-API have a learning motivation that is not significantly different" can be accepted and proven true.

CONCLUSION

The research entitled A Comparative Study of Learning Motivation Between Students Who Live in the City and in the City of Bagan Siapi-api at SMA N 1 Bangko. Under this study were all 380 students of SMA 1 Bangkok and a sample of 57 students. The next step is to test the normality and homogeneity of the data and test the data hypothesis. So it can be concluded that the hypothesis "Students of SMA N 1 Bangko who live outside the city or outside the city of Bagan Siapi-api have learning motivation that is not significantly different" can be accepted and tested for truth. So it can be seen that data claims can be called normal if the sig value > 0.05 in the data normality test with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Regarding the results of the test, it can be concluded that the normality test for the learning motivation

data of SMA N 1 Bangkok in the city and outside the city at SMA N 1 Bangkok is 0.70 for respondents in the city, while for respondents students outside the city is 0.192. The data can be called normal because the Sig value is > 0.05 . Based on the homogeneity test, it can be seen that the data requirements for homogeneity can be said if the sig value of the data homogeneity test is > 0.05 . From the results of the test it can be determined that the results of the homogeneity test have a significance of 0.326 for the variance of student learning motivation. Based on this significance, the data can be said to be homogeneous because the sign value is > 0.05 and the results of the independent sample t-test hypothesis test can be obtained. The results of the hypothesis test obtained $F = 0.983$ and Levene's equation for the similarity test of variance has a sig of 0.326, and the data can be said to be homogeneous because the sign is $0.326 > 0.05$.

Researchers can say the first hypothesis in this study, by formulating the first hypothesis, namely: H_a : Bangko 1 SMA N students who live outside the city or in the town of Bagan Siapi-api have significantly different learning motivations. H_o : Students of SMA N 1 Bangko who live outside the city or outside the city of Bagan Siapi-api have motivation to study that is not significantly different. The value of the sig column (2 tailed) obtained. H_o is accepted and H_a is rejected if the value of the second tail or 0.574 is greater than 0.05. So it can be determined that the hypothesis "Students of SMA N 1 Bangko who live outside the city or outside the city of Bagan Siapi-api have learning motivation that is not significantly different" can be accepted and proven true.

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