The Relationship between Parents' Tutoring and Learning Achievement of Third Grade Students at Filadelfia Pemangkat Elementary School

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Abstract. *The purpose of this research; To describe parental tutoring, student achievement, and to determine the relationship between parental tutoring and student achievement. The independent variable in this study is parental tutoring which is denoted by (X), while the dependent variable in this study is student achievement which is denoted by (Y). This type of research is descriptive quantitative with ex-post facto research design. The instruments used in this study were questionnaires or questionnaires using a Likert scale and sheets on student achievement results taken from student report cards. Based on the results of data analysis concluded that; good tutoring relationship from parents, the learning achievement obtained by students will also be good and as expected, and the better parental tutoring for students, the better the student's learning achievement. On the other hand, if parental tutoring decreases, student learning achievement will also decrease.*

Keywords : *Parental Guidance; Student Learning Achievement.*

Abstrak. *Tujuan penelitian ini; Untuk mendeskripsikan bimbingan orang tua, prestasi belajar siswa, dan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara bimbingan orang tua dengan prestasi belajar siswa. Variabel bebas dalam penelitian ini adalah bimbingan belajar orang tua yang dilambangkan dengan (X), sedangkan variabel terikat dalam penelitian ini adalah prestasi belajar siswa yang dilambangkan dengan (Y). Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian ex-post facto. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah angket atau angket dengan menggunakan skala likert dan lembar hasil prestasi belajar siswa yang diambil dari rapor siswa. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data disimpulkan bahwa; hubungan bimbingan belajar yang baik dari orang tua maka prestasi belajar yang diperoleh siswa juga akan baik dan sesuai dengan yang diharapkan, dan semakin baik bimbingan orang tua terhadap siswa maka semakin baik pula prestasi belajar siswa tersebut. Sebaliknya jika bimbingan orang tua menurun maka prestasi belajar siswa juga akan menurun.*

Kata Kunci : *Bimbingan Orang Tua; Prestasi Belajar Siswa.*

PRELIMINARY

Education is one of the processes in human development to develop themselves in order to be able to face all the problems that arise in humans (Wahyudin, 2018). This means that education is one of the problems that has to do with the development of a nation, so education must produce changes and can develop the life of the nation. In addition, education can also be said as a process of individual maturation and is carried out continuously or continuously. Therefore, it can be concluded that education is a process to develop the potential in a person which is useful for his future foundation and is useful for the process of developing a nation and state.

There are various types of education in Indonesia, some are formal and informal. One example of formal education is Elementary School (SD), both private and public. However, sometimes children who study at school still do not have full focus on the lessons delivered by their

teachers at school. However, sometimes children who study at school still do not have full focus on the lessons delivered by their teachers at school.

The thinking power of the children varies, some are quick in responding to the lessons given, but some are the other way around. Children are actually able to get good learning outcomes, but how else can we as parents guide them with diligence and patience in guiding them.

The success of a student is measured by the learning achievement obtained. According to (Muslih, 2016) learning achievement is the result obtained in the form of impressions that result in changes in the individual as a result of activities in learning. Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that learning achievement is a measure of student success in the learning process that has been passed within a certain period of time.

With good support from parents, of course, the learning achievement obtained will also be maximized. The involvement of parents in guiding children is very necessary in addition to helping the task of teachers at school and also so that their children can get good learning achievements.

This is because parents have an important role in supervising their children in learning. Compared to teachers at school, children actually have more time at home with their parents. This is why the role of parents is very large for the learning process of their children. However, it is undeniable that parents also need educational institutions to develop their children's abilities, namely as an example of SDS Filadelfia Pemangkat.

Based on the results of observations made at SDS Filadelfia Pemangkat, the researchers made direct visits to the school environment at SDS Filadelfia Pemangkat to observe how the condition of children in the learning process at school. Based on the results of pre-research that has been carried out through an interview process with a teacher who is also homeroom teacher of third grade students of SDS Filadelfia Pemangkat about how the relationship between parental tutoring and children is stated that the learning process of third grade students is in accordance with the standards set by the schools and government.

This relates to the tutoring provided by parents to children and the time provided for children. In addition, found tutoring from parents who are good but get unsatisfactory learning achievements. Vice versa, tutoring from parents is not good but the learning achievement obtained is high. In addition, when tutoring from parents is low, it will cause learning achievement to be low, so children are not eager to learn.

Based on the description above, the writer is interested in studying this problem because the writer wants to know the role of parental guidance to improve student achievement.

Researchers also hope that parents can provide good guidance for children in their learning achievements. In this study, the researcher took the title "The Relationship of Parental Guidance to Student Achievement in Class III SDS Filadelfia Pemangkat".

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research conducted is descriptive quantitative. Quantitative descriptive is a type of research used to analyze data by describing or describing the collected data as they are. According to (prof. dr. sugiyono, 2011) explains that descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of independent variables, either one or more (independent) variables without making comparisons or connecting with other variables. For the quantitative approach, Arikunto (2013) explained in (Jayusman & Shavab, 2020) that the approach uses quantitative because it uses numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, and the appearance of the results. The design used in this research is ex-post facto. Ex post facto is examining causal relationships that are not engineered or treated by researchers but are disclosure of facts based on data obtained from the Filadelfia Pemangkat Elementary School, especially grade III. In this study there is one independent variable (independent) and one dependent variable (dependent). According to (Priyono & Yushita, 2017) ex post facto research is research conducted on events that have occurred to reveal existing data, or describe research variables without giving treatment or manipulation to the subjects studied.

The research design is presented as follows:
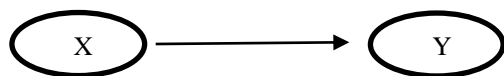
Information:
X   : Parent's study guidance
Y   : Learning achievement
⟶   :The relationship between parental tutoring and learning achievement

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
a.   Research result
1) Questionnaire (Questionnaire)

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers on Friday, December 17, 2021, data obtained from a questionnaire filled out directly by the parents of students with a total of 36 people, the following data were obtained:

Table 1. Score

Number of Items	Respondent	Answer	Total respondents x Score	Results
20	36	SL	7 x 4	28
		SR	18 x 3	54
		K	11 x 2	22
		TP	0 x 1	0
				Total score 104

Based on the results of the answers obtained, the results of the first sub-problem can be obtained, namely as follows:

The first step of the researcher is to determine the maximum and minimum scores that are used as a reference to determine the research index as follows:

1. Maximum score : 36 x 4 = 144
2. Minimum score : 36 x 1 =36
3. Maximum – Minimum Score : 144-36 = 108
4. Intervals : 108/4 = 27
5. Index : 104/144 x 100% = 72%

Then it can be calculated as follows:

Table 2. Index

Category	interval	Percent	Range
SL	118 - 144	100%	81 − 100%
SR	91 - 117	80%	54 − 80%
K	64 − 90	53%	27 − 53%
TP	36 − 63	26%	26%

After knowing the index of the study, the researcher then calculated the interval to determine the distance between the percentage and the answer scores obtained as follows:

Table 3. Interval

Interval	Answer
26%	Never
27-53%	Sometimes
54-80%	Often
81-100%	Always

Based on the index number, the overall answer to the question is declared valid if it is included in the index 27%-≤100%.

The following is a test of the validity of the questionnaire items using Microsoft Excel as follows:

Table 4. Validity Test

Instrument	Validator			Average	Criteria
	1	2	3		
Questionnaire	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.4	Very Valid

2) Documentation

The researchers only took cognitive indicators using the odd semester report card scores as follows:

Me= 56.6 + 84.6 + 56.2 + 61.2 + 94.2 + 95.4 + 66.2 + 67.8 + 70.2 + 67.6 + 85 + 64.4 + 57, 2 + 78 + 53.8 + 72.8 + 38.2 + 80.6 + 63.2 + 72.2 + 58.2 + 75.8 + 74.2 + 64.4 + 84 + 88.8 + 52 + 65.4 + 64.2 + 37.6 + 70 + 50.6 + 63.6 + 83.4 + 66.6 + 51 : 36 = 2435.2/36 = 67.64

From the mean obtained by 67.64 , the average student achievement is in accordance with what is expected by the school, namely the KKM score of 60 .

b. Analysis Prerequisite Test

1) Normality test

In this data normality test, the researcher used the Chi Square formula. In this normality test, the researcher determines the value obtained from the frequency under study and compares it with the expected frequency. Next, use the CHITTEST formula in excel to find out how much chi squared is obtained and indicate whether the data is normal or not. The following table shows the acquisition of chi squared obtained with the help of Microsoft Excel:

Table 5. Normality Test

Total Respondents	Researched frequency	Expected frequency	Chi Square
36 people	2125	59,028	0.0163

2) Hypothesis Test

From the count of N=36 people and the value of xy is 143821 while the value of x is 59.02, y is 67.64. Then the value of $x2$ is 128691 which is then entered into the product moment correlation formula so that the result is 0.96 , which means that the hypothesis test that is done manually is included in the criteria. relationship " Very high" .

Discussion

In this study, the researcher used two variables, namely the variable x (parents learning guidance) and the variable y (learning achievement). According to (Jayusman & Shavab, 2020) which

states that parental tutoring is a process of assistance provided by parents in learning to their children so that they can become independent individuals, individuals who overcome and solve problems encountered in their learning activities.

1) Parental Tutoring

This question questionnaire was addressed to the parents of 36 students with 20 questions and 4 answer options from the researcher to make it easier for parents to answer the questionnaire distributed. To test the validity of the answers, the researchers used the product moment correlation formula with the help of Microsoft Excel. Of the 20 questions that were tested for validity, all of these items were declared valid because r count 0.43773>r table 0.329 so that the item was declared valid. As research conducted by (National & Pillars, nd , 2019) which states that the guidance of parents to their children who attend class IV Garut, Kota Kulon III is classified as high. This can be seen from the average parental guidance obtained from 55 respondents of 75.25 with indicators giving and getting used to examples or examples with good things, giving gifts, punishing in the context of discipline, providing facilities for religious needs seen from the 0.60-0.80 interval at high ratings.

2) Learning achievement

In this research, there are three indicators of variable y, namely the cognitive domain, the affective domain and the psychomotor domain. Based on these three indicators, the researcher only took the cognitive domain as a reference in this study by using the odd semester student report cards. Through the data obtained from 36 students, it can be concluded that students obtain the learning achievement expected by the school because students reach the KKM: 60 set by the school.

Based on the results of research conducted on the learning achievement of fourth grade students of SD Negeri Dayasakti from 45 respondents, it shows that the high learning achievement category is 8 respondents or 17.78%, the medium learning achievement category is 32 respondents or 71.11% and the low learning achievement category is as much as 5 respondents or 11.11% of the total respondents. Thus the learning achievement category of fourth grade students of SD Negeri Dayasakti is in the medium category with a percentage of 71.11% of the total number of respondents so that the KKM set by the school can averagely achieve it in accordance with the wishes of the school.

3). Connection

In a relationship, of course, not everything has a good impact, but basically there are also effects that we don't want. Like the theory from Schober (2018) which states that correlation or relationship in a broad sense is a measure of the relationship between variables. In the correlated data, changes in the magnitude of one variable are associated with changes in the magnitude of other variables, either in the same direction (positive correlation) or in the opposite direction (negative correlation).

In this relationship research, researchers conducted data analysis to test the relationship between the two variables using the following three tests:

First, the researcher conducted a normality test of the data obtained to determine whether the data was normal or not. In this test, the researcher used the chi square formula with the help of Microsoft Excel. The chi square of the data studied was 0.0163, which means that the data tested were within normal criteria. The two researchers tested the linearity of the data obtained by using a simple regression analysis formula with the help of Microsoft Excel. The researcher uses a simple regression analysis formula because in this study there are two variables used by the researcher. From the test, it was obtained that the linear value of Y = 65.983+0.028X, which means that the data tested is included in the linear criteria being at the significance stage of 5%. After the two tests have been completed and the results obtained, the next researcher conducts a data hypothesis test that aims to find out how the relationship between parental tutoring and student learning achievement is. This hypothesis test was also carried out using the product moment correlation formula. From the hypothesis test conducted by the researcher stated that all the items tested obtained valid results because the results obtained showed that rcount > rtable, it can be stated that the two variables studied have a relationship with each other and also influence each other. Therefore, it can be

concluded that with a good tutoring relationship from parents, the learning achievement obtained by students will also be good and as expected. Based on the results of manual hypothesis testing using the product moment correlation formula, the results obtained where n = 36 people, and the value of xy got a value of 143821 while the value of x was 59.2, y was 67.64. Then the value x^2 of is 128691 which is then continued with the product moment formula so as to obtain a result of 0.96 which means that this hypothesis test is stated to be in very high criteria .

As in Puspoarum's research (2014: 9) which tested the significance of the regression coefficient (hypothesis testing) with the results "there is a significant (significant) relationship from parental tutoring (variable x) to student achievement (variable y)". The direction of influence is indicated by the value of the regression equation Y= 39.480 + 0.734X, which means that parental tutoring is positively related to learning achievement. The calculation of the results of the t-regression test with the help of SPSS For Windows version 16.0 obtained a t-count of the parental tutoring variables of 4,377>rtable 2,110 at a significance level of 5%. Based on the results above, it means that parental tutoring has a very significant relationship partially on student achievement (variable y) for third grade students at SDN 3 Winong. Thus it can be stated that the better parental tutoring for students, the better the student's learning achievement. On the other hand, if parental tutoring decreases, student learning achievement will also decrease.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research with the title Guidance relationship parental learning on student achievement in grade III SDS Pemangkat Philadelphia can be concluded as follows:

1. Based on the results of the questionnaire processing about how the relationship between tutoring from parents of students, it can be seen that in general the parents of third grade students of SDS Filadelfia Pemangkat provide high enough guidance on indicators directing good learning methods, helping to overcome learning difficulties and providing motivation in learning. Based on the results obtained, it can be said that the parents of third grade students of SDS Filadelfia Pemangkat have been able to carry out their guidance to students according to the indicators applied. Parents of students always provide direction to students or their children to do good and correct learning in order to get the desired results. In addition, when students or children experience learning difficulties that cannot be faced alone, parents always provide assistance to students to solve learning problems faced by students. No less important when students are experiencing a decrease in enthusiasm in learning, the role of parents in motivating students is needed to be able to restore students' enthusiasm again to carry out the learning process.

2. Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it is stated that there is a relationship between tutoring and parents with student achievement. This is evidenced by the analysis using the product moment correlation formula with the help of Microsoft Excel with a value of r arithmetic = 0.43773 and r table with n = 36 people at a significance level of 5% of 0.329. This shows that the value of rcount is 0.43773> rtable is 0.329. From this explanation, it can be concluded that in testing this hypothesis, it states that there is a relationship between parental tutoring and student achievement. Based on the results of manual hypothesis testing using the product moment correlation formula, the results obtained where n = 36 people, and the value of xy got a value of 143821 while the value of x was 59.2, y was 67.64. Then the value x^2 of is 128691 which is then continued with the product moment formula so as to obtain a result of 0.96 which means that this hypothesis test is stated to be in very high criteria .

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