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Students' Instructional Success: A Foundation of Psychology Perspective

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ABSTRACT: Psychology is the study of a person's character. In the communication field, education is crucial in achieving learning goals, which is the process of meeting teachers and students to convey information conventionally and technologically. Teachers need to manage their learning resources adequately. Therefore, this study aims to determine the importance of psychological foundations on the learning success of elementary school students. This is qualitative research with data collected from 80 students through literature, observation, and field research on several aspects related to the psychological foundation of the teacher on students. The tool used to obtain data were observation sheets, interview guidelines, and archival documents or photographs from the research site. The data collected were processed and arranged according to categories, nature, and type through reduction, presentation, and verification/conclusion. The results of the study indicate that the teacher failed to pay adequate attention to the crucial points of the students' psychological foundation. Teachers' can understand learning styles, characteristics, potential, and interests.

1 INTRODUCTION

The success of educators in carrying out various roles is influenced by their ability to understand the educational and psychological foundation of classroom learning. Individual differences occur due to the different psychology of students, which is not only related to intelligence and talent but also differences in experience and level of development, aspirations, ideals, and personality. Therefore, educators need to understand the development of individual students and the principle of.

In elementary school, learning is significant to apply psychological foundations to students with diversity. They possess unique features that need to be channeled to their potential through their learning styles for adequate intelligence development in various stages. An educator in a school known as a teacher is a facilitator that applies various teaching techniques to resolves students learning problems. Education has never been separated from problems, especially those related to individuals as actors. Therefore, in the learning process, all children tend to have the desire to be more active.

In etymology, the word psychology comes from "Psyche," which means soul or breath of life and "logos," which means science. Judging from its meaning, psychology is, therefore, defined as the science or study of the soul. When referenced to one of the requirements of science, such as the existence of objects studied, it becomes improper to define psychology as the study of the soul, because it is abstract.

Related to the object of psychology, the soul in the form of individual behavior in interacting with its environment is appropriately studied and analyzed. Therefore, it is interpreted as a study of individual behavior in interacting with the environment. It is divided into two parts, general

psychology, which generally examines behavior and particular psychology, which examines individual behavior in certain situations. This study, however, focuses on the psychology related to the successful learning of students, which is educational. This is categorized as a science because it possesses the requirements, namely: Ontology, Epistemology, and Axiology. Educational psychology is part of the science that examines individual behavior to determine facts, generalizations, and psychological theories in order to achieve the effectiveness of the educational process using scientific methods.

Formal educational activities, such as curriculum development, Teaching, and Learning Processes, evaluation systems, and Guidance and Counseling services, are some of the main techniques required in psychology. Education as an activity that involves many people, including students, administrators, the community, and parents. Therefore, students' learning success is effective and efficient when everyone involved can understand individual behavior effectively.

The teacher's mastery of educational psychology is one of the competencies that need to be mastered, such as pedagogic competence. Muhibbin Shah (2003) stated that "in addition to the knowledge of teachers, candidates need knowledge of applied psychology that is closely related to the students learning process."

2 METHODS

This is qualitative research, which was located in Perdana Jombang Primary School. The data sources of the study were classes 1, 2, and 3, with a total of 80 students. Research techniques were obtained through literature study and field research with data collected through observations on several aspects related to the psychological foundation applied to students. The tool used to obtain data were observation sheets, interview guidelines, and archival documents or photographs from the research site. Furthermore, it was analyzed through reduction, presentation, and verification/conclusion.

3 DISCUSSION

Based on observations on elementary school education, the psychological foundation is one of the basic principles and concepts of education with implementation importance as a reference. According to Gerungan in Khodijah 2006, psychology comes from the Greek word "psyche," which means soul, and logos, which means knowledge. Therefore, etymologically, psychology means "The study of the soul, its symptoms, process, and background." However, the understanding between the science of soul and psychology is different because the soul is a broader science of life, including imagination and speculation. In contrast, psychology is the science of the soul systematically obtained through scientific methods. Essentially, psychology is the study of psychiatric symptoms that are manifested in the form of behaviors for the benefit of humans or individual activities consciously and unconsciously. It is obtained through a particular scientific process or steps through the application of the basics, principles, or psychological methods, and approaches in order to solve educational problems.

The psychological foundation includes "Learners Diversity," characteristics, potential and uniqueness, kinds of intelligence, etc. In elementary school, students have different learning styles of diversity. According to Pidarta (2007: 206), the learning psychology is a behavior change that is relatively permanent as a result of experience and tends to implement it on other knowledge with the ability to communicate it to others. Psychologically, learning is defined as "an effort made by someone to obtain a conscious change in behavior from the results of their interaction with the environment" (Slameto, 1991: 12). According to experts, the learning style of each student is diverse and tends to determine patterns of behavior in gaining knowledge.

"Diverse Learners" shows the potential and uniqueness of students, which differs from each other. Therefore, social psychology requires the motivation to encourage students to develop their potential and adjust their uniqueness. In psychology, human development is a unique creature with some capabilities integrated into something unique and dynamic.

According to Nana Syaodih, 1998, the development of every aspect is not always the same. There are three theories to development, namely Stages, Differential, and Inclusive approaches.

Regarding characteristics, Darmodjo (1992) stated that elementary school students have unique and diverse characters, and experience intellectual, emotional, and physical growth, which leads to individual differences.

Diverse learners need to consider multiple intelligence with elementary school students possessing the need to direct, guide, and develop these intellectual abilities. The theory based on the idea that intellectual abilities are adopted measured through IQ tests is minimal because it only emphasizes logic (mathematics) and language skills (Gardner, 2003).

Intelligence is not only seen from the value obtained by someone because it is an ability that enables one to determine the solutions that are useful to others. According to Gardner, there are several categories of human intelligence, namely linguistic, mathematical-logical, visual-spatial, physical-kinesthetic, musical, interpersonal, intrapersonal, naturalist into, and existential intelligence.

According to De Porter and Hernacki (2002), learning styles are a combination of absorbing, regulating, and processing information. However, there are learning styles based on the modalities that individuals use in processing information (perceptual modality), namely Visual (visual learners), Auditory (auditory learners), and Kinesthetic (kinesthetic learners). Characteristics of learning models provide the recipient with primary information because its style is easily absorbed without reading the explanation. From the above description, the psychological foundation is underlined as important and plays a role in the success of students' learning. Therefore, every educator, especially teachers in Elementary School, need to know and understand how to apply excellent and correct learning based on educational psychology.

4 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the results showed that in the learning process, teachers failed to carry out psychology analysis on students. Therefore, the impact of student learning, situations, and outcomes are not the learning objectives.

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