

The Effect of Learning Activity Using Talking Pen to Improve Student Learning Motivation

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ABSTRACT

Learning motivation was a studied manner from student and the first actor to certainly study result. Talking pen was learning for students to motivate them in sharing an opinion. The population of this research was all students of MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan Situbondo, consisting of 58 students and the sample was using random sampling method by 10 students of VII- B and 15 students of VII-A. The instrument data collection used observation, interview, and test, the researcher analyzed normality test and homogeneity by (SPSS). From the test on mean VII A=0,76,00 more than 0,5. So in the research was normal, H1 was accepted and from VII B= 0,82,6 more than 0,5. So the research was normal, so H1 was accepted. For the homogeneity test where the test of pre-test was homogeneity, the significant was 0,892. It means that the significance was more than 0,05, which H1 was accepted. Based on the test of post-test, the homogeneity significance was 0,136. It means that the significance was more than 0,05, so H1 was accepted. Based on the result of the t-test, the pre-test and post-test are significant. t-test must be under 0,05 and in the table are 0,000, So the effectiveness and H1 were accepted.

1. Introduction

Education is very important for a human because it's can influence life quality. For some students, to receive learning is not the same. Because their ability is not the same to receive learning. Cause of this problem like if a teacher giving learning method in the class make students bored because the teacher is a communicator learning process in the school, they must to take charge and make a good condition in the class. Therefore, the teacher must direct her student to perform learning activities. Because the teacher is the actor to receive a lesson in the school.

Being a good student must be supported by a good learning process. Because learning is an activity that aims to increase knowledge. Learning is a process of interaction between components and learning components. The word learning is a combination of two teaching and learning activities (Susanto, 2013). The content of learning is teacher and student, the teacher is an actor to learn, and the student is a subject. Learning is a program activity of teachers in instructional design to make students active learning (Subur, 2015).

Student motivation must be increased to improve the learning process, a teacher must make students' condition to perform learning activities. But, in the fact, one of the teachers is not giving the motivation to learn, so the student feels bored in the classroom. That on (A.M.Sardiman, 2018), motivation is energy changing inside of people to come along "feeling" and begin with perceptive for a good study, require a good motivation too. A student who is learning accompany without motivation. Therefore they can't get a good result. Motivation is a movement ability inside of student to learn so that the aim in a learning process can be realized (Subur, 2015).

Learning is the development of new knowledge, skill, or attitudes as an individual interacts with learning resources(Susanto, 2013), (Karlina et al., 2020) . And motivation is the process used to allocate energy to maximize the stratification of needs in which making choices about goals to pursue and the effort that is devoted to that pursuit (Subur, 2015)

Cause of the low learning process on education, maybe the students feel learning English is difficult to learn, the use of learning method and main of infrastructure still not yet. That makes students not participate in learning. So the claim for teacher must give media or method in a learning activity. The use of learning media has a positive impact on the learning process and study achievement for a student. The use of media must concordant with learning material, through infrastructure and aim of learning (Susanto, 2013).

Based on the problem, the teacher must be creative in giving learning methods, like giving a media, game education, watching about the lesson, etc. Because the use of a good learning method is one of manner to improve learning motivation. So the teacher can use game education like talking pen in the classroom so that it can be participating to the student for learning in the classroom.

Learning activity using a talking pen can be an alternative method to the learning process. It can make students happy to learn and active to learn. But learning activities using a talking pen can make students afraid to learn because the talking pen method needs focusing to learn. Because on learning activity using talking pen if a student holds a pen they must answer a question from the teacher. So a student feels load learn. after that, talking pen make a student memorize about learn.

In this research, the researcher was chosen to examining at MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan Situbondo. It is one of the Islamic schools of Nurul Jadid foundation at Situbondo. The researcher choose this place because before it the researcher was observing at MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan Situbondo and the researcher was looking at learning activity in this place, so the researcher feel interested in knowing about the learning process at MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan Situbondo and

the researcher feel curious to examine it. Because in MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan Situbondo, learning process used speech method, game education, etc. So the researcher wants to experiment with learning activities using the talking pens of students' MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan Situbondo. Because students of MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan Situbondo was bored with learning English and they think that English is difficult to learn.

Learning activity is a program's teacher to learning in the class or outdoor. It is an activity from a student between teacher to purpose improving knowledge and make student to active learning. Talking pen is a method to learning activities in the class. It must be using a stick or pen and turn to students one by one with singing together. If a student holds a stick or pen they must answer the question from a teacher. Learning motivation is a process from inside or the other to pull attention up to improve more knowledge, behavior, and learning process.

2. Methods

The research is organized in six major sections, namely (1) research design, (2) population and sample, (3) sampling method, (4) research instrument, (5) data collection technique and (6) data analysis technique. This research was considered as quantitative research, using the true-experiment method by one group pre-test and post-test design with quantitative approach, because the researcher wants to established possible cause and effect between dependent and independent variables.

For independent variable has an impact on the dependent variable. In this research independent variables (X) is talking pen in the learning activity and the dependent variable (Y) in this research is students' learning motivation.

Table 1. The test illustration of one group pre-test and post-test design

pre-test	Independent variable (treatment)	post-test
Y_1	X	Y_2

The procedure of pre-experimental design used one group pre-test and post-test design applied in this research are:

1. Administering a pre-test before applying learning activity using the talking pen to measure the student's learning motivation in the first-grade students at MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan Situbondo.
2. Applying treatment in the learning activity by talking pen to the subject in the first-grade students at MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan Situbondo.

Comparing the scores of pre-test and post-test.

In this research, research sites in MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan Situbondo. This place was chosen by the researcher because of the problem of who truth the evidence of this place. The population of this research is the first-grade student of MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan Situbondo, consisting of 58 students. The sample is using a true experiment by random sampling method by 15 students of VII- B and 15 students of VII- A in MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan Situbondo. In this class, there were 15 male and 15 female students.

To collect the data must the tool to data collection. The instrument data collection used in this research is observation, interview and test.

- a. Observation is a technique to data collect by observation, with note condition or object behaviour. A person to perform observed as observer and person who observed as observe (Fatoni, 2011). Observation is a complex process to includes observation process and idea (Sugiono, 2014). This observation to looking at the problem of effective learning activities using talking pens to improve learning motivation at MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan Situbondo, by watching the learning process, manner of student and looking teacher learning study with them.

Table 2. Trellis of observation

variable	Indicator	Number
learning activity	alternative method	1, 2, 3 and 4
learning motivation	active to learn	5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10

For the scoring of observation by questionnaire, the researcher inter to class to look at the learning method and give a questionnaire. To value the result of the questionnaire by:

a) Always: 5, b). Often: 4, c). Sometimes : 3, d). Not: 2, and e) Never: 1.

- b. The interview is used for data collection if the researcher will do a background study to discover the research problem. In this research, the researcher asked English teachers about improving learning study and learning methods to a learning activity. The researcher asked the English teachers which are Mr Saiful and Miss. Tika.

Table 3. Trellis of interview

Variable	Indikator	number question
learning activity	give a method	1 and 2
learning motivation	motive of learning	3, 4 and 5

- c. There was a two-step test used in this research, they were:

1) Pre-test

Table 4. Trellis of pre-test

Variable	Indikator	Number
learning activity	a. Introduction	1 and 2
	b. Pronoun	3, 4 and 5
	c. Verb	8, 9 and 10
	d. Simple present tense	

2) Post-test

Table 5. Trellis of post-test

Variable	Indikator	Number
learning activity	a. Descriptive task	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
	b. Vocabulary	6, 7 and 8
	c. Simple present tense	9 and 10

In this data analysis technique, the researcher must analyze using statistics (Maswar, 2017). But before it, we must do a test analysis. The data obtained from this research were analyzed with the aid of statistics.

- a. The first criterion of a good test is validity. According to Gay, validity is the degree to which a measure, what is supposed to measure. Put the result in each indicators validity or not looking by two sides of significance with 5% ($\alpha=0,5$) (Priyatno, 2008).
- b. In this research, reliability is a necessary characteristic of any good test for it to be valid at all and a test must be reliable as measuring instruments. Reliability is the degree to which a test consistently measures whatever it measures. Moreover, reliability is expressed numerically, usually as a coefficient, a high coefficient indicates high reliability.

In this research, the test using SPSS on level value of significant 5% ($\alpha= 0,05$). If a value of alpha Cronbach $\geq 0,6$ so it is a reliable instrument (Priyatno, 2008)

Table 6. The result from the score questionnaire

		N	%
Cases	Valid	30	100,0
	Excludeda	0	,0
	Total	30	100,0

Table 7. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,590	11

From the result of SPSS, the researcher get a point of the questionnaire by observation in the classroom at MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan, after that the researcher make a recapitulation of reliability test to easy knowing about it.

Table 8. Recapitulation of reliability test

Variable	R_{hitung} cronbath alpha	Standart	Sentence
Questionnaire	0,590	0,60	reability

Based on the result of the reliability test, that is 0,590, so that is reliability. Because it was more than 0,5, H1 is accepted.

From the Analysis data by:

- a. Normality is a vital requirement in parametric analysis. The purpose of normality testing is to know whether the data is the normal distribution or not. Normality of the data is important because if data were in a normal distribution. In this research, the researcher used one of the methods of normality testing was done towards both values of pre-test and post-test score.
- b. A homogeneity test is intended to know whether the variant of data is homogeneous or not. Test homogeneity is used to look for the two samples have the same variant or not.

- c. The t-test is used in this research to know whether or not there is an effect between the two classes and whether the null hypothesis or alternative hypothesis is accepted or rejected. Then, in this research, the writer uses IBM SPSS statistics to do the t-test which the result can determine whether there is an effect of learning activity using talking pen to improve student learning motivation at MTs. Nurul Jadid Mlandingan Situbondo.

3. Result

The control class data of pre-test and post-test scores by VII A can be seen in Table below:

Table 9. Score from VII A (control class)

No.	Name	pre-test	post test
1	MM	70	80
2	AS	80	80
3	AR	70	70
4	DN	80	90
5	AW	70	80
6	FR	70	80
7	MY	70	80
8	MF	70	80
9	MN	70	80
10	RA	60	70
11	WN	60	60
12	RR	70	80
13	OL	80	80
14	TN	70	70
15	BY	60	60

The control class data of pre-test and post-test scores by VII B can be seen in Table below:

Table 10. Score from VII B (experimental class)

No.	Name	pre-test	post-test
1	YH	70	80
2	EP	70	80
3	NR	80	90
4	LA	80	80
5	BI	70	80
6	RH	70	80
7	UY	70	80
8	NH	70	90
9	EM	70	80
10	EK	80	90
11	QR	70	80
12	NN	70	90
13	RT	60	80
14	SM	60	70
15	KH	70	90

In normality test, to testing of the dependent variable and independent variable that was normal or not. This research uses SPSS that can look from value swellness and kurtosis between - 2 and 2.

Table 11. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Pretestviia	Posttestviia
	N	15	15
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	70,00	76,00
	Std. Deviation	6,547	8,281
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,300	,352
	Positive	,300	,248
	Negative	-,300	-,352
	Test Statistic	,300	,352
	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,001 ^c	,000 ^c

a. Test distribution is Normal.
 b. Calculated from data.
 c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Table 12. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Pretestviib	Posttestviib
	N	15	15
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	70,67	82,67
	Std. Deviation	5,936	5,936
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,345	,340
	Positive	,345	,340
	Negative	-,322	-,260
	Test Statistic	,345	,340
	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,000 ^c	,000 ^c

a. Test distribution is Normal.
 b. Calculated from data.
 c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Data of the test homogeneity was used to look for the two samples that have the same variant.

Table 13. Score of pre-test ANOVA VII

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	,063	2	,032	,115	,892
Within Groups	7,437	27	,275		
Total	7,500	29			

Table 14. Score of post-test ANOVA VII

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1,417	3	,472	2,018	,136
Within Groups	6,083	26	,234		
Total	7,500	29			

The t-test is used in this research to know whether or not there is an effect between the two classes and whether the null hypothesis or alternative hypothesis is accepted or rejected.

Table 15. One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
VII	30	70,33	6,149	1,123
VII	30	79,33	7,849	1,433
TOTAL	30	149,67	12,726	2,323

Table 16. One-Sample Test

Test Value = 0						
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
VII	62,645	29	,000	70,333	68,04	72,63
VII	55,360	29	,000	79,333	76,40	82,26
TOTAL	64,415	29	,000	149,667	144,91	154,42

4. Discussion

4.1 Learning activity using talking pen

Based on the score of controlled class without talking pen, that has high score is 90 and low score is 60. For experimental class by talking pen, that has low score is 60 and high score is 90. So using a talking pen is very high compared with learning without it.

The result of the questionnaire about the observation is the questions are invalid have 5 questions in numbers 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10. And for the question valid have 5 questions too in numbers 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Based on the result of the reliability test, that is 0,590, so that is reliability. Because it was more than 0,5, H1 is accepted.

From the test by statistic based on mean VII A=0,76,00 more than 0,5. So in the research was normal, so H1 is accepted and from VII B= 0,82,6 more than 0,5. So the research was normal, so H1 is accepted. For the homogeneity, testing is the test of the pre-test is homogeneity because the significance is significant is 0,892. It means that the significance is more than 0,05, so H1 is accepted. Based on the test of post-test is homogeneity because the significance is 0,136. It means that the significance is more than 0,05, so H1 is accepted.

4.2 Student's learning motivation

The result of the questionnaire about the observation is the questions are invalid have 5 questions in numbers 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10. And for the question valid have 5 questions too in numbers 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9. And Based on the result of the reliability test, that is 0,590, so that is reliability. Because it was more than 0,5, H1 is accepted.

Based on the result of the t-test by SPSS, the pre-test and post-test are significant. Because for t-test must be under 0,05 for the table that is 0,000. So that is effective and H1 is accepted.

5. Conclusion

Based on the score of controlled class without talking pen, that has high score is 90 and low score is 60. For experimental class by talking pen, that has low score is 60 and high score is 90. So for the using talking pen is very high compared with learning activity without it.

From the test by statistic based on mean VII A=0,76,00 more than 0,5. So in the research was normal, so H1 is accepted and from VII B= 0,82,6 more than 0,5. So the research was normal, so H1 is accepted. For the homogeneity, testing is the test of the pre-test is homogeneity because the significance is significant is 0,892. It means that the significance is more than 0,05, so H1 is accepted. Based on the test of post-test is homogeneity because the significance is 0,136. It means that the significance is more than 0,05, so H1 is accepted.

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