

THE INFLUENCE OF LEARNING MOTIVATION AND POSITIVE CULTURE ON THE LEARNING OUTCOMES OF WRITING POPULAR ARTICLES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE PANDEGLANG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

In principle, teaching should focus on self-development, developing the child's morals, body and soul so that students are formed as individuals who are independent and have character. This is in line with the various government programs that have recently been rolled out, including education and training, seminars, workshops which must be attended by teachers as educators so that students' cognitive, affective and psychomotor abilities increase. However, the phenomena occurring in the field are inversely proportional to what the government has programmed. The facts show that students still find difficulties in learning, especially in writing popular articles, so this can make it difficult for students to obtain satisfactory learning results, so it is deemed necessary to have motivation and a positive culture in learning. Therefore, this research aims to determine the influence of learning motivation and positive culture on students' learning outcomes in writing popular articles using quantitative research methods. The research results show that there is a variable that has the most influence on students' learning outcomes to write popular articles, namely positive culture.

Keywords: Motivation, positive culture, popular articles.

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, social life revolves around education. As a result, Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System was created, which focuses on education. According to this law, education is an intentional and deliberate attempt to provide a learning environment and process so that students actively develop their potential to have the necessary skills, intellect, self-control, moral strength, and religious and spiritual qualities. country, state, and society. Concurrently, education aims to cultivate students' potential to become human beings with noble character, faith and devotion to God Almighty, health, ability, creativity, independence, and the capacity to be democratic and responsible citizens [1].

To make this happen, the government is implementing a 12-year compulsory education program, of course adding strategic provisions for educators according to the era in the form of training activities, work shops, seminars and the like so that the insight of future generation printers is brighter so that in carrying out teaching they can achieve their goals. in accordance with the hopes of the nation and state, especially in the field of education, to be realized optimally without ignoring the interests and talents of students. This is in line with what Ki Hajar Dewantara stated in Kusumah [2] that the principle of a very extraordinary teaching method is that it focuses on self-development, developing the morals, soul and body of students, which is then called the among system.

Referring to the above, the task of educators is of course not something

light and ordinary because of the reality that occurs in the field, even though all efforts and efforts have been made to improve learning outcomes, the results are still far from expectations. In fact, Bloom in Rusmono [3] states that learning outcomes are changes in behavior which include three domains, namely cognitive, affective and psychomotor. Similar to this opinion, says that the aim of education is not limited to imparting knowledge but rather changing the character, character and skills of being competent, polite in ethics, morals and aesthetics in everyday life [4]. These aspects should develop and go hand in hand so that inequality does not occur as is often the case today, especially in terms of language skills, writing is still the most difficult level of language skills for students, especially in terms of writing popular articles. One of the factors causing this is because writing this popular article requires a lot of references and must be done in a short time. A popular scientific article is a piece of writing containing the results of studies, views and arguments about science. Articles are presented in language that is easy for the general public to understand [5]. Popular scientific work is a work written using popular language so that it is easily understood by the public and interesting to read [6]. States that an article is a factual essay (non-fiction) about a problem in its entirety whose length is not specified for publication in newspapers, magazines, bulletins, and so on with the aim of conveying ideas or facts in order to convince, educate, offer solving a problem, or entertaining. Articles include writing in *the views category*, namely writing that contains the author's views, ideas, opinions, assessments about an issue or event. Popular articles provide a view of a problem that the author presents to readers. Ermanto [7], revealed that writing popular articles is not written formally, meaning that the writing structure only has an introduction, discussion and a final paragraph in the form of a conclusion. In addition, in popular articles we can find out the information outlined with understand the title, the main problem to find the author's views and opinions.

In line with this opinion, Sumadyo [8] states that writing is a productive category of language skill. Writing is the last language skill to be mastered after someone is first skilled at listening, speaking and reading. In fact, a similar study said that some teachers tend to give lessons on writing popular articles monotonously and only focus on textbooks. As a result, most individuals believe that writing is challenging. Similarly, writing is an expressive and productive language ability that is utilized to interact with others indirectly rather than directly [6]. In order to address this issue, attempts to create a positive culture and provide greater incentive or encouragement for students are also necessary in order to make the process of learning to produce popular articles and their outcomes seem more relevant.

Motivation may be characterized as an individual's ability to generate a degree of tenacity and excitement when performing a task, whether this drive originates from inside the person (intrinsic motivation) or from outside the person (extrinsic motivation). An individual's level of motivation will primarily dictate the kind of conduct he exhibits in many circumstances, including job, school, and other areas of life. Comprising: 2019, 2. Another way to think of motivation is as a sequence of actions taken to create the necessary circumstances before you are prepared to take action [9].

Have a similar perspective to the one expressed above, regarding motivation as a mental impulse that influences and guides human behavior, particularly learning behavior [10]. There are three main components in motivation, namely need, drive, and goal. Needs refer to circumstances or conditions that are considered important or essential for an individual. These needs can include things such as physical needs (e.g. food, clothing, shelter) and psychological needs (e.g. security, love and recognition). Second, drive refers to the internal force that drives an individual to act or achieve something. Third, goals are the desired results or future orientation desired by an individual. Related to this goal.[11] According to reports, a specialist by the name of Frederick J. Mc Donald said that developing motivation for learning is a shift in a person's energy that is shown by the appearance of emotions and actions to accomplish objectives.

Apart from motivation, another thing that will have a big influence on students' learning outcomes in writing popular articles is a positive culture. School culture can basically be used to see in what direction the changes occurring in the school are going, whether positive or negative [12]. In the journal Agustina [13] it is also stated that culture is positive school is application mark And habit in school that is shown to students so that students can develop into individuals who are caring, critical, full of respect, polite and responsible. Considering this, schools have high expectations for their students, namely a positive school culture or more specifically a positive learning culture. These expectations include various aspects that reflect educational goals. First, the school hopes that its students can reach their maximum potential in academic terms. They are expected to achieve high achievements in their studies, develop intellectual abilities, and become intelligent individuals. Apart from that, schools also hope that students can develop social skills, such as the ability to communicate, work together and understand cultural differences, so that they can become tolerant citizens and contribute positively to society.

School expectations also involve aspects of character and morals. They hope that students can internalize the values of ethics, integrity and good leadership. Schools want to see students become individuals who are responsible, honest and have good behavior. In addition, the school hopes that students can continue learning throughout their lives, making learning a sustainable lifestyle .

Schools also expect students to have a vision and goals in life, and be committed to achieving their dreams. This expectation includes students' ability to plan careers and achieve personal success. Thus, schools play an important role in equipping students with the knowledge and skills they need to achieve these goals. Overall, the school's hope for its students is to form individuals who are competent, ethical, and have a positive impact on society.

To make this happen, it is necessary to have a supportive learning environment for students, one way of which is the formation of a positive culture in the student learning environment, namely by always thinking positively in learning [14]. it is stated that positive thinking makes you focus on positive things too. If someone is used to thinking positively, then someone will be motivated to find positive things in their life [15], this behavior or habit of doing positive things is known as positive culture.

Specialists in education and psychology have characterized a positive learning culture as a setting that fosters students' personal and academic development. The National Education Process Standards Article 12 states that: the implementation of learning as intended in Article 10 paragraph (2) letter b is held in an interactive, inspiring, fun learning atmosphere. It is also challenging, motivating, and provides sufficient space for initiative, creativity, and independence according to students' talents, interests, and physical and psychological development. All of these factors are necessary for the learning that takes place to be pro-student [16].

In order to create a positive environment, every school member and stakeholder needs to support each other, appreciate and apply the virtues that have been mutually agreed upon. To be able to implement this noble goal, a learning leader needs to have a leadership spirit so that he can develop the school well so that a positive school culture is created in accordance with the management competency standards that have been implemented.

The noble goal of implementing positive discipline, which is one manifestation of a positive learning culture, is to create students who are characterized, disciplined, polite, honest, caring, responsible and lifelong learners as expected [16]. Thus, this research aims to find out whether learning motivation and positive culture influence students' learning outcomes in writing popular articles.

RESEARCH METHODS

"A survey approach, or critical observation or inquiry, was employed in this study to gather accurate and comprehensive data on a certain issue and topic. After then, the data is analyzed, evaluated, and drawn conclusions about [17].

Sugiyono [18] said that "the approach used is a quantitative approach, namely an approach that allows for exact recording and analysis of research data and analyzing the data using statistical calculations".

The variables examined in this research are two independent variables, namely Learning Motivation (X1) and Positive Culture (X2), while the dependent variable is Learning Results for Writing Popular Articles (Y). The problem constellation is as follows:

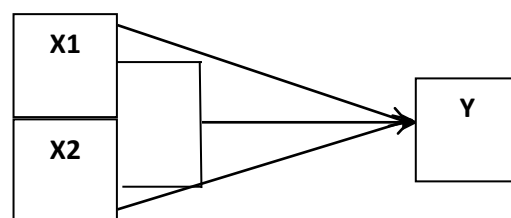


Figure 3.1 Constellation of Relationships between Variables

Information :

X1 = Learning Motivation

X2 = Positive Culture

Y = Learning Results for Writing Popular Articles

The population and sample of this study use the principle put forward by Arikunto [17], that "the population is the entire research subject". So the population is the entire research subject from which the source is taken. States that "population is all objects or subjects that are in an area and meet certain requirements relating to the research problem, or all units or individuals within the scope to be researched". Sugiono said that "apart from that, population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have qualities and characteristics that have been determined by the researcher and then conclusions are drawn" [18]. The study's population comprised of class In the meantime, the sample is a portion of the population's size and makeup. If the population is too large to fit into 100 samples, the researcher's skill level will determine whether to take a sample that is 10–15%, 20–25%, or larger. This study's sample was selected using a straightforward random sampling method. Every population has an equal chance of being selected as a sample when using the random sampling procedure, or random sampling. Therefore, researchers took a sample of 60 people taken from 2 different schools, namely SMAN 3 Pandeglang and SMAN 12 Pandeglang. Determining the sample size using the Slovin formula is as follows [18].

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

Where :

1 = constant

n = sample size

N = population size

e^2 = allowance for inaccuracy due to tolerable sampling errors.

Is known :

$$n = \frac{583}{1 + 583(0,12)^2} = 62 \text{ samples, taken from 60 respondents.}$$

From the number of samples, each sample was then determined according to each school proportionally using the formula.

$$n1 = \frac{NI \times no}{\sum N}$$

Information :

n1 = number of samples for each unit

no = number of samples taken from all units

NI = population size of each unit

$\sum N$ = total population of all units

Based on the formula above, the number of samples obtained for each school is as follows.

Table 3.2
Number of Population and Research Samples

No	School name	Total Population	Proportional Sample	Number of Samples
1	Pandeglang 3 Public High School	390	$390 / 583 \times 60 = 40.14$	40
3	Pandeglang 12 Public High School	193	$193 / 583 \times 60 = 19.86$	20
Amount		583		60

Source: Personal Documents

Data collection methods used in this research are as follows:

1. Research variable

There are three variables that will be examined in this research, namely learning motivation (X_1), positive culture (X_2) and learning outcomes for writing popular articles (Y).

2. Data source

The data used in this research is primary data sourced from class XII students State High School in Pandeglang Regency .

Table 3. 3
Data source

Research variable	Data source
Motivation to learn	Student
Positive culture	Student
Learning outcomes to write popular articles	Student

Source: Personal Documents

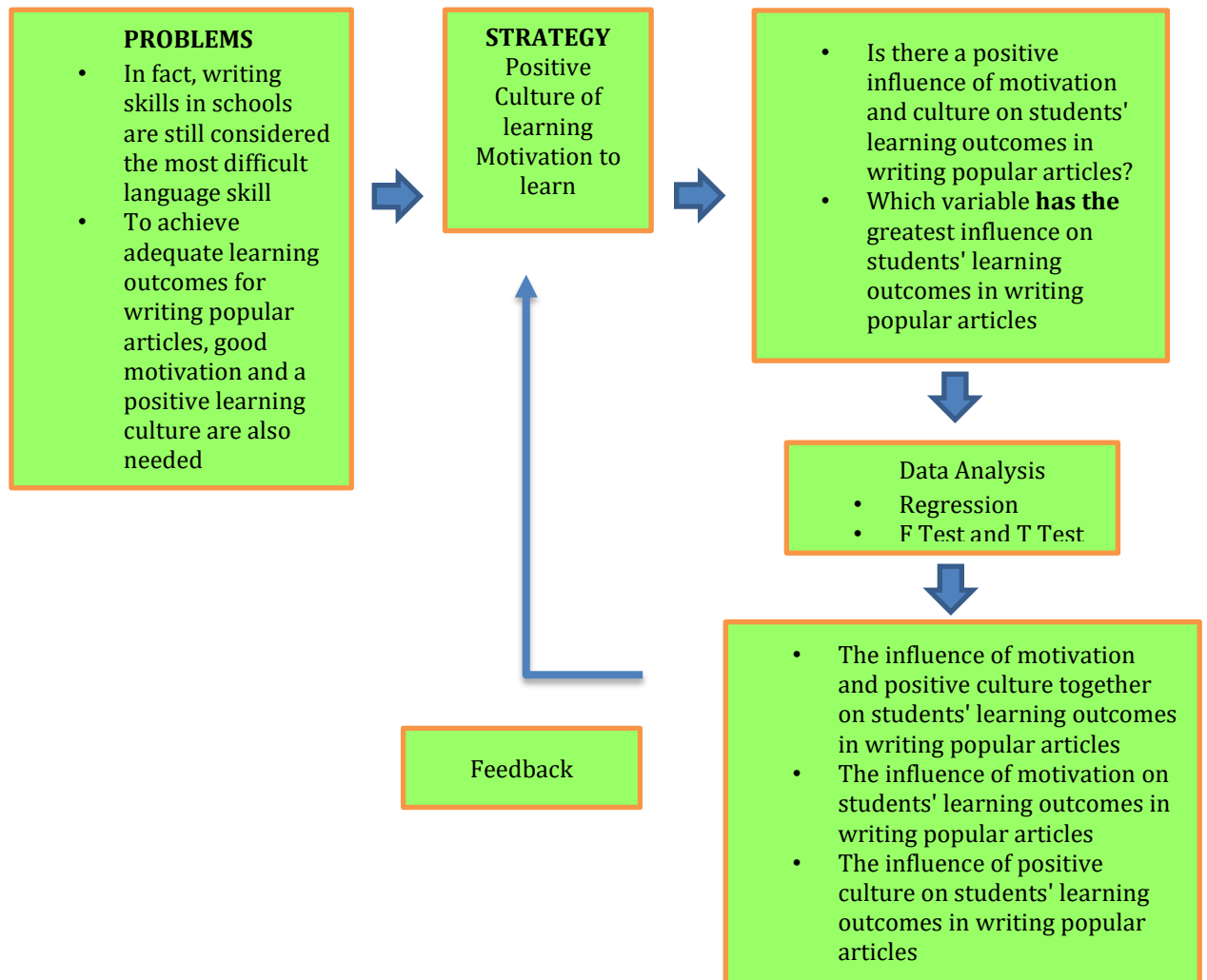
The data in this research was collected in the following way:

Table 3. 4.
Data collection technique

Research variable	Data collection technique
Motivation to learn	Questionnaire
Positive culture	Questionnaire
Learning outcomes to write popular articles	Written Test Questions

Source: Personal Documents

Framework of thinking



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research was conducted on 60 class This research consists of three variables, namely the learning motivation variable (X_1) and positive culture (X_2) as the independent variable and the learning outcomes of writing popular articles (Y) as the dependent variable.

The following is a description of the overall statistical data from the results of calculations and tests carried out with the help of a computer through the SPSS 22 application program as well as analysis and interpretation.

Table 4.1.
Description of Research Data

Statistics		Motivation to learn	Positive Culture	Learning Results for Writing Popular Articles
N	Valid	60	60	60
	Missing	0	0	0
Mean		96.20	95.05	74.47
Std. Error of Mean		1,184	1,215	,894
Median		96.00	98.00	73.00
Mode		93	98	80
Std. Deviation		9,172	9,409	6,927
Variance		84,129	88,523	47,982
Range		34	37	27
Minimum		78	75	63
Maximum		112	112	90
Sum		5772	5703	4468

Source: Personal Documents

1. Description of Data Writing Popular Articles (Y)

The average score after learning to write popular articles was 74.47, with a standard deviation of 6.927, a median score of 73.00, a minimum score of 63, and a maximum score of 90, according to data collected from 60 respondents. This demonstrates the typical teaching outcomes of State High School students in Pandeglang Regency how to create popular articles, as reported by medium responders.

The average value and the middle value, 74.47 and 73.00, are almost equal, as can be seen from the data above. This demonstrates how representative the score data is for the study's learning to write popular article findings. In the meantime, more people have scores above the average than below it, suggests that.

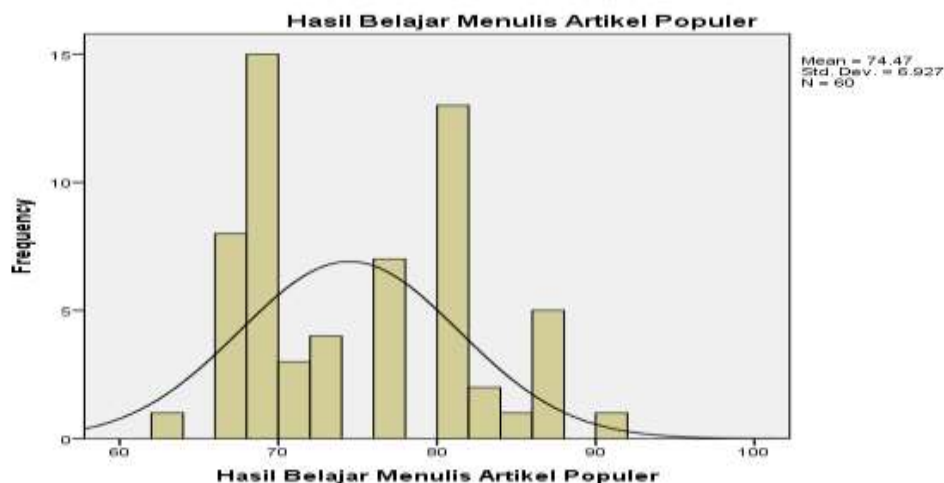


Figure 4.1 Histogram of Popular Article Writing Score Data

From the histogram it can be concluded that the score data results from learning to write popular articles State high school students in Pandeglang Regency are in the medium category.

2. Description of Learning Motivation Data (X_1)

The average, median, and lowest scores for the learning motivation score which was derived from 60 respondents were 96.20, 96.00, and 112, respectively. The standard deviation was 9.172. The learning motivation instrument has 25 valid questions with a maximum score of 5. This demonstrates the wide range of respondents' learning motivation score data.

The average value and the middle value, 96.20 and 96.00, are almost equal, as can be seen from the data above. This demonstrates how representative the data on respondents' learning motivation scores from this study are. There is more data on high learning motivation scores than low ones, as indicated by the fact that there are more scores above the average than below it. This data's histogram is shown in Figure 4.2.

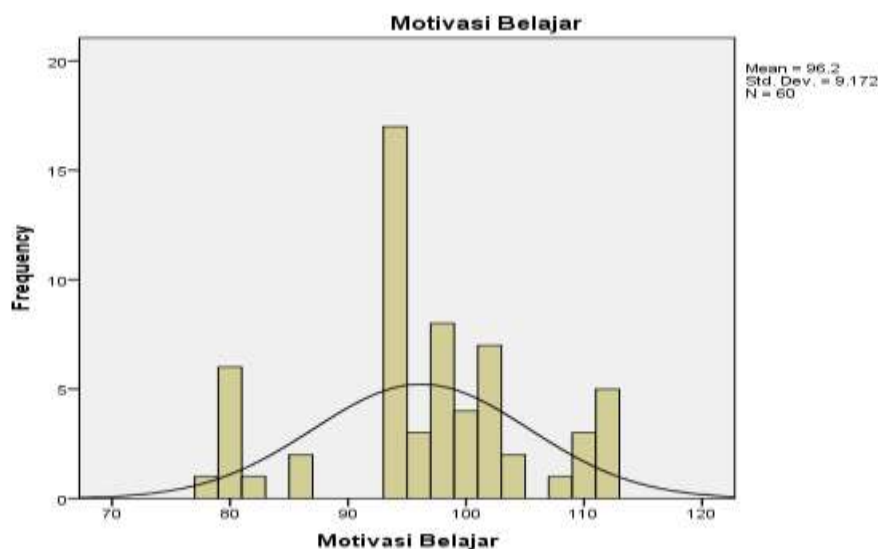


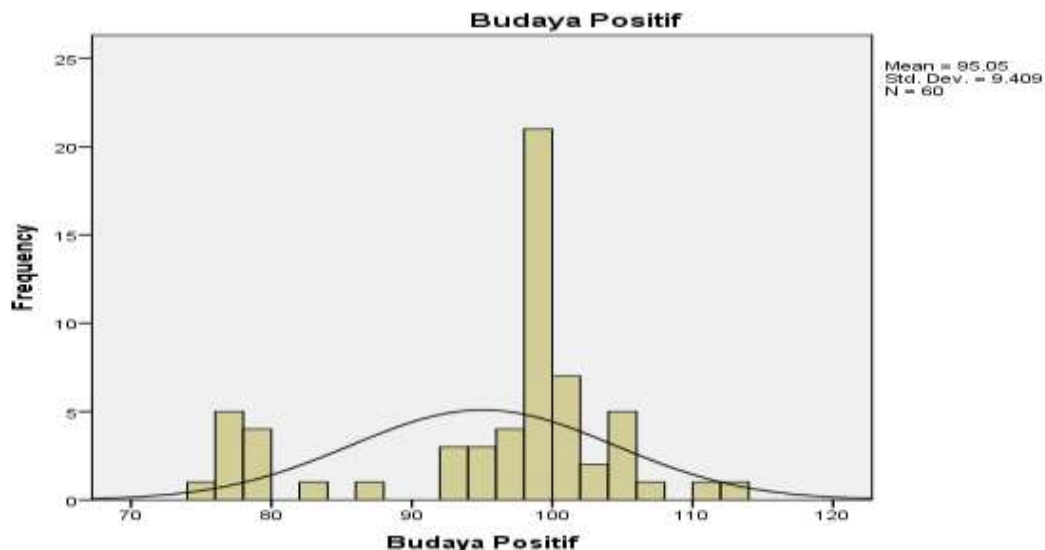
Figure 4.2 Histogram of Learning Motivation Score Data

From the distribution table and the histogram above, it can be concluded that the learning motivation score data for State High School students in Pandeglang Regency is in the medium category.

2. Description of Positive Cultural Data (X_2)

Sixty respondents provided the positive culture score, which ranged from a minimum of 75 to a high of 112. The average score was 95.05 with a standard deviation of 9.409 and a median of 98.00. The Positive Culture Instrument contains twenty-five valid questions, with a maximum score of five points per question and a standard deviation of 9.409. This demonstrates that there was only a modest variation in respondents' responses. This demonstrates how varied the respondents' positive cultures are.

It is evident from the statistics above that the mean and median values, which are 95.05 and 98.00, are almost identical. This demonstrates how representative the data on pupils' favorable culture scores in this



survey is. Figure 4.3 displays this data's histogram.

Figure 4.3 Histogram of Positive Culture Score Data

From the distribution table and the histogram above, it can be concluded that the positive culture score data for State High School students in Pandeglang Regency is in the medium category.

In more detail, the following is a discussion of the research results:

1. The Influence of Learning Motivation and Positive Culture Together on Learning Results in Writing Popular Articles

From the description of the data after correlation analysis, a correlation coefficient of 0.540 and a determination coefficient of 29.1% were obtained. After testing with the SPSS program it was proven that the correlation coefficient was significant. This means that there is an influence of the independent variables learning motivation and positive culture together on the learning outcomes of writing popular articles .

Meanwhile, from the regression analysis, the regression line equation $\hat{Y} = 34.990 + 0.064 X_1 + 0.351 X_2$. The constant value = 34.990 shows that with learning motivation and a positive culture it is known that the lowest students find it difficult for these students to achieve good learning outcomes in writing popular articles. Meanwhile, the regression coefficient values are 0.064 and 0.351 , indicating that there is a positive influence on the independent variables of learning motivation and positive culture. together with the dependent variable of learning outcomes to write popular articles, and every time there is an increase of one unit in the learning motivation value *ceteris paribus* the positive culture variable does not change then there is an increase in the learning outcomes of writing popular articles by 0.064 units, whereas every time there is an increase of one positive cultural value then there was an increase in learning outcomes for

writing popular articles by 0.351, *ceteris paribus* the learning motivation variable did not change .

Testing the significance of the regression coefficient, which was also carried out using the SPSS program, showed that the regression coefficient was significant, namely indicated by the **Sig** value = $0.000 < 0.05$ and $F_{\text{count}} = 11.713$ or the regression was significant, which means it is true that there is a significant influence on the independent variable learning motivation. and positive culture together on the dependent variable of students' learning outcomes in writing popular articles. Quoted from a journal Abbas [19] is said that those who have positive thoughts and high motivation for their writing skills will be able to produce better writing.

2. The Influence of Learning Motivation on Learning Results in Writing Popular Articles

From hypothesis testing it was found that the **Sig** value = $0.596 > 0.05$ and $t = 0.533$, then H_0 is accepted which means there is no significant influence on the independent variable learning motivation on the dependent variable on learning outcomes to write popular articles .

3. The Influence of Positive Culture on Learning Outcomes in Writing Popular Articles

From hypothesis testing , it was found that the value of **Sig** = $0.000 < 0.05$ and $t = 4.048$, so H_0 was rejected, which means that there was a significant influence of the independent variable positive culture on the dependent variable of students' learning outcomes in writing popular articles.

The better the student's thinking patterns regarding writing skills, the better the writing skills produced. However, this must also be accompanied by high motivation. In essence, motivation and high self-confidence are needed as well as positive attitudes and thoughts (positive culture) in order to produce good writing [19].

This research has significant advantages compared to similar research because one of the independent variables raises an issue that is currently being widely discussed in the latest educational curriculum, the independent curriculum, namely about positive culture. Apart from that, the uniqueness of this research lies in the focus not only on theory but also on real practice in the field. The results of the research are very useful for the continued development of better education according to the times.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded as follows.

1. There is a significant influence of learning motivation and positive culture together on understanding the writing learning outcomes of State High School students in Pandeglang Regency. This is proven by the acquisition of the Sig value. $0.000 < 0.05$ and $F_{\text{count}} = 11.713$.
2. There is no significant influence on learning motivation learning outcomes to write popular articles State High School students in Pandeglang Regency. This is proven by the acquisition of the Sig value. $0.596 > 0.05$ and $t_{\text{count}} = 0.533$.

3. There is a significant influence of positive culture on Results of learning to write popular articles for State High School students in Pandeglang Regency. This is proven by the acquisition of the Sig value. $0.004 < 0.05$ and $t = 3.010$.

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