

**STUDENT'S INTEREST IN LEARNING NATURAL SCIENCE
OF MI ISKANDAR SULAIMAN BATU MALANG**

THESIS

By

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**INTERNATIONAL CLASS PROGRAM
EDUCATION FOR ISLAMIC PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER
DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHING SCIENCES
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
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2013**

Student's Interest in Learning Natural Science of MI Iskandar

Sulaiman Batu Malang

THESIS

Presented to Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirement for Bachelor Degree of S-1

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To

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**DEPARTMENT EDUCATION OF ISLAMIC PRIMARY SCHOOL
TEACHER**

FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHING SCIENCES

**MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY OF
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June, 2013

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Dedicated to:

Ibuuuuu, terima kasih karena kau telah mengantarkan aku menjadi seorang dengan kelembutan, kehangatan, kesabaran, ketekunan, yang pasti dengan doamu yang sangat tulus untukku, Allah telah mengabulkan doamu. Aku persembahkan gelar dan ijazahku untukmu, engkaulah yang patut mendapatkan gelar itu. Ibuuuu aku sangat mencintaimu...thanks Mom for everythings that you have given to Me ^_^.


MOTTO

وَلَقَدْ كَرَّمْنَا بَنِي آدَمَ وَحَمَلْنَاهُمْ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ وَرَزَقْنَاهُمْ مِنَ الطَّيِّبَاتِ
وَفَضَّلْنَاهُمْ عَلَى كَثِيرٍ مِّمَّنْ خَلَقْنَا تَفْضِيلًا ﴿٧٠﴾

“Dan sesungguhnya telah Kami muliakan anak-anak Adam, Kami angkat mereka di daratan dan di lautan, Kami beri mereka rezeki yang baik-baik dan Kami lebihkan mereka dengan kelebihan yang sempurna atas kebanyakan makhluk yang telah Kami ciptakan.” (QS. Al-Isra’: 70)

And We had honored Adam’s sons and daughters, and We carried/lifted them in the land/shore, and the sea/ocean, and We provided for them for the goodnesses, and We prevered/favored them over many from whom We created preference/favor. (QS. Al-Isra’:70)

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Malang, July 2nd 2013

Appendixes : 4 Exemplars

The Excellency.

Dean of Tarbiyah and Teaching Sciences Faculty

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

After carrying out at several times for guidance, both in terms of content, language and writing technique, and after reading the following thesis:

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Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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STATEMENT LETTER

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Hereby state that on this thesis there is no work ever submitted to obtain bachelor degree on one university, and as far as I know, there is no work or opinion that ever written or published by another person, except for in writes that is referenced on this thesis and mentioned on the bibliography.

Malang, June 28th 2013

Riezka Rahmawati Putri

STATEMENT LETTER OF HIJAB

The under signed below, Based on QS. An-Nur verse 31 dan Q.S. Al-Ahzab verse 54, I certify that :

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Sidoarjo

Declare and apply for not realizing hijab in the Graduate Diploma. If at a letter something unexpected happens, then I'm willing to endure all the consequences.

I created this statement letter truthfully, thanks for your attention and your wisdom.

Malang, July 4th 2013

Riezka Rahmawati Putri.

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All praises be to Allah, the sustainer of the whole universe, the abundance of grace and His guidance. The author is able to complete the thesis.

Peace and salutation be upon to Prophet Muhammad SAW who has struggled to changes from the darkness to the lightness, who upholds the values of human dignity that civilized.

This Thesis as on the stipulation to pas the degree of Sarjana S-1 (Bachelor's degree) in the Department of Teacher Education Islamic Primary School in Islamic State University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The author realizes that this thesis is not the ultimate goal of learning because learning is something that is not limited.

Completion of this thesis is certainly from the encouragement and helping from all the parties. My great gratitude and appreciation to:

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May Allah give the mercy, blessing, kindness and sincerity of all parties who have helped resolved this thesis.

Hopefully this thesis can provide benefit for all of the parties and the value of the worship before God Almighty.

Finally I truthfully realize that the thesis still needs the constructive criticism and suggestion from the readers in order to make it perfect and hopefully it can be usefully for the readers.

Malang, July 4th 2013

Riezka Rahmawati Putri

09140084



TRANSLATION GUIDELINES OF ARAB LATIN

Translation of Arab Latin in this thesis utilize the translation guidelines based on the agreement between Religion Minister and Educational And Culture Minister of Indonesia number 158, 1987 and number 0543 b/U/1987. They are:

A. Huruf

ا	=	a	ز	=	z	ق	=	q
ب	=	b	س	=	s	ك	=	k
ت	=	t	ش	=	sy	ل	=	l
ث	=	ts	ص	=	sh	م	=	m
ج	=	j	ض	=	dl	ن	=	n
ح	=	h	ط	=	th	و	=	w
خ	=	kh	ظ	=	zh	ه	=	h
د	=	d	ع	=	'	ء	=	,
ذ	=	dz	غ	=	gh	ي	=	y
ر	=	r	ف	=	f			

B. Vokal Panjang

Vokal (a) panjang = â

Vokal (i) panjang = î

Vokal (u) panjang = û

C. Vokal Diftong

وا = aw

يا = ay

إى = û

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ABSTRACT

Putri, Riezka Rahmawati. 2013. Student's Interest in Learning Natural Science of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang. Islamic Primary School Teachers Education, Tarbiyah and Teaching Sciences Faculty, State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor, Dr.H.M.Zainuddin, MA.

Key Words: Interest, Learning, and Natural Science

The variety of efforts to improve the quality of education to be done by the government, educational institutions, and the community that have some innovation in education and learning. The learning process in natural science subject in the elementary school done depends on the school condition, method of learning, and the instructional media. Generally, it expressed by lectures and discussion.

The student's interest in learning natural science may arise from the action or investigation activity that is stimulated by the wish to satisfy the curiosity of the student's activity that are beneficial.

This research is under the title "Student's Interest in Learning Natural Science of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang. The research problems are How is the student's interest in learning natural science of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang, What are the external factors that influence the student's interest in learning natural science of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang, What are the internal factors that influence the student's interest in learning natural science of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang. He purposes of this research are to know the student's interest, external and internal factors that influence the student's interest in learning natural science of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang.

The researcher used the qualitative descriptive, because she should to describe what the result of a research that will be examined. The type of this research is expected to contribute to the school and take the consideration to increase the student's interest especially in learning natural science of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang.

The result of this research can be conclude that the student's interest in natural science subject is high, it's depend on the student's activity they felt enjoy, fun, and full attention when the learning process. This is not separated from the factors that influence, namely: (1) Internal Factors include a) physical factor: health factor and the disability; b) psychological factor: Intelligence, Attention, Interest, Talent, and Readiness. (2) External Factors include a) School environment; b) Family environment; c) Society environment.

Thus, the student who are interested in learning will felt happy and full attention in learning process, they will be mastered the material subject well and the academic achievement will increase.

ABSTRAK

Putri, Riezka Rahmawati. 2013. Minat Belajar Siswa Pada Mata Pelajaran Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (IPA) di MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang. Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing, Dr.H.M.Zainuddin, MA.

Kata Kunci: Minat Belajar, Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam

Berbagai upaya untuk meningkatkan kualitas pendidikan terus dilakukan baik oleh pemerintah lembaga pendidikan dan pembelajaran dan masyarakat yang melakukan upaya inovasi di bidang pendidikan dan pembelajaran. Proses belajar mengajar dalam pelajaran IPA di sekolah dasar dilakukan tergantung dari kondisi sekolah, metode, dan media pembelajaran. Secara umum pembelajaran IPA masih disampaikan secara konvensional dalam artian ceramah dan diskusi.

Minat belajar dalam mata pelajaran IPA, misalnya bisa timbul dari tindakan atau kegiatan penyelidikan yang dirangsang oleh keinginannya dalam memenuhi rasa ingin tahu siswa terhadap kegiatan-kegiatan yang bermanfaat.

Oleh karena itu, dalam penelitian ini peneliti memberi judul “Minat Belajar Siswa Pada Mata Pelajaran IPA di MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang. Permasalahan yang diangkat adalah Bagaimana minat belajar siswa dalam mata pelajaran IPA di MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang dan Apakah factor-faktor yang mempengaruhi minat belajar siswa dalam mata pelajaran IPA di MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui minat belajar siswa dan factor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya di MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang.

Penelitian menggunakan jenis penelitian kualitatif deskriptif, karena peneliti ingin mendeskripsikan apa adanya hasil dari penelitian lapangan yang akan diteliti. Penelitian jenis ini diharapkan mampu memberikan sumbangsih terhadap sekolah untuk kemudian dijadikan pertimbangan dalam rangka meningkatkan minat belajar siswa khususnya pada mata pelajaran IPA di MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang.

Hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa minat belajar siswa dalam mata pelajaran IPA cukup tinggi hal ini dapat dilihat ketika siswa senang dan penuh perhatian ketika proses pembelajaran. Hal ini tidak lepas dari factor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya yaitu: (1) Faktor Internal meliputi a) factor jasmaniah: factor kesehatan, dan cacat tubuh; b) factor psikologis: Intelegensi, Perhatian, Minat, Bakat, dan Kesiapan. (2) Faktor Eksternal meliputi a) Lingkungan sekolah; b) Lingkungan keluarga; c) Lingkungan masyarakat.

Jadi, siswa yang berminat dalam belajar akan merasa senang dan penuh perhatian dalam belajar, mereka akan dapat menguasai materi pelajaran dengan baik sehingga prestasi belajarnya pun akan meningkat.

الملخص

فوتري، رزقا رحموتي. 2013 . إهتمام الطلاب في المواد الدرا سيّة للعلوم الطبيعية في المدرسة الابتدائية اسكندر سليمان باتو مالانج. التعليم للمدرسة الابتدائية، بكلية التربية، جامعة الإسلام مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المشريف: الدكتور الحاج محمد زيندين، الماجستير.

كلمات البحث: فائدة التعلم، و العلوم الطبيعيّة

تواصل الجهود المختلفة لتحسين نوعية التعليم ينبغي القيام به من قبل كل من الحكومة و المؤسسات التعليمية و مجتمع التعلم جهود الابتكار في مجال التعليم و التعلم. التعليم و التعلم في دروس العلوم الطبيعية في المدارس الابتدائية يؤدها لحالة من المدرسة، والأساليب، والوسائل التعليمية. بشكل عام، علوم التعلم الطبيعيّة لايزال تسليمها تقليدياً من حيث المحاضرات و المناقشات.

مصلحة في التعلم في مجال العلوم الطبيعية، على سبيل المثال، قد تنشأ عن فعل أو نشاط التحقيق تحفزها الرغبة في إرضاء فضول الطلاب على الأنشطة التي تعود بالفائدة.

لذلك، في هذه الدراسة أعطى الباحثون تحت عنوان: ” إهتمام الطلاب في المدّة العلوم الطبيعيّة في مدرسة الابتدائية اسكندر سليمان باتو مالانج. القضايا التي أثّرات هو كيف إهتمام الطلاب في العلوم الطبيعيّة في مدرسة الابتدائية اسكندر سليمان باتو مالانج هي العوامل التي تؤثر على مصلحة الطالب في العلوم عام بالمدرسة الابتدائية باتو مالانج. وكان الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تحديد مصلحة الطلاب والعوامل التي تؤثر في مدرسة الابتدائية اسكندر سليمان باتو مالانج.

يستخدم البحث النوعي والبحث الوصفي، وذلك لأن الباحث أراد أن يصف ما نتائج الدراسة الميدانية التي سيتم فحصها. و من المتوقع أن يسهم إلى المدرسة ومن ثم تؤخذ بعين الاعتبار من أجل زيادة إهتمام الطلاب في تدريس العلوم الطبيعيّة خاصة في مدرسة الابتدائية اسكندر سليمان باتو مالانج.

نتائج هذه الدراسة يمكن إستنتاج أن مصلحة في العلوم الطبيعيّة عالية بما فيه الكفاية وهذا يمكن أن ينظر إليها عند الطلاب سعادة واليقظة عندما تعلم عملية. هذه ليست من العوامل التي تؤثر فيه، وهي: (1) عامل الداخلية، العوامل المادية: العوامل الصحية، و العجز؛ (ب) العوامل النفسية: الذكاء، الإنتباه، الإهتمام، والمواهب، و الجاهزية. (2) عامل الخارجية يتضمن: (أ) البيئة المدرسية، (ب) البيئة الأسرية، (ج) البيئة المجتمعية.

وهكذا، والطلاب الذين يرغبون في التعلم لتشعر بالسعادة و الإهتمام في التعلم، و انها ستكون قادرة على السيطرة و على الموضوع بشكل جيّد بحيث التحصيل الدراسي و زيادة.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Education Quality is a focus of attention in order to improve the quality of human resources. Various attempts to improve the quality of education continue to be done both by the government, educational institutions and the community of which does innovation efforts in the field of education and learning.¹ Teaching and learning process in elementary school science lessons conducted depending on the condition of the school, both methods, teaching media. In general, the teaching of science is still delivered conventional in terms of lectures and discussions. Teachers rely solely on textbooks is sourced from the national education or other text books.

In teaching activities, the important element is how teachers can stimulate and engage students in learning, which in turn can encourage students in achieving optimal learning outcomes. Teaching can stimulate and guide the various approaches; each approach can lead to the achievement of different learning objectives. But in essence what the subject of teaching is helping students in acquiring the knowledge, skills and attitudes and appreciation of ideas that lead to changes in behavior and growth of students.²

¹ Wanwan Setiawan, *Bahan Belajar Mandiri Bagi Guru IPA SD (Better Education through Reformed Management and Universal Teacher Upgrading)*. Bahan Belajar Mandiri Bermutu, (Jakarta:Departemen Pendidikan Nasional,2008).page.3

² *Ibid*.page.9

Some people assume that learning is merely collect or memorize all the facts that consideration was served with a form of information or the subject matter. A person who assumes that usually will immediately feel proud as has been able to mention back orally (verbal) most of the information contained in a book or taught by the teacher.

In addition, there are some people who consider learning as a mere exercise as it appears on the practice of reading and writing. Based on this kind of perception, usually they will feel quite happy when they have been to demonstrate the certain physical skills even without knowledge of the meaning, nature, and purpose of such skills.

Learning also plays an important role in maintaining the life of a group of humanity in the midst of an increasingly tight competition among the Gentiles who first came forward because of the study. In spite of the learning process in addition to appear positive impacts negative impacts will also appear. In an Islamic perspective, learning is an obligation for everyone who believes in order to acquire knowledge in order to improve the degree of their lives. As outlined in the Al Qur'an Al-Mujadalah verse 11:

يٰۤاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ ءَامَنُوْا اِذَا قِيْلَ لَكُمْ تَفَسَّحُوْا فِى الْمَجٰلِسِ فَلَفَّسْحُوْا يَفْسَحِ اللّٰهُ لَكُمْ ۖ وَاِذَا قِيْلَ اَنْشُرُوْا فَاَنْشُرُوْا يَرْفَعِ اللّٰهُ الَّذِيْنَ ءَامَنُوْا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِيْنَ اُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجٰتٍ ۚ وَاللّٰهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُوْنَ خَبِيْرٌ ﴿۱۱﴾

11. Hai orang-orang beriman apabila kamu dikatakan kepadamu: "Berlapang-lapanglah dalam majlis", Maka lapangkanlah niscaya Allah akan memberi kelapangan untukmu. dan apabila dikatakan: "Berdirilah kamu", Maka berdirilah, niscaya Allah akan meninggikan orang-orang yang beriman di antaramu dan orang-orang yang diberi ilmu pengetahuan beberapa derajat. dan Allah Maha mengetahui apa yang kamu kerjakan."³

11. You, you those who believe, if (it) was said to you: "Widen / make space in the seats/ sitting places." So widen/ make space, God widens/makes space for you, and if (it) was said:" Rise/ wake up from your place. So rise/ get up from your place, God raises those who believe from you and those who were given/brought the knowledge, (in) stages/degrees/steps, and God is expert/ experienced with what you make/ do."⁴

Education for human life is an absolute necessity to be met throughout the lifetime. Impossible without education a human group can be developed, prosperous and happy life according to the concepts and their Outlook on life.

The basis of the above description it seems, a lot of questionable educational problems can be solved by good people. Case where all the elements that influence the achievement of learning outcomes that maximum attention. It's just a reality show, that whenever the evaluation of teaching done often results is not satisfactory, including the teaching of science. Of course many factors that affect, among them the students' interest in learning the lesson is, deserves to be questioned.

Learning activities are the main activities in the overall educational process at school, which aims to generate changes in everything in the field of education.

³ al-Qur'an dan Terjemahnya. page. 544

⁴ <http://www.quran.ittelkom.ac.id>, Accessed on May, 10th 2013, 12:02 p.m.

Achievements study describes students ' mastery of the subject matter. To find out how far the learning experience has been understood, students do an evaluation of the results of learning.

Through the results of the study noted whether the learning process itself has been taking place in an effective manner. To that end, some of the activities that can be done is the teachers ask questions orally, provide homework, give a written test as well as the actual performance of the task skill.

Factors that affect the achievement of learning can come from within himself (internal factor) and from outside himself (external factors).

The internal factors include:

1. The intellectual ability
2. Interest
3. Talent
4. Attitude
5. Motivation for achievement
6. Self-concept
7. Value system

The external factors include:

1. School environment

Matters affecting achievement students in a school is a state of physical school, physical the room, completeness instrument of the hour, school discipline, a method of teaching and learning as well as the relations between students with the teacher. Some research suggests that there is a relationship between teacher attitudes and positive lessons to student's achievement.

2. Family environment

Things that affect student achievement of the family is the relationship students with members of his family, the size of the magnitude, form families, parent education, and the State of the economy of the family.

3. Society environment

This form of activity followed by students such as sports club, took part in a midshipman, and so on.

The researcher choose this location because there are some unique activities in their society. Combination from the Javanese culture, history of the school foundation, and the community basis group.

The Javanese culture in this society is "*Kuda Lumping*", it (literally flat horse; also known as *Jaran Kepang* in Javanese) is a traditional Javanese dance depicting a group of horsemen. Dancer's "ride" horses made from woven bamboo

and decorated with colorful paints and cloth. Generally the dance portrays troops riding horses, but another type of *Kuda Lumping* performances also incorporates trances and magic tricks. When the “possessed” dancer is performing the dance in trance conditions, he can display unusual abilities, such as eating glass and resistance to the effects of whipping or hot coals.⁵

Based on the background of school and the atmosphere of the society are in Nahdatul Ulama' (NU) basis. Besides having a lot of wealth, from the natural resources; the beauty of nature till the uniqueness of their culture. It's very special and amazing combination among nature, tradition, and culture. Sholawat is one of religious cultural heritage can't be found in any place. The Tradition of Sholawat done by the big family of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang to commemorate Maulid of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. It can't be separated with reading of Diba'iyah that contains sholawat guided by the teachers and imitated by the students. The atmosphere is very enjoyfull when they read sholawat in togetherness.

The culture are complex, it contains the knowledge, belief, arts, morals, law, customs, and other capabilities. The habit acquired by man as a member of society.⁶ The culture actually has significance and indispensable for human in their daily life. Because from the culture, it can be the art of living with blossoming of the sense of beauty that grow in the human soul.

⁵ http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuda_Lumping., Accessed on July, 4th 2013, 12:02 p.m.

⁶ Joko Tri Prasetyo dkk, *Ilmu Budaya Dasar*. Jakarta:PT Rineka CiptaDepartemen ,2009).page.29

Some reasons choose this school because has several advantages from academic or non academic. From the academic aspect it has some achievement from some event that held in districts, regency, and province. The teachers from the college graduate. And they (the entire component of school includes: the Head Master, the teachers, the students, the functionary, and the employee have the high discipline to obedience the regulation in it.

They obedience not only in academic aspect but in religion aspect too they accustom to take ablution before go to school to held pray Dhuha together. They pray before beginning the lesson every day. They (the student) give the greeting every meet with the teacher and every meet with their friends.

Based on the geographical location chooses this school because the location is very strategic and near with the recreational parks, main road, and the University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

Based on that background of study, the researcher is encouraged to conduct a research titled **Student's Interest in Learning Natural Science of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang**. This related to science instructional activities especially the students of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang.

B. Research Problems

Based on that background of study, research problems in this research are:

1. How is the student's interest in learning natural sciences of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang?

2. What are the external factors that influence the student's interest in learning natural sciences of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang?
3. What are the internal factors that influence the student's interest in learning natural sciences of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang?

C. Objectives of The Study

Based on those research problems, the objectives of the study are:

1. Knowing the student's interest in learning natural sciences of MI Sulaiman Iskandar Batu Malang.
2. Knowing the internal factors that influence the student's interest in learning natural sciences of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang.
3. Knowing the internal factors that influence the student's interest in learning natural sciences of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang.

D. Significance of The Study

Researchers hope that the results of this study will be able to bring benefits to those in need. The parties intended the following:

1. For Institutions

- a. For additional information about how the implementation of learning Natural Science.
- b. As the study of the problems and solving in learning Natural Science

2. For University

- a. As an input for the implementation of education, in order to improve the quality of learning Natural Science.

- b. As the input materials and documentation that will be used as a base or comparison in future studies.

3. For School

- a. As a guideline in order to carry out duties as an educator that will go directly to practice all the knowledge they have learned.
- b. As additional scientific knowledge so as to develop insights into both theoretical and practical.

E. Scope Limitation

The objects in the field research are very wide. So, the researcher activities has focused to make easy the understanding about this study and to scope the study into the student's interest at MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang in the 4th (fourth) grades.

F. The Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid any understanding and also to keep is not usually in the later discussion, it is necessary that the researcher provide a limitation of the notion of the title that the researcher takes. Where keyword in this research one is interest, where the interest in question is the desire, the excitement and also contributing factors that supported it. In the absence of interest in this study even though parents are eager to advance his son then it will be futile.

G. The Previous of Study

In the previous study ever conducted the previous research:

1. Ahmad Nuri S.Pd under the titled “*Partisipasi Wali Murid Dalam Meningkatkan Minat Belajar Anak di Raudhatul Athfal Miftahul Ulum Pamekasan*”

The result of the research is focused on:

- a. *Partisipasi wali murid*
- b. *Minat belajar anak*

The similarities in the previous study with the research I did were *Minat belajar anak* (Student’s Interest). The difference is located in *Partisipasi wali murid* (Participation of parents), and *Meningkatkan minat belajar anak* (Increase the student’s interest). If my researched the student’s interest in natural science subject. Addition to the places and the subject in the study are different.

2. Ni’matul Fuadah,S,Pd. under the titled “*Hubungan Peran Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam (PAI) Dalam Menumbuhkan Minat Belajar Siswa di SMAN I Sedayu Gresik*”

The result of the research is focused on:

- a. *Peran Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam*
- b. *Minat belajar siswa*

The similarities in the previous study with the research I did were *Minat belajar anak* (Student’s Interest). The difference is located in *Peran Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam* (The role of Islamic Education Teacher), and

Menumbuhkan minat belajar anak (Growing the student's interest). If my researched the student's interest in natural science subject. Addition to the places and the subject in the study are different.

3. Mariyam S.Pd under the titled "*Meningkatkan Minat Belajar Siswa Melalui Penerapan Mind Map Pada Mata Pelajaran Sejarah Kebudayaan Islam di MTSN Malang III Gondanglegi*"

The result of the research is focused on:

- a. *Minat belajar siswa*
- b. *Penerapan Mind Map*

The similarities in the previous study with the research I did was *Minat belajar anak* (Student's Interest). The difference is located in *Penerapan mind map* (The implementation of mind map). If my researched the student's interest in natural science subject. Addition to the kinds of research, the places, the method and the subject in the study are different.

4. Saiful Rokib S.Pd under the titled "*Penerapan Metode Bermain Peran Dalam Pembelajaran Sejarah Kebudayaan Islam Untuk Meningkatkan Minat Belajar Siswa Kelas VII C di MTSN Malang III*"

The result of the research is focused on:

- a. *Minat belajar siswa*
- b. *Penerapan metode bermain peran*

The similarities in the previous study with the research I did were *Minat belajar anak* (Student's Interest). The difference is located in *Penerapan metode*

bermain peran (The implementation of role play method). If my researched the student's interest in natural science subject. Addition to the kinds of research, the places, the method and the subject in the study are different.

5. Badrud Tamam S.Pd under the titled “*Hubungan Pemanfaatan Internet Sebagai Alternatif Sumber Belajar Dengan Minat Baca Buku Mahasiswa*”

The result of the research is focused on:

- a. *Pemanfaatan Internet*
- b. *Alternatif sumber belajar*
- c. *Minat baca buku mahasiswa*

The similarities in the previous study with the research I did was *Minat* (the interest). The difference is located in *Pemanfaatan internet* (The use of internet), *Alternatif sumber belajar* (The alternative of learning sources), *Minat baca buku mahasiswa* (The student's interest in reading books). If my researched the student's interest in natural science subject. Addition to the kinds of research, the places, the method and the subject in the study are different.

6. Nur Muhammad S.Pd under the titled “*Pengaruh Pemanfaatan Perpustakaan Sekolah Dan Minat Baca Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Mata Pelajaran Ekonomi Siswa Kelas XI IPS di SMAN 02 Batu*”

The result of the research is focused on:

- a. *Pemanfaatan Perpustakaan*
- b. *Minat baca*
- c. *Prestasi belajar*

The similarities in the previous study with the research I did was *Minat* (the interest). The difference is located in *Pemanfaatan perpustakaan* (The use of library), *Minat baca buku siswa* (The students interest in reading books), and *Prestasi belajar* (The achievement of learning). If my researched the student's interest in natural science subject. Addition to the kinds of research, the places, the method and the subject in the study are different.

H. The Systematic of Study

So this thesis can easily understand, the author needs to limit the writing of scientific papers with the Systematic of discussion as mentioned below:

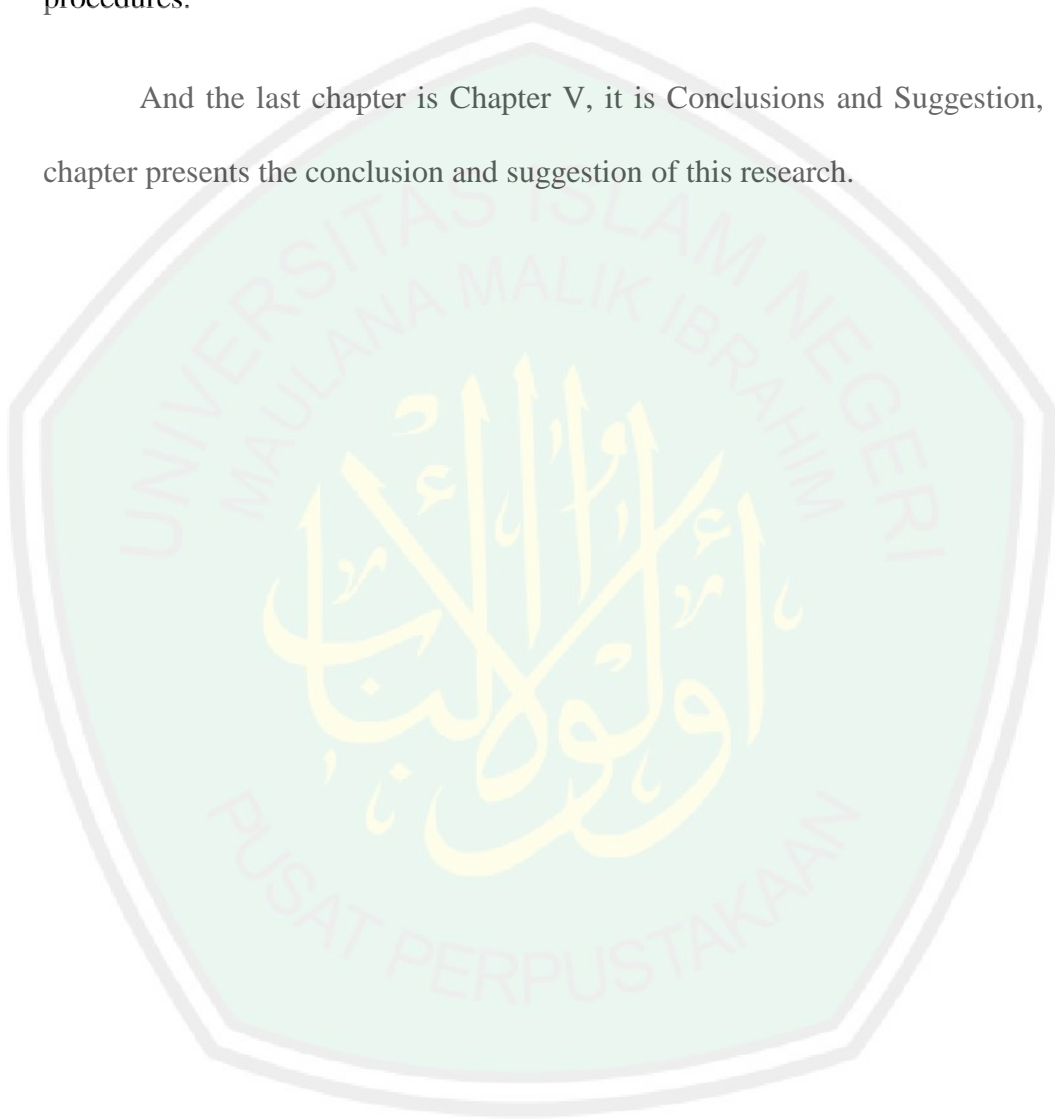
Chapter I is Introduction, this chapter presents and discusses background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope limitation, the definition of the key term, the previous study's and the systematic of study.

Chapter II is Review of The Related Literature, this chapter reviews the underlying theories of the study. Those are The Definition of Natural Sciences, The Position of Natural Sciences, The Substance of Natural Sciences and Learning of Sciences in Primary School / MI, Natural Science and the Curriculum of Primary School, and The Interest in Learning.

Chapter III is Research Methods; this chapter presents the research design, research presents, research location, data sources, data collected and data analysis, triangulation, and research step.

Chapter IV is Data Findings, his chapter, the analysis of the data is done based on the formulated the research question by using the research methods and procedures.

And the last chapter is Chapter V, it is Conclusions and Suggestion, this chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion of this research.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

A. LEARNING

a. The Definition of Learning

1. T. Raka Joni, in his article entitled:” The Theory of Teaching and Learning Psychology” said that: learning is a change in behavior as a result of experience unless it changes behavior caused by the process of becoming a superb flick pass someone or change instinctive.¹
2. H. Carl Witherington in his book “The Educational of Psychology” suggests that:” learning is a change in personality, which declared itself as a new pattern of reaction in the form of skills, attitudes, habits, cleverness or an understanding”.²
3. Cronbach, in his book “The Educational of Psychology says that: “learning is experienced; and the experience that the learner uses sensory-five.³

Some understanding of learning as expressed above, presumably can put forth the existence of some of the basic elements that are at the same time give a good understanding of the subject studied, i.e.:

¹ Mahfudh Shalahuddin, *Pengantar Psikologi Pendidikan*. (Surabaya: PT. Bina Ilmu, 1990). page. 27

² *ibid*

³ *ibid*

- a. Learning is a change in behavior, these changes can lead to better behavior, but there is also the possibility of leading to behavior that is less good/bad.⁴
- b. Learning is a change which occurs through training or experience; in the sense of changes caused by growth or maturity, and there's said to be the result of learning; when those changes are present in an infant.⁵
- c. Behavior changes due to learn about various aspects of the personality, either physical or psychological, such as: changes in understanding, solving a problem/thinking, skills, skills, habits and attitudes.⁶

Thus it can be said, that learning is a process of changing behavior through education or through the procedure more specialize exercises. Change itself gradually, starting from something unfamiliar, then controlled possession and or use up at one time to be evaluated by undergoing the process of studying it.

So in essence, that the person, who learns, is not exactly the case with before they do learn.⁷

⁴ Ibid.page.28

⁵ ibid

⁶ ibid

⁷ Ibid.page.29

b. Phases in learning

Robert M. Gagne, from Florida State University. Raised that a man in processing information through the eight phases, which are hereinafter referred to as the phases of learning. As for the phases in learning are as follows:

1. Motivation : the expectations stimulated, and students are encouraged to learn
2. Apprehension : interest attention
3. Acquisition : mark the information to be stored
4. Retention : the information stored in memory
5. Recall and retrieval : remembered information and used
6. Generalization : applied the information in a new situation, Occurring transfer,
7. Performance : the student's behavior shows that there has Been a learning process,
8. Feedback and Reinforcement : the hope to be a real motivation, the student achieve goals

Every learning process, will involve all stages of learning. Then, the teacher can affect the process of the information to be kept by the student. An active response from the learner is an important element in learning.⁸

⁸ Ibid. page.49

Motivation is the first stage in the study and is an initial conditions needed in learning. Then Gagne define “Apprehension” and “Acquisition” as learning, is “Retention, Recall, and Generalization” as Recalling or remembering. “Retention” and “Retrieval”, is the learning phase is directly related to memory. That all this activity was involved in the sequence of works studied.

Therefore, it cause interest of learning, attention is an important stage in the learning process. Teachers expect, in order to assist in the cause of interest concerns study.⁹

c. The factors that affects learning

Students who have experienced the process of learning, then in order to be managed in accordance with the purposes for which it is to be aspired to pay attention to a few factors that can affect learning.

The factors that affect learning can be classified as follows:

1. Internal factors, is the factor that arises from within its own children, both physically and mentally. Such as health, sense of security, capabilities, interests, and so on. These aspects are very influential to the outcome of one's action in learning. Factor of this type, has the shape as well as the needs of the individual concerned.¹⁰
2. External factors, is the factor that comes from outside of one's self, such as the cleanliness of the House, the hot air, learning

⁹ Ibid.page.50

¹⁰ Ibid.page.51

space that does not qualify, the tools the lessons that are in adequate, as well as its natural environment and social environment.¹¹

According to Mr. Suryadi Suryabrata, the factors that can affect learning, is an awful lot of its kind. However, to simplify the discussion can be classified as follows:

1) The factor that comes from outside the students can be classified into two groups, namely:

a) Non Social factors in learning ,that are classified into a non-factor in learning social factors are: the State of the air, the weather, time (morning, afternoon or evening), a place or location of the building, the tools used for learning, such as writing a stationery, books, props, and so on, which is usually commonly known as tools lessons.¹²

b) Social factors in learning , is factor in learning social factors here is the human factor, or fellow human beings, both men were present as well as its presence can be inferred. That is, that man is not directly present. The presence of the person or others at the time someone is being studied, often interfere with learning activities, for example: If a class of students are

¹¹ ibid

¹² Ibid.page.52

working on a test, then heard a lot of the other kids talks next to the classroom. Social factors as has been stated above, in General is to interfere with the learning process and the learning achievements. Then, with a variety of resources and efforts, these factors factor should be arranged so that the learning process that doesn't take place efficiently and effectively as possible.¹³

2) Factors that derived from the inner of students can be classified into two classes, namely:

a) Physiological factors in learning as for the intended physiological factor are something that relates to the physical state of a person, for example about the functioning, composition and arrangement of the parts of the different organs in the organisms.¹⁴

In this case, the physiological factors can affect a person in learning; can be distinguished into two types, namely:

1. Tonus (conditions) is generally physical circumstances or physical condition, generally can be said behind their learning activities; a State of optimal physical fitness will be another

¹³ ibid

¹⁴ Ibid.page.53

bad influence, when compared to the physical state of weak and tired. With respect to the circumstances and physical condition, then there are two things that need to be addressed, namely:

- a. Sufficient Nutrients. Due to the lack of nutrients will lead to a deterioration of physical conditions and decreased, thus causing someone in their learning activities are fast lethargic, sleepy, tired and overall lack of excitement for learning.¹⁵
- b. Chronic diseases, such as; common cold, toothache, coughs and the like, all of which will greatly affect a person's learning activities. In their daily life, this kind of disease is very disturbing and learning activities.¹⁶

2. The functions of certain physiological circumstances of certain bodily that can affect learning activity here is; especially the functions of the five senses. The five senses can be

¹⁵ ibid

¹⁶ ibid

represented as a gateway into the influx of outside influences themselves to someone who is learning. Then either not function the five senses, is an absolute requirement to be whether someone with a good in learning activities.

b) Psychological factors in learning Arden N.Frandsen said that a thing that drives someone to learn it is as follows:

1. The presence of the nature of curiosity and wanted to investigate the wider world,
2. The presence of the nature of creative existing in humans and desire to always forward,
3. The existence to get sympathy from parents, teachers and friends,
4. The existence to get safety, when mastering a lesson

What is expressed above are just a few items from a number of needs that many still to be unearthed again, plus, refined and then expanded his insights. The needs of each child is different, always be individual and distinctive nature. Thus, the wisdom can be in quotation marks here is how far someone educators can recognize the same needs, and especially dominant on the student.¹⁷

¹⁷ Ibid.page.54

d. Common guidelines learning

1. Regularity in Learning

How to learn efficiently contain the certain basics that not only understood, but rather than it should be to live throughout his studies by students. In every effort of any kind of course there is the time foundation which should be made to the success of the guidelines that business. The principle is a general proposition that can be applied to a series of activities to be instructions in the actions. Similarly, in an attempt to learn it can be searched and determined in certain principles that are useful as a guide in the conduct of his studies. The principles in learning that are at least 3 things is concerned, i.e. regularity, discipline and concentration.¹⁸

The first basic of a good way in learning is regularity. The Knowledge is how to learn efficiently in general form formulas for work on a regular basis. Only by working on a regular basis a student will obtain good results. If the nature of the regularity of it has really lived so that it becomes a habit of his mind. And there is no more valuable than regular thoughts in order to study. Any science is the result of a thought process that is carried out systematically. Just a regular mind also that science can be understood and mastered.¹⁹

¹⁸ The Liang Gie. *Cara Belajar Yang Efisien*. (Yogyakarta: liberty, 1988) page. 57

¹⁹ Ibid.page.58

2. Discipline in Learning

Other base in how learning is a good discipline. With disciplined way to carry out good guidelines in an attempt to learn, that a student has a good way of learning. Learn every day on a regular basis can only be run if a student has the discipline to obey a specific work plan.²⁰

Implement the disciplined will make someone have skills on how to learn the good, also is a process towards the establishment of a good character. A good character in a person will create a personalized sublime. Because it is only by combining the perfect knowledge and a good character in him, then a student would be able to become citizens who are more useful to society and the State.²¹

3. Concentration in Learning

Concentration is the concentration of the mind on one thing to the exclusion of all other things that are not related. In studying concentration means that focus the mind of a subject to the exclusion of all other things not related to the lesson.²²

Basically the concentration is the result of the attention, especially that spontaneous concern posed by interest in a thing. The attention is not spontaneous, i.e. attention created consciously

²⁰ Ibid.page.59

²¹ ibid

²² Ibid.page.61

by the ability of a person can also produce concentration. Every student with an interest in use and train yourself gradually enlarge the ability of concentration so it is easy to do at any time needed.²³

Before explained several ways to increase the ability of concentration, needs expressed some reason or circumstance that can make one's mind while learning hovering, so much effort and time is wasted.²⁴ The reasons were:

- a. The lack of interest in the subjects s. the lack of interest can lead to difficult students for understand the content of the lesson. This will eventually push her thoughts floating around to other things.
- b. Disturbance of the State around, like the sound of the radio too loud, very hot air or also the form of tables and chairs that awful worn.
- c. Small matters that go and come in stirring the brain so often break up the attention is being focused on.
- d. The alignment of subject material about something giving rise to boredom in the mind.
- e. Health disorders in students or weariness.

4. The Use of the Library

There is no study that can be implemented without reading, and reading warehouse is the library. A student must be faithful to

²³ ibid

²⁴ Ibid.page.62

visit the school library or other libraries that can help their learning efforts. The library is only able to provide the maximum benefit to the students if he knows how to use it.²⁵

e. The Principles of Learning

Learning as systematic and sustainable activities have basic principles as follows:²⁶

1. Learning lasts a lifetime.
2. The learning process is complex, but it is organized.
3. Learning progress from simple to complex.
4. Learning starts from factual towards a conceptual.
5. Learn from the concrete to the abstract.
6. Learning is a part of the development.
7. The success of learning is influenced by innate factors (heredity), environment, maturity (time or maturation), as well as learners own endeavor.²⁷
8. The Study covers all aspects of life that is full of meaning.
9. Learning activities taking place at every place and time.
10. Learning takes place with or without a teacher.
11. Learn who plan and demanded a high motivation are intentional.

²⁵ Ibid.page.65

²⁶ Nanang Hanafiah dan Cucu Suhana,*Konsep Strategi Pembelajaran*.(Bandung:PT.Refika Aditama,2009).page.18

²⁷ Ibid.page.19

12. Learning barriers may occur both internal and external environment.

13. Specific learning activities required any guidance from others, considering that not all materials can be studied on its own.

f. The Purpose of Learning

Learning substantially is a process of continuous reviews the activities in the framework of behavior change learners constructively. This is in line with the law System of national education No. 20 of 2003 which stated, education is a planned and conscious effort to bring about an atmosphere of learning and the learning process so that learners are actively developing the potential for her to have a religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, and morals, as well as the necessary skills themselves, society, nation, and State.²⁸

Behavioral change in learning personal of the students, covering all aspects cognitive aspects, affective, and psychomotor.²⁹

g. The activity of Learning

The process of learning activities should be involve all of the aspects of psikofisis learners, both physically and spiritually so that accelerated the changes in behavior may occur in a fast, easy, and precise, correct, both with regard to the aspect of cognitive,

²⁸ Ibid.page.20

²⁹ ibid

affective, and psychomotor. In learning activities can added the value for the learners, in form of the following :³⁰

1. Learners having awareness to learn as form the internal motivation (driving force) for authentic learning.
2. Learners looking for experience and direct experience own that can impact on the establishment of personal integral.
3. Learners study according to your interests and abilities.
4. Discipline and attitude to excite the atmosphere of a democratic learning among learners.
5. Learning implemented in concrete so it can excite the attitude of understanding and critical thinking as well as to prevent the occurrence of verbalism.
6. Excite cooperative attitudes among learners so that the school come alive, in line, and is in harmony with the life of the surrounding community.

h. Apperception in Learning

The learning process will be more active, creative, effective, and enjoyable if starting with apperception. Apperception is a result of the learning experiences of the past learners that are associated with a new experience in learning to be a learner.³¹

³⁰ Ibid.page.24

³¹ Ibid.page.25

1. The Meaning of Experience

Experience is the best teacher. Those experiences is the integration of the three elements, namely:

- a. sensory element
- b. image
- c. affective

The overall experience is called perception, which consists of:

- a. Foreground that is objects that are worth noting.
- b. background is the materials which have been observed earlier.

The human soul is essentially a collection of materials apperception or past experiences. These apperception materials stored in the subconscious that intermittently appeared in consciousness.³²

2. The Advantage of Apperception

The learning process will be more active, creative, effective, and fun if the teachers can intelligently using apperception (experience or new materials associated with learning materials or last experience which owned by the learners).³³

³² Ibid

³³ ibid

Apperception is expected to give added value to the success of the learning process of learners. There are a few note to regard the apperception, as follows:³⁴

- a. New experience will be easily accepted if it is associated with long experience who has owned the learners so that the learning process will run more effectively.
- b. The old Experience that already owned can give colors to new experiences as an integral unity.
- c. Apperception may excite interest and attention in learning so that the openness to accept a new experience for prepared a better and fun learning.
- d. Apperception can excite the motivation of learners learning and providing the input for the occurrence of mental revolution and motive to excel.

i. The Level of Learning

An effective learning process should pay attention to the level of development of learners, both in the physical and psychic. Levels of learning process can occur from the abstract toward the concrete; starts from simple to complex; and from the factual to the conception. Gagne explain the levels of learning, as follows.³⁵

³⁴ Ibid.page.26

³⁵ Ibid.page.29

1. Signal learning, is Learn to give a response to the signs, this position is higher than reflex, for example focusing on noise coming.
2. Stimulus response learning, is Learning stimulators answer for example give an answer when there are questions.
3. Chaining learning, Learn to do the deed as a unity, for example learning to pray is an aggregation of start takbir to greetings.
4. Verbal association, learn language relationships between objects by name, relations subject by inherence (the simplest), relations concept with concept, and concept with the manners or value (high).
5. Discrimination learning, Learn to see the differences, and similarities to something with another so that it can classify.
6. Concept learning, Learn the understanding and use of concepts, for example the concept of honest, happy, and so on.
7. Rule learning; learn the rules that exist in the environment, such as discipline, civilization, laws, evidence, and so on.
8. Problem solving learning, Learn which confronted to problems that must be solved, either theoretical or practical science in life.

B. The Interest of Learning

a. The Definition of Interest

Interest could be related with the impulse that drives us to face or deal with people, things or activities or be as effective experience that is stimulated by the activity itself. In other words, interest can be for activities and for participation in the event. The direction of our minds that affected if the interest of our own dealing with situations that we met. Perhaps we are not aware of the fact that such prominent and powerful a thought other than that at one time was a selective process that is driven by interest and our feelings.³⁶

If there are children who have little interest in nature and yet diverse interests that they have acquired as a result of his experiences in the environment where they live. Especially concerning the discovery of interest teachers, have to get it at any level learn so he could plan his teaching to meet the level of interest from a different experience. In addition, teachers are encouraged to plan for the guidance of his studies so he could provide the possibility and opportunities for each student to develop his interest in what he learned while continuing his studies. Interest is very closely related to a drive, motive and emotional reactions.

³⁶ Slameto, *Belajar dan Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhinya*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1991), hlm. 182.

Interest in scientific research, teaching or mechanics, for example, can arise from the actions or activities of the investigation which is stimulated by his desire to meet one's curiosity towards these activities. Thus the responsibility of the educational institutions to provide enriched environments for children and teenagers in order to stimulate the interest of students towards activities that is beneficial.

b. The Interest and Effort

Job duties will not be solved without the exertion of effort, resources and power. The more difficult the task, the more energy is required to work on a job well done. A perfect mastery of a subject or skill requires the outpouring of attention to such detail.

Interest that has been acknowledged to the plane of lessons likely to keep the mind students so that he can master the lessons. In turn achievement successfully will add their interest, can continue along life. Interest pupil to a lesson based on a talent real in a special field. If these lessons are constantly studied and examined, it will be retrieved for greater prowess coupled with increasing interest not only to specific fields but also in related fields.³⁷

³⁷ Crow D. Leater & Crow, Alice, Psikologi Pendidikan, (Yogyakarta: Nur Cahaya, 1989), hlm.302

Not all teens started learning areas due to his interest. There are students develop an interest in learning areas due to the influence of his teacher, classmates, or family members.

c. The Interest and Fatigue

The condition of fatigue can be caused by a physical or spiritual work which cause poison or toxins that accumulate in the body. However, what is often considered to be the actual fatigue due to no or the loss of interest in activities conducted by individuals themselves.

If a student is very interest to a particular project then maybe she'll be more performing his job and he did it well, though in some interest could lead him to work outside the confines of her health. And vice versa which is experienced by many students.³⁸

A sense of tired that presumably in learning is often nothing more than sheer boredom with the desire to do other activities while or immediately caught my attention and interest. The efficiency study that may change if the student realize that value and virtue that will be retrieved from the study is larger than meets with immediate interest that is temporary.

d. The Length of an Interest

The ability or the desire to continue the tasks which given within a certain period will vary due to age and among individuals.

³⁸ Ibid

For young children, and an interest in special events take place at short notice. His interest will always change, even though he wants to be active. He may be selective in following its work and may be preferred to follow an activity than others.

One sign of maturity is considered to have the ability to stay afloat until the activity can be completed unless factor the time or trouble to bother him. In other words, the length of the interest will accrue over the years until you reach the degree of ripeness. Each turn or change in interest in some older teens or adults demonstrate an attitude that immature or childish towards activities that are really focused and aims. This does not mean that the types of activities undertaken and performed by individuals should not be because of interest or can not be changed because of her age.³⁹

e. The Influence of a lot of Interest

Interest that comes immediately sometimes must be removed so that the interest of a more permanent and more usable can be met. The teens are constantly faced with the dilemma of conflicting interests. They must decide whether to devote much of his time and energy to fulfilling the social and individual interest or focus his attention to his studies so that later they were able to continue her studies or acquire skills on the job.⁴⁰

³⁹ Ibid, hlm 303

⁴⁰ Ibid

Interest can be so interesting and so can be made or neglect or other interest which is highly desirable. The right balance of interests is an important factor in the development of the personality of the adolescent. If someone in any age so much attracted to anything so he could be going to lose her interest in people and could finally be so anti-social. On the contrary, if he develops his interest to so many people, probably more time devoted to the activities of the community that he is increasingly unable to focus his attention to a great job.

C. The Natural Science Learning

a. The Substance of Natural Science Learning

1. The Definition of Natural Science

The word science can be translated in to the natural science because it's derived from natural science word. Natural means naturally and related with nature, and science means knowledge. So science literally can be called natural science or discover and study all of the events that occur in the nature.

The others short and meaningfully definition is science as a way of knowing, this phrase contains of idea that natural science or science is an ongoing process that focused to the development and organization of knowledge.⁴¹

⁴¹ Patta Bundu, *Penilaian Keterampilan Proses Dan Sikap Ilmiah Dalam Pembelajaran Sains SD* (Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan Nasional 2006).page.9

Natural science or science is a way to finding all of about nature systematically to know the knowledge, fact, concept, principles, finding process, and has scientific attitude. Natural science is science that appear from another progressive human activity until appear the new concept from the various experiments and observation, and then it's be encouraged to do the experiments and further observation.⁴²

Thus the definition of natural science is a science that concerned with all of the events in the nature with finding about nature systematically to knowing the knowledge, fact, concept, principles, finding process, and has the scientific attitude.

The most suitable of model of learning for Indonesian children is learning by doing. It's strengthening the memory and need a cheap cost because used tools and media of learning from around their environment. They can use it to improve their learning system so they can study the natural science not only in the class or in the laboratory but it can also in their own environment. Their memory wills longer if they learned with what the learning experience that they passed it. Especially in the science learning they has many opportunities to have the new experience with the development of learning process and the various of learning strategic that used. So the teachers can used the suitable strategic with the material before conducting to the learner.

⁴² Subiyanto, *Strategi Belajar Mengajar IPA* (Malang: IKIP, 1990), page. 14

b. The Natural Science Learning for SD/MI

1. The Purposes and the Functions of Natural Science Learning for SD/MI

The definition of Natural science skill process for the children is as follows: a) observed b) try to understand with what they observed, c) using the new knowledge to predict the tragedy, d) having an evaluation to know the true predictions. In the natural science covered by the experiments and do the mistakes, failed, and try to do more. The natural science is not providing all of the answer the answer from our questions. Other materials of natural science must be modified and the natural science skill process must be suitable with children development.⁴³

Every teacher should understand the reason why the subject must be conducting in their school. Similarly, the natural science teacher, as the subject teacher or as the classroom teacher. They must understand all of the functions from the natural science subject. The natural science learning in the Elementary school is the learning to develop the learner with instructs the skill process that suitable with the children development.

The main purposes of learning science in elementary school is to help the students to getting the idea, understanding and life skill

⁴³ Usman Samatowa, *Bagaimana Membelajarkan IPA Di Sekolah Dasar*. (Jakarta : Depdiknas DIKTI Direktorat Ketenagaan, 2006), page. 12

essential as the citizen. The student skill is the ability to use some tools, ability to observe the things and the environment, ability to listen, ability to communicate effectively, respond and solve the problems effectively.

Basically study the natural science is to know the secret of the universe and the symptoms were studied with the several of ability and skill process development. Each teacher must understand the reason, why natural science is very important to be delivered to the learner. There are many reasons why natural science is include in the school curriculum, its divide in to the four parts they are: a) Natural science is useful for a nation, The Material welfare of a nation depends on the ability the society in natural science aspect, then natural science is the basic of technology, as the development of a nation. The basic knowledge of technology is natural science. b) If delivered in the proper way, Natural science is the subjects that make students think critically. c) If natural science delivered through the experiment carried out the by their self, It's not include in to the memorizing lesson. d) Natural science has the educational values and potentially to made students personality in all of aspect.⁴⁴

Therefore, the purposes of natural science lesson in Elementary school are to make the students has many capabilities such as:

⁴⁴ *Ibid*, page. 3

- a. Getting to believing to the almighty God based on the existence, the beauty and the order of His creations.
- b. Develop the knowledge and understand about the concept of natural science that useful and apply it in our daily.
- c. Develop the knowing, positive attitude and awareness the relationship among natural science, environment, technology and society.
- d. Develop the skill process to discover the universe, solve the problems and make decisions.
- e. Improving the awareness to play a role in maintaining, protecting, and serving the nature.
- f. Improving the awareness to appreciate the nature and the entire role's as the creations of God.
- g. Getting the sufficient of knowledge, concept, and the natural science ability as the basic to continuing education to the SMP/MTS.⁴⁵

Based on the purposes of natural science, the learning process of natural science is to develop the students after received and understanding the natural science concept. They can relate the concepts of natural science in their daily.

⁴⁵ Depdiknas. *Standar Kompetensi dan Kompetensi Dasar Tingkat SD/MI (KTSP)* (Jakarta : Depdiknas KKPS Kabupaten Malang, 2006), page. 203))

The functions of natural science subject:

- a. Increasing the curiosity and the awareness the variety natural environment and in natural environment and the relations of the using in their daily.
- b. Develop the skill process to solving the problems through the doing science.
- c. Develop the ability to apply the science and technology, also the useful ability in daily life or to continuing the high education levels.
- d. Develop the insight, attitude, and the values for daily life and also the relation with the progress of science and technology, the atmosphere of environment and the useful in daily life.⁴⁶

2. The Scope of Natural Science Learning in SD/MI

There are many things that must be learned for each human in studying natural science, to learn all of the aspects must saw the level. Therefore, the scope of natural science material for SD/MI includes the following bellows:

- a. Living things and the process of live such as the human, animals, plants and their interaction with the environment and the health.
- b. Objects / materials, properties and uses include: liquid, solid, and gas.
- c. Energy and the changes include: style, sound, heat, magnetism, light, electricity and the simple plan.

⁴⁶ Usman Samatowa, *Bagaimana Membelajarkan IPA Di Sekolah Dasar*. (Jakarta : Depdiknas DIKTI Direktorat Ketenagaan, 2006), page. 102

- d. The earth and the universe include: soil, earth, solar system and other celestial object.⁴⁷

Standard competence and basic competence become the foundation to develop the main material of learning process and the indicator for the assessment. To designing the learning activities and the assessment need to take the standard process and the assessment standard.

3. The Process of Natural Science Learning in SD/MI

The process of learning natural science in SD/MI is as follows:

(a) lesson planning (preparation of teaching), (b) the implementation of learning process include : using the variety of strategic, educational tools and the sources of learning and the interaction in teaching and learning process, (c) the assessment from the all of aspect in teaching and learning, is the process or the result from the teaching and learning activities, (d) follow up the teaching and learning as the guidance and counseling program.⁴⁸

Mostly learning natural science carried out by the teacher. The teaching and learning activities applied to achieve the goals in natural science learning which include many types of skills. Remember the contents of natural science it's about the nature and it's including, avoided in teaching science oriented to the book. Natural science learning should be encourage the students to observe, classify,

⁴⁷ Depdiknas, *Standar Kompetensi dan Kompetensi Dasar Tingkat SD/MI (KTSP)* (Jakarta : Depdiknas KKPS Kabupaten Malang, 2006), page. 204

⁴⁸ Hendro Darmodjo, *Pendidikan IPA II* (Jakarta: Depdikbud, 1992), page. 52

formulate the hypothesis, predict, using tools, experiment, communicate and conclude the several of the natural science materials. Because it's the selection and the application from the several of natural science learning strategic is very important to reach the purposes in natural science learning.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Research Design

There are two kinds of descriptive research. They are descriptive qualitative and descriptive quantitative research. A descriptive qualitative method uses words or sentences in explaining the concept of its relation to others. While descriptive quantitative methods use number in explaining interrelationship of a concept with others.

Descriptive research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena. They are directed toward determining the nature of a situation as it exists at the time of study. Descriptive research is not generally directed toward hypothesis testing.¹

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative methods to analyze the obtained data.

B. Researcher Presents

In the qualitative research, the researcher is an instrument and collector of data. It is so needed, because in order to research the researcher presentation also as the data collector. It is according to one characteristic of qualitative research that in the data collection can be done by researcher self.

¹ Donald Ary, Introduction to Research In Education second edition, (United State of America :Library of Congress Cataloging in publication data, 1979), page. 319.

Actually, the researcher presentation as an observer who have a full participation in this research. It meaning that the researcher observed and heard by careful although a little thing in the data collection process.²

C. Research Location

This research sites in MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang is located at Jl. Pusdik arhanud no.02 Sekar putih pendem Junrejo Batu city. The following borders are as follows:

- Westside: Human settlement
- North side: Agricultural Land
- Southside: Military resident
- Eastside: Housing residence

The jobs occupied by most parents of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang are agriculture and merchants. But there is also a job as a seamstress, driver, teacher, and military. The respondent or informants in this research were:

- Headmaster of school
- Teachers
- Students of 4th grades
- Students parents

The location of this study, the authors based on several things to know: "Student's Interest in Learning Natural Science of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang." The researcher chose this location because the place is very strategic,

² Lexy J.Moleong, Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, (Bandung: PT.Remaja Rosda Karya,2002), page. 117.

accessible transportation means making it easier for researchers in the research.

D. Data Sources

Sources of data in this study are the subject of where the data can be obtained. Some data sources are utilized in this study include:

- a. Head Master of MI Iskandar Sulaiman
- b. Teachers of Natural Sciences
- c. The students of MI Iskandar Sulaiman (4th Grades)
- d. The students parents
- e. All complement the above data that have a relationship with the problems.

According on the way of acquiring the data used primary and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from object research. Secondary data is obtained from the proceeds of documentations. The documents of student's attendance and the student's achievements from educational institutional of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang. The data includes: the students interest in science learning related to the values, when at home, at school, and in their daily life.

E. Data Collected

For getting the valid data at research, the data collected are much created and ascertain of quality research. This data collected to be a valid solving of research.

After the data has been obtained, the researcher takes several steps to analyze the data, they are:

1. Interview

One way of obtaining data is simply to ask question. The interview and the questionnaire both utilize this approach. Interviewing is a well established method of data collection which because of some unique qualities, is still widely used. One of the most important aspects of interviewing is that it is flexible.³

In this research is used to determine data about the history of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang. The basic purposes of the implementation of learning, the problematical in teaching and learning, the student condition related with the interest in natural science learning and the participation of students parents in the school.

2. Observation

Observation is made with respect to some characteristic of the behavior of the subjects employed in the research.⁴

This observation to easier the writer knows about the research object by directly observation, so that the writer or the researcher gets the data about school condition, working mechanism of personals, teaching learning process, and school based management implementation.

The type of this observation in this research is participant observation. The researcher participates and become the member of group who should like be observed. She can be directly and observe the situation, condition, and the atmosphere of natural science learning in MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang.

³ Donald Ary, Op.Cit.page. 174

⁴ Ibid, page. 237

The researcher can also observe the situations of home guardians related to their interest in natural science learning from their home and their environment. The researcher used this technic to obtain data about the student's interest interests in natural science learning both of from the internal and external factors.

3. Document

This method is collecting the data by observations of object notes. According to Sumadi Suryabrata that document is second data; it usually has formulated in the documents, example demographic data, and university productivities, about food supplied and etc.⁵

Documentation comes from the document, which means the written stuff. In the implementation it's investigating the object such as books, magazine, documents, etc.

Documentation method is a method of data collection that has been documented. It's used by the researcher to obtain data about the school, namely: school facilities, the history of school, student attendance, and student achievement data.

4. Questioner

Questioner is a list contained by many questioners about a problem or a research area. To get the data, questioner has spread into respondents. This method used to complete data that has collected and it has given to the students. It used for complicating the data result of interview and to get data about the

⁵ Sumadi Suryabrata, *Metodologi Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Grafindo Persada, 2005), page. 39

student's interest in natural science learning of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang.

F. Data Analysis

To analyze the collected data, the researcher used analyzes descriptive methods suitable with gated data. Because, the data collected often yet satisfied the researcher.

Data analyze process begin with study all of data which available from sources, there are interview, observation, document, and questioner. Qualitative Data analyze by reflective thinking, while combine between inductive and deductive methods. An inductive method is thinking process beginning from special factors, certain adventure. So from special factors attracted generalization. A deductive method is thinking process from general pronunciation into special pronunciation with certain principles.⁶

Data analysis is the process to arrange the data and organize it into a pattern of a particular category. The step is as follows:

- a. Data reduction is the process of selecting the data to be simple and organize according to the research objectives. The researcher selected the data according to the formulation of the problems about the student's interest in natural science learning of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang.
- b. Doing unitization, which determines the classifications of units according to research problems for analysis.

⁶ Arief Furqon, Pengantar Penelitian Dalam Pendidikan, Surabaya: Usaha Nasional, 1985, page. 22

G. Triangulation

To firm the trustworthiness of data, it needed an inspection technique. The Inspection technique based on many characteristics. There are characteristic used While credibility, transferability, dependability, conformability.⁷

These methods used to get the valid research after collecting and analyzing the data from research object by consultation to other researcher and lecture.

H. Research Steps

After the researchers finished, I began to formulate a framework of research reports by tabulating and analyzing the data obtained by using qualitative descriptive analysis, the data analysis is done by systematically arranging and swallowing all of the data obtained.

To obtain data about the student interest of learning natural sciences, the researchers came to direct objects and making the necessary data by using multiple data collection techniques. More details the steps in this study are as follows:

a. Preparation

In an activity, the preparation of the elements is very important. So also in research activities, preparation is a necessary element and properly accounted for a good cause will facilitate the course of the study.

This orientation in this step is by visiting and face to face with the Headmaster of school and introduce ourself and our main purposes, in this step the researcher has done:

⁷ Lexy J., Moeleong, OP.Cit, Hlm.173

- Asking permission to the headmaster of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang
- Introduction with the teachers of MI Iskandar Sulaiman
- Introduction with the natural science and the supervisor of class
- Discuss and projecting the research
- Consultation about the schedule with the teacher
- Confirm and introduction with the member of 4th grades
- Prepared the research things

b. Implementation

Once the preparation is considered mature, the next step is to conduct research. In the implementation phase of this study to collect the necessary data by using several methods such as: interview, interviews, and documentation. In this step the researcher has done:

- Conducting the direct interaction about characteristic, interest, and the motivation of the student
- Classroom observation in learning natural science of 4th grades
- Requested data related to the school
- Take documentation (photo)
- Conducting direct interaction with some students of 4th grades
- Conducting direct interaction with the chief of curriculum regarding the curriculum that used in the school
- Conducting direct interaction with the headmaster of school regarding the atmosphere of learning and the system of school

- Asking the result of 1st semester examination to the supervisor of class and the natural science teacher.
- Asking permission and time to the headmaster and the teacher to spread the questionnaire
- Conducting direct interview with the student parents
- Conducting direct interview with the member of 4th grades

c. Completion

After the researchers finished, I began to formulate a framework of research reports by tabulating and analyzing the data obtained by using qualitative descriptive analysis, the data analysis is done by systematically arranging and swallowing all of the data obtained. In this step the researcher has done:

- Collecting the data of interviews, include: the results of interviews with the headmaster; natural science teacher; supervisor of 4th grades; chief of curriculum; the student of 4th grades; the student parents.
- Collecting the data of class observation in learning natural science of 4th grades started on October, 20th 2012 and finished on April, 16th 2013.
- Collecting the data of documentation, include: the school profile; photos; the student attendance; the schedule of lesson; the result of 1st year examination; and the list of student names, their parent

names and their parents job.

- Collate the data
- Sorting the important data and it include in the research problems
- Compile the data based on the research problems
- Write the valid data obtained during the research.



CHAPTER IV

DATA FINDINGS

A. Background of the Object

1. The History of MI Iskandar Sulaiman

MI Iskandar Sulaiman is the Pendem presented which is the important place for Islamic theology, especially for the society around it. It's founding around 1935, MI Iskandar Sulaiman is a local agency implementing the morning learning; it's also the representation of the founding to make a generation that will fulfill the mosque. In the development of MI Iskandar Sulaiman NU, give some transformation and modification from Madrasah Diniyah to be Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (Islamic Primary School) in 1968, It was done to accommodate the purposes to attend a statue and have a recognized diploma.

The transformation and modification followed with jihad atmosphere from the founders and the educators, it's made the better school in the society and getting the appreciation event some problems faced in the entire of the competition with elementary school which is Madrasah in the second stages.

The next development in 2005-2006, MI Iskandar Sulaiman got the trust from Batu city as the samproh, and MI Iskandar Sulaiman compares favorably with the other institutions. In 2009 MI Iskandar Sulaiman trusting to follow the poetry contest of East Java Provincial Championship and achieved in the 8th rank.

Basically MI Iskandar Sulaiman would to improve be better, as the future challenges increasingly, the mastery of technology is one of the program which will be realized, especially with the new program from the government as the free education in the primary school, It's made us improving our ability and tried to survived by the variety of programs which will be chosen by the society it's self and the mastery of technology to made the graduates ready to faced the challenges in the next era's. The variety of teaching methodological and improving the quality of teacher be a programs to improving the quality by corporate with the higher institutions.

2. The Profile of MI Iskandar Sulaiman

Name of Madrasah	: MI ISKANDAR SULAIMAN
Address	: J1. Pusdik Arhanud No. 02 Pendem Village Junrejo Malang City
Name of the Headmaster	: Rujito, S.Pd
Statistic Numbers	: 111235790002
Accreditation	: 'B'
Statue	: Waqof
Land Ownership Letter	: No.II-3/Wqf/21/68
Land Areas	: 755, 25 m ²
Teaching and Learning Activities	: Morning
Operational funds	: BOS (Government)

3. The Vision and Mission of MI Iskandar Sulaiman

a. Vision of Madrasah

The formation of Muslim who has the conception (insight) based on IMTAQ, Science and Technology as the assistant and carrier the mission Rohmatan lil Alamin.

b. Mission of Madrasah

1. Worship and practice the commands of Allah and His Messenger
2. Obedience to the parents
3. Achievement and excellence in the side of science and art.

4. The Purposes of Madrasah

1. Shaped the generation who has fikir and dzikir aspect as Ahlus Sunnah Wal Jama'ah theory
2. Having increase the score of NEM + 0.6 from 6,90 to be 7,5
3. Having a solid team as the finalist MIPA and volley ball Olympiad in the level of city
4. Having an excellent teachers in the level of city
5. Having tilawah team as the finalist the competition of MTQ in the level of city
6. Implementing Contextual Teaching and Learning for the whole of classes
7. The learners of the high classes apply praying by well and orderly
8. Having facilities and infrastructure to support equally

5. The Data of Students

The number of students in academic year 2012/2013 MI Iskandar Sulaiman is as follows:

Table 4.1 Data of the Student

No	Classes	Male	Female	Amount
1	I	31	28	59
2	II	12	24	36
3	III	33	17	50
4	IV	32	17	49
5	V	22	21	43
6	VI	15	26	41
Total		146	132	278

Sources: Document of MI Iskandar Sulaiman

6. The Data of Teachers and Employees

The Data of teachers and employees in academic year 2012/2013 MI Iskandar Sulaiman is as follows

Table 4.2 Data of the Teachers and Employees

No	The Name of Teachers	Statue	Position
1	Rujito, S.Pd	PNS	Headmaster of MI
2	Muhammad Zainuri, S.Pd	PNS	Teacher of class VI-B
3	Moch. Zainuri. S.Pd	Bantu	Islamic religion teacher
4	Sulichah, A.Ma	PNS	Teacher of class IV-A
5	Titiek Rakhmawati, A.Ma	PNS	Teacher of class V
6	Zahrofi	GTU	Islamic religion teacher
7	Lilik Masrukah	GTU	Teacher of PLH / TU
8	Solikah, A.Ma	GTU	Teacher of class I-A
9	Siti Purwanti, S.Pd	PNS	Teacher of class VI -A
10	Ahmad Syakroni	GTT	Sport teacher
11	Miftachul Jannah, S.Pd	GTT	Teacher of class IV-B
12	Dian K. Setyoningsih, A.Ma	GTU	Teacher of class III / TU
13	Sri Rahayu, S.Pd	GTU	Teacher of class II / English teacher
14	Eisharisma Amanatul Ula, S.Pd	GTT	Teacher of class I-B
15	Kartiko Subijantoro,	GTU	Teacher / Librarian

	A.Ma.A.Md.		
16	Giman	GTT	Librarian
17	Muhammad Farid Fu'adi	GTT	Librarian
18	Puji Hariadi	PNS	School guard

Sources: Document of MI Iskandar Sulaiman

7. The Data of Infrastructure and Facilities

The data of infrastructure and facilities in academic years 2012/2013 MI Iskandar Sulaiman is as follows

Table 4.3 Data of the Infrastructure and Facilities

No	Infrastructure and Facilities	Amount	Condition
1	Headmaster's room	1	Good
2	Teacher's room	1	Good
3	UKS room	1	Good Enough
4	Library	1	Good
5	Kitchen	1	Good
6	Classroom	9	Good
7	Meeting room	1	Good
8	Bathroom	1	Good
9	Washbowl	1	Good
10	Multimedia room	1	Good
11	Computer	1	Good
12	Electricity	1	Good
13	Student's table	1	Good
14	Student's bench	1	Good
15	Teacher's table	1	Good
16	Teacher's bench	1	Good
17	Cupboard	1	Good
18	Bookcase	1	Good
19	Board	1	Good
20	The board of data	1	Good
21	Announcement board	1	Good

Sources: Document of MI Iskandar Sulaiman

8. The Teaching and Learning Process in MI Iskandar Sulaiman

Teaching and learning activities has been starting at 07.00 a.m. – 01.00 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday teaching and learning activities has been starting at 07.00 a.m. – 10.45 a.m. All of the activities centered on the class except extracurricular activities outside these hours.

B. The Explanation before the Research

1. The Role of Natural Science Teacher to raise up the Student's Interest

Generally the task of teacher is to educate and teach, guidance the students as their interest and talents. Guidance the students be a perfect men, balance between physical and spiritual aspect.

Similarly the teacher task is to make the dynamic and representative atmosphere to face the global situation. Actually do not stop the teaching by presenting in front of the class but more than just to educate but being a counselor, supervisor, and role of model for the student.

2. Strategic, Method and Approaches the Natural Science Teacher in Facilitate Teaching and Learning Activities

Teaching and learning activities is the main activity in the education. Every thing that has been programmed will be apply in teaching and learning process. In teaching and learning activities include the entire component of teaching which we can know the stated goal can be achieved.

The conclusion from the interview with the natural science teacher in MI Iskandar Sulaiman, that for preparing teaching and learning activities the teacher made a lesson plan (RPP) so inspection and signature from the headmaster. Mostly the strategic and method is used lecturing, practicum, and then classify.

3. Task, Roles, and The Teacher Responsibility to Develop The Student's Interest

Teacher as the educator in the class hold the professional roles to do the duties and obligation to facilitate the talents, interest and the needed of their students. From the class educational process will be starting, to develop the cognition, affection and psychomotor of the student. From the class the teacher realize all of the ability and competency, by using all of the creativity and innovation to apply the method as the material and condition of the student and try to pass all of the knowledge to the student.

4. Evaluation

Evaluation or assessment is one of the component teaching system to knowing what the purposes to achieved it, and the evaluation must be continually because it more than the nominal of the achievement of learning, the most important is not the numbers but the feed back in revision order.

5. Teacher Roles to Understanding The Students Interest in Teaching and Learning Process

The teacher must be attention to understanding the student's interest with what be happening in their psychiatric or psychological aspect as their attention to receive the lesson

C. Description of Data.

This chapter presented the data according to the purposes of research. The presentation of data by researcher to present or expose the pure data that has been collected by researcher at MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang:

1. The student's interest in learning natural science of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang
2. The internal factors that influence the students interest in learning natural science of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang
3. The external factors that influence the students interest in learning natural science of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang

Discussion of the Analysis:

1. The student's interest in learning natural science

The students must have a great interest in learning to produce the high achievement; contrary a low interest in learning would a lower academic achievement too.

The result of research that has been presented, it can be concluded that the students interest in learning natural science of MI Iskandar Sulaiman is as follows:

a. High interest in learning

The student interest improved to direct the attention the student to the lesson. The task of teacher is to improve the quality of learning through the student's interest are high in the learning activity.

Expressed by Mrs. Titiek Rahmawati, A.ma as the natural science teacher in the 4th grades:

“ Siswa yang memiliki minat belajar yang tinggi di kelas ini cukup banyak mbak, selain di dukung oleh orang tuanya juga ada kemauan keras dari ank tersebut. Mereka selalu memperhatikan penjelasan dari guru, sehingga nilai yang mereka peroleh sesuai dengan kesungguhan mereka dalam mengikuti pelajaran.”

Data finding:

The student who has the high interest in learning should get the high achievement in academic. The student are show their sense of fun and willing to follow the learning without any influence from others. Because they do all of the activity based on pure and sincere intentions.

b. Low interest in learning

The good indication of the student's interest in learning are they get the good value in their achievement, while a bad

indication of the student's interest in learning are they get the bad value in their achievement.

Expressed by Mrs. Titiek Rahmawati, A.ma as the natural science teacher in the 4th grades:

“kalau minat belajarnya rendah itu ada gejala-gejalanya mbak, seperti: 1) siswa kurang senang dengan mata pelajaran tersebut; 2) siswa kurang semangat dalam belajar; 3) siswa mengikuti pelajaran karena takut tidak naik kelas.”

Data finding:

The student's who has the less interest to study, automatically the achievement of their study should be low.

2. The factors that influence the students interest in natural science learning

An interest is a psychic phenomenon which can not be forced, but it can be grown. The student's interest in something, can be influenced by several factors both external factors and internal factors. For more details will be described as follows:

a. External Factors

1) School environment

The Teacher practice the education through the lessons give a great effect in determining the student's interest, because the teachers who first instilled the natural science concept to the students.

The importance of the students to have a high interest is to get the high achievement. Similar with the result of the

interview with the natural science's teachers in the 4th grades of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang.

Expressed by Mrs. Titiek Rahmawati, A.ma as the natural science teacher in the 4th grades:

“Minat belajar merupakan hal yang sangat penting dalam pencapaian hasil belajar yang maksimal oleh siswa, dan sudah menjadi kewajiban saya sebagai seorang guru untuk membantu siswa dalam peningkatan minat belajar mereka khususnya pada mata pelajaran Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (IPA) dengan cara peningkatan penggunaan media dan metode pembelajaran yang lebih bervariasi.”

Data finding 1:

The teacher practice the education has a great influence in determining the student interest in learning science by increase the using of media and the variety of learning methods.

A teacher is not only the lecturer but also an educator where it does not teach the student to know but also to practice a skill especially mental attitude of the student, which is similar with the national education theme for today, is character education.

Expressed by Mrs. Titiek Rahmawati, A.ma as the natural science teacher in the 4th grades:

“Dalam mendidik siswa saya sebagai seorang guru harus dapat memberi contoh dalam segala tindakan saya baik di lingkungan sekolah maupun di lingkungan masyarakat. Sebab tidak cukup hanya dengan memberikan penjelasan di dalam kelas akan tetapi harus melalui contoh perilaku baik dari guru itu sendiri”

Data finding 2:

The duties of a teacher as a lecturer but as an educator and not only described in her class but also implement it in a good example in their school and social environment.

In addition, the duties of the teacher are as the supervisor to guiding student's development, especially in the school environment by giving a good atmosphere in school environment and direction in accordance with the objectives aspired.

Expressed by Mrs. Titiek Rahmawati, A.ma as the natural science teacher in the 4th grades:

“seorang guru harus mengetahui segala macam problematika anak didiknya dalam hal ini seorang guru harus dapat membimbing anak didiknya tersebut dan membantunya untuk menyelesaikan segala masalah yang di hadapi baik di dalam perkembangan fisik maupun perkembangan mental”

Data finding 3:

Besides being a teacher and educator, a teacher acts as an advisor for the students to help the students to solve their problem.

2) Family environment

Besides a teacher, parents also can affect the student's interest by give a learning facilities and hopes of brighter future for their children, to make them more enthusiastic about

learning. Family educational background will be affecting the student to study hard to get a high achievement.

In other side, the intensity the student relationship with their family, the size of family, the form of family, parental education, and economic circumstances have a high influence on the student's interest that will affect the student's achievement its self.

Expressed by Mrs. Jumaisah, Eka Wibisana's parents:

“saya jarang memperhatikan anak saya belajar di rumah mbak, saya cuma ingatkan ketika ujian saja”

Data Finding 1:

Parental attitudes are that less to give their children attention is influenced by several factors; one of them is the educational background of the parents themselves.

Expressed by Mrs. Lilik Masrukhah, Muhammad Fairuz's parents:

“ya selalu saya perhatikan mbak waktu belajarnya, kebutuhan dan segala peralatan yang di perlukan saya penuhi, saya ikutkan bimbingan belajar di luar juga biar nilainya bagus”

Data Finding 2:

Parental attitudes that to much giving attention is one of external factor to grow the student's interest so hopefully his performance will increase too.

Expressed by Mrs. Alfiah, Deva Ramadhani's parents:

“naik turun mbak, tadinya sangat semangat belajar tapi akhir-akhir ini minat belajarnya menurun. biasanya kalau dapat tugas langsung di kerjakan akan tetapi akhir-akhir ini menunggu waktunya baru di kerjakan. kalau ditanya alasannya selalu capek dan bosan.”

Data Finding 3:

Parents need to observe the activities of their children to know the reason more why they become lazy to study. It can be known from the observation at home and at school (by the help from the teacher)

The attitudes of parents who are not paying attention in learning or otherwise too much attention, it makes them lazy for study. Not just that, many parents are demanding their child to learn just for numbers (values) and not on the basis of awareness and responsibility of children as learners. The result of these demands some of them stress so the value is unsatisfactory. The Elementary student's actually do not too oriented to the values (learning outcomes) but how the children can apply to learn, practice the responsibility, and practice for alive.

3) Social environment

Apart from all the factors that have been mentioned above, environmental factors give a greatly affect for live and activities in learning. The student will be faced a variety of the

social behavior. By looking the incidence in the community so the students can evaluate the good one and the bad one. With the assessment the students will be try to achieve it and it will make harder to learn.

Community factors consist of:

a) Activity in the Community

Besides learning, the children also have another activity outside the school, such as the youth club, dancing, sport, and other, when these activities done by exaggeration, it can make the student unready to join the activity in the class. Because they already happy in organizations or activities in the community, and need to reminded not all give a good impact for the children. Therefore the parents should like to give more attention to their child and selective for the activities of their child till the activity can support them to learn more and more. Parents should support them to join the activities that make them actively to the learning such us English course, computer, and etc. The phenomenon that appears in Pendem village, Junrejo Batu Malang are *sholawatan* and *kuda lumping*. This is similar with the interview that conducted by the natural teacher's science.

Expressed by Mrs. Titiek Rahmawati, A.ma as the natural science teacher in the 4th grades:

“ iya mbak, masyarakat juga sangat berperan dalam hal meningkatkan minat belajar anak di samping sekolah dan keluarga.karena masyarakat disini sebagian besar berprofesi sebagai petani disamping itu ada yang bergelut dalam bidang kesenian kuda lumping dan sholawatan. Di dalam bidang kesenian inilah ada sebagian siswa yang ikut di dalamnya demi mendapatkan tambahan uang saku lebih tanpa memperhatikan kondisi mereka waktu belajar di sekolah.karena kegiatan yang mereka (siswa) ikuti dilakukan sampai larut malam.”

Data finding 1:

Largely the society in Pendem Village are farmer and some of them cultivate *kuda lumping* and *sholawatan* arts where the student include in it, so it can impact on their condition while participating learning activities at school.

Expressed by Dimas Pangestu, as the student of 4th grader MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang:

“ikut bu,biasanya latihannya di mulai jam 7 malam sampai jam 10 malam.kalau ada undangan ya pulang nya bisa sampai jm 12-an malam bu”

Data finding 2:

Because of a motivating force to get an extra pocket money these students are willing to join the activities in their community without regard to their health and learning.

Expressed by Andreansyah, as the student of 4th grader MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang:

“saya tidak ikut bu, karena saya ikut bimbingan belajar habis maghrib smapai jam 8 malam”

Data finding 3:

Students with the solid scheduling activities from their parents leave the activities in the community.

b) Friends

The effect of friends to the students soul, if a good friends would be good for the students and if a bad friends would be bad so it definitely affect to the students.

Expressed by Tegar Primantara, as the student of 4th grader MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang:

“maen bu sama teman-teman,biasanya habis pulang sekolah”

Data finding 1:

The parents should give the attention to their children socially, do not their children have a friend who have a bad behavior and try to get a good friend who can give motivate and make more spirit.

The duty of parents not just controlling from the back and liberated to choose a good friends till they take the wise course, so the students are not disturbed in their learning. There are many external influences in student's interest of learning.

Environmental give a big effect to the student. Try to found and make a good environmental around us to make a good atmosphere in order to have a positive influence on the students. So the students can be motivated and excited about learning.

b. Internal Factors

1) Internal factors are the factors that exist in the individual it self, such as:

a) Physical factors

(1) Health is the conditions or a healthy thing. Healthy is affecting to the spirit of learning.

Expressed by Mrs. Titiek Rahmawati, A.ma as the natural science teacher in the 4th grades:

“Kesehatan merupakan factor yang penting bagi siswa untuk dapat mengikuti pembelajaran di kelas. Karena kadang anak-anak kan sering jajan sembarangan tanpa melihat akibat yang akan terjadi padanya.”

Data finding 1:

The importance of teacher to guide the student till they know the healthy food and unfavorable food.

Expressed by Mrs. Sulichah, A.ma as the supervisor teacher in the 4th grades:

“Alhamdulillah mbak di kelas ini prosentase absensi sangat jarang, akan tetapi kemarin kelas ini ada salah seorang murid yang baru saja meninggal. Di karenakan menderita kanker pencernaan. Setelah di rawat lebih kurang satu semester. Sebagai wali kelas tidak saya

selalu mengingatkan anak-anak agar tidak jajan sembarangan dengan melihat mereka ke kelas pada waktu jam istirahat.”

Data finding 2:

The importance of supervisor to guide and control the student to keep their health by controlling the class when the rest time, so the result of attendance percentage in the 4th grades is very good.

- (2) Disability body is something which is less than perfect on the body. Such as blindness, deafness, paralysis, and so it can affect the learning process. Actually if this happens the children should be instituted in the special education in order to avoid or reduce the disability.

Expressed by Mrs. Sulichah, A.ma as the supervisor teacher in the 4th grades:

“ Alhamdulillah tidak ada yang cacat mbak di kelas ini, sehat semua mbak.”

Data finding 1:

All the student of 4th grade MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang is in the good condition physically and morally.

b) Psychological factors

- (1) Intelligence is consist of the skill a person to faced and adapt to the new situations quickly and effectively,

knowing the use of abstract effectively, knowing the relations and learn it quickly.

According to Mrs Sulichah, A.ma as the supervisor in the 4th grade:

“Intelegensi siswa di kelas 4 ini sedang mbak, hanya 2-3 orang saja yang mempunyai tingkat intelegensi yang tinggi. Sedangkan yang lain masuk dalam kategori sedang mbak.”

Data finding 1:

The student's intelligences of 4th grades MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang is between high intelligences and slow intelligences

(2) Attention is the enhanced activity of the soul to an object or set of object, so the people can learn well and strive for learning materials always attracted the attention of the student.

According to Mrs. Titiek Rahmawati, as the natural science teacher in the 4th grade:

“ ya yang namanya anak-anak mbak kadang ya bosan kalau belajar terus, mereka paling senang kalau diajak bereksperimen mereka lebih memperhatikan saya dari pada biasanya.”

Data finding 1:

The student should be more interested if the teacher used the experiences method in the learning activities.

- (3) Interest is the fixed tendency to observe and remember some activities.

According to Mrs. Titiek Rahmawati, as the natural science teacher in the 4th grade:

“mereka sangat antusias mbak dalam mengikuti pelajaran ipa baik di kelas maupun luar kelas dan nilai yang diperoleh pun juga sangat baik.”

Data finding 1:

Based on the student's achievement, we can conclude that the student's interest in natural science learning is high as their achievement in their examination.

- (4) Talent is the ability to learn. The capability will be realized after learn the learn skill or practicing

According to the headmaster of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Mr. Rujito,S.Pd said:

“Alhamdulillah disini banyak anak yang berbakat mbak,sebagai wadahnya saya sebagai kepala sekolah kami mendatangkan pelatih yang handal untuk melatih mereka dan mengikut sertakan mereka dalam segala perlombaan baik di tingkat kecamatan, kabupaten, kota, ataupun provinsi mbak dan Alhamdullillah mereka mampu untuk mengikuti dan menjuarai lomba tersebut. Dan pada bulan April 2013 kami menjadi tuan rumah dalam acara Porseni MI tingkat kota Batu.”

Data finding 1:

The head master of MI Iskandar Sulaiman invite the expert for training the student who has a special talent

for join the competition that will be held on April 2013 at MI Iskandar Sulaiman Batu Malang among the Islamic primary school at Batu residences.

- (5) Readiness is a willingness to give responses or reaction, it arise in a person and related with the maturity, because it means the readiness to implement the skill.it consider to the learning process, as if we teach the philosophy to the student in the junior high school, they will not be able to understand and accept it.

According to the headmaster of MI Iskandar Sulaiman Mr. Rujito, S.Pd said:

“setiap guru yang akan mengajar saya wajibkan untuk melaporkan rencana pelaksanaan pembelajaran seminggu sebelum masuk kelas, agar para guru benar-benar menyiapkan diri dengan baik sebelum mengajar siswa.”

Data finding 1:

As the regulation, the teacher must be report the lesson plan, syllabus, semester program, and other program to the head master

As Mrs. Titiek Rahmawati , as the natural science teacher in the 4th grade said that:

“ saya buat rencana pelaksanaan pembelajara, silabus, program semester, serta program tahunan mbak dan di serahkan kepada kepala sekolah seminggu sebelum mengajar. Untuk kegiatan praktikum di laksanakan di dalam dan di luar kelas serta maksimalisasi penggunaan media yang telah tersedia di sekolah

mbak. Jika waktu kurang memungkinkan kami buat majalah dinding sesuai yang berkaitan dengan tema.”

Data finding 2:

The natural science teacher made the lesson plan, syllabus, semester program, and other program and ask the validation to the head master a week before teaching and learning activities, she do the practice inside the class and outside the class.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSSION

1. From the research that has been presented before it can be conclude that the student's interest to courage them to learn well. The student who has the high interest in learning should get the high achievement in academic. Where the student show their sense of fun and willing to learn without any influences from others. Because they do all of it based on pure and sincere intentions.
2. From the above it can be concluded that a person is interested in learning can be seen in the activities of learning, a sense of fun, it can be seen from the frequency of learning. It's depends on the external factors. The phenomenon the researcher found in this researcher about the influence of *Kuda Lumping* and *Sholawatan*, those are from the Javanese culture and Islamic tradition. Based on the history of school and the tradition of the society in Junrejo village both are the important tradition for the society and school atmosphere. Both are brings the big effect of the daily life of the students in the society or school. When they join to exercise in this activities (*Kuda Lumping*) and (*Sholawatan*) they must wake up till ninght to join this exercise moreover if there is performance, they should used extra time to exercise to do the best performance, it will be make a big influence when they join the teaching and learning in the class

(especially in learning natural science). Students who are interest in the subject will feel happy and attentive in learning because of the atmosphere when they learn such the school atmosphere; the family atmosphere; and the society atmosphere, he will willingly follow active in the learning process. Such students are certainly going to master the subject matter so well that academic achievement will increase as well.

3. The most effective way to generate interest in a new subject are to use the student's interest that already exist in the students, such us the student showed an interest in the environment, they can look for some information or tragedy that happens around them, with the ability and the internal factors in their self they can look for it by their self. They can develop it and express it from their self or from the guiding from others, it can make it clearly. For the examples to choose the society activities, related with phenomenon of this research are *Kuda Lumping* and *Sholawatan*, when they express it from their self it must be needed the guiding from others such the guiding from their parents, as the parents are the first and the basic of education for their children. The parents should be selecting about the activities of their children and give them more support and motivation. one of the reason why the child join to this performances is to get an extra pocket money, they felt un enough with money that they got it from their parents. They need an extra attention from their parents to guide them to the right way, to be the success man and can make them proud of their achievement inside or outside the class.

B. SUGGESTION

Interest is closely related to learning. As a teacher educator should always try to arouse interest in learning for the purpose of forming personal character. Without the intended learning outcomes of interest will not be maximized. The importance of the role of interest in the learning process needs to be understood by educators in order to carry out various forms of action or assistance to students.

1. To The institution

Improve the quality of education, means not only teaching and learning activities. Authors have hope as their contributions to be considered and used as an input to the institution in order to further improve the quality of education that is characterized by the amount of student interest.

2. To The Natural Sciences Teacher

Teachers should teach using a variety of learning methods, giving rise to an interest in the students. With a sense of the students' interest will be interested in participating in learning. Students do not feel tired, so that there is a passion for learning and expected in the future to improve student achievement.

3. To The Parents

In order for the implementation of education is not hampered the parents must provide the facilities and infrastructure needed by the child. Such as parents provide books, textbooks and the others creation. So the

atmosphere and condition of the house is quiet, peaceful, and full of compassion so that the children feel at home and can concentrate on learning.

4. To The Students

Instead, male and female students have a high interest in learning for the sake of their future, as well as the efforts of ourselves to concentrate on studying. And always pay attention to the teacher when the teacher explains school. And do not forget to always pay attention to the teacher when the teacher explained in class

5. To The Next Researcher

It should be able to provide another alternative as a solution in order to help improve the quality of education, both in school and in other environments.

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THE EVIDENCE OF CONSULTATION

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No.	Date	Description of Supervision	Signature
1.	July, 3 rd 2012	Proposal Thesis	
2.	July, 30 th 2012	Make a right methodology methods	
3.	October, 25 th 2012	Chapter I	
4.	November, 14 th 2012	Revision of chapter I and continue chapter II	
5.	March, 19 th 2013	Revision of chapter II and continue to chapter III	
6.	March, 21 st 2013	Revision of chapter III and continue to chapter IV	
7.	March, 30 th 2013	Revision of chapter IV and	

		continue to chapter V	
8.	May, 30 th 2013	Revision of chapter V	
9.	June, 3 rd 2013	Make an abstract	
10.	July, 5 th 2013	Consultation after examination	

Malang, July 5th 2013
 Regarded,
 Dean of Tarbiyah and Teaching
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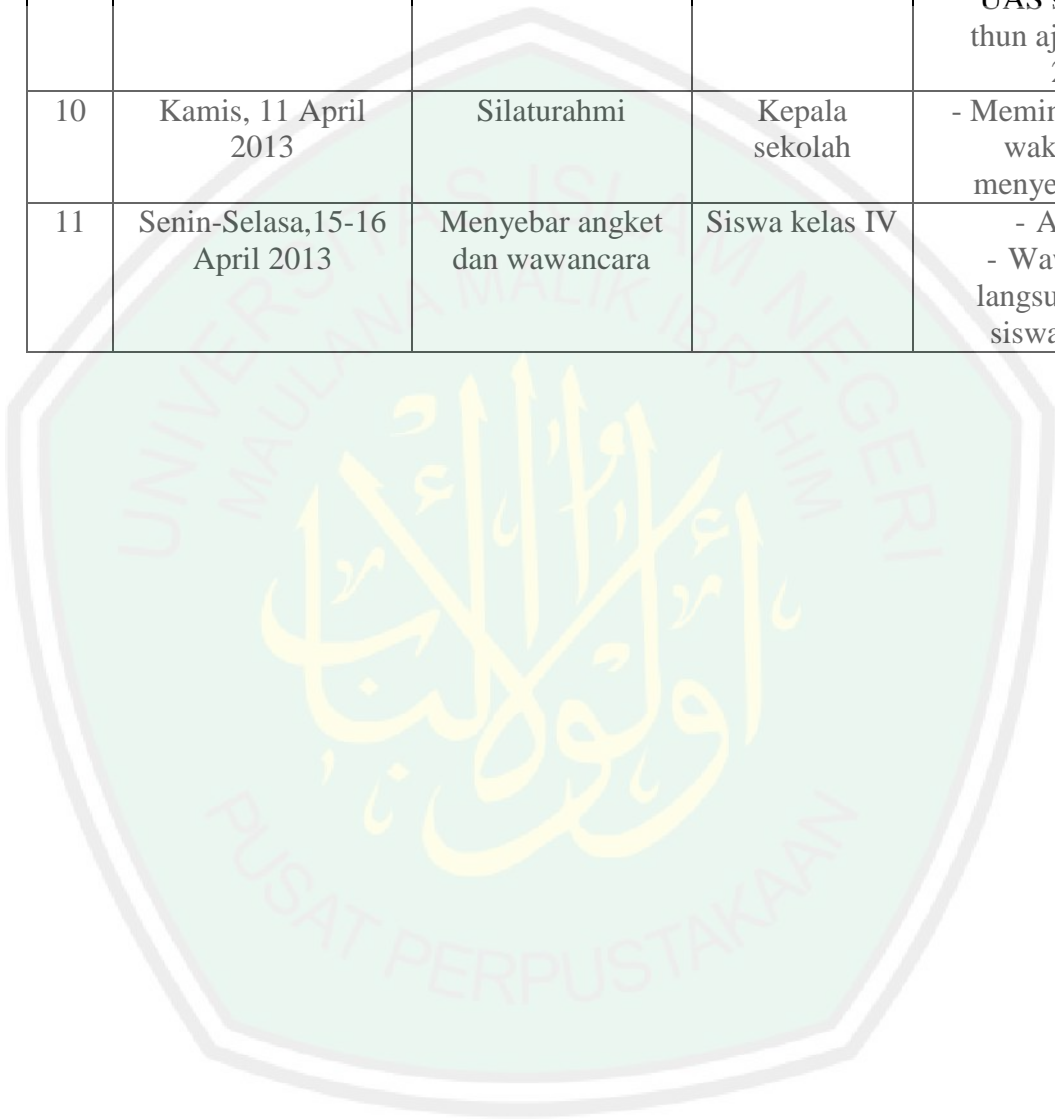
Penelitian berlangsung dari tanggal 20 Oktober 2012 sampai dengan 16 April 2013 di MI Iskandar Sulaiman Junrejo Batu Malang.

JADWAL AGENDA PENELITIAN

No	Tanggal	Kegiatan	Objek	Hasil
1	Sabtu, 20 Oktober 2012	Meminta izin dan melakukan observasi pertama	Kepala sekolah	- Mendapat respon yang baik dan Kepala Sekolah memberi izin untuk meneruskan penelitian
2	Rabu, 24 Oktober 2012	Wawancara dan observasi	Kepala sekolah dan Guru mata pelajaran IPA	- Melakukan wawancara langsung untuk mengetahui karakteristik siswa dan minat belajar siswa dalam pembelajaran IPA. - Observasi kelas dalam pembelajaran IPA kelas IV
3	Kamis, 25 Oktober 2012	Wawancara dan observasi	Guru mata pelajaran IPA dan siswa	- Melakukan wawancara langsung untuk mengetahui karakteristik siswa dan minat belajar siswa dalam pembelajaran IPA. - Observasi kelas dalam pembelajaran IPA kelas IV
4	Jumad, 26 Oktober 2012	Wawancara dan observasi kelas 1	Guru mata pelajaran IPA	- Melakukan wawancara langsung untuk mengetahui karakteristik siswa dan minat belajar siswa dalam pembelajaran IPA. - Observasi kelas dalam pembelajaran IPA kelas IV

5	Senin, 12 November 2012	Wawancara dan observasi	Guru mata pelajaran IPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Melakukan wawancara langsung untuk mengetahui karakteristik siswa dan minat belajar siswa dalam pembelajaran IPA. - Observasi kelas dalam pembelajaran IPA kelas IV
6	Rabu, 14 N0vember 2012	Wawancara dan observasi	Guru mata pelajaran IPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Melakukan wawancara langsung untuk mengetahui karakteristik siswa dan minat belajar siswa dalam pembelajaran IPA. - Observasi kelas dalam pembelajaran IPA kelas IV
7	Kamis, 15 November 2012	Wawancara dan observasi	Guru mata pelajaran IPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Melakukan wawancara langsung untuk mengetahui karakteristik siswa dan minat belajar siswa dalam pembelajaran IPA. - Observasi kelas dalam pembelajaran IPA kelas IV
8	Jumad, 30 November 2012	Dokumentasi dan wawancara	Sekolah dan TU sekolah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meminta data-tdata yang berhubungan dengan pofil sekolah - Mengambil gambar sekolah (photo) - Melakukan wawancara langsung kepada beberapa siswa kelas IV
9	Senin, 11 Maret 2013	Wawancara	<p>Waka Kurikulum</p> <p>Kepala sekolah</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wawancara langsung mengenai kurikulum di sekolah - Wawancara langsung mengenai keadaan sekolah dan

			Guru kelas	<p>system pembelajaran di sekolah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meminta nilai hasil UAS semester 1 thun ajaran 2012-2013
10	Kamis, 11 April 2013	Silaturahmi	Kepala sekolah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meminta izin dan waktu untuk menyebar angket
11	Senin-Selasa, 15-16 April 2013	Menyebarkan angket dan wawancara	Siswa kelas IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Angket - Wawancara langsung kepada siswa kelas IV



Appendix 1



Appendix 2



Appendix 3



Appendix 4



Appendix 5

