

Factor Analysis Of Class VII Students' Low Interest In Learning In The Subject Of Characteristics At Nurul Fajar IT SMP School Medan

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Abstract: This article discusses the analysis of students' low interest as the factor in akidah akhlak learning subjects. Research method used was a qualitative method. Purpose of the study was to discover in-depth and try to find out the meaning that underlined the students' interest in akidah akhlak learning subject. Results of this study are: (1) The internal factors, lack of interest and motivation of learners during the learning of Akidah Akhlak; (2) External factors, methods of teaching and teachers who did not appeal to learners.

Keywords: Interest In Learning; Learning Akidah Akhlak.

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Abstract: Artikel ini membahas tentang analisis faktor rendahnya minat belajar siswa pada mata pelajaran akidah akhlak. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif. Tujuan penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui secara mendalam dan berusaha menemukan makna yang mendasari mengenai minat belajar siswa pada pembelajaran akidah akhlak. Hasil penelitian ini adalah: (1) Faktor internal, kurangnya minat dan motivasi peserta didik saat pembelajaran akidah akhlak; (2) Faktor eksternal, metode mengajar guru yang tidak menarik bagi peserta didik.

Kata Kunci: Minat Belajar; Pembelajaran Akidah Akhlak.

A. Introduction

Education is a process that includes three dimensions, the individual, society or national community of that individual, and all the contents of reality, both material and spiritual, which play a role in determining the nature, fate, form of humans and society. Education can start before birth, as is done by many people by playing music and

reading to babies in the womb in the hope that they can teach their babies before birth. The definition of education is formulated in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system article 1, namely "Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to develop religious spirituality, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals, and the skills needed by themselves, the nation's community and the State".

Education can be obtained both formally and non-formally. Formal education is obtained when we follow programs that have been structured in a structured manner by an institution, department or ministry of a country. Non-formal education is knowledge that humans (students) gain in everyday life (sharing experiences) either felt by themselves or learned from others (observing and following). There are several definitions of education according to experts. Among them are:

According to Anzalina, (2019) education is the main thing that can support and support the progress of a nation. Through education, it is hoped that the quality of an individual or even a group/community can improve well. Education plays a very important role in producing professional people who can work individually and in groups. Therefore, education is required to have quality that can give birth to a new generation that is good for the nation.

According to Ki Hajar Dewantara, education is a requirement in the life of children's growth. As for the meaning, education is to guide all the natural strengths that exist in children, so that they as humans and as members of society can achieve the highest safety and happiness.

According to M.J. Longeveled, education is effort, influence, protection and assistance given to children so that they move towards maturity, or more precisely, helping children to be competent enough to carry out their own life tasks.

Based on the opinion above, it is clear that learning is a deliberate or conscious effort by an individual so that changes in behavior occur. These changes take the form of patterns of mastery of new responses to the environment in the form of skills, habits and attitudes. skills (ability), knowledge (knowledge) and appreciation (appreciation).

To increase students' interest in learning, there are several ways, namely classroom management of students including managing behavior, interest/attention, enthusiasm for learning and group dynamics, then arranging facilities including ventilation and seating arrangements for students. The implementation of classroom management is carried out by implementing an integrated behavioral interaction approach, considering the teacher as a source of motivation and inspiration for students (Suci & Ginting, 2021).

What must be considered to determine students' low interest in learning is that teachers' skill factors must be able to adapt to current developments by providing expertise to educators to master information technology, so that they can assist in the delivery of learning information; Second, provide expertise to educators to develop learning media by utilizing information technology; Third, provide expertise to educators to master various digital applications. so that students are more interested in learning (Setiawan et al., 2023).

Then there must be motivation within the student. Motivation is divided into 2 types, namely intrinsic motivation or that comes from oneself and extrinsic motivation that comes from outside oneself. Factors that influence student learning include aspirations or inspiration, abilities, student conditions, environmental conditions, and dynamic elements in learning (Akrim & Harfiani, 2020).

Every student certainly has an interest in learning in each subject at school. Interest in learning is an important thing for students to want to carry out activities in learning. Interest in learning consists of the syllables, namely interest and learning. Students who have an interest in learning will be more enthusiastic to learn. Interest in learning is a personal reference related to learning, which means that an individual prioritizes one thing over another. Interest in learning is closely related to the learning methods or actions displayed by students in understanding the lesson.

Increasing students' interest in learning also depends on how the teacher manages the class well, of course with several methods through initial activities, core activities and core activities and this has succeeded in increasing students' interest in learning in accordance with research (Setiawan et al., 2019). Furthermore, teachers must also understand the process of each activity, from the preparation stage where the teacher

prepares materials and teaching materials, the implementation stage when the process of carrying out learning uses media that has been prepared and the closing stage to draw conclusions from the learning material, through this stage based on the journal (Lestari et al., 2021) can increase students' interest in learning.

B. Methods

The research approach used in this research is a qualitative approach. By using this qualitative method, the data obtained will be more complete, deeper and more meaningful so that the research objectives can be achieved. The qualitative research design involves reading various written information, pictures, thinking and looking at the objects and activities of people around them by conducting interviews. This research is descriptive in nature, namely research that produces data collected in the form of words and images, not numbers. This type of research is case study research. Case study research is research that provides a detailed description of the background, characteristics and unique characteristics of the case, or the status of the individual, the results of which are then made into something general.

The presence of researchers in each series of research activities is very determining, because researchers act as instruments and as data collectors. Researchers must explore data sources themselves directly, without easily trusting information from just one source, checking data in stages will increase the validity of the data collected. The data collection process in this research has several stages, namely observation, interviews and documentation. After the data or information for research material has been collected, the next step is to analyze the steps.

C. Results and Discussion

Based on observations made by researchers during learning, especially in the subject of moral beliefs, many students do not pay attention when following the lesson, this can be seen from the presence of several students who play around while the lesson is taking place. Then there are also students who always talk to each other. his friends and lazing around while the teacher explains the lesson material.

The factors causing the decline in interest in studying for class VII students in the subject of moral beliefs at SMP IT Nurul Fajar Medan are that in the learning process

there are two factors that influence it, including internal and external factors. Internal factors are factors that come from within the individual who is learning, while external factors are factors that exist outside the individual himself. From the research the author conducted, what caused the decline in student interest were internal and external factors. Internal factors that cause decreased interest are limited resource books, decreased motivation in learning, study habits, lack of students' willingness and desire to learn and external factors that cause decreased student interest are incomplete facilities and infrastructure, a poor environment.

This really influences students' interest in learning, such as the environment, if a student is in an active and good environment then they will also be good, but on the other hand, if students are in an environment that is not active and good then they will also not be good. So this causes a decrease in students' desire to learn. Students' interest in the teaching and learning process is greatly influenced by the stimulus from the teacher, which is related to behaviorist learning theory which explains that learning is a change in behavior that can be observed, measured and assessed concretely.

D. Conclusion

Based on the research results and research discussion, it can be concluded as follows: In the learning process there are two factors that influence it, namely internal and external factors.

Internal factors are factors that come from within the individual who is studying, internal factors that cause decreased interest are study habits, students' willingness and desire to learn and students' lack of interest in reading.

External factors are factors that exist outside the individual himself, external factors that cause a decline in student interest, namely incomplete facilities and infrastructure, less varied teaching methods and poor student social environment.

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