

Study Motivation: Review Of 58 Research Papers

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Abstract

The importance of study motivation has encouraged many stakeholders to conduct evaluation on many issues related to study motivation. This research was done to see how far evaluation of study motivation has been implemented. The result of this research is expected to be a guideline for the further study. Fifty-eight research papers which were available online used as references. The research found that most of the researchers used likert scale measurement for data collection; data collection used sampling method; most of the researches location are located in West Java province, and students were the main object of the research. There are 3 researches related to study motivation done in Riau Province. This research also revealed that less study done in vocational schools level and the measurement mostly done incompletely as they have not accommodated all aspects related to motivation (e.g. the research object only limited to students).

Keywords: Study motivation, vocational school, review.

Introduction

One of the key successes in education implementation is study motivation. Motivation is like an engine which will push the students to reach the target. The motivation will encourage the stakeholders to develop innovation and effort to reach their goal. On one hand, in learning process, motivation to achieve satisfied result will stimulate teacher and students work together to achieve the expected academic result. On the other hand, less motivation will negatively affect study result.

The importance of study motivation in education has motivated society to conduct evaluation on issues related to study motivation. The author found that there are more than 50 researches related to study motivation which can be assessed online (available in Bahasa Indonesia). Those researches focus not only information on study motivation level but also many others aspects related to study motivation for example factors influencing study motivation and how to improve it. This paper will provide the result of literature review of previous studies/researches. Beside as a knowledge sources, the result of this research will give a overview on how far the research on study motivation has been done. This information could be used as a guideline for further study.

The objectives of this research are to answer the following questions:

1. How the study motivation was measured
2. How the study motivations research was done at vocational school level and at Riau province

3. What aspects were discussed by the researchers
4. Evaluation of the existing researches

Method

This research used 58 researches related to study motivation. These researches were gained from internet and used many resources. Some of the data found from journals. Tabel 1 shows the summary of each research. For research object, A means students, B teacher, C students and parents, D parents, teacher, and headmaster, E students and teacher. Education level 1 means basic school, 2 Junior High School, 3 High school and equivalent, 4 university/institution.

Results

The results of the research are:

1. Focus of the research consists of 4 main parts; the role of study motivation (27); factors affecting study motivation (24); how to improve study motivation (7); and how to analyze study motivation (1). According to these researches, study motivation play a vital role in improving achievement/performance/study result (26) and attitude (1).
2. The researches related to factors affecting study motivation include: knowledge (1); method/learning strategy (4); study behavior (1); study environment

- (2); family (7); anxieties (1); perception on study method (1); self regulation (1); factors affecting motivation (3); online game (1); work or not (1); intelligence (1). The ways to improve study motivation implemented by researches are: team teaching (1); group guidance (1); quantum learning learning method (1); peer (1); integration approach (1); group discussion model (1); and journal implementation (1)
3. Research location are in 19 provinces, West Java (15); Jakarta (9); East Java (5); Riau (3); North Sumatera (3); Aceh (3); West Java (2); South Sulawesi (2); West Sumatera (2); Central Sulawesi (2); North Sulawesi (2); Lampung (2); East Kalimantan (2); Yogyakarta (2); South Sulawesi (1); Bali (1); Jambi (1); West Kalimantan (1); Banten (1).
 4. Research subject are: students (51); teacher (1); students and parents (3); parents, teacher, headmaster (1); students and teacher (3)
 5. The researches were done at various education levels, those are primary school (8); Junior School (10); High School/Vocational School (22); and university (19). Out of 22 researches done at high school/vocational, 6 of them done at vocational school. Most of the papers (52 out of 54 papers) agree that there is a positive relationship between study motivation and study result, achievement, attitude, motivation improvement effort. On the other hand, 2 other researches revealed that motivation has no significant relation with anxiety level and employment status.
 6. Besides motivation, other factors affecting study achievement are study environment, role of parenting style, learning strategy, learning method, presence, emotional intelligence, discipline, interest, IQ, study source, implemented learning model, environmental condition, maturity, teacher performance.
 7. In general, there are 2 techniques used for selecting respondent, sensus (14) and sampling (36). For sampling, respondent selection used simple random sampling (8); judgement sampling (1); exhaustive sampling (1); purposive sampling (8); accidental sampling (3); systematic random sampling (1); cluster random sampling (4); proportional random sampling (3); proportional stratified random sampling (1); sampling (1) cluster stratified random sampling (2); non probability sampling (1); multistage sampling (1); proportional sampling (1)
 8. Data collection instrument used likert/frequency scale (23); questionnaire(21); interview and observation (1); observation and questionnaire (1); dichotomous (4); questionnaire (2); likert, interview, and daily journal (1); and 6 other researches are unavailable
 9. Data processing used Analysis of Variance, Correlation Analysis, Regression, analysis univariate and bivariate, and descriptively

Discussion

In social science, Likert scale is popular data collection instrument for data related to opinion/personal for example attitude, image, and opinion (Wu, 2007). Likert scale is also the most widely used for the research related to motivation. This can be seen from the data provided in point 3. One of the models which mostly used as a reference for motivation measurement is ARCD model developed by Keller. This model was developed to understand the study motivation effect on learning processes, and to identify and effectively solve problems related to study motivation (Keller, 1987). Questionnaire developed with ARCS used *5 point likert scale* (Suzuki, et al, 2010). Motivation indicator developed by Abin Syamsudin M (2007) also used *likert scale* (Hamdu dan Agustina, 2011). Kislenko (2008) said that there are 3 aspects related to *Likert scale concept*, those are *Likert scale* also known as a *Likert (summed) scale*, *Likert item*, and *likert type item*. Furthermore, Kislenko (2008) said that there is no mutual agreement related to statistics method used for processing Likert data. This can be seen from data processing methods which are different from one research with the other. The same thing also applies to *likert type item*. Clason and Dormody (1994) investigated 95 agricultural education journals and analyzed response to *likert type item*. The result showed that 54 % data analyzed descriptively, 13% with *non parametric* and 32 % with *parametric method*. This shows that there are many ways to analyze *Likert-type items*.

Besides above mentioned factors, Fernald and Fernald (1999) in Garliah and Nasution (2005) mentioned that factors influencing study motivation include family and culture, self actualization, gender, recognition, and achievement. Martono and Sulistiowati (2012) said that study motivation is a function of intrinsic factor, teacher quality, weight of course material, lecture method, condition and atmosphere of class room, and library facilities. Sardiman (1994) in Unwanullah mentioned that developing study motivation can be done by using various method, those are: (1) assessment, (2) gift, (3) competition, (4) *Ego-involvement*, (5) conducting test, (6) give the result, (7) give praise, (8) punishment, (9) passion to study, (10) interest and, (11) acknowledged objective.

Conclusion

According to research paper review, likert scale is the most frequently used in study motivation data collection. The research related to motivation at vocational school level which focuses on Riau province is still limited. Research focus is still partial and has not touched overall aspects related to motivation. For example, the research could be done

to see how far students, parents, teacher, influence study motivation and to know the relationship between overall aspect of motivation and study

motivation. This shows that assessment on study motivation is still widely opened.

Table 1 Summary of Research Result.

| No | Study Focus | Object | Level | Location | Number of Responden (Collection Technique) | Method | Analysis Technique |
|----|---|--------|-------|---------------------------|---|--------------|--|
| 1 | Motivation and Teacher Performance | B | 3 | Pekanbaru | 327 (Random) | Likert scale | Correlation analysis and Regression analysis |
| 2 | Motivation and Achievement | A | 1 | Tasikmalaya (West java) | 26 (Total sampel) | Likert scale | Deskriptif Korelasi |
| 3 | Motivation and Attitude | A | 4 | Salatiga (Central Java) | 73 (Judgemental Sampling) | Likert scale | Uji koefisien determinasi Partial Correlation Analysis/ Analisis korelasi parsial |
| 4 | Knowledge and Study Motivation | A | 4 | Jakarta | 84 (Sensus) | Likert scale | Uji korelasi Pearson Product Moment dan Independent sample test |
| 5 | Learning Method and Achievement Motivation | A | 4 | Surakarta (Central Java) | 118 (Exhaustive sampling) | Angket | Analysis of variance dua jalan |
| 6 | Learning Behaviour and Achievement Motivation | A | 4 | Semarang | 96 (Purposive sampling) | Likert scale | Regresi Linier Berganda Koefisien determinasi |
| 7 | Leaning Envirionmenta dn Achievement Motivation | A | 3 | Keboan (East Java) | 30 (Aksidental sampling) | -- | Analisis Regresi Linier Berganda |
| 8 | Improving Motivation by Team Teaching | A | 3 | Kebumen (Central Java) | 40 (In class research) | Angket | Deskriptif Analisis varians |
| 9 | Improving Motivation by Group Guidance | A | 3 | Semarang | 10 (Purposive sampling) | Angket | Analisis Deskriptif (Persentase) |
| 10 | Influence of achievement motivation and Role of Parents on Achievement | C | 3 | Jakarta | 82 (Purposive Sampling) | Likert scale | Analisis korelasi sederhana (korelasi product moment dan koefisien korelasi ganda) |
| 11 | Influence of Learning Method by Controlling Students Achievement Motivation | A | 4 | Pekalongan (West Java) | 114 (Sensus) | -- | Covariant analysis (ancova 1 line)/ analisis kovariant satu jalur |
| 12 | Motivation and Learning Strategy on Ability | A | 2 | Denpasar | 160 (systematic random sampling) | Likert scale | Korelasi, korelasi sederhana dan berganda |
| 13 | Motivation and Presence on Grade | A | 4 | Purwokerto (Central Java) | 162 | Likert scale | Analisis deskriptif, uji prasyarat analisis, uji asumsi klasik, dan analisis regresi berganda, dan uji hipotesis |

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|----|--|---|---|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 4 | Lambok P. Sagala | | | | | | |
| 14 | Motivation and Method on Learning result | A | 2 | Kendal (Central Java) | 116 (sensus) | Angket | Analisis regresi linear berganda |
| 15 | Motivation and Learning result | A | 4 | Jambi | 40 (In Class Room Research) | -- | Deskriptif |
| 16 | Learning Motivation and Emotional Inteligence on Study result | A | 3 | Palopo (South Sulawesi) | 72 (Cluster random sampling) | Angket | Analisis regresi linier dan korelasi sederhana dan ganda |
| 17 | Role of Family in Improving Achievement | D | 1 | Sambas (West Kalimantan) | 50 (purposive sampling) | Interview and Observation | Reduction and display data |
| 18 | Relationship Between Anxiety and Study Motivation | A | 2 | Padang | 85 (random sampling) | Likert scale | Deskriptif korelasion "The Spearman Rank Order Coefficient Correlation" |
| 19 | Improving Mathematical Communication and Motivation Using quantum learning method | A | 2 | Lhokseumawe | 2 kelas (random sampling) | Angket | Statistik deskriptif berupa rata-rata skor |
| 20 | Improving Motivation Through Peer Study | A | 3 | Pekanbaru | 65 | Angket | Gain Motivasi |
| 21 | Relationship between Self Regulation and Achievement looked from metacognition, motivation, and behavior | A | 4 | Tadulako (Southeast Sulawesi) | 59 (cluster random sampling) | Likert scale | Analisis Korelasi |
| 22 | Social Status Influence on Study Motivation | A | 2 | Kabila, Gorontalo (North Sulawesi) | 54 (Proportional Random Sampling) | Angket | Uji regresi sederhana |
| 23 | Relationship Between Parenting Style, Study Motivation, and Discipline and Achievemnt | A | 3 | Wonogiri (Central Java) | 45 (Total sampel) | Angket | Regresi linier berganda |
| 24 | Relationship Between Perception on Study Methdod and Study Motivation | A | 3 | Pangkalan Kerinci | 153 (sampel jenuh) | Likert scale | Analisis regresi sederhana |
| 25 | Relationship Between Self regulation and Achievement Motivation | A | 3 | Semarang | 74 (Cluster random sampling) | Likert scale | Analisis regresi sederhana |
| 26 | Influence of IQ and Motivation towards Study Result | A | 3 | Rawamangun | 110 (Proporsional random sampling) | Angket | Korelasional > regresi |
| 27 | Improving motivation Using Integration Approach | E | 3 | Kudus (central Java) | PTK | Skala likert, wawancara, jurnal harian | Deskriptif |
| 28 | Factors Influencing Motivation | A | 4 | Jakarta | 129 (Cluster stratified random sampling) | Likert scale | Deskriptif dan korelasi spearman |
| 29 | Interest and Motivation in Improving Study Result | A | 2 | Jakarta | 137 | Angket | Deskriptif |
| 30 | Relationship between Inteligence and | A | 4 | Jakarta | 30 | Likert scale | Regresi dan korelasi |

| Achievement Motivation and Academic Achievement | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|
| 31 | Relationship between Parents Attention and Motivation | C | 2 | Padang | 81 (proportional stratified random sampling) | Likert scale Analisis deskriptif korelasional yaitu analisis Pearson Product Moment (Pearson Correlation) |
| 32 | Relationship between Achievement Motivation and Perception on Parenting Style and Study Motivation | A | 4 | Surabaya | 105 (accidental sampling) | Likert scale Multiple regression |
| 33 | Motivasi orangtua dan prestasi | A | 3 | Bandar Lampung | 35 (purposive random sampling) | Observasi, questioner Korelasi Product Moment |
| 34 | Influence of online game on motivation | A | 1 | Samarinda ilir (East Java) | 79 (purposive sampling) | Likert scale Corelation Product Moment Pearson |
| 35 | Influence of Study Environment and Achievement Motivation | A | 3 | Yogyakarta | 60 (purposive sampling) | Angket Analisis regresi |
| 36 | Motivation and Study Result | A | 2 | Jakarta | 39 (sampling) | Likert scale Korelasi |
| 37 | Relationship between Study Motivation and Academic Achievement | A | 4 | Mojokerto (East Java) | 70 (70) simple random technique sampling | Likert scale Correlational analytic methods |
| 38 | Motivation and Study Result | A | 3 | Makassar | 44 (Total Sampel) | Angket dan dokumentasi Analisis Inferensial dengan menggunakan analisis korelasi parsial dan regresi ganda |
| 39 | Factors influencing Study Motivation | A | 4 | Aceh | 42 (Accidental sampling) | Dichotomous Distribusi frekuensi |
| 40 | Influence Study Motivation and Study Achievement | A | 1 | Tasikmalaya (West Java) | 26 | Likert scale Koefisien korelasi dan uji koefisien determinasi |
| 41 | Role of Parenting Style on Achievement Motivation | A | 4 | Medan | 100 (Cluster stratified random sampling) | Kuisioner Analisis of variance |
| 42 | Motivation, Study Attitude, and Study Source and Students Achievement | A | 3 | Metro (Lampung) | 59 (proportionally random sampling) | -- Correlation coefficient |
| 43 | Influence of Learning Strategy and Achievement Motivation | A | 3 | Medan | 62 | Angket Analisis varians (ANAVA) |
| 44 | Motivation Difference between employed and unemployed students | A | 4 | Samarinda | 120 (non probability sampling) | Angket Komparatif kuantitatif |
| 45 | Improving Study result through Motivation and Learning Model | A | 2 | Gunung Sitoli | PTK | Likert scale |

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|----|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| 46 | Influence of Realistic Mathematic Learning toward Study result viewed from Study Motivation | A | 1 | Ciputat, Tangerang | 60 (Multistage sampling) | Dichotomous | Two-way anova |
| 47 | Parent motivation, discipline, environmental condition toward academic achievement | C | 4 | Klaten (Central Java) | 40 (Random sampling) | Dichotomous | Analisis kolerasi, dan analisis regresi ganda. |
| 48 | Analyzing motivation factors using Lisrel program | A | 2 | Sukoharjo (Central Java) | 120 | Angket Motivasi | |
| 49 | Relationship between Parents Support and Motivation | A | 1 | Kawangkoan Kalawat (North Sulawesi) | 117 Sensus/Total Sample | Likert Scale | Analisa univariat dan analisa bivariat |
| 50 | Improving Study result through Model Group Investigation | E | 1 | Ampana (Northeast Sulawesi) | 15 (Sensus) PTK | -- | |
| 51 | Motivation and Achievement | A | 4 | Kediri (East Java) | 88 (Simple random sampling) | Kuisisioner | Analyzed statistically using "Spearman's Rho" untuk menganalisis hubungan antar variable |
| 52 | Influence of Journal Implementation on Motivation | A | 3 | Blitar (East Java) | 78 | Angket | |
| 53 | Motivation and Achievement | A | 3 | Makassar | 32 (random sampling) | Angket/kuisisioner | |
| 54 | Inteligence Level and Achievement Motivation | A | 3 | Jakarta | 180 | Likert | Analisis regresi berganda |
| 55 | Motivation and Achievement | A | 1 | Kulon Progo (Yogyakarta) | 120 (Cluster Sampling dan Random Sampling) | Angket | Analisis regresi linier sederhana |
| 56 | Motivation and Achievement | A | 4 | Kudus (Central Java) | 35 (Purposive sampling) | Angket | Analisis korelasi sederhana |
| 57 | Study Motivation and Teacher Performance towards Achievement | E | 3 | Jakarta | 50 (Simple random sampling) | -- | Analisis regresi berganda |
| 58 | Factors related to Motivation | A | 4 | Aceh | 51 Proposional sampling | Dichotomous | Uji Chi-Square |

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