

## A. Perception

### 1. Definition of Perception

Perception is the way people notice thing, especially with the senses. As cited in Walgito (2007) perception is a process that starts from the observation of the five senses.

In addition, perception is the process of selecting, organizing, and interpreting information. People that have perception on an object can be positive or negative ways. Through the perception, people can create relationship with environment. This relationship is done through their five senses. Those are vision, hearing, taste, smell, and touch. (Schmitz, 2009).

Koentjaningrat as cited in Sahal (2010: 7) explained that perception is the realization of human brain process and it appears as view about phenomenon. In this process many factors such as feeling, needs, motivation, educational background, experiences, etc are involved.

After defining the term of perception, it can be concluded that perception is a process of human thinking about certain phenomenon after they get the sensation from the environment through the sense of organ. This research, perception means giving the opinion or message about something happened.

### 2. Process of Perception

Perception consists of certain process. It is started by accepting the stimulus through the receiver, namely the five senses. Then the stimulus forwarded by the sensory nerve to <sup>5</sup> in as the central nervous system and the next process is the process of perception, means that person is aware of what is perceived by the senses. Furthermore, this process is ended by thinking,

analyzing and interpreting in order to achieve the meeting of object, in relation with the process of perception. Walgito (2004: 90) explained that perception is complex process, those are, as follows:

a. Physical Process

It is the process when an object are uses stimuli caught by receptor, this process is called sensation.

b. Physiological Process

It is the process of sending stimuli to the brain by sense organ.

c. Psychical Process

It is the process of changing the stimuli in human brain to get meaningful interpretation of stimuli.

### 3. Kinds of Perception

There are two kinds of perception. External perception is perception due to the stimulation that comes from outside individual, and self-perception is perception whose stimulation is from within an individual. By perception, individual can aware and can understand the situation of environment around of it or even the condition about self-individual condition (Walgito, 2004: 24).

Walgito (2004: 75) divides factors that affect one's perception into two.

a. Internal Factors

Internal factors are factors which come from an individual; depend on psychological factor such as: thoughts, feelings, willingness, needs, sex, motivation, and attention. Every human being has different characteristic and temperament is also shaped by individuals' family and individuals'

environment.

b. External Factors

External factors are factors which come from outside individual. The external factors are affected by someone's perception. The process of stimulus will through the sense organ or receptor such as: sight, sounds, hearing, etc. It can be concluded that individual's sense organ is a connector between individual the object in the world.

## **B. Classroom Management**

### **1. Definition of Classroom Management**

Classroom management is the process of leading, directing, ordering or restraining of students in a class in a way that will lead to effective learning. Whereas, Rukmana and Suryana (2006) observed that classroom management is the effort directed to create an effective learning atmosphere and also to motivate students to study well according to his ability.

Classroom management is the efforts made by teachers to achieve optimum classroom conditions so the learning activities can be implemented as expected. (Arikunto, 1986).

Classroom management refers settings and behavior of students as well as the setting-class facilities (ventilation, lighting, seating, the planning of learning activity programs, etc). (Hadi, 2005).

Thus the goal of effective classroom management is to have students display appropriate behavior during class activities in order to enhance the teaching and learning process that can lead to the attainment of set objectives.

Based on definition above, it can be conclude that classroom management is all the process of activities in class that can make good atmosphere and students can enjoy the lesson as well as in order to reach learning objective that provided.

## **2. The Aims of Classroom Management**

According to Rukmana and Suryana (2006) the aims of classroom management are to improve the effectiveness and efficiency in achieving the learning objectives and also to guide students according to their social background, economic, cultural and individual characteristics.

According to Arikunto (1986) argues that the purpose of classroom management is that every child in the class can work with orderly so that learning objectives can be achieved effectively and efficiently.

Rukmana and Suryana (2006) divides the indicators of successful classroom management into two.

- a. The atmosphere in the classroom is conducive. (orderly, smoothly, discipline, passionate)
- b. Good interpersonal relationships between teachers and students, and also students with other students.

It can be concluded that the goals classroom management are to provide, creating and maintaining optimal conditions in the classroom so that students can learn and work well. In addition, teachers can develop and use learning aids in the learning process to assist students in achieving the learning objections.

### 3. Principles of Classroom Management

According to Karwati and Priansa (2014:26) in Djamarah (2006:185), they divide the basic principles of classroom management that minimize the problems or disturbance in classroom management into six.

#### a. Warm and enthusiasm.

Teacher should be warm and enthusiastic in the learning process. Warm teacher means that teacher should have good relationship with the students. In this case teacher is expected to show good attitude and have good communication with the students. On the other hand teacher should give great enthusiasm towards learning in the classroom. It can motivate students to be excited in participating the lesson.

#### b. Challenge

The teacher should always provide a challenge for their students. The use of the words, action or materials that challenge will increase students' passion for learning, thus reducing the possibility of the emergence of deviant behavior. Good learning challenge will bring up the students curiosity so that they will strive actively to be involved in teaching learning process.

#### c. Variety

The use of media and the teacher's teaching style should vary. The pattern of interaction between teacher and students are also needed to reduce the appearance of students' problems and students' boredom. Students will enthusiast in following the lessons because there is always a new experience and new knowledge in every meeting.

#### d. Flexibility

The diversity of students in class makes teachers should be able to be flexible in managing the classroom. Teachers must be responsive to the situation in the classroom. Teacher also should be flexible in selecting actions to maintain the class condition still conducive. Teacher's flexibility can prevent the disturbances of students such as commotion students, students are not paying attention to the lesson, students are not concerned with the tasks and also to create a climate of effective teaching and learning.

#### e. The emphasis on the positive things.

The learning objectives is to give a positive value and motivation to the students. Teachers should give positive attention to the students and reduce the negative attitude when face the students. Providing feedback in a good way can also make the students feel comfort in learning process.

#### f. Self-discipline.

Development of self-discipline is the ultimate goal of classroom management. For that teachers should always help the students to carry out self-discipline. And teachers should be an example or role model of self-control and execution of responsibilities. Teachers should be discipline person in front of their students.

### **4. Activities of Classroom Management**

According to Rukmana and Suryana (2006) there are two main activities in classroom management.

#### a. Students settings

It is about how to arrange and place students in the class according to their potential of intellectual and emotional development. Teacher give opportunities to the students to acquire a position in learning which is in accordance with their interests and desires.

b. Facilities settings

Classroom activities is strongly influenced by the conditions of classroom physical environment. The facility should support the class interaction in order to make a good learning process. The criteria of classroom facilities are secure, health, good quality, comfort, and also usefull.

It can be concluded that the classroom activities is very important for students to get a comfort condition in teaching learning process.

## **5. Factors that Affecting Classroom Management**

The success of classroom management in achieving learning objective is influenced by various factors. As cited in Karwati and Priansa (2014:28), there are three factors that affecting the success of classroom management.

a. Physical environment

It has an important influence on learning outcomes. Students will feel comfortable to accept the lesson if the classroom is clean and tidy. Physical environment that must be considered includes: The space in which the process of learning, seating arrangements, ventilation, lighting settings, and storage settings.

b. Socio emotional condition

Good socio emotional condition will be reached when good relationship

in class develop well. These relationships include the relationship between teachers and students or students' relationship with other students. There are four factors in socio emotional condition includes: the type of leadership, the teacher's attitude, teacher's voice, and fostering good relations.

c. Organizational condition

In general, the factors of organizational condition are internal factors of students. It is about students' problems of emotion, mind, and attitude. Every student has different personalities with the other students, this differences seen from biological differences, intellectual, and psychological.

## **6. Effective of Classroom Management**

Effective classroom management decides the effectiveness of teachers teaching quality and students learning. Effective teachers create a sound, supportive and friendly environment in classrooms where students feel safe, respected, cared and secured. For this purpose, effective teachers create conditions of cooperation, discipline and responsibility both for themselves and for their students (Riaz, 2009) in Ahmad (2012).

It can be concluded that the effective classroom management is about how teachers manage their classroom condition still orderly and also discipline. Friendly environment is needed to make students comfort in joining the learning process.

## **7. Previous Study**

One of previous studies, Ahmad (2012) states about secondary school teachers' perception of classroom management its problem and solutions in

government secondary school in District Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The study investigated into the problem through a descriptive research using a survey method. Data were collected from 100 randomly sampled teachers in six Tehsils of the district through a close-ended questionnaire. Data were collected, organized and interpreted by subjecting it to simple percentage statistics.

Findings of the study showed that one the biggest problems regarding classroom management is deviant behavior of students. Teachers do not involve students in activities which provide the students room for creating disruptions during teaching and learning. Students do not obey school rules and regulations.

On the basis of the study it is recommended that teachers should plan for their lessons before going to classrooms. They should design such classroom activities where students are involved and their deviant behavior is reduced. Teacher should also display classroom rules inside classroom so that the students may see them and follow them.