

ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTING PATTERNS ON STUDENTS' LEARNING MOTIVATION

Fatma Dewani Harahap

Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Sumatera Utara

fatmadewaniharahap@yahoo.com

Abstract

Article Info

Received: 01/10/2022

Revised: 26/10/2022

Accepted: 28/10/2022

This study aims to describe and examine the magnitude of the relationship between parental education patterns and learning motivation of third grade students at SD Negeri 100760 Bargottopong Jae, Paluta Regency. This research includes qualitative research. This study used a sample of 6 third grade students of SD Negeri Bargottopong Jae. The data collection used using the methods of observation, interviews and documents. The data analysis technique used is descriptive analysis. The results showed that there were differences in parenting applied by parents. The application of democratic parenting is mostly applied by parents, then authoritarian and permissive parenting. There are 4 parents who apply democratic parenting, 1 parent with authoritarian parenting and 1 parent with permissive parenting. Students with authoritarian and democratic parenting have good and sufficient motivation to learn. Meanwhile, students with permissive parenting have less motivation. Based on the research, it can be concluded that parenting and parental participation have an effect on students' learning motivation.

Keywords: Student learning motivation, parenting style

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is a person's conscious effort to realize the various potentials that exist within him. Education makes a person understand a better way of life. Parents are obliged to provide basic education for their children, and in the basic education of parents plays a very important role in shaping the character of their children based on religious teachings in the environment family. (Setiawan, 2014:53). Education is one of the most important things for humans. Both formal and non-formal education are able to shape the human personality to be better, polite, intelligent, successful, responsible and lead to a more developed country. Because of the importance of education, many people go outside the region. even abroad for the success of the education they want. One of the important factors to succeed in education capable of learning is learning motivation (Arumsari, 2017). Family is a group of individuals who are members of the same household because of blood relations. The family consists of father, mother and children in a small community unit. According to Soelaeman (in Djamarah, 2014: 19) said that "the family is a group of people who live together in a common residence and each member feels an inner connection so that there is mutual influence, mutual concern, and mutual surrender".

Parents and children are one bond in the soul. Every parent who has children always wants to nurture, raise, and educate them. According to Djamarah (2014: 44) said that parents and children in one family have different positions. In the view of parents, children are the fruit of the heart and the foundation of the future that must be guided and nurtured. Guiding by helping, training and so on, and nurturing in the sense of keeping by caring for, nurturing and educating him to become an intelligent child.

Parenting is the main factor that affects the future of children. Will the child grow up to be a suitable child? with the wishes of his parents and on the contrary. People's guidance and attention old age will have an impact on development. There are three types of parenting, namely: 1) authoritarian parenting; 2) democratic parenting; and 3) permissive parenting. Authoritarian parenting is a harsh parenting, parents tend to impose their will on children without many reasons. Characteristics of this



parenting pattern include, parents are very dominant in the power and control of parents over children's behavior is very strict. More democratic parenting emphasizes on inviting groups or family members to take decisions in the family through deliberation and consensus, Parents give freedom to children and encourage children to be independent. Parents always provide positive encouragement to guide children in a better direction. Permissive parenting is a parenting pattern that frees children but is not under the supervision of parents, even parents' control and attention to children is very lacking. The advantage of permissive parenting is that children can determine what they want. However, if children cannot control and control themselves, they will actually fall into negative things.

Parenting style according to Mansur (2007: 350) is a way that taken by parents in educating their children as an embodiment of a sense of responsibility to their children. Because parents are the first and foremost teachers for children. As parents, it is imperative that they provide their children with the provisions to build quality future generations. Differences in parenting accepted by children affect the development of the child itself, it is also possible for different ways of parents in motivating their children to learn. Formal education is the path of school education. Informal education is education that is in the family. Non-formal education is the path of environmental or community education.

Children's success in school must be supported by parental attention. Parents are external factors that have a major role in educating children to achieve learning achievement through the motivation given by parents. According to Slameto (2010: 60) "the way parents educate their children has a big influence on their children's learning". Parents who pay less attention to their children's education, such as not accompanying children to study, not knowing the difficulties experienced in learning, and so on, can cause children not to succeed in their studies. This can happen to children from families whose parents are too busy taking care of work. Lack of parental attention will affect children's learning achievement.

According to Slameto (2010: 54-60) the factors that influence learning are divided into two, namely, internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that come from within students (physical, psychological, and fatigue). While external factors are factors that come from outside (family, school and community). Motivation arises from within and from outside the student, the motivation that arises from outside one of them comes from family or parents. According to Sadirman (2005: 75) states: Motivation can be said as the overall driving force from within students that lead to learning activities. Motivation and learning are two things that influence each other (Hamzah:2014: 23). as stated by Igbo et al (2015: 90) that the relationship between parents and children can have a positive or negative impact on children's health children's learning motivation. The attitude shown by parents will be of concern child. Support from parents is a motivator for children's enthusiasm for learning. Parents need to make the home atmosphere comfortable and full of love so that children are always motivated to learn.

Motivation is the driving force for students to do something. Motivation can encourage someone, so that eventually that person becomes a specialist in a particular field of knowledge. It is impossible for someone to want to try to learn something as well as possible if he does not know how important and useful the results to be achieved from learning are for him (Purwanto, 2006). In the learning process, interest is needed, because someone who does not have an interest in learning is unlikely to carry out learning activities. Interest is a "symptom of being interested in something which then someone's interest will reflect his goal". If students who are interested in a particular lesson can be seen and observed their participation in pursuing the lesson. This interest plays an important role in the teaching and learning process, without interest, he cannot master the lessons given by his lecturer (Syardiansah, 2016). Motivation according to Mangkuprawira and Hubeis (2007: 113) is an impulse that makes employees do things in a way and to achieve certain goals. Motivation in English is called motivation which comes from the Latin movere which means to move (Palupi, 2014).

Based on observations and interviews with third grade teachers, the survey results show that students in grade III have moderate learning motivation. This can be seen when learning takes place, some students show less interest in the learning process. Some students prefer to disturb their friends and do not pay attention to the teacher teaching. When given an assignment by the teacher, students are often busy alone so that the task is not completed quickly. There are some students who are less

enthusiastic in following the lesson. At the time of learning in class, there were some students who did not pay attention to the teacher's explanation and seen from the results of daily tests many students had not reached the KKM.

Parents' awareness of their roles and responsibilities as the first and foremost educators in the family is very necessary. Some of the factors that cause students' low motivation to learn can be seen from the different backgrounds of parents, both in terms of work or busyness, economic conditions and others that affect the lack of attention to their children so that children are fully surrendered to the school. In general, there are parents who work as teachers but the majority are laborers, farmers and traders. This can affect learning motivation, parents who are busy with their children's work will get less attention in terms of learning. In contrast to parents whose work is not too busy, they will participate in monitoring their children while studying at home. The purpose of this study was to determine the role and parenting patterns of parents on the learning motivation of students at SD Negeri 100760 Bargottopong Jae, Paluta Regency.

2. METHOD

This research was conducted at SD Negeri 100760 Bargottopong Jae, Paluta district. This research is a qualitative approach. The research technique used is descriptive analysis to explain the role and parenting patterns applied to students' learning motivation. The aim is to describe the role and parenting patterns of parents on the learning motivation of students at SD Negeri 01 Wonogiri, Pemalang Regency. The sample in this study was the third grade students of SD Negeri 100760 Bargottopong Jae as many as 6 students and their parents. The sampling of 6 students was based on data obtained from the teacher regarding the level of student achievement in school. Data collection techniques used are observation, interviews and documents. Before conducting research, make a questionnaire about parenting patterns and learning motivation that is adjusted to the indicators first.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The time of this research was carried out starting from 3-07 October 2022 at SD Negeri 100760 Bargottopong jae. Based on the results of interviews, there are differences in motivation between 6 students in class III. The researcher took a sample of 6 students and their parents with high, medium and low motivation categories.

Table 1. Recapitulation of parenting styles on learning motivation.

Student's name	Parenting Parenting	Motivation to learn
Salsabila	Authoritarian	Currently
Riki Ahmad	Democratic	Tall
Sutomo	Democratic	Tall
Banner	Democratic	Tall
Gaddafi	Permissive	Low
Septian	Democratic	Tall

Based on the table above it can be seen that there are parents who apply democratic parenting, children of parents who instill a form of democratic parenting, it can be seen that the motivation in the class is in the high category and the child also excels in school. The results obtained also found that there are parents who apply authoritarian parenting, where authoritarian parenting can cause difficulties for children to socialize. Because in raising children, parents give many prohibitions, orders and must be disciplined. Based on data analysis conducted by several findings in the field, it can be said that the form of permissive parenting is not appropriate to use. Because it can have a bad impact on children which results in less motivation in the classroom. There are several factors that cause parents to apply other forms of parenting including the age of the parents, parental involvement, parental education, experience in parenting, parental stress, and husband and wife relationships (Tridhonanto, 2014: 24-28). In addition, it is also caused by environmental and cultural factors that can affect parenting.

Table 2. Parents' Educational and Occupational Background

Student's name	Parents Background	Education	Parents' job
Salsabila	Senior High School		Irt
Riki Ahmad	S1		Teacher
Sutomo	Senior High School		Seamstress
Banner	Senior High School		Trader
Gaddafi	SD		Farmer
Septian	Senior High School		Trader

Based on the table above on the form of democratic parenting there are three parents who apply democratic parenting, in caring for their children they give freedom to do something but are still under the supervision of their parents. Of these three parents, one of their children is categorized as having low motivation. This is because the level of intelligence of the child is less. In addition, the behavior of children in class when learning does not pay attention to the explanation from the teacher and prefers to talk and play alone with their classmates. If the teacher gives an assignment, the child does not do the assignment immediately and is often late in completing the assignment. In contrast to two children whose parents apply democratic parenting, they tend to have high motivation. This is due to because of the child's high level of intelligence and study habits at home and at school. The characteristics of democratic parents are a reflection of the condition of a mature, mature, healthy and normal personality. Pattern Democracy tends to free children to do any activities but they are still under the guidance and supervision of their parents.

Discussion

The results obtained from the results of observations and interviews conducted towards parents and children, there are parents who apply authoritarian parenting. In managing his upbringing he applies hard, disciplined, many rules that must be obeyed by the child and give punishment when the child violates these rules. Punishment given can be in the form of not being allowed to play and leaving the house. Factors that influencing parenting patterns is the environment. Because children are easily influenced environment, then parents apply a form of authoritarian parenting.

Based on the results of the research, it is the form of democratic parenting that most dominantly applied by parents, although there are parents who apply authoritarian parenting. In addition to research findings obtained from informants, there are parents who apply permissive parenting. Children with parents who apply this pattern greatly affect their learning motivation. When the observation took place the child seemed less enthusiastic and preferred to be alone. This is because parents apply indifferent parenting to their children's education because they are busy working and caring for two young children. Factors that influence parenting applied by parents are seen from the educational background of their parents, besides that the involvement of parents towards children is lacking.

There is a work background, education parents of students' parents, parenting is influenced by factors, namely the work and education of parents, the surrounding environment, and so on. That is, work, education, environment are very influential on parenting. So it will know what kind of parenting is applied by parents based on work, parental education and the surrounding environment. Of the various parenting patterns that are associated with children's learning motivation. In addition, there are factors that influence parenting applied by parents.

The attitude of parents who always pay attention to their child's learning progress will encourage children to be more enthusiastic in learning. The attention and role of parents is very important needed by children. Because at this age, they have not been able to be independent in everything, including in terms of learning.

Parenting is a method taken by parents in educating their children as an embodiment of a sense of responsibility to their children (Mansur, 2007: 350). Parenting is the main factor that affects the future of the child. Will the child grow up to be a suitable child? with the wishes of his parents and the other way around. So democracy is still under the guidance and monitoring of parents.

According to Thomas Gordon (in Syamaun, 2012: 28-29) says that the characteristics of parents This is a reflection of the condition of a mature, mature, healthy, productive personality. normal and unaffected. Based on the data analysis carried out, it was found the results of research on the form of parenting applied by parents to the learning motivation of third grade elementary school students State 100760 Bargottopong Jae, Paluta Regency. This is illustrated by the results of observations and interviews with parents and children, where the dominant form of parenting is applied by parents, namely democratic parenting. In addition to the form of democratic parenting, there are also apply authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting

4. CONCLUSION

Based on research that carried out and the results obtained from the research data, the researchers found three parenting patterns applied by parents students who are the focus of research, namely, authoritarian parenting, democratic parenting, and permissive parenting. Democratic parenting is more widely applied by parents, following the pattern of authoritarian and permissive parenting. Parenting patterns and parental participation affect motivation student learning. Students with authoritarian and democratic parenting have high learning motivation good and enough. Students with permissive parenting have less motivation. The application of good parenting can be realized through treatment, attention, fulfillment of needs, as well as the attitudes of parents in daily life can affect on children's learning achievement in school. Types of parenting applied by parents can affect the characteristics of children in the future. Give a positive attitude, appropriate treatment from parents in educating children, it will be easier increase children's motivation in learning. Based on the results of the research, suggestions that can be conveyed to parents can be provide appropriate parenting and give full attention and support to positive activities for children so that children become more motivated in their learning, so that children can develop their talents. For students, it can be input for students students to be more active in participating in learning in order to achieve an achievement. For teachers, can provide information that the role of parents has a positive influence on students' learning motivation and can work together with students' parents in provide guidance and direction to their students in order to achieve success.

Reference

- [1]. Arumsari ,Rindang (2017). Perbedaan Motivasi Belajar Antara Siswa Yang Berasal Dari Jawa Dan Dari Papua Di Sman 1 Kediri Tahun Ajaran 2016/ 2017 . Jurnal Simki-Pedagogia Vol. 01 No. 01 Tahun 2017 ISSN : AAAA-AAAA
- [2]. Djamarah, Syaiful Bahri. 2008. Psikologi Belajar. Jakarta: Asdi Mahasatya.
- [3]. Djamarah, Syaiful Bahri. 2014. Pola Asuh Orang Tua dan Komunikasi dalam Keluarga. Jakarta:
- [4]. Rineka Cipta.
- [5]. Igbo J.N, dkk. (2015). Parent-child Relationship Motivation To Learn And Students Academic Achievement In Mathematics.
- [6]. Mansur. 2007. Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini dalam Islam. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar.
- [7]. Palupi ,Retno (2014). Hubungan Antara Motivasi Belajar Dan Persepsi Siswa Terhadap Kinerja Guru Dalam Mengelola Kegiatan Belajar Dengan Hasil Belajar Ipa Siswa Kelas Viii Di Smpn N 1 Pacitan . Jurnal Teknologi Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran Vol.2, No.2
- [8]. Sadirman, A.M. 2005. Interaksi dan motivasi belajar mengajar. Jakarta.rajagrafindo Persada.
- [9]. Slameto. 2010. Belajar dan Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhinya. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- [10]. Syamaun, Nurmasyithah. 2012. Dampak Pola Asuh Orang Tua & Guru terhadap Kecenderungan Perilaku Agresif Siswa. Jogjakarta: Ar-ruzz Media.
- [11]. Syardiansah (2016). Hubungan Motivasi Belajar dan Minat Belajar terhadap Prestasi Belajar Mahasiswa Mata Kuliah Pengantar Manajemen (Studi kasus Mahasiswa Tingkat I EKM A Semester II) . Jurnal Manajemen Dan Keuangan, Vol.5, No.1, Mei 2016
- [12]. Tridonanto, Al. 2014. Mengembangkan Pola Asuh Demokratis. Jakarta: PT. Elex Media Komputindo
- [13]. Uno, Hamzah B. 2014. Teori Motivasi dan Pengukurannya. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.