



## The Correlation Students Positive Perception And Motivation And Learn English

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine: (1) the correlation between students' positive perceptions of English learning outcomes, (2) the correlation between students' learning motivation in learning English and student learning outcomes, and (3) the correlation between students' positive perceptions and students' learning motivation. in learning English on student learning outcomes at SMP N 1 DOLOK This type of research is a correlational study. The research subjects were 91 students of class VIII SMP N 1 DOLOK. Data collection techniques using questionnaires/questionnaires, and performance tests. The validity test uses the product moment correlation formula and the reliability test uses the Cronbach alpha formula. The data analysis technique uses the product moment correlation formula. The results showed that: (1) there was a significant correlation between students' interest in learning English and student learning outcomes. This is indicated by the calculated r value which is greater than r table ( $0.491 > 0.207$ ) and the significance value is  $0.000 < 0.05$ ; (2) there is a significant correlation between students' learning motivation in learning English art and student learning outcomes. This is indicated by the value of r arithmetic greater than r table ( $0.546 > 0.207$ ) and a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ ; and (3) there is a significant correlation between students' positive perceptions and students' motivation to learn English together in learning English on student learning outcomes at SMP N 1 DOLOK. This is indicated by the correlation coefficient or R of  $0.611 > 0.207$ , and a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ .

### Keyword

*Positive Perception, Learn English.*

## INTRODUCTION

Students' communication skills using English have many benefits, both related to scientific development, socio-political communication, economy and culture, even in everyday life. Therefore, in tertiary institutions English is a compulsory subject for all students in various fields of study. This shows how important the mastery of English is as a means to succeed in someone in the academic field and in the world of work. The fact about the low mastery of the English language can also be seen from the low test results since junior high / senior high school and even to tertiary institutions, which remains low, there is no change for the better. Thus, the difficulties experienced by students in

achieving English learning targets effectively are problems that are always actual to be studied so that solutions can be found. Both institutions as academic regulators and lecturers who teach English courses, must continually think about and look for appropriate solutions to overcome them. The most appropriate effort is to motivate students to always be enthusiastic about learning. Student motivation in learning English in the form of needs, encouragement and goals is needed. Because, without understanding these three things learning activities will be difficult to achieve success.

Based on the background description, this study tries to trace the cause of the difficulty of students in learning English effectively, especially for students with English subjects in SMP 1 Dolok by digging student perceptions of learning English. The definition of perceptions of a psychological perspective contains processes related to the entry of messages or information into the human brain, through this perception of humans continuously interacting or relationships with

This research is expected to provide many benefits for both teachers and students. Basic Assumption, Because with this research, it is hoped that students and teachers can improve their English learning outcomes for the better.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

Data collection techniques are an activity to collect data that we examine to obtain real data when conducting research. Data collection techniques can be done in various ways, for example: questionnaire, observation, documentation, interview,

### **Test.**

According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2010:266), data collection is an important job in researching. It is very important for researchers to collect data because it is to obtain accurate data. In this study, the researcher used a questionnaire method and a test method. The description is as follows:

### **Questionnaire Method**

In this study, direct research was used in the form of a questionnaire given to students, then students were asked to answer the statements in a list that had been provided. This questionnaire method is the main method because it will be used to reveal students' positive perceptions and student motivation in this study. The contents and objectives of the statements that have been prepared are to obtain data about students' positive perceptions and students' own motivation to learn. The questionnaire used by the author is a closed

questionnaire, so respondents only need to choose the answers that have been provided in the existing statements.

### **Test Method**

The test method is a method of collecting data that is systematic and objective to measure the skills, knowledge, intelligence, abilities and talents possessed by individuals or groups. This technique is used to measure the learning outcomes of English education. The tests used in this study were arranged based on performance tests which included here, reading, writing, listening.

### **Sample**

The sample is part of the population taken in certain, clear, and completed ways that are considered representative of the populations. The sample itself is part of the population, consisting of several members of the population (Ferdinand, 2011:68). This research is a population study because the entire population is used as the research sample. So the sample in this research was class VIII SMP N 1 DOLOK in the 2020/2021 academic year as many as 91 students. The details of the sample for each room in class VIII are as follows.

### **Instrument Validity and Reliability**

#### **Validity Test**

Validity shows the accuracy and precision of a measuring instrument in carrying out the function of measure which states the results of measurements or observations to be measured (Saifuddin Azwar, 2007:5). Suharsimi Arikunto (2006:168) states that validity is a measure that indicate the level of validity or validity of an instrument. An instrument is said to be valid if it has high validity. Vice versa, an instrument is said to be less valid if it has low validity. In addition, according to Sugiyono (2010:121) validity is the degree of accuracy between the data that occurs in the object of research and the power that can be reported by researchers.

#### **Reliability**

Reliability refers to the reliability of the measurement results which implies the accuracy of measurement by Saifuddin Azwar, (2007:4). Similarly, Suharsimi Arikunto (2006:178), said that reliability is the level of reliability or reliability of an instrument. Each measurement tool should have the ability to provide relatively consistent measurement results from time to time.

#### **Data Analysis**

The data analysis technique is intended to find answers to research questions or problems that have been formulated previously. According to Bogdan quoted by Sugiyono (2009: 244), data analysis is a process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from questionnaires, field

notes, and other materials so that they can be easily understood and the findings can be informed to others. The data analysis used in this research is descriptive statistics.

According to Sugiyono (2009: 29) descriptive statistics are statistics used to analyze data by describing or describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make conclusions that apply to the public.

### **Hypothesis Testing**

Hypothesis testing in this study was conducted using Karl Person's Product Moment correlation analysis technique for the first hypothesis and the second hypothesis. As for testing the third hypothesis used a double correlation analysis technique with two free variables. Explanation of the results of hypothesis testing in this research as follows:

#### **Hypothesis testing 1**

The first hypothesis in the study is that "there is a significant correlation between students' positive perceptions in English learning of student learning outcomes at SMP N 1 DOLOK". The basis of decision making uses the correlation coefficient ( $r_{xy}$ ). If the correlation coefficient is positive, it can be seen that there is a positive relationship between the free variable and the bound variable. To test the significance is to compare the values  $r_{count}$  with  $r_{table}$  at a significance level of 5%. If the value  $r_{count}$  Greater than value  $r_{table}$  Then the relationship is significant. On the contrary, if the value  $r_{count}$  Smaller than  $r_{table}$  the relationship is not significant. To test the hypothesis, Karl person's product moment correlation analysis was used.

#### **Uji Hipotesis 2**

The second hypothesis in the study is "There is a significant correlation between student learning motivation in English learning and student learning outcomes in SMP N 1 DOLOK". Basis Decision making uses the correlation coefficient ( $r_{xy}$ ). If the correlation coefficient is positive then it can be seen that there is a positive relationship between the free variable and the bound variable. As for testing significance is to compare the value of  $r_{count}$  with  $r_{table}$  at the significance level of 5%. If the  $r_{count}$  value is greater than the  $r_{table}$  value then the relationship is significant. Conversely, if the  $r_{count}$  value is smaller than the  $r_{table}$  then the relationship is insignificant. To test the hypothesis, Karl person's product moment correlation analysis was used.

#### **The Homogeneity of the Test**

Homogeneity test is used to test the similarity of the sample which is taken from homogenous population. After the writer did the normality test, the researcher did the homogeneity test in order to test the similarity of the

sample in both classes. The researcher used Levene statistic test to calculate the homogeneity test. The results are presented as follows:

### Relative Donations and Effective Donations

Relative and effective contributions aim to find out how much influence free variables have on bound variables. The magnitude of the effective contribution weight and relative contribution for each of the free variables and variables bound in this study can be seen in the following table:

**Table 1.**  
**Normality Test Results**

Variable	Sig.	Description
Students positive perception	0,206	Normal
Learning motivation	0,379	Normal
Learn outcomes	0,056	Normal

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study aims to test "the correlation between learning interest in learning outcomes, learning motivation with learning outcomes, as well as male students' learning interests and learning motivations together in English learning to student learning outcomes at SMP N 1 DOLOK". Based on the research data analyzed, discussion of the results of the study as follows.

Correlation between Positive Perceptions of Students in English Learning Towards Student Learning Outcomes In Junior High N 1 DOLOK Based on the results of the data analysis it is known that there is a significant correlation between the positive perception of students in English learning to the learning outcomes of students in junior high school N 1 DOLOK. This is indicated by a calculated  $r$  value greater than the  $r$  table ( $0.491 > 0.207$ ) and a signification value smaller than  $0.05$  ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ). That is, if the tendency of positive perception of students is higher, it will also result in student learning.

Judging from the results of the tendency of students in taking English lessons it is known that the motivation of students in junior high school N 1 DOLOK is in the moderate category (51.6%). That is, students in SMPN 1 DOLOK tend not to show optimal perception at the time of English learning. This is because English is more identified with ha; In addition, not only perceptions that determine learning outcomes in English, talent, learning opportunities, and the environment around the student itself play a role in determining student perception.

Perception is the opinion or point of view of a person on a thing or activity, without anyone telling. Perception is basically the acceptance of a relationship between oneself and something outside of oneself. A perception

can be expressed through a statement that shows that the student prefers one thing over another, it can also be manifested through participation in an activity. Students who have a positive perception of a particular subject tend to pay greater attention to that subject. Positive perception of a learned one can affect subsequent learning and influence the acceptance of new perceptions. So the perception of something supports the next learning External. Examples of internal factors, namely the health of students are disturbed, for example being sick, resulting in fatigue, not passionate, and not eager to learn or spiritual health is good. For example, experiencing feelings of disappointment because this can interfere with or reduce the spirit and interest of learning. Therefore, the maintenance of health is very important for everyone, both physical and mental, so that the body remains strong, the mind is always fresh and excited in carrying out learning activities. Examples of external factors are the school environment which is the environment where the teaching and learning process occurs between students and teachers. A quality school environment, with adequate facilities and infrastructure can foster a high spirit and interest in learning. So, it can be concluded that the factors that affect the perception of students in DOLOK Junior High school are not passionate, and not eager to learn English.

The perception of learning can affect the quality of student learning outcome achievement. Students who have a big positive perception of something will focus their attention more than other students. The existence of an intensive concentration of attention to the material, allows students to study harder, and finally achieve the desired achievements. High learning interest tends to produce high learning outcomes, whereas low learning interest will result in low learning outcomes.

## CONCLUSIOS

Based on the results of analysis and discussion of "The relationship between perepsi and student learning motivation in English learning to student learning outcomes in junior high school N 1 dolok", it can be concluded as follows:

- a. Based on the results of the data analysis it is known that there is a significant correlation between student learning in English learning and student learning outcomes in junior high school N 1 dolok. This is shown from rcount value greater than rtable ( $0.491 > 0.207$ ) and the signification value less than 0.05 ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ).
- b. Based on the results of data analysis it is known that there is a significant correlation between Students learning Motivation in English language

- learning to the learning outcomes of students in junior high school N 1 dolok. This is shown from value  $r_{count}$  greater than  $t_{table}$  ( $0.546 > 0.207$ ) and the significance value of 0.000, which means less than 0.05 ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ).
- c. Based on the results of the data analysis it is known that there is a significant correlation between the perception of learning and student learning motivation together in English learning to the learning outcomes of students in junior high school N 1 dolok. This is shown from the correlation coefficient or  $R$  of 0.611 is greater than the  $r_{table}$  ( $0.611 > 0.207$ ) and the significance value of 0.000 which means less than 0.05 ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ).

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