



Research Paper

Analysis Of Readiness, Learning Style And Student Activity In Class V Social Science Learning Upt Sdn Tamalanrea

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ABSTRAK: This research aims to determine (1) students' readiness in learning social studies class V UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea, (2) learning styles of students in learning social studies class V UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea, and (3) student activity in learning social studies class V UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea. This research is qualitative research with data collection techniques used, namely interviews, observation and documentation. The subjects of this research were 6 informants, the social studies teacher was the key informant, and 5 class V students of UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea were taken by random sampling as primary informants. The data analysis techniques used are data reduction, data presentation, data verification and drawing conclusions. Based on the research results obtained, namely (1) students' learning readiness is good because teachers really pay attention to students' physical and psychological well-being, each student's learning style is different but generally it is a visual learning style, and (3) students' learning activity is good because teachers monitor and provide motivation to students before starting learning.

KATA KUNCI: Readiness, Learning Style, Student Activeness

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I. INTRODUCTION

Education in Indonesia faces significant challenges in developing superior human resources through education. According to (Sari & Harahap, 2015), education is one way to support the progress of a nation by continuing to be ambitious to improve the quality of education because the progress of a nation is largely determined by the quality of education. One of the current obstacles is the lack of teacher creativity in teaching. The main aim of education is to educate people so that they can think innovatively, critically and creatively, in accordance with Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System. Article 1 states that national education aims to develop students' potential to become quality and capable human resources. adapting to developments in technological science (Derlina & Mihardi, 2015).

The learning process is influenced by various factors, including students' readiness, their learning style, and their level of activity during learning. (Nurfalaq, M. et al, 2022) states that many students' failure to receive information is due to a mismatch between the teacher's teaching style and the student's learning style. This is in accordance with the opinion of (Nasution, 2013) who says that each teaching method depends on the way or style of the student's learning, personality and abilities. Students have different learning styles, such as visual, auditory and kinesthetic, which teachers need to pay attention to in designing appropriate learning

Student activity during learning is an important indicator in evaluating the success of the learning process. Student activity in learning is very necessary during the ongoing teaching and learning process (Nurhayati, 2020). Students' active learning can be seen from the activities they carry out, because in principle learning is "learning by doing" (Zahara, 2019). Learning by doing means that in learning we have to do, in other words it is not called learning if there is no activity or doing in it. In addition, according to (Tazminar, 2015) student activeness in learning is an activity during the learning process that links emotional abilities and focus to students' creativity, with this it is hoped that they can improve their basic abilities, become creative students, master ideas, develop self, understanding and sharp thinking (critical) as well as social interaction.

This research will analyze students' readiness, learning styles and activeness in social studies learning in class V UPT SPF SDH Tamalanrea. This research will provide valuable insight into how these factors influence the learning process in these classrooms, and may yield recommendations for improving the effectiveness of education in Indonesia.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

his research uses a qualitative method with a case study approach and is descriptive. According to Arikunto, a case study is an intensive, detailed and in-depth approach to certain symptoms. The subjects in this research were the social studies teacher, namely AR50P, who was the key informant and the class V students of UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea were the supporting informants, 5 students taken by random sampling consisting of the following:

No	Student Name	Gender	Age
1	A.A	P	10
2	K.K	P	11
3	M.W	L	11
4	M.M	L	10
5	N.A	P	10

He researcher acts as an instrument so that the researcher better understands the conditions/phenomena that occur in detail and in depth, so that the research results obtained are truly valid/object appropriate to what occurs in the field.

Data collection used interview, observation, documentation and literature study methods. Observations are carried out by making direct observations of the phenomena to be studied. Data collection was carried out using structured and unstructured interviews using tools, namely interview guides. Interviews are carried out by visiting the respondent or informant and then through face to face the researcher asks questions to obtain information from the respondent or informant. Data collection is also carried out using the documentation method which is done by documenting or taking pictures in the form of photos of everything about the research process.

The validity of the data through triangulation techniques utilizing sources by comparing and checking back the degree of trustworthiness of information obtained through different times and tools, in this case will be obtained by comparing data from observations in the field with data from interviews from informants. After the data is collected it will be analyzed according to the objectives of the research focus. Data analysis refers to the opinion of Miles & Huberman (1992) which consists of data reduction, data presentation, verification or collection.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Students' Learning Readiness in Class V Social Sciences Learning at UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea.

Readiness is the ability that appears in a person to provide a good response, where readiness is related to mental maturity so that it can make it easier to understand and receive lessons well. Student learning readiness includes physical and psychological aspects, as well as the important role played by teachers, health conditions, and the role of parents in creating a conducive learning environment.

In terms of learning, a student must first prepare themselves or be in a ready condition to carry out learning activities so that learning objectives can be achieved well (Novrialdy, Syahniar, Said, & Atyarizal, 2019). Students who have good learning readiness will tend to have a sense of interest in the learning process that will be carried out (Apsarini & Barlianty, 2020), so that this feeling of interest will arouse enthusiasm for learning to improve their learning abilities. If students' learning abilities increase, there is a possibility that their learning outcomes will also improve. According to (Rifai & Fahmi) student learning readiness is something that is very important for every student to have because learning readiness is the first capital in participating in the learning process at school.

Students' physical readiness to participate in the learning process is generally seen from their physical health condition. Teachers at UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea are very concerned about students' health conditions, if there are students who are sick or unwell they are usually not allowed to take part in the learning process

because their preparation is inadequate. The aspect of physical condition is related to the condition of the body being tired and unhealthy. Research by (Sawawa, Solehudin, & Sabri, 2018) states that health has a significant impact on learning outcomes. Unhealthy body conditions can cause children to get tired easily, lack motivation, get dizzy easily and often fall asleep. This can affect learning achievement. Research by (Darimi, 2016) states that students who have poor health conditions can affect students' enthusiasm for taking lessons.

Students are expected to also pay attention to their own health condition, because health is very important for students to carry out the learning process, usually students maintain their health by sleeping regularly, eating nutritious food and exercising regularly. This is in line with research (Putra, 2016) that schools not only have a responsibility to develop learning but also maintain and improve health, both physical and spiritual, apart from that, students must also be responsible for their own health.

Using varied teaching methods is a way for UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea teachers to teach in order to eliminate students' boredom in receiving the material being taught and to better understand the material. Teacher variations in delivering lesson material have a great influence on students because they can reduce student boredom, making learning fun (Putri, Mudzanatun, & Putri, 2020). According to (Pesona, 2022) actually there are no boring lessons. It's true that teachers are boring because they don't understand how to present the material correctly, well, in fun and attract students' interest and attention.

The next readiness that teachers pay attention to before starting learning is psychological readiness, the psychological readiness of students to take part in social studies class V UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea is considered good, because most students have a good mentality in learning. Because excellent motivation is always given by UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea teachers to students before carrying out the learning process. Psychological readiness can be seen from concentration in learning, during the teaching and learning process there are still some students who lack concentration when carrying out the learning process. For this reason, the teacher's role in motivating students is very much needed, according to (Idzhar, 2016) the teacher's role is to become a motivator who encourages students to develop learning motivation in obtaining optimal learning results in order to achieve a learning goal.

Improving the quality of education requires the participation of all parties, including students' parents. According to (Sari D., 2017) The role of parents in education is very important and is one of the factors that influences student learning achievement. The role of parents in education will determine the success of their child's education, for this reason, according to (Nirwana, 2011), parents have the task of controlling their children's learning and playing time. The form of parental attention will have an influence on the child's development. If parents pay attention and control their children's activities, the children will become more enthusiastic in carrying out learning activities so that the children's activities outside of school do not interfere with the children's learning activities (Harahap, 2022)

Student Learning Styles in Class V Social Sciences Learning at UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea

Recognition of differences in learning styles between students is an important aspect in the world of education. In a learning context, understanding students' learning styles helps teachers design and present learning materials that are more effective and relevant to their individual needs.

Based on interviews, it is known that the most prominent learning style used by students is the visual learning style. This is because class V UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea students in social studies learning prefer to learn by watching their teacher explain in front of the class and also students when in class prefer to read accompanied by pictures and related teaching aids from the reading or learning material.

Learning style is the easiest way for students to absorb, organize and process the information they receive (Purnama, Putra, Afira, & Putra, 2022). By knowing about learning styles, students can help themselves learn faster and learn more easily. Each student has a different way of absorbing the information provided by the teacher. (Gufron & Risnawita, 2012) argue that learning style is an approach that explains how individuals learn or how each person focuses on the process and handles difficult and new knowledge through different perceptions. Learning styles are individual for each person. Thus, in general, each student has their own learning style.

According to (Deporter, 2010) various learning styles are divided into three, namely visual learning style (visual learners) is a learning style where ideas, concepts, data and other information are packaged in the form of images and techniques, auditory learning style (auditory learners) is a learning style where students learn through listening. Students who have an auditory learning style will rely on their success in learning through their ears (hearing), therefore teachers should pay attention to their students down to their hearing devices, and kinesthetic learning styles (kinesthetic learners) are students learning by doing, touching, feeling, moving and experiences conveyed by the teacher during the learning process. There are also students who more often listen to material presented by the teacher, and there are also students who prefer to practice directly. From the various activities carried out by students during the learning process, a learning atmosphere will be created

which becomes a habit in everyday life. Teachers create learning conditions and an atmosphere of interaction that can invite and challenge students to be creative actively.

Learning models have a significant role and influence in the success of teaching and learning activities. The learning abilities expected from the learning process possessed by students, one of which is determined by the accuracy of selecting a learning model that is appropriate to the learning objectives. According to (Utamingtyas, 2020) the successful achievement of learning objectives is a measure of a teacher's success in teaching, especially in implementing the 2013 curriculum which develops abilities in three domains, namely cognitive, affective and psychomotor. Therefore, teachers in Class V Social Sciences Learning at UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea use various learning models in teaching because each student has a different learning style.

Student Activeness in Class V Social Sciences Learning at UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea

In the learning process teachers must always know how to make learning more interesting to increase student activity. Because activeness is very important in learning and teachers are encouraged to demonstrate this active process. Teachers are required to create appropriate teaching strategies because student activity is an important element in successful teaching. Without activity, learning will feel boring and students' potential will not develop well.

Learning activeness is reflected in students' enthusiasm for participating in learning. Includes activeness in paying attention to the teacher's explanations, not doing other work, working spontaneously when given a task, not being influenced by situations outside the classroom. Student interaction with the teacher includes actively asking the teacher, answering the teacher's questions, using the teacher as a resource and using the teacher as a facilitator.

Student activity is the potential that every student has, the ability to create something new in their learning, both as the ability to further develop the knowledge received by teachers in the teaching and learning process so that they can do something to learn new things (Natty, Kristin, & Anugraheni, 2019). The teaching and learning process that allows students to learn actively must be planned and implemented systematically. Several learning principles must be considered in the implementation of teaching, so that students realize optimal learning activities during the teaching and learning process. A teacher does not just provide information verbally to students, but in teaching the teacher must be able to create an environmental situation that allows students to be active in learning.

Just like what the social studies teacher at UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea did in finding out students' activeness before starting learning by interacting with students in the form of asking questions. According to (Wangi, Machsunah, & Hasbullah, 2022), asking is an art in teaching, because asking is the most important part that cannot be separated from the learning process. A teacher who asks questions to students is obliged to know whether the student is focused on learning or understands the material (Fitri, 2023).

In essence, through asking questions the teacher will know and get information about everything the teacher wants to know. According to (Prijanto & Kock, 2021), in the learning process, questioning activities show dynamic interaction between teachers and students and between students and students. Questioning activities will be more effective. The questions asked are weighty, easy to understand or relevant to the topic being discussed. Students' activeness in the learning process can stimulate and develop their talents. Students can also practice critical thinking and can solve problems in the learning process (Asiyah, Walid, & Kusumah, 2019).

Apart from asking questions at the start of learning, the UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea Social Sciences learning teacher also provides motivation to students. Motivation aims to make students more enthusiastic in participating in teaching and learning activities, all efforts made can increase the activity and creativity of the students themselves. Because increasing activeness also requires support or motivation from a teacher. So that students become enthusiastic when participating in learning in class. According to (Abdullah & Fahmi, 2022), in the learning and teaching process, teachers do not just direct the learning material, but teachers must be able to play a role in providing motivation, with motivation that can support enthusiasm for learning and can encourage students to achieve learning goals. According to (Eggen & Kauchak, 2012) motivation is an ability that provides energy, encouragement and directs the goal to be achieved. Students who have motivation in learning will try to understand the materials.

IV. CONCLUSION

Students' readiness in learning social studies in class V UPT SPF SDN Tamalanrea looks good. Teachers pay special attention to students' physical (health condition) and psychological readiness before starting learning. This is important to ensure students are ready to learn and can participate actively in the learning process.

Students' learning styles vary, with each student having a different learning style. However, visual is the most prominent learning style used by students. Knowing student learning styles is an important step in designing appropriate and effective learning for each student.

Student activity in social studies learning also looks good. Teachers interact with students through questions and answers and provide motivation to students to increase their activeness in participating in learning which can improve student learning outcomes.

Thus, the results of this research provide a positive picture of students' readiness, learning styles and activeness in social studies learning in this class. Teachers' efforts to understand and accommodate students' individual differences in learning styles and provide encouragement for active participation seem to provide satisfactory results in improving the quality of learning.

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