THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTING PATTERNS ON STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES IN CLASS V

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Abstract

This research discusses the influence of parenting patterns on student learning outcomes in class V of SD Negeri 091607 Sinaksak. The type of research used is a quantitative approach. The aim of this research is to find out how parenting styles play an important role in improving student learning outcomes in class V of SD Negeri 091607. The data that researchers have collected using validity tests, reliability tests, normality tests, homogeneity tests, and also linearity tests get good result. Besides that study This also uses the t-test and coefficient test determination. Based on the tests and analyzes that have been carried out, then can obtained conclusion that, Based on analysis that has been done, then can obtained conclusion that The Influence of Parenting Patterns on Learning Outcomes Students in Class V of State Elementary School 091607 Sinaksak there is significant influence. This done with using the t test. which shows that t calculated value = 4.841 and t table = 2.048 with p value =0.000. Because t count > t table or p< 0.05. Then seen from the coefficient calculation determination that Parental Parenting Pattern variable (X) in affecting Learning Outcomes Students (Y) amounted to 45.6%, while 54.4% was influenced by other variables that were not researched in this research.

Keywords: Parenting Style, Parents, Learning Outcomes

Penelitian ini membahas tentang pengaruh pola asuh orang tua terhadap hasil belajar siswa di kelas V SD Negeri 091607 Sinaksak. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kuantitatif. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana peran pola asuh orang tua dalam meningkatkan hasil belajar siswa di kelas V SD Negeri 091607. Data yang peneliti kumpulkan menggunakan uji validitas, uji reliabilitas, uji normalitas, uji homogenitas, dan juga uji validitas. uji linearitas mendapatkan hasil yang baik. Selain itu penelitian ini juga menggunakan uji t dan uji koefisien determinasi. Berdasarkan pengujian dan analisis yang telah dilakukan, dapat diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa, Berdasarkan analisis yang telah dilakukan, maka dapat diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa Pengaruh Pola Pengasuhan Orang Tua Terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas V SDN 091607 Sinaksak terdapat pengaruh signifikan Hal ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji t, yang menunjukkan nilai t hitung = 4,841 dan t tabel = 2,048 dengan nilai p = 0,000. Karena thitung > ttable atau p< 0,05. Kemudian dilihat dari perhitungan koefisien determinasi bahwa variabel Pola Asuh Orang Tua (X) dalam mempengaruhi Hasil Belajar Siswa (Y) adalah sebesar 45,6%, sedangkan 54,4% dipengaruhi oleh variabel lain yang tidak diteliti dalam penelitian ini.

Kata Kunci: Pola Asuh Orang Tua, Hasil Belajar
Introduction

Education originates from the word didik, namely nurturing and giving morals and intelligence thought. Education is also a guiding process man from darkness, ignorance and enlightenment knowledge. In a broad sense education both formal and informal include all expanding thing knowledge man about himself yourself and about the world of places they live. Education is also a thing something method in frame development quality source Power man. The conclusion education is a learning process teach that will expand knowledge (D. A. Putri, 2022). Learning process teach is the essence of activity education. As the essence of activity education, learning process teach is something effort for reach objective learning. Learning objectives That indicated by its existence change in self student or often called with performance. Performance Study is results learning gained from activity learning at school or college high in nature cognitive and usual determined through measurement and assessment. In improving success Study participant educate need efforts made, then required presence of teacher as power educators under the auspices something institution education Of course sued his responsibility as required in reach results Study. The main task of a teacher is to educate, teach, direct, train, assess and evaluate students in early childhood education, formal education, basic education and secondary education. (Mulyawati, 2019)

Teachers should can push child educate to be enthusiastic and active in Study. However, education is the most important is originating education from parent do it to his son or often called pattern foster. Parents are the main and first educators for their children, because it is from them that children first receive education. The style of education in the household in general does not originate from awareness and understanding born of educational knowledge, but rather by nature the atmosphere and structure provide the natural possibility of building an educational situation or climate. In this case, of course the role of father and mother in providing parenting is very important in determining personality and they are both responsible for their family, especially in forming the child's personality. However, the most important education is the education that parents impart to their children or is often called parenting style. Parents are the main and first educators for their children, because it is from them that children first receive education (Julaeha, 2022). The style of education in the household in general does not originate from awareness and understanding born of educational knowledge, but rather by nature the atmosphere and structure provide the natural possibility of building an educational situation or climate. In this case, of course the role of father and mother in providing parenting is very important in determining personality and they are both responsible for their family, especially in forming the child's personality. Parenting style is the total interaction between parents and children, where parents provide encouragement for children by changing behavior, knowledge and values that are considered most appropriate for parents so that children can be independent, grow and develop healthily and optimally, have self-confidence, have a curious, friendly nature, and are oriented towards success. In this case, the task of parents in providing parenting to children is not only to provide knowledge and lessons, but also to direct them on how to place themselves in society so that they have strong character in shaping his personality. Meanwhile, in parenting patterns, parents are expected to know the child's abilities, of course giving the child a little freedom to choose what he wants and what he wants is certainly the best for the child (Jauhar, 2022).

Lack of interest and great attention to the object being studied, it is difficult to hope that students will be persistent and obtain good results from their learning. On the other hand, if the student learns with great interest and attention to the object being studied, the results obtained will be better. As stated by Usman Efendi and Juhaya S Praja, "learning with interest is better than learning without interest (Sabilla, 2021). Students' interest in learning can be aroused by using media in every lesson because with media, children are more enthusiastic about learning, and their learning outcomes will meet the KKM. Every parent who sends their child to school wants their child to excel. However, achieving this is not an easy thing. Because learning success is greatly influenced by many factors, including internal factors, namely factors that arise from within the child himself, such as health, mental health, level of intelligence, interests and so on (Fadhilah, 2019). This factor also manifests as a child's need. External factors are factors that come from outside the child, such as the cleanliness of the house, air, environment, family, community, friends, teachers, media, learning facilities and infrastructure. According to interference theory, it is possible that children forget not because of
memory loss but because other information gets in the way of what they want to remember. We imagine that from morning to afternoon they study different subjects with the same teachers and there is sufficient rest time, however, children's absorption capacity is certainly limited (A. S. Nur, 2016). Their burden Concentration in the learning process plays a very important role because it supports students' success in the learning process, however, according to Sunarto (Sinaga, 2022)a person is only able to concentrate for around 15 minutes, meaning that if the learning process takes more than 15 minutes, the student's learning concentration decreases. This is usually indicated by students being sleepy, bored, noisy, less enthusiastic, bored, and lacking focus in receiving learning material (Y. S. Putri, 2020). In this activity of providing care, parents will provide attention, rules, discipline, rewards and punishments, as well as responses to their children's wishes. The attitudes, behavior and habits of parents are always seen, assessed and imitated by their children and then all of this, consciously or unconsciously, will be absorbed and then become habits for their children (Hendri, 2019). Based on background behind above, then researcher interested for do study with title " The Influence of Parenting Patterns on Learning Outcomes " Students in Class V of SDN 091607 Sinaksak ".

Method

This research uses quantitative research methods. Quantitative research methods can be interpreted as Quantitative research methods are research methods that are based on the philosophy of positivism, used to research in natural conditions of objects, (as opposed to experiments) where research is the key instrument, data source sampling is carried out purposively and snowball, collection technique using triangulation (combined, inductive/qualitative data analysis, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization. Research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, are used to research certain populations and samples, collect data and use research instruments, Data analysis is quantitative/statistical in nature, with the aim of testing a predetermined hypothesis. The type of research used is field research, namely research carried out directly at the research location (Adawiyah, 2022).

Quantitative research is a type of research that produces discoveries that can be achieved (obtained) using statistical procedures or methods of quantification (measurement). The quantitative approach focuses on symptoms that have certain characteristics in human life which are called variables. In a quantitative approach, the essence of the relationship between variables is analyzed using objective theory. Population is the total number consisting of objects or subjects that have certain characteristics and qualities determined by the researcher to be studied and then conclusions are drawn. All students and their parents totaling 33 students. According to Sugiyono (Widhiasih, 2017) the sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. In sampling, researchers mix subjects in the population so that all subjects are considered the same. The sample in this research was class V students at SD Negeri 091607 Sinaksak. According to Sugiyono (Sitanggang, 2021) data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the aim of research is to obtain data. Without knowing the data collection techniques, researchers will not get data that meets the set data standards. Data collection techniques greatly influence research results, because with appropriate data collection techniques correct and reliable data can be obtained. Data collection techniques used in form study This is:

1. Observation

Observation is something observation or technique used with stage something observation in a way thorough as well as recording in a way systematic. According to (Friantini, 2019). Observation is technique data collection with use senses so that No only with observation use eye. With use method this, researcher Can collect objective, accurate and valid data about behavior, activity, or situation that occurred in a way experience without intervention researcher. Observation This carried out so that researchers know How condition learning that occurs in the classroom before use influence pattern parents and after use on learning outcomes student.

2. Questionnaire Method or Questionnaire

Survey questionnaire in approach quantitative can help researcher in switch information method with use survey questionnaire or questionnaire as instrument main in collect data from the problem being researched. Function method survey questionnaire This is For measuring and what is measured is attitude, opinions, and characteristics respondents in a way fast and efficient. Indicators used For measuring quantitative data from method quantitative namely response rate, validity, reliability and
error rate from questionnaire that has been used. Questionnaire or questionnaire is tool data collection in the form of a number question or the (written) statement submitted to respondents to be filled. Questionnaire also called Self Report because answered or filled in by the respondent itself, in the sense of a report about personal or the things he knows (Sari, 2019). A number of profit from method questionnaire is like following:

a) Do not need presence researcher.

b) Can be given simultaneously to a number of respondents.

c) Can answered by the respondent according to their respective speeds.

d) Respondent can given same question.

e) Can made anonymous so that respondents free, honest and not shy answer.

Questionnaire method or questionnaire This used For reveal variable free that is pattern parenting and motivation Study. Questionnaire used is questionnaire close. Questionnaire This be delivered in a way direct to respondents in form written For furthermore filled in and submitted return.

3. Test initial (Pretest)

Test This is step early that would be done For know extent of knowledge and interest Study from participant educate class V on influence pattern foster parent on learning outcomes students are applied.

4. Giving treatment

In stages This researcher apply influence pattern foster parent on learning outcomes student class V of SD Negeri 091607 Sinaksak.

5. Test final (Posttest)

Enforcement test end is A step end used For can know results Study participant educate class V on influence pattern foster parent on learning outcomes student.

Results and Discussion

Instrument Test Results

Instrument in study This is questionnaire containing 33 questions, Questionnaire used For know variable (X) ie. Parental Attention for look for results Study students at school. Testing This done with count big $r_{count}$ with formula pearson product monen compared with $r_{table}$. If $r_{count} > r_{table}$ then the instrument can be used For collecting data, and the instruments used must be valid and an invalid instrument must not can used in data collection (Na’ immatussholilah et al., 2021). Based on the validity test above can seen and concluded that $r_{calculate}$ each of the every item question $r_{count}$ more big from $r_{table}$, ($r_{count}$ from every item question $> 0.361$) then can concluded questionnaire used researcher in data collection is valid. Whereas validity test results Learning outcomes student with using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Test ($r$).

Normality Test Prerequisite Test Results

Testing done For know the research data used normally distributed or not with use Kolmogorov analysis (one sample test) data processing with using SPSS version 26, data used For data normality is results mark questionnaires and grades Monthly already prepared researcher as an instrument, below normality test results data:

| Table 1. Normality test kolmogorov Smirnov |
|-------------|---|
| N | 30 |
| Normal Parameters $^{a,b}$ | Mean | .000000 |
| Std. | 4.65715 |
| Deviati | 2 |
| on | 7 |
| | 3 |

The table above describes the results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov Smirnov Test
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for confounding or residual variables from the influence of parental parenting on children's interest in learning, obtaining a p value of 0.200. Because the p value is> 0.05, the confounding variable or residual from the influence of parental parenting on children's learning outcomes is said to be normally distributed.

**Homogeneity Test**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levene Statistics</th>
<th>df1</th>
<th>df2</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parenting Based on Mean</td>
<td>2,808</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person Old Based on Median</td>
<td>2,121</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Study Based on Median and with adjusted df</td>
<td>2,121</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Based on trimmed Mean</td>
<td>2,793</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table above describe connection The relationship between parenting patterns and children’s learning interest is linear or not F value (Deviation from Linearity) is 2.176 with p value (Sig.) is 0.130. Because the p value> 0.05 then can concluded There is significant linear relationship Between Parental Parenting Patterns and Children's Learning Outcomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.675 $^a$</td>
<td>.456</td>
<td>.436</td>
<td>4,740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above illustrates the relationship between parenting style (X) and children's interest in learning (Y) which is 0.675. Because this value is between 0.6-0.8, the relationship is said to be in the close category. The value of the coefficient of determination (R Square = R2) between parenting patterns (X) and children's interest in learning (Y) is 0.456. This means that the contribution of the Parenting Pattern variable (X) in influencing children's interest in learning (Y) is 45.6%, while 54.4% is influenced by other variables not examined in this research.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Squared</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>526,384</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>526,384</td>
<td>23,433</td>
<td>.000 $^b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>628,983</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>22,464</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1155.367</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anova is generalization from the t test used For compare average value of variable depends in all groups being compared and aimed at For test hypothesis that proves the averages are the same or No . From the Anova test or F test, obtained calculated F value is 23,433 and F- table = 4.20 with p value =0.000. Because the calculated F- value > F- table or p value <0.05 then the regression model can used For predicting children's interest in learning . Constant regression amounting to 23,030 stated that when No There is Parental Parenting Pattern variable then Learning Interest score Student is equal to 23,030 or 23 ( rounded ). For know The influence of parenting styles on interest in learning Student done with using the t test. From table on obtained t- calculated value = 4.841 and t- table = 2.048 with p value =0.000. Because the t-calculated value > t-table above < 0.05 then in a way statistics can said that There is significant influence between Parenting Styles on Interest in Learning Student.

**Discussion Study**
Discussion results study This outlined in accordance with objective study that is For know The Influence of Parenting Patterns on Student Learning Outcomes in Class V

Parenting is pattern interaction between parents and children that is How manner, attitude, or behavior parent moment interact with child including method application rules, teaches value/norm, giving attention and love Darling as well as showing attitudes and behavior Good so that made role model / example for his son (Suaidah, 2021). Parental parenting style is one of factor important in develop or hinder growing creativity. A the child gets used to it with atmosphere open family, mutual appreciate each other accept, and listen opinion member his family, he will grow become generation open, flexible, full initiative, and productive, like will challenge and believe self (Puspitaningtyas, 2016). Another case child who if raised with pattern care comes first discipline is not accompanied with tolerance, mandatory obey rule, impose will, which is not give opportunity for anak For take the initiative, then what appears is a generation that doesn't own vision of the future, no desire For progress and develop, ready change and adapt with OK, get used to it think One direction (linear), and so on.

Djamarah (Apritia, 2015) state that pattern foster parent is ' behavior applied to children that is of a nature relatively consistent from time to time". Based on a number of opinion that, then researcher conclude that pattern foster parent is something pattern behavior given by parents to purposeful son For educate, build as well as guide his son For towards the maturity process. There are 3 kinds pattern foster the researcher do in spread questionnaire in Sinaksak, among his that is pattern foster parents authoritarian, pattern foster permissiveness, and patterns foster democratic. From the results research that researchers do with spread questionnaire to 33 respondents at SD Negeri 091607 Sinaksak, yes seen that parents parent more dominant choose pattern foster democratic compared to with pattern foster authoritarian and permissive. Parents do it pattern foster authoritarianism in children will tend feel depressed, and submissive. They No capable control self, less can think, less believe yourself, no Can independent, less creative, less mature in moral development, and a sense of desire he said low. With thereby authoritarian parenting will impact negative to development child later in turn child difficult develop the potential it has, because must follow what is desired parents, though contradictory with desire child. Parenting this can also be done cause child become depression and stress Because always pressured and coerced For according to what do parents say, even though they No want. For this reason, every parent should avoid implementing this authoritarian parenting style. Permissive parenting is a pattern of parenting a child in order to shape the child's personality by providing very loose supervision and giving the child the opportunity to do something without sufficient supervision from him. There is a tendency for parents not to reprimand or warn their children when they are in danger, and they provide very little guidance.

Parents' attitudes are warm, so children often like them. Researchers believe that parents who have a permissive parenting style are characterized by attitudes and behavior that don't care, pampering children out of control can cause children to become less independent. Because parents' indifferent attitude causes children to be unable to differentiate between right and wrong. Democratic parenting is characterized by parents' recognition of their children's abilities, children are given the opportunity not to always depend on their parents. Giving children a little freedom to choose what is best for themselves, their opinions are listened to, they are involved in discussions, especially those that concern the child's own life. Children are given the opportunity to develop their internal control so that little by little they practice being responsible for themselves. Interest in learning is a feeling of interest or tendency to carry out an activity to gain knowledge or change behavior as a result of one's own experience in interaction with one's environment. From the research conducted by the researcher, it can be said that students' interest in learning as seen in the results of the questionnaire answers distributed to 33 respondents is in the sufficient category. Parental parenting styles influence children's interest in learning because with good parenting patterns, children have a high interest in learning. The development of interest is very dependent on the environment and adults who are closely related to the child. The play environment, peers and parenting patterns are factors that influence the development of a person's interests (A. H. Nur, 2019).

Based on the research that has been analyzed, it appears that there is a significant influence between parenting styles on student learning outcomes in Class V of Sinaksak State Elementary School (Subandi, 2022). This is supported by analysis using a questionnaire of 33 people, as can be seen from

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the Determination Coefficient Value (R Square = R²) between Parental Parenting Patterns and Student Interest in Learning which is 0.456. This means that the contribution of the Parenting Pattern variable in influencing students' interest in learning is 45.6%, while 54.4% is influenced by other variables not examined in this research. Furthermore, from the research results it is known that there is an influence of parenting patterns on students' interest in learning as proven by the calculation results which show an F value (Deviation from Linearity) of 2.176 with a p value (Sig.) of 0.130. Because the p value is > 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a significant linear relationship between parenting patterns and student learning outcomes (Anggraeni, 2021). To determine the influence of parenting patterns on student learning outcomes, this was done using the t test. From the table above, the calculated t-value = 4.841 and t-table = 2.048 with a p value = 0.000. Because the calculated value > t-table or p < 0.05, statistically it can be said that there is a significant influence between parental parenting patterns on students' interest in learning. So the hypothesis accepted in this research is Ha, namely that there is an influence of parenting patterns on student learning outcomes in class V of SD Negeri 091607 Sinaksak. On the other hand, Ho in this research is automatically rejected, namely that there is no influence of parenting patterns on student learning outcomes in class V of SD Negeri 091607 Sinaksak (Handika, 2021).

Conclusion

Based on the analysis that has been carried out, it is concluded that the influence of parenting styles on the learning outcomes of class V students at SD Negeri 091607 Sinaksak has a significant influence. Their parents' attitude is warm, so their children often like them. Researchers argue that parents who have a permissive parenting style are characterized by attitudes and behavior that don't care, spoiling their children uncontrollably can cause children to become less independent. The reason is that parents' indifferent attitude causes children to be unable to differentiate between right and wrong. Democratic parenting is characterized by parents' recognition of their children's abilities, children are given the opportunity not to always depend on their parents. This is done using the t test. This shows that the t-count value = 4.841 and t-table = 2.048 with a p value = 0.000. Because the calculated value is > t-table or p < 0.05. Then, it can be seen from the coefficient of determination that the Parenting Pattern variable (X) in influencing Student Learning Outcomes (Y) is 45.6%, while 54.4% is influenced by other variables not examined in this research.

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