



ANALYSIS OF PARENTS PARENTING STYLES AND STUDENTS LEARNING MOTIVATION

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the parenting style of parents in motivating children's learning, with the formulation of the problem the role of parenting style towards children in increasing learning motivation. This study used a qualitative descriptive method as a stage in carrying out the research. This research will be carried out by taking the subject of parents and students as research subjects. This study uses data collection techniques including the stages of observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis used is descriptive qualitative data analysis. The results of the study show that most parents apply a type of democratic parenting, by applying disciplined learning habits, being independent, and being obedient to worship are able to provide a role for children, especially in learning motivation. The parenting style that is applied to children and is able to motivate children to learn so that they get maximum learning results. Democratic parenting can also form characters in the form of discipline, independence, religion, and communicative.

Keywords: *Student Learning Motivation, Parenting Style*

A. Introduction

The complete educational system that works together to attain a common set of educational objectives is referred to as national education. Education is a system, which is a comprehensive framework made up of parts that interact with one another and work together to accomplish objectives (Reusser et al., 2007). Environment, infrastructure, resources, and society are all factors in national education. These elements cooperate with one another, are connected, and aid in the achievement of educational objectives.

(Banyen et al., 2016) One of the most crucial things for humans is education. Both formal and informal education can mold a person's personality to be better, more courteous, clever, successful, and responsible, which will help countries become more developed. Due to the value placed on education, many people go outside of their immediate area and even beyond to complete their education. Motivation to learn is one of the key components of academic achievement.

Families are groups of people who live in the same home because they are related by blood. Father, mother, and children make up the family, which is a small social group. Each member of the family experiences an inner connection, which results in mutual influence, care for one another, and mutual surrender. The family is a group of people who live together in a shared dwelling.

Children and their parents share a spiritual relationship. Everyone who has children always wants to take care of, educate, and raise them. In one household, the parents and kids hold various roles. (Ciampa & Reisboard, 2020) Children are the cornerstone of the future and the fruit of the heart, according to parents, who must guide and care for them.

Both guiding and nurturing are used to protect a child by taking care of, nurturing, and educating them to become intelligent adults.

The family is the earliest and most important educational setting for children. Parents play a role in the family by leading and educating the kids. (Oker et al., 2020) Children learn many things for the first time in the family, and they apply the kind of parenting that involves educating and guiding them. Parenting is the process through which parents raise, look after, guide, and teach their children. Each parent has a unique parenting style, and these methods might vary from one parent to another. Parents are supposed to implement habits at home to ensure that children have an independent personality and are not dependent on others. Proper parenting techniques can optimize children's growth.

Every parent teaches their children in their household in a unique way. There are three different parenting styles: democratic parenting, authoritarian parenting, and permissive parenting. In a severe parenting approach known as authoritarian parenting, parents frequently impose their will on their kids without good cause. (Muhsin, 2019) Parents with this parenting style are extremely powerful and have strong control over their children's behavior, among other traits. Parenting that is democratic in nature is the antithesis of parenting that is authoritarian. Parents give their kids freedom and promote independence in them. Parents always encourage their kids positively to lead them in a better route. A parenting approach known as permissive parenting liberates kids while still keeping them under parental control. Even parental oversight and care for their offspring are missing. The benefit of permissive parenting is letting kids make their own decisions. Children will instead slip into negative things if they lack self-control and restraint.

Parents' parenting styles can affect their children's study habits at

home and at school. because children's primary teachers are their parents. They should make arrangements for their kids as parents so that they might raise good future generations. According to Article 7 Paragraph 2 of Law Number 20 of 2003 Concerning the National Education System, "Parents of Children of Compulsory Schooling Age are Obligated to provide their Children with Basic Education." because parents are mostly responsible for their children's education.

"Educational routes comprise of formal, informal, and non-formal education that can complement and generate each other," declares Article 13 Paragraph 1 of Law Number 20 of 2003. The route taken by school education is formal education. Family-based education is referred to as informal education. An avenue for community or environmental education is non-formal education.

The focus of parents is necessary to ensure that kids are successful in school. Parents are external influences that play a significant part in training children to achieve learning success through parental motivation. Children who have parents who don't give their education any thought—parents who don't accompany their kids to school, don't understand the challenges that come with learning, can struggle in school. Children from homes where the parents are overly preoccupied with work may experience this. Children's learning outcomes will suffer from a lack of parental attention (Wright et al., 2016).

There are two categories of elements that influence learning: internal factors and external influences. Internal factors are those that the student can control (physical, psychological, and fatigue). Although outer forces are those that originate from outside (family, school and community).

The desire to learn is one of the characteristics that students possess. A student's general driving force, or motivation, is what creates learning activities, ensures that teaching and learning activities continue, and gives purpose to learning activities so that the learning subject's desired outcomes can be realized. If students are motivated to learn, they will succeed in school. If students are motivated to learn, they will succeed in school. Students who want to learn will influence classroom instruction.

Students' motivation is what propels them to action. Someone who is motivated may eventually develop into an expert in a certain scientific topic. If someone is unsure about how significant and beneficial the outcomes of his learning will be for him, a person cannot attempt to study anything as thoroughly as possible. A person who lacks interest in learning is unlikely to engage in learning activities, hence interest is also necessary for the learning process. Interest is a "symptom indicating one is interested in anything, and one's interest will reflect his purpose," according to the dictionary. Students' engagement in furthering a lesson can indicate whether they are engaged in a particular subject. This interest is crucial to the process of teaching and learning.

A person or group of individuals are motivated when they have the strength, encouragement, need, enthusiasm, pressure, or psychological mechanism to propel them toward their goals. The idea of motivation is an instinct that prompts someone to behave in order to accomplish a particular objective. A person's behavior is directed by their motivation, which is an internal state or condition that can also be seen as a need, desire, or desire.

According to observations and teacher interviews, the survey results indicate that students have a modest level of motivation for

learning. This is seen during the learning process. Some students don't seem as interested in learning. Some pupils ignore what the teacher is saying in favor of upsetting their pals. When assigned projects by the teacher, students are frequently preoccupied on their own, delaying completion of the work. Some students are less eager to follow the lesson than others. Some students did not pay attention to the teacher's explanations throughout class, and many pupils did not meet the completeness criterion, according to the results of daily assessments.

It is imperative that parents are aware of their roles and duties within the family as educators first and foremost. The diverse backgrounds of students' parents, both in terms of work or busyness, economic conditions, and others that affect the lack of attention to their children so that children are totally devoted to the school, are some of the factors generating low student learning motivation. Parenting styles can vary depending on the parents' occupations, socioeconomic status, cultural norms, ethnicity, and other factors. Parents of pupils typically have teaching positions, while the majority are laborers, farmers, or business owners. Parents who are preoccupied with their children's schoolwork will pay less attention to learning, which can influence their motivation to learn. Unlike parents whose jobs aren't too busy, they'll help supervise their kids while they're doing homework at home.

B. Method

A qualitative research methodology was used for this project. Descriptive analysis is the method employed to clarify the function and upbringing of parents as they relate to children's motivation for learning. Direct field observation was prioritized during the performance of this study, followed by data collecting, processing, and in-depth analysis of the

data. The purpose is to explain how parental influence and upbringing affect elementary school pupils' drive to learn.

Six children in grade IV and their parents made up the sample for this study. Because it was based on information collected from the teacher indicating the degree of student achievement at school, the six student samples were taken. Observation, interviews, and documentation are used as data collection methods.

C. Finding and Discussion

Based on this study done in primary schools. According to the findings of the interviews, grade IV pupils' levels of motivation vary. Six students and their parents were selected for the study from the high, medium, and low motivation categories.

According to the findings of interviews with a number of informants, one of them practiced permissive parenting. Parents are more inclined to embrace a parenting style that provides kids less flexibility when they are helping out with the kids. Because they must leave early in the morning and return home in the late afternoon, parents are more preoccupied with their own work and have less time to accompany children as they study. factors that prevent parents from instilling in their children the discipline of learning, which makes kids less motivated to learn. There is less parental oversight because kids are more free to play however they want. Children are negatively affected by this and lose interest in learning as a result.

(Ciampa & Reisboard, 2020) The types of parenting that affect student learning motivation can be explained based on the data analysis that has been done. According to the findings of this study, there are parents who practice democratic parenting. The children of these parents

exhibit a high level of motivation in the classroom and perform well in school. According to the findings, it was also discovered that some parents use authoritarian parenting, which might make it harder for kids to form social relationships. Because parents must discipline their children and issue a lot of commands and prohibitions when raising children,

It can be concluded that permissive parenting is inappropriate based on data analysis done by numerous studies in the area. Because it might have a negative effect on kids and make them less motivated in the classroom. Parental age, parental participation, parental education, parenting experience, parental stress, and husband's connection are a few elements that influence how parents parent. Also, it is brought on by cultural and environmental factors that can have an impact on parenting.

According to research findings about democratic parenting, three parents both use this style of parenting. They provide their children freedom to choose their own activities while yet keeping an eye on them. One of the three offspring of these three parents falls under the category of being unmotivated. This is due to the child's lower intelligence level. Also, children's in-class behavior shows that they do not pay attention to the teacher's explanations and instead prefer to converse and play alone with their classmates. When a task is assigned by a teacher, the student frequently takes longer than expected to complete it. They likely to have motivation that is rated as high, in contrast to the two kids whose parents practiced democratic parenting. This is a result of kids' high levels of intelligence and good study habits both at home and in school.

Democratic societies are known for being accepting, cooperative, open to children, teaching them self-discipline, being honest and sincere in dealing with their problems, rewarding children positively without being forced, teaching them to take responsibility for all of their behavior

and actions, being friendly and fair, not quick to point fingers, and showing them affection and intimacy. Such parents exhibit traits that are indicative of an adult, adult, healthy, and normal personality condition. Democratic systems typically allow kids to engage in any activity, but they are still accompanied and watched over by their parents.

One parent uses an authoritarian parenting style, according to research findings gleaned through observations and interviews with parents and kids. He manages his parenting style by aggressively enforcing discipline, establishing a number of rules that kids must follow, and punishing them when they disobey the rules. The sanction offered can include denying permission to go outside and play. The environment is a factor that influences parenting style. Parents utilize a sort of authoritarian parenting because environments may easily influence children. In a severe parenting approach known as authoritarian parenting, parents frequently impose their will on their kids without good cause.

Although if some parents practice authoritarian parenting, it is evident from the study's findings that democratic parenting is the most common style used by parents. In addition to the research results gleaned from informants, permissive parenting is also practiced by some parents. (Authors, 2016) A parenting approach known as permissive parenting liberates kids without putting them under parental control or giving them much of the parents' time or attention. Children whose parents follow this pattern have a strong influence on their motivation to learn. The child appeared less excited and favored solitude when the observation was made. This is a result of parents' neglecting their kids' education because they are too busy working and taking care of two young kids.

The six parents and six kids all have employment and educational

backgrounds since, after all, parenting is influenced by a variety of things, such as a parent's work and education, their surroundings, and so on. In other words, parenting is greatly influenced by work, education, and environment. As a result, you can determine the parenting style used by parents depending on their occupation, level of education, and environment. among the numerous parenting practices connected to kids' desire to study. There are more aspects that affect the parenting approach taken by parents.

(Whitehead, 2014) Children will be more excited about learning if parents constantly monitor their kids' academic development. Children need require their parents' attention and parental guidance. Since they cannot yet be fully independent in all spheres, including learning, at this age.

Democratic parenting can boost students' drive to learn. Democracy is free in the sense that it allows kids the freedom to discover and pursue their abilities and interests without external pressure, allowing them to feel free to succeed. Yet, democracy is not without flaws if kids can't manage themselves, they'll go berserk. So, democracy remains under parental control and monitoring. These parents' attributes are a reflection of personality traits that are mature, healthy, productive, normal, and unhindered by barriers.

Based on the data analysis performed, it was possible to determine the impact of parental parenting style on fourth grade primary school children' motivation to learn. The findings of observations and interviews with parents and children, which show that the prevalent parenting style, democratic parenting, is used by parents, serve as an example of this. Together with the democratic parenting approach, there are also individuals who use the authoritarian and permissive approaches.

D. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the research, it can be said that three parenting philosophies, namely authoritarian, democratic, and permissive parenting, were embraced by the parents of the students who were the subject of the study. Parents that choose democratic parenting over authoritarian and permissive parenting practices use it more frequently. Students' motivation to learn is influenced by parental behavior and parental involvement. Pupils with democratic and authoritarian parenting philosophies are sufficiently and effectively motivated to learn. Less motivation is shown in students whose parents have a lax parenting style.

In this example, parents use democratic parenting. The function of parents in children's learning motivation at home demonstrates that parents can play a significant influence in the child's learning development process by implementing good parenting in accordance with children's growth. The role of parenting Parents who practice this kind of democratic parenting are able to increase children's learning motivation by, for example, constantly establishing a habit of study, discipline, and worship. Parents can also positively affect children's learning motivation by giving them the most learning support possible. In addition, parenting styles such as those that emphasize religion, discipline, tolerance, friendliness, and independence have a connection to character education.

Treatment, attention, meeting needs, and the attitude of parents in daily life can all contribute to the realization of effective parenting, which in turn can improve children's academic success. The parenting style used by parents can have an impact on a child's traits in the future. It will be simpler to improve children's motivation for learning if parents

treat their children with respect and a positive attitude.

Based on the findings of the study, recommendations that may be given to parents can help them practice good parenting, pay close attention to their kids' positive activities, and support them fully so that kids will be even more driven to learn and can further their skills. It may serve as motivation for students to become even more engaged in their education in order to succeed. Teachers may learn from this that parents play a crucial part in their children's drive to learn and that they may collaborate with parents to give their children the support and direction they need to succeed.

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