THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PARENTS' ROLES AND THE STUDENTS LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

This research employed correlation research design. Variables in this research which are parents' roles as independent variable and the students' learning achievement as dependent variable. The aim of this research is to find whether there is correlation between parents' roles and the students' learning achievement. In finding the data of this researcher used three instruments. Two instruments were used to find the data about parents' roles in the form of questionnaire (parents' questionnaire and students' questionnaire). The last instrument was documentation. This documentation was used to find the data about the students' report card. After the researcher obtained all the data from research sample, the data was analysed using quantitative analysis which r Pearson Product Moment was used. It was found that the r correlation coefficient at SMP Koinonia was 1 and at SMP Negeri 1 Kurulu was 0,98. To find the significant level of the correlation, the researcher used t test formula. It was found that t count was higher that t table in other hands, t count was 51,905 and t table was 1,65870. Ha was accepted and Ho was rejected. It can be concluded that there is positive and significant correlation between parents' roles and the students' learning achievement.

Keywords: Parents' roles, students' learning achievement

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian korelasi. Variabel dalam penelitian yaitu peran orang tua dan prestasi belajar siswa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah ada hubungan antara peran orang tua dengan prestasi belajar siswa. Dalam mencari data dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan tiga instrumen yaitu instrumen peran orang tua dalam bentuk angket. Selain itu, instrumen yang digunakan berupa dokumentasi hasil belajar siswa dalam bentuk Rapor semester. Data kemudian dianalisis secara kuantitatif dengan menggunakan uji Product Moment Pearson. Diperoleh hasil bahwa koefisien korelasi r di SMP Koinonia = 0,99 dan di SMP Negeri 1 Kurulu = 0,98. Lalu dilanjutkan dengan uji t dengan hasil t hitung > t tabel yaitu t hitung = 51,905 dan t tabel = 1,65870. Ha diterima dan Ho ditolak, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara peran orang tua dengan prestasi belajar siswa.

Kata Kunci : Peran Orang Tua, Prestasi Belajar

INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the most important things in this life. Education is the window of the world. Without education people will not be able to read, write and count. Education can change and grow up toward process in a society. Education is the only and one way to change and develop people's life. Likewise, if people want to be successful or clever, they must study. Studying is the process to get new information and add our perception. In addition according to Dewantara (1977, p. 3), education makes freedom for everybody who is learning, the kind of freedom is people can stand by themselves, people will not be hanging with another person, and people can develop themselves. The researcher concluded that education is the basic one of all things that able to change and develop our lives. Education consists of teaching or studying.

Furthermore, the place for doing the action of teaching and studying is at the school. According to Goldsmith (1997, p. 90), school is the place where the children go to learn. School is a building or institution for learning and for the activities of taking and giving lesson. At the end of the semester, the students will get the result. It is called the

students' learning achievement. The important factor is the factor of family. Achievement is something will be given to the person who has high ability and low ability. At the last of the semester, the students will get the report cards from the teacher. The score in the report card is filled based on students ability of what they have learned.

The achievement would get by student based on the factors that influence them. Moreover, Djaali (2008, p. 99) stated that one factor that influences students of study in getting the achievement is external factors. External factor is something happens from outside the students, for instance family (parents), school, society of people, and environment.

The researcher had experienced. When the researcher was in elementary school there were some parents of researcher's friends did not care about their children; children did not live with their parents. And some friends and the researcher herself live with their parents. There were the differences about the roles of parents that the researcher with her friends got. Some parents used to get angry with the teacher who held the students who had low ability. The parents wanted their children would not hold the class.

Another situation when the researcher taught in researcher's village (Kurulu), the most of the students did not bring their books, pens, pencils and sometimes they were not present in the school. When the researcher asked why the students were not present at school; and their answers were "they followed their parents to the garden."

Based on the experiences, the researcher interested to research the topic about the correlation between parents' roles and the students' learning achievement.

The objective is something that researcher wants to get. Idi (2016, p. 50) stated that objective of research is the answer of a research, the objective of research usually formulate by declaration. The objective that is taken by the researcher are to see if there is a correlation between the parents' roles and the students' learning achievement and to see how the significant the correlation between the parents' roles and the students' learning achievement.

This research is focused on parents' roles, according to Soemanto (1990, p. 32), role is the concentration spirit of people to the object. In addition roles is making efficient to use awareness for guiding object. Role is focus or concentration of all individual activities, which is showed to object. Parents' roles are parents' attention to children's activities, namely with supervision and guidance in the form of efforts to fulfil various needs and giving love and encouragement towards the personal development of children who are independent and have a commendable character. In addition, the definition of parents' roles is the awareness of parents for paying attention to their children, in this case is students. Basically for giving or what students needs about emotional or material. In addition, parents taking care towards children and making complete about what student's needs.

In addition, this research is also focused on students' achievement, according to Setiawan (2019) state that students are children whom are calling from play group until senior high school. Student is a person who is studying at school, university or another place of higher education (Robert, 1998, p. 826). Setiawan (2019) stated that learning is the process of how makes people studying or learning. In addition, Robert (1998, p. 926) stated that learning is the devotion of time and attention to acquiring information or knowledge from books. Setiawan, (2019) achievement is the result from what people have done. According to American dictionary (2020) achievement is a thing done successfully, typically by effort, courage, or skill. Students' learning achievement is the effort from students in learning at school.

METHOD

This research is used correlation research because the goal of this research to see the correlation and the significant between the parents' roles and the students' learning achievement. According to Arikunto (2006, p. 270) stated that a correlation research which aims to find out whether there is a relationship and if there is, how close the relationship is and whether or not the relationship means this type of research is used to determine the relationship between variables (X) parents' roles and (Y) students' learning achievement. in addition, this research of variable X did by using questionnaire to students and parents to

see the parents' roles and variable Y did by taking the score of students.

The researcher did the research into two schools to see there is a different between the parent's roles at SMP Koinonia as a center of the town (zona 1) and at SMP Negeri 1 Kurulu as rural area (zona 2). The time of the research from January to May 2021. The population of the research are taken from SMP Koinonia and SMP Negeri 1 Kurulu. The researcher used the purposive sampling method to see the data can be representative. The data collection technique that had done in this research is used by giving questionnaire and taking documentation. The data distribution is normal but if the chi – square count is > higher than chi – square table, it means the data distribution is not normal.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Result of the Parents and Students' Questionnaires

a. **SMP Koinonia**
   After the researcher consiladated the result of parents and stduents' questionnaires, the score found in parents and students' questionnaires were 10 – 100. The total score was 2.621 and the average score was 77.

b. **SMP N1 Kurulu**
   After consolidated the parents and students' questionnaires, the researcher got the total score was 5.309 and the average was 67.

2. The Result of Students Achievement

a. **SMP Koinonia**
   The researcher got the total score of the report cards at SMP Koinonia was 2.773 and the average score was 82. The scores were analizad by comparing them to the score category standardization by Arikunto (2012, p. 281). The table can be seen below:

Table 1. The Students' Score Category

No	Range	Category	Students	Percentage
1	00-39	Very low	0	0%
2	40-55	Low	0	0%
3	56-65	Average	0	0%
4	66-79	High	14	41%
5	80-100	Very high	20	59%

From the students' score category, there was no student in very low, low and average categories; and the percentage also 0%. However in high category, there were fourteen students with the percentage was 41%. And the last, there were twenty students in the very high category with the percentage was 59%.

b. **SMPN 1 Kurulu**
   The researcher got the total score from the result of report cards at SMP Negeri 1 Kurulu was 5.807 and the average score ws 74. The scores were analizad by comparing them to the score category standardization by Arikunto (2012, p. 281). The table can be seen below:

Table 2. The Students' Score Category

No	Range	Category	Students	Percentage
1	00-39	Very low	0	0%
2	40-55	Low	0	0%
3	56-65	Average	0	0%
4	66-79	High	79	100%
5	80-100	Very high	0	0%

From the students' score category, the researcher categorized that there was no students who scored in very low, low, average and very high categories with the percentage was 0%. However, there were seventy nine

students in high category with the percentage was 100%.

3. Finding the Score Distribution

To find out the score distribution of variable X and variable Y, the researcher uses chi – square. This formula is to see that this data is normal or not. it is called normal, when the curve if distribution is like a bell, rising to a rounded peak in the middle and tapering of symmetrically. At both tails can be seen if the score data distribution chi – square count is lower than chi – square table (x^2count $\leq$ x^2table) it means the data distribution is normal. On the other hand when the chi – square is higher than chi table (xh^2> xt^2), it means data distribution is not normal.

a. SMP Koinonia

The researcher gets the result from the formula of chi – square distribution of parents' roles at SMP Koinonia is 45,3. Furthermore, that value compares with chi square value in degree of freedom (6 – 1 = 5). The degree of freedom was 5 and the standard error is 5%, so that chi square value table is 11,070. From the result of table above, because of chi square value is higher than chi square table, so it can be said that the result of parents's roles at SMP Koinonia is not normal. The researcher gets the result from the formula of chi square of report score distribution at SMP Koinonia is 39,45. Furthermore, that value compares with chi square value in degree of freedom (6 – 1 was 5). The degree of freedom was 5 and the standard error is 5%, so that chi square value table is 11,070. From the result of the table above, because of chi square value is higher than chi square value in degree of freedom, so

it can be said that the result of students' report card at SMP Koinonia is not normal.

b. SMP N1 Kurulu

The researcher gets the result from the formula of chi square distribution of parents' roles at SMP Negeri 1 Kurulu is 127,54. Furthermore, that value compares with chi square value in degree of freedom (6 – 1 = 5). The degree of freedom was 5 and the standard error is 5%, so that chi square value table is 11,070. From the result of table above, because of chi square value is higher than chi square value in degree of freedom, so it can be said that the result of parents's roles at SMP Negeri 1 Kurulu is not normal. The researcher gets the result from the formula of chi square of raport score distribution at SMP Negeri 1 Kurulu is 67,26. Furthermore, that value compared with chi square value in degree of freedom (6 – 1 was 5). The degree of freedom was 5 and the standard error is 5%, so that chi square value table is 11,070. From the result of table above, because of chi square value was higher than chi square value in degree of freedom, so it can be said that the result of students at SMP Negeri 1 Kurulu is not normal. From the distribution of variable X is about Parents' roles and variable Y is about Students Academic Achievement, the result is not normal. So, automatically, the data is not normal.

4. Finding the Correlation Coefficient

The researcher finds out the result of correlation calculation using two ways. The first way the researcher puts two schools become one table, so all of the respondents in two schools in one table. It can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. The Calculation Correlation Coefficient

No	students	x	y	xy	x2	y2
1	student A	70	87	6090	4900	7569
2	Student B	90	86	7740	8100	7396
3	Student C	92	73	6716	8464	5329
4	Student D	91	75	6825	8281	5625
5	Student F	77	87	6699	5929	7569
6	Student G	75	71	5325	5625	5041
7	Student H	85	85	7225	7225	7225
8	Student I	79	84	6636	6241	7056
9	Student J	60	86	5160	3600	7396
10	Student K	60	71	4260	3600	5041

11	Student L	77	77	5929	5929	5929
12	Student M	86	81	6966	7396	6561
13	Student N	76	90	6840	5776	8100
14	Student O	81	82	6642	6561	6724
15	Student P	49	82	4018	2401	6724
16	Student Q	68	83	5644	4624	6889
17	Student R	94	88	8272	8836	7744
18	Student S	80	77	6160	6400	5929
19	Student T	75	72	5400	5625	5184
20	Student U	62	86	5332	3844	7396
21	Student V	90	78	7020	8100	6084
22	Student W	66	86	5676	4356	7396
23	Student X	79	73	5767	6241	5329
24	Student Y	86	90	7740	7396	8100
25	Student Z	81	76	6156	6561	5776
26	Student AA	78	92	7176	6084	8464
27	Student AB	51	84	4284	2601	7056
28	Student AC	82	90	7380	6724	8100
29	Student AD	80	78	6240	6400	6084
30	Student AE	75	78	5850	5625	6084
31	Student AF	67	77	5159	4489	5929
32	Student AG	93	86	7998	8649	7396
33	Student AH	78	85	6630	6084	7225
34	Student AI	93	79	7347	8649	6241
35	Student AJ	92	77	7084	8464	5929
36	Student AK	65	73	4745	4225	5329
37	Student AL	81	78	6318	6561	6084
38	Student AM	20	76	1520	400	5776
39	Student AN	42	76	3192	1764	5776
40	Student AO	57	77	4389	3249	5929
41	Student AP	69	76	5244	4761	5776
42	Student AQ	57	73	4161	3249	5329
43	Student AR	76	74	5624	5776	5476
44	Student AS	76	77	5852	5776	5929
45	Student AT	88	78	6864	7744	6084
46	Student AU	51	73	3723	2601	5329
47	Student AV	60	73	4380	3600	5329
48	Student AW	77	77	5929	5929	5929
49	Student AX	70	73	5110	4900	5329
50	Student AY	63	73	4599	3969	5329
51	Student AZ	62	73	4526	3844	5329
52	Student BA	63	75	4725	3969	5625
53	Student BB	58	73	4234	3364	5329
54	Student BC	54	75	4050	2916	5625
55	Student BD	45	72	3240	2025	5184
56	Student BE	62	77	4774	3844	5929

57	Student BF	62	75	4650	3844	5625
58	Student BG	62	72	4464	3844	5184
59	Student BH	59	73	4307	3481	5329
60	Student BI	72	73	5256	5184	5329
61	Student BJ	51	73	3723	2601	5329
62	Student BK	31	72	2232	961	5184
63	Student BL	58	73	4234	3364	5329
64	Student BM	31	72	2232	961	5184
65	Student BM	46	71	3266	2116	5041
66	Student BN	75	71	5325	5625	5041
67	Student BO	68	71	4828	4624	5041
68	Student BP	58	70	4060	3364	4900
69	Student BQ	67	71	4757	4489	5041
70	Student BR	77	72	5544	5929	5184
71	Student BS	74	73	5402	5476	5329
72	Student BT	75	73	5475	5625	5329
73	Student BU	83	73	6059	6889	5329
74	Student BV	76	73	5548	5776	5329
75	Student BW	63	73	4599	3969	5329
76	Student BX	70	73	5110	4900	5329
77	Student BY	63	72	4536	3969	5184
78	Student BZ	69	73	5037	4761	5329
79	Student CA	53	71	3763	2809	5041
80	Student CB	85	74	6290	7225	5476
81	Student CC	71	72	5112	5041	5184
82	Student CD	81	72	5832	6561	5184
83	Student CE	68	72	4896	4624	5184
84	Student CF	89	71	6319	7921	5041
85	Student CG	76	72	5472	5776	5184
86	Student CH	70	74	5180	4900	5476
87	Student CI	91	70	6370	8281	4900
88	Student CJ	84	73	6132	7056	5329
89	Student CK	80	71	5680	6400	5041
90	Student CL	87	73	6351	7569	5329
91	Student CM	64	72	4608	4096	5184
92	Student CN	72	75	5400	5184	5625
93	Student CO	71	74	5254	5041	5476
94	Student CP	68	76	5168	4624	5776
95	Student CQ	60	75	4500	3600	5625
96	Student CR	73	74	5402	5329	5476
97	Student CS	68	76	5168	4624	5776
98	Student CT	60	74	4440	3600	5476
99	Student CU	83	73	6059	6889	5329
100	Student CV	60	74	4440	3600	5476
101	Student CW	75	76	5700	5625	5776
102	Student CX	64	75	4800	4096	5625

103	Student CY	60	75	4500	3600	5625
104	Student CZ	54	78	4212	2916	6084
105	Student DA	92	75	6900	8464	5625
106	Student DB	71	75	5325	5041	5625
107	Student DC	57	72	4104	3249	5184
108	Student DD	71	71	5041	5041	5041
109	Student DE	68	71	4828	4624	5041
110	Student DF	76	71	5396	5776	5041
111	Student DG	79	73	5767	6241	5329
112	Student DH	85	73	6205	7225	5329
113	Student DI	72	76	5472	5184	5776
	$\sum$	7.930	8.580	605.315	579.830	655.291

Based on the table of coefficient correlation above, the researcher had gotten the result of the variable x and also variable y. The total coefficient correlation of variable x was 7.930. The total coefficient correlation of variable y was 8.580. The next is the total coefficient correlation of xy was 605.315. Next was the total coefficient correlation of x^2 was 579.830 and the last was the total coefficient correlation of y^2 was 655.291.

After the researcher find out about the coefficient correlation, the researcher used the formula of Pearson Product Moment (r_{xy}). The result can be seen in following:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{605.315}{\sqrt{(579.830)(655.291)}}$$
$$= \frac{605.315}{\sqrt{379.957.380.530}}$$
$$= \frac{605.315}{616.407}$$
$$= 0,98$$

Based on the calculation on the formula of Pearson Product Moment above, the total of coefficient correlation from variable x and y above was 0,98 at SMP Koinonia and SMP Negeri 1 Kurulu. To know that the result of 0,98 in which interpretation, the researcher used the interpretation of correlation coefficient. It can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Interpretation Calculation Correlation Coefficient

Coefficient Interval	Interpretation
0,00 – 0,199	Very low
0,20 – 0,399	Low
0,40 – 0,599	Moderate
0,60 – 0,799	High
0,80 – 1,000 (0,98)	**Very high**

From the table of the interpretation correlation coefficient above, can be seen that the correlation coefficient between variable X and Y was 0,98. It considered as very high level of correlation.

The second way was after the researcher found out about the coefficient correlation at SMP Koinonia and SMP Negeri 1 Kurulu, the researcher calculated the coefficient correlation from SMP Koinonia and SMP Negeri 1 Kurulu and the total divided by two. It can be seen in the following:

$$r = \frac{rxy\ SMP\ Koinonia + rxy\ SMP\ Negeri\ 1\ Kurulu}{2}$$
$$= \frac{0,99+0,98}{2}$$
$$= \frac{1,97}{2}$$
$$= 0,985$$
$$= 0,99$$

From the calculation above, the researcher calculated and can be seen that the total of coefficient correlation from SMP Koinonia and SMP Negeri 1 Kurulu was 0,99.

5. Hypothesis Testing

To find out about the significant level and hypothesis testing, the researcher used the t formula. After the researcher researched about the coefficient correlation of parents' roles and students' learning achievement using Pearson Product Moment which had the result 0.98. The researcher used the t formula. The t formula can be seen in the following:

$$t = r \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1-r^2}}$$

$$= 0,98 \sqrt{\frac{113-2}{1-(0,98)^2}}$$

$$= 0,98 \sqrt{\frac{111}{1-0,9604}}$$

$$= 0,98 \sqrt{\frac{(10,54)}{0,0396}}$$

$$= \frac{10,3292}{0,199}$$

$$= 51,905$$

The result of t count was then compares to t table. Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted if t count is higher than t table, and vise versa. Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected if t count is higher than t table. In this case, t count was 51,905 and t table (df = 113 – 2 is 111; level significant 5%) was 1,65870. It can be concluded that Ha was accepted and Ho was rejected, because t count (51,905) was higher that t table (1,65870). It meant there is a positive significant correlation between parents' roles and the students' learning achievement. When the parents give more roles to students, the achievement will increase.

CONCLUSION

After analysis the data, the researcher found that there is positive correlation between parents' roles and the students' learning achievement. It can be seen from the result of r formula. The coefficient found was 0,98. There is categorized as very high category. That also found that there was significant correlation between parents' roles and the students' learning achievement. It can be seen from t test formula. The researcher got the resulst of t count was 51,905 and t table (df = 113 – 2 = 111; level significant 5%) was 1,65870. The result of t count was compared to t table. The t count (51,905) is higher than t table (1,65870). It meant that Ha was accepted and Ho was rejected. The conclusion was the parents' roles are to influence in the students' learning achievement. In the education part, the roles of parents are really needed by students for their learning achievement.

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