Analisis pola asuh orang tua terhadap motivasi belajar siswa di UPT SDN 2 Rantau Tijang Kecamatan Pardasuka

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Info Artikel :	ABSTRACT
	Education is something that cannot be separated in human life. Likewise, parenting patterns for children's growth and development are very decisive for their growth and development, especially in shaping the personality of children who have high motivation. This is because parents are the first environment for children so that the child's personality depends on their upbringing. The research method used is qualitative, it is intended to know clearly in analyzing natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument. While the data analysis technique used is a data triangulation technique in the form of a merging technique which is carried out using detailed analysis of the research subject. The result of this research is that there is an effect of parenting style on students' learning motivation in class. 4) In the text "Serat Wedhatama IV" contains religious character education who lives based on Islamic principles.

INTRODUCTION

Education is an effort to shape the character of students through learning and the learning process. The education carried out can shape the personality and character of students to be better and have values in their lives. Education is a place to support the formation of the character of each individual. Character education is a national movement to create schools that foster ethical, responsible, and caring young generations through exemplary and good character teaching with an emphasis on mutually agreed universal values. This is a deliberate and proactive effort by schools, regions, and the state to instill key ethical values in their students (Beti Isstanti Suwandayani, 2017).There are several types of education that children get in their development. One of them is education in the family, which is obtained directly from parents. Education in the family or psychology is called parenting, which greatly influences the behavior of children and other educational institutions. Parents are the first environment for children (Kurnianto & Rahmawati, 2020). Therefore, parents are obliged to provide learning to their children at home. Many parents cause poor learning outcomes at home because children tend to play even though it is already study time (Hendrawan & Hendriana, 2021).Every parent has different rules for guiding and educating their children (Fadhilah et al., 2019). This depends on the way the parenting style is applied to the family when educating children. Parenting patterns are one of the factors that can affect children's learning motivation (Febriany & Yusri, 2013). Related to this, guidance and education from parents will affect children's learning motivation during learning activities, and children's learning motivation will affect learning success. This is supported by Cahyani et al.'s (2020) finding that the success of the learning process will be achieved if children have good learning motivation. They are required to think ahead in everyday life. Education is considered a continuous process in human life (Djamaluddin, 2014; Hasbullah, 2002; Alpian, 2019; & Soyomukti, 2015).Motivation and learning are two things that influence each other. Learning is a change in behavior that is relatively permanent and has the potential to occur as a result of training or reinforcement to achieve certain goals, while motivation can be said to be the overall driving force in a person that causes learning activities so that the desired goals can be achieved.

Learning motivation is all the driving forces from within and outside a person that will lead to learning activities. Learning motivation plays a very important role in terms of providing enthusiasm for learning for someone; someone who has high learning motivation will have a lot of energy to carry

out learning activities (Yuliastuti et al., 2020). (Dagnew, 2018) states that motivation is personal energy that is directed to achieve certain goals. While learning, according to Cahyani et al. (2020), is a process of change in the form of behavior and other abilities, So if it is concluded that learning motivation is a business process that encourages children to be able to achieve a certain goal,The theory that strengthens this research has been carried out by Fadhilah et al. (2019) entitled "Analysis of Parenting Patterns on Students' Learning Motivation." There is information that the results of the study show that there are differences in the parenting applied by parents. More democratic parenting is applied by parents, following authoritarian and permissive parenting. 4 parents with 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 parents have less motivation. Based on the research, it can be concluded that parenting and parental participation have an effect on students' learning motivation.In line with the research conducted by Fatmawati et al. (2021) entitled "Parental Care in Motivating Children's Learning in Online Learning," there is information that the results of research in providing a form of parenting use democratic parenting. The application of good parenting can be realized through treatment, attention, fulfillment of needs, and attitudes of parents in everyday life that can affect children's learning motivation. Parenting patterns applied to the characteristics of children are (1) religious, (2) disciplined, (3) independent, (4) communicative, (5) tolerable, and (6) respectful of achievement. Students not only get maximum learning motivation but also have good character education to prepare the next generation to have a positive attitude. With proper treatment from parents in educating children, it will be easier to increase children's motivation in learning.Based on observations made by researchers during interviews with class I teachers at SD N 2 Rantau Tijang, Pardasuka District, it showed that most students lacked learning motivation, such as by arriving late, not doing assignments, even skipping school, and not focusing. receive lessons. This can be seen when learning takes place; some students are less interested in the learning process, and students prefer to disturb their friends than pay attention to learning. When given assignments, students also do not directly do the assignments given by the teacher. Based on these facts, the researcher is interested in raising the title "Parental Parenting Patterns on Learning Motivation of Class I Students of UPT SD N 2 Rantau Tijang, Pardasuka District."

RESEARCH METHODS

This pattern of behavior can be felt by children both negatively and positively. Every parent has a different parenting style; therefore, it will produce a different pattern of results for each child, or the children will have different characteristics from each other. In this parenting activity, parents will provide attention, rules, discipline, rewards, and punishments as well as responses to the wishes of their children. Parents' attitudes, behaviors, and habits are always seen, assessed, and imitated by their children, which are then consciously and unconsciously absorbed and become habits for their children (Badriah & Fitriana, 2018). The data collection technique used in this research is to use the following methods:

1. **Interview**

    The documentation method is a way of collecting data through written sources such as theories, journals, blogs, webs, archives, books on opinions or theories related to research problems, and other relevant data as the theoretical basis needed to complete research data. Document studies complement the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research. Documents obtained in the form of data used during the learning process to collect data, namely books on opinions or sociological theories related to research problems, results of interviews with subjects, history of standing and development, vision and mission, conditions of teachers and students, and parents of students class I at UPT SD N 2, Rantau Tijang, Pardasuka District.

2. **Documentation**

    The documentation method is a method of collecting data through written sources such as theories, journals, blogs, webs, archives, books on opinions or theories related to research problems, and other relevant data as the theoretical basis needed to complete research data. Document studies

complement the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research. Documents are obtained in the form of data used during the learning process to collect data, namely books on opinions or sociological theories related to research problems, results of interviews with subjects, history of standing and development, vision and mission, conditions of teachers and students, and parents of students. class I at UPT SD N 2, Rantau Tijang, Pardasuka District.

3. Technical Data Analysis

This stage is the most important or principal stage in an assessment. Therefore, in analyzing the data, the researchers focused on aspects of character education in schools. The data analysis technique is the process of searching for data and compiling it systematically through research results obtained in the field through interviews, observations, and documentation that can add insight for researchers to what is obtained. The data obtained from the research results will be analyzed descriptively and qualitatively, where the data obtained from the field research results are processed and then presented in written form with clear descriptions. The steps in analyzing qualitative data are as follows:

a. Data reduction, namely data obtained in the field that is still written in the form of detailed descriptions or reports, summaries, or summary reports, and focused on program assistance, is arranged more systematically so that it is easier to understand.

b. Presentation of data; efforts to display a set of data or information to see the overall picture or a particular part of the research results

c. Conclusion: There is a process to answer problems and goals so that suggestions and input are determined for problem solving.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The term "parenting" consists of two syllables, namely "pattern" and "upbringing." According to Poerwadarminta, pattern is an example, and the term "parenting" is defined as keeping, caring for, and educating children, or as leading, fostering, and training children to be independent and independent (Anisah, 2011). (Agus Wibowo, 2017) states that parenting can also be interpreted as a pattern of interaction between children and their parents, which includes the fulfillment of physical and non-physical needs. According to Rosyadi, parenting is how parents raise their children for guidance so that children live independently (Riati, 2016).According to Djamarah (2014), "parental care is a consistent and persistent parental effort that is applied to children and is permanent from time to time." Parenting means the habits of parents in leading, nurturing, and guiding children in the family. Meanwhile, according to Musaheri's (tal care is a consistent and persistent parental effort that is applied to children and is permanent from time to time."

Parenting means the habits of parents in leading, nurturing, and guiding children in the family. Meanwhile, according to Musaheri's (2007) definition of parenting, which states that "parenting is all parental activities related to physical and brain growth," if the parenting given by parents to their children is wrong, it will have an impact on the child's personality.Parenting is a pattern of behavior that is applied to children and is relatively consistent from time to time. This pattern of behavior can be felt by children both negatively and positively. Parenting is a description of the attitudes and behaviors of parents and children in interacting and communicating during parenting activities. Every parent has a different parenting style; therefore, it will produce a different pattern of results for each child, or the children will have different characteristics from each other. In this parenting activity, parents will provide attention, rules, discipline, rewards, and punishments as well as responses to the wishes of their children. Parents' attitudes, behaviors, and habits are always seen, assessed, and imitated by their children, which are then consciously and unconsciously absorbed and become habits for their children (Badriah & Fitriana, 2018).There are several types of parenting in general (Hurlock, 1999), dividing them into three types:

1. An authoritarian parenting (authoritarian)

Authoritarian characterizes that parents impose their will on children, strictly control children's behavior, and provide physical punishment if children act against the wishes of their parents; the will of children is largely regulated by parents. In this kind of parenting, children usually do not have the freedom to make decisions, even for themselves, because all decisions are in the hands of their parents

and are made by them, while children must obey them without any opportunity to refuse or express opinions. The characteristics of this parenting style include dominant parental power, if not absolute control; children who do not obey their parents will get severe punishment; children's opinions are not heard so that children do not feel at home; and children's behavior is controlled very tightly.

2. Authoritative Parenting (Democratic)

This parenting style uses a rational and democratic approach. Parents are very attentive to the needs of their children and fulfill them by considering realistic interests and needs. Of course, not just following the child's wishes, but at the same time teaching children to appreciate the needs that are important for their lives, Parents also supervise their children's activities. Children are given the freedom to be active and socialize with their friends. Parents provide freedom with responsibilities so that children can carry out activities and socialize with others. Assignments and demands for responsibilities are carried out fairly. Parents who apply this democratic parenting style usually offer a variety of warmth, accept the child's assertive behavior regarding the rules, norms, and values adopted, and are willing to negotiate with the child. With clear and consistent rules, children will learn what their parents want and expect.

3. Permissive Parenting

In this kind of parenting, parents give full freedom to their children. The characteristics of parents who are loose, do not provide much guidance and control, and even seem to lack attention, Full control over the child lies with the child himself. Children can learn many things through parenting, including about personality.There are several advantages and disadvantages of parenting in general, and according to Baumrind (Agoes Dariyo, 2004), every parenting style that is applied has positive and negative consequences. Based on the characteristics mentioned in authoritarian parenting, the negative consequences that arise in this style of parenting will tend to be more dominant.

The same thing was conveyed by Bjorklund and Bjorklund (Conny R. Semiawan, 1998), who said that authoritarian parenting makes children withdraw from society and be dissatisfied and distrustful of others. However, there are not only negative consequences but also positive consequences or advantages of authoritarian parenting, namely that children who are educated will become disciplined, i.e., obey the rules. In fact, children tend to be disciplined only in front of their parents.Authoritative parenting or democratic parenting has the advantage of making children into individuals who believe in others, are responsible for their actions, are not hypocritical, and are honest. The opinion of Bjorklund and Bjorklund (Conny R. Semiawan, 1998) reinforces Baumrind's opinion that authoritative parenting also makes children independent, controlled, exploratory, and full of confidence.

However, there are drawbacks to authoritative parenting, namely that it makes children tend to encourage the authority of parental authority, and everything must be considered between children and parents.In permissive parenting, parents give children as much freedom as possible. So that it can be said that the advantages of this parenting pattern are that it gives high levels of freedom to children, and if this freedom can be used responsibly, it will make children independent, creative, and individuals who take the initiative and are able to realize themselves. -actualization. In addition to these advantages, negative consequences also arise from the application of this parenting pattern, which can make children less disciplined with applicable social rules. In line with Baumrind, Bjorklund, and Bjorklund (Conny R. Semiawan, 1998), it was also stated that permissive parenting causes children to lack self-esteem, self-control, and a tendency to explore.All types of parenting applied by parents have a positive and negative impact on the behavior and emotional state of a child. So that children can develop well, every parent needs to choose the type of parenting that suits the child's characteristics.This study uses descriptive qualitative research; this study describes a symptom, an event, and an event that is currently happening. Descriptive research focuses on the actual problem as it was at the time the research took place. Through descriptive research, researchers try to describe events or events that are the center of attention without giving special treatment to these events (Juliansyah Noor, 2017).

Good parenting has the potential to motivate children to learn. In this case, it has also been supported by previous research, namely:

1. (Kurnianto & Rahmawati, 2020) in the journal Sendika, Volume 2, Number 1, entitled "The Relationship of Parenting Patterns with Student Learning Motivation in Online Learning During a Pandemic," there is information that the results of this study indicate a positive relationship between parenting and student learning motivation, and there is a positive relationship between online learning and student learning motivation. This study concludes that there is a positive relationship between parenting or parental guidance and students' learning motivation in online learning at home during the pandemic.

2. (Fadhilah et al., 2019) in the journal Pedagogy and Learning, Volume 2, Number 1, entitled "Analysis of Parenting Patterns on Students' Learning Motivation," there is information that the results of the study show differences in parenting practices in the community. old. More democratic parenting is applied by parents, following authoritarian and permissive parenting. 4 parents with 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 parents have less motivation. Based on the research, it can be concluded that parenting and parental participation have an effect on students' learning motivation.

3. 3 (Yuliastuti et al., 2020) in the Journal of Counseling Psychology, Volume 15 Number 2, entitled "The Influence of Parenting Patterns on Learning Motivation of Grade VII Students of Christian Middle School 2 Salatiga," there is information based on research that has been conducted on seventh grade students at Christian Middle School 2 Salatiga. It was concluded that there was no significant effect of parenting style on the learning motivation of seventh grade students at SMP Kristen 2 Salatiga. Parenting style only contributes 3.9% of the influence, with a Sig 0.097 > 0.050, on learning motivation. while the remaining 96.1% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

4. 4 (Riska Afriani, 2022) in the journal Scaffolding, Volume 4 Number 1, entitled "Parenting Patterns on Learning Motivation of Elementary School Students," there is information that the results obtained also show that there are guardians who apply authoritarian parenting, whereas tyrannical parenting can make it difficult for children to mingle. Because in raising children, the guardian gives many prohibitions, regulates, and must focus. From the search for information carried out by several findings in the field, it can be said that this type of tolerant parenting is not appropriate to use. Guardians who apply democratic parenting or the type of authoritarian-based parenting must see that inspiration in the class is in the high to medium classification and children also dominate in school. However, there is also a poorly inspired use of permissive parenting, which is what analysts found in the direct inclusion of guardians for children.

5. 5 (Lathifah & Yusniar, 2017) In the journal UNES Journal of Education Sciences (JES), Volume 1 Number 1, entitled "The Influence of Parenting Patterns on Learning Motivation of Grade IV Students at SD N Tarikolot 06 there is information from the results of the research It is known that there is a significant positive and negative effect of parenting patterns on students' learning motivation by 90% with a Fount score of 143.624 and a significance value of 0.000 0.05. This means that the better the parenting style of the parents, the higher the student's motivation to learn.

Table 1 results of interviews conducted at the UPT SD 2 Rantau Tijang, Pardasuka District:

No.	Questions	Information
1	How is student learning motivation in class	Some students have quite good motivation
2	Is communication with parents good enough?	It's good enough
3	What is the role of parents towards their children at school?	There are some students who get less attention because they are busy at work
4	How do you motivate students to be enthusiastic about learning?	Provide support and rewards to students who are active in learning so as to invite others to be active in learning
5	What to do if there are students who do not understand the learning material?	Repeating learning materials to students

6	What subjects do students dislike?	Mathematics
7	How is the enthusiasm of students during lessons in learning in class	Different, students are sometimes more interested when I use learning media in class
8	Do you use learning media in the learning process?	Yes, I use learning media in some of the materials I convey
9	What methods are used in the learning process in the classroom	The method I use varies and I use the lecture method more often
10	What obstacles were found during the learning process in the classroom	The learning process in the classroom is not conducive so that the delivery of learning materials has not been conveyed properly.

KESIMPULAN

Based on the results of qualitative data analysis using observation and interview techniques conducted at UPT SDN 2 Rantau Tijang, Pardasuka District, it can be concluded that parenting has a positive relationship to student learning motivation; this is reinforced by the existence of several previous studies.

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