

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION PSYCHOLOGY FOR LEARNING

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the role of educational psychology in learning. This research uses a qualitative method with a literature study. The result of this research is educational psychology in the teaching and learning process does not only include improving the quality of student learning in relation to their psychological development but also studying the development of students in their interactions with lessons and factors that can affect learning in approaches which can affect learning. The conclusion of this study is that educational psychology is an important tool to use as a basis for thinking, acting for educators, counselors, and also other educational professionals in managing the teaching and learning process. In addition to understanding the characteristics of the soul of a student, psychology also has the task of creating an effective learning atmosphere, helping educators to be able to choose the most effective learning method according to the characteristics and problems of students, helping educators to be able to generate student learning motivation. Therefore, educational psychology is very important in education and also for future development.

Keywords: educational psychology, role, learning

Introduction

The purpose of education is a process of change in the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor aspects of a person or group and efforts to mature humans through teaching and training efforts. Education is a process of interaction and training between two or more people, between teachers and students which results in a change in attitudes and behavior towards the better.

The problem of education is a problem that involves living together, both in family life and in society, education is a very important activity because it is an activity that determines human life and culture (Intarti, 2016).

Because education is carried out by today's society, that will determine the life of the nation in the future, so it is very important to pay attention to education issues carefully so that the weaknesses that exist in the world of education can be corrected so that people's lives can be better in the future. That is why in this case the role of education is very important.

One of the success factors in education is the teacher, for that teacher, therefore, teachers need to have extensive and complete knowledge and

experience that can be used as methods and means in carrying out their duties as teachers. Iris V. Cully states, "Sensitive educators recognize that the body of knowledge and human experience is not the only ingredient for raising children. Their work must also include an understanding of the factors in interpersonal relationships. Results of investigations psychology show that growth and development include personal integrity in the whole environment. Good school teachers, always aware of such factors at work in their task" (Sakerebau, 2018).

In addition to teachers, in learning each student is influenced by many factors, which can be classified into two factors, namely internal factors, namely factors that come from within the students themselves and external factors, namely factors that come from outside the students, namely from parents, from teachers, and from society. Internal factors are divided into three, namely physical factors, psychological factors, and fatigue factors.

In psychological factors, there are at least seven factors that influence learning, including intelligence, attention, interest, talent, motive,

maturity, and readiness. And these factors must be considered by every educator in order to control and regulate learning so that it can take place effectively, directed, and optimally (Umi Kulsum, 2021).

A good teacher is a teacher who can understand and understand the problems or constraints of a student and the psychological problems of students. Teachers who can understand the problems of their students are teachers who do not impose their will on students, who listen to complaints and learning problems from students, and who also do not impose tasks that exceed the abilities of students (Busiri, 2020).

Psychology is something that is very essential in the "world" of education, this is very essential because in welcoming the era of globalization, education plays an important role and becomes one of the most determining factors for the progress of a nation. If a nation does not advance in education then surely that nation cannot compete with other nations and will become a backward nation. For this, psychology must be applied in the world of education, so that education can run effectively (Novianti, 2015).

Psychology is a science that studies humans from the point of view of human characteristics and behavior. Psychology comes from the Greek "Psyche" which means soul, spirit, or soul, while "logy" or "logos" means science or knowledge. So psychology means the science of the soul or the study of the characteristics and symptoms experienced by the human soul. So in this case psychology plays an important role in education because psychology as a science is trying to understand the circumstances of students who are different from one another. Where knowledge of psychology is very important for teachers to be able to understand the process and stages of learning for their students.

The benefits and uses of educational psychology also help to understand the characteristics of students, whether they are slow learners or fast learners. By knowing these characteristics the teacher can design a learning approach for these different students so that learning can be carried out optimally according to the characteristics of the participants. Sumadi Suryabrata stated that "The core problem of educational psychology lies in the students because education is the treatment of students whose psychological treatment must be in harmony with the condition

of the students, thus psychological problems that play a role in the child's education process can be answered if the educator can provide assistance to students so that they develop naturally through guidance and counseling, providing structured and quality learning materials.

Therefore a teacher needs to continuously strive to understand those he will lead in the educational process, teachers need to learn the basic characteristics of students inherited from parents, the growth of students. And teachers also have to prepare the basics of what psychology will be used in shaping the character of students. A teacher needs to know why a student does certain things and also know what activities are most important and helpful in the educational process.

So it is a must for every educator who is responsible for carrying out their duties must act in a way that is in accordance with the circumstances of the students. Therefore, psychological knowledge about students in the educational process should be used as a necessity for educators to have knowledge about the mental state of students. Because education can only run effectively if the education can answer and meet the psychological needs of students.

Theoretical Review

Basic Concept of Educational Psychology

Psychology in terms of linguistics comes from two Greek words, namely psyche which means Java, and the word "logos" which means science or knowledge. So psychology can mean the science of Java or psychology for short, and because the term "psychiatry" is still unclear in its meaning, psychology is still given an independent definition as a scientific discipline that is adapted to the direction of interest and currents at that time. So that psychology is sometimes defined in relation to the disciplines of biology, sociology, or even to the disciplines of philosophy (Sakerebau, 1994).

Psychology is constantly evolving in its meaning. This is because the notion of the soul has never been agreed upon since time immemorial. The nature and history of psychology can be divided into three periods: (1)

pre-systematic psychology which is as old as human history and consists of relatively disorganized reflections based on religious and mythological ideas. (2) Systematic psychology dating back to about 400 BC was started by Plato and contains rationally ordered reflections. (3) Scientific psychology which began towards the end of the 19th century and contains factual conclusions that can be defined and are a separate scientific unit (Ajhuri, 2019).

In Greek times, philosophers tried to study the soul. Plato was the first Greek philosopher who began to define the soul, for Plato what appears in the world is only a shadow of a real, unchanging world and he calls that world an idea or soul. According to Plato, the idea or soul is eternal, unchanging. By Plato the soul and the body are seen as two realities that must be distinguished or separated, the soul comes from the world of ideas that have a rational function, the will or the courage of desire or lust which is associated with self-control. Harun Hadiwijono stated, "The soul is like a chariot with a race (rational function) drawn by a winged horse, namely the horse of truth, which runs up to the world of ideas, and the horse of desire or lust, which runs downwards, into the world of attraction in the end. It is lust that wins, so the chariot falls into the world of symptoms and is imprisoned by the soul." Plato views the soul as a substance that gives true life and knowledge, which allows people to see the world of ideas and seek the true truth. Plato's understanding of the eternal soul was met with resistance from his students, Aristotle, who put forward a sharp critique of Plato's opinion about ideas. For Aristotle, the soul is not a function of remembering, so for Aristotle psychology is a science that studies the symptoms of life and the soul is also an element of life.

In the 17th century, the notion of the soul underwent another development. Rene Descartes a French philosopher (1596-1650) sparked the definition that psychology is the science of consciousness. Descartes said that the soul is related to "important spirits" and through this relationship, there is an interaction between soul and body. The soul cannot influence these spirits, but it can change the direction of motion of these "important spirits". For Aristotle, there are not three souls in humans, but only one, namely the rational soul that humans have (Sri Esti Wuryani Djwandono, 2014).

From England, a philosopher named George Berkeley (1685-1753) defined the soul as perception. According to Berkeley, the soul can be the cause of human ideas. Berkeley tends to agree with Descartes' understanding that matter is not reality so it is not real, what is real is only everything that exists in the soul, namely ideas. An idea is an absolute fact that cannot be denied. Berkeley's famous motto is "Esse ist Percipere" (truth is perception). According to Berkeley, ideas existed before sensation and experience, and perception was influenced by ideas, not by their effective form.

An American pragmatic philosopher named William James became the first person to write the first general psychology book, he emphasized the function of consciousness, not the components of consciousness. This perspective is known as functionalism which emphasizes practical applications in everyday research, and from this work, the milestones of psychology as a separate discipline began to be considered.

At this time psychology is still defined based on its uses, because of the diversity of these views, in a more modern era, experts tend to seek common ground. In 1897 in Leipzig, Wilhelm Wundt for the first time put forward the idea of separating psychology as a separate discipline. The object of study of Wundt's psychology is more directed not to abstract concepts anymore but rather to behavior that can be studied objectively.

Wundt defines psychology as a science that investigates experiences that arise from humans, feelings, thoughts, and motivations and does not investigate experiences that arise from outside humans because experiences from outside humans are objects of natural science. Carole Wade and Carrol Tavris stated that Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes, and how they are affected by an organism's physical state, mental state, and external environment."

From the etymological understanding and from some of the experts above, the writer concludes that psychology is a science that investigates and studies thoroughly, comprehensively, and critically about attitudes, behavior, and human activities, where the nature, behavior, and activities are manifestations of mental life.

The Scope of Educational Psychology

Education is essentially a non-stop process since humans are born until humans die. In education, all aspects of life that make up a human life are summarized, biological aspects related to brain activity and the nervous system, physical aspects related to physical development, cognitive aspects that see and understand human actions only within the framework of understanding the stimulus and also the psychological aspects involved is a combination of cognitive, awareness, perception, and ideas (Sugianto, 2020).

All these aspects are interrelated with each other and cannot be separated in education. The essence of education which is the interaction between teachers and students can run effectively if each individual can understand the characteristics and state of each other's soul. The systematic study of processes and factors related to understanding the characteristics and mental states of each individual in the world of education is called educational psychology. Witherington further stated, "Educational psychology is not only considered as a psychology that is practiced. Educational psychology is a study or science that has its own right, it is true, that certain aspects of educational psychology are obviously philosophical in nature but As a science, educational psychology has its own structure and principles or basic truths, objective facts, and techniques that are useful for investigation.

As in other sciences, the types of problems faced by educational psychology as science also have their own uniqueness and complexity because they are caused by the breadth of the problem and also because of the ongoing investigation of educational psychology issues. Discusses the scope of educational psychology so that the discussion in this paper is more focused and focused (Gojali, 2017).

1. Individual Growth and Development

Since humans are born, life begins to exist and will experience growth and development. Every human being will experience this. This is undeniable because in the human body there will be changes, both physical and physical changes. According to C.P Chalvin as quoted by Desmita, growth is an increase or increase in the size of the body parts or of the organism as a whole. This means that growth is actually related to the process of change that occurs in all physical life.

In the process of growth, there is also a process of development. This can not be separated because growth and development are a matter of change. If growth is a process of change in the physical aspects of humans and occurs spontaneously, then a person's development occurs because of a learning effort and because of psychological adjustments made by a person. Development is something that is absolute and cannot happen again. This development occurs gradually and is absolute or must occur. Therefore, growth and development that generally occur in individuals will continue without stopping until the end of life (Fatimaningrum, Paud, Pendidikan, & Yogyakarta, n.d.).

Growth and development, in general, is very influential in the world of education because in the world of education through growth and development it can be seen the mental, physical and spiritual changes of students in attending education.

2. Child's Mentality

The second scope studied by educational psychology is psychology or the mental state of the child. Childhood is the most basic period and is the starting point of growth and development in all aspects and functions that exist in a person, this makes this period a very important and difficult time.

It is important in the sense that at this time what is experienced by a person will give very deep meaning and so affect the formation of a person's personality in his later life in society, and is also a difficult time because at this time it is difficult to shape the child's personality.

Psychology in childhood is strongly influenced by the environmental conditions in which it is located, therefore psychological development at this time should occur regularly and be directed towards a level of maturity and improvement in the learning process (Sarnoto, 2012).

In the psychological development of learners, there are four stages, namely, the sensory-motor stage, where an individual performs a reflex movement repeatedly to achieve certain goals. The pre-operational stage is the stage where individuals begin to use symbols and distinguish between symbols and objects. The concrete operational stage is the stage where individuals begin to use reciprocal relationships. The formal operational stage is the stage where individuals are able to think abstractly and hypothetically. Without other people who help the child's development, the child will experience mental

disorders later even though the child may still be able to develop something from himself without outside help, with his small body becoming a big tall body. But one thing is certain that a child who develops without outside help will lose his human nature and will experience an imbalance. Parents need to find common threads and synchronization of some of the main things, which help children develop the basics in their personality. Just as parents choose schools according to their value orientation and expectations, parents should adopt constructive and positive educational patterns from schools. At least, between the two, they complement each other - and not cancel each other out. For this reason, communication between parents and children, and communication between parents and the school, is very important to do. We cannot act "knowingly" both towards children and the school. Because, when something goes wrong, we can't just point to the school as the cause of the problems faced by children. Problems may start/occur at school, but we must look at it wisely because a child's reaction to something is greatly influenced by the learning process he goes through and the parenting pattern that dominates the formation of his attitude and personality.

In the period of mental development, a child needs the help and assistance of others and the most important role is his parents. Parents are fully responsible for the psychological development and existence of their children. And it does not rule out the role of educators in the formation of child psychology so that an educator must be able to understand these stages so that through them an educator can provide meaning in the learning process so that a child can have a harmonious personality in its development.

The child in relation to himself can be said to be a unique creation. Smooth and orderly development and getting good help from outside the child, both from parents and educators, can make the child an individual who is responsible for his actions (Ahmadi & Supriyono, 1991).

3. Intelligence

Every human being has a different intelligence or intelligence that is brought from birth which is caused by mental, cultural, and gene factors. Therefore, in educational psychology, the issue of differences in intelligence is considered a scope that needs to be studied.

The way a child learns is through playing, when he plays, the child will find something new and

will arouse his curiosity. And it is his curiosity that drives him to learn.

A child has a very great curiosity about things that are considered new and interesting, therefore the most important thing in the learning process is full freedom for children to express themselves for the sake of increasing their intelligence (Dodi, 2016).

Increasing the intelligence of a child is very important because it will be very helpful in increasing the success or failure of a student in following the educational process. However, keep in mind that student learning achievement is solely determined by the level of intellectual ability.

Factors such as motivation, attitude, physical health, mental, personality, and perseverance as well as other factors also influence increasing achievement. And all these factors lead to intelligence so as to make intelligence an important integral part of education. William Stern, as quoted by Kartini Kartono, stated that intelligence is an innate ability that is used to properly use all tools and thoughts, in order to adapt to new demands.

Intellectual abilities can be achieved by regular teaching and education. Basically, intelligence is actually an act of a very good mindset that is manifested in an efficient activity, which is carried out in a fast, easy, and precise action.

Intelligence can also be referred to as learning effectiveness through which the results of learning can be applied in life. Educational psychology also studies how to increase the effectiveness of learning with its influence on a person's mental development.

4. Motivation

Every action is taken, including the act of learning, is caused by an impulse. The urge comes from within an individual to achieve a goal, this drive is called motivation.

The motivation of people depends on the strength of their motives. The motive referred to in this description is a need, desire, impulse, or impulse within the individual (Hersey, Blanchard and Johnson, 1996), in other words, something that moves someone to act in a certain way, or at least develop a certain (Yuhana & Aminy, 2019).

In the world of psychology, the urge that a person feels to do something is referred to as motivation. Motivation can come from within or from outside a person.

Methods

In this study, the author uses a qualitative approach. (Dr. Sandu Siyoto, SKM., M.Kes & Ali Sodik, 2015) stated that "qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior" (Sugiyono, 2017).

The data collection techniques used by the authors in this study were adjusted to the focus and objectives of the research, namely literature study. Literature study is research conducted by researchers by collecting a number of books, magazines, leaflets relating to the problem and research objectives (Raco, 2018). The book is considered a source of data to be processed and analyzed as many historians, literature, and language experts do (Achmadi, 2011). The research he did was by reviewing and comparing library sources to obtain theoretical data (Sumanto, 2010).

Results and Discussion

The inclusion of education in development efforts in various fields is clearly needed. Stimulation and inclusion of educational efforts in developing communities have shown satisfactory results in overcoming problems, whether in the political, social, economic, or socio-cultural fields.

The position of education is a central and universal position that absolutely exists and must be paid special attention to, because the spearhead of every policy decision that will be taken by a person or institution must ultimately be determined again to the high level of knowledge that has been obtained by a person, and also to the students. Educators where educators are required to give maximum attention to the quality of education. Khoron Rosyadi stated, "Thus there is a functional relationship between the world of education and the needs of development, and this is an intimate relationship between the world of education and development where both complement each other. In the 1945 Constitution, it is clearly stated that our success in building this republic depends on the quality of the implementers or actors who build... where the implementers or actors of development will be born through a

long maturation process from the womb of the world of education as factories".

So that education must be able to break through various fields or sectors of national development, therefore education must be able to answer the needs of students. Education must be effective and effective in the application of educational materials.

The teacher is present in teaching activities as an expert who is competent, authoritative and masters the intricacies of teaching and masters the knowledge of the ability or absorption of students because the communication that occurs in interactions with students tends to be dominated by one-way communication patterns because educators do not have knowledge of the ability and absorption of students. Therefore, educators must be able to understand the abilities of students.

Good education or teaching must always be relevant to the needs of its students. And so that educators can become learning partners for students, communication, the interaction between teachers and students must be flexible, personal, and not limited by the walls of the classroom, so an educator must at least have knowledge of the personality of his students so that he can have a pattern a flexible, personal approach so that the lessons he gives can be flexible for students.

Mastery of the psychological principles of students in terms of learning can help and stimulate the enthusiasm of students to learn more efficiently and be more productive. Productivity and efficiency of learning can be assessed based on the overall process of planning, structuring, and utilizing resources to realize educational goals effectively and efficiently. And in the process of planning, structuring, and utilizing these resources, an educator must create a process or atmosphere and enthusiasm for learning that is in accordance with the psychological state of students.

Teachers are required not only to transfer lessons to students but are also required to take actions and ways of life that are in accordance with what is being taught. Therefore, an educator must be someone who has understood his own personality as a teacher before he understands the personality of his students.

Educators view psychology as a source of knowledge about humans in order to make educational practices and hypotheses or pointers in educational practices, in this connection educational psychology can assist educators in choosing the right learning method so that education can run effectively.

The task of an educator lies not only in the preparation of teaching materials and their presentation but also includes planning and directing the evaluation of learning and teaching activities. And in this planning and evaluation, several approaches are needed so that educators measure the progress or failure of students and also try to assess other aspects related to teaching and learning interactions. The approach must be based on an understanding of the personality of the learner.

From the description above, the authors formulate that the task of educational psychology in the teaching and learning process does not only include improving the quality of student learning in relation to their psychological development but also studying the development of students in their interactions with lessons and factors that can affect learning in approaches which can affect learning.

The purpose of educational psychology is an important tool to serve as a basis for thinking, acting for educators, counselors, and also other educational professionals in managing the teaching and learning process. The author concludes that in addition to understanding the mental characteristics of a student, psychology also has the task of creating an effective learning atmosphere, helping educators to be able to choose the most effective learning method according to the characteristics and problems of students, helping educators to be able to generate student learning motivation. Therefore, educational psychology is very important in education and also for future development.

Conclusion

As educators, it is imperative to be responsible for carrying out their duties, especially for religious educators or teachers, because religious education is not only a cognitive transfer of knowledge to students but also how the educator is able to apply and stimulate

students to be able to apply the knowledge gained. in daily action.

Therefore, every educator must be able to understand and understand the mental state of each student so that through this understanding, educators can measure the ability and level of understanding of students so that every learning that takes place can take place effectively. This is supported by Mukhtar Martins Yamin who stated that "teachers must meet the size of the ability needed to carry out their duties so that students can achieve a high level of education". This means that an educator must be able to have adequate knowledge and mastery of the psychological state of students.

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