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Illustrates Learning Conditions And The Learning Process

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Abstrak

Belajar merupakan serangkaian aktivitas yang dilakukan dalam mendewasakan atau perubahan yang terus-menerus dalam kemampuan yang berasal dari pengalaman manusia yang didapatkan melalui pendidikan baik formal, informal, maupun nonformal yang dilakukam pendidik melalui berbagai strategi pembelajaran. belajar merupakan sebuah proses yang kompleks yang terjadi pada semua orang dan berlangsung seumur hidup, sejak bayi atau bahkan dalam kandungan hingga liang lahat. Salah satu pertanda bahwa seseorang telah belajar sesuatu adalah adanya perubahan tingkah laku dalam dirinya. Perubahan tingkah laku tersebut menyangkut perubahan yang bersifat pengetahuan, keterampilan dan nilai atau sikap. Belajar dapat dirasakan tentu melalui pembelajaran yang sistematis dan berkelanjutan. Pembelajaran sebagai pengaturan peristiwa secara seksama dengan maksud agar terjadi belajar dan membuatnya berhasil berguna. Kondisi pembelajaran tentu mempengaruhi keadaan, proses, dan hasil belajar peserta didik. Kebanyakan kondisi nyata dikelas pembelajaran dilaksanakan monoton, model yang usang, lingkungan belajar yang tidak memadai, cukup menyampaikan pengetahuan saja dan biasa terjadi pembulian secara tidak dengan sengaja. Tujuan dari penulisan ini untuk mengetahui gambaran kondisi belajar dan pembelajaran di kelas khususnya.

Kata Kunci: Belajar; Situasi Pembelajaran; Proses Pembelajaran

Abstract

Learning is a series of activities carried out in maturing or continuous changes in abilities derived from human experiences obtained through education, both formal, informal, and non-formal, which are carried out by educators through various learning strategies. Learning is a complex process that occurs in all people and lasts a lifetime, from infancy or even in the womb to the grave. One sign that someone has learned something is a change in behavior in him. These behavioral changes involve changes in knowledge, skills as well as values, or attitudes. Learning can be felt certainly through systematic and sustainable learning. Learning is a careful arrangement of events with the intention that learning occurs and makes it successful and useful. Learning conditions certainly affect the situation, process, and learning outcomes of students. Most of the real condition in the classroom is that learning is carried out monotonously, the model is outdated, the learning environment is inadequate, it is enough to convey knowledge only and the bullying usually occurs unintentionally. The purpose of this



writing is to find out the description of learning conditions and the learning process in the classroom in particular.

Keywords: *Learn;; Learning Condition; Learning Process*

Introduction

Schools are very important in designing learning strategies that suit the needs of students. Talking about learning problems, almost all aspects of human life, be it in terms of knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavioral habits that are formed, and other things, are obtained and developed through learning. Learning activities can take place by using appropriate learning strategies to facilitate the receipt of knowledge. It is not surprising that learning is a problem for every human being. A pleasant feeling spurs motivation for efforts to gain knowledge, activates high enthusiasm, a conducive learning process, and provides a pleasant feeling.

Educators when teaching to be effective should use or utilize technology and media that provide a fundamental understanding of how students learn through learning management that suits the needs of students so that learning and learning conditions make an excellent contribution to minimizing gaps in learning.

The reality in the field of learning and learning conditions applied by teachers is very monotone and authoritarian towards students so the learning motivation of students in receiving learning is very indifferent to the learning presented by the teacher. This is because the learning presented does not see the needs of the students themselves and is fixated on the lecture strategy. The solution launched by the teacher certainly makes learning conditions and learning more interesting and effective through classroom management, models, strategies, or approaches implemented in learning. Teachers become facilitators in a conducive learning atmosphere and students play an active, creative, effective, and fun role. This means that teachers and students, students and other students, and students with other sources have interactive conversations in the learning process. Learners are not burdened by the demands of teachers who give individual assignments in dealing with problems, but learners ask each other with their friends through discussions, group learning and others that make the learning burden for students does not occur at. Good classroom management results in learning and learning conditions running by the plans made previously, of course, this cannot be separated from the role of the teacher in describing good learning conditions.

Based on the description of learning and learning conditions encountered in the classroom, of course, it cannot be separated from several factors that influence whether or not a lesson is carried out in the classroom. However, as a teacher, you are certainly able to be more observant in paying attention to learning conditions so that students are well served in receiving learning. Teachers should not be indifferent to events that occur in the classroom because this results in gaps in receiving learning. This is why the author wants to describe what learning and the learning process are and how the conditions of learning and the learning process are described.

Result and Discussion

A. Learn and Learning Perspectives

1. Definition of Learn

Learn is a complex process that occurs in all people and lasts a lifetime, from infancy even in the womb to the grave. One of the signs that someone has learned something is a change in behavior in him. These behavioral changes involve changes that are knowledge or cognitive, skills or psychomotor, and involve values and attitudes or are effective.

Learn is a process of effort made by a person to obtain a new change in behavior as a whole, as a result of his own experience in interaction with the environment.

The opinions of several experts related to learning are the process of changing behavior in individuals due to interactions between individuals and individuals and individuals with their environment so that they are better able to interact with their environment. Learning is a complex process in which several aspects are contained, namely: increasing the amount of knowledge, the ability to remember and produce, there is application of knowledge, inferring meaning, interpreting and relating to reality, and changes as a person.

Learn refers to a process of behavioral, personal, or cognitive structure changes in a person based on certain practices or experiences resulting from active interaction with the environment and learning resources around him.

Various perspectives to learn can be concluded that learn is a mental (psychological) activity carried out by a person to obtain a change in behavior that is positive and stays relatively long through training or experience that involves aspects of personality both physical and psychical that takes place in interaction with the environment which results in relatively constant changes. Thus, it can be concluded that a person is said to have learned if there is a change in behavior in him. These changes occur as a result of interaction with the environment, not due to physical growth or maturity, nor due to the influence of drugs. Except that these changes are relatively permanent, long-lasting, and persistent, and do not last only for a moment. The characteristics to learn include:

a) The existence of new abilities or changes. Changes in behavior are knowledge, skills, and values/attitudes. b) The change does not last only for a moment, but is permanent or can be stored. c) The change does not just happen but must be with effort. Changes occur as a result of interaction with the environment. d) Changes are not solely caused by physical growth or maturity, not due to fatigue, illness, or the influence of drugs.

Humans have various potentials, characters, and needs in learning. Therefore, there are many types of learn that humans do, namely:

1) Cue learn, all spontaneous human reactions to stimulus actually do not cause the response. 2) Response stimulus learn. This type of learning provides the right response to a given stimulus. The right reaction is given reinforcement so that certain behaviors are formed. 3) Chaining learn is a way of learning by making motor movements so that eventually it forms a series of movements in a certain order. 4) Learn verbal association, this type of learning connects a word with an object in the form of an object, person, or event and assembles a number of words in the right order. 5) Learn to distinguish this gives different reactions to stimuli that have something in common. 6) Learn concepts, learning

to classify stimuli or place objects in certain groups that form a concept. 7) Learn postulates are a type of learn to produce rules or rules consisting of the development of several concepts. The relationship between concepts is usually expressed in the form of sentences. 8) Learn to solve problems is a type of learn that combines several rules to solve problems, so that higher rules are formed.

2. Definition of Learning

Learning is a combination of the two activities of learning and teaching. Methodologically learning activities tend to be more dominant in students, while instructional teaching is carried out by the teacher. In other words, learning is a simplification of the word teaching and learning. Learning contains a broader meaning because learning is an effort that is carried out deliberately, directed, and planned, with goals that have been determined in advance before the process is carried out, and its implementation is controlled, with the intention that learning occurs in a person.

Psychologically, learning is a process carried out by individuals to obtain a comprehensive behavior change, as a result of the individual's interaction with the environment. Learning is synonymous with teaching, an activity where teachers teach or guide children toward the process of self-maturation. Thus it can be seen that learning is closely related to teaching. Teaching is an integral part of learning and cannot be separated from one another. Where there is learning, there is also a teaching process. Learning is a process carried out by individuals with the help of teachers to obtain changes in behavior toward complete self-maturation as a result of individual interaction with the environment. Learning is also defined as a set of external events designed to support some internal learning processes.

There are many types of learning in everyday life, depending on the needs. Judging from the aspect of learning achieved, it can be divided into several types, namely: skill learning, attitude learning, and knowledge learning. Furthermore, learning is created from the way individuals obtain stimuli, namely visual, namely individuals whose learning is effective when receiving stimuli through the sense of sight, audio, namely individuals whose learning is more effective when receiving stimuli through the auditory device, kinesthetic, namely individuals whose learning is more effective through movement, and tactile, namely individuals whose learning is more effective through smell or touch. After understanding the various types of learning that exist, depending on the application the teacher will use what kind of learning.

Some definitions of learning have been stated, and it can be concluded that some characteristics of learning are that it is a conscious and deliberate effort, learning must make students learn, goals must be set before the process is carried out, and its implementation is controlled, both in content, time, process, and results.

B. Learning and Learning Conditions

Learning conditions are conditions that can affect the process and results of student learning. Learning conditions are a state that occurs in the activity of knowledge and experience through various mental processing processes. Learning conditions are defined as a situation that must be experienced by students in carrying out learning activities. The

occurrence of learning in humans can be concluded if there are differences in human performance or performance before and after he is placed in a learning situation. In other words, learning conditions are learning situations that can produce behavioral changes in a person after he is placed in that situation. Learning conditions according to Gagne divide learning conditions into two categories, namely:

1) Internal conditions are abilities that already exist in the individual before he learns something new. This internal condition is produced by a set of remembered transformation processes. 2) External conditions are situations that stimulate outside the learner. The learning conditions required for learning are different for each case. Different types of learning abilities will require different prior learning abilities and different external conditions.

Another expert opinion states that effective learning conditions for various types or categories of learning and learning abilities are:

1) Intellectual skills, for this type of learning, the learning conditions needed are retrieval of previous subordinate skills, guidance with words or other tools, and demonstration of application by students by returning questions and providing reviews. 2) Verbal information, the learning conditions required are retrieval of context from meaningful information, the performance of the new knowledge being reconstructed, and feedback. 3) Cognitive strategies, required learning conditions are retrieval of relevant rules and concepts, presentation of new successful problem situations, and demonstration of solutions by students. 4) Attitudes, the learning conditions required are the retrieval of information and intellectual skills relevant to the expected personal action, the establishment or recall of respected human models, the reinforcement of personal actions by direct experience of success, and that experienced by others by observing respected people. 5) Motor skills, for this type of learning, the learning conditions required are retrieval of a series of motor elements, formation or recall of practiced habits, and training in appropriate overall skills.

As for learning problems, how to diagnose learning and overcome them can be done as follows:

1. Internal and External Learning Problems

In general, internal and external learning conditions will affect learning. The conditions that affect learning and learning include the physical environment that exists in the process and around the learning process that influences the learning process, the emotional atmosphere of students who will influence the learning process when the student's emotional condition is unstable, the learning process will experience interference, and the social environment around students also influences how students learn. In terms of learning, problems in learning are categorized into two things based on their nature, namely:

a) Internal learning problems are problems that arise from within students that cause student learning deficiencies, such as health, sense of security, sense of intellectual ability, feelings and confidence, motivation, maturity to learn, age, gender, social background, learning habits, memory ability, and sensory abilities such as seeing, hearing or feeling. Internal problems can be biological in nature, meaning that they involve physical problems such as health, disability, and so on, and psychological problems such as attention, interest, talent, IQ, and psychic concentration in the form of emotions and psychological

disorders. b) External learning problems are problems that arise from outside the student himself which cause student learning deficiencies, such as house cleanliness, hot air, unqualified study rooms, inadequate learning tools, social environment, and natural environment, and the quality of the teaching and learning process.

2. How To Diagnose Learning and Overcome It

What is meant by diagnosing is the process of examining a symptom that is not good. Diagnosis of learning problems is carried out if the teacher marks or identifies learning difficulties in his students. Diagnosis of learning problems is carried out systematically and purposefully with the following steps.

a) Identifying learning problems requires a special set of skills, because the ability to identify based on mere instinct is less effective. The broader the teacher's knowledge of the symptoms of learning difficulties and the more experience the teacher has in identifying learning difficulties, the more skillful the teacher will be in diagnosing learning problems. b) Examining or determining the status of students, carried out by setting specific goals expected of students, determining the level of achievement of specific goals by students using appropriate assessment techniques and tools, and determining the pattern of student achievement, namely how far they differ from the set goals. c) Estimating the cause of learning problems, making the right estimate is a complex action whose success is greatly influenced by various factors, namely: the same symptom can be caused by different causes, the same cause can cause different symptoms, and various causes can interact which can lead to more complex symptoms of the problem.

Conclusion

1) Learn is a mental (psychological) activity carried out by a person to obtain a change in behavior that is positive and stays relatively long through training or experience involving aspects of personality both physically and psychologically that takes place in interaction with the environment which results in relatively constant changes. Meanwhile, learning is a combination of two learning and teaching activities. Methodologically learning activities tend to be more dominant in students, while instructional teaching is carried out by the teacher. In other words, learning is a simplification of the word teaching and learning. The characteristics of learning and learning are: there is a new ability or change, the change does not last just for a moment, the change does not just happen, and the change is not solely caused by physical growth or maturity. 2) Learning conditions are a situation that can affect the process and results of student learning. Learning conditions are a situation that occurs in the activity of knowledge and experience through various mental processing processes. Learning conditions are defined as a situation that students must experience in carrying out learning activities. The learning conditions are divided into two categories, namely internal and external conditions.

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