

INFLUENCE MOTIVATION LEARNING STUDENTS AND CREATIVITY TEACHERS ON RESULTS LEARNING EYES LEARNING EDUCATION CITIZENSHIP CLASS VIII

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 2025-11-14

Revised 2025-11-16

Accepted 2025-12-30

ABSTRAK

Efektivitas Guru terhadap Hasil Belajar Mata Pelajaran Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Kelas VIII SMP Swasta Cinta Rakyat 2, Pematangsiantar. Penelitian ini merupakan studi kuantitatif menggunakan metode korelasional, yang bertujuan untuk menguji hubungan dan pengaruh antara variabel independen dan dependen. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh 70 siswa kelas delapan, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel total, sehingga seluruh populasi diambil sampelnya. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuesioner motivasi belajar siswa dan kuesioner kreativitas guru, sedangkan data hasil belajar diperoleh dari nilai sumatif mata pelajaran Kewarganegaraan. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis regresi linier berganda untuk menguji pengaruh simultan dan parsial antara variabel X (motivasi belajar siswa) dan X (kreativitas guru) terhadap variabel Y (hasil belajar). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) terdapat pengaruh positif dan signifikan antara motivasi belajar siswa dengan hasil belajar Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan, (2) terdapat pengaruh positif dan signifikan antara kreativitas guru dengan hasil belajar Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan, dan (3) secara simultan, motivasi belajar siswa dan kreativitas guru memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap hasil belajar Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan. Dengan demikian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa semakin tinggi motivasi belajar siswa dan semakin kreatif guru dalam melaksanakan pembelajaran, semakin baik hasil belajar siswa dalam mata pelajaran Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan..

Kata Kunci: Motivasi Belajar Siswa, Kreativitas Guru, Hasil Belajar, Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan

ABSTRACT

Teachers' efficacy towards the Learning outcomes of Civic Education Subjects for Class VIII of Cinta Rakyat 2 Private Middle School, Pematangsiantar. This research is a quantitative study using a correlational method, which aims to examine the relationship and influence between the independent and dependent variables. The population in this study was all 70 eighth-grade students, with a total sampling technique, so that the entire population was

sampled. The instruments used in this study were a student learning motivation questionnaire and a teacher creativity questionnaire, while learning outcome data were obtained from summative scores for the Civics subject. The data were analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis to test the simultaneous and partial influence between variables X, (student learning motivation) and X, (teacher creativity) n variable Y (learning outcomes). The results of the study showed that: (1) there is a positive and significant influence between student learning motivation n learning outcomes of Citizenship Education, (2) there is a positive and significant influence between teacher creativity n learning outcomes of Citizenship Education, and (3) simultaneously, student learning motivation and teacher creativity have a significant influence n learning outcomes of Citizenship Education. Thus, it can be concluded that the higher the student learning motivation and the more creative the teacher in implementing learning, the better the student learning outcomes in the subject of Citizenship Education

Keywords: Student Learning Motivation, Teacher Creativity, Learning outcomes, Citizenship Education

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1. INTRODUCTION

Education is something process Which done in a way aware And planned For develop potential participant educate through activity learning, guidance, training, and teaching. bjective education is form personal Which characterful, intelligent, skilled, as well as wn mark moral And social so that capable play a role active in life socializing, nation, And state (ROSLINA, 2022).

Education aim For help soul child educate, Good born and inner, from characteristic its nature going to civilization human Which more Good. Example its implementation can in the form f directions so that child Sit down with Good, No noisy so that No bother person ther, guard cleanliness body, use clothes Which neat, honor Which more ld, love Which more young, as well as each ther care ne The same ther. According to Arikunto (Hesti Resmi, 2019) education is business Which done in a way aware And planned For realize atmosphere Study as well as process learning so that participant educate in a way active develop potential himself use wn strength spiritual religious, control self, personality, intelligence, morals glorious, as well as skills Which required for himself, public, nation, And country. According to researchers bjective main education according to view This is form man in its entirety, that is individual Which No nly intelligent in a way intellectual, but Also wn strength spiritual, personality Which Good, And morals glorious . Matter This show that education covers aspect cognitive , affective, And psychomotor, Which each ther complete For build character And ability participant educate (Mayanti, 2015).

In a way simple, education can understood as effort For transfer knowledge, mark, And culture from ne generation to generation next so that man capable develop in a way ptimal, Good in a way intellectual, emotional, and spiritual. For realize source Power man Which quality And succeed,

government set objective Education National. Matter This formulated in Constitution Republic Indonesia Number 20 Year 2003 Chapter II Chapter 3 about System Education National Which state that education implemented so that participant educate get strength spiritual religious, control self, personality, intelligence, morals glorious, as well as skills Which required himself, public, nation, And country (Putra & Afrilia, 2020).

Objective education This Also can implemented in atmosphere learning, for example with discussion ask answer with discuss various topic. That's it a number f bjective Education National Nation Indonesia according to Constitution Number 20 year 2003 about System Education National, Chapter 3. Education National functioning develop ability And form character as well as civilization nation Which dignified in frame enlightening life life nation, aim For development potential participant educate so that become man Which believe And pious to Lord Which Maha ne, morals glorious, Healthy, knowledgeable, speak, creative, independent, And become inhabitant country Which democratic as well as responsible answer (Sulfemi, Saptarini, & Heryadi, 2021).

According to Sugiyono (Maladerita, Dahliana, Ratih, & Rifma, 2019) Education National is education Which based n Pancasila And Constitution Base Country Republic Indonesia Year 1945 Which rooted n values religion, culture national Indonesia, And responsive to demands change era . According to researchers Education National wn runway Which strong, that is Pancasila And Constitution 1945 , Which reflect teak self nation Indonesia. Education This No nly riented n mastery knowledge knowledge, but Also must rooted n values religion And culture national , so that capable form character participant educate Which morals And cultured. Besides That, education must adaptive to development era, so that capable answer challenge global without lost identity national. In Indonesia There is a number f eye lesson Which taught start level School Base until School Intermediate First (JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL) equal, Wrong the nly ne eye lesson Education Citizenship. Education Citizenship learn about rder method life family, nation, And state. Education Citizenship is Wrong ne eye lesson Which learn knowledge about citizenship, as well as norms Which There is in public For direct student become characterful, intelligent, skilled And responsible answer in accordance with please Pancasila And Constitution 1945. By Because That existence eye lesson Civics become very significant in contribute form character child educate (Perdana, Saragi, & Aribowo, 2020).

Education Citizenship is education Which give understanding base For student and inhabitant public so that Can think critical And act democracy. Education Citizenship This expected capable foster And develop participant educate so that become inhabitant country Which Good. Education Citizenship in school become base give lesson to student For understand And get used to himself in life in school r in outside school. Material Education Citizenship emphasize n experience And habituation in life daily Which supported by knowledge. bjective learning Civics This is so that student can carry ut right And bligation in a way polite, Honest, democracy as well as iklas And responsible answer (Susanto, 2013). In matter This, creativity Teacher become factor main Which capable push involvement active student in process learning (Rukhmana, 2021).

Teacher Which creative capable utilise various source Power Which There is so that process interaction Study teach ngoing pleasant as well as push participant educate more motivated For follow learning. Creativity Teacher Also can ptimized in give motivation, Good Which sourced from factor internal and external. From side internal, Teacher need build proximity personal with participant educate so that created connection Which positive (Arimbawa, 2021). Temporary That, from side external, Teacher can choose method learning Which appropriate as well as use media Which in accordance so that student the more pushed For Study with Spirit.

Creativity Teacher is, ideas new, draft new, find something Which new, And produce something Which new. This is it indicator from creativity Teacher, So that If Teacher creative so child his students become creative And from creative That Alone very influential n results Study student. Teacher must understand How building return motivation And guard as well as increase motivation Study participant his students. In implementation Teacher must can manage activity learning with creative. In activity Study involving a number f component that is participant educate, Teacher, bjective learning, content lesson, method teach, media learning Which in accordance, And evaluation. All component This each ther interact in activity learning Which end n bjective learning (Sulistiyorini et al., 2016: 155). Besides creativity Teacher, Which very important is motivation Study student For increase results Study student (Wahyuni & Ulum, 2025).

According to Nurhayati et al. (Arimbawa, 2021) motivation Study is all something Which intended For push r give Spirit to somebody Which do activity Study so that become more active Again in Study For get performance Which more Good Again. According to analysis from researchers about Motivation Study is as driver main in activity Study . Statement This confirm that motivation become factor important Which grow Spirit And perseverance student in reach performance Which more Good. With existence motivation, student will more active, focus, And try maximum For get results Study Which ptimal. Motivation in activity Study is strength Which can become power driver for student For utilize potentials Which There is n himself For get results Study Which more Good. Results Study is What Which has achieved by student after do activity Study. Motivation Study very important for student And Teacher. For student importance motivation is as following: (1) awaken position n beginning Study, process, And results end, (2) inform about strength business Study, Which compared to with Friend peers, (3) direct activity Study, (4) increase Spirit Study, And (5) awaken about existence journey Study And Then Work (in between 'clock Rest And play) Which sustainable. Fifth matter the show how importance motivation the realized by student Alone. When motivation realized by perpetrator, so something work, in matter This task Study will completed with Good (Badriyah, 2023).

Connection between motivation student And creativity Teacher very close And each ther support. Teacher Which capable teach with method creative can increase motivation Study student. n the contrary, student Which Already wn motivation tall will more enthusiastic in respond learning Which creative. By Because That, synergy between two factor This very important For produce process learning Which effective And results Study Which ptimal, specifically in eye lesson Education Citizenship (Siregar & Sitorus, 2021).

Study This relevant done For know in a way empirical as far as where motivation student And creativity Teacher play a role in increase results Study Education Citizenship. student class VIII in JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Private Love People 2 Pematangsiantar. Results study This expected can become base consideration in designing strategy improvement quality learning, Good from aspect internal student and approach learning Which done by Teacher (Miksan Ansori, 2019).

By Because That, writer feel need For lift problem This in study with title " Influence Motivation Study Student And Creativity Teacher to Results Study Eye Lesson Education Citizenship Class VIII Junior High School Private Love People 2 Pematangsiantar TA 2025/2026".

2. METHOD

This type f research uses a quantitative method. According to Sugiyono (2019:8), a quantitative approach is a research method based n the philosophy f positivism, used to research a specific population r sample, because this research is in the form f numbers and analysis using statistics to measure and btain research results through bservation, questionnaires, and interviews. After the questionnaire results are

obtained, the data in the form of respondents' opinions are quantified in the form of numerical scores which will later be used for SPSS data processing. The results of the SPSS data processing will be presented descriptively and analyzed to test the proposed hypothesis. In this study, the survey technique used.

According to Hartono (Fitriati, Purnamasari, Fitrianiingsih, Irawati, & Belajar, 2021) survey techniques are a research method used to describe a large population by utilizing a representative sample. Through this method, researchers can understand the behavior and characteristics of that population, as well as describe the conditions within that population. Thus, survey methods serve as a means of obtaining a representative overview of a population through data collected from a sample.

According to Sugiyono in Yanti (Wahyuni & Husna, 2020) survey techniques are a form of quantitative research used to collect data related to past and present events. This data can include respondents' beliefs, opinions, characteristics, and behaviors in relation to the variables being studied. This technique also serves to test hypotheses related to social and psychological variables based on samples from a specific population. Data collection is conducted through in-depth interviews or questionnaires, and the results are used to obtain a general overview of the phenomenon being studied.

From the opinions of these two experts, it can be understood that survey techniques are quantitative research techniques aimed at gathering information regarding the characteristics, behaviors, beliefs, and views of individuals within a specific population. This approach uses samples as a reflection of the larger population, with data collection techniques generally conducted through pen-ended interviews and questionnaires. To help make it easier to obtain useful information in terms of collecting the data needed during research.

There are two eighth grade classes with a total of 70 students. According to Suhardi (Irawati, 2014) a population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and subsequently analyzed. Furthermore, Azhari et al. (2023:105) explain that a population is the entirety of the units being studied. Based on the two experts above, a population is a collection of individuals with predetermined quality characteristics. The population in this study were eighth grade students of Cinta Rakyat 2 Private Middle School, Pematangsiantar.

A sample is a portion of a population selected to represent the entire population in a study. Sampling is done because it is impossible for researchers to directly observe all members of the population, either due to time, energy, or resource constraints. A representative sample allows researchers to generalize research findings to the population as a whole. Therefore, the purpose of using a sample is to obtain relevant data and information about the research object through observation of a subset of that population.

According to Arikunto in Sifa (Nurlatifah & Purniati, 2025) if the population is less than 100 people, then the number of samples is taken as a whole but if the population is greater than 100 people, then 10-15% or 20-25% of the population is taken. Based on this opinion, if the population in a study is less than 100 people and only amounts to 70 people, then researchers are advised to use the total sampling technique by taking all members of the population as samples.

Data collection techniques are methods of collecting data obtained directly from the research location to find complete data related to the problem being studied. According to Sugiyono (Hayati, 2020) data collection techniques are the main step in research because the main goal of research is to obtain data.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Test Hypothesis

Test Regression Linear Simple

For know whether there is influence motivation Teacher And creativity Teacher to performance Study student n eye lesson Education Citizenship in class VIII JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Love People 2 , For That done test regression linear simple as following :

Regression Linear Motivation Study Student (X₁) To Results Study Student (Y)

Influence motivation Study student to results Study student written with equality $Y = a + bx_1$ in where a And b can counted with formula as following :

$$a = \frac{(\sum Y)(\sum X_1^2) - (\sum X_1)(\sum X_1 Y)}{N(\sum X_1^2) - (\sum X_1)^2} = \frac{(1917)(361001) - (4965)(137313)}{(70)(361001) - (4965)^2} = 16.6$$

$$b = \frac{N(\sum X_1 Y) - (\sum X_1)(\sum Y)}{N(\sum X_1^2) - (\sum X_1)^2} = \frac{(70)(137313) - (4965)(1917)}{(70)(361001) - (4965)^2} = 0.15$$

From results calculation a And b so can written equality regression as following:

$$\hat{Y} = 16.6 + 0.15X_1$$

For see significance regression can tested hypothesis with Analysis Variance (ANOVA) (Kamil, Arief, Miaz, & Rifma, 2021). From calculation Which btained from amount squares r JK with formula as following:

$$Jakarta = \sum Y^2 = 3674889$$

$$JK(a) = \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N} = \frac{(1917)^2}{70} = 52498.41$$

$$JK(b/a) = b \left\{ \sum X_2 Y - \frac{(\sum X_1)(\sum Y)}{N} \right\} = (0.15) \left\{ 143508 - \left(\frac{(4965)(1917)}{70} \right) \right\} = 1130.69$$

$$JK_{res} = Jakarta - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N} - JK(b/a) = 3674889 - 52498 - 1131 = 3621260$$

Table 1. List ANOVA For Test Independent Linear Simple Motivation Study Student (X₁) To Results Study Student (Y)

Source variation	Dk	JK	KT	F
Regression (a)	2	3674889	3674889	
Regression (b/a)	2	1131	1131	$\frac{1131}{65} = 17$
Residue	66	3621260	65	

Amount	70	7297280	-
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From list n, so F_{count} determined with formula:

$$F = \frac{S_{reg}}{S_{res}^2} = \frac{1131}{65} = 17$$

From list distribution F with $\alpha = 0.05$ degrees numerator 1 And degrees denominator 68 so $F_{0.95; 1 VS 36} = 3.98$. It turns ut F_{count} more big Dar F_{table} ($17 > 3.98$). With thus H_0 rejected And H_1 accepted, This means that There is influence motivation student to results Study student class VIII JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Love People 2 (Wulandari, Patta, & Kadir, 2021).

Regression Linear Creativity Teacher (X_2) To Results Study Student (Y)

Influence creativity Teacher to results Study student written with equality $Y = a + bx_1$ in where a And b can counted with formula as following :

$$a = \frac{(\sum Y)(\sum X_2^2) - (\sum X_2)(\sum X_2 Y)}{N(\sum X_2^2) - (\sum X_2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1917)(401304) - (5240)(143508)}{(70)(401304) - (5240)^2} = 27.3$$

$$b = \frac{N(\sum X_2 Y) - (\sum X_2)(\sum Y)}{N(\sum X_2^2) - (\sum X_2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(70)(143508) - (5240)(1917)}{(70)(401304) - (5240)^2} = 0.37$$

From calculation a And the so can written equality regression as following :

$$\hat{Y} = 27.3 + 0.37X_2$$

For see significance regression can tested hypothesis with Analysis Variance (ANOVA). From calculation Which btained from amount squares r JK with formula as following :

$$JK(a) = \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N} = \frac{(1917)^2}{70} = 52498.4$$

$$JK(b/a) = b \left\{ \sum X_2 Y - \frac{(\sum X_2)(\sum Y)}{N} \right\}$$

$$= (0.37) \left\{ 3674889 - \left(\frac{(5240)(1917)}{70} \right) \right\} = 2537$$

$$JK_{res} = JK(a) - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N} - JK(b/a)$$

$$= 3674889 - 52498.4 - 2537 = 3622388$$

Table 2. Register ANOVA For Test Independent Linear Simple Influence Creativity Teacher (X_2) To Results Study (Y)

Source variation	Dk	JK	KT	F
Regression (a)	2	52498.4	52498.4	
Regression (b/a)	2	2537	2537	$\frac{2537}{65} = 39.03$

Residue	66	3622388	65
Amount	70	3677423	-

From list n, so F_{count} determined with formula:

$$F = \frac{S_{reg}}{S_{res}^2} = \frac{2537}{25} = 39.03$$

From list distribution F with $\alpha = 0.05$ degrees numerator 1 And degrees denominator 68 so $F_{0.95; 1 VS 30} = 3.98$. It turns out F_{count} more big Dar F_{table} ($39.03 > 3.98$). With thus H_0 rejected And H_1 accepted, This means that There is influence creativity Teacher to results Study student class VIII JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Love People 2 (Puspitasari & Wibowo, 2022).

Test Linearity Regression Linear Simple

For prove whether hypothesis model regression linear accepted r rejected, so need done test linearity regression. If it turns out equality the linear rejected, so new used prediction with form linear And If equality No linear so need searching for with model non linear (Hikam, 2021).

Testing linearity regression done with compare F_{count} with F_{table} searching for with formula:

$$F = \frac{S_{TC}}{S^2}$$

With criteria testing:

If price F_{count} more small from F_{table} n level significance $1 - \alpha$ with dk numerator $k - 2$ And dk denominator $n - k$ so hypothesis non linear Y n X can accepted And n the contrary.

Test Linearity Regression X 1 n Y

Based n attachment so can btained JK(E) as following:

$$JK(E) = \sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N} = 3622391$$

Lots group different is:

$$\text{For Tuna Suitable (TC)} = k - 2 = 6 - 2 = 4$$

$$\text{For Mistake} = nk = 70 - 4 = 66$$

$$JK(TC) = JK_{res} - JK(E) = 3622391 - 3621260 = 1131$$

$$S^2_{TC} = \frac{JK(TC)}{k - 2} = \frac{1131}{4} = 282.75$$

$$S^2 = \frac{JK(E)}{n - k} = \frac{3621260}{66} = 54$$

Table 3. Register ANOVA For Test Linearity X 1 n Y

Source variation	Dk	JK	KT	F
Total	70	3674889		
Regression (a)	2	3674889	3674889	
Regression (b/a)	2	1131	1131	$\frac{1131}{65} = 17.4$
Residue	26	3621260	65	

Tuna Suitable	4	1131	20.25	$\frac{20,25}{654}=5,24$
Mistake	26	3621260	54	

So F_{count} from :

$$F = \frac{S_{TC}}{S^2} = \frac{20,25}{654} = 5,24$$

Criteria testing:

Accept hypothesis model regression linear If F_{count} more big from F_{table} . From results calculation btained $F_{count} = 5.24$ And mark F_{table} n level real $\alpha = 0.05$ with dk numerator 5 And dk denominator 64 btained $F_{0.95} = 5.24$. In accordance with criteria testing it turns ut F_{count} more big from F_{table} ($5.24 > 2.48$) so hypothesis model regression linear $Y_n X_1$ can accepted (Ajeng Retno Utami, Suhendri, 2019).

Test Linearity Regression X_2 n Y

Based n attachment so can btained JK(E) as following:

$$JK(E) = \sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N} = 3622391$$

Lots group different is:

For Tuna Suitable (TC) = $k - 2 = 6 - 2 = 4$

For Mistake = $nk = 70 - 4 = 66$

$JK(TC) = JK_{res} - JK(E) = 36223 - 3622391 = 3586168$

$$S^2_{TC} = \frac{JK(TC)}{k - 2} = \frac{3586168}{4} = 146542$$

$$S^2 = \frac{JK(E)}{n - k} = \frac{146542}{70} = 2220,3$$

Table 4. Register ANOVA For Test Linearity X_2 n Y

Source variation	Dk	JK	KT	F
Total	70	3674889		
Regression (a)	2	3674889	3674889	
Regression (b/a)	2	2537	2537	$\frac{2537}{65} = 39.03$
Residue	66	3622388	65	
Tuna	4	3586168	20.08	$\frac{20,08}{2220,3} = 66$
Suitable	66	3622388	2220.3	
Mistake				

So F_{count} from :

$$F = \frac{S_{TC}}{S^2} = \frac{20,08}{2220,3} = 66$$

Criteria Testing:

Accept hypothesis model regression linear If F_{count} more big from F_{table} (Afriansyah, 2023). From results calculation btained $F_{count} = 66$ And mark F_{table} n level real $\alpha = 0.05$ with dk numerator 5 And dk denominator

65 obtained $F_{0.95} = 2.48$. In accordance with criteria testing it turns out F_{count} more big from F_{table} ($66 > 2.48$) so hypothesis model regression linear $Y_n X_2$ can accepted (Para' da, 2023).

Test Linearity Multiple

For test is a every coefficient can give description to Y For change X Which relate with coefficient intended, so need done calculation regression linear multiple 1 (Novelti, Devi, Wakhilah Dwi Khusnah, Marjuki, & Stevani, 2024). Testing against coefficients with assumption that the regression Already

accepted shaped regression linear multiple Which stated with equality $\hat{Y} = a + a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2$

$$a_1 = \frac{(\sum X_2^2)(\sum X_1 Y) - (\sum X_1 X_2)(\sum X_2 Y)}{(\sum X_1^2)(\sum X_2^2) - (\sum X_1 X_2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(401304)(137313) - (380468)(143508)}{(361001)(401304) - (380468)^2} = 4.37$$

$$a_2 = \frac{(\sum X_1^2)(\sum X_2 Y) - (\sum X_1 X_2)(\sum X_1 Y)}{(\sum X_1^2)(\sum X_2^2) - (\sum X_1 X_2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(361001)(143508) - (380468)(137313)}{(361001)(401304) - (380468)^2} = 4$$

$$a = \bar{Y} - a_1 \bar{X}_1 - a_2 \bar{X}_2$$

$$= 17 - (4)(27) - (4)(44) = 51$$

With thus equality regression linear multiple can written as following:

$$\hat{Y} = 51 + 4X_1 + 4X_2$$

For test whether coefficient from linear regression multiple Already nature real r No in stage prediction to Y so done test linearity multiple obtained data For test linearity regression multiple as following (Novrianti, Nas, & Syabrus, 2015):

With large-scale n so can calculated:

$$JK_{reg} = a_1 \sum X_1 Y + a_2 \sum X_2 Y$$

$$= (4)(137313) + (4)(143508) = 1123284$$

$$JK_{res} = \sum (Y - \hat{Y})^2 = 3672972$$

So F_{count} determined:

$$JK = \frac{\frac{JK_{reg}}{k}}{\frac{JK_{res}}{n - k - 1}} = \frac{143508/4}{3672972/70-4-1} = 17.2$$

Criteria testing:

If F_{count} more big F_{table} can stated that $Y_n X_1$ And $Y_n X_2$ wn regression linear multiple Which can used For predict average Y if X_1 And X_2 known. From table distribution F with level significance $\alpha = 0.05$ dk numerator 5 And dk denominator 65 obtained 17, 2 It turns out F_{count} more big from F_{table} namely ($17.2 > 2.36$). With thus can seen that test regression linear multiple $Y_n X_1$ And X_2 is nature real (Febriandar, 2018).

Correlation In Regression Linear Simple

For see whether There is influence Which significant between Motivation Student And Creativity Teacher to results Study student so done test significance regression linear simple with formula as following

:

$$r_{XY} = \frac{N(\sum X_1 Y) - (\sum X_1)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N(\sum X_1^2) - (\sum X_1)^2\} \{N(\sum Y^2) - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

$\sum X_1$	= 4965
$\sum X_2$	= 5240
$\sum Y$	= 1917
$\sum X_1^2$	= 361001
$\sum X_2^2$	= 401304
$\sum Y^2$	= 82685
$\sum X_1 Y$	= 137313
$\sum X_2 Y$	= 143508
$\sum X_1 X_2$	= 380468
N	= 70

Correlation Between Motivation Student (X_1) To Results Study Student (Y)

$$r_{y1} = \frac{N(\sum X_1 Y) - (\sum X_1)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N(\sum X_1^2) - (\sum X_1)^2\} \{N(\sum Y^2) - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

$$= \frac{(70)(137313) - o(4965)(1917)}{\sqrt{\{(70)(361001) - o(4965)^2\} \{(70)(82685) - o(1917)^2\}}} \quad o=7.18$$

From results calculation in n, price $r_{y1} = 7.18$ so that can in Look that influence between motivation student to results Study student is Enough.

Criteria testing: If coefficient correlation more big from coefficient correlation *product moment* For $\alpha=0.05$ and $n=70$ so can seen There is influence Which significant. From results calculation coefficient correlation count btained $r = 0.43$ whereas coefficient correlation from price criticism *r product moment* For $\alpha=0.05$ btained 0.3202. With thus coefficient correlation $r_{hitung} \{hitung\}$ *rhitung* more big than coefficient correlation table ($7.18 > 0.3202$)

So can seen that there is influence Which significant between motivation Teacher to results Study student, with level closeness connection as big as $r_{y1} = 7.18$ (Febriandar, 2018)

Correlation Between Creativity Teacher (X_2) To Results Study Student (Y)

$$r_{XY2} = \frac{N(\sum X_2 Y) - (\sum X_2)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N(\sum X_2^2) - (\sum X_2)^2\} \{N(\sum Y^2) - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

$$= \frac{(70)(143508) - o(5240)(1917)}{\sqrt{\{(70)(401304) - o(5240)^2\} \{(70)(82685) - o(1917)^2\}}} \quad o=3,58$$

From results calculation in n, price $r_{y2} = 2.24$ so that can seen that influence between creativity guru to results Study student is Enough.

Criteria testing: If coefficient correlation more big from coefficient correlation *product moment* For $\alpha=0.05$ And $n=70$ so can seen There is influence Which significant. From results calculation coefficient correlation count btained $r = 3,58$ whereas coefficient correlation from price criticism *r product moment* For $\alpha=0.05$ btained 0.3202. With thus coefficient correlation $r_{hitung} \{hitung\}$ *rhitung* more big than coefficient correlation table ($3,58 > 0.3202$)

So can seen that there is influence Which significant between creativity Teacher to results Study student, with level closeness connection as big as $r_{y2} = 3,58$

Correlation Between Motivation Teacher (X_1) To Creativity Teacher (X_2)

$$r_{X_1.X_2} = \frac{N(\sum X_1 X_2) - (\sum X_1)(\sum X_2)}{\sqrt{\{N(\sum X_1^2) - (\sum X_1)^2\} \{N(\sum X_2^2) - (\sum X_2)^2\}}}$$

$$= \frac{(70)(380469) - o(4965)(5240)}{\sqrt{\{(70)(361001) - o(4965)^2\} \{(70)(401304) - o(5240)^2\}}}$$

$$o = 2.6$$

From results calculation in n, price $r_{X_1.X_2} = 2.6$ so that can seen that influence between motivation Teacher to creativity Teacher is very strong.

Criteria testing : If coefficient correlation more big from coefficient correlation *product moment* For $\alpha = 0.05$ And $n = 70$ so There is influence Which significant. From results calculation coefficient correlation count btained $r = 2.6$ whereas coefficient correlation from price criticism *r product moment* For $\alpha = 0.05$ And $n = 70$ btained 0.3202 so that coefficient correlation r_{count} more big from coefficient correlation table ($2.6 > 0.3202$), so can seen There is influence Which significant (Winata, Sudrajat, Yuniarsih, & Zaqiah, 2020).

Regression Multiple

Coefficient correlation influence multiple stated with r with formula as following :

$$R_{1.2} = \sqrt{\frac{r^2 y_1 + r^2 y_2 - 2r y_1 \cdot r y_2 \cdot r_{12}}{1 - r^2_{12}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{(7,18)^2 + (3,58)^2 - 2(7,18)(3,58)(2,6)}{1 - (2,5)^2}} = 3.33$$

From results n, btained price $R_{y_{12}} = 3.33$ so that influence between motivation Teacher And creativity Teacher to results Study student is strong.

Criteria testing :

If coefficient correlation more big from coefficient correlation *product moment* For $\alpha = 0.05$ And $n = 70$, so can seen There is influence Which significant.

From results calculation coefficient correlation count btained $r = 3.33$ whereas coefficient correlation from price criticism *r product moment* For $\alpha = 0.05$ And $n = 70$ btained 0.3202, so that coefficient correlation r hitung more big from coefficient correlation table ($3.33 > 0.3202$), so there is influence Which significant.

From list distribution f with α And dk 4 denominator 66 btained $F_{table} = 3.28$. It turns ut $F_{count} >$ from F_{table} namely ($18.46 > 3.28$), so H_0 rejected And H_1 accepted with thus There is influence Which significant between Influence motivation Teacher And creativity Teacher in a way together to results Study student n eye lesson Education Citizenship class VIII in JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Love People 2 Year Teachings 2024/2025.

Test Coefficient Correlation And Determination

For know as far as where influence motivation student And creativity Teacher to results Study student class VIII in JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Love People 2, correlation can determined determination that is with squaring influence simple "r" Which can formulated as following : $560 r^2 \%$

1. Correlation between motivation student to results Study student btained data $r = 7.18$. With thus influence motivation student to results Study student stated in form presentation as following : $560 r^2 \% = 40,208 \%$
2. Correlation between creativity Teacher to results Study student btained data $r = 3.58$. With thus influence creativity Teacher to results Study student stated in form presentation as following : $560 r^2 \% = 30,048 \%$
3. Correlation between motivation student And creativity Teacher btained data $r = 2.6$. With thus influence motivation student And creativity Teacher stated in form presentation as following : $560 r^2 \% = 14.56 \%$

Results calculation influence n can seen in form table as following :

Table 5. Coefficient Correlation And Determination

No	Regression	R	560 r 2 %	R	560 r 2 %
1	Y n X 1	7.18	40.208%	-	
2	Y n X 2	3.58	30.048%	-	
3	X 1 n X 2	2.6	14.56%	-	
4	Y n X 1 And X 2			5.6	84.8

Discussion

Findings Study

Based n analysis data Which has done, so can seen findings study. From description data results study btained data as following : For see whether There is influence between influence between variables Y n X1

And X2 differentiate based n equality regression linear multiple with equality $\hat{Y} = 7.18 + 3.58 X_1 + 2.6 X_2$

Whereas For see size influence between variables the can known from test influence simple Which stated with “R” results test hypothesis as following :

1. There is influence Which significant between motivation student to results Study student n eye lesson Education Citizenship class VIII in JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Love People 2. It means If motivation student Good, so will Good also results Study student r n the contrary. The size influence between second variables the is 7.18 Which means influence motivation student is strong.
2. There is influence Which significant between creativity Teacher to results Study student n eye lesson Education Citizenship class VIII JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Love People 2. It means If Teacher wn creativity Which Good, so will Good also results study r n the contrary. The size influence between second variables the is 3.58 Which means influence creativity Teacher to results Study student is strong.
3. There is influence Which significant between motivation student And creativity Teacher in a way together to results Study student n eye lesson Education Citizenship class VIII JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Love People 2. It means If student wn motivation student Which Good, so will Good also results study r n the contrary. The size influence between second variables the is 2.6 Which means influence creativity Teacher to results Study student is strong (Itasari, 2022).

On testing hypothesis btained mark F_{count} more big from F_{table} that is $(5.6 > 3.28)$. With thus There is influence motivation student And creativity Teacher in a way together to results Study student n eye lesson Education Citizenship class VIII JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL Love People 2

4. CONCLUSION

Based n the research results described above in chapter IV, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The influence f student motivation n student learning utcomes in the subject f civics for class VIII at SMP Cinta Rakyat 2 in the 2024/2025 academic year is “strong” (7.18).
2. The influence f teacher creativity n student learning utcomes in the subject f civics education for class VIII f Cinta Rakyat 2 Middle School in the 2024/2025 academic year is “strong” (3.58).
3. The influence between student motivation and teacher creativity n student learning utcomes in the subject f civics education for class VIII f SMP Cinta Rakyat 2 in the 2024/2025 academic year is "very strong" (2.6).

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