

Increase Student Learning Motivation with Quantum Learning Model

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Abstract

The lack of interest or motivation for student learning is due to several things. Including; The learning media used by teachers is less than optimal, the low motivation for student learning makes achievement decrease. This article discusses about increasing student learning motivation with the quantum learning method using relevant literature studies, in the concept Quantum learning is a learning that has the main mission to design a fun learning process that is adjusted to the level of student development. These interactions include elements for effective learning that influence student success. The purpose of this study is to increase student learning motivation. The benefits in quantum learning are that it makes the learning process more enjoyable and comfortable and stimulates students to actively observe, align theories with real events, and try to do work independently.

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Introduction

Learning is a planned activity to help someone learn new things that happen not only in the classroom but also in the daily environment. In learning, there is a process of interaction between teachers and students, or between students themselves. Thus the teaching and learning process is the most important thing in educational activities in schools carried out by a teacher.

Teachers as leaders of the learning process in the classroom are required to be able to create a learning climate that is chaotic, creative, effective and makes students not bored and involves interactive students in the learning process which is carried out using various components in the teaching and learning. According to Sagala (2010) it is stated that bahwa Learning is a system that has various components that are related to each other. Among them are the objectives, materials, methods, and evaluations.

Komponen in learning is a learning method. Learning methods are ways carried out by a teacher to implement a conceptual plan made by a teacher before the learning process is carried out. There are many learning methods that have been discovered by experts and developed by teachers in learning processes, one of which is by developing quantum learning methods that are expected to increase enthusiasm for learning for all students in all age stages. Quantum learning is a way of changing various kinds of interactive, relationships

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and inspiration that exist around the learning process activities. The basic concept of quantum learning is that learning must be exciting and take place in a joyful atmosphere until new information will be easy to understand.

The learning model using quantum learning is a learning model that makes students more enthusiastic because of the aspects of AMBAK and Tandur. In this aspect it is explained the importance of knowing the benefits of the material we provide to students. By knowing the benefits gained from studying the material, students become more enthusiastic and motivated in learning. Then added to the concept of tandur which will make students easily explore and understand the material, because this concept will be connected to students' daily and real-world activities, so that students will be more interested and encouraged to learn. Therefore, using the quantum learning model can increase student learning motivation.

Method

This article discusses increasing student learning motivation with the quantum learning model using relevant literature studies, in the concept quantum learning is a learning method and philosophy that has proven effective for all ages. Quantum learning is a learning model that can improve students' abilities and student memory, as well as give students an understanding that learning is a fun and rewarding process. The benefits in the Quantum learning model are that it makes the learning process more enjoyable and comfortable and stimulates students to actively observe, align theories with real events, and try to do work independently.

Results and Discussion

Understanding Quantum Learning

DePorter and Hernacki (2011) explain quantum learning is a set of learning methods and philosophies that are proven to be effective for all ages. The learning model is able to sharpen understanding and memory, as well as give students an understanding that learning as a process is fun and useful (DePorter & Hernacki, 2011).

This Quantum Learning method tries to give students freedom of expression in learning according to their respective learning types and background music to create a relaxed atmosphere. Music is very important for the Quantum Learning environment, because it actually relates to and affects a person's physiological condition. During heavy mental work, the pulse and blood pressure increase, the brain waves speed up and the muscles tighten, whereas if with the right music it will affect the pulse and blood pressure decreases, the brain waves slow down and the muscles become relaxed age. (Qalsum, 2019)

It can be concluded that Quantum Learning is a method of learning that provides a fun atmosphere by making mental work that emphasizes the physiology of relaxation, so that students become more happy in learning which later gives birth to special students.

Principles of Quantum Learning

There are five truths or principles that do not change in quantum learning. These ideas impact every aspect of the learner quantum. These ideas include ((DePorter and Hernacki, 2011):

1. Everything communicates: From classroom settings to student body language, from shared papers to lesson plans, everything conveys information about learning.
2. Everything has a purpose: All transformation events occur for a reason.
3. Pre-name experiences: Complex stimuli stimulate interest and accelerate brain development. As a result, effective learning occurs when students have direct contact with the material before they can articulate what they are learning.
4. Recognize every effort made, because learning comes with risks. Learning requires you to leave your comfort zone. Students should be praised for their confidence and expertise when they take this step.
5. If there is something useful to learn, it is also worthwhile to celebrate. Student breakfast champion: celebration. Celebrations increase positive emotional associations with learning and offer feedback on progress.

Quantum Learning Steps

The following stages can be used to apply the concept of quantum learning into learning:

- ☐ Ambak Ambak's strength is a growing impulse after assessing the pros and cons of a choice (De Potter and Hemacki 2001:49). It takes a lot of encouragement to learn because, without it, the desire to learn will eventually diminish. Now that the class is motivated, the teacher will discuss the benefits of studying the material.
- ☐ Setting Up a Learning Environment It is very important to provide a comfortable learning environment for students, and designing an ideal learning environment can also prevent students from boredom.
- ☐ Promoting a champion mindset The development of a champion mindset is necessary to further promote pupil learning. The teacher should not hesitate to praise his students. The Free Education Method is divided into several learning style models that exist in students, including: Visual, auditory and kinesthetic.
- ☐ Getting used to taking notes When students are able to express what they have learned in a living language with methods and expressions that match their learning preferences, learning will truly be considered a creative endeavor.
- ☐ One of the most important activities is to make reading a habit. Reading can help with memory, vocabulary, comprehension, insight, and more. Making children more imaginative and creative tend to be curious, adventurous, and playful. Students who have a positive creative attitude will be able to come up with original ideas for their academics.
- ☐ Improving Children's Memory Memory is very important to improve children's memory because children need to be trained.

Definition of Motivation of Learning

Motivation is very necessary in the implementation of human activities because motivation is something that can cause, channel and support human behavior in order to study hard and be enthusiastic to achieve optimal results. Sardiman (2012) posits "learning motivation is the overall driving force within the individual that gives rise to learning activities, which ensures the continuity of learning activities, and which gives direction to learning activities, so that the desired goals of the learning subject can be achieved". In line with Winkel's opinion (2007) suggests that learning motivation is the overall psychic driving force within students that gives rise to learning activities, ensures the continuity of learning activities and gives direction to learning activities in order to achieve a goal.

Motivation has a distinctive role in terms of growing passion, feeling happy and eager to learn. A person who has strong motivation will have a lot of energy to learn so that it shows that a child who has learning motivation, can spend more time learning and is more diligent than a child who has little or no motivation to learn. Kemudian Prayitno (1989) describes learning motivation not only as an energy that directs children to learn, but also an energy that directs student activities to the expected learning goals.

Uno (2012) posits "learning motivation is an internal and external impulse in individuals who are learning to carry out behavioral changes, generally with some supportive indicators or elements". It has a big role in a person's success in learning. Indicators of learning motivation can be classified as follows: (a) Desire to succeed, (b) have encouragement and needs in learning, (c) have hopes and ideals, (d) have appreciation in learning, (e) have a temperament engaging learning, and (f) a conducive learning environment, thus enabling students to learn well and conductively.

From the description above, it can be concluded that learning motivation is a condition that exists in an individual to start a learning activity or activity of his own accord or individual interest in completing tasks on time, so that the goals desired by the individual can be realized.

Type Motivation

Jensen (2011) said that each individual has two sources of motivation in himself, namely intrinsic motivation, namely motivation that comes from within and extrinsic motivation, which is motivation that comes from outside). Djamarah (2011) explains "intrinsic motivations are those motives that become active or functioning do not need to be stimulated from the outside, because within each individual self there is already an impulse to do something". In addition, Sardiman (2012) also mentions the definition of intrinsic motivation is the impulse that moves the individual that comes from a need, a need that contains the need to become an educated and knowledgeable person. This is reinforced by Uno (2012) "learning motivation generated by intrinsic factors, in the form of desire and desire to succeed, encouragement and need in learning, and hopes and ideals of the future".

Furthermore, Slavin (2009) suggests that learning in the classroom should be able to increase the motivation of students as intrinsically as possible. Some of the ways that can be used include:

1. Interest fertilizer In this case, what the teacher has to do is to explain to the students how important and interesting the material given, It shows that the knowledge should be obtained as well funds are beneficial to students.

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2. Strengthen curiosity
 3. For a certain set of lessons, the curiosity of one student must have had most of the knowledge in his entire self. In this case, the use of various means can be aroused or withheld.
 4. Using a variety of striking displays Learning can be improved by the use of interesting materials and also presented in various ways, for example with Power points, Infocus, using movies, guest teachers, demonstrations, and so on alternately. The use of materials and the means used should still support the purpose of the lesson.
 5. Help students set their own goals, Students can work harder for goals they set themselves than being determined by others.

Extrinsic motivation is motivation that comes from the individual's self-esteem. Djamarah (2011) states "extrinsic motivation is motives that are active and functioning due to external stimulation". Furthermore, according to Uno (2012) extrinsic motiv is in the form of getting awards in learning, the existence of interesting activities in learning and the existence of a conducive learning environment.

Based on this opinion, extrinsic motivation is said to be a form of motivation in which learning activities are started and continued based on the encouragement from outside the individual to carry out learning activities.

The importance of learning motivation

According to Sadirman (2012) motivation is useful for supporting students to carry out learning activities. In line with that, Uno (2012) the role of motivation in learning, namely.

1. The role of motivation in determining the reinforcement of learning , Motivation in a student can be a reinforcement of learning, this can be seen if students are faced with a problem that requires efforts to solve students trying to solve the problem.
2. The role of motivation in clarifying learning objectives , a child will be interested in carrying out learning activities if he has understood how the purpose of learning is. If he understands that learning gives a useful meaning to himself then the child will be motivated to learn.
3. The role of motivation to apply learning perseverance, Students who have the motivation to learn will carry out learning activities well and diligently without being disturbed by their environment.

Improving Motivation of learning with Quantum Learning

What is done to be able to increase student learning motivation is that student-centered learning is one of the choices of methods that will be used. Student-centered learning is not just about cultivating knowledge, but the process of changing behavior through learning experience is expected to develop various aspects contained in the individual, such as aspects of interests, talents, knowledge, potential, and intelligence.

Menurut Arends (2008) Student-centered learning is constructivistic teaching bell theory. In accordance with the opinion of Baharuddin & Wahyuni (2007) which states that the principle of believing teachings with the theory of constructivism creates several

learning models, where the model has the same view, namely students will learn by being actively involved in the nature of activities learn, so that the knowledge will be built on the experience possessed. One of those models of learning n constructivism is *quantum learning*.

There are five truths or principles that do not change in quantum learning. These ideas impact every aspect of the learnern quantum. These ideas include ((DePorter and Hernacki, 2011):

1. Everything communicates: From classroom settings s to student gestures, from papersgiven to lesson plans, everything conveys information about learning.
2. Everything has a purpose: All transformation events are carried out for a reason.
3. Pre-name experiences: Complex stimuli stimulate interest and accelerate brain development. As a result, effective learning occurs when students have direct contact with the material before they can articulate something learned.
4. Recognize all the efforts made, because learning comes with risks. Learning requires you to leave your comfort zone. Students should be praised for their confidence and expertise when they take this step.
5. If there is something useful to learn, it is also worthwhile to celebrate. Student breakfast champion: celebration. Celebrations increase positive emotional associations with learning and offer feedback on progress.

It is said that teaching students with the Quantum Learning learning method is able to provide good learning motivation for students. The Quantum Learning approach makes learning very interesting and fun while significantly increasing student enthusiasm for learning. The quantum learning paradigm can help students develop their capacities for critical and original thinking as well as their sense of self. Quantum learning also focuses on the level of enjoyment of students in learning so that it can strengthen students' memory to obtain good learning motivation

Conclusion

Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that quantum learning models can increase student learning motivation. Quantum learning in question is a person's way of creating an atmosphere of learning activity to be fun. where in order for students to be motivated in learning, of course, students must feel that learning is a fun thing with the Quantum learning method that prioritizes the atmosphere of activity The fun for the student will make a significant impact on his learning motivation because the learning will be more fun and less boring.

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