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**THE FLUCTUATION OF STUDENTS' LEARNING MOTIVATION:
 A CASE STUDY OF LEARNING NAHWU IN ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
 DEPARTMENT OF UIN MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**

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Abstract: The aims of this study are to describe the types of the fluctuation of students' learning motivation, their causes, and their impacts in learning Nahwu in Arabic Language and Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. This study is a qualitative study. This study is also a case study. The subject of this study is students of Arabic Language and Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim in 2017 academic year. The techniques of data collection used is questionnaire. The techniques of data validation used are increasing the preverance, applying triangulation, and discussing with the experts. The technique of data analysis used is Miles and Huberman model. The technique consists of three phases: reducing data, displaying data, and drawing conclusion. The results of this study are: 1) the types of the fluctuation of students' learning motivation are the flux and the reflux of students' learning motivation, the detailed explanation as follow: the types of the flux of students' motivation are students become increasingly diligent as active learning in the classroom, before going into the classroom and repeating material that had been given; The types of the reflux of students' motivation are students are being lazy as silent, being passive in class and playing something more interest for them; 2) the causes of the fluctuation of students' motivation are appearing a huge desire to master the Arabic language from various aspects so as to be able to read the book, making poetry, speaking fluently and so on; and the cause of the reflux of students' motivation is a very complicated material; and 3) the impacts of the fluctuation of students' motivation are students quickly understand the materials and the value of the study is higher; and the impact of the reflux of students' motivation is students become increasingly lazy and the value of the study is lower.

Keywords: Fluctuation; Flux; Reflux; Learning Motivation

A. INTRODUCTION

A Motivation means an effort stimulates people to do something, an energy inside or outside people encouraging them to do activities in achieving certain goals (Sardiman, 2001, p. 71). Meanwhile, Maslow identifies the motivation as a something that is constant (fixed), never finished, fluctuating and complex in nature, and it's the most universal characteristics in each organism activity (Prawira, 2012, p. 319-320). Mc. Donald give another opinion that a motivation is an energy change within the person characterized by affective arousal and anticipatory goal reaction (Hamalik, 2008, p. 106).

Based on the statements above, a motivation is always in descending and ascending progression because it grows and declines as the aspiration and goal fluctuation. In the context of learning, the fluctuation of students' motivation has a main role. The percentage of students' motivation will give effects towards the result of the study (Wahyuni, 2009, p. 3).

As the data of the field study, researchers find the fluctuation of students' motivation during Nahwu course in Arabic Language and Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Some students seems talking with their friends and others are playing their smart phone or looks sleepy (field research, August 24, 2017). Researchers interview some students to look forward what they feel in the process of teaching and learning Nahwu. In Arabic and Literature there are eight classes and 198 students. Most of students state that nahwu is a complicated course (field research, August 24, 2017).

For students of Arabic Language and Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Nahwu is major course studies about the meaning of a word in a complete sentence. Nahwu etymologically means *الجهة* (direction), *المثل* or *الشبه* (similar/like) (Salim, 2010, p. 3) and terminologically means an instrument to know Arabic structure in a complete sentence (Muhammad, 1996, p. 1).

According to the previous study, there are many studies investigate students' motivation. They are Asep Muhammad Saepul Islam. He analyzed the demotivation factors of students in learning Arabic. He found that external factors such as the characteristic of Arabic language, material, strategy, and facility and external factor like students' ability and assumption can raise the demotivation factor (Islam, 2015, p.1); Halim Budi Santoso investigated the factors strengthening motivation and demotivation. He conclude that the motivation is caused by parents' support and the demotivation is effected by students' mistake in choosing the department (Santoso, 2016, p. 1); Irawati, Indupurnahayu, and Santi Lisnawati. They elaborated the relation between motivation and teachers' competence and students' achievement. They found that there is a positive relation and significant between students' motivation and students' achievement, coefficient value 0.523, significant value 0.000, determination coefficient 27,4% (Irawati, et. all, 2017, p. 1); and Nasrul Habibi and Abdul Basid investigated the forms, causes and impact of learning motivation, but the subject is students of Arabic Language and Literature 2016 academic year. The results are: 1) the forms of flux of students' learning motivation are students become increasingly diligent as active, learning in the classroom before going into the classroom and repeating material that had been given; The forms of the reflux of students' motivation are students are being lazy as silent, being passive in class and sleepy; 2) the causes of the flux of students' motivation are appearing a huge desire to master the Arabic language from various aspects so as to be able to read the book, making poetry, speaking fluently and so on; and the cause of the reflux of students' motivation is a very complicated material; and 3) the impacts of flux of students' motivation are students quickly understand the materials and the value of the study is higher; and the impact of the reflux of students' motivation is students become increasingly lazy and that influence of their decreasing value of the examination (Habibi and basid, 2017, p. 169).

Based on the explanation above, The aims of this study are to describe the types of the fluctuation of students' motivation in learning Nahwu in Arabic language and literature department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang; the causes of the fluctuation of students' motivation in learning Nahwu in Arabic language and literature department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang; and the impacts of the fluctuation of students' motivation in learning Nahwu in Arabic language and literature department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

B. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study is a qualitative research. Qualitative research method is a method of research based on the philosophy of post-positivism, is used to study the conditions of natural objects, where researchers are as key of instruments. Sampling the source of data are executed purposive, gathering techniques with triangular (combined), the inductive nature of data analysis/qualitative and results of research greater emphasis on the aspect of meaning then the generalization (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 48).

This study is also a case study. A case study is a method that researchers use in the collection of a variety of data that researchers need where the study of its libraries is taken from internet literature and books to support. The case study is an empirical study which

investigates the phenomenon in the real context, in which the limit between phenomenon and context is quite unclear, and the multiple source is used.

The technique of data collection is the most important step in the study because it is the main goal to get accurate data (Sugiyono, 2008, p. 208). The techniques of data collection used are questionnaire and interview. The subject of this study is students of Arabic Language and Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim in 2017 academic year around 50 people. The collected data will be validated by increasing the perseverance, applying triangulation, and discussing with the experts.

The technique of data analysis used is Miles and Huberman model that consists of three phases. They are data reduction, data display, drawing conclusion/verification (Sugiyono, 2008, p. 337). After the data is collected, then researchers summarize the data that got, select the data that relates to a theme that contains types, causes, and the impact of the fluctuation (flux and reflux) of learning motivation Nahwu, then select data based on several parts containing types, causes, and impacts of the fluctuation (flux and reflux) of learning motivation Nahwu.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The questionnaire was conducted towards 50 students of Arabic Language and Literature of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang academic year 2017. The explanation below is the finding and discussion about the forms, the causal factors, and the impact factors of the fluctuation of students' motivation in learning Nahwu. The following table elaborates the data from interview:

1. The forms of the fluctuation of motivation in learning Nahwu

No.	Name	Flux	Reflux
1	Mubin	Learning before going to class	Chat with friends
2	Abidin	Prepare before studying in class	Just shut up and follow the lesson
3	Ahmad	More diligent in learning	Reluctant to attend class
4	Abdullah	On time on attending of class	Reluctant to attend class
5	Mazaya	Understand all material given	Reluctant to active in class
6	Kumilaela	Making many questions	Just shut up
7	Thifli	More diligent in learning	Sleepy and less focus
8	Hendrawan	Learning before going to class	Sleepy and less focus
9	Zahro	Note the explanation diligently	Sleepy and less focus
10	Eko Hadi	More diligent in learning	Sleepy and less focus
11	Fajri	Learning without any demands	Sleepy and less focus
12	Baiq	Learning before going to class	Listening music
13	Fudhla	Repeating the lesson	Lazy in writing explanations
14	Asrori	Active in class	Playing gadget
15	Mubaarak	Learning before going to class	Having no spirit
16	Rohmah	More diligent in learning	Reading novel
17	Yakub	Learning before going to class	Passive in class
18	Romadoni	Learning before going to class	Record the explanation with gadget
19	Shulha	Reading Arabic book	More <i>dzikir</i>
20	Habibah	Focus on listening	Just silent
21	Rohman	Active in class	Looking for the rear seat position
22	Zuhriah	Sitting on front position	Sleepy and less focus

23	Ghani	Active in class	Passive and just listen the explanation
24	Shofia	Active in class	Passive in class
25	Zulkarnia	Listen and write the explanation seriously	Sleepy and less focus
26	Najib	Active in class	Sleepy and less focus
27	Irfanuddin	Active in class	Sleepy and than sleep
28	Selviana	Keeping the concentration in class	Just listen the explanation and write it
29	Hasanah	Active in class	Sleepy and than sleep
30	Zahro`	Listen and write the explanation seriously	Daydreaming
31	Sholihah	Listen the explanation well	Looking some entertainment
32	Dewi	Listen the explanation well	Just listen the explanation
33	Risky	Active in class	Having no spirit and just be quiet
34	Agung	Pay close attention	Just listen the explanation and write it
35	Ahmad. H	Reading the lesson well	Looking some entertainment
36	Ali	Pay close attention	Just be quiet
37	Maulana	More diligent in learning	Reading comics
38	Ely	More diligent in learning	Just be quiet
39	Novi	More diligent in learning	Looking some entertainment
40	Ade	Prepare before studying in class	Looking some entertainment
41	Khafid	Study hard	-
42	Kholifatun	Memorize and read the material	Looking group discussion
43	Mustamdi	Active in class	Just sleep
44	Imro'ah	Making conclusion based on explanation	-
45	Septi	Learning before going to class	Playing gadget
46	Wulan	Write the explanation well	Just listen the explanation
47	Himam	Learning before going to class	Just be quiet and passive
48	Nashih	On time on attending of class	Didn't join the class
49	Afwan	On time on attending of class	Looking for the rear seat position
50	Ridwan	Write the explanation well	Just listen the explanation

Based on the above table, it can be drawn conclusions about the form of the fluctuation of students' motivation in learning Nahwu in Arabic language and literature, as follows:

a. Flux

The forms when motivation is fluxing are, "active (in listening and responsive) in the class". This is evidenced by the number of percentage of respondents by 36%. Then followed by "learn before going to class" by 26%; "Increase learning hours" by 14%; "write the explanation well" at 6%; "Come on time" by 6%; repeat the material that has been given "by 4%.

b. Reflux

The forms when the motivation is refluxing are, "just be quiet and passive in the classroom". This is evidenced by the large percentage of respondents by 40%. Then followed by "look for entertainment (listening to music, reading novels, playing gadgets)" by 24%; "feel sleepy" by 22%; "reluctant to join the class" by 6%; "look for the back seat" by 6%; and "record material in class with gadget" by 2%.

2. The causes of the fluctuation of students' motivation in learning Nahwu

No.	Name	Flux	Reflux
1	Mubin	Interesting method	Lecturers are less interactive
2	Abidin	Getting something new	Doesn't get a problem solving from any problem
3	Ahmad	The desire to be able to make poetry	Lecturer who is less hard in teaching
4	Abdullah	Examples of love that exist in Nahwu	Not a poem about love
5	Mazaya	Guidance from friends	Less attention from lecturers and friends
6	Kumilaela	Get new things	When the environment is unexpected
7	Thifli	Hearing the motivation about the superiority of Arabic	The activity is solid
8	Hendrawan	Find an easy chapter	The material is complicated and difficult
9	Zahro	Communicative lecturer	Find a complicated chapter
10	Eko Hadi	Love content is correlated with Nahwu	Complicated material
11	Fajri	Communicative lecturer	Finding a chapter that is considered very difficult
12	Baiq	Desire mastered the Arabic book	Unfavorable performance by the lecturer
13	Fudhla	Understand the material that has been previously submitted	The material is complicated and difficult
14	Asrori	The learning urgency of Nahwu	The material is complicated and difficult
15	Mubaarak	The learning system is well	The material is complicated and difficult
16	Rohmah	Incompetence	The material is complicated and difficult
17	Yakub	The condition of classmates who are smarter	Bored with material that has been mastered
18	Romadoni	There is a Nahwu group discussion	Lecturer's explanations are less detailed
19	Shulha	The learning urgency of Nahwu	-
20	Habibah	The material is known and familiar	A complicated explanation
21	Rohman	Read things related to Nahwu	Have not understood and lecturers continue to the next chapter
22	Zuhriah	An easy explanation	A complicated explanation
23	Ghani	When many friends who already understand with material what have been given	The material is complicated and difficult
24	Shofia	Mood was good	Mood was bad
25	Zulkarnia	When familiar with a given material	The material is complicated and difficult

26	Najib	When able to apply Nahwu knowledge	The material is complicated and difficult
27	Irfanuddin	When learning methods are considered good	Get lost in class due to fatigue
28	Selviana	Communicative lecturer	Less comfortable environment
29	Hasanah	Communicative lecturer	Less comfortable environment
30	Zahro`	High sense of desire to master Arabic	The material is complicated and difficult
31	Sholihah	High sense of desire to master Arabic	The material is complicated and difficult
32	Dewi	A fun learning method	The material is complicated and difficult
33	Risky	High sense of desire to master Arabic	The material is complicated and difficult
34	Agung	Friends who have mastered first	The material is complicated and difficult
35	Ahmad. H	High sense of desire to master Arabic	The material is complicated and difficult
36	Ali	High sense of desire to master Arabic	Sleepy
37	Maulana	The spirit of the parents	Family problem
38	Ely	When understanding the material well	The material is complicated and difficult
39	Novi	High sense of desire to master Arabic	The material is complicated and difficult
40	Ade	High sense of desire to master Arabic	Long time did not learn
41	Khafid	When to be the best	-
42	Kholifatun	High sense of desire to master Arabic	The material is complicated and difficult
43	Mustamdi	The existence of free time	A lot of work
44	Imro'ah	Fun method	An elusive lecturer explanation
45	Septi	High sense of desire to master Arabic	The material is complicated and difficult
46	Wulan	High sense of desire to master Arabic	The material is complicated and difficult
47	Himam	Friends who have mastered first	Ketika malas
48	Nashih	Having mastered a thing	The material is complicated and difficult
49	Afwan	Friends who have mastered first	When feel lazy
50	Ridwan	Fun learning method	The material is complicated and difficult

Based on the above table, it can be concluded about the causes of fluctuation of Nahwu's learning motivation of students majoring in Arabic language and literature as follows:

a. Flux

Some of the factors that make the motivation growing up are the desire to be able and able to master a thing like, reading the Arabic book, making poet, and writing Arabic text. This is evidenced by the percentage of respondents by 36%. Then followed by lecturer performance and methods of delivering the material by 24%; peer and environmental influences of 20%;

material that is considered easy by 16%; and Nahwu which adopted a romantic-themed example of 4%.

b. Reflux

Some of the factors that make motivation growing down are, the material that is considered difficult. This is evidenced by the large percentage of respondents by 50%; followed by environmental influences (hot class atmosphere, less dynamic class, noise, etc.) of 30%; performances and learning methods that are considered boring 20%.

3. The impact of the fluctuation of students' motivation in learning Nahwu

No.	Name	Flux	Reflux
1	Mubin	Understand about the explanation quickly	Difficult focus
2	Abidin	Understand about the explanation quickly	Difficult focus
3	Ahmad	Has high learning spirit	Mental load
4	Abdullah	Has high learning spirit	The more lazy
5	Mazaya	The value goes up	The more lazy
6	Kumilaela	The value goes up	The value is down
7	Thifli	Has high learning spirit	The more lazy
8	Hendrawan	Has high learning spirit	The spirit of learning goes down
9	Zahro	Understand about the explanation quickly	The more lazy
10	Eko Hadi	Has high learning spirit	Mental load
11	Fajri	Understand about the explanation quickly	Mental load
12	Baiq	Understand about the explanation quickly	Difficult to understand the material
13	Fudhla	Understand about the explanation quickly	Difficult to understand the material
14	Asrori	The value goes up	The value is down
15	Mubaarak	Has high learning spirit and understand about the explanation	The value is down
16	Rohmah	More interested in Nahwu	Difficult to understand the material
17	Yakub	Understand about the explanation quickly	The value is down
18	Romadoni	Has high learning spirit	The value is down
19	Shulha	Has high learning spirit	The value is down
20	Habibah	Has high learning spirit	The more lazy
21	Rohman	The value goes up	The more lazy
22	Zuhriah	Understand about the explanation quickly	Difficult to understand the material
23	Ghani	The value goes up	The value is down
24	Shofia	The value being good	The value is down
25	Zulkarnia	More diligent	The more lazy
26	Najib	More interested in Nahwu	The more lazy
27	Irfanuddin	Understand about the explanation quickly	Difficult to understand the material

28	Selviana	Understand about the explanation quickly	Study outside class hours
29	Hasanah	Understand about the explanation quickly	Difficult to understand the material
30	Zahro`	More dilligent in learning Nahwu	Difficult to understand the material
31	Sholihah	Understand about the explanation quickly	Do not understand with material that given
32	Dewi	Understand about the explanation quickly	Difficult to understand the material
33	Risky	Understand about the explanation quickly	Do not understand with material that given
34	Agung	Understand about the explanation quickly	Do not understand with material that given
35	Ahmad. H	Has high learning spirit	Do not understand with material that given
36	Ali	Understand about the explanation quickly	Do not understand with material that given
37	Maulana	Family proud	The value is down
38	Ely	The value goes up	The value is down
39	Novi	Understand about the explanation quickly	Do not understand with material that given
40	Ade	Has high learning spirit	The more lazy
41	Khafid	The value goes up	-
42	Kholifatun	Understand about the explanation quickly	The value is down
43	Mustamdi	Understand about the explanation quickly	Difficult to understand the material
44	Imro'ah	Understand about the explanation quickly	Difficult to understand the material
45	Septi	Understand about the explanation quickly	Difficult to understand the material
46	Wulan	The value goes up	The value is down
47	Himam	More diligent in learning Nahwu	Mental load
48	Nashih	The value goes up	Mental load
49	Afwan	Understand about the explanation quickly	Difficult to understand the material
50	Ridwan	Has high learning spirit	Mental load

Based on the above table, it can be concluded about the impact of fluctuation of Nahwu's learning motivation of students majoring in Arabic language and literature as follows:

a. Flux

The impacts of motivation when the motivation is fluxing are, quickly understood and value increases. This is evidenced by the number of percentage of respondents by 62% and followed by another impact that is more diligent in reviewing Nahwu by 38%.

b. Reflux

The impacts of motivation when the motivation is refluxing are, Difficult in understanding the material. This is evidenced by the large percentage of respondents by 64% followed by another impact of experiencing mental burden of 18%, and became increasingly lazy by 18%.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the finding and discussion above about the forms, the causal factors, and the impact factors of the fluctuation of students' motivation in learning Nahwu, the researchers conclude: first, the forms when motivation is escalated are active (in listening and responsive) in the class, learn before going to class, Increase learning hours, write the explanation well, Come on time, repeat the material that has been given. Whereas the forms when the motivation is degraded are just be quiet and passive in the classroom, look for entertainment (listening to music, reading novels, playing gadgets), feel Sleepy, reluctant to join the class, Look for the back seat, and record material in class with gadget.

The causal factors that make the motivation growing up are the desire to be able and able to master a thing like, reading the Arabic book, making poet, and writing Arabic text, lecturer performance and methods of delivering the material, peer and environmental influences, material that is considered easy, and Nahwu which adopted a romantic-themed example. While the factors that make motivation growing down are the material that is considered difficult, environmental influences (hot class atmosphere, less dynamic class, noise, etc.), performances and learning methods that are considered boring.

The impacts of the flux motivation are quickly understood, value increase and more diligent in reviewing Nahwu and the impacts of motivation reflux are difficulty in understanding the material, experiencing mental burden, and increasingly lazy.

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