

**HUBUNGAN MOTIVASI BELAJAR DAN SIKAP ILMIAH TERHADAP
PRESTASI BELAJAR IPA PADA MATERI GETARAN, GELOMBANG,
DAN CAHAYA KELAS VIII SMP NEGERI 1 SINGARAJA**

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ABSTRAK

Proses belajar siswa dalam mata pelajaran IPA kerap dipengaruhi oleh faktor internal seperti dorongan belajar serta cara pandang ilmiah yang mereka miliki. Studi ini mengkaji tiga focus utama: 1) hubungan antara motivasi belajar dan prestasi belajar IPA, 2) Hubungan antara sikap ilmiah dan prestasi belajar IPA, dan 3) hubungan simultan motivasi belajar dan sikap ilmiah terhadap prestasi belajar IPA siswa kelas VIII pada materi getaran, gelombang, dan cahaya. Pendekatan kuantitatif digunakan pada studi ini dengan desain ex-post facto. Keseluruhan siswa kelas VIII di SMP Negeri 1 Singaraja sebanyak 380 yang menjadi populasi, sedangkan sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 191 ditentukan melalui Teknik propotional random sampling dengan margin kesalahan 5%. Data diperoleh melalui instrument yaitu angket motivasi belajar, angket sikap ilmiah, dan tes pilihan ganda untuk prestasi belajar IPA siswa. Data dianalisis menggunakan regresi satu prediktor dan regresi dua prediktor berbantuan SPSS. Temuan menunjukkan adanya korelasi signifikan yang positif pada masing-masing variabel bebas terhadap prestasi belajar baik secara parsial maupun simultan dengan sumbangan efektif simultan sebesar 83,93%. Studi ini menguatkan pentingnya peran motivasi dan sikap ilmiah dalam pembelajaran IPA.

Kata kunci: motivasi belajar, sikap ilmiah, prestasi belajar IPA

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ABSTRACT

Students' learning process in science subjects is often influenced by internal factors such as their motivation to learn and their scientific perspectives. This study examines three main focuses: 1) the relationship between learning motivation and science learning achievement, 2) the relationship between scientific attitudes and science learning achievement, and 3) the simultaneous relationship between learning motivation and scientific attitudes on science learning achievement of eighth grade students on vibration, waves, and light. A quantitative approach was used in this study with an ex-post facto design. All 380 eighth grade students at SMP Negeri 1 Singaraja were the population, while the sample used was 191 determined through proportional random sampling technique with a margin of error of 5%. Data were obtained through instruments, namely a learning motivation questionnaire, a scientific attitude questionnaire, and a multiple-choice test for students' science learning achievement. Data were analyzed using one-predictor regression and two-predictor regression assisted by SPSS. The findings showed a significant positive correlation in each independent variable on learning achievement both partially and simultaneously with a simultaneous effective contribution of 83.93%. This study strengthens the importance of the role of motivation and scientific attitudes in science learning.

Keywords: *learning motivation, scientific attitude, science achievement*