

## Identifikasi Terhadap Motivasi Belajar Kelas VII Siswa IT Al-Fahmi Palu

### Identification of the Learning Motivation of Class VII IT Students Al-Fahmi Palu

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#### Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui motivasi belajar siswa kelas VII SMP al-Fahmi kota Palu pada mata pelajaran IPS. Metode penelitian yang digunakan pada riset ini adalah Kajian penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif dan penelitian studi kasus. Pada kajian ini mengungkapkan bagaimana motivasi belajar siswa rendah, tinggi pada tahun ajaran 2022-2023. Teknik pengumpulan data yaitu melalui triangulasi Sumber data melalui kajian survey pada data motivasi belajar siswa dan data guru melalui wawancara pada mata pelajaran IPS (Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial) dan melalui hasil observasi. Penggunaan instrument pada kajian ini menggunakan pedoman wawancara dan observasi untuk mendapatkan data secara mendalam pada pelaksanaan penelitian inidata dan menggunakan analisis data kualitatif yang di akses melalui sumber yang dikemukakan oleh Miles, Hubberman, dan Sugiyono. Yaitu pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini ditemukan data bahwa Aspek instrinsik adalah motivasi atau dorongan yang muncul dari dalam diri peserta didik untuk mencapai ketuntasan terhadap hasil belajar di kelas pada mata pelajaran IPS.

dan ekstrinsik merupakan unsur luar yang berada dalam sebuah cerita yang ikut membangun jalannya suatu cerita. Riset ini menghasilkan temuan data bahwa di SMP Al-Fahmi Kota Palu, melalui kajian riset ini ditemukan data bahwa motivasi belajar peserta didik masih rendah yaitu motivasi pada segi intrinsik dan ekstrinsik, sehingga penelitian ini menjadi penelitian penting untuk dilanjutkan sebagai penelitian tindak lanjut pada tahapan berikutnya.

#### Kata Kunci

Motivasi, Intrinsik, Ektrinsik, pembelajaran, IPS

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#### Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the learning motivation of class VII students of SMP al-Fahmi Palu city on social studies subjects. The research method used in this research is this research study using qualitative research and case study research. This study reveals how low student learning motivation is high in the 2022-2023 school year. The data collection technique is through triangulation. The data source is through a survey study on student learning motivation data and teacher data through interviews on Social Studies (Social Science) subjects and through observation results. The use of instruments in this study used interviews and observation guidelines to obtain in-depth data on the implementation of this research using data and qualitative data analysis which was accessed through sources put forward by Miles, Hubberman, and Sugiyono. Namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of this study found data that the intrinsic aspect is the motivation or encouragement that arises from within the students to achieve mastery of learning outcomes in class on social studies subjects and extrinsic are external elements that are in a story that help build the course of a story. This research resulted in data findings that SMP Al-Fahmi, Palu City, through

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this research study it was found that the learning motivation of students was still low, namely motivation in terms of intrinsic and extrinsic, so that this research became important research to be continued as follow-up research at the next stage.

**Keywords** Motivation, Intrinsic, Extrinsic, Learning, Social Studies

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## 1. Introduction

The learning process carried out in schools is a formal educational path for students as daily routine activities as an important part of producing reliable, intelligent, creative, and innovative young people. Facing the globalization of education as a forum for producing quality and moral human resources, to be involved in taking part in the arena of globalization and competitive advantage based on the ownership of quality human resources, it means that in the context of the paradigm shift of excellence, national education will face a very high competitive situation, because have to deal with the forces of global education (Kholillah et al., 2022). hus, to produce a developing Indonesia, one of which is to produce a quality generation, namely through education. Teachers as leading pioneers who have duties and responsibilities and are professionals to be able to integrate 21st century learning skills in the learning process to produce reliable students as a generation that can compete and be reliable as the next generation of the nation.

Teachers are the spearhead and are at the forefront of interacting directly with students, namely through student-oriented education, education based on student needs is the most appropriate method used by teachers in carrying out their duties as communicators, motivators, and facilitators in order to meet educational goals (Kurniati et al., 2022). he professionalism of teachers as teaching staff is a top priority and is highly demanded in order to be able to deliver subject matter in order to achieve the expected educational goals.

Teachers as the main central figures who will transfer knowledge through the learning process to students, most of the teachers in schools located in the Palu city area, especially the SMP IT Al-Fahmi in Social Scienece (SS) subjects in the process learning is still teacher-centered and the main source used is still centered on textbooks in schools. According to the results of observations and interviews conducted with teachers in social studies subjects, namely Laode Aswan describes that the learning process still dominates the use of the lecture method and the use of learning media to integrate science and technology (ISAT) teachers or social studies lessons is still very lacking Laode Aswan o for this reason it affects students' interest in taking social studies subjects and has an impact on student motivation in class VII SMP IT-Al-Fahmi in the 2022/2023 school year.

Based on the facts of the data in the field, it was found that some of the problems faced were related to the lack of teacher competence in social studies subjects in integrating innovative elements in designing learning devices, namely the low ability to design IT-based learning media and this had an impact on students' motivation to learn.

following social studies subjects, so that it has an impact on the lack of enthusiasm of students towards specialization in social studies subjects. Departing from this problem, the authors have an interest in conducting studies and solving these problems and the importance of raising the theme of research studies with the title "Analysis of Student Learning Motivation in Social Sciences Subjects Class VII IT-Al-Fahmi Palu Students in the 2022/2023 Academic Year. The purpose of this study was to find out how the learning motivation of class VII students of SMP IT Al-Fahmi Palu city on social studies subjects

## **2. Methods**

This research study uses qualitative research and case study research. Sources of data are through survey studies on student learning motivation data when participating in the learning process, both student data for class VII SMP Al-Fahmi and teacher data through interviews on social studies (Social Sciences) subjects and through observations. The use of the instrument in this study uses interview and observation guidelines to obtain in-depth data on the implementation of this research. The data collection technique is through data triangulation and the researcher uses qualitative data analysis that is accessed through the sources proposed by Miles and Huberman and Sugiyono, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Miles, M. B., & Huberman, 1992; Sugiyono, 2019).(Sugiyono, 2014, 2015)

## **3. Results and Discussion**

### **Result**

#### ***Data on Intrinsic Motivation of Students at SMP Al-Fahmi School, Palu City***

In research studies and data findings in the field which are processed and obtained from observations, interviews and documentation. The results of observations obtained from students of SMP Al-Fahmi class VII Palu, learning motivation is influenced by aspects of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. The intrinsic aspect is the motivation or encouragement that arises from within students to achieve mastery of learning outcomes in class on social studies subjects. Based on the results of observations carried out in this research, data obtained that overall class VII students with a total of 28 students, based on these data overall students of SMP Al-Fahmi class VII meet the indicators on the intrinsic aspect, which is more specific, namely having a desire to learn, being motivated to learn, hope to learn.

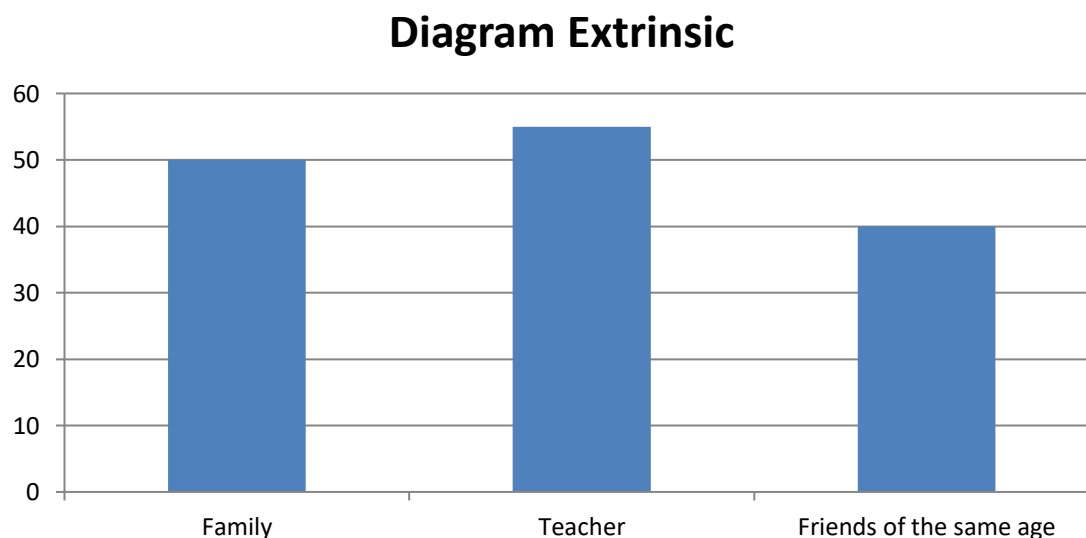
#### ***Data on Extrinsic Motivation of Students at SMP Al-Fahmi School, Palu City***

In research studies and findings, data in the field are processed and obtained from observations, interviews and documentation. Observation results obtained from students

of SMP Al-Fahmi class VII Palu, learning motivation is influenced by aspects of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Based on the results of observations carried out in this research, it was obtained data that overall class VII students with a total of 28 students, based on these data as a whole, class VII Al-Fahmi Middle School students fulfilled indicators on extrinsic aspects, namely more specifically, having a desire to learn from outside one's self, for motivation to learn. Meanwhile, extrinsic motivation is encouragement from outside, that is influenced by encouragement from outside/external, namely from family, teachers, and peers. Based on this, the indicator for the extrinsic aspect is giving appreciation to the learning process taking place in social studies subjects with the topic of spatial interaction in life in ASEAN countries.

### ***Data of Students Extrinsic Motivation***

The data below describes the results of the instrument distribution distributed to students which can be seen through the extrinsic motivation knowledge questionnaire

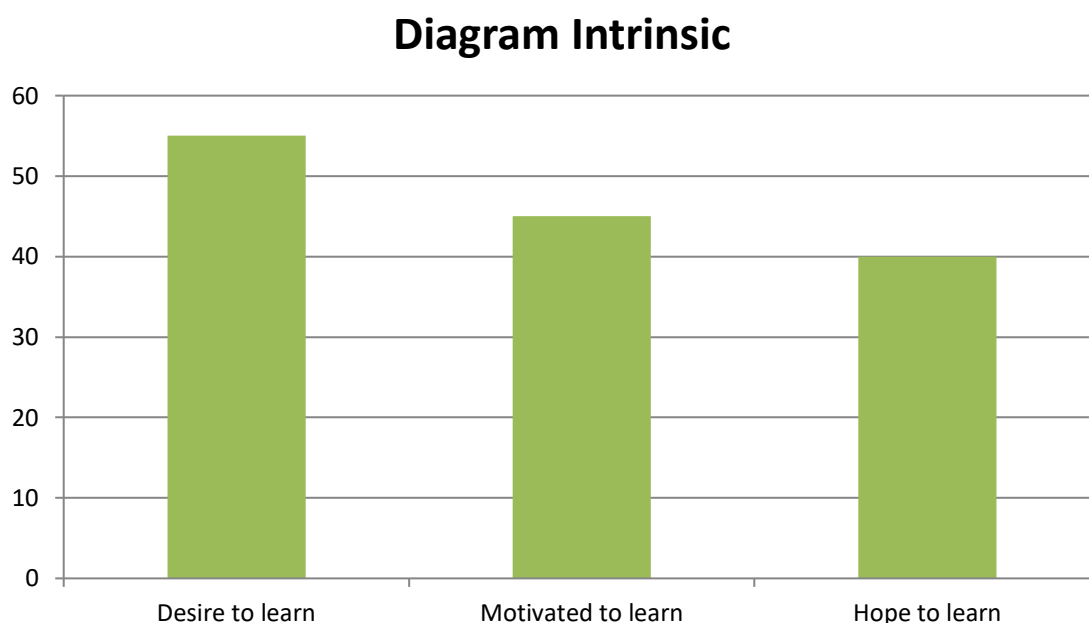


**Figure 1.** Extrinsic Diagram

Based on data in Figure 1 regarding the extrinsic data of VII grade students of Al-Fahmi Middle School in Palu, the criteria or results of the circular instrument are seen from the qualitative description of the diagram. stem that the indicator mapped is the first indicator Family shows an average percentage of 45%, the second indicator teacher shows an average result of 55%, and the third indicator peers show an average result of 40%.

### ***Data of Students Intrinsic Motivation***

The data below describes the results of the instrument distribution distributed to students which can be seen through the extrinsic motivation knowledge questionnaire



**Figure 2.** Intrinsic Diagram

Based on the data in Figure 2 regarding the extrinsic data of seventh grade students of SMP Al-Fahmi Palu in the learning process in social science subjects (IPS), it was found that the results of the instrument circular were seen from the qualitative description of the bar chart that the indicators mapped were the first indicators of desire. for learning shows an average percentage of 55% %, the second indicator is motivated to learn shows an average result of 45%, and the third indicator of expectations for learning shows an average result of 40%.

## Discussion

### *Data on Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation of Students at Al-Fahmi Middle School in Palu City*

Based on empirical findings on students at Al-Fahmi Middle School in Palu City, it was found that the value of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation in students is still low, so that through this study of empirical data as initial data the researchers identified initial data related to the low learning motivation of Al-Fahmi Middle School students in social studies subjects. Intrinsic motivation will greatly determine the learning process and have a significant impact on increasing student learning achievement, and the use of media as a learning resource will produce material content that is easier to understand by students in the learning process (Hasanah, 2021). Learning motivation for students is important to motivate students to achieve learning goals to achieve maximum results or good results (Marjito & Nurhalipah, 2018). (Abdillah & Fajar, 2020; Aris & Wahyumiami, 2022; Nurfitriana & Zulfah, 2020)

Students who have high learning motivation make it possible to obtain satisfactory learning outcomes, meaning that the higher a child's motivation in learning, the greater the intensity of his efforts and efforts so that it can affect his learning outcomes, besides that the student's learning process can be consistent if there is motivation (Dewiningtyas et al., 2020). Thus, students in grade VII SMP Al-Fahmi Palu City through intrinsic and extrinsic motivation are very interesting to conduct further studies in the next research study that researchers will examine in depth so that this research is recommended to be continued.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Observation results obtained from students of SMP Al-Fahmi kelas VII Palu, learning motivation is influenced by aspects of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. The intrinsic aspect is the motivation or encouragement that arises from within the students to achieve mastery of learning outcomes in class on social studies subjects. Based on the results of observations carried out in this research, it was obtained data that overall class VII students with a total of 28 students, based on these data as a whole class VII Al-Fahmi Middle School students fulfilled the indicators on the intrinsic aspect, namely more specifically, having a desire to learn, being motivated to learn, hope to learn. Based on empirical finding data on students at Al-Fahmi Middle School, Palu City, it was found that the value of intrinsic and intrinsic motivation in students was still very low, so this research was important to carry out and follow up to the next stage, so that through this empirical data study as initial data researchers to identify initial data related to the low learning motivation of SMP Al-Fahmi students in social studies subjects. Suggestions for this research are important research to be continued as follow-up research at the next stage.

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