

The Influence of Postal Mediator towards Interest in Learning Natural Science Subjects Class V Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Kemusu Boyolali

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Abstract

This study aims to 1) Knowing the level of use of poster media in Natural Science subjects for grade V students at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Kemusu, Boyolali Regency in 2023/2024, 2) Knowing the level of interest in learning in Natural Science subjects of grade V students at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Kemusu, Boyolali Regency in 2023/2024, 3) Knowing how much influence poster media has on interest in learning Natural Science subjects of grade V students at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Kemusu, Boyolali Regency in 2023/2024. The approach taken in this research is a quantitative approach, with the type of research being a correlation type. The research was conducted at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Kemusu, Boyolali Regency. Data collection was carried out with a questionnaire by testing use this research is descriptive statistics. To test the validity of the data, a prerequisite test with normality test and linearity test was conducted; and hypothesis testing using partial test (t test) and determination coefficient test. The results of this study indicate that: 1) the level of poster media is in the high category as evidenced by the presence of 12 students from 30 samples showing the largest percentage of 40%. 2) the level of interest in learning is in the high category, out of 30 samples 12 students show a percentage of 40%, 3) the magnitude of the influence of poster media on interest in learning Natural Science subjects is known by the results of the calculation of the coefficient of determination, which is 65.1% and the remaining other variables that are not studied are 34.9%.

Keywords: Poster Media, Learning Interest, Postal Mediator

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INTRODUCTION

Teaching and learning is the main thing in school. In teaching and learning, teachers must set learning objectives to be achieved because formulating objectives is an important thing in learning (Sutikno, 2021: 56). Especially natural science lessons which are an important model for communicating with students. Natural Sciences learning has a strategic position, where in the 2013 curriculum Natural Sciences material is also a foundation for directing other materials, as a channel for delivering material content from various existing competency sources. In achieving this goal, the teaching of Natural Sciences at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) must be carried out as well as possible.

The success of teaching through the use of media is determined by the level of student participation in learning and depends on the method used by the teacher in presenting the material. For every learning material, some use media, some do not use learning media, especially poster media. A teacher must be able to create an atmosphere or conditions that are able to direct students to carry out learning activities and are able to attract their interest in learning. Because teachers play a very important role in carrying out their duties as motivators for students.

For example, visual learning media such as the use of posters. The media that is considered appropriate for receiving good information is poster media. Posters are paintings or images in the form of media to convey messages or information that function to attract attention (Yusandika., et al. 2018).

A poster is a two-dimensional image where the purpose of the poster is to convey messages, thoughts and ideas through attractive images. Elementary school age children tend to prefer observing pictures, playing and understanding what is in the pictures rather than reading subject books. This is because the poster has an interesting image, contains a message. Interesting ideas and posters that are felt to be very necessary and able to stimulate students' creativity and activeness in the learning process.

Interest is a feeling of tendency to keep paying attention to and remembering certain activities. Activities that a person is interested in are paid attention to continuously, accompanied by a feeling of pleasure (Slameto, 2020: 57). Interest is also a feeling of preference and interest in a thing or activity, without anyone telling you to. Interest is basically the acceptance of a relationship between oneself and something outside oneself. The stronger or closer the relationship, the greater the interest. Developing interest in something basically means helping students see the relationship between the material they are expected to study and themselves as individuals.

To study well, good motivation and interest are also needed. Students who take part in learning without interest will not get good results in the teaching and learning process. Many factors influence students' interest in learning, especially in Natural Sciences content, including lack of mastery of lesson material and a less interesting learning atmosphere. Therefore, interest, which is the nature of feeling interested in something that one likes, will encourage students themselves to achieve the desired goals. The use of learning media is one way that can be used to arouse students' interest in learning. Because media is an absolute thing in the learning process.

Learning media are physical and non-physical tools that are deliberately used as intermediaries between teachers and students in understanding learning material to make it more effective and efficient. So that the learning material is received more quickly by students in full and attracts students' interest in learning further (Musfiqon, 2022: 28). In accordance with the increasingly rapid advances in science and technology, especially in the field of information technology, it has a huge influence on the field of education, especially in the preparation and learning strategies. Teachers who act as intermediaries in teaching learning media must be able and creative in using tools or learning media that are appropriate to the material, so that students quickly understand the material that will be taught in the learning process, one of which is poster media. Poster media is one that combines facts and ideas clearly and strongly through a combination of expressing words with posters (Suparman et al, 2020: 252).

At Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Kemusu, Boyolali Regency, in the Natural Sciences (IPA) class V subject, it was found that there were still many students who were less interested in this subject because the methods and media used did not attract the students' attention and interest. The method used also still uses the old method, namely explanations from textbooks and worksheets. The condition of students during science lessons is less enthusiastic and they tend to be busy themselves. Lack of media and low

interest in learning if left to continue will cause student learning outcomes to be less than optimal.

This research aims to examine the effect of using poster media on students' interest in learning in Natural Sciences (IPA) subjects in class V of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Kemusu, Boyolali Regency in the 2023/2024 academic year. Poster media was chosen because it was considered capable of attracting students' attention and making it easier for them to understand abstract scientific concepts. However, the extent to which this media is effective in increasing students' interest in learning still needs further research. Therefore, the problem formulation in this research is: What is the influence of the use of poster media on interest in studying Natural Sciences (IPA) subjects in class V students of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Kemusu, Boyolali Regency, academic year 2023/2024?

It is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution both theoretically and practically in the world of education, especially in the learning of Natural Sciences (IPA) at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah level. Theoretically, this research can add insight and enrich studies regarding the effectiveness of learning media, especially poster media, in increasing students' interest in learning. The findings of this research can also be a reference for other researchers who want to develop further studies on effective learning media. Practically, the benefits of this research can be felt by various parties. For teachers, this research can provide alternative learning strategies that are more interesting and effective for increasing students' interest in learning in science subjects. Teachers can utilize the results of this research to design and implement poster media as a more creative and innovative teaching method.

METHOD

In this research, the approach taken is a quantitative approach with the type of research, namely correlation type. This research includes a type of field research (*field research*) with a quantitative approach, namely research that requires a lot of numbers starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, and the appearance of the results.

The location of this research was carried out at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Kemusu Boyolali Regency which is located in Ngrombo, Kemusu, Kemusu District, Boyolali Regency. The time spent on this research was approximately four months starting from submitting the title, preparing the proposal, submitting the research permit, research, data processing and compiling the research results. The population in this study was class V students at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Kemusu, Boyolali Regency, totaling 30 students.

The sample used is using a technique *non probability sampling*, with sampling carried out using techniques *saturated sampling*, where members of the population are sampled (Wiratna & Lila, 2020: 15-17). So the entire population of 30 students was used as a sample. Data collection was carried out directly at the research location through observation and research instruments in the form of questionnaires with interval values from 1 (one) to 4 (four). The scale uses an interval scale statement where the number 1 (one) indicates strongly disagree and never, the number 2 (two) indicates disagree and sometimes, the number 3 (three) indicates agree and often, the number 4 (four) indicates strongly agree and very often, using validity tests and reliability tests to show the questionnaire is valid and reliable. The data analysis technique uses descriptive statistics unit analysis, according to Sujarweni (2015: 29), descriptive statistics in research basically aims to describe or provide an overview of research objects through sample or population data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Validity Test

To test this validity, researchers used techniques *Product Moment* discovered by Person. Whether it is valid or not is compared with a significance value of 5%. With the criteria, if the significance value of the result is less than 0.05, it is declared valid. Conversely, if the significance value of the results is greater than 0.05 then it is declared invalid.

Table 1. Poster Media Validity Test Results and Interest in Learning

No. Item	Sig value.		Basic Values	Information	
	X (Media Poster)	Y (Interest in Learning)		Y (Interest in Learning)	X (Media Poster)
1	0,000	0,013	0,05	Valid	Valid
2	0,000	0,659	0,05	Valid	Invalid
3	0,000	0,120	0,05	Valid	Invalid
4	0,000	0,135	0,05	Valid	Invalid
5	0,000	0,011	0,05	Valid	Valid
6	0,000	0,001	0,05	Valid	Valid
7	0,000	0,010	0,05	Valid	Valid
8	0,510	0,037	0,05	Invalid	Valid
9	0,000	0,000	0,05	Valid	Valid
10	0,198	0,003	0,05	Invalid	Valid
11	0,172	0,025	0,05	Invalid	Valid
12	0,408	0,026	0,05	Invalid	Valid
13	0,000	0,025	0,05	Valid	Valid
14	0,507	0,003	0,05	Invalid	Valid
15	0,000	0,307	0,05	Valid	Invalid
16		0,009	0,05		Valid
17		0,006	0,05		Valid
18		0,002	0,05		Valid
19		0,120	0,05		Invalid
20		0,005	0,05		Valid

From the table above it can be concluded that from variable Meanwhile, for variable Y (Interest in Learning), 20 statements were found which showed that there were 5 statements that were invalid so they were not included in the research.

Reliability Test

After testing validity, then testing reliability using *Cronbach Alpha* (α) with the condition that if the value *Cronbach Alpha* greater than 0.70 then the data is declared reliable, conversely if the value *Cronbach Alpha* greater than 0.70 then the data is declared unreliable.

Table 2. Poster Media Reliability Test Results and Interest in Learning

	Reliability Statistics	
	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
X (Media Poster)	0,960	15
Y (Interest in Learning)	0,877	20

From the table above it can be concluded that the variable X (Poster Media) shows the value *Cronbach's Alpha* more than 0.70 so it is declared reliable. Likewise, the variable Y (Interest in Learning) shows the value *Cronbach's Alpha* more than 0.70 so it is declared reliable.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used is descriptive statistics unit analysis. In this study, researchers distributed a questionnaire with 25 statement items, and were filled in by 30 respondents from class V of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Kemusu, Boyolali Regency. Each statement is given its own answer score. The score results from the 25 statement items are added together to obtain a total score. The total score is then processed using the SPSS version 21.0 application *for windows* and obtained the following data:

Table 3. Poster Media Analysis Data and Interest in Learning

Statistics			
		Media_Poster	Interest_Learning
N	Valid	30	30
	Missing	0	0
Mean		37,83	53,47
Median		38,00	53,50
Mode		38 ^a	56
Std. Deviation		1,663	3,360
Variance		2,764	11,292
Range		5	13
Minimum		35	47
Maximum		40	60
a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown			

Also known is the frequency distribution value of each total score of the following statements:

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Poster Media and Interest in Learning

Media Poster					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	35	3	10,0	10,0	10,0
	36	5	16,7	16,7	26,7
	37	4	13,3	13,3	40,0
	38	6	20,0	20,0	60,0
	39	6	20,0	20,0	80,0

	40	6	20,0	20,0	100,0
Total		30	100,0	100,0	

Interest in Learning						
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	47	3	10,0	10,0	10,0	
	48	1	3,3	3,3	13,3	
	50	1	3,3	3,3	16,7	
	51	2	6,7	6,7	23,3	
	52	2	6,7	6,7	30,0	
	53	6	20,0	20,0	50,0	
	54	1	3,3	3,3	53,3	
	55	5	16,7	16,7	70,0	
	56	7	23,3	23,3	93,3	
	60	2	6,7	6,7	100,0	
	Total		30	100,0	100,0	

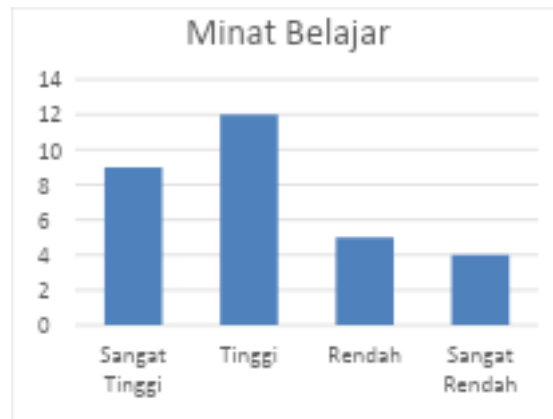
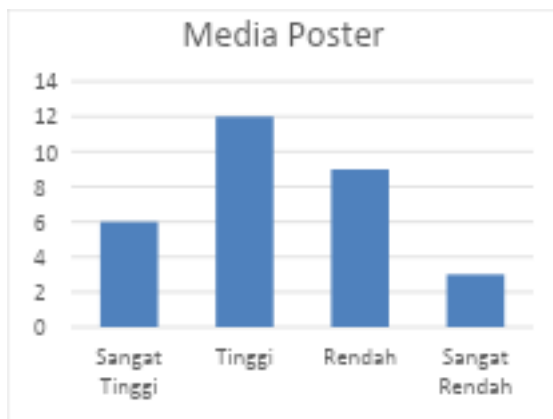


Figure 1. Frequency Distribution of Poster Media and Interest in Learning

Apart from obtaining the data above, we then analyze the measurements made during the evaluation. The four-choice Likert scale was used to measure the creativity value and the results showed the poster media variable with an average score of 38 and the learning interest variable with an average score of 53 which can be said to be poster media in the High category and learning interest in the High category.

Table 5. Results of Total Poster Media Scores and Interest in Learning

Provision	Frequency	Percentage	Category
$X \geq 40$	6	20%	Very high
$40 > X \geq 38$	12	40%	High
$38 > X \geq 36$	9	30%	Low
$X < 36$	3	10%	Very Low
Amount	30	100%	

Provision	Frequency	Percentage	Category
$X \geq 56$	9	30%	Very high
$56 > X \geq 53$	12	40%	High

53 > X ≥ 50	5	17%	Low
X < 50	4	13%	Very Low
Amount	30	100%	

Normality Test

The normality test is needed to find out whether the data obtained from research results are distributed or not. In this study, to test normality, researchers will use a formula *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* with a significance value of 0.05. If the data is normally distributed the data has a value of > 0.05 then H_0 accepted, if the data is not normally distributed with a value < 0.05 then H_0 rejected. Normality test results can be seen in the following table:

Table 6. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		30
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	3,19409179
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,157
	Positive	,157
	Negative	-,112
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,859
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,452
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		

Based on the normality test results, it is known that the significance value is 0.452 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the residual value **normally distributed**.

Linearity Test

The linearity test is used to determine whether there is a linear relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Linearity test using SPSS version 21 application with probability criteria *sig deviation from linearity* > 0.05 then the data has a linear relationship. The following linearity test results can be seen in the table:

Table 7. Linearity Test Results

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Say.
Interest_Learning * Media_Poster	Between Groups	(Combined)	56,417	5	11,283	,999	,439
		Linearity	31,602	1	31,602	2,798	,107
		Deviation from Linearity	24,814	4	6,204	,549	,701
	Within Groups		271,050	24	11,294		
Total		327,467	29				

Based on the results of the linearity test, the value obtained was $0.701 > 0.05$, so it can be concluded that **there is a linear relationship** between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

Correlation Coefficient

The correlation test is used to show how big the relationship is between two variables. The basis for decision making is that if the significance value is <0.05 then there is correlation, conversely if the significance value is >0.05 then there is no correlation. The results of the data correlation test can be seen in the following table:

Table 8. Results of the Significance of Correlation Coefficients

Correlations			
		Media_Poster	Interest_Learning
Media_Poster	Pearson Correlation	1	,822**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	30	30
Interest_Learning	Pearson Correlation	,822**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	30	30

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the results of the table above, it is found that the significance value of 0.000 is smaller than 0.05, so it is declared a correlation.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is carried out by partial testing (t test) and coefficient of determination test. The partial test (t test) aims to determine the magnitude of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

Table 9. t test results

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	29,713	13,748		2,161	,009
	Media_Poster	,628	,363	,311	1,729	,005

a. Dependent Variable: Interest_Learning

From the table above, it can be seen that this research hypothesis hypothesizes that there is an influence of poster media on interest in learning. The test results show a significant value for poster media of $0.005 < 0.05$ so it can be concluded that the hypothesis stating that poster media **significant effect** towards interest in studying Natural Sciences subjects class V Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Kemusu Boyolali Regency in 2023/2024.

Coefficient of determination test (*R Square*) was carried out to find out how much influence the independent variable, namely the poster media variable (x), had on the dependent variable interest in learning (y).

Table 10. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,311 ^a	,651	,064	3,251

a. Predictors: (Constant), Media_Poster

b. Dependent Variable: Interest_Learning

From the table above it is found that the value *R Square* is 0.651 if calculated using the determination formula then we get $0.651 \times 100\% = 65.1\%$. From the results of this determination calculation, it can be concluded that the poster media variable (X) on learning interest (Y) is 65.1% and the remaining variables that were not studied are 34.9%.

After getting the results, the researchers process them into data. In distributing the questionnaire in the form of 35 statements which were distributed to 17 respondents in other schools, namely at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Genengsari, Kemusu District, Boyolali Regency. After testing the validity, it was found that there were 10 statements that were invalid, so they were not used to conduct research. And 25 valid statements were distributed to Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Kemusu, Boyolali Regency.

In the poster media questionnaire, the highest score was 40 and the lowest score was 35, while in the interest in learning questionnaire the score was 60 and the lowest score was 47. The results of the analysis of the poster media variable from 30 samples showed that 6 students were in the very high category, 12 students were in the high category, 9 students are in the low category and 3 students are in the very low category. Meanwhile, the results of the analysis of the learning interest variable from 30 samples showed that 9 students were in the very high category, 12 students were in the high category, 5 students were in the low category and 4 students were in the very low category. The results show that the poster media variable and the learning interest variable are in the high category.

To determine the influence between two variables, a hypothesis test is carried out, where the hypothesis test uses the t test and coefficient of determination test. Based on data analysis using the t test, a significant value of 0.005 was obtained, which is smaller than 0.05, so the results are significant. Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination test was carried out to find out how much influence the independent variable, namely the poster media variable (X), had on the dependent variable interest in learning (Y). From the results of the determination calculation, it was found that the poster media variable (X) to the learning interest variable (Y) was 65.1% and the remaining variables that were not studied were 34.9%.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of research conducted by researchers regarding "The Influence of Poster Media on Interest in Learning Natural Science Subjects Class V Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Muhammadiyah Kemusu Boyolali Regency in 2023/2024" it can be concluded that the level of poster media is in the high category as evidenced by the presence of 12 students from 30 samples showed a percentage of 40%, the level of interest in learning was in the high category as evidenced by the presence of 12 students from 30 samples who showed a percentage of 40%, and the magnitude of the influence of poster media on interest in learning was known from the results of calculating the coefficient of determination which was equal to 65.1% and the remaining variables not studied were 34.9%.

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