

## THE EFFECT OF HYPNOTEACHING METHOD ON STUDENTS' LEARNING MOTIVATION AT SMA NEGERI 1 MUTIARA

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### ABSTRACT

Study with the title " Influence " Method Hypnoteaching To Motivation Study Students at SMA Negeri 1 Mutiara." Destination from study this is for knowing influence significant influence Among application method *Hypnoteaching* to motivation study students at SMA Negeri 1 Mutiara Regency Pidie. Population in study this is whole SMA Negeri 1 Mutiara students. retrieval technique sample used in study this is *Purposive Sampling*. Samples taken in study this is student class XII MIPA 4 ( class experiment ) as much as 33 student and students class XII MIPA 5 ( class control ) as many as 32 students, with a total sample of 65 students. Data collection in study this is use test questions and instruments ( questionnaire ). Based on level significant = 0.05 and degree freedom  $dk = (n_1 + n_2 - 2) = (33 + 32 - 2) = 63$ . Then from the t distribution list obtained  $t_{(0.95)(63)} = 1.66$  Test hypothesis carried out at the level significant = 0.05 and degree freedom 63. Formula hypothesis in study this are:  $H_a$ : There is significant influence Among application method Hypnoteaching to motivation study students at SMA Negeri 1 Mutiara. Whereas  $H_o$ :No existence significant influence Among application method Hypnoteaching to motivation study students at SMA Negeri 1 Mutiara. Due to  $H_a$ :  $t_{count} > t_{table} (8.35 > 1.66)$ . So that could concluded that hypothesis research ( $H_a$ ) submitted accepted, with thereby seen there is Existence significant influence Among application method *Hypnoteaching* to motivation study students at SMA Negeri 1 Mutiara.

**Keywords:** Metode Hypnoteaching, Motivation, Study

### INTRODUCTION

Education is effort build and develop personality man good spiritual nor physical. Some experts interpret education is a process of change attitude and behavior in demand somebody or group of people through teaching and training. As stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 Undang-undang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional (SISDIKNAS) in Chapter 1 Paragraph 1 which reads : "Education is " effort conscious and planned for realize atmosphere learning and the learning process so that participants educate by active develop potency herself for have religious spiritual power, control self, personality, intelligence, morals noble, and Required skills himself, society, nation and state".

Education is a very important capital in undergo life. Through education expected could push and determine Up development process backwards in various field. Achievement destination education is very dependent to how is the learning process that take place. Process study teach is core from process education by whole. Learning process teach is an activity process between teachers and students who interact Among one with others in atmosphere educative for reach purpose. Interaction or connection lead come back this is what is condition main for ongoing process study teach. The teacher's role as educator very needed, because teacher is party which direct plunge in the field for educate and guide student or participant educate, in order to achieve the success of the learning process and in order to achieve destination teaching as well as destination education which has set. In effort increase results study students, teachers must smart in choose and apply method that can make participant educate have motivation in To do activity study so that what the teacher said could received with easy for participants educate. Every student have ability intellectual, ability physical, and habit which different. This is where the teacher is required for can dominate method certain in learning so that the teacher can adapt every characteristics and materials. one possible alternative used by a teacher is with application method *Hypnoteaching*.

There are several term in mention of *hypnoteaching*, some say *hypnoteaching* with term *hypnostudying* and some call it *hypno learning*. According to Rahma and Neviyarni (2021:18) in Indonesia, *hypnoteaching* more known with designation *hypnostudying* and *hypno learning*. However terms this have the same meaning. In the learning process teach motivation is power mover that can ensure happening continuity activity learn and give direction on activities study so that desired goal could achieved.

Based on background behind on so writer interested want to researching about influence application method *Hypnoteaching* to motivation study students . As alternative solving problem the so writer formulate with title ***Influence Application Method Hypnoteaching To Motivation Study Students at SMA Negeri 1 Mutiara.***

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### ***Hypnoteaching***

*Hypnoteaching* is something method learning where educator convey Theory study with use language natural lower aware to participant educate . Giving suggestion to participant educate aim for awaken natural lower aware them, so brain more easy accept material .

Yustisia (Julianti, 2018:01) "*hypnoteaching* is fusion from the word that is *hypnosis* and *teaching*. " *Hypnosis* means suggesting and *teaching* which means teach. According to Sank (2021:22) *Hypnosis* is art intentional, purposeful persuasive communication for turn on natural lower aware someone for more focused, and suggestive in accept things given by giver suggestion. *Hypnosis* is a condition awareness someone who is very easy accept suggestions or suggestion. On condition this somebody will easy for influenced, for example with give inputs positive in the form of motivation . Motivation that will be delivered will more easy attached in self someone, so will impact on behavior more behavior and attitude positive from given motivation.

*Hypnosis* can made alternative solving right problem. Principle here 's the next one utilized in the learning process teach so that achievement results study can be optimal. *Hypnosis* is a technique or method influence somebody for enter in state lower conscious ( *Hypnosis Trance* ), so that the person will more easy follow what are we ordered (Munafiah: 2011). From here, then can interpreted that *hypnoteaching* is art communicate with Street give suggestions for participants educate Becomes more active. From the suggestions given, it is hoped that they awakened and enlightened that there is potency outside normal for this not yet once they optimize in learning. With destination so that something Thing which Becomes meaning our could understood with easy by opponent talk here that is participant educate.

### **Motivation Study**

Motivation originated from the word motif which means driving force somebody for To do something. Motive can said as mover from in for To do activity certain to achieve something purpose. Even motives can interpreted as something internal conditions ( preparedness ). start from the word "motive" alone, then motivation could interpreted as something power the driving force to be active, especially when needs for reach destination feel or very urgent (Sardiman: 2018). As for Febrita and Ulfa (2019) " Motivation is conscious effort for move, direct and maintain Act in demand someone so that he pushed for To do something so that he capable reach something results certain". Whereas according to Emda (2018:175) " Motivation is effort for create something condition certain, so that grow desire for To do something thing and when Thing the no liked so will attempted dodge from feeling no like it".

Next Arianti (2019:125) says, "Motivation" is condition encouraging psychology somebody for to do something. There are three component main in motivation that is needs, drives and goals. Needs occur if individual feel there is imbalance Among what is he have and he expect. Whereas encouragement is mental strength for To do activity in skeleton Fulfill hope. urge is fulfillment oriented mental strength hope or achievement goals and objectives is Thing want to be achieved by someone individual. Destination the will direct behavior in Thing this that is behavior for study.

According to Fatmawati (2021:18) "Motivation study is all business inside self own cause activity learn, and guarantee continuity from activity study as well as give direction to activities study so that desired goal achieved". Whereas according to Setyowati (2021:11) " Motivation study is whole power the driving force that comes from from in self someone who causes activity learn and give direction to a activity learn, so expected goal could achieved".

So that could concluded that learning motivation is a psychological condition that encourages students to learn with pleasure and earnestly, so that a systematic learning atmosphere is realized, full

of concentration and can select activities. This means that the desire to achieve a success is an impetus to behave or carry out an activity. Motivation can give a person extraordinary enthusiasm to be able to give direction in learning. Motivation study is condition absolute for learn and hold role important in give excitement or spirit in study. A person will be able to complete an action even if it is difficult or difficult to do if he has high motivation both from within and from outside himself. Likewise for lessons, perceptions of the benefits of learning obtained, the desire to excel, self-confidence, patience and perseverance.

## **METHODS**

In accordance with the title of this study, namely Influence Method *Hypnoteaching* To Motivation Students at SMA Negeri 1 Mutiara then this study uses approach quantitative . According to Sugiyono (2017:12) method study quantitative could interpreted as method study which based on philosophy positivism, used for research on population or sample certain , collection data use instrument research, analysis data character quantitative statistical , with destination for test hypothesis which has set. Type study this is study experiment quasi -experimental (quasi-experimental).

On research this researcher will choose two group that is group experiment with apply method hypnoteaching and groups control that applies the learning model ordinary. As for what becomes variable in study this are :

Variable X: Method *Hypnoteaching*

Variable Y: Motivation Study .

As for the design research used in study this is the Noneequivalent control group design. This design no involve placement subject to in group randomly. Two existing group given a pretest, then given treatment , and finally given a posttest.

## **Data collection technique**

Data collection techniques used researcher in collect data that required in study this is as following : questionnaire or questionnaire, documentation. The method of data collection was carried out by conducting research directly to the research location, with the aim of obtaining objective data. In this study the authors used data collection methods in the form of questionnaires, observation and documentation. Techniques used that is as following :

### **a. Questionnaire**

Questionnaire is amount statement written used for get information from respondent, in the sense of the report about opinion from things you want known. Questionnaire made based on grille instrument research that has been set. The questionnaire consists of 20 questions that are estimated to qualify for the test motivation study student related the method applied in the learning process.

### **b. Observation**

Method observation is something method data collection with stage recording by systematic to object under investigation. Method this observing the learning process carried out in management learning and activities participant learn during the learning process takes place, good what is taught with method *Hypnoteaching* nor learning given use method lecture .

### **c. Documentation**

Documentation that is retrieve data in the form of existing documents at school. This thing meant for get or get complementary data as well as proof kogrit that has implementation study for test the problem posed

## **Data analysis**

## **Research Instrument Test**

Instrument study or tool measuring is tools used for filter information that can describe statistics variable research.

### **1. Validity Test**

Validity is a questionable instrument test how far is the measurement appropriate in measure what do you want measured . Validity is something related concepts with number of mana test has measure what should be measured in r. Valid bag question da p at d know with make corellasi product moment following :

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\}\{n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

Description :

$r_{xy}$  = correlation coefficient between variables X and Y

$n$  = number of data pairs X and Y

$\sum x$  = total amount X

$\sum y$  = total number of Y

$x^2$  = square of the total sum X

$y^2$  = square of the total number of Y

Validity statement could is known with use correlation *product moments*.

## 2. Reliability Test

Reliability is a questionable instrument test to what extent a measurement could trusted because steady. Something instrument with choice answer, say reliable if in several times implementation measurement to the same subject (test-retest) was obtained relative results same or in one time measurement with different instruments ( equivalent ) obtained relative results same .

$$r_{ll} = \left[ \frac{n}{n-1} \right] \left[ 1 - \frac{\sum si^2}{si^2} \right]$$

Description :

$r_{ll}$  = Reliability test by whole

$n$  = Number of items question (item)

$si^2$  = Total \_ variance score each item

$si^2$  = total score variance

K r iteria pe n a f siran m e n gen a i index kor e l a s i n y a ( r ) based on category The Guilford coefficient is as be r following :

ta b el 1.1 Criteria \_ R e l i a b i l i t a s I n s t r u m e n t

Koefisien Correlation (r)	Decision
0.800 – 1,000	very Reliabel
0.600 – 0.799	Reliable
0.400 – 0.599	Enough Reliabel
0.200 – 0.399	little Reliable
0.000 – 0.199	Not Reliabel

## 3. Normality test

Normality test is used to test whether a variable is normal or not. Normal here in the sense of having a normal data distribution. To test the normality of the data can use the Kolmogorov Smirnov test.

## 4. Homogeneity Test

Homogeneity test is used to test whether the data being tested in a study is homogeneous data or not. If homogeneity is met, the researcher can carry out further data analysis stages, if not, methodological corrections must be made.  $F_{max} = \frac{\text{varian tertinggi}}{\text{varian terendah}}$

## 5. Hypothesis Test

To determine the effect of the method hypnoteaching to motivation study students, the researcher used the t test.

Formula used \_ for t test for study this is as following :

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{s \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

Description :

t = Test t  
 $\bar{x}_1$  = Mean Variable X  
 $\bar{x}_2$  = Mean Variable Y  
 $n_1$  = Total Variable X  
 $n_2$  = Total Y . variable  
s = Variant

### Data Analysis Techniques

For analyze data in study this , author To do steps following :

a. Editing

In The first data processing is editing, this means that all questionnaire must more formerly one one by one about completeness, clarity, and truth study questionnaire it to avoid from error and can obtain accurate data.

b. Scoring

is Step gift score to details the questions that exist in questionnaire. In every question ( questionnaire ) was given score based on criteria the assessment that has been determined. In Thing this use computer program help.

Test decision :

- 1) If value  $t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$  then  $H_0$  accepted and  $H_a$  rejected
- 2) If value  $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$  then  $H_0$  rejected and  $H_a$  accepted

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Calculation percentage motivation students in class experiment and class control use formula as following :  $P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$

Description :

P = Percentage  
N = Total Motivation Score Study student  
n = Total Respondent

So :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{class experiment}} &= \frac{F}{N} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{2839}{33} \times 100 \\ &= 86.03\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{class control}} &= \frac{F}{N} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{1973}{32} \times 100 \\ &= 61.6\% \end{aligned}$$

Category motivation at a score of 50% - 100% (High). So that based on calculation percentage motivation in class experiment obtained results 86.03% and class control is 61.6% stated have high motivation . \_

Following table analysis internal item questionnaire motivation study students at significant level 0.05 with  $dk = n-2$

Table 1.2 internal validity analysis item questionnaire

No. Item	Score r count (r <sub>xy</sub> )	r value table (r <sub>table</sub> )	Information	Qualification	Decision
1.	0.3572	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{\text{table}}$	Valid	Received
2.	0.2434	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{\text{table}}$	Valid	Received
3.	0.2459	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{\text{table}}$	Valid	Received
4.	0.563	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{\text{table}}$	Valid	Received

5.	0.331	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
6.	0.423	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
7.	0.3321	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
8.	0.5214	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
9.	0.2897	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
10.	0.24798	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
11.	0.3004	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
12.	0.273	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
13.	0.3095	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
14.	0.347	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
15.	0.3494	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
16.	0.4319	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
17.	0.26	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
18.	0.426	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
19.	0.3687	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
20.	0.509	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
21.	0.509	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
22.	0.487	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
23.	0.5227	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
24.	0.3762	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
25.	0.53071	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
26.	0.6586	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
27.	0.2875	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
28.	0.4362	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
29.	0.4187	0.2441	$r_{xy} < r_{table}$	Valid	Received
30.	0.4973	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
31.	0.5062	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
32.	0.4275	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
33.	0.36	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
34.	0.3787	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
35.	0.2883	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
36.	0.2519	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
37.	0.254	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
38.	0.39	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received
39.	0.5017	0.2441	$r_{xy} < r_{table}$	Valid	Received
40.	0.40344	0.2441	$r_{xy} > r_{table}$	Valid	Received

for testing level validity with use correlation *product moment* that is as following :

Table 1.3 Criteria Consistency Internal Item

NO	VARIABLE X	VARIABLE Y	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	Y <sup>2</sup>
1	84	63	5292	7056	3969
2	94	62	5828	8836	3844
3	88	63	5544	7744	3969
4	83	67	5561	6889	4489
5	88	62	5456	7744	3844
6	89	61	5429	7921	3721
7	90	60	5400	8100	3600
8	77	61	4697	5929	3721
9	90	62	5580	8100	3844
10	87	62	5394	7569	3844
11	79	61	4819	6241	3721
12	86	65	5590	7396	4225
13	86	73	6278	7396	5329
14	91	66	6006	8281	4356
15	83	60	4980	6889	3600
16	83	62	5146	6889	3844
17	90	58	5220	8100	3364
18	80	58	4640	6400	3364
19	83	60	4980	6889	3600
20	94	65	6110	8836	4225
21	83	65	5395	6889	4225
22	93	68	6324	8649	4624
23	80	59	4720	6400	3481
24	82	57	4674	6724	3249
25	92	56	5152	8464	3136
26	82	51	4182	6724	2601
27	85	68	5780	7225	4624
28	74	47	3478	5476	2209
29	93	76	7068	8649	5776
30	91	52	4732	8281	2704
31	83	60	4980	6889	3600
32	86	63	5418	7396	3969
33	90	0	0	8100	0
	2839	1973	169853	245071	122671

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{xy} &= \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\}\{n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}} \\
 &= \frac{33(9853 - (2839)(1973))}{\sqrt{\{33(245071) - (245071)\}\{33(122671) - 122671\}}} \\
 &= 0.58
 \end{aligned}$$

With provision if  $0.4 < r < 0.7$  that is have enough correlation strong. With  $r = 0.5$ , the instrument data is declared valid.

Next Reliability Test analysis questionnaire motivation study with k r iteria pe n a f siran m e n gen a i index kor e l asi n y a based on category The Guilford coefficient is reliable on tariffs 0.600 – 0.799. So instrument study this declared reliable with r11 or *Cronbach's Alpha* is as following :

1. Experiment Class

$$\begin{aligned} r_{11} &= \left[ \frac{n}{n-1} \right] \left[ 1 - \frac{\sum si^2}{si^2} \right] \\ &= \left[ \frac{33}{33-1} \right] \left[ 1 - \frac{10,4375}{25,96780303} \right] \\ &= 0.629536791 \end{aligned}$$

2. Control room

$$\begin{aligned} r_{11} &= \left[ \frac{n}{n-1} \right] \left[ 1 - \frac{\sum si^2}{si^2} \right] \\ &= \left[ \frac{32}{32-1} \right] \left[ 1 - \frac{9,918346774}{33,00705645} \right] \\ &= 0.736324518 \end{aligned}$$

chart 1.4 Water instrument reliability

	Variable X	Y variable
Amount variant item	10.4375	9.918346774
Amount total variance	25.96780303	33,00705645
r11	0.629536791	0.736324518
Reliability	Tall	Tall

Furthermore, the data obtained analyzed with use t-test statistics. As step initially, taking difference second class for then analyzed with use t-test statistics

1. Experimental E class

The data are arranged into ranks statistics in the experimental class as follows:

74	77	79	80	80	82	82	83	83	83	83
83	83	84	85	86	86	86	87	88	88	89
90	90	90	90	91	91	92	93	93	94	94

Based on the data above, the frequency distribution for the experimental class student motivation data is obtained as follows:

a. Determine Range

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Range (R)} &= \text{Highest value} - \text{Lowest t value} \\ &= 94 - 74 \\ &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

b. Determine many interval class

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Class interval (K)} &= 1 + 3.3 \log n \\ &= 1 + 3.3 \log 33 \\ &= 1 + 3.3 (1.51) \\ &= 1 + 4,95 \\ &= 5,95 \text{ ( K= 6 )} \end{aligned}$$

c. Determine interval length (P)

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{\text{rentang}}{\text{banyak kelas}} \\ P &= \frac{20}{6} \\ P &= 3.3 \text{ ( P = 4 )} \end{aligned}$$

Table 4. 6 Distribution List Frequency Motivation Experiment Class Students



Class interval	$f_i$	$x_i$	$f_i \cdot x_i$	$(x_i - \bar{x})$	$(x_i - \bar{x})^2$	$f_i(x_i - \bar{x})^2$
74 – 77	2	112,5	225	-16,3	265,69	531,38
78 – 81	3	118,5	355,5	-10,3	106,09	318,09
82 – 85	10	124,5	1245	-4,3	18,49	184,9
86 – 89	7	130,5	913,5	1,7	2,89	20,23
90 – 93	9	136,5	1228,5	7,7	59,29	533,61
94 – 97	2	142,5	285	13,7	187,69	375,38
	33		4252,5			1963,59

Grade average experiment from table 4.3 is as following :

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x}_1 &= \frac{\sum f_i \cdot x_i}{\sum f_i} \\ \bar{x}_1 &= \frac{4252,5}{33} \\ \bar{x}_1 &= 128,8\end{aligned}$$

Next variance and deviation raw could obtained :

$$\begin{aligned}S_1^2 &= \frac{\sum f_i(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1} \\ S_1^2 &= \frac{1963,59}{33-1} \\ S_1^2 &= \frac{1963,59}{32} \\ S_1^2 &= 61,36 \\ S_1 &= \sqrt{61,36} \\ S_1 &= 5,6\end{aligned}$$

## 2. To group control

The data is organized into line statistics in the control class as follows:

47	51	52	56	57	58	58	59	60	60	60
60	61	61	61	62	62	62	62	62	64	64
64	65	65	65	66	67	68	68	73	76	

Based on the data above, the frequency distribution for motivation data student control class obtained as follows:

### a. Determine Range

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Range (R)} &= \text{Highest value} - \text{Lowest t value} \\ &= 76 - 47 \\ &= 29\end{aligned}$$

### b. Menentukan banyak interval class

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Class interval (K)} &= 1 + 3.3 \log n \\ &= 1 + 3.3 \log 32 \\ &= 1 + 3.3 (1.50) \\ &= 1 + 4,95 \\ &= 5,95 \text{ (K= 6)}\end{aligned}$$

### c. Determine interval length (P)

$$\begin{aligned}P &= \frac{\text{rentang}}{\text{banyak kelas}} \\ P &= \frac{29}{6} \\ P &= 4,83 \text{ (P = 5)}\end{aligned}$$

Table 4. 7 Distribution List Frequency Motivation Control Class Students

Class interval	$f_i$	$x_i$	$f_i \cdot x_i$	$(x_i - \bar{x})$	$(x_i - \bar{x})^2$	$f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2$
47 - 51	2	72,5	145	-18,59	345,58	691.16
52 - 56	2	80	160	-11,09	122.98	245.96
57 - 61	11	87,5	962,5	-3,59	12.88	141.68
62 - 66	12	95	1140	3,91	15.28	183.36
67 - 71	4	102,5	410	11,41	130.18	520.72
72-76	1	97,5	97,6	6,41	41.08	41.08
	32		2915.1			1,823.96 =

Grade average control from table 4.4 is as following :

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\sum f_i \cdot x_i}{\sum f_i}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{2915,1}{32}$$

$$\bar{x}_2 = 91.09$$

Next variance and deviation raw could obtained :

$$S^2_2 = \frac{\sum f_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

$$S^2_2 = \frac{1.823,96}{32-1}$$

$$S^2_2 = \frac{1.823,96}{31}$$

$$S^2_2 = 58,83$$

$$S_2 = \sqrt{58,83}$$

$$S_2 = 7.67$$

### Overview To Hypothesis

Overview to hypothesis aim for knowing is formulated hypothesis could received or rejected. From calculation previously obtained mean and standard values deviation in each class that is class experimental ( $\bar{x}_1 = 128.8$ ) and its variance ( $S^2_1 = 61.36$ ) and the mean value for class control ( $\bar{x}_2 = 91.09$ ) and the variance ( $S^2_2 = 58.83$ ) then :

$$S^2 = \frac{(n_1-1)s_1^2 + (n_2-1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

$$S^2 = \frac{(33-1) 61,36 + (32-1) 58,83}{33 + 32 - 2}$$

$$S^2 = \frac{(32) 61,36 + (31) 58,83}{63}$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1963,52 + 1823,73}{63}$$

$$S^2 = \frac{3787,25}{63}$$

$$S^2 = 60,11$$

$$S = \sqrt{60,11}$$

$$S = 7,75$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{s \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}}$$

$$t = \frac{128,8 - 91,09}{7,75 \sqrt{\frac{1}{33} + \frac{1}{32}}}$$

$$t = \frac{37,71}{18,80 \sqrt{0,06}}$$

$$t = \frac{37,71}{18,80 (0,24)}$$

$$t = \frac{37,71}{4,51}$$

$$t = 8,35$$

With level significant = 0.05 and degree freedom  $dk = (n_1 + n_2 - 2) = (33 + 32 - 2) = 63$ . Then from the distribution list  $t_{(0,95)(63)} = 1.66$  Test hypothesis carried out at the level significant = 0.05 and degree freedom 63.

Formulas hypothesis in study this are :  $H_a : t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}} (8.35 > 1.66) =$  There is a significant effect Among application method *Hypnoteaching* to motivation study students at SMA Negeri 1 Mutiara

Criteria testing hypothesis the are : reject  $H_a$ , if  $t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$ , Accept  $H_a$  and if  $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ .

Based on results data processing obtained price  $t_{\text{count}} = 8.35$  while  $t_{\text{table}} = 1.66$ , so that the hypothesis that reads There is significant influence Among application method *Hypnoteaching* to motivation study students at SMA Negeri 1 Mutiara.

### Discussion of Research Results

Based on results research that has been conducted author, Influence Application Method *Hypnoteaching* to Motivation Study Students at SMA Negeri 1 Mutiara. From result analysis statistics with using t-test can is known that score  $t_{\text{count}}$  show significant difference (where  $t_{\text{arithmetic}} > t_{\text{table}}$ ) that is  $8.35 > 1.66$ , so that from criteria the test  $H_a$  is accepted, it means there is influence application method *Hypnoteaching* to motivation study students at SMA Negeri 1 Mutiara.

Method *Hypnoteaching* is an improvisation of a learning method that uses positive suggestions to reach the subconscious of students. *Hypnoteaching* is actually a technique that combines the science of *hypnosis*, *communication*, psychology, and teaching techniques in the classroom. According to opinion Putri (2018:17) *Hypnoteaching* is a creative learning method at the same time imaginative. Before the implementation of learning, students have been conditioned to learn. Thus, students take part in learning in a spirited condition and ready to receive the subject matter. Method *Hypnoteaching* could be one possible alternative used by a teacher. Method this could grow motivation student in study. With existence method *hypnoteaching*, problems student which related with learning in school capable solved especially in Thing motivation. Application method *hypnoteaching* enough effective. Features could be marked in Thing existence courage student in put forward his opinion. Besides that, students are also more enthusiastic in the learning process because awakened good interaction Among participant educate with educator. Educator can more understand needs student in learning, so delivery teaching materials can distributed with easy.

This research also supports Research studies about *Hypnoteaching* this previously already once appointed by Hasbullah and Eva Yuni Rahmawati with title. "Influence Application Method *Hypnoteaching* to Motivation Study Indraprasta University PGRI students". Study this lift same method \_ that is *Hypnoteaching*. Difference study this with writings raised by Hasbullah and Eva Yuni Rahmawati that is on the method the research use study quantitative, which discusses about motivation study student at Indraprasta University, PGRI. Whereas study this that is use method study quantitative. which discusses about motivation students at SMA N 1 Mutiara.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the data obtained from results analysis carried out so could drawn conclusion as following:

1. Based on results study could concluded that students at SMA N 1 Mutiara have motivation in study, thing this supported with use method learning that is applied by the teacher during the learning process teach. Based on Category Motivation at a score of 50% - 100% (High). Then, percentage motivation in every class, class experiment is 86.03% and class control is 61.6% stated have high motivation. Next percentage significance motivation learning can also be proven with score the obtained hypothesis based on scoring statement in questionnaire. Data obtained price  $t_{\text{count}} = 8.35$  while  $t_{\text{table}} = 1.66$ . Test hypothesis carried out at the level significant = 0.05 means the data rate is 95% so that could concluded percentage its significance of 7.93%.S

2. Hypothesis research (Ha) submitted accepted , with thereby seen there is significant influence application method *Hypnoteaching* to motivation study students at SMA Negeri 1 Mutiara.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The numerous parties' contributions to the development of this research cannot be isolated. The researcher offers profound gratitude to everyone who assisted. Researchers receive moral and material direction, instructions, help, and encouragement from a variety of sources. On this occasion, the author wishes to express gratitude to the UNIGHA rectorate.

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