



The Effect of Educator Interaction with Students in Increasing Learning Motivation

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Abstract: This research motivated by the low learning motivation of students and how educators interact with students. This study aims to increase the learning motivation of students with good and correct educator interactions, utilizing short strength, and methods of educators owned. This research is useful for both educators and students because it can be felt directly by students in learning using educator interactions. In terms of interaction, it can be said to be very good an important role in human interaction, where a good interaction can make a complete human role in terms of relationships and human needs. Interactions can meet emotional needs and affect mental health and services dyne. In this case, humans can learn to interpret the meaning of happiness, love, affection, respect, and even hatred and envy. From communicating humans, we can make a role and a human process that always develops with the man the other. In terms of interaction, it can be said that it plays an important role in terms of human interaction, where a good interaction can make a complete human role in terms of relationships and human needs. Interaction can fill needs emotional god and affects mental health and his body. In this case, humans can learn to interpret the meaning of happiness, love, affection, respect, and even hatred and envy. From communicating humans, it can make a springe and human processes that always develop with other humans.

Keywords: pedagogic, motivation, interaction.

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INTRODUCTION

School is one of the educational institutions that have a role in improving one's ability to educate the nation's children. Because the nation's children are a continuation of the relay of relationships that humans make to life. In this case, the child or student is a State investment in living the life of a country. Schools can give birth to future national leadership candidates that can be done with adult human relationships with potential successors, namely children, in this case, the possible difficulties faced are very complex, because making successors to life leadership is not easy but difficult work, it requires a struggle and ability owned by a qualified educator. The ability to convey knowledge to students is very necessary to achieve learning effectiveness and educational goals as well as the wishes of parents, in this case, the child being schooled is a tree that must be watered with water to grow, like students doing the learning. Educators must have the skills or abilities in good interaction. Lack of interaction communication can hinder the development of students in their personality and intellectuality. What happens if an

educator does not have or cannot communicate well with their Students It could be that this can affect the learning abilities of students. The possibility that students who are students can have good abilities and personalities or not,

As great as any method or model that is owned by educators will not affect improving the abilities of students without the interaction that educators have with their students properly. Because the method is only a way of learning, but interaction is an action taken by educators to explain or develop the learning abilities of students. Educators and students are two interrelated components that can be analogous to the symbiotic theory of mutualism, namely roles that are interrelated and mutually beneficial to each other. If one component is not active, of course, it will not produce the maximum impact. The success of educators in the learning process is very dependent on the smooth interaction of communication between educators and students.

The lack of fluency in communication has an impact on the messages conveyed by the



teacher. (Sanjaya, W. 2006, 98). In achieving learning interaction, it is necessary to have clear communication between educators and students. So that there is an integrated linkage of two efficient activities in achieving the goals of teaching and education to be achieved. Communication skills are very important to be understood and controlled by humans who have activities with social interactions, one of which is the relationship between educators and students. In a good relationship, having excellent communication skills can make the learning atmosphere more conducive and calming for students, if students are comfortable and happy in learning it will be very easy to digest and understand the knowledge they are learning,

Education is an interaction between educators and students, to achieve educational goals that take place in a certain environment. This interaction is called educational interaction, which is the mutual influence between educators and students. In this mutual influence, the role of educators is greater, because of their position as people who are more mature, more experienced, have more control over the values of knowledge and skills. Meanwhile, the role of peseta students is more as recipients of influence and followers (Sukmadinata, 2009).

According to Soetomo (2008), Interaction is a reciprocal relationship between one person and another. The role of an educator in the education process at the school is the teacher as an educator, the teacher as a teacher, the teacher as a guide, and the teacher as an administrator (Soetomo).

From the above series, it can be said that interaction is a reciprocal process of the human communication system in education. Communication is not only talking about verbal matters of conversation, but communication can be done by the process of interaction between humans and humans in seeking and providing insight. Therefore, the interaction of educators is very important to do properly and in ways that are suitable for the needs of students to be digested and understood through education.

Because education is the basis of seeking knowledge and insight for students.

According to the Law on the National education system article 1, Educators are educational staff who are qualified as teachers, lecturers, counselors, tutors, lecturers, tutors, instructors, facilitators, and other names that are by their specialties and participate in providing education.

Educators are people who educate, that is, people who deliberately influence others to achieve educational goals. Initially, the word educate refers to someone who provides knowledge, skills, or experience to others. However, in line with the scientific development of educators, new terms emerge that educating is not only transferring knowledge or transferring knowledge from people who have the insight to people who do not have insight. One's process in helping others to be able to construct their knowledge through the activity of known phenomena and objects.

Educators are not the same as teachers, because the instructor is only delivering learning material to students, the highest preservation that can be achieved by a teacher if he succeeds in making the students understand and master the learning material. However, an educator is not only responsible for delivering learning material to students but also shaping the personality and character of a student in building potential and high value.

The world of modern science views that an educator must be able to develop a student's personality and character in terms of his potential and also prepare to become a full member of society. Because it is from education that humans become human beings who can be useful and beneficial to humans. Because education has value for individuals and society.

Learners are members of society who try to develop their potential through the learning process contained in the path, level, and type of educator. Students always experience development from birth to death and experience significant changes. In the



modern view, students are not only considered as objects or targets of education but also must be treated as educational subjects.

Education is a necessity given to students. Students as potential human beings need to be nurtured and what is in themselves with educators as intermediaries. The potential of students as available resources and make them humans who can fight in their lives. Educators must make students able to maximize their potential so that they can develop in the community with the power in educational activities, so students are a problem in educational interactions.

Interaction is a process of giving mutual action. The tendency of humans to relate through two-way communication through language that contains actions and deeds. Due to actions and reactions, interactions take place when there is reciprocity between two or more people.

Interactions that take place around human life can be transformed into interactions that have educational value, namely interactions that consciously place the goal of changing a person's behavior and actions. This educational interaction in education is called educational interaction.

Educational interactions should describe a two-way active relationship with several knowledge and insights partially based. So that the interaction is a meaningful and creative relationship.

The process of educational interaction is a process that contains several norms. All of these norms must be transferred to students. Therefore, it is natural that educational interactions do not proceed in a vacuum, but full meaning.

Thus, it can be understood that educational interaction is a two-way relationship between educators and students with several norms as a basis for achieving educational goals.

The interaction factors of Educators and Students.

Learning problems are complex because they involve too many different factors that are related to one another. Of the many factors that influence the process and the results of learning interactions, two factors are very decisive, namely the factor of educators as learning subjects and factors of students as learning objects. Without the factors of educators and students with various cognitive, affective, and psychomotor potentials, the process of learning interactions in other classes or occupations can't continue well. However, the influence of various other factors should not be ignored, for example, media factors and division instruments, learning facilities, school infrastructure, laboratory facilities, school management, learning systems, and evaluation, curriculum, strategic methods,

Learning facilities

Learning facilities are available in sufficient numbers in a school or educational institution to make a large contribution to the success of the learning process, for example, classrooms, tables, chairs, and others. Without learning facilities available in sufficient numbers in schools, the learning interaction process between educators and students will be hampered and the learning process is not optimal.

Curriculum factors

A curriculum that is by the mental growth and development of students, by the guidance of the needs of students' parents, society, and the world of work, and according to the needs of educators to be of higher quality.

Factors of methods and strategies as well as learning approaches

Methods and strategies and learning approaches that must be used by educators must also influence the smoothness and success of learning interactions. Educators apply methods, strategies, and learning approaches according to the interests of students and the needs of students in learning to be implemented in society.



School management system

An educational institution that implements open and transparent management will be more likely to succeed in managing the learning system professionally through learning interactions.

Process evaluation system and learning outcomes

Educators who apply an evaluation system with a class-based assessment approach and assessments that emphasize the process and results can increase the intensity of learning interactions in class because students are demanded by a graduation target applied by the educator.

All the factors that determine the success of the learning interaction and the problems that have been stated above must be considered by educators as well as students. Knowledge and understanding of the determinants of successful learning interactions and their problems by educators and students in carrying out learning interactions in the classroom. Successful learning interactions can affect quality on a micro level and ultimately improve quality at the educational institution level.

The purpose of interaction between educators and students

Educational interaction is an interaction that has normative value, this means that educational interaction is an activity that is carried out consciously and with purpose. The goal is that students become mature humans. In other words, it is simple, so that there will be changes in students after they carry out learning activities.

The interaction between educators and students which is implemented in an educational institution is to achieve educational goals, which according to the formal formulation there are several levels of educational objectives, namely as follows: National education goals; Institutional goals; Curricular goals; Instructional objectives

Educator and Student Interaction Patterns

To achieve interaction in learning, communication between educators and students is needed, which combines two learning activities, namely learning activities carried out by education, which is the motivation and insight of educators to students, then the learning of students who must be known through education.

According to Ramayulis, there are three communication patterns in the learning process, namely:

Communication as action or one-way communication

In this communication, educators act as providers of action and students as recipients of the action. Active educators, passive learners.

Communication as interaction or two-way communication

In this communication between educators and students have the same role, namely the provider of the action and the recipient of the action with both actions by giving and receiving each other.

Communication as interaction or communication in many directions

This communication does not only involve dynamic interactions between educators and students but also involves dynamic interactions between educators and other students.

In learning activities, it is not only about how students get knowledge, but how students can implement insights into social life later on. In the learning process, it is not only influenced by intellectual factors but other non-intellectuals who are no less important in shaping the results of student learning, one of which is the ability of students to motivate themselves.

Motivation is very important in learning because motivation encourages students'



enthusiasm for learning and vice versa, lack of motivation can weaken the enthusiasm for learning. Motivation is an absolute requirement in student learning, students who learn without motivation cannot succeed optimally. Educator interactions in increasing the motivation of students can be very useful for the fluency of the education system, but the constraints that educators have may also be that many students are less motivated in learning.

Motivation plays an important role in learning, Maslow (1945) with his theory of needs, describes a hierarchical relationship and various needs, in terms of the first need which is the basis for arising the next need. If the first need has been satisfied, then humans will begin to want to satisfy the next need. In certain conditions, overlapping needs can arise, for example, people want to eat not because they are hungry, but if a need has been met, it does not mean that these needs cannot arise again forever, but that satisfaction is only temporary. Humans who are dominated by unsatisfied needs will be motivated to do cave activities to satisfy those needs (Maslow, 1954).

Teachers as educators must know what students want. Such as the need for achievement, because students are loyal, the need for achievement in education is different. Therefore, educators play an important role in the success of the learning process for students in improving the quality of education by motivating students to be able to carry out the educational process according to their learning objectives and the success of government programs through the National Education System Law.

Based on the background of the problems described above, the problem formulations in this study are:

1. How to increase the learning motivation of students with the influence of the interaction of educators?
2. How do students respond to the interaction effect?

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this study are:

1. to determine the increase in student motivation to learn with the influence of the interaction of educators?
2. To find out the response of students with the influence of interaction?

While the expected benefits in this study are practical for students. Foster self-confidence. Motivate students to be more active in learning and achievement for educators. Improve the quality of teaching students well.

Increase the creativity of educators in communicating with students. Make it easier for educators to identify the learning difficulties of students.

Knowing the importance of communication in motivating students in the learning process.

For schools

Contribute thoughts to improve learning in schools to make it more conducive and fun.

Theoretically can be used as a reference for future researchers conducting similar research

Providing information for the community, especially academics who are similar to the importance of good communication in providing learning motivation for students to be more willing to learn.

Adding insight into the knowledge that researchers have as well as material for applying the knowledge that has been obtained from the learning process.

RESEARCH METHODS

Method

Research conducted using a qualitative method, "a qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words from



people and observable behavior" (Moleong, 2007, p. 4).

Quantitative research methods can be interpreted as a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to research specific populations or samples, sampling techniques are generally carried out randomly, data collection uses research instruments, data analysis is quantitative/statistical to test the hypothesis has been determined (Sugiyono, 2013: 14).

This type of research is descriptive by describing the description and explanation systematically between the phenomena being investigated based on the formulation of the problem. The descriptive method used in this study aims to examine the current state of affairs associated with the interaction of educators with students in increasing learning motivation.

The approach taken in this research is a case study. According to Semiawan (2010: 49), a case study is part of a qualitative method that intends to explore a particular case in more depth by involving a collection of various sources of information. Creswell (in Semiawan, 2010: 49) defines a case study as an exploration of related systems (bounded systems) or cases, so a case study is a method carried out in in-depth and detailed research to get a description of an object researched. In this research,

Population and place of study

Population

The population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics set by the researcher to study and draw conclusions (Sugiyono, 2010: 117).

Sample

The sample is part of the number or characteristics possessed by the population.

All class VII students will be sampled with a total of 39 students because with the consideration that class VIII is the basis or

benchmark for knowing the success rate in the next class (class IX) so that class VIII students of MTs Darunnida in the 2019/2020 school year are designated as samples

Data collection

The data collection techniques used in this study were: Other interviews, observation, and documentation.

Interview

The interview technique in this study uses techniques free guided interviews. Arikunto (2013: 199) explains that Guided free interviews are interviews conducted with ask questions freely but still stay on interview guidelines that have been made. Questions will develop while doing the interview. Researchers get direct information with interview techniques from the principal, subject teachers, and students.

Observation

According to Sugiyono (2015: 204) observation is an activity loading research on an object. When viewed on the process of the implementation of data collection, observation can be divided into participants and non-participants. The type of observation used in this study is non-participant observation. In making observations, the researcher chooses things that are observed and note things related to research.

Observations made in this study were on the learning process teaching social studies subjects. This study to find out the Integration of democratic values in social studies learning.

Documentation

Documentation according to Sugiyono (2015: 329) is a way used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written numbers, and pictures in the form of reports and information which can support research. Documentation is used to collect data then analyzed. Documentation



used in this study includes syllabus, lesson plans, and school profiles.

In research conducted by researchers at MTs Darunnida School, the observations made were directly related to the learning process carried out by educators with students in making educational interactions, with the direct process of researchers seeing, analyzing, and looking for solutions to solve problems that occurred in educational interaction education.

After making observations, the researcher carried out the next process according to the research principles, namely interviews with educators and students in making educational interactions in building student learning motivation that can be done through accountable educational mechanisms. By conducting interviews, researchers believe they can overcome the educational problems that educators and students complain about in the learning process. Therefore, researchers conducted interviews to be able to carry out an analysis that could be material for reflection and consideration in researching to build and make the desired result for students and schools.

In conducting observations and interviews, the next process is documenting the results of the research which he explained according to experts, that documentation is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written numbers, and pictures in the form of reports and information that can support research (Sugiyono, 2015: 329). It can be said that it is from the documentation that the educational process of interaction carried out by educators on students can build students' learning motivation by looking at data from archives and documentation of an assessment.

Data analysis

Data analysis according to Moleong (2011: 248) is an effort done by working with data, organizing data, sorting them out into manageable units, synthesizing them, seek and find patterns, find what is important and

what is learned, and decide what to tell others.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General description of the school

Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) Darunnida is located at Jln. Citarik Raya RT 001 / RT 003 Karang Sari Village, Cikarang Timur District, Bekasi, which is an Industrial Area. So, from the Madrasah School, they want to have alumni who can make religion the basis without leaving the general knowledge which is used in life in the world of work. The founder of the madrasah also hopes that the school can become a good budding or place to make students have good characters and morals amid modern globalization which continues to advance with one of the only social media activities that are so easily accessible for teenagers who can be abused. This Madrasah also desires to study hard,

Observation results

From the results of observations made by researchers, that the process of educator interaction carried out can pump and motivate students in learning, so that the learning process can run smoothly and students can produce results as desired by parents and schools in academia. Observations were carried out by research with active interaction systems by educators by providing motivation and encouragement so that students are willing and thirsty to learn.

The first observation made by the researcher was making observations when the educator carried out the learning process that was carried out by the science subject teacher, in this observation, the educator made appropriate interactions and as had been done before, from these interactions there was no visible result and changes from the students. Furthermore, researchers conducted observations in other classes with social studies subject educators, even this has not been carried out by good educational interactions.



In the second observation, researchers who previously provided input on the meaning of good interaction so that students are motivated in learning by making entertaining and not too monotonous interactions because the learning process is monotonous and not entertaining can make it difficult for students in the learning process, because, In this second observation, the researcher sees that there is a good response from students and educators with good educational interactions in the learning process that will be appropriate and students can be motivated in learning, one of which is that students dare to ask questions and dare to make arguments to educators who are responsive and full of good approaches.

Interview result

The first interview conducted by researchers was by interviewing educators, how the learning process was carried out so far and the problems faced by educators and students in the learning process. The second interview was carried out with students and asked what kind of learning process was carried out by the science subject teacher. The results of the interviews with the educators showed that the shortcomings made by the educators were the lack of interest in learning of students in numeracy material, and there was another complaint, namely that students could not get the facilities and media from the learning process, therefore learning was rather stern.

In the third and fourth interviews conducted by researchers with educators and students with interaction approaches in motivating can make changes in the learning process, students can respond and accept the learning process carried out by educators with good interactions, entertaining interactions, and interactions that make students can be brave and struggle in the process of learning science and social studies subjects. From the results of the interview, the researcher saw that there were progress and change made by educators and students in building learners' learning motivation.

Result of documentation

The results of the next research are documentation, and from the documentation in the form of results of the activities of educators with students in carrying out the learning process in the form of photos of activities.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers that have been obtained, that the learning process with educational interactions can motivate students in carrying out the learning process, and educators can also minimize time and thoughts in learning activities. The process of interaction can also make educators close to students, from closeness can also make encouragement for students to have broad thoughts from an area obtained through education. In this case, educational interactions carried out by educators can motivate students not only for learning but inviting the values of life and norms by the rules of State law and religion.

CONCLUSION

Education is very important for students and the wider community, to make education a foundation for social life there needs to be a need that should be had about education, how education should be owned or what education is for humans, therefore an educator must be able to stimulate and motivate students to want to seek knowledge as difficult as it is, no matter how tough it is with the interaction process that teachers have with students.

Interaction is an important part of the learning process because without the interaction the learning process cannot run as specified. Educational interaction is a communication made by educators to students so that the educational process is carried out.

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