

PENGARUH BIMBINGAN ANTISIPASI TERHADAP KESIAPAN BELAJAR PADA SISWA KELAS 3 SEKOLAH DASAR

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ANTICIPATION; LEARN

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ABSTRACT

The effect of anticipation guidance to the readiness to learn on third class children of the elementary school

The fact that children of the state elementary school do not have the readiness to learn at home, affect the process of learning at school. When the process of learning at school is not prepared beforehand, it can cause the children to be depressed. To prevent it from happening, children will have to prepare themselves and have a readiness to learn by themselves at home so that they will understand the teacher's explanation, and will be able to do the exercises the way their teachers want them to do. This research aims at knowing the effect of anticipation guidance to the readiness to learn on children of the third class of the elementary school. The method used in this research *quasy experimental with pretest – posttest control group design*. The population of this design is all the subjects, i.e. all the third grade children of the Elementary School I Sidomoro, Kebomas District, Gresik, consisting of 98 children. The sampling was taken using *total sampling* technique, with 98 children as the total sample. The children were then divided into two groups, namely the experimental group, with 49 children and the control group with the same number of children. The instrument used are the observation sheets for the readiness to learn. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistic presented in the form of tables and graphs. The results obtained are the score of the pretest for the experimental group, in which 22 children (34,7%) obtained good readiness to learn. This score was then compared with the score of the posttest, in which 47 children (95,9%) obtained good readiness to learn. In the control group, 20 children (40,8%) obtained good readiness to learn, whereas the score of the posttest, 20 children (40,8%) obtained good for the readiness to learn. It could then be said that anticipation guidance to third grade children could increase their readiness to learn. In the experimental group, the score for their readiness to learn is higher compared to that of the control group. In conclusion, the result of the study above showed that anticipation guidance had an effect on the children's readiness to learn. It is therefore very important to give the children anticipation guidance so that they have a readiness to learn.

Keywords : anticipation guidance, readiness to learn

SUMMARY

The effect of anticipation guidance to the readiness to learn on third class children of the elementary school

The state elementary school 1 Sidomoro, addressed at Panglima Sudirman Street No. 16 district Sidomoro Kebomas Gresik Regency. Starting from two State elementary school, that is state elementary school Sidomoro 1 and Sidomoro 3. The state elementary school of Sidomoro are merged into one Sidomoro in 2009. Under the auspice of the National Education Unit Level based Education System (System of National Education).

The fact that children of the state elementary school do not have the readiness to learn at home, affect the process of learning at school. When the process of learning at school is not prepared beforehand, it can cause the children to be depressed. To prevent it from happening, children will have to prepare themselves and have a readiness to learn by themselves at home so that they will understand the teacher's explanation, and will be able to do the exercises the way their teachers want them to do. This research aims at knowing the effect of anticipation guidance to the readiness to learn on children of the third class of the elementary school. Readiness to learn can be defined as the time when the children show their interest to study a kind of or a level of information needed to maintain what they already knew in order they can understand things better or they can participate in the learning process. Children's readiness to learn can be influenced by a number of factors, among others: motivation, orderliness, dilligence, assignments, and structured regulations. The method used in this research *quasy experimental with pretest – posttest control group design*. The population of this design is all the subjects, i.e. all the third grade children of the Elementary School I Sidomoro, Kebomas District, Gresik, consisting of 98 children. The sampling was taken using *total sampling* technique, with 98 children as the total sample. The children were then divided into two groups, namely the experimental group, with 49 children and the control group with the same number of children. The instrument used are the observation sheets for the readiness to learn. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistic presented in the form of tables and grafs.

The results obtained are the score of the pretest for the experimental group, in which 22 children (34,7%) obtained good readiness to learn. This score was then compared with the score of the posttest, in which 47 children (95,9%) obtained good readiness to learn. In the control group, 20 children (40,8%) obtained good readiness to learn, whereas the score of the posttest, is still 20 children (40,8%) obtained good for the readiness to learn. For the experimental group, the increase in the readiness to learn means very much. However, it did not happen in the control group as this group did not get anticipation guidance, except for a free story telling. In the experimental group, anticipation guidance was given which consist of 4 topics about the readiness to learn, using the lecture method and roleplay. It could then be said that anticipation guidance to third grade children could increase their readiness to learn. In the experimental group, the score for their readiness to learn is higher compared to that of the contro group. In conclusion, the result of the study above showed that anticipation guidance had an effect on the children's readiness to learn. It is therefore very important to give the children anticipation guidance so that they have a readiness to learn.