

Learning Theory: Introduction and Construction of Theory

Rahmat Anugrah

Islamic State University Of Alauddin Makassar Postgraduate Program
rahmatanugrahh1996@gmail.com

Abstrak

Teori merupakan sebuah pendapat, cara, dan aturan dalam melakukan sesuatu. Fungsi teorisingatlah jelas sebagai suatu substansi fakta serta hukum yang jelas dan juga ilmiah. Untukmendapatkan pengertian dan mengorganisasikan pengalaman ialah peran dari teori itu sendiri. Adapun di antara tujuan teori adalah menemukan pemahaman tentang sesuatu. Elastis dan berubah merupakan sifat dari teori karena pada dasarnya sebuah simpulan akanberubah bila fakta terbaru yang disediakan tak lagi sama dengan simpulan terdahulu. Teoriilmiah sangat diperlukan dalam rangka berpikir ilmiah atau berpikir sistematis yang kesemunya itu berlandaskan pada asas-asas teori. Dalam pendidikan teori perlu dikemukakan karena pada dasarnya teori pembelajaran merupakan asas atau acuan untuk tenaga pendidik dalam mengadakan proses belajar mengajar sehingga pembelajaran tetap pada kerangka berpikir ilmiah yang berpegang pada teori.

Kata Kunci: Pengenalan teori, ilmiah, teori pembelajaran.

Abstract

A theory is an opinion, way, and rule of doing something. The function of theory is very clear as a substance of facts and laws that are clear and scientific. To gain understanding and organize experience is the role of the theory itself. Among the goals of theory is to find an understanding of something. Elastic and changing is the nature of theory because basically a conclusion will change if the latest facts provided are no longer the same as the previous conclusion. Scientific theory is needed to think scientifically or think systematically, all of which are based on the principles of the theory. In education, theory needs to be put forward because learning theory is a principle or reference for educators in conducting the teaching and learning process so that learning remains in a scientific framework that adheres to theory.

Keywords: *Introduction To Theory; Science; Learning Theory*

Introduction

We all know that in today's modern era, there are so many new discoveries in science and scientific theories. We can feel the impact of these discoveries today when we are in the midst of increasingly sophisticated technological advances, direct and indirect transactions that are so fast, as well as the procurement of basic necessities of life that are all instant and complete. So many new theories and sciences are born from this kind of thing because it is demanded by the times when humans have more and more diverse needs. In the research process, scientific theories and methods are certainly needed so that it becomes systematic and produces conclusions based on theory and can even form a new concept, precision, or theory from the results of the research. This kind of thing is not considered important by some people because the process and stages are not done properly



so it has the potential to produce something that is not logical because it is not in accordance with the theoretical framework and scientific methods that have been explained.

Theory in learning is very necessary because it is the principle or foundation that is used as a guide by educators or familiarly called the term teacher. As a teacher, you should understand.

The basis of learning theory consists of four types, namely behavioristic theory, cognitive theory, constructivism theory, and humanistic theory. Basic things like this are something that is very important for the success of the learning process of students where not all teachers are competent or understand and practice these four learning theories.

Result and Discussion

A. Introduction to Scientific Theory

The scientific theory consists of two words, each of which has a different meaning. In language, theory comes from Greek, which etymologically means to look at, and pays attention to the show. Then in terminology is an opinion expressed as an explanation of events, actual events, and can be defined as an opinion, way, or rule for doing something.

In understanding the meaning of theory, there are actually many experts in this field whose opinions are used as references everywhere. Among these experts are Glaser and Straus who explain that theory comes from data where the data is obtained by analyzing and systematically through comparative methods.

Snelbecker in 1974 also expressed his opinion regarding theory. According to him, in general, theory means a number of propositions that have been integrated synthetically in the sense that these propositions follow predetermined rules that can connect logically between one proposition and another and then also to the observed data.

Then added Marx and Goodson whom both argue that theory is explaining propositions related to several natural phenomena and consists of symbolic representations of a) Observable relationships between measurable events, b) Mechanisms or structures that are thought to underlie relationships, c) Inferred relationships and basic mechanisms intended for observed data without any direct manifestation of empirical relationships.

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary is as follows:

A) Theory is an opinion expressed as an explanation of an event. B) Theory is the general principles and laws that form the basis of an art or science. C) Theory is an opinion, way, and rules for doing something.

In addition, the theory is also considered as a set of relationships between propositions that are logical and can be tested empirically. The theory is in the form of summarizing facts, predicting new symptoms, and filling in the gaps in knowledge about existing symptoms. Therefore, it can be concluded that the theory consists of several things, including:

- 1) The existence of observed symptoms.
- 2) In these symptoms there is a relationship that is interrelated, logical, and systematic.
- 3) There is a generalization and deductive analysis.
- 4) Compliance with reality, can be proven.

The next discussion is about science, which is closely related to the discussion of the theory above. The word scientific is taken from the word science so the word scientific is

interpreted as something that is in accordance with scientific methods and principles. Among the principles of science are: Logical, systematic, and provable.

With some explanations related to theory and science above, it can be said that scientific theory is a set of statements and definitions of systems that have been classified and arranged systematically.

B. Needs Theory

Humans are individual and social creatures where in their lives humans have many needs both from basic needs, physical, taste, etc. One of the famous figures in this needs theory is Abraham Maslow. He said that the theory of needs for individuals is useful for fulfilling their needs, which gave birth to several basic principles of this theory, namely:

1) Man is a desiring animal. 2) Human needs appear to be organized at the stage of needs that have levels. 3) If one need is met, then other needs will arise. 4) Needs that have been met have no influence than other higher needs become dominant.

In line with this, Abraham Maslow divides human needs into five types:

A) Physical Needs or physical needs. These physical needs are needs related to the condition and condition of the body such as clothing, food, and shelter. B) Safety Needs or the need for a sense of security. This need for security is more directed at the psychology of individuals in their daily lives. For example; fair treatment, provision of rights and obligations, recognition by the closest family circle to the surrounding community, good treatment in social life, and security guarantees for oneself and family members. C) Social Needs or social needs. These needs tend to be psychological as well and are often related to other needs. For example; being recognized as a member of the community, being invited to participate, and visiting each other at the homes of neighbors and local residents. D) Esteem Needs or appreciation needs. This need is related to the achievement of individual achievements after carrying out several activities in the community. For example appreciation for winning the competition between RTs, being praised for new movements for the benefit of many people, and being trusted or entrusted in the structure of community organizations. E) Self Actualization or self-actualization needs.

According to Maslow, this need is the highest need among individuals as well as the most difficult need to do. For example: succumbing to the ego in order to respect the opinions of others, recognizing a truth found in others, not being ashamed to admit one's own mistakes, and being able to adapt to the surrounding environment.

However, American organizational psychology expert Clayton Paul Alderfer said that there are weaknesses in Maslow's theory. Based on Alderfer's research, among the five levels of needs proposed by Maslow, they do not always exist and the order of the levels is not always the same in their application. Then individuals from different cultures tend to have different categories and needs. Finally, based on these weaknesses, Alderfer modified Maslow's theory into only three categories of needs, namely the need for existence, the need for relationships, and the need for growth which is not hierarchical.

Alderfer's ERG needs theory explains that humans work to fulfill the needs of existence, relationships, and growth based on their concrete order. The more concrete the need to be achieved, the easier it will be for a worker to achieve it. The most concrete need according to Alderfer is the need for existence, then relationships and growth.



C. Definition of Terms

The definition of terms is used to avoid differences in understanding of the terms used in a work or research so that the intended thing becomes broad. Some definitions of terms are listed in the following terms:

1) Grammatical metaphor is a shift in grammatical level, either a shift in the form of lexis or word level or the form of sentence level. 2) TLSF is a functional systematic linguistic theory by showing evidence that can explain the scientific characteristics of a text. 3) Nominalization is the conversion of non-noun lexis into noun lexis with the aim of compacting information. 4) Simplified sentence is a form of simplification of complex sentences with the aim of compacting information. 5) A verb is a word used to realize a process. 6) Adverb is a word used to annotate a verb. 7) Adjectives are words used to realize conditions.

D. Theory Construction

The theory is not simply understood as an explanation, but as a way to package reality, a way to understand reality. People often represent reality symbolically and then run it in a theoretical area. A theory is a system of thought or a way of seeing. We can never see reality purely but must use a set of concepts and symbols to define what we see and theories that provide a lens through which we can observe and experience reality.

Theories differ in terms of the process by which they are generated, the type of research used, the style in which they are presented, and the aspects of communication in which they are expressed. Theories differ due to the diverse origins of academic communities, and each academic community has its benchmarks and quality references.

The core of theory construction or how theory is created is a process known as the process of inquiry, which is a systematic study of experience that leads to understanding and knowledge of theory. Someone who is engaged in inquiry is when they try to understand something systematically.

E. Theory Verification

Verification is the establishment of the truth of a theory or fact on the data collected. At the verification stage, the data collected will usually be processed and analyzed so that it can be tested hypothetically. The hypothesis is then tested using empirical facts to get a scientifically correct answer. Verification can also be interpreted as a process of comparing two or more things that aim to ensure the truth of information. The term verification is often used in various fields, one of which is research.

At the scientific research stage, verification is one of the things that researchers must do to confirm the truth. The methods used are empirical and scientific testing. In addition to the definition above, verification also has meaning as a confirmation effort made to prove that all specified requirements have been met. Another opinion also says that verification is a system test to prove that all requirements are met to reduce errors during data input.

Conclusion

In general, learning is a learning process that is built by the teacher to develop thinking creativity that can improve students' thinking skills. and can improve the ability to

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construct new knowledge. Learning is also an effort to improve good mastery of subject matter. Therefore, it can be concluded that the definition of learning is a process where educators interact with students and learning resources in a learning environment.

There are several opinions from experts in this field including Gagne who believes that a set of external events have been designed to support some internal learning processes.

The learning theory is divided into eight: Behaviorism Theory, Associative Learning Theory, Cognitive Learning Theory, Experiential Learning Theory, Social Constructivism Learning Theory, Conceptual Learning Theory, Constructionism Theory, and Collaborative Learning Theory.

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