



# Parenting Style on Learning Motivation in Thematic Learning

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**Abstract.** This article aims to find out the parenting style of students towards students which influences the learning motivation of students in thematic learning at MI Muhammadiyah Blondo. The problem that occurs is that some parents of students have full time jobs outside the home so that it affects mentoring, supervision, attention, and there is no appreciation of achievement by parents for children in learning which is still not optimal. This research method uses a quantitative approach and survey research with a population of 33 students the fifth grade. Data was collected through direct observation, documentation, interviews and filling out questionnaires. The data analysis technique used was to test the validity of the instrument with item analysis using simple linear regression and reliability testing using the Alpha Cronbach formula. Simple linear regression analysis was performed to analyze the data, after previously applying the prerequisite analysis tests which included normality and reliability tests. From the results of the study it was concluded that there was a significant positive influence between parenting style on students learning motivation of 19.9% with an F count of 7,714 with a significance value of  $0.009 < 0.05$ . This means that parenting style contributes 19.9% in influencing students' learning motivation while the remaining 81.1% is influenced by other factors. It can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. Parenting style of students at MI Muhammadiyah Blondo can be categorized as democratic parenting, then students' learning motivation in thematic learning can be categorized as good.

**Keywords:** Parenting Style, Learning Motivation, Thematic Learning.

## 1 Introduction

Building civilization in Indonesia through education plays an important role in improving the quality of human resources [1]; [2]. In the process, education will shape humans from ignorance to knowledge and character [3]. Therefore, the government continuously seeks to continue to improve the quality of national education [4]. In its development, education is divided into several types, one example is family education. Family education is the main education for children and has a great influence on their behavior both in school institutions, Islamic boarding schools, and other educational institutions [5]; [1].

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Parents are the main educators in the family and have responsibility for the development of their children's lives in the future [1]. Raising children is not an easy activity because parents are faced with figures who are mentally, habitually, behaving, and have many different attitudes. Because it takes patience, sincerity, and consistency [6]. Poor education or parenting patterns can lead to bad conditions too. Parents need more energy in educating their children.

Family is the first environment for children. It is in this family environment that children get their first education. Family education is the foundation for religious moral education and children's character which will later determine children's education at school and in society [7]. Parenting according to Suyanto is a pattern of interaction between a child and his parents, which is indicated by the fulfillment of: (1) physical needs, (2) psychological needs; (3) socialization of social rules in society [3].

Jayantini is of the opinion that family upbringing is very influential in the formation of children's character [8]. According to Baumrind there are three types of parenting styles, namely: 1) authoritarian parenting style which means parents dominate their power, sometimes children have a feeling of not being recognized as a person; 2) democratic parenting is one that gives freedom to children and encourages children to be independent. Democratic parenting style prioritizes children's interests, but does not hesitate to control them; and 3) permissive parenting style is freeing children but not under parental supervision, even parents' control and attention to children is very lacking [1]; [7]. There are six characteristics needed for good parenting, namely: (1) affectionate relationships; (2) attachment or close relationship; (3) uninterrupted relationship; (4) interactions that provide stimulation; (5) relationship with one person; (6) do childcare at home alone. Parenting based on the above characteristics can encourage the child's development process optimally in the future.

Motivation is an aspect of physiology and psychology in a person to encourage and achieve a goal (need) [9]; [10]; [11]. Motivation is needed to change the energy in a person's personality [12]; [13] which is characterized by the emergence of feelings and reactions. Three elements of motivation, namely 1) personal energy changes, 2) emergence of feelings, reactions to achieve goals and behavioral functions [7]; [14]; [15].

## 2 Method

This research method uses a quantitative approach and survey research [16] with a 33 students in the fifth grade as population [17] in MI (Madrassa Ibtidaiyah) similar with Islamic Elementary School) Muhammadiyah Blondo, Magelang district, Central Java, Indonesia. Data was collected through direct observation, documentation, interviews and filling out questionnaires. The data analysis technique used was to test the validity of the instrument with item analysis using simple linear regression and reliability testing using the Alpha Cronbach formula using SPSS 21 for windows. Simple linear regression analysis was performed to analyze the data, after previously applying the prerequisite analysis tests which included normality and reliability tests. In this research

using primary data types and sources of data obtained, namely from observation, questionnaire filling documentation, and interviews.

### 3 Result and Discussion

#### 3.1 Validity test results

The validity test is used to compare the value of r count with r table. The test results are explained in the Table 1. and Table 2.

**Table 1.** Test the Validity of Parenting Pattern Variables.

Items	r count	r table	Significance	Recommended
1.	0,622	0,344	0,000	Valid
2.	0,631	0,344	0,000	Valid
3.	0,633	0,344	0,000	Valid
4.	0,671	0,344	0,000	Valid
5.	0,447	0,344	0,009	Valid
6.	0,545	0,344	0,001	Valid
7.	0,484	0,344	0,004	Valid
8.	0,555	0,344	0,001	Valid
9.	0,248	0,344	0,165	Invalid
10.	0,181	0,344	0,314	Invalid
11.	0,448	0,344	0,009	Valid
12.	0,542	0,344	0,001	Valid
13.	0,432	0,344	0,012	Valid
14.	0,573	0,344	0,000	Valid
15.	0,489	0,344	0,004	Valid

The questionnaire that was declared invalid was questionnaire number 9 with an r count value of 0.248 less than r table 0.344 and questionnaire number 10 with an r count value of 0.181 less than r table which was 0.344 so that both questionnaires were declared invalid. For the other 13 questionnaires, positive r count values were obtained and more than r table 0.344, so these questionnaires were declared valid.

**Table 2.** Test the validity of learning motivation variables

Items	r count	r table	Significance	Recommended
1.	0,821	0,344	0,000	Valid
2.	0,353	0,344	0,044	Valid
3.	0,481	0,344	0,005	Valid
4.	0,815	0,344	0,000	Valid
5.	0,665	0,344	0,000	Valid
6.	0,202	0,344	0,259	Invalid
7.	0,493	0,344	0,004	Valid
8.	0,787	0,344	0,000	Valid
9.	0,513	0,344	0,002	Valid
10.	0,378	0,344	0,030	Valid

Items	r count	r table	Significance	Recommended
11.	0,487	0,344	0,004	Valid
12.	0,813	0,344	0,000	Valid
13.	0,800	0,344	0,000	Valid

The questionnaire which was declared invalid was questionnaire number 6 with an r count of 0.202 less than r table 0.344 so that the questionnaire was declared invalid. For the other 12 questionnaires, positive r count values were obtained and more than r table 0.344, so these questionnaires were declared valid.

### 3.2 Reliability test result

Reliability test is used to measure the indicator questionnaire of the variable. Questionnaires are said to be reliable or reliable if a person's answers are consistent or stable over time. Reliability test using the SPSS 21.0 for Windows program. SPSS provides a facility to measure reliability with the Cronbach's Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) statistical test. A variable is said to be reliable if it gives a Cronbach's Alpha value  $> 0.6$ . The results of the reliability test can be seen in table. 3 as follows:

**Table 3.** Reliability test results

Validity	Cronbach's Alpha	Conclusion
Parenting style	0,918	Reliable
Learning motivation	0,899	Reliable

Based on table 10 above, it can be seen that the parenting style variable has a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.918, and the learning motivation variable has a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.899 more than 0.6 so that the variable is declared reliable, reliable and can fulfill the reliability for use in further research.

### 3.3 Normality test results

The data normality test in this study used the SPSS 21.0 for Windows program. The results of the normality test analysis can be seen in the table. 4 as follows:

**Table 4.** Normality test

Test of variable	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	Result
The parenting style of students towards students which influences the learning motivation of students in thematic learning	0,505	Normality

Based on the Table. 4 results of the normality test through the SPSS 21.0 for windows program show that the significance value is  $0.505 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that the residual values are normally distributed so that because they are normal, the results of this analysis can be continued to regression analysis because the requirements in the classic assumption test in this case the residual values are already normally distributed.

### 3.4 Linearity Test Results

The data linearity test in this study used the SPSS 21.0 for Windows program. The results of the linearity test analysis can be seen in the Table 5.

**Table 5.** Linearity Test

Test of variable	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	Result
Parenting style and learning motivation	0,951	Normality

Based on the Table 5, linearity test results through the SPSS 21.0 for windows program show that the significance value of the deviation linearity is  $0.951 > 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that there is a linear relationship between parenting style and learning motivation.

### 3.5 Simple linear regression test results

Simple linear regression analysis is used to measure the influence of one independent variable or independent variable (X) on the dependent variable or dependent variable (Y). The linear regression test for the data in this study used the SPSS 21.0 for Windows program. The results of a simple linear regression analysis can be seen in the table. 6 to table. 7 as follows:

**Table 6.** Simple linear regression test results

Test of variable	R	R Square
Parenting style and learning motivation	0,446	0,199

Based on the Table 6, results of the second part of the simple linear regression test (Model Summary) through the SPSS 21.0 for windows program explain the magnitude of the correlation or relationship (R) which is equal to 0.446 indicating the degree of equality of the relationship between parenting style variables and learning motivation. From these results, the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.199, indicating the influence of parenting style on the dependent variable. This means that 19.9% of learning motivation is determined by parenting style, while the remaining 81.1% is determined by other factors.

**Table 7.** Simple linear regression test results

Test of variable	F	Sig.
Parenting style and learning motivation	7,714	0,009

Based on Table 7, the results of the third part of the simple linear regression test (ANOVA) through the SPSS 21.0 for windows program explain that the calculated F value = 7,714 with a significance of  $0.009 < 0.05$ , so the regression model can be used

to predict learning motivation variables or in other words, there is an influence of variables parenting style (X) to learning motivation variable (Y).

**Table 8.** Simple linear regression test results.

Test of variable	Con- stant	Regression direction coefficient	Standard Error	Beta value	T_ count value	Sig.
Parenting style and learning motivation	28,301	0,348	0,125	0,446	2,777	0,009

Based on Table 8, the results of the fourth part of the simple linear regression test (Coefficients) through the SPSS 21.0 for windows program explain that the magnitude of the regression coefficient value and the test results are based on the t statistic. Intercept (Constant=  $b_0 = 28,301$ . regression direction coefficient  $b_1 = 0.348$ , with standard Error (SE) = 0.125). This beta value is 0.446. This beta value is the value of the standardized regression direction coefficient which is a measure of the magnitude of the direct influence of independent variable (parenting style) to dependent variable (learning motivation) [18] Decision making in a simple regression test:

- Based on the significance value: from the Coefficients table, a significance value of  $0.009 < 0.05$  is obtained, so it can be concluded that the parenting style variable (X) influences the learning motivation variable (Y).
- Based on the t value: it is known that the tcount value is  $2,777 > t_{table} 2,040$ , so it can be concluded that the parenting style variable (X) has an effect on the learning motivation variable (Y).

### 3.6 Discussion of research results

**Parenting style of students' parents at MI Muhammadiyah Blondo.** Based on the frequency distribution of answers from 33 respondents, 3.03% of students had parenting styles in the less category, 15.15% of students had parenting styles in the moderate category, 27.27% of students had parenting styles in the good category, and 39.40% of students have parenting styles in the very good category. The highest number of respondents' answers is in the very good category which shows that students have very good parenting styles.

From the research data, the highest results were obtained by the respondents as many as 13 students had very good parenting styles and 10 students had good parenting styles and 9 students had sufficient parenting styles. However, there is still 1 child whose parenting style is in the less category. This can be caused by various factors that affect parenting styles, which are still low, such as busy parents at work, educational background of parents, or because the economic status of parents is still low. So that children at home are less noticed. According to the result research which states that there are several factors that influence parenting patterns, namely culture, parental education, and socioeconomic status [19].

Based on the results of the answers from the respondents, it was concluded that the type of parenting parents of fifth grade students at MI Muhammadiyah Blondo is democratic parenting. These results can be seen from the data on respondents' answers via a questionnaire which states that 39.40% of students have very good parenting styles and 27.27% have good parenting styles. However, there are still some parents who apply permissive parenting or free their children when they are at home.

**Student Learning Motivation in Thematic Learning at MI Muhammadiyah Blondo.** Based on the frequency distribution of answers from 33 respondents, 27.27% of students had good learning motivation, 24.24% of students had moderate learning motivation, and 48.49 students had very good learning motivation. The highest number of respondents' answers is in the very good category which shows that students have very good learning motivation. From the data above it can be seen that the learning motivation of students in the very good category was obtained from the results of the answers of respondents who had high motivation as many as 16 students and 9 other students in the good category. However, there were 8 students who still had sufficient learning motivation.

A learning process can sometimes achieve results that are not optimal, this is due to the lack of driving force (motivation). Students who have high motivation to carry out learning activities even though they have low intelligence, the results given will be quite good [11]. Students who have high intelligence, but there is no motivation to participate in learning activities, it is possible that these students will have failures in learning, so that motivation is very important given to students to achieve maximum learning results, especially in thematic learning [20].

Children's learning motivation will affect children's behaviour when in class [13]. Thus affecting his motivation in participating in learning. This is in line with the result research that motivation is a condition that causes or gives rise to certain behaviours and which gives direction and resilience to these behaviours [1]. If the child has high learning motivation then he will pay attention when in the learning process but on the contrary if the learning motivation is low in learning then the child does not pay attention to what is conveyed by the teacher [21].

#### 4 Conclusion.

The parenting style of the parents of class V MI Muhammadiyah Blondo students can be categorized as a democratic parenting style, namely parenting that prioritizes the independence of students but is still based on the rules at home. Although there are still some parents who apply a permissive parenting style that frees students to do a job without clear rules or restrictions from parents. But basically the parenting style applied by parents to fifth grade students at MI Muhammadiyah Blondo is good because it is adapted to the character of the students themselves. The learning motivation of fifth grade students at MI Muhammadiyah Blondo when in thematic learning can be categorized as good, this is evidenced by the seriousness of students in participating in learning and working on daily or remedial tests, because based on the results of the

documentation of daily and remedial test scores students continue to increase. However, there are still one or two students whose learning motivation is still low due to several influencing factors.

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