

Journal of Physical Education and Sports

9(1)(2020):64-70



https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/jpes/article/view/31993

The Relationship between Discipline, Responsibility, and Motivation Study to Study Achievement

Ery Haryanto^{1⊠}, Sulaiman² & Donny Wira Yudha Kusuma²

¹ Public Senior High School 1 Grobogan, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia ² Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

Article Info

Abstract

History Articles Received: June 2019 Accepted: July 2019 Published: April 2020

Keywords: achievement, diciplin, motivation, responsibility

DOI https://doi.org/10.15294/jpes.v9i1.31993

The success reference indicator of the student in the study, it is looked from the study achievement. This research will study an intrinsic factor of student's motivation, responsibility, and discipline. The objective of this research is to understand how much the influence of discipline, responsibility, and motivation to the study achievement. The research uses the quantitative correlational method. The object of this research is all of the student grade X at science and social studies in Public Senior High School 1 Grobogan who have not through the criteria score; they are 132 students. It has 36 man students and 96 woman students. The result is it has influence between discipline to study achievement, the responsibility to study achievement, motivation to study achievement, discipline, and responsibility to study achievement, discipline, and motivation to study achievement, responsibility, and motivation to study achievement, and discipline, responsibility, and motivation to study achievement. The great invention is if students have an advanced discipline, responsibility, and motivation, they will have a good study achievement and the opposite. It will be better if parents always give motivation, discipline, and responsibility orally or action, so the achievement of students is better.

© 2020 Universitas Negeri Semarang

E-mail: rafadian919@gmail.com

p-ISSN 2252-648X e-ISSN 2502-4477

Correspondence address: Pengeran Puger No.23 RT.05/RW.05 Grobogan, Jawa Tengah, 58152

INTRODUCTION

As like as explained by Pratiwi (2015) that achievement is a result which has been reached, done, and worked by someone. Kusnodo (2012), the changing or improvement is an effort that has a purpose of increasing the result of a study which directs to improvement all of the students cognitively, affectively, or psychomotor. Privanto, Soegivanto, and Sulaiman (2015) the external factor is a factor based on the outside of students included family, school, and society. The students of Public Senior High School 1 Grobogan grade X Science and Social Studies that is 132 students have a problem with Physical Education and Health study achievement. That is way, and the research will study the intrinsic factor from the motivation, discipline, and responsibility of the students. The first is motivation.

Firdaus (2012) tells that achievement will optimal if it has study process and supported by a strong motivation. Sukirno (2012) tells that motivation is a stimulus activity of soul that has been actualized in action or activity to reach the dream which is wanted. Priyambada, Soegiyanto, and Handayani (2016) a motivation in the students to do the process Physical Education and Health has the main character as the basic purpose of successful student's study. The second component is the discipline. Amri (2013) tells that discipline is from the word disciple, which means someone that learn voluntarily follow the leader. As like as Sumarmo (2011) and Sakinah (2014) discipline is a loyalty and obedience that appear because consciousness and stimulus in the inside of someone, without a good discipline, the atmosphere of school will not be controlled to study.

The discipline gives calm stimulus to the process of study. The next is responsibility. Hamidah, and Palupi (2012) responsibility is an action that can be relied, diligence, organized, on time, commitment, and planning. The habit happens with a study process that is constructed early from family continue to the school and society. From that explanation, the researcher wants to study the relationship between

motivation, discipline, a responsibility to the study achievement. This research is very important to understand the influence of discipline, responsibility, and motivation study achievement of Public Senior High School 1 Grobogan students. The objectives of this research are to understand how much the influence: discipline to study achievement, responsibility to the study achievement, motivation to study achievement, discipline and responsibility to the study achievement, discipline and motivation to the study, responsibility and motivation to the study discipline, achievement, motivation, responsibility to the study achievement. The benefit is the reference material that gives motivation, discipline, and responsibility orally or action, so the study achievement of the students will be better.

METHODS

This research is included in correlational quantitative research. The population in this research has characteristics special, measurable, variational, and investigated. So, the meaning of the population is the total all of the subjects that has characteristic will be expected and as the place of generalization. The population of this research is all of students grade X at Science and Social Studies in Public Senior High School 1 Grobogan who are not pass the criteria score, and they are 132 students. The men students are 36, and women are 96. This research uses a purposive sample to choose the sample. The research itself uses a questionnaire instrument that has some questions about discipline, responsibility, and motivation study. The sample that is taken is 132 students who have not motivation, discipline, and responsibility and the students who have the characteristics are: has gender male or female, registered as students at Public Senior High School 1 Grobogan, grade X science or social, the Physical Education and Health's score don't pass the criteria limit score in odd semester report card. The tools which use to collect the data is the questionnaire that is one of the technique to collect the data indirectly (the research don't ask

a question to the respondent). This research has two variables, and they are a dependent variable (study achievement) and independent variable (discipline, responsibility, and motivation).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To collect the data, the researcher uses a questionnaire. Before it, the researcher does the observation. The result is:

Table 1. The motivation of Study Students Data

Department	Gender	Mean	Std. deviation	N
Science	Female	52.23	6.57	65
	Male	50.00	5.75	24
	Total	51.62	6.41	89
Socia1	Female	52.31	9.27	31
	Male	49.02	7.01	12
	Total	51.39	8.75	43
Total	Female	52.25	7.50	96
	Male	49.67	6.11	36
	Total	51.55	7.22	132

The data of motivation research-grade X Science and Social can be watched in table 1. The average of the study students motivation score grade X science that is 89 students who are 65 female gets score 52.23, and 24 male gets score 50.00. For the social student's score who has a total of 43 students that is 31 female and 12 male gets score 49.02. The result of this research also shows that study motivation grade X, which is 96 female students get the advantage score 52.25, and it has 36 male student's score is 49.67.

The discipline research data of the student's grade X at science and social can be watched in table 2.

Table 2. Student's Dicipline Data

			1	
Department	Gender	Mean	Std. deviation	N
Science	Female	51.12	6.04	65
	Male	50.07	4.95	24
	Total	50.84	5.76	89
Social	Female	50.28	6.90	31
	Male	50.59	9.45	12
	Total	50.37	7.58	43
Tota1	Female	50.85	6.30	96
	Male	50.24	6.65	36
	Total	50.68	6.38	132

The result of the research gets the average student's score grade X at science students who have 89 students that are 65 female gets score

51.12, and 24 male gets score 50.07. For the social students who have 43 student that is 31 female gets score 50.28 and 12 male gets score 50.59. The result of this research also shows that discipline of study students grade X in 96 female students get average score 50.85 and 36 male students get score 50.24. The result of this research is getting average motivation score grade X at science for 89 students that are 65 female gets average score 55.10, and 24 male get average score 54.31. For social students, which are 31 female gets score 53.85 and 12 male gets score 51.93. The responsibility students research data grade X at science and social can be watched in table 3.

Table 3. Responsibility Students Data

Department	Gender	Mean	Std. deviation	N
Science	Female	55.10	7.23	65
	Male	54.31	8.08	24
	Total	54.89	7.43	89
Socia1	Female	53.85	7.63	31
	Male	51.93	7.24	12
	Total	53.32	7.49	43
Tota1	Female	54.70	7.34	96
	Male	53.52	7.79	36
	Tota1	54.38	7.46	132

The research result also shows that responsibility study students grade X in 96 female students has an average score of 54.70, and 36 male students get 53.52.

Table 4. Achievement Study of Students Data

Department	Gender	Mean	Std. deviation	N
Science	Female	64.73	4.50	65
	Male	63.58	4.70	24
	Tota1	64.42	4.55	89
Social	Female	62.45	5.55	31
	Male	61.50	6.23	12
	Total	62.18	5.69	43
Tota1	Female	64.00	4.95	96
	Male	62.88	5.26	36
	Total	63.69	5.04	132

The research result is got average study motivation of students grade X at science for 89 students that are 65 female 64.73 and 24 male students get score 64.73. For social that has 43 students who are 31 female gets an average score 62.45 and 12 male students gets an average score 61.50. The achievement study data of students grade X at science and social can be watched in table 4. The research result also shows that

achievement study of students grade X for 96 female students has an average score of 64.00, and 36 male students get score 62.88.

The discussion about the research result gives the next theory about the result of the data that has been done before. Based on the hypothesis test, it gets 7 possibilities, they are: it has an influence between (1) discipline to the study achievement, (2) responsibility to the study achievement, (3) motivation to the study achievement, (4) discipline and responsibility to the study achievement, (5) discipline and motivation to the study achievement, (6) responsibility and motivation to the study achievement, (7) discipline, responsibility, and motivation to the study achievement. Those conclusions analysis can be explained continually that more detail.

The hypothesis test shows that it influences motivation to the study result of the student grade X at Science and Social Studies. It means if they have more motivation to study, their result also will be better and the opposite. The addition of motivation factor at the students themselves can be had a relationship to the other activity that is followed by the students can have relationship between the activity and those factors. Rahayu (2011) the strong motivation of study makes want to study, thinking, and hard-worked. Hamalik (2014) motivation refers to all of the indications in the stimulus of action to some purpose where there is no action before. The motivation can be the stimulus to students, so they will do something to reach their purpose, and it also can affect the result of a study that wants it. The result is there is the influence of the student's motivation to the result of the study. Based on that result that motivation has influence on the result of the student's study 27.4% and the residue 72.6% is influenced by the other variables that are not researched.

The research hypothesis test shows that it influences discipline to the result of the study grade X at science and social studies, it means if the students are more discipline, it makes better the result of the study and the opposite. Riza, Soegiyanto, and Rustiana (2015) can be talked that discipline is the key to success. The discipline

is as the educational tools that are meant is some action which is consciously is done for the education at school.

The discipline that has it by the students will help the student itself daily at school or home. The students will easier to the adaptation to the environment. The rule in the school will be done by the students easily if the student has a discipline in their inside. Based on the research, discipline influences the result of the study 31.6%, and the other side 68.4% is influenced by the other variables that are not researched.

The research hypothesis test shows that there is influenced responsibility to the result of the study at grade X science and social. It means if the students have high responsibility, the result of the study also better and the opposite. A student has the responsibility to study, and it means he/she has been done to take her/his responsibility, and he/she has been done his/her duty as a student.

Responsibility is can accountability all of what he/she did and receive the effect everything that he/she did. Based on the research, the responsibility has an influence on the result of the study 61.9% and the residue 38.1% is influenced by the other variables that are no researched.

The research hypothesis test shows that there is had an influence between discipline and responsibility to the result of the student's study grade X at department science and social studies. It means if students have high discipline and responsibility, their result of the study also can be better and the opposite. Wouw, and Ani (2016) discipline at students is the process of lead and direct to make the characteristic, so it can be the basic to survive in social society.

Based on the research's result, discipline and responsibility influence the result of the study is 67.7%, and 32.3% is influenced by the other variables that are not researched.

The research hypothesis test tells that there is had an influence between discipline and motivation to the result of the student's study grade X at the department of science and social studies. It means if students have high discipline and motivation, their result of the study also can be better and the opposite. Kartikasari, and

Nuraini (2015) the discipline of the institute education student must make some rules that must be obeyed by students, teacher, worker, and headmaster. Based on the research, discipline, and motivation influence the result of the study, 40%, and 60% is influenced by the other variables that are not researched.

The research hypothesis test tells that there is influenced responsibility and motivation to the result of the study grade X at Science and Social Studies. It means if students have high responsibility and motivation, their result of the study also can be better and the opposite. Komarudin (2013) motivation is to move or stimulate to do something. Based on the research, responsibility, and motivation has an influence on the result of the student's study 65.8% and the residue 34.2% is influenced by the other variables that are not researched.

The research hypothesis test shows that there is influenced discipline, responsibility, and motivation to the result of student's study grade X at Science and Social studies. Ideally, discipline is more follow the rule that is ordered by the education institute, church, administration (Gitome, Katola, and Nyabwari, 2013). The character of responsibility is one of the positive moral characteristics that must have it all people as the indication that he/she has a moral (Clarken, intelligence 2010; Dewi, Prihartanti, 2014). Qin, and Wen (2002); Li and Pan (2009) motivation is a very important factor of success or failure in the study, the aim of the study, choosing the purpose, and the diligence in the study (Inayah, Martono, and Sawiji, 2013).

Based on the theory, discipline, responsibility, and motivation influence the result of the Physical Education and Health study if someone has low discipline, responsibility, and motivation to study sports, the result of the study also low. Based on the research, motivation, responsibility, and discipline influence, the result of the study is 71.1%, and 28.9% is influenced by other variables that are not researched.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion, it can be summarized that: There is had to influence between study motivation of sports to the result of the student's study grade X at the department of science and social studies in Public Senior High School 1 Grobogan. It means more and more high motivation to study sports, the result of the study also high, so the hypothesis is accepted. There is influenced discipline to the result of the student's study grade X at the department of science and social studies in Public Senior High School 1 Grobogan.

It means more and more high discipline to study sports, the result of the study also high, so the hypothesis is accepted. There is influenced responsibility to the result of the student's study grade X at the department of science and social studies in Public Senior High School 1 Grobogan. It means more and more high responsibility to study sports, the result of the study also high, so the hypothesis is accepted. There is influenced discipline and responsibility to the result of the student's study grade X at the department of science and social studies in Public Senior High School 1 Grobogan. It means more and more discipline and responsibility to study sports, the result of the study also high, so the hypothesis is accepted. There is influenced discipline and motivation to the result of the student's study grade X at the department of science and social studies in Public Senior High School 1 Grobogan. It means more and more high discipline and motivation to study sports, the result of the study also high, so the hypothesis is accepted. There is influenced responsibility and motivation to the result of the student's study grade X at the department of science and social studies in Public Senior High School 1 Grobogan. It means more and more high responsibility and motivation to study sports, the result of the study also high, so the hypothesis is accepted.

REFERENCES

Amri, S. (2013). *Pengembangan dan model pembelajaran dalam kurikulum 2013*. Jakarta: Prestasi Pustaka.

- Clarken, R. H. (2010). Considering moral intelligence as part of a holistic education. Moral Intelligence. *Paper*. The Annual Meeting of The American Educational Research Association. Denver, CO.
- Dewi, N., & Prihartanti, N. (2014). Metode biblioterapi dan diskusi dilema moral untuk pengembangan karakter tanggungjawab. *Jurnal Psikologi.* 41(1), 47-59. Retrieved from https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jpsi/article/view/69
- Firdaus, K. (2012). *Psikologi olahraga teori dan aplikasi*.

 Padang: Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan
 Universitas Negeri Padang Press.
- Gitome, J. W., Katola, M. T., & Nyabwari, B. G. (2013). Correlation between students' discipline and performance in the kenya certificate of secondary education. *International Journal of Education and Research*, *1*(8). https://ir-library.ku.ac.ke/handle/123456789/13170
- Hamalik, O. (2014). *Psikologi belajar dan mengajar. Bandung*: Sinar Baru Algensindo.
- Hamidah, S., & Palupi, S. (2012). Peningkatan soft skills tanggung jawab dan disiplin terintegrasi melalui pembelajaran praktik patiseri. *Jurnal Pendidikan Karakter*, 2(2). Retrieved from https://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/jpka/article/view/1299
- Inayah, R., Martono, T., & Sawiji, H. (2013). Pengaruh kompetensi guru, motivasi belajar siswa, dan fasilitas belajar terhadap prestasi belajar mata pelajaran ekonomi pada siswa kelas xi ips sma negeri 1 lasem jawa tengah tahun pelajaran 2011/2012. *Jurnal Pendidikan Insan Mandiri, 2*(1). Retrieved from http://jurnal.fkip.uns.ac.id/index.php/s2ekonomi/article/view/1899
- Kartikasari, I. E., & Nuraini, S. (2015). Pembelajaran tendangan depan pencak silat dengan gaya mengajar inklusi di smp negeri 156 jakarta. *Proceedings*. Seminar Nasional Revitalisasi Penjas dan Olahraga di Indonesia. pp. 334-340. Retrieved from
 - http://sipeg.unj.ac.id/repository/upload/arti kel/pembelajaran tendangan depan pencak silat.pdf
- Komarudin. (2013). *Psikologi olahraga*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Li, P., & Pan, G. (2009). The Relationship between Motivation and Achievement—A Survey of the Study Motivation of English Majors in Qingdao Agricultural University. *English Language Teaching*, 2(1). Retrieved from

- http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/e lt/article/view/347
- Pratiwi, N. K. (2015). Pengaruh tingkat pendidikan, perhatian orang tua, dan minat belajar siswa terhadap prestasi belajar bahasa indonesia siswa smk kesehatan di kota tangerang. Pujangga, *I*(2). Retrieved from http://journal.unas.ac.id/pujangga/article/view/320
- Priyambada, G., Soegiyanto, & Handayani, O. W. K. (2017). Pengaruh gaya mengajar resiprokal dan motivasi berprestasi terhadap hasil pembelajaran senam lantai. *Journal of Physical Education and Sports*, *5*(1), 1-7. Retrieved from https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/jpes/article/view/13272
- Priyanto, C. W., Soegiyanto, & Sulaiman. (20151).

 Status gizi, kesegaran jasmani dan keceerdasan emosi dengan prestasi belajar. *Journal of Physical Education and Sports*, 4(1). Retrieved from https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/jp
- es/article/view/6892 Qin, X & Wen, Q. (2002). Internal structure of efl
- motivation at the tertiary level in china. Foreign Language Teaching and Research, 34, 51-58.
- Rahayu, W. P. (2011). Analisis intensitas pendidikan oleh orang tua dalam kegiatan belajar anak, status sosial ekonomi orang tua terhadap motivasi belajar dan prestasi belajar siswa. Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran, 18(1). Retrieved from
 - http://journal.um.ac.id/index.php/pendidika n-dan-pembelajaran/article/view/2759
- Riza, A. N., Soegiyanto, & Rustiana, E. (2015). Kontribusi disiplin kerja, supervisi akademik dan partisipasi guru dalam musyawarah guru mata pelajaran (mgmp) terhadap kompetensi pedagogik guru penjasorkes smk di kabupaten jepara. *Journal of Physical Education and Sports*, 4(2). Retrieved from
 - https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/jpes/article/view/9849
- Sakinah, N. (2014). Pengaruh disiplin belajar, motivasi belajar, dan lingkungan keluarga terhadap prestasi belajar mata pelajaran ekonomi siswa kelas x sma n 2 kudus tahun ajaran 2013/2014. *Economic Education Analysis Journal*, 3(2). Retrieved from
 - https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/eeaj/article/view/3991
- Sukirno. (2012). *Psikologi olahraga dan kepelatihan*. Palembang: Prestasi Pustakarya.

Sumarmo, J. (2011). Minimalisasi pelanggaran pendidikan di sekolah melalui efektifitas kinerja tim kedisiplinan. *Widyatama*, 5(2).

Wouw, S., & Ani, Y. (2016). Konsistensi strategi instruksional pendidikan jasmani, olahraga dan kesehatan (pjok) dalam mengontrol disiplin peserta didik [instructional strategies for health, sport, and physical education to control student discipline]. *Polyglot: Jurnal Ilmiah*, *12*(2). Retrieved from

https://ojs.uph.edu/index.php/PJI/article/view/369