

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS ATTENTION BY STUDENT LEARNING RESULT CLASS V SD NEGERI 101800 DELI TUA

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Abstract: Relationship of Parent Attention with Student Result of Grade V of SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship of parents' attention to the results of students' learning grade V SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua. This research was conducted at SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua with population of 45 people and sample with 45 respondents. The sampling technique is done by total sampling while the instrument used to measure the attention of the parents is a questionnaire with the number of 30 items declared valid. Test validity was tested using product moment correlation technique with result 21 stated valid, while test reliability was tested using alpha with result 1,026 at significant level 95% with alpha 5%. Data analysis technique using Product Moment correlation sedek hypothesis using t test. Result of calculation of correlation coefficient indicate that r_{tabel} at 5% significant level equal to 0,301 while r_{hitung} equal to 0,319 are in positive direction. Thus it can be seen that the r_{hitung} is greater than the r_{tabel} at a significant level of 5%. While the hypothesis by using t test obtained r_{hitung} of 2.206 and r_{tabel} 2.016.

Keywords: Attention Parents, Student Learning Outcomes

Abstrak : Hubungan Perhatian Orangtua Dengan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas V SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan perhatian orangtua dengan hasil belajar siswa kelas V SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua. Penelitian ini dilakukan di SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua dengan populasi sebanyak 45 orang dan sampel dengan 45 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan total sampling sedangkan instrument yang digunakan untuk mengukur perhatian orang tua adalah angket dengan jumlah 30 butir dinyatakan valid. Validitas tes diuji menggunakan teknik korelasi product moment dengan hasil 21 dinyatakan valid, sedangkan reliabilitas tes di uji menggunakan alpha dengan hasil 1,026 pada taraf signifikan 95% dengan alpha 5%. Teknik analisis data dengan menggunakan korelasi *Product Moment* sedankan hipotesis menggunakan uji t. Hasil perhitungan koefisien korelasi menunjukkan bahwa r_{tabel} pada taraf signifikan 5% sebesar 0,301 sedangkan r_{hitung} sebesar 0,319 berada pada arah yang positif. Dengan demikian dapat diketahui bahwa r_{hitung} lebih besar dari r_{tabel} pada taraf signifikan 5%. Sedangkan hipotesis dengan menggunakan uji t diperoleh r_{hitung} sebesar 2,206 dan r_{tabel} 2.016.

Kata Kunci : Perhatian Orangtua, Hasil Belajar Siswa

INTRODUCTION

Learning is an activity undertaken to mature the attitudes and the human mindset. But the current study is greatly underestimated by some people because some people do not really want to learn to learn it is considered only a cursory without any benefit. But for a person who is truly in the learning course he can take the many benefits of learning itself. The elderly

are one of the motivators of the child to learn. But now the attention of parents to the child's willingness to learn low, until the child is also not motivated to learn. Some parents only think short of the most important is the child is school, regardless of the child's learning needs increased or even decreased, including the attention of parents to the learning outcomes of children.

The process of learning can happen anywhere and anytime, whether it's at home, at school and elsewhere that makes it possible to learn. A child doing a learning activity at school is called a student. Activities that take place in schools include formal education. Formal education has levels ranging from elementary, junior high, high school to university. In order for the student to have a high education then he must have high learning outcomes in accordance with the development of existing knowledge.

The more rapidly the development of the age decreases the attention of parents to the learning outcomes of children. Some parents are busy with work, busy with their world or even not busy but being indifferent to the interests and willingness of children's learning. Until the child is lazy to learn because the parents are less attention to the achievement of learning, parents only assess the extent of school alone without wanting to care about the development of learning. When the children finish school and then go home, not infrequently parents who care less about their children such as asking about the development of learning in school, asking homework assigned by teachers and re-examine the children's textbooks. Most parents only care about the uniforms that he uses to be replaced immediately but not for things related to the learning process. Parents should be very concerned about the development of children's learning, because if he is successful will boast his parents as well. Actually, most parents are not unlovely to their children, it's just that some parents just concern for their children on things that are less precise. Such as providing excessive facilities that have a bad impact on children, consequently

the child becomes careless and can not control himself against the facilities provided. In addition, when parents do not pay attention to the development of learning and learning outcomes of children then children tend to be lazy to learn.

School is an institution to educate, foster and develop the potential of someone who has. A student's understanding of the subject matter depends on the teacher's own methods or methods in conveying the lesson. Teachers who do not understand or do not even have varied teaching methods will have difficulty delivering the lessons to the students, the impact of the students themselves is difficult to understand the lesson delivered. To be able to have varied methods when conveying a teacher's learning can search, read a book on learning methods as well as to amplify during the learning process.

Facilities and infrastructure also include factors supporting the achievement of learning objectives. When a student wants to do something new in learning but facilities and infrastructure is less supportive then the students will not be able to do the learning. Then the knowledge and skills of the students themselves are not dynamic, meaning only survive on what he already knows and does not develop. However, when facilities and infrastructure are very supportive, the students' knowledge and even the skills of students will also grow. Students will not hesitate to develop their creativity in learning. And teachers are also not difficult to develop creativity in teaching.

Social environment both around the home and school is very influential on the development of student learning.

Unfavorable student environments, many unemployed and neglected children can also affect their learning activities, at least students have difficulty in requiring friends to learn, discuss, or borrow the learning tools that they have not happened to. When he is in an environment that is not paying attention to problems in learning then he will also be affected is indifferent in learning. Seen at the time his lazy friends learn then invited him to play and not learn then he will follow to his friend play and leave his work in learning.

Apart from outside factors that will affect student learning outcomes, the willingness and desire of within the students themselves must also exist and be built. Because it will not work and succeed if all external factors have existed but the student's will is lacking. But when the willingness of the students is already there and then supported by external factors that support the learning process then the goal of learning itself will be achieved that is memiki high learning outcomes in accordance with expectations.

METHOD

This type of research is correlational research. Correlational research is a study involving data collection actions to determine whether there is a relationship and level of relationship between two or more variables and correlation research aims to determine whether there is a relationship (Suharsimi, 2014). The relationship between the variables of Parents attention as independent variables (X) and learning outcomes as the dependent variable (Y). The approach used is quantitative descriptive approach, where the data collection

using research instrument is questionnaire or lift and obervasi which explain the relation between variables, namely attention of parents as independent variable (X) and result of learning as dependent variable (Y). According Suharsimi (2014: 173) Population is the whole subject of research. If someone wants to examine all the elements that exist within the research area, then his research is a population study. The population in this case is all students of class V SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua that is amounted to 45 students.

According Suharsimi (2014: 174) Sample is the partial or representative of the population to be studied. When the population is large, and researchers are unlikely to study everything in the population, for example due to limited funds, manpower and time, the researchers can use samples taken from the population. In sampling should be done in such a way as to obtain samples that can actually serve as examples, or can describe the actual state of the population. In other terms the sample should be representative.

The sample is determined by the total sampling technique that is the sample selection where the entire population is selected as the sample, and the total population is 45 people. Variables used in this study, consisting of independent variables (X) and the dependent variable (Y)

1. Free variables (X) are: Parental attention
2. The dependent variable (Y) is: Learning Outcomes

Operational Definition

1. Parent's attention is a caring act done by parents in relation to provide demands, assistance, guidance and

direction and help in meeting the needs and interests of children so that children can do the rules in the learning process in school. The indicators of the parents' attention variable are:

- a. Monitoring
- b. Giving guidance in behaving
- c. Complementing the needs of the child
- d. Providing assistance in dealing with learning problems
- e. Respect child
- f. Motivate

2. Learning outcomes are proof that someone has done the learning process. The result is marked by a change in a person both in terms of attitude, knowledge and skills. The process of obtaining the appropriate learning outcomes needs to be complemented by hard effort and complex knowledge and accurate sources.

Research design in a research is useful for decision making before the research activities conducted. This research is a correlation research, that is research to know the level of relationship between two relationship variables between two variables or more. In this study, researchers conducted research on the relationship of parents' attention with the results of studying students of grade V SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua. This study there are two variables that are independent and bound.

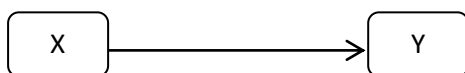


Image of Research Design

By:

X = attention of parents

Y = student learning outcomes

DISCUSSION

This research was conducted at SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua. SD

Negeri 101800 Deli Tua has facilities and infrastructure that is complete enough that the principal office, teachers office, bathroom, as well as tools and learning infrastructure is quite adequate. The vision and mission of SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua, namely:

1. Vision Elementary School 101800 Deli Tua Creating students who are qualified and moral and discipline and improve educative / teaching staff
2. Mission SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua Placing teachers who are professional and qualified

- 1) Supporting facilities and facilities for smooth teaching and learning process.
- 2) Promote extra curricular outside school.
- 3) Conduct a comparative study of schools that are considered qualified on the one hand
- 4) Make a race subjects kecamatan
- 5) Creating good cooperation
- 6) Increase school discipline

SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua has 19 lecturers, 1 administrative administration staff. In performing its duties, the teacher performs her duties on the basis of awareness and responsibility. This can be seen with the hard work of teachers in seeking student learning difficulties. Relationships among fellow teachers also show good cohesiveness and cooperation. Teachers have an attitude of openness and fairness in the division of tasks. SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua also has 390 students scattered from class I s / d VI. Characteristics and personality traits of Elementary School students 101800 Deli Tua show a good attitude and honest in all things.

Description of Research Data. Identification of Research Results. This study has two types of data, namely the attention of parents and student learning outcomes. To get the data of parents attention through the giving of questionnaires distributed to 45 students of class V. In this case the researcher gives explanation and intention of the questionnaire. Then the researcher explained the instructions and how to fill the questionnaire. Then the researchers distribute the ankget so that students fill it in accordance with the state of the student itself is how the attention of parents who received students from their parents respectively. After the questionnaire is completed then the questionnaire is collected again, then conducted the research on the questionnaire in accordance with the predetermined score.

Number of questionnaires distributed by 30 items for parental attention variables. To test the validity of the questionnaire used Product Moment formula with a real level of $\alpha = 0.05$. From 30 questionnaires the parents' attention tested contained 9 items of invalid questions, namely 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 17, 21 and 28. The result of the validity test can be seen in the appendix.

To test the validity of questionnaire used Product Moment correlation formula with a real level of $\alpha = 0.05$. Parental questionnaires validity is moderate or not too high $r_{hitung} = 0.591 > r_{tabel} = 0.349$, with the reliability questionnaire attention of parents used formula Korfisien Alpha is very high that is $r_{hitung} = 1.0268 > r_{tabel} = 0.349$. (Completed calculations in appendices 4 and 5) Learning outcomes in the form of the average value of student report cards

taken from the List of Values (DKN) class V. It is known that 8 students get student learning outcomes with very good category, 12 students get the results of learning with good category, 24 students obtained learning outcomes with sufficient category, and 1 student get the learning result with less category .. From the average calculation of student learning outcomes that is 75.53 it can be concluded that in general the results of studying students of grade V SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua is quite good. (more can be seen in appendix 11).

Parental Attention Data Description (Variable X). Based on the data obtained from the research results of the parents' attention variable with the number of respondents 45 students obtained the highest score 81 and the lowest score 42 with mean = 65 and standard deviation (SD) = 8.883 from the possible score achieved from the range 39. In this way, can be grouped into several classes. (For more details see Appendix 12). Respondents (8%) scored around 77-83, 13 respondents (30%) scored around 70-76, 9 respondents (20%) scored around 63-69, 10 respondents (22%) scored around 56-62, 7 respondents (16%) scored around 49-48, 2 respondents (4%) scored around 42-48.

The purpose of this research is to find out whether there is a significant relationship between the attention of parents with the results of student learning class V Negeri 101800 Deli Tua. From the analysis it has been proven that there area positive and significant relationship between the attention of parents with the learning outcomes of students of grade V SD 066047. This is shown by the correlation obtained from the calculation of product

moment correlation where
 rhitung>rtabel.

Based on the above matters, the relationship of parental attention in indicator 1) to supervise; 2) provide guidance in behaving; 3) complete the need; 4) giving males in the face of learning problems; 5) respect the child; 6) gives statistical motivation has a positive relationship with student learning outcomes in the realm of cognitive in the knowledge and understanding.

There are many factors that can affect student learning outcomes that are factors from within and from outside the student self. The faculty of the student is a major factor in determining good student learning outcomes. Factors from outside the individual is a social factor, one of which is the family factor, especially on the attention of parents to the development of children's learning and the role of parents in helping solve the problem of learning children. Family harmony greatly helps the hard times of the individual while undergoing the learning process. Parents can provide support so that the stress experienced by students does not disturb it in learning (Slaten in SetoMulyadi 2016: `194). The family environment has a very important role in the development of children's learning. Parents are the main models in its development. Parental concern has a relationship with the child's learning outcomes. So in this case, the better the role and attention of parents then the better the child's learning outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Having discussed several things, both in the form of theory and the form of findings from the field results, then in this section of researchers take

conclusions that we can use to put forward a suggestion, in order to know the attention of parents who can affect student learning outcomes. The conclusions and suggestions that researchers can express in this study are: Based on the analysis and interpretation that has been done, the researchers can take some conclusions as follows:
 1. Student learning outcomes Student learning outcomes were taken from student report card score in semester 1 showed that 8 students got the students' learning result with very good category, 12 students got good learning result, 24 students got enough learning result, and 1 student got learning outcomes with less categories. From the calculation of the average of student learning outcomes is 75.53 it can be concluded that in general the results of students learning class V SD Negeri 101800 Deli Tua quite good.
 2. Parental Attention The concern of parents in this study is included in the category enough. Where the result of descriptive analysis shows that supervision (value 14,64) is in enough category; giving guidance in behaving (value 7.42) is in enough category; complete the need (value 9.73) is in enough category; provide help infacing learning problems (value 2.82) is sufficient; respect the child (value 17.99) is in enough category; giving motivation (value 12,32) is in enough category. There are still many parents who pay attention only to certain things just like in terms of physical but less attention in non-physical terms such as the development of children's learning.
 3. Attention to student learning outcomes

Based on the results of research, obtained correlation index number of 0.319 possibility this number is

interpreted on the interpretation simply. While in the interpretation by using Table Value "Y" Product Moment was rhitung greater than the rtabel. Good at a significant level of 5%. Thus the anternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted or approved, while the Hypothesis Zero (H0) is rejected.

Thus it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the attention of parents with student learning outcomes, the better the attention of parents then the better the student learning outcomes and vice versa.

Based on the conclusions of this study, researchers suggest:

1. It is expected that parents should give attention both physically and non physically to the children so that children can succeed in learning. Because the parents' attention is closely related to the learning outcomes that the child will achieve, so parents should pay full attention to the child's learning.
2. For the teachers, because the educational institutions after the family is a formal school should pay attention to the development of students, especially students who have low learning outcomes or have difficulty in learning.

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