

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING PATTERNS AND LEARNING MOTIVATION OF STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The family is the starting place to learn everything in the world, and parents are responsible for their children, which are compassionate, uplifting and nurturing. Every parent has their own parenting style which will affect a child's motivation in doing things, for example studying. Someone who has high motivation to learn will understand the lessons given more quickly, but vice versa, people who have low motivation will find it difficult to accept the learning given by them. In this research using quantitative method with 19 items from parenting and 20 items from motivation with the sample being UIN Raden Fatah Palembang students

Introduction

The family is several individuals who are members of the same household because of blood relations. Within the family consists of father, mother and children in a small community unit (Fadhilah et al., 2019). Parents are responsible for their children in terms of love, care and care. Asih, that is, the parents give love to the child. Sharpen, that is, parents explore children's abilities from an early age. Fostering, namely parents educating children to be better and develop according to their talents (Marisa et al., 2018)

The family is the initial place for children to learn about everything that exists, parents educate and guide and also provide support to the child. Every parent always has their own parenting style in educating their children. Appropriate parenting style given by parents can provide motivation and maximize the potential contained in the child. Parenting is a pattern which is given by parents to the child in forming a child's personality which can be consistent from time to time. Parenting according (Viandari & Susilawati, 2019) found that parenting is the attitude of parents interacting, guiding and educating their children in everyday life, with the hope that their children will be successful in living the life they choose. According to Hurlock (in Fatmawati et al., 2021) There are several factors which can influence the parenting style of parents which include the personality of the parents, beliefs and similarities to the parenting style they received when they were small.

According to Baumrind (in Fadhilah et al., 2019) explains there are three types of parenting, namely: 1) authoritarian parenting; 2) Democratic parenting; 3) Permissive parenting. This authoritarian parenting style is a parenting style in which parents are strict and tend to force their will on the child for what they will do and without much reason.

Democratic parenting is a parenting style that is very much the opposite of authoritarian parenting, in which parents give freedom to their children to do what they want to do but are still under their control. Permissive parenting is a parenting style which is almost similar to democratic parenting, but has a difference, namely where this pattern really frees children to do something and even the attention of parents is very lacking. Applying the right parenting style will have a huge impact on the child which will affect the learning process to the maximum. A person's learning motivation is influenced by their learning environment and their upbringing which can be realized by realizing a very high desire and enthusiasm for learning. According to the Shah (inFadhilah et al., 2019)) motivation to learn can be influenced by external and internal factors, where the internal factor is a factor in which the factor comes from the person himself for example the person's self-motivation to learn, while the external factor itself is a factor that comes from outside the person's self themselves as their social environment, for example friends, family and also their parents

The role of motivation is very influential in a person's life itself, if someone does not have motivation within them to learn then he will be lazy, have difficulty learning the material provided and do not really care about the learning outcomes they get. Vice versa, if someone has a very high motivation in learning, then he will be diligent in learning, easy to learn the material provided which will have an impact on their learning outcomes that they have been working on so far.(AMALIA, 2017).

Method

The method used in this study is a quantitative method which is more precise using filling out a questionnaire by giving questions to the subject online. The population in this study were students at UIN Raden Fatah Palembang, who took a sample of 63 respondents who had filled out the questionnaire. The variables of this study are parenting and motivation which has a total of about 39 items consisting of 19 items from parenting and 20 items from motivation. The data analysis method used in testing the research is SPSS 25.

Results and Discussion

The aim of this research was to find out whether there is a relationship between parenting style and learning motivation in students of UIN Raden Fatah Palembang. Which was examined by using a questionnaire to students of UIN Raden Fatah Palembang. This Research Scale has been tested by (Elza Yusman, 2009) which shows the behavior between parenting parents on children's learning achievement and other scales that have been tested by (Windianita, 2020) related to the influence of student learning motivation on learning achievement in class.

Table 1. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	Unstandardized Residuals
N	63

Normal Parameters, b	Means	.0000000
	std. Deviation	7.05440325
Most Extreme Differences	absolute	.097
	Positive	.097
	Negative	-.062
Test Statistics		.097
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200c,d
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

The normality test is used to determine whether the data used and normally distributed is good or not. In this study using SPSS 25 using the criterion if the score is significant > 0.05 . Based on the results of the normality test above, it can be seen that the significance value is $0.02 > 0.05$, which means that this is not normal.

Table 2. ANOVA

			Sum of Squares	df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
Learning Motivation * Parenting	Between Groups	(Combined) Linearity	1130234 .912	18 1	62,791 .912	1,412 .021	.174 .887
		Deviation from Linearity	1129.322	17	66,431	1,494	.142
Within Groups			1956083	44	44,456		
Total			3086317	62			

The linearity test is used to find out which two variables have good linear or non-linearity. In making decisions there are two ways, the first is to compare the sig value with 0.05. If the value is more than 0.05 then there is a linear relationship but vice versa if it is smaller then there is no linear relationship. The second compares the F-Score with the F-table. If the F-Score is smaller than the F-table, then there is a significant relationship and vice versa. From the table it can be seen that the linearity test carried out in this study is sig and the F-Score obtained has a relationship between variable Y (learning motivation) and variable X (Parenting) because the significance of linearity deviation is $0.142 > 0.05$

Table 3. correlations

		Parenting	Motivation to learn
Parenting	Pearson Correlation	1	.017
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.894
	N	63	63
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.894	
	N	63	63

The table above shows that parenting style with learning motivation has a correlation coefficient of 0.17 with a significance of 0.894. If the significance is smaller than 0.05 then the variable is considered correlated, whereas if the significance value is greater than 0.05 then the variable is considered uncorrelated.

Variable X to variable Y has a correlation with the degree of relationship, which means more than 0.05, where between these variables there is no relationship between parenting parents and motivation to study in UIN Raden Fatah Palembang students. Thus it can be concluded that the research hypothesis which states that there is a relationship between parenting parents and the learning motivation of UIN Raden Fatah Palembang students is unacceptable.

From this research conducted, the results found a correlation related to the relationship between parenting parents and learning motivation in students of UIN Raden Fatah Palembang. According to Baumrind (in Maulita Eka Yuliasuti, 2019) Defining parenting is the treatment of parents in meeting their needs, providing protection and educating children in everyday life, but the parenting style applied by parents in educating and guiding their children does not really affect the motivation to learn to be higher. There are two other factors that motivate learning not examined in this study, namely the first in internal factors including physical factors and psychological factors such as aspects that hinder student learning activities. And other factors are external factors in the form of social factors such as the learning environment and non-social factors such as the state or weather where students study (Maulita Eka Yuliasuti, 2019)

Conclusion

The role of parents in educating their children is inseparable from the parenting style adopted by them, where the parenting style of a child greatly determines a person's motivation to learn, which is when using the right parenting style for children. Motivation within a person must be high and large, this is because if a person has great motivation in learning then he will be serious in learning and will get the appropriate value, while vice versa if someone has low motivation then he will be lazy and also not enthusiastic in learning and difficult to understand the lessons given. But in this study we stated that there was no relationship that could influence parenting style and learning motivation in students of UIN Raden Fatah Palembang, as evidenced by a significant correlation of more than 0.05, more precisely at a value of 0.894

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