THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PARENTAL ATTENTION AND STUDENTS' ENGLISH ACHIEVEMENT

(Quantitative Correlation Research at Class VII SMPN 30 South Bengkulu in Academic Year 2020/2021)

THESIS

Submitted as A Partial Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* in English Education Study Program

By:
NABETRI ROMADHENY
SRN. 1611230100

STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF TADRIS
FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TADRIS
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (IAIN) BENGKULU
2021

KEMENTRIAN AGAMA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN) BENGKULU
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN TADRIS
Alamat : Jl. Raden Fatah Pagar Dewa Bengkulu Tlp. (0736) 51171, 51276 Fax. 51171 Bengkulu

ADVISORS SHEET

Subject: Nabetri Romadheny

NIM   : 1611230100

To   :The Dean of Tarbiyah and Tadris Faculty

IAIN Bengkulu

In Bengkulu

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

After reading throughly and giving necessary advices, herewith, as the advisors, we state that the thesis of:

Name : Nabetri Romadheny

NIM   : 1611230100

Title   : The Correlation Between Parental Attention And Students English Achievement (Quantitative Correlation Research at Class VII SMPN 30 South Bengkulu in Academic Year 2020/2021)

Has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before The Board of Examiners (*munaqasyah*) to gain Bachelor Degree in English Education. Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb

Bengkulu,................

First Advisor,   Second Advisor,

Dr. H. Ali Akbarjono, M. Pd   Dedi Efrizal, M. Pd
NIP. 19750925001121004   NIP. 199012132020121008

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA

INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN) BENGKULU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN TADRIS

JURUSAN TADRIS

Alamat : Jl. Raden Fatah Pagar Dewa Telp (0736) 51276, Fax (0736) 5117 Bengkulu

RATIFICATION

This is certify the *Sarjana* thesis entitled *"THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PARENTAL ATTENTION AND STUDENTS' ENGLISH ACHIEVEMENT (Quantitative Correlation Research at Class VII SMPN 30 South Bengkulu in Academic Year 2020/2021)."* by Nabetri Romadheny has been approved by the Board of Thesis Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana* in English Education Program.

Chairman :
Dr. Kasmantoni, M. Si.
NIP. 197510022003121004

Secretary :
Anita, M. Hum.
NIP. 199008142019032011

Examiner I :
Feny Martina, M. Pd.
NIP. 198703242015032002

Examiner II :
Zelvia Liska Afriani, M. Pd.
NIP. 199404202018012003

Bengkulu,   January 2021
Approved by the Dean of Islamic and Tadris Faculty

Dr. Zubaedi, M.Ag., M.Pd
NIP. 196903081996031005

MOTTO

مَنْ جَدّ وَ جَدَّ

(who meant it would succeed)

من صبر ظفر

(who is patient must be lucky)

من سار على الدرب وصل

(whoever walks his way will arrive at the destination)

DEDICATION

In the name of Allah the Beneficent and the Merciful, the final project is dedicated to:

1. Especially my beloved and beloved parents, my father (Sulianto) and mother (Mutiatul Asni) who have given me love, cared for me from a young age, who tirelessly made a living and looked for money to smooth the process of my struggle during school and college and my prayers. 'anya that never stops. Thank you!

2. My dear brothers Rineldo Della Vegga and Zivenzi Putri Handayani, who continuously gave support and motivation and prayed for me to achieve my dreams.

3. All my family, relatives, friends, my father and mother who always reminded and prayed for the smoothness of my studies in taking S1.

4. My Supervisor I, Dr. H. Ali Akbarjono, M.Pd and My Supervisor II, Dedi Efrizal, M.Pd, who had given the guidance till this thesis finished. Thank you very much for your suggestions, corrections, and ideas during the process of writing this thesis.

5. Mother Wiwinda, M.Ag who always helps my thesis.

6. My comrades in arms Ari Krisnanto S.Pt, Nurjannah, Mita Dwinta Sari, Octarina Sikti Rera, Isni Meilan Hudzaifa, Fitri Yola Arianata, who always remind and provide support and accompany me in completing my studies.

7. My friends in arms for the 2016 TBI regular program, KKN friends, and PPL friends who also prayed and gave encouragement.

8. Other parties whose names cannot be included one by one in this thesis have provided many spiritual, moral and material assistance.

9. Alma mater IAIN Bengkulu.

KEMENTRIAN AGAMA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN) BENGKULU
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN TADRIS
Alamat : Jl. Raden Fatah Pagar Dewa Bengkulu Tlp. (0736) 51171. 51276 Fax. 51171 Bengkulu

PRONOUNCEMENT

Name   : Nabetri Romadheny
NIM   :1611230100
Study Program   : English Study Program
Faculty   :Tarbiyah and Tadris

To state in truth that my thesis entitled "The Correlation Between Parental Attention And Students English Achievement (Quantitative Correlation Approach At Class VII SMPN 30 South Bengkulu In Academic Year 2020/2021)" is the original result of my own work or research and not plagiarism from other people's work. If in the future it is known that this thesis is the result of plagiarism, I am ready to be subject to academic sanctions.

Bengkulu,   2020
Stated by,

Nabetri Romadheny
NIM :1611230100

ACKNOWLEDMENT

Alhamdulillah, we offer all praise and gratitude to the presence of Allah SWT because for the abundance of His grace and guidance, the author was able to complete the thesis with the title "The Correlation Between Parental Attention And Students English Achievement (Quantitative Correlation Approach At Class VII SMPN 30 South Bengkulu In Academic Year 2020/2021)". Hopefully prayers and greetings will always be delegated to our lord and uswatun hasanah, Rasulullah Muhammad SAW. The author realizes that this thesis cannot be separated from the existence of guidance, motivation, and assistance from various parties, for which the author would like to thank:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Sirajuddin, M. M.Ag, M.H, as the Rector of the Bengkulu State Islamic Institute (IAIN) who has provided facilities in making this thesis;

2. Dr. Zubaedi, M.Ag. M.Pd., as Dean of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Tadris IAIN Bengkulu;

3. Dr. Kasmantoni, M.Si as the Head of the IAIN Bengkulu Education Department;

4. Feny Martina, M. Pd, as the Head of English Education Study Program IAIN Bengkulu;

5. Dr. H. Ali Akbarjono, M.Pd as the main supervisor in writing this thesis, who has guided, provided input, suggestions and advice to the author so that the writing of this thesis can be completed;

6. Dedi Efrizal, M. Pd as the second supervisor in writing this thesis, who has guided, provided input, suggestions and advice to the author;

7. All Lecturers of the English Language Teaching Department, Tarbiyah Faculty and Tadris IAIN Bengkulu who have provided a lot of knowledge and guidance to writers in lectures;

8. The head of the library and his staff, who have assisted the author in providing facilities about the library;

9. Principals, teachers and students of SMPN 30 Bengkulu Selatan who have helped many writers in pre-research to obtain supporting data for the preparation of this thesis;

10. Both my parents and my entire family who have contributed to giving me high morale and material enthusiasm in completing this study;

11. Compatriots in arms.

The author also realizes that the writing of this thesis still has many shortcomings, therefore the writer hopes for criticism and suggestions. Hopefully this thesis is useful for writers in particular and for readers in general.

Bengkulu, December   2020
Author

Nabetri Romadheny
NIM:1611230100

ABSTRACT

Nabetri Romadheny, NIM: 1611230100, December 2020. Thesis title *"The Correlation Between Parental Attention And Students English Achievement (Quantitative Correlation Research at Class VII SMPN 30 South Bengkulu in Academic Year 2020/2021)".* S1 Thesis. English Education. Teacher English and Education Faculty of Tarbiyah and Tadris State Institue for Islamic Studies (IAIN Bengkulu). Advisor: (I) Dr. H. Ali Akbarjono, M.Pd and Advisors: (II) Dedi Efrizal, M. Pd.

Key words: Parents' attention

This study aims to determine the attention of parents of students towards student achievement at SMPN 30 Bengkulu Selatan ,. The method used in this research is quantitative with correlational research type. The sample in this study amounted to 30 students taken from the population, namely all students of class VII SMPN 30 Bengkulu Selatan, totaling 93 students. The data collection techniques in this study were questionnaires, observation and documentation. The data analysis technique used in this research is to use the formula mean, standard deviation, HML (High, Medium, Low) and product moment correlation. Based on the results of the research and data calculations that have been carried out, it was found that parents' attention to student achievement at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu was in the medium category. This can be seen from the results of calculations with a percentage of 67% and a frequency of 20. Student achievement at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu is in the medium category. This can be seen from the results of calculations with a percentage of 56.6% and at a frequency of 17. There is a relationship between parental attention and student achievement at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu. This is shown from the results of "r" count> "r" table, which is 0.5868 greater than the "r" table at a significant level of 5% = 0.361 and a significant level of 1% = 0.463. This means that at the 5% significant level and at the 1% significant level there is a significant positive correlation. Thus the working hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected.

ABSTRAK

Nabetri Romadheny, NIM : 1611230100, Desember 2020. Judul Skripsi *"Hubungan Perhatian Orang Tua Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Bahasa Inggris Siswa (Korelasi Kuantitatif Di Kelas VII SMPN 30 Bengkulu Selatan Tahun Ajaran 2020/2021)"*. Skripsi S1. Program Studi TBI Jurusan Tadris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Tadris Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu. Pembimbing : (I) Dr. H. Ali Akbarjono, M.Pd dan Pembimbing : (II) Dedi Efrizal, M. Pd.

Kata kunci : Perhatian orang tua

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Perhatian orang tua siswa terhadap prestasi belajar siswa di SMPN 30 Bengkulu Selatan,. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian korelasional. Sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 30 orang siswa yang diambil dari populasi yaitu seluruh siswa kelas VII SMPN 30 Bengkulu Selatan yang berjumlah 93 orang siswa. Teknik pengumpulan data pada penelitian ini yaitu angket, observasi dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian in iadalah menggunakan rumus mean, standar deviasi, TSR (tinggi, sedang, rendah) dan korelasi product moment. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan perhitungan data yang telah dilaksanakan diperoleh bahwa perhatian orang tua terhadap prestasi belajar siswa di SMPN 30 Bengkulu Selatan berada pada kategori sedang. Ini dapat dilihat dari hasil perhitungan dengan prosentase sebesar 67% dan pada frekuensi 20. Prestasi belajar siswa di SMPN 30 Bengkulu Selatan berada pada kategori sedang. Ini dapat dilihat dari hasil perhitungan dengan presentase sebesar 56,6% dan pada frekuensi 17. Terdapat hubungan perhatian orang tua dengan prestasi belajar siswa di SMPN 30 Bengkulu Selatan. Hal ini ditunjukkan dari hasil "r" hitung> "r" tabel, yaitu 0,5868 lebih besar dari pada "r" table pada taraf signifikan 5%=0,361 dan taraf signifikan 1%=0,463. Ini berarti bahwa baik pada taraf signifikan 5% maupun pada taraf signifikan 1% terdapat korelasi positif yang signifikan.Dengan demikian hipotesis kerja (Ha) diterima dan hipotesis nihil (Ho) ditolak.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER II LITERATURE INTERVIEW

A.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER V CLOSING

REFERENCES
APPENDIXES

LIST OF TABLE

LIST OF APPENDIXES

Appendix 1 Student Questionnaire
Appendix 2

The organizational structure of 30 South Bengkulu Public Middle Schools.

List of Teacher Names and Teaching Tasks

List of Administrative Staff Name

The situation in South Bengkulu 30 Public Junior High School

Students Absences

Appendix 3 Documentation

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

C. Background of the Research

Education is crucial in the world because education is a learning process for students to have an understanding of something and make it is a critical human in thinking. With education can make students think mature, knowledgeable, noble, independent, responsible, education also makes us human beings that are useful for the nation. A nation will survive with educated people because educated people would guard their nation. That is why educated people are very important.

In Indonesia, education is very influential on the progress of a nation. To achieve this goal national education should be of high quality. With the implementation of the quality of national education there will certainly be great young generations and will bring change for the Indonesian people to be more advanced.

According to Ton & Pham, recognized that English is normally used as an international language to speak among people from remarkable language backgrounds in all parts of the world.[1] So English is an important lesson to

---

[1]Ton & Pham. (2013). *Factor Causes Students Low English Language Learning : A Case Study in the National University of Laos.*Malaysia: Macrothink Institute. h.181

learn because English is one of the international languages used to communicate and develop relationships with countries around the world.

Therefore, students should learn to understand and use English to increase confidence in facing global competition. English is taught from elementary school to university but many language learners do not benefit from learning English. That happens because of many factors such as lack of parental attention, thus affecting the achievement of learning English in students.

In general, fulfillment refers to something that a person receives after accomplishing it until a sure factor in time. In addition, success in mastering refers to the know how about college students have discovered, and is usually drawn with numbers or letters as a realization of achievement. In addition, according to Sukmadinata, giving special that means about pupil achievement, he stated that pupil success can be seen from the mastery of the topics they've taken. He also stated that scholar achievement in their school became signed by the number (0-10) or letters (A, B, C, D).[2]

Learning Achievement is ready what has been accomplished through college students after studying activities, with the term studying outcomes. So getting to know achievement is the end result of a hobby that has been done,

---

[2]Sukmadinata. (2016). "*Correlation Between Parents' Involvement And Students' English Achievement To The Eighth Grade Students At SMP Negeri 1 Lahat*". University Of Muhammadiyah Palembang Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education English Education Study Program August 20, P. 23

created that is captivating to the coronary heart and is received with the aid of running with perseverance, both for my part and organizations in a selected subject of interest.

Parent's attention is the most important factor that can control students to get the best performance in their school. This is because parents become their first teacher. According to Teale, discovered in his a look at that children revel in literacy generally as a social technique throughout their preschool years. Parents significantly have an effect on this social mastering system because they're the biggest have an impact on inside the early levels of their children's lives.[3]

The role of parents in family life, especially for their children are not only limited to giving birth, providing a food, and providing shelter, but should also provide proper education both formal and school education and non-formal education. Parents should provide noble values, good habits, instill the value of diversity, and other values that can help children grow and develop so that they become whole and quality personalities and grow (human) and spiritual. In this case, parents are very important in helping the growth and development of their children.

---

[3]Teale. (2017). *"The Correlation Between Parents' Support And The Students' Ability In Learning English Vocabulary At The Second Year Students Of SMAN 3 Banteng,"* (English Education Department Tarbiyah And Teaching Science Faculty Alauddin State Islamic University Of Makassar 2017), P.1

Parents are one component in the family, the family is the most important main group in a society, a group formed from male and female relationships, so that the family in its pure form is a social unit consisting of husband, and wife, and children all activities or work done by someone should be based on expertise, because it greatly affects the success of the business or job. If the job or task is given to people who truly understand and master this field, they will get the maximum expected results.

In addition, parents' want to be involved in the education of their children not best at some stage in childhood, but also during the school years. Parents are also crucial in supporting learning at home, at faculty, and in the community. The role of parents is to provide situations conducive to getting to know and help youngsters decide a good learning schedule, however not to train or do homework.

The researcher found that the parents of SMPN 30 Bengkulu Selatan students came from various parental educational and socioeconomic backgrounds. Some parents don't give their best contribution to their children's schooling. Most of them no longer care about the education of their children for reasons, such as: the academic history of their parents and the socio-economic of their parents. Most of them are busy parents so they don't have

extra time to monitor their children's academic progress. Researchers also found that they now don't really understand the importance of English.[4]

However, some parents still have excessive cognizance about the improvement of their children's English getting to know and the significance of English. They visited English instructors to discover if there has been some development in their children's English getting to know. In addition there are some of them asking English teachers to provide greater steering to their children in order to have better English skills. Because they recognize that English will surely benefit their youngsters.

The researchers observe real phenomena that occur by students of class VII at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu. Researcher examined in the seventh grade as many as 3 classes VII a, VII b and VII c. As for the reason the researcher chose this seventh grade because from the aspect of learning there are many problems that are found there are students who are late for class when English lessons begin, there are students who have not completed the assignment that should be done at home. So when the lesson starts, students are busy doing homework and cannot concentrate and cannot accept the material delivered by the teacher, there are students unable to speak English, there are students who are afraid to take part in the competition, this is due to the lack of parent,'

---

[4]Observation of parents students at class VII SMP N 30 South Bengkulu on February 15, 2020, at 10.15 a.m.

attention the students, there are students are busy alone in class, there are noisy with their friends.[5]

The results of an interview with an English subject teacher at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu on February 20, 2020, TentenRomalaila, S. Pd, she stated that as long as she taught English in class she found there were the students who were late in class, there were the students who were often late in collecting assignments, so that, it affected student assignments, there are students who find it is difficult to speak English, there are students who have good performance but do not dare to take part in the competition, there are students who are less concerned about receiving lessons, there are students busy themselves and a lot of noise in class so that many students miss English subjects.[6]

Based on the explanation of observations and interviews that have been conducted by researchers above, that the parents of students do not really support the abilities of their children, especially in learning English. To see how the attention of parents, researchers interested in conducting research with the title "**The Correlation Between Parent's Role In Family Situation And Students English Achievement At Class VII SMPN 30 South Bengkulu In Academic Year 2020/2021**".

---

[5]Observation of English students at class VII SMP N 30 South Bengkulu on February 21, 2020 at 09.15 a.m.

[6]TentenRomalaila, S. Pd, English teacher at class VII SMP N 30 South Bengkulu. Interviewed February 20, 2020 at 10.20 a.m.

D. Identification of Problems

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher can identify the problem as follows: (1) Parents do not have the ability to speak English; (2) Parents do not pay attention to their children's learning hours; (3) Parents over-indulge their children; (4) Parents are too busy; (5) Parents have less economy; (6) Students come late when English lessons; (7) Students are late in doing school work; (8) Students cannot concentrate on learning English; (9) Students do not speak English fluently.

E. Limitation of the Research

Based on the identification of the problem, the limits of this problem can be limited:

1. Attention to learning by parents is an attitude given by parents to children, both in the form of learning problem solving, learning time, learning needs and punishment and learning rewards.

2. Student learning outcomes or achievements are essentially changes in behavior as a result of learning in a broader sense covering the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor fields.

F. Research Questions

Based on the problem above, the formulation of the problem in this study is "Is there any relationship between parents' attention and learning achievement in class VII students of SMPN 30 South Bengkulu?"

G. Objectives of the Research

Based on the background, the above problem formulation, this study aims to determine the relationship of parents' attention and student achievement in class VII SMPN 30 South Bengkulu.

H. Significances of the Research

Based on the research objectives, the research benefits are divided into two parts:

a. Theoretically

To make a collection of knowledge for writers and readers about the significant influence of English learning achievement with the attention of parents of 7th grade students at SMP N 30 South Bengkulu.

b. Practically

1. The results of this study are expected to be able to contribute thoughts for parents who pay little attention to the achievements of their children to realize it and give full attention again to the educational achievements of their own children.

2. For related institutions through this research can be considered in finding policies, especially those related to student learning.

3. As one of the bachelor's degrees in Education (S.Pd).

I. Definition of Key Term

In conducting this study, the researcher, formulates the definition of key terms which is intended to avoid misunderstanding of the concepts used in the research. The terms need to be defined are as follows:

1. Parental attention has a major psychological influence on children's learning activities. With the attention of parents, children will be more active and more enthusiastic in learning because they understand that it is not only they who want to progress, but parents also expect the same thing.

2. English Achievement is set what has been performed via college students after conducting getting to know activities, with the term studying outcomes. So learning achievement is the end result of an hobby that has been done. Created that is alluring to the heart and obtained by way of running tenacity, both for my part and in businesses in sure fields of activity.

3. Correlation is research that involves the relationship of one or more variables with one or more other variables.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Understanding Learning Achievement

1. Understanding Achievement

Achievement cannot be generated as lengthy as a person does now not do activities. In reality, getting achievements isn't always as easy as imagined, however you have got to struggle and various challenges that should be confronted to reap it. Although the success is complete of limitations and demanding situations that need to be faced by a person however will never give up to obtain it.

Tohirin stated that learning achievement is "*tentang apa yang telah dicapai oleh siswa setelah melakukan kegiatan belajar, dengan istilah hasil belajar. Jadi prestasi belajar adalah hasil dari suatu kegiatan yang telah dikerjakan, diciptakan yang menyenangkan hati dan peroleh dengan jalan keuletan kerja, baik secara individual maupun kelompok dalam bidang kegiatan tertentu".[7]*

He said that learning achievement is set what has been performed via college students after conducting getting to know activities, with the term studying outcomes. So learning achievement is the end result of an hobby that

---

[7] Tohirin, in Hafizatul Hayati. 2015. "Hubungan Perhatian Orang Tua Dengan Prestasi Belajar Siswa," (Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Tadris Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu tahun 2015), P. 24

has been done. Created that is alluring to the heart and obtained by way of running tenacity, both for my part and in businesses in sure fields of activity.

Djamarah stated " *(a) prestasi belajar siswa adalah hasil belajar yang dicapai siswa ketika mengikuti dan mengerjakan tugas dan kegiatan pembelajaran disekolah., (b) prestasi belajar siswa tersebut terutama dinilai dari aspek kognitifnya karena bersangkutan dengan kemampuan siswa dalam pengetahuan atau ingatan, pemahaman, aplikasi, analisis, sintesa dan evaluasi., (c) prestasi belajar dibuktikan dan ditunjukkan melalui nilai atau angka nilai dari evaluasi yang dilakukan oleh dosen terhadap tugas siswa atau ujian yang ditempuh".*[8]

He said (a) student studying achievements are gaining knowledge of effects executed by way of college students whilst they observe and paintings on assignments and studying sports at school., (b) students success is usually assessed from the cognitive aspects because worried with the capacity of college students in expertise or memory, understanding, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation., (c) learning achievement is confirmed and demonstrated via the cost or wide variety of values from assessment conducted by means of the lecturer on pupil assignments or examinations which can be traveled.

---

[8]Djamarah, in Alsi Rizka Valeza. 2017. "Peran Orang Tua Dalam Meningkatakan Prestasi Anak Di Perum Tanjung Raya Permai Kelurahan Pematang Wangi Kecamatan Tanjung Senang BandarLampung,"(Fakultas Dakwah dan Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Raden Intan Lampung 2017)P.40

2. Definition of learning

Learning is a business process performed by someone to acquire a new trade in conduct as a whole, as a result of his own enjoy in interactions together with his environment.[9]

3. The operational definition of learning achievement

Achievement is a person's real ability in learning English as a result of doing our business from certain activities and can measure results. To measure learning achievement, values are taken from grades daily tests of students.

4. Factors That Influence Learning Achievement

The elements that influence getting to know are many types, but may be classified into groups, namely internal factors and external elements. Internal factors are factors that exist in folks who are getting to know, even as external factors are elements that exist outside the individual.

1. Internal factors

In discussing internal factors, the writer will discuss into 3 factors: physical factors, psychological factors and fatigue.

a. Physical factors

1) Health factors

Healthy means being in good condition with the whole body and its parts or free from disease. A person's health affects the

---

[9]Slameto, *Belajar dan Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhinya*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010),.h. 2

learning. A person's learning process will be disrupted if one's health is disrupted, besides that he will also get tired, lack of enthusiasm, dizziness, sleepiness if the band is weak, lack of blood or there are disturbances, abnormalities in the function of the senses and the body.

2) Defects of the body

Body disability is something that causes less good or less perfect about the body or body. The state of disability also affects learning. Students with learning disabilities are also disrupted.

b. Psychological factors

There are at least seven factors that are classified into psychological factors that influence learning, these factors include:

1) Intelligence

Slameto stated that intelligence is *"kecakapan yang terdiri dari tiga jenis yaitu kecakapan untuk menghadapi dan menyesuaikan kedalam situasi yang baru dengan cepat dan efektif, mengetahui atau menggunakan konsep-konsep yangabstrak secara efektif.*[10]

He said that intelligence is a talent that consists of 3 types, namely the capability to cope with and adapt to new

---

[10]Slameto, in Hafizatul Hayati. 2015. "Hubungan Perhatian Orang Tua Dengan Prestasi Belajar Siswa," (Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Tadris Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu tahun 2015), P.26

conditions quickly and effectively, understanding or using abstract standards effectively, understanding re last and gaining knowledge of them fast.

Large intelligence influences the progress of learning. In the same situation, students who have a high level of intelligence will be more successful than those who have a low level of intelligence.

2) Attention

Attention according to Ghazali is the activeness of the elevated soul, and even that soul is solely focused on an object (things) or a group of objects.

To be able to guarantee good learning outcomes, then students must have attention to the material learned, if the subject matter is not a concern of students, then there arises boredom, so that he no longer likes learning.

3) Interests

Interest is a constant tendency to pay attention and remember some activities. Activities that are of interest to a person are to be considered constantly accompanied by pleasure. Great interest in its influence on learning, because if the learning material learned does not match the interests of students, students will not learn as well as possible, because

there is no attraction for him. He did not get satisfaction from the lesson. Even lessons that interest students, are easier to learn and store, because interest increases learning activities.

4) Talent

Talent is the ability to learn. The ability will only be realized into tangible skills after learning or being trained. Talent can affect learning. If the learning material students are learning according to their talents, the learning outcomes are better because he likes to learn and surely he will be more active in his learning.

5) Maturity

Maturity is a level / phase in one's growth, where the organs of the body are ready to carry out new skills. For example a child with his feet is ready to walk, his hands with his fingers are ready to write, with his brain ready to think abstractly, and etc. Maturity does not mean that children can carry out activities continuously, for this reason, exercises and lessons are needed. In other words, children who are ready (mature) have not been able to carry out their skills before learning. Learning will be more successful if the child is ready (mature). So new progress to have those skills depends on maturity and learning.

6) Readiness

Jamies drever stated that readiness is "*kesediaan untuk memberi response atau bereaksi*".[11] He said that one's readiness arises from oneself and is also related to maturity. This readiness needs to be considered in the learning process, because in order to have good learning outcomes, the person should have readiness.

2. External factors

External factors affect learning achievement. In discussing these external factors, the writer will group them into three factors, namely family, school factors, community factors. Starting from the three factors, the writer will describe family factors. For more details, will discuss the family factors.

a. Family

Students who learn will receive influence from the family in the form of: how parents educate, relationships between family members, household atmosphere and family economic situation.

b. School

---

[11]James. D.(2015). *"Hubungan Perhatian Orang Tua Dengan Prestasi Belajar Siswa,"*(Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Tadris Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu tahun 2015), P.29

School factors that influence learning include teaching methods, curriculum, teacher-student relations, student-student relations, school discipline, lessons and school time, standard lessons, state of the building, learning methods and homework assignments.

c. Community Factors

Society is an external factor that also influences student learning. That influence occurs because of the existence of students in the community. In the following description, it discusses student activities in the community, discussed about student activities in the community, mass media, socializing friends and community life forms which all influence learning.[12]

5. **Types and Indicators of Learning Achievement**

Disclosure of gaining knowledge of effects covers the entire psychological realm which changes due to experience and gaining knowledge of process students. However, in reality, on the way to explicit things, it's far very difficult due to a few changes in getting to know the results a few are intangible, therefore in this have a look at conduct alternate will most effectively. Be taken conduct this is considered essential and is anticipated to reflect modifications that occur due to learning.

---

[12]Slameto, in Hafizatul Hayati. 2015. "Hubungan Perhatian Orang Tua Dengan Prestasi Belajar Siswa," (Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Tadris Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu tahun 2015), P.30

To reveal gaining knowledge of consequences or mastering achievements on third realm (affective, cognitive and psychomotor) indicators as indicators that a person has succeeded in accomplishing a positive level.

The purpose of deep knowledge and understanding regarding the types of learning achievement and its indicators is so that the selection and use of evaluation tools will be more precise, reliable and valid. As for the indicators of students achievement.

Table 2.1 Types and Indicators of Learning Achievement

No	Kind of achievement	Indicator of learning achievement
1.	Cognitive domain a. Knowledge b. Comprehension c. Application d. Analysis e. Synthesis f. Evaluation	✓ Can explain ✓ Can define verbally alone ✓ Can give an example ✓ Can use precisely ✓ Can decipher ✓ Can classify/sort out ✓ Can connect ✓ Can conclude ✓ Can generalize (make general principles) ✓ Can judge based on criteria and standards through checking and criticizing ✓ Can produce
2.	Affective realm a. Receiving b. Responding c. Valuing d. Organization e. Characterization	✓ Deny ✓ Institutionalize or nullify ✓ Embody in personal and daily behavior
3.	Psychomotor Realm a. Moving and acting skills b. Verbal and nonverbal expression skills	✓ Coordinate the movements of the eyes, hands, feet, and limbs the other ✓ Say ✓ Make facial expressions and physical movements

Source:Muhibbin Syah, 2008

Indicators of student achievement in this study will be obtained from judgments are reviewed from cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspect, which are summarized in the report cards of students in the field of English students.

B. Understanding the attention of family and parents

1. Definition of attention

Attention is a popular reaction of the organism and cognizance that causes increased activity of attention and trouble of consciousness of an object. Slameto stated, Attention has and understanding, namely: (1) *Attention is the concentration of the soul's consciousness towards an object, which means that not all elements / objects that arise simultaneously become the target of consciousness, but some elements / objects are put aside, (2) The stronger the mental concentration, the more rapidly the non-target elements will disappear from the sphere of consciousness, (3) Attention is the object that becomes the target, maybe things that exist in itself, for example responses, understandings, feelings, and so on, maybe things that exist outside of itself, for example natural conditions, social conditions, and so on.*[13]

---

[13]Slameto, in Hafizatul Hayati. 2015. "Hubungan Perhatian Orang Tua Dengan Prestasi Belajar Siswa," (Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Tadris Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu tahun 2015), P.31

He said attention has understanding ie: (1) Attention is the concentration of the soul's consciousness of an object means that not all elements / items that simultaneously arise come to be the goal of consciousness, but there are a few elements / items which might be dominated out. (2) The more potent the concentration of soul, the faster the disappearance of the factors that aren't the target of the environment of consciousness. (3) Attention is an object that is targeted can be things that exist within themselves, for instance responses, understanding, feelings, etc. may be matters that exist out of doors of themselves, for example natural conditions, community conditions, socio-monetary and so on.

From the definition above, a conclusion may be drawn that what is meant by attention is the hobby of the soul that's directed at an item both inside and outside him.

What is meant by interest in the idea of education is to "pay interest" to continually take note of the improvementof youngsters in physical education and scientific results.

So the attention of the mother and father to the conduct of youngsters within the training period means devoting all the eye wholeheartedly, following their development, and not forgetting to guide the child to behave and be a great child.

2. **Various kinds of attention**

   a. Spontaneous and deliberate attention

Spontaneous attention is attention that arises by itself because of being attracted to something and not driven by will. Intentional attention is the attention that arises driven volition because of the existence of certain goals.

b. Static and dynamic attention

Static attention is constant attention to something. Dynamic attention is attention that is easy to change, easy to move, easy to move from one object to another object.

c. Concentrated and distributive attention

Concentrative attention is (focused attention) which is only directed at a particular object (problem). Distributive attention is (divided attention).

d. Narrow and broad attention

Narrow attention is the attention of people who have narrow attention can easily focus their attention on a limited object even though he is in a crowded environment. Broad attention is that people who have wide attention are easily attracted by the events around them.

e. Fictitious and fluctuating attention

Fictional interest is (connectedinterest), particular interest that is effortlesslytargeted on anelement and it may be stated that his interestmay be lengthyconnected to the object.

Abu Ahmadistated *"Perhatian fluktuatif adalah perhatian (bergelombang) orang yang mempunyai tipe ini pada umumnya dapat memeperhatikan bermacam-macam hal sekaligus tatapi kebanyakan tidak sama."[14]*

He said Fluctuating attention is the attention (bumpy) people who've this kindoftrendy can pay interest to numerous matters atonce but mostly no longer the same.

3. **Factors that can affect attention**

a. Carry

The existence of certain traits associated with the object being reacted to a degree or a lot of attention will arise to a particular object.

b. Exercise and habits

Although it is felt there is no innate talent about any field, because the results of training / habits can cause attention to the field easily.

c. Needs

The existence of something allows attention to certain objects. The need is an impulse, while the impulse is a goal that must be devoted to it.

d. The obligation

---

[14] Abu Hamdi, in Hafizatul Hayati. 2015. "Hubungan Perhatian Orang Tua Dengan Prestasi Belajar Siswa," (Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Tadris Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu tahun 2015), P. 33

In the obligations contained responsibilities that must be fulfilled by the person concerned. For the person concerned and aware of their obligations.

e. **Constitution**

Physical or not healthy, whether or not fresh body greatly affects our attention to an object. For example, the body is tired.

f. **Mood of the soul**

Inner states, feelings, fantasies, thoughts, and so on affect our attention, may be able to help otherwise can also inhibit.

g. **Atmosphere around**

The existence of various designers around us, such as noise, noise, temperature chaos, social, economic beauty and so on can affect our attention.

h. **Strong or not the stimulus of the object itself**

How strong the stimulus is concerned with the object of attention greatly affects our attention. If the object provides a strong stimulus, chances are our attention to the object is quite large.[15]

4. **Parental Attention**

According to Oemar Hamalik, parental attention has a major psychological influence on children's learning activities. With the attention of

---

[15]Abu Ahmdi, in Hafizatul Hayati. 2015. "Hubungan Perhatian Orang Tua Dengan Prestasi Belajar Siswa," (Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Tadris Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu tahun 2015), P.35

parents, children will be more active and more enthusiastic in learning because they understand that it is not only they who want to progress, but parents also expect the same thing.[16]

5. **Understanding of family**

Kartini Kartono stated *"Keluarga adalah merupakan unit sosial terkecil yang memberikan pondasi primer bagi perkembangan anak, sedang lingkungan sekolah dan sekitar ikut memberi nuansa pada perkembangan anak, karena itu baik buruknya struktur keluarga dan masyarakat sekitar memberi pengaruh baik buruknya pertumbuhan kpribadian anak."[17]*

He said the own circleof relatives is the smallest social unit that offers the numberone basis for child improvement, even as the college surroundings and environmentmake a contribution to giving nuance to the improvement of the child, consequentlyproperly or terrible the shape of the owncircleof relatives and the encompassing network affects the boom of the child's personality.

The own circle of relatives is likewise an organization that could form kids in studying fulfillment due to the fact the own circle of relatives is the principle driving force in teaching kids.

a. **Definition of parents**

---

[16]Oemar Hamalik. (2019). *Relationship Parental Attention And Learning Achievement In High School Students.* Padang: Neo Konseling.

[17]Kartini. Kartono, in Hafizatul Hayati. 2015. *"Hubungan Perhatian Orang Tua Dengan Prestasi Belajar Siswa,"*(Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Tadris Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu tahun 2015), P. 37

Parents are made up of mothers and fathers who are formed due to marriage ties in their lives with legitimate married couples because of marriage and this is where they give birth to a child who must be raised nurtured, educated until he is an adult.[18]

So the family itself is the smallest unit of society. Whether a community is good or not is determined by whether or not the general family situation in the community. Therefore, if we want the realization of a good society, orderly and blessed by God, start from the family.[19]

So that parents are responsible for raising, educating children because parents are the first people in educating a child before they enter school age so that the parents' responsibilities are enormous for their children.[20]

b. **The role of parents in the family**

The role of parents in the family is as the most important educator, before the child enters elementary school, whether or not the child's behavior depends on the way parents educate their children in the family so that parents are very big role in the family because parents make the success or whether or not the child in parent learning is the most important driver.

---

[18] Djamarah Sayful Bahri, *Pola Komonikasi Orang Tua dan Anak dalam Keluarga, (*Jakarta: rineka cipta, 2004),. h. 16

[19] Heri Jauhari, *Fiqih Pendidikan, (*Bandung: PT Remaja Rosda Karya, 2005),. h. 43

[20] Soekanto Soerjono, *Sosiologi Keluarga, (*Jakarta: PT Asdi Mahasatya, 2004),. h. 115.

Maulani dkk in Indah Pratiwi stated "*peran orang tua adalah seperangkat tingkah laku dua orang ayah-ibu dalam bekerja sama dan bertanggung jawab berdasarkan keturunannya sebagai tokoh panutan anak semenjak terbentuknya pembuahan atau zigot secara konsisten terhadap stimulasi tertentu baik berupa bentuk tubuh maupun sikap moral dan spiritual serta emosional anak yang mandiri*".[21]

He said the role of parents is a set of behaviors father-mom in running collectively and responsible based on their off spring as function fashions of youngsters in view that its formation fertilization or a zygote constant with certain stimuli in the shape of body form as well as ethical and non secular and emotional attitudes of independent youngsters.

Arifin stated that there are three roles of parents who play a role in children's learning achievement, i.e. " *(1) Menyediakan kesempatan sebaik-baiknya kepada anak untuk menemukan minat, bakat, serta kecakapan-kecakapan lainnya serta mendorong anak agar meminta bimbingan dan nasehat kepada guru., (2) Menyediakan informasi-informasi penting dan relevan yang sesuai dengan bakat dan minat anak.,*

---

[21] Maulani dkk, in Indah Pratiwi, in Sita Oktaviani, Hermi Yanzi, Drs. Berchah Pitoewas. 2017. "Peranan Orang Tua Terhadap Upaya Perlindungan Kesehatan Reporduksi di Desa Margoyoso Kecamatan Sumberejo Kabupaten Tanggamus Lampung,"(Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Lampung 2017) P.5

(3) Menyediakan fasilitas atau sarana belajar serta membantu kesulitan belajarnya."[22]

He said that there are three roles of parents who play a role in children's learning achievement, i.e. (1) provide the pleasant possibilities for kids to discover interests, talents, and other abilities and encourage children to invite for steerage and advice from the teacher., (2) Providing critical and relevant records according with children's competencies and interests., (3) providing centers or way of mastering and supporting difficulties look at it.

c. **Operational definition of the role of parents**

The role of parents in education, English learning achievement is a set of activities carried out by parents towards their children related to information about English. Includes the role of educator, as a driver, role model, supervisor and counselor.

d. **Indicator of parental attention**

As for the indicators of the role of parents in this study, namely:

a. Give attention

b. Recognize the difficulties of children in learning

c. Provide children's learning facilities.[23]

---

[22] Arifin, in Alsi Rizka Valeza. 2017. "Peran Orang Tua Dalam Meningkatakan Prestasi Anak Di Perum Tanjung Raya Permai Kelurahan Pematang Wangi Kecamatan Tanjung Senang Bandar Lampung,"(Fakultas Dakwah dan Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Raden Intan Lampung 2017)P.30

C. Factors Causing Parents of Attention to Children's Achievement

Many factors are the cause, for example, parents who are busy with work day and night in their lives to meet the needs of the household and their children's material, time spent outside the home, away from family, so that parents do not have time to oversee the development of their children even do not have time to provide guidance, so that the education or achievements of their children neglected.

The attitudes and behavior of children who are social and immoral as above cannot be saved to poor families, it can come from rich families. In big cities, for example, social and amoral children's attitudes and behaviors actually come from wealthy families who have vulnerable family relationships, where both parents and children rarely meet at home, because parents are busy with their respective jobs and don't want to know the child's life.

Globally, the factors that influence student learning can be divided into three types:

1. Internal factors (factors within the student), namely the physical or spiritual state or condition of the student. The point is a factor that comes from within the students themselves which includes two aspects, namely physiological aspects that are physical and psychological aspects that are spiritual.

---

[23]Slameto, in Victor Jimmi. 2017. "Peranan Orang Tua Dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi Belajar Siswa," (Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Fatah Palembang 2017), P. 25

2. External factors (factors from outside students), namely the environmental conditions around students.

3. Learning approach factors (approach to learning), namely the type of student learning efforts that include strategic and methods used by students to conduct learning activities subject matter.[24]

The above factors are in many ways often interrelated and influence one another. A student who is conserving science or is extrinsically motivated (external factors) for example, tends to take a simple and in-depth learning approach. Conversely, a student with high intelligence (internal factors), and gets positive encouragement from his parents (internal factors). Maybe it will choose a learning approach that is more concerned with the quality of learning outcomes.

Because of the influence of these factors, it may appear that high-achieving and low-achieving students may fail.

D. Theoretical framework

As parents who attach great importance to education for their children, inevitably have to kneel parents to try to meet the needs of their schools. Parental attention is the most important factor in influencing children's education. With the situation of parents' attention to their child's education will affect the child's achievement.

---

[24]Muhibbin Syah, *Psikologi Belajar*, (Jakarta: Grafindo Persada, 2005),. h. 144

Paying attention to the health of family and children is an important determination of their school performance as well as physical and psychological abilities at work. Children who come from uneducated families with a low standard of living are thus often in a disadvantageous position in the face of children who are concerned by parents more in school life.

Interaction in the family is not only influenced by genetic factors and characteristics but also culture, a pleasant and satisfying relationship in the family is associated with the ability to experience empathy, high self-confidence, and interpersonal trust.[25]

The concept relates to learning that impacts student success. The phenomenon that exists, the thinking principle that is used as the basis of this research is the attention of parents which allows its influence on student learning outcomes. This means that if parents can understand the interests of their children's education, school needs and pay attention to their child's health well, it will contribute to good learning outcomes.

To more clearly understand the theory as described above, the following will be summarized as simply as possible in the form of a theoretical framework as follows:

Variable (X) Parents Attention	→	Variable (Y) Learning Achievement

---
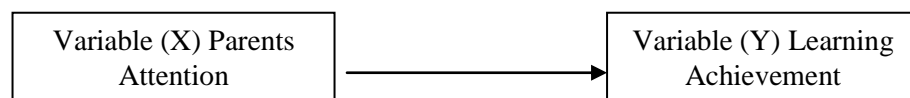
[25]Roberta Baron, *Psikologi Sosial, (*Jakatra: Erlangga, 2005),. h. 26.

E. Previous studies

1. Tuty Nurani Syabani's (2010) research thesis entitled "The Influence of Student Perceptions on Teacher Performance, Emotional Intelligence and Learning Environment on Student Achievement in Class XI Social Sciences Accounting SMA N 10 Yogyakarta Academic Year 2009/2010". The results of his research indicate that there is a positive and significant influence between Emotional Intelligence on Accounting Learning Achievement in Class XI IPS SMA N 10 Yogyakarta in the 2009/2010 academic year. This is indicated by the value of the correlation coefficient (rx2y).) of 0.472 and the determinant coefficient (rx2y2) of 0.233 and tcount of 4.178 which is greater than the t table which is 1.671, and the simple regression model formed is $\hat{Y} = 0.254X2 + 50.584$. The similarity between the two researches Emotional Intelligence on Learning Achievement. The difference between Tuty Nurani Syabani's research and this research is that Tuty Nurani Syabani's research did not examine the variables of parental attention and research location in SMA N 10 Yogyakarta.

2. Bambang Widiyanto's (2008) thesis research entitled "Factors Influencing Learning Achievement of Citizens Learning Program Pursuing Package B Equivalent Junior High School in Donggala". The results show that there is a direct effect of learning motivation on learning achievement with multiple regression of 0.248 with a significance level of 0.001 and there is an indirect effect with a path coefficient of 0.038 with a significance level of 0.00168. The

similarity is both researching Learning Motivation on Learning Achievement. The difference between Bambang Widiyanto's research and this research is that Bambang Widiyanto's research did not examine the variables of parental attention and his research in Donggala district.

3. Sri Utami's Thesis Research (2010) entitled "The Influence of Intelligence Emotional (EQ), Accounting Learning Motivation and Parents' Attention Against Student Achievement in Accounting Class XI IPS Class of SMA Negeri 1 Adipala Cilacap Regency 2009/2010 ". The results show. There is a positive influence and significance of Emotional Intelligence on Accounting Learning Achievement which is shown in the results of the analysis at the significance level of 5% and n = 81 indicating that the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.532 which is greater than r table at the 5% significance level of 0.148 and t count 5,587> t table 1,990. There is a positive influence and significance of Accounting Learning Motivation on Learning Achievement as indicated by the results of the analysis at the 5% significance level and n = 81 shows that the correlation coefficient (r) is 0.503 which means it is greater than r table at the 5% significance level of 0.148 and the value of t count is 5.168> t table is 1.990. The similarity is both researching Learning Achievement and Parents' Attention. The difference between Sri Utami's research and this research is that Sri Utami's research does not examine the place of research at SMA Negeri 1 Adipala.

4. Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of research conducted by Syawaliyah with the title Effect of Student's Emotional Management by Teachers on Students' Understanding in PAI Learning, it can be concluded as follows:

   a. Emotional management of students by PAI teachers in class VIII at Al-Qolam South Bengkulu Junior High School is included in the medium category. This can be seen from the assessment criteria table of 50.995, then it is located at intervals of 49.34-51.57 ie 39.31%, while the less category located at intervals of 47.00-49.33 namely 21.73% and good criteria are located at intervals of 51.68-54.01 namely 39.31%. So the influence of students' emotional management affects the level of student understanding in learning PAI. Islamic religious education in class VIII at Al-Qolam South Bengkulu Junior High School is included in the medium category, it can be seen from the assessment criteria table that is 7.52 then it is located at intervals of 6.34-7.67 (43.47%), while the category is less located at intervals of 5.00-6.33 and good criteria are located at intervals of 7.68 (34.78%).

   b. There is an influence of student management by teachers on the understanding of students in PAI learning in class VIII of Al-Qalam Junior High School in South Bengkulu, as many as 39.6% and 60.4% are caused by other factors outside the research. The better the emotional management

of students by the teacher, the better the level of student understanding in PAI learning.

5. Based on research conducted by the author at SDN 52 South Bengkulu, examined by Wita Sefti Gustina, entitled The Effect of Class Teacher Guidance on Students' Enthusiasm, conclusions can be drawn

   a. The form of guidance carried out by classroom teachers is carried out by providing tutoring both individually and in groups, conducting tutoring routinely once a week even more tutoring based on disciplined attitude and practicing both independently and in groups, tutoring is carried out in activities together.

   b. Student learning motivation arises from the encouragement of class teachers who pay special attention. Students when the learning process takes place, even though student learning is still relatively low from the calculation of the results of student learning motivation questionnaires only reach 0.434

   c. The influence of classroom teacher guidance on student enthusiasm for learning has a positive effect even though it is low with a value of 0.203.

F. Research Hypotheses

In connection with this study, the researcher formulated the following hypothesis:

(Ho) = There is no significant relationship between parental attention and student achievement.

(Ha) = There is a significant relationship between parental attention and student achievement.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Types and Methods

This type of research in writing this thesis is a field research using quantitative correlation which aims to analyze the relationship between parental attention and student achievement in class VII SMPN 30 South Bengkulu. Quantitative methods are called traditional methods, because they have been used for a long time so that they are transmitted as research methods. The quantitative method is also a scientific method because it meets scientific principles.[26]

According to John W. Creswell, quantitative study is a type of academic study where researchers make decisions about what to study; ask specific, thin questions; collect countable notes from participants; analyze the numbers using statistics; and conduct investigations in an unbiased manner of goods. In this way, the authors collect and analyze statistical records from the questionnaires distributed and the first semester student report books to determine the relationship between parental involvement and student English achievement. [27]

---

[26]Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010),. h. 7 dan 80

[27] Jhon W. Creswel, in Fitriah, in AnggiaIndani. 2016. "*Correlation Between Parents' Involvement And Students' English Achievement To The Eighth Grade Students At Smp Negeri 1 Lahat"*. University of Muhammadiyah Palembang. P.26

B. Population and Samples

1. Population

    Population is a generalization area that consists of objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions.

    The population in this study were all students of class VII at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu, totaling 93 people which consisted of 3 local a, b, c.

3.1 Study population table

NO	CLASS	POPULATION
1	VII a	31
2	VII b	31
3	VII c	31
TOTAL		93

2. Samples

    The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. If the population is large, and researchers may not study everything in the population, for example because of limited funds,

manpower, and time, then researchers can use samples taken from that population.[28]

Stating if the subject is less than 100, it is better to take all, so that research is a population study, then if the subject is greater than 100 can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more.[29]

Because the population has heterogeneous characteristics, the researchers used a purposive sampling technique. By taking a sample in accordance with the objectives of the study, and for the sample is class V as many as 30 people.

C. Definition of Variable Operations

Based on the above understanding, in this study there are two kinds of variables, namely the independent variable (x) and the dependent variable (y):

1. The independent variable (x)

   Independent variables - The values that can be changed in a given model or equation.They provide the "input" which is modified by the model to change the "output."Then the independent variable in this study is the attention of parents.

---

[28]Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D….*, h.81
[29]Arikunto Suharsimi, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2006),. h. 112

a. Parents' attention is paying attention to always follow the development of children in education. Attention or whether parents are also influenced by the level of busyness of each parent.

2. Dependent variable (y)

Dependent variables - The values that result from the independent variables.In this case, the dependent variable is seen from the average value of student report cards for the odd semester of the year.

	DIMENSI	INDICATOR	ITEM NUMBER	NUMBER OF ITEMS
1	Motivation	Give encouragement and attention to children's learning at home	6 7 15 16	4 item
2	Discipline	Pay attention to children's study time at home	2 4 12 13 19	5 item
3	Supporting Facilities and Facilities Learning achievement	Availability of children's learning needs at home. Funding children's schooling. Facilities help in the learning process of children at school	3 5 14 17 18	5 item
4	Guidance and Supervision	Take the kids to school. Seeing children's learning outcomes. Children have free time to study at home	1 8 9 10 11 20	6 item

Source: Muhibbin Syah, 2010.

D. Data Types

a. Primary data

Primary data is data created by researchers for the purpose specifically solve the problem that is being handled. Data collected by researchers directly from the source first or where the object of research is conducted.

This data must be sought through sources or in technical terms the respondent. To collect primary data a method called survey and the use of certain instruments is needed. In this study, the instrument used to collect data on the data of parents' attention in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu is a questionnaire given to some of the students sampled in this study that were filled out by parents of class students at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu.

b. Secondary data

Secondary data is data that has been collected for the purpose in addition to solving the problem being faced. This data can be found quickly. In this study who secondary data sources are literature, articles, journals and sites on the internet relating to research done.[30]

The data of this study were instruments that were used to collect data to find out the learning achievement of Grade VII students at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu, namely by looking at the results of student report cards that were sampled in this study.

E. Data Collection Techniques

In this study there are several data collection techniques that researchers can use include:

a. Documentation

---

[30]Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009, Cet. Ke 8, h. 137

Documentation is a data collection technique by collecting and analyzing documents, both written documents, images and electronics. The documents collected are chosen according to the purpose and focus of the problem. Documentation is done by the authors for data about the number of students and learning achievement.[31]

In this case the documentation referred to in this study was in the form of documents regarding the learning outcomes of Grade VII students at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu. These documents can be obtained from the school.

b. Questionnaire

Questionnaire or questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to be answered. Questionnaire or questionnaire is an efficient data collection technique if the researcher knows with certainty the variables to be measured and knows what can be expected from the respondent.[32]

The instrument or data collection tool is also called a questionnaire containing a number of questions or statements that must be answered or responded by respondents. Similar to interview guidelines, the form of

---

[31]Nanasukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan,* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosda Karya offset, 2007),. h. 221

[32]Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D....,* h. 142

questions can vary, namely open questions, closed structured questions.[33]

In this case the questionnaire was conducted by the author for data about the attention of parents of students of class VII SMPN 30 South Bengkulu. And this questionnaire will be given and filled in by students of SMPN 30 South Bengkulu. To get information about how much attention the parents of students of SMPN 30 South Bengkulu.

F. Test Validity and Reliability of the Questionnaire

a. Test validity

To analyze the level of validity of the questionnaire items that will be used in this study the author first conducted a trial (try out). The trial research questionnaire was conducted on 30 respondents from the questionnaire to be tested for validity through the following steps:

Answer a has a score of 3

Answer b has a score of 2

Answer c has a score of 1

Then it is entered into the formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N.\Sigma_{xy} - (\Sigma_x)(\Sigma_y)}{\sqrt{[N.\Sigma_{x^2} - (\Sigma_x)^2][N.\Sigma_{y^2} - (\Sigma_y)^2]}}$$

Information:

---

[33]Nanasukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan….*, h. 219

r_{xy} = Figures for the "r" product moment correlation index

N = Number of individuals in the sample

$\sum x$ = The total number of x

$\sum y$ = The total number of y

$\sum x^2$ = Total squared variable score x

$\sum y^2$ = Total squared variable score y

$\sum xy$ = Product Number x times y

b. Reliability Test

Reliability testing can be done externally or internally. External testing can be done with test-retest (stability), equivalent, and a combination of both. Internally, instrument reliability can be tested by analyzing the consistency of items on the instrument with certain techniques.[34]

In this study the authors used an even numbered split system. With an even even number technique, the researchers grouped even numbered grain scores as the second half. The next step is to correlate the score of the first half with the score of the second half, and the price of the proxy will be obtained.

To find the reliability of the instrument, the product moment formula is used as follows:

---

[34]Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif. Kualitatif Dan R&D…*, hal. 130

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N.\Sigma_{xy} - (\Sigma_x)(\Sigma_y)}{\sqrt{[N.\Sigma_{x^2} - (\Sigma_x)^2][N.\Sigma_{y^2} - (\Sigma_y)^2]}}$$

To find the overall reliability of the questionnaire, the following Spearman Brown formula is used:

$$r_{11} = \frac{2\,x r_{1/2 1/2}}{(1 + r_{1/2 1/2})}$$

Information:

r11   = instrument reliability

r1/21/2   = r_{xy} is mentioned as a correlation index between two halves of the instrument.

if we have obtained the reliability number, the next step is to consult the price with the product moment table r.

G. Data Analysis Techniques

The most important part in research is data analysis, because the data collected will have no benefits and meaning without analysis. With the analysis of the data it will be known the results of the research. In this study the main data is data obtained from a questionnaire which will be analyzed using the product moment formula.

In this study the analysis was carried out using the following formula:

1. To answer the problem the first technique is used

    a. Look for the mean by formula

$$M = \frac{\Sigma fx}{N}$$

    b. Look for standard deviation values with the following formula

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma fx^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\Sigma (fx)}{N}\right)^2}$$

    c. Determining the HML criteria (High, Medium and Low) as follows:

    Height   : M + 1. SD and above

    Medium : M - 1. SD to M + 1. Elementary school

    Low   : M - 1 .SD and below

2. To answer the problem

    a. Look for the mean by formula

$$M = \frac{\Sigma fx}{N}$$

    b. Look for standard deviation values with the following formula

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma fx^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\Sigma (fx)}{N}\right)^2}$$

    c. Determining the HML criteria (High, Medium and Low) as follows:

        After knowing the mean and standard deviation of how students' learning achievements in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu, the next steps are to set HML as follows:

Height   : M + 1. SD and above

Medium : M - 1. SD to M + 1. Elementary school

Low   : M - 1 .SD and below

3. To answer the third problem the product moment formula is used as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N.\Sigma_{xy} - (\Sigma_x)(\Sigma_y)}{\sqrt{[N.\Sigma_{x^2} - (\Sigma_x)^2][N.\Sigma_{y^2} - (\Sigma_y)^2]}}$$

Information:

r_{xy} = Figures for the "r" product moment correlation index

N   = Number of individuals in the sample

Σx = The total number of x

Σy = The total number of y

Σx^2 = Total squared variable score x

Σy^2 = Total squared variable score y

Σxy = Product Number x times y

       To test the truth of the hypothesis from a comparison of the magnitude of the "r" count with the "r" product moment table first sought the degree of freedom with freedom of freedom (df) with the formula:

DF = N- nr

NInformation :

Df   : Degrees of freedom

N   : Number of cases

nr   : The number of variables are correlated

H. Statistical Hypothesis

Ho : r count $\leq$ r table

Ha : r count $\geq$ r table

I. How to Enter and Process Data with SPSS

Basic explanation of how to enter data and process data with SPSS. Entering data into SPSS can be done directly through the data view and variable view. Then it will be saved in .sav and .spv (Viewer File) formats.

Example:The basic statistics test scores of students in a class are 75 87 67 78 89 76 77 88 66 76

a. How to Enter and Process Data with SPSS

The following are simple / basic steps for inputting data with SPSS,

1. Open the SPSS application

Click**All Programs** › **IBM SPSS Statistics** › **IBM SPSS Statistics 23**. The location of the shortcut is adjusted to the version of SPSS installed on the computer (other versions are not much different).
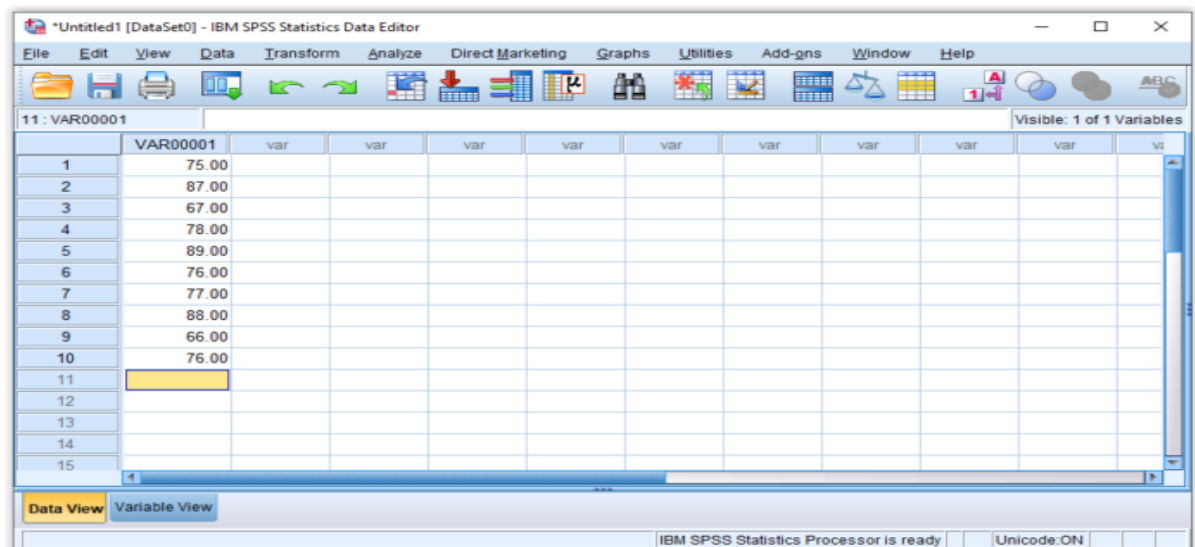
2. **Close dialog Files**, because it will do a simple data analysisTo close, click (X) on the left corner of the Files dialog as follows.

3. Data View: input data through a worksheet with the Data View tab

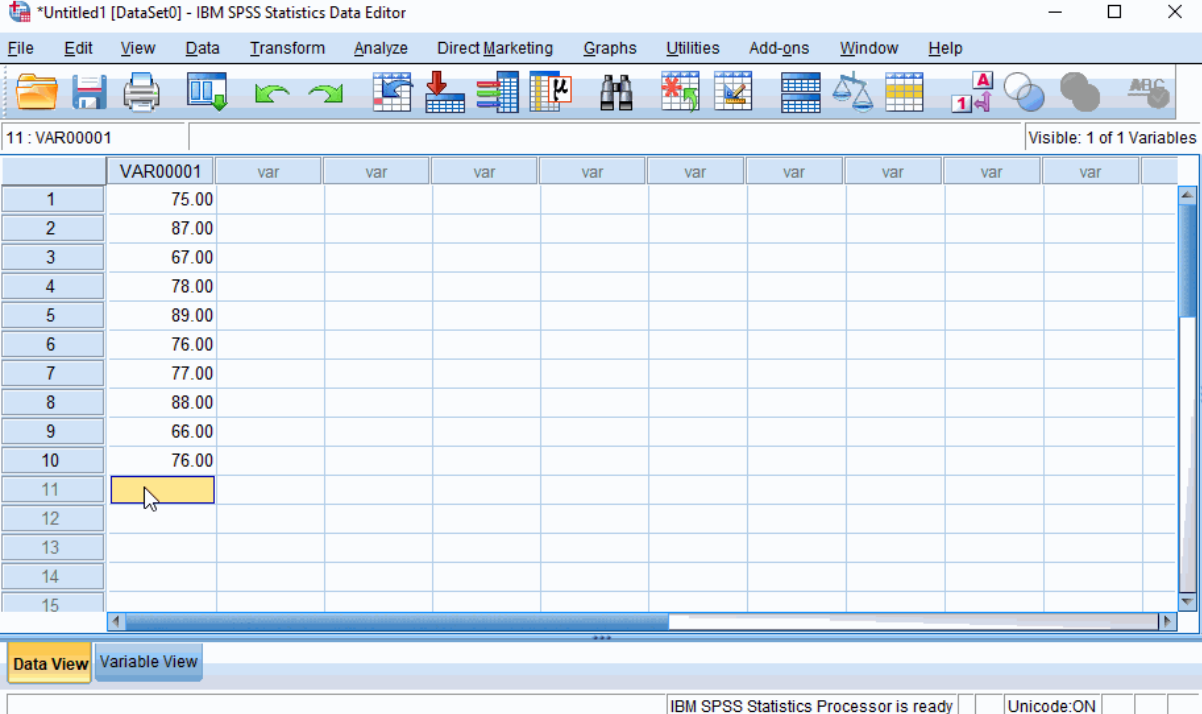Data View is a view of the SPSS worksheet to display the contents of input data. The entered data is inputted vertically. Here's the illustration,

The SPSS software will create new variables with VAR00001

4. Variable View: edit and view variable data on the worksheet

You can edit the Variable View to change the variable name, data view, data type, data display length. Here change the variable name,
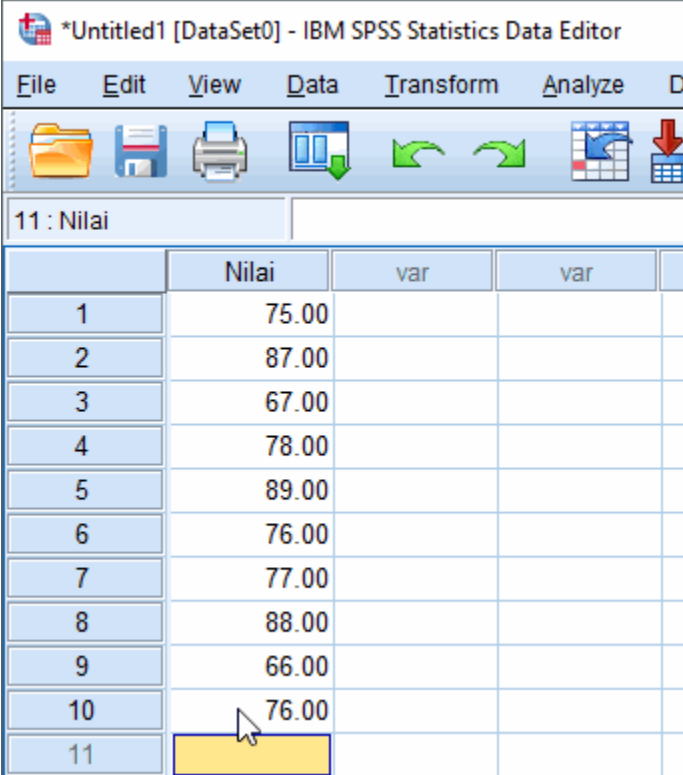
Variables are formed using a data type (measurement) scale.

5. Save: Save the data that has been inputted

   After making sure the data is inputted correctly. You can save the SPSS worksheet by clicking the File ›Save menu. Or use the Ctrl + S keyboard shortcut,

6. Select a storage directory and save the data file with a name

The Save Data As window will open to save the input data file. Select the

storage directory and save the file as the following illustration,
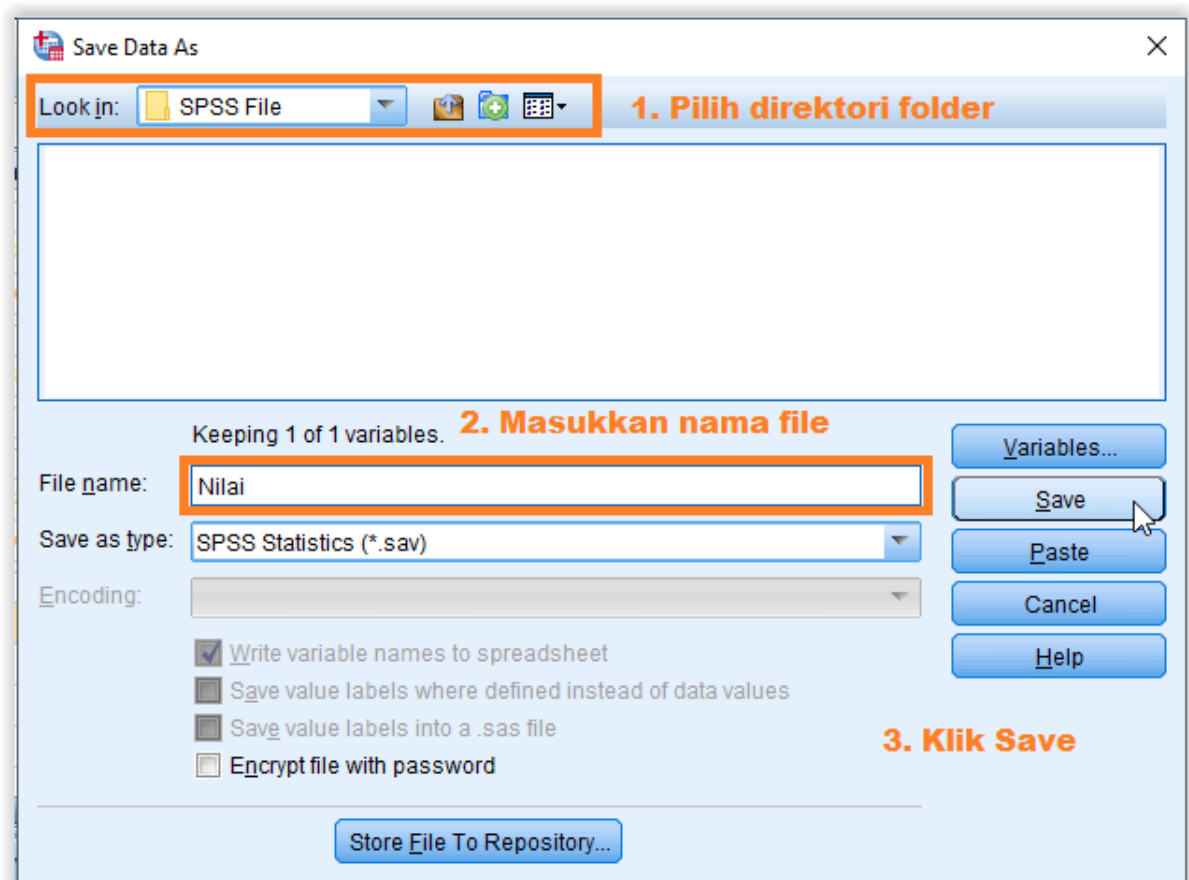
Click Save

7. Saved files

The file is successfully saved is indicated by an output window that displays the storage location, file name, and file format used. (SAVE OUTFILE)
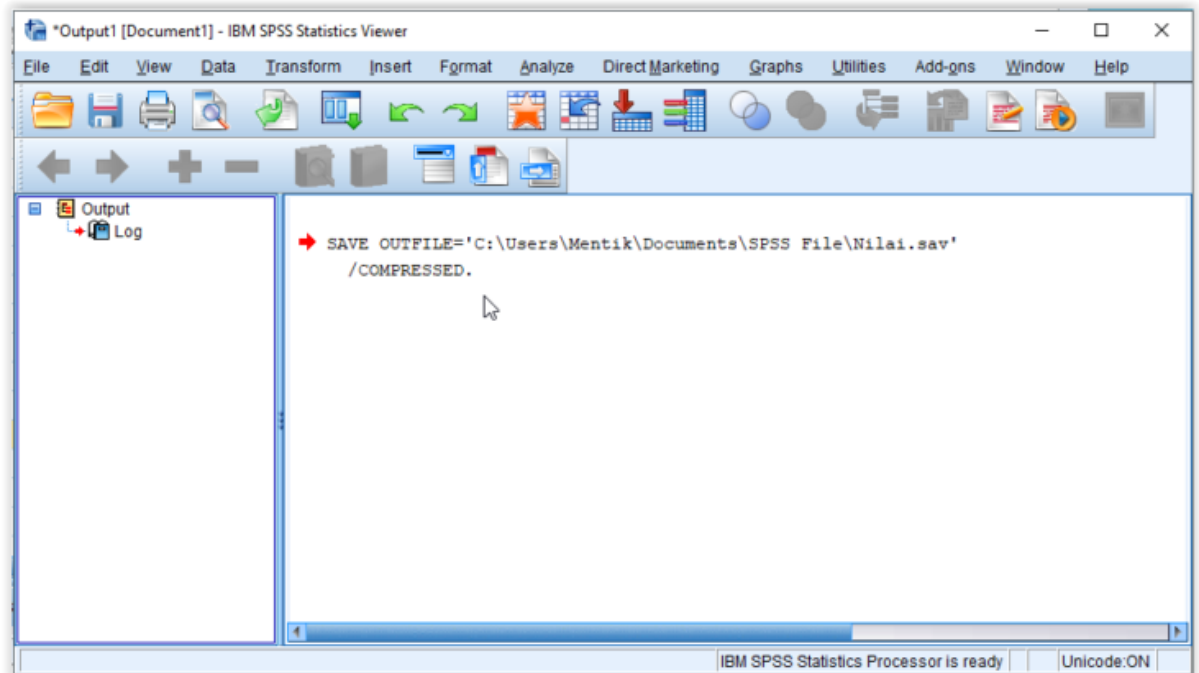
You can close both windows if you are not doing other work.

b. How to Open a Saved SPSS .sav File

You can open SPSS files in .sav format directly to speed up work. Find

the .sav file that was stored in your directory and double-click the file.

The value.sav file will open along with the GET log output as shown below,
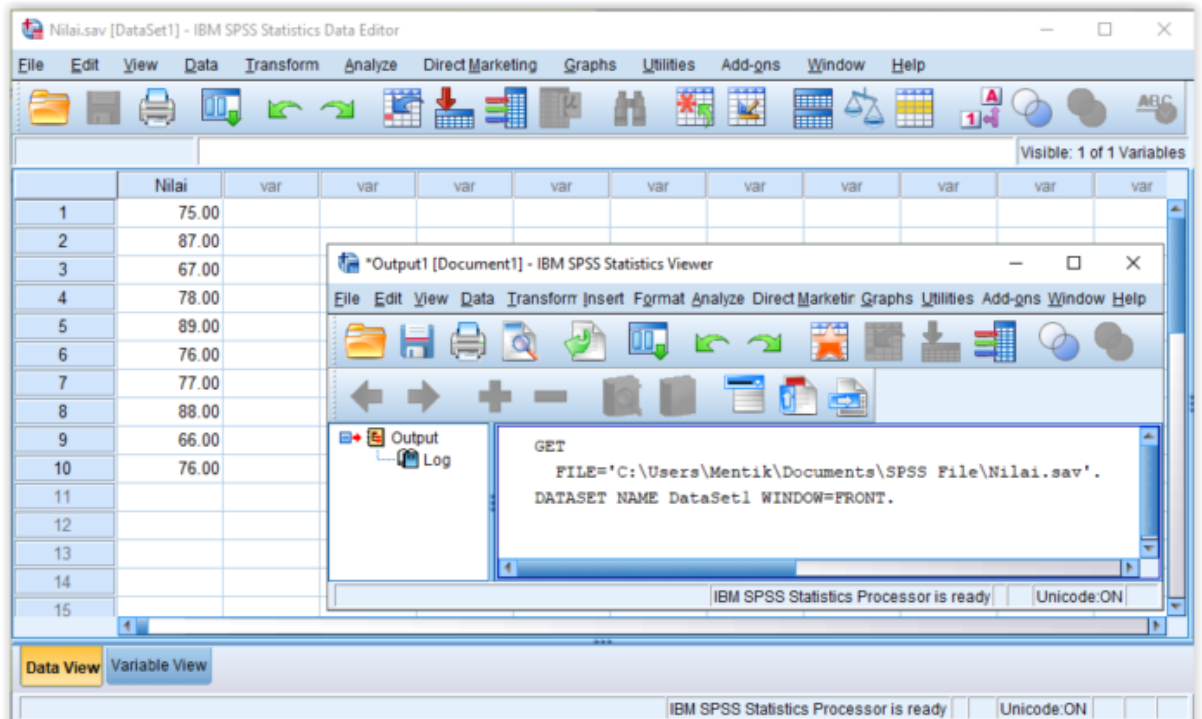
c. How to Process Data with SPSS

To process simple data using SPSS you can use the Analyze menu. For

example, we will look for descriptive statistics of the student's score.

1. Click Analyze > Descriptive Statistics › Descriptives...
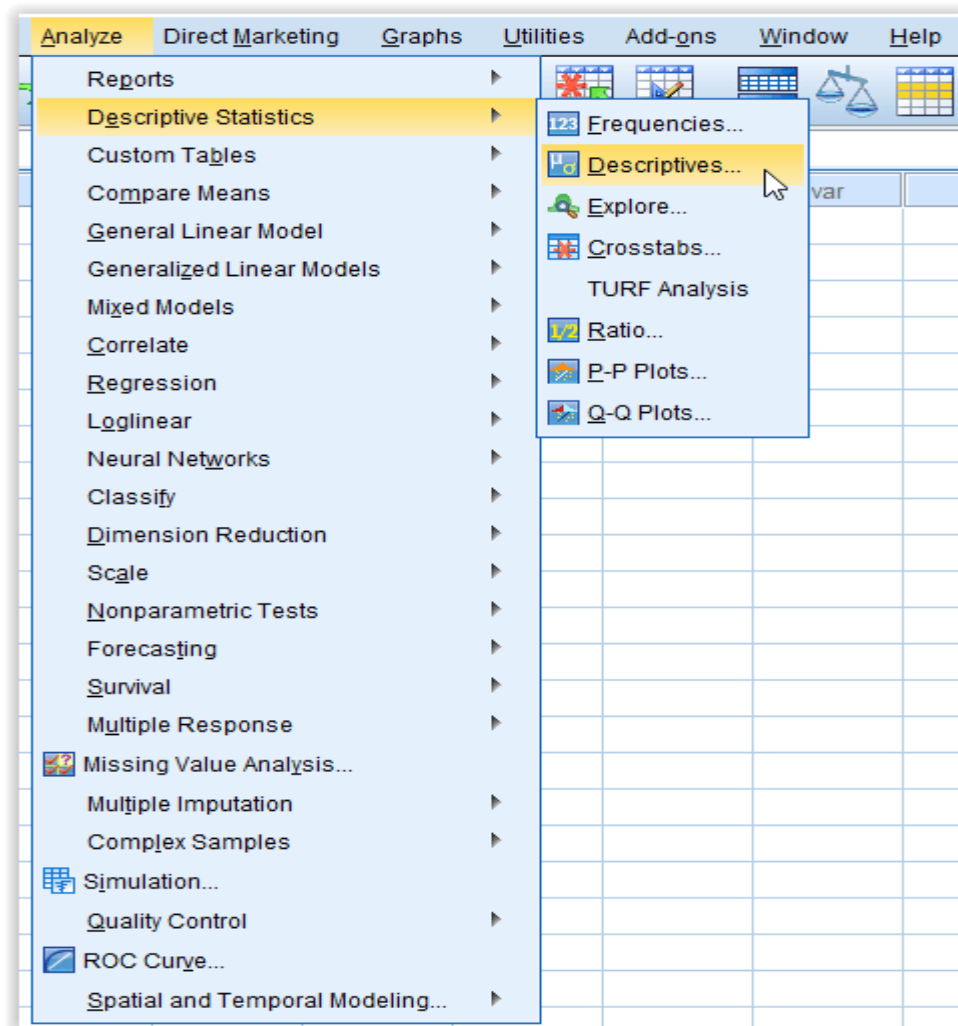
2. Select the variable to be analyzed

   Highlight the variable name in the left column and click the button

so the variable name appears in the right-hand column Variable (s). As

follows,
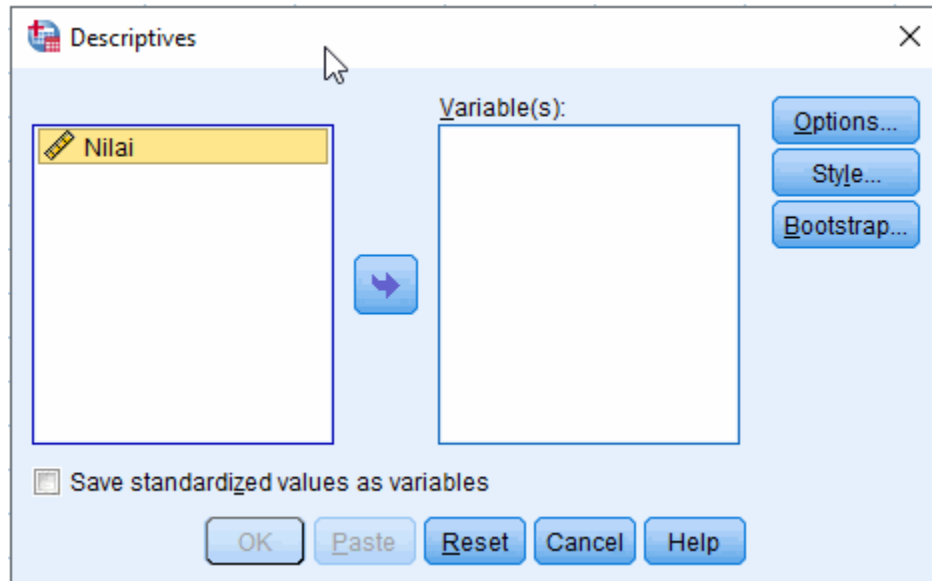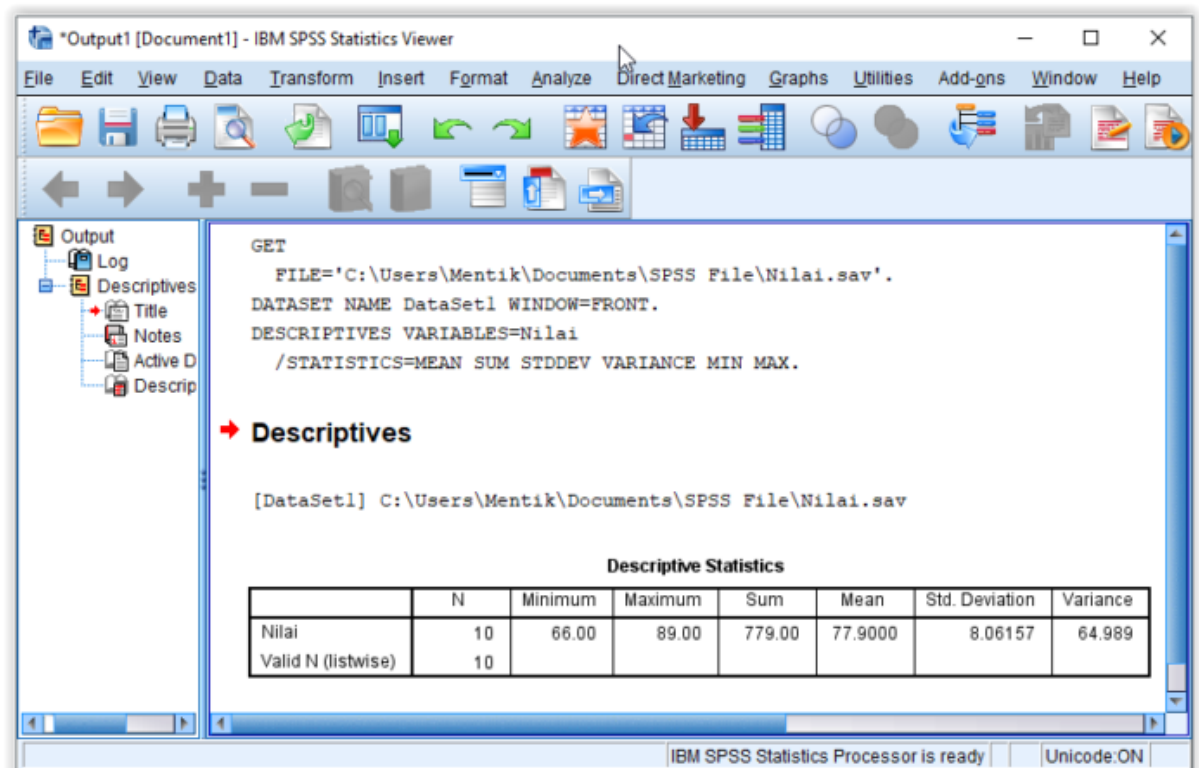
3.   Click Options ... to select the descriptive statistical analysis to be
calculated
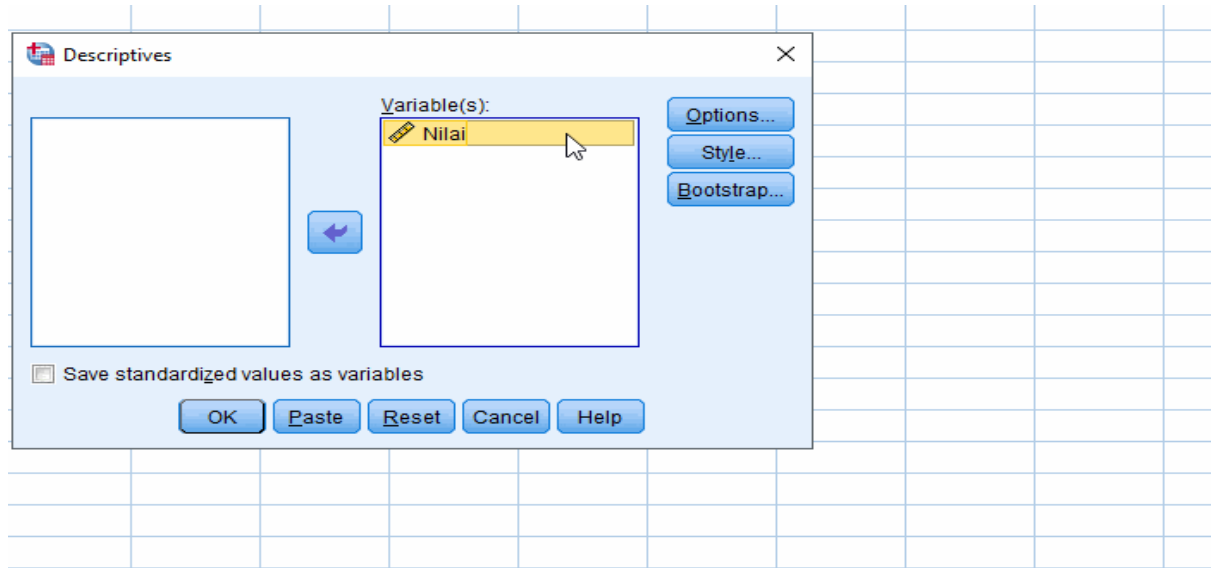
Suppose that mean (arithmetic mean), sum, std is chosen. deviation (standard deviation), variance (variance), minimum, and maximum. Click Continue.

4. Click OK on the Descriptives window

5. The analysis results are displayed in the Output window

It can be seen that the results of data analysis on the Value variable are the number of data 10 (N), a minimum value of 66, a maximum of 89, a total value of 779 (Sum), an average of 77.9 (Mean), a standard deviation of 8.06157 (Std. Deviation) and a variance of 64,989 (Variance).

You can highlight the output and copy it to word processing software such as Microsoft Word.

d. Save the Output .spv Files

You can save the output files in .spv format to speed up repetition of execution.

1. Highlight the output window

2. Click File › Save or Ctrl+S
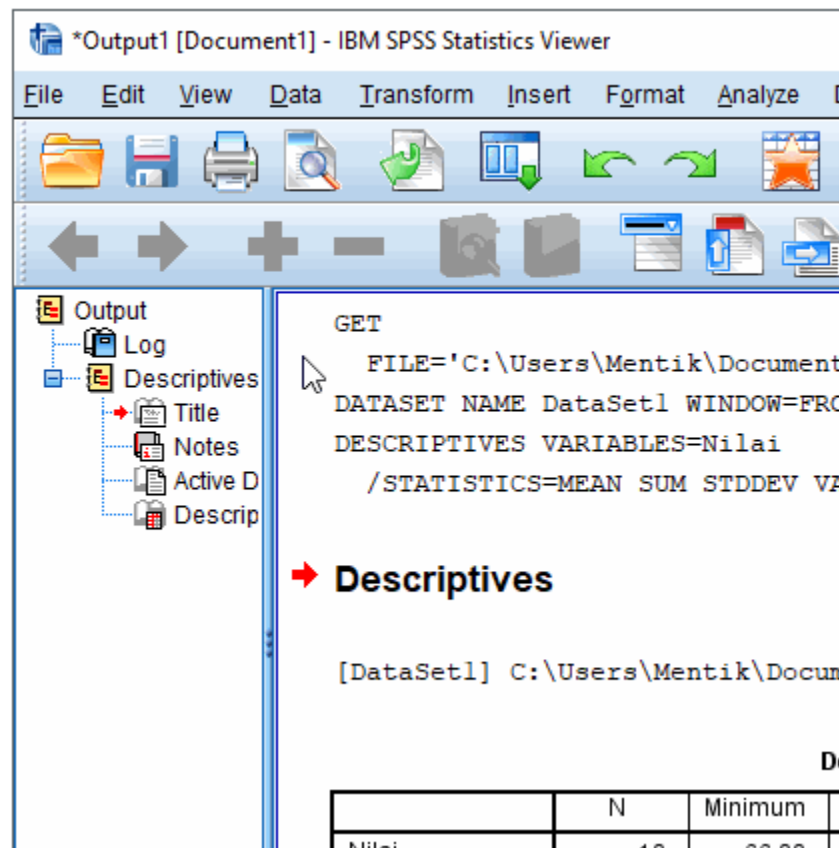
3. Select a storage directory and save the output by name

58
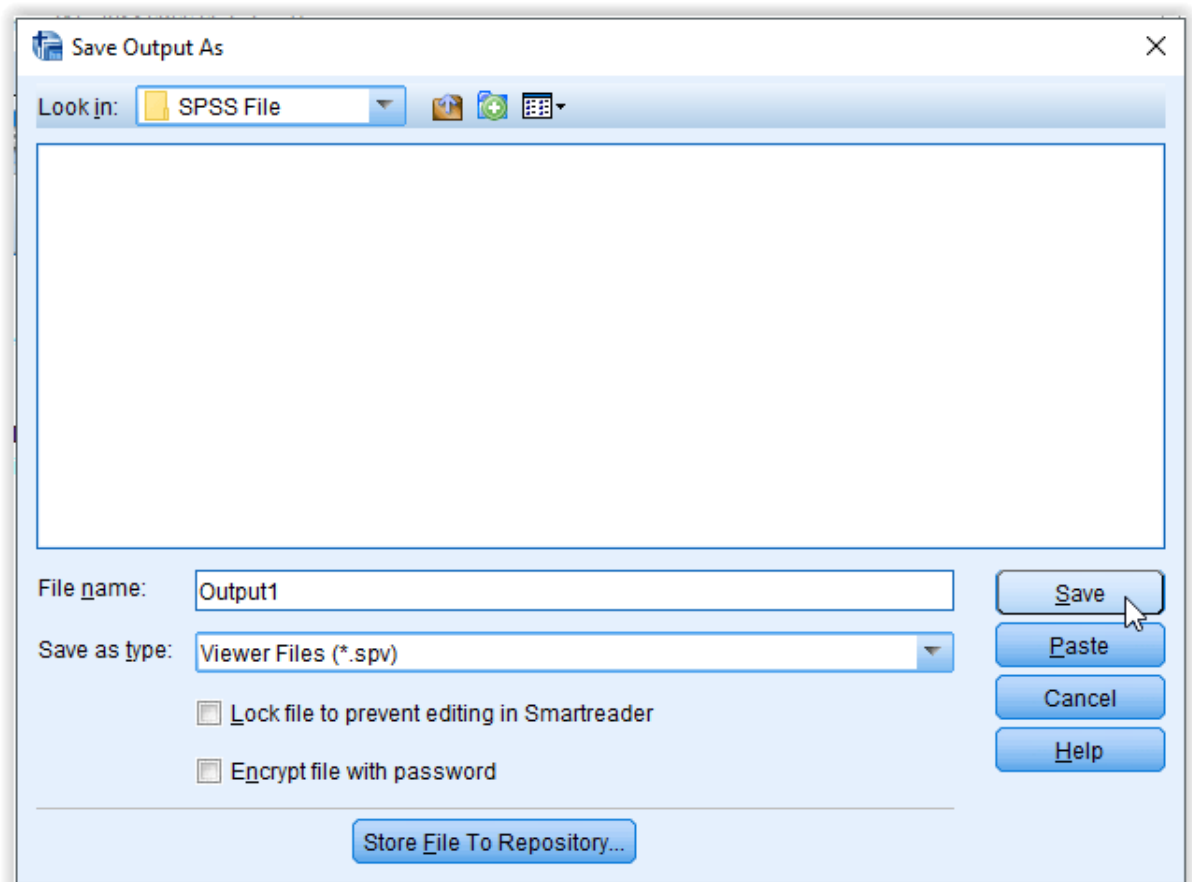
Click Save

4.The output file is saved in .spv format (Viewer File)[35]

---

[35] Advernesia,("cara memasukkan dan mengolah data dengan spss),https://www.advernesia.com/blog/spss/cara-memasukkan-dan-mengolah-data-dengan-spss/(2017-2020).

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Description of the Research Area

SMPN 30 South Bengkulu was a state school located in Nanjungan Village, South Bengkulu. SMPN 30 South Bengkulu was located on the road of Nanjungan Village, Pino Raya Subdistrict, South Bengkulu Regency, with a land area of about 2 hectares with 9 classes of study rooms measuring 9 x 9m³/ classroom.

SMPN 30 South Bengkulu was very strategic to carry out the taught and learnt processed because it was easy to reach and not too close to the main road. So that the atmosphere was peaceful and is not disturbed by vehicle noise. To went to the location, you can used a motorbike.

1. The history of the establishment of SMPN 30 South Bengkulu, namely on June 5, 2014.

2. The State of Teachers and Administration of SMPN 30 South Bengkulu.

B. Preparation for Research Implementation

1. Research preparation

   a. Determination of data to be retrieved

   The data taken for this purpose was

1)   Data on parental attention to children's education

2)   Data on children's learnt achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu. The data were obtained through distributing questionnaires to respondents, namely students as samples in the study.

2. Questionnaire preparation

The tools that would be used to collected data about the effect of parental attention on learnt achievement are questionnaires and report card scores. Writing a questionnaire, writing takes several steps, namely:

1)   Arranged a questionnaire outline according to the instructions from the supervisor

2)   Arranged a questionnaire question model

3)   Consult the questionnaire items with the supervisor

4)   Repair and refinement of questionnaire items in accordance with the guidance of the supervisor.

a. Validity and reliability tester

To tested the validity and reliability of the questionnaire, the authors used trials with 30 people each.

1. Conduct research

a. Procedure

After the questionnaire was declared valid and reliable for the independent variable (X). The research was carried out by spread questionnaires for 8 days.

1) Research sample

In did research, all questionnaires can be collected, all questionnaires data can be collected to be used as further guidelines.

C. Analysis of Instrument Validity and Reliability Test Results

Testing the instrument in this study was conducted at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu with 15 students outside the research sample. This instrument trial was conducted in November 2020 with 20 question items (attached). The questionnaire trial in this studied was used to obtain data about the effect of parental attention on student learnt achievement in English students at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu.

1. Validity test

The following table explained in detail the calculation of the validity of the questionnaire regarding the relationship of parental attention to student achievement at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu. Before did the validity test analysis, first made tabulated the results of the questionnaire trial distribution (attached).

The following is a table for testing the validity of item number 1 questionnaire.

Table 4.1
Testing the Validity of Item Number 1 Questionnaire

No.	X	Y	x^2	y^2	Xy
1	3	49	9	2401	147
2	2	49	4	2401	98
3	3	52	9	2704	156
4	3	51	9	2601	153
5	3	44	9	1936	132
6	3	50	9	2500	150
7	2	45	4	2025	90
8	3	52	9	2704	156
9	3	52	9	2704	156
10	3	57	9	3249	171
11	3	53	9	2809	159
12	2	48	4	2304	96
13	2	44	4	1936	88
14	3	49	9	2401	147
15	2	49	4	2401	98
	$\sum X=40$	$\sum Y=744$	$\sum X^2=110$	$\sum Y^2=37076$	$\sum XY=1997$

From the table above it can be seen:

N = 15 $\sum X^2=110$ $\sum Y^2=37076$

$\sum X=40$ $\sum Y=744$ $\sum XY=1997$

Then to know the validity of the questionnaire used the product

moment formula as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N.\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\}\{N.\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{15x1997 - (40)(744)}{\sqrt{\{15x110 - (40)^2\}\{15x37076 - (744)^2\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{29955 - 29760}{\sqrt{(1650 - 1600)(556140 - 553536)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{195}{\sqrt{(50)(2604)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{195}{\sqrt{130200}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{195}{360,83}$$

$$r_{xy} = 0,540$$

From the above calculations, it was known that the rxy (correlation coefficient) is 0.540. To know out the validity, it was followed by interpreted r xy (correlation coefficient) with the value of the "r" product moment table, by first sought for the degrees of freedom (df) with the formula:

df = N-nr

df = 15-2

df = 13

After it was known that the dfwas 13, then it was continued by saw at the value of the "r" product moment table, it turns out that the df was 13 at the 5% significant level is 0.514. Then after compared the value of rxy ("r" count) of 0.540 with a value of "r" of the table of 0.514, it turns

out that rxy ("r" count) was greater than the "r" table, then item number 1 was declared valid.

To tested the validity of questionnaire items number 2 to 20, it was carried out in the same way as item number 1 above. The results of the overall questionnaire validity test are as follows:

Table 4.2
Overall Questionnaire Validity Test Results

No	"r" count	"r" table	Information
1	0,5401	0,514	Valid
2	0,545	0,514	Valid
3	0,467	0,514	Invalid
4	0,658	0,514	Valid
5	0,657	0,514	Valid
6	0,657	0,514	Valid
7	0,185	0,514	Invalid
8	0,759	0,514	Valid
9	0,592	0,514	Valid
10	0,448	0,514	Invalid
11	0,519	0,514	Valid
12	0,623	0,514	Valid
13	0,725	0,514	Valid
14	0,748	0,514	Valid
15	0,539	0,514	Valid
16	0,672	0,514	Valid
17	0,704	0,514	Valid
18	0,447	0,514	Invalid
19	0,504	0,514	Invalid
20	0,704	0,514	Valid

From the table above it can be seen that of the 20 questionnaire items above, there are 15 valid items, namely items 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 20. Meanwhile There are 5 invalid items, namely 3, 7, 10, 18 and 19. Of the several valid items above, there are 15 items that are

ready to be used for data collection tools, while the invalid items are discarded.

2. Reliability Test

Reliability referred to an understanding that an instrument can be trusted enough to be used as a data collection tool because the instrument was good. Instruments that can be trusted, which are reliable will earned reliable data too.

Reliability testedwas carried out after all question items have been tested for validity. To know out the reliability of the questionnaire, a calculation using the method of halves was used, where the number of items was divided into two, namely the odd item number (x) and the even item number (y) then correlated with the product moment formula. As for knew the overall reliability of the questionnaire items used the Sperman Brown formula. The following was a tabular table of odd item groupings

Table 4.3
Odd Item Grouping tab (x)

1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	Total
3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	23
3	1	2	1	3	3	3	1	17
2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24
3	1	2	3	2	3	3	1	16
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24
3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	18
2	3	1	2	3	3	2	3	20
3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	21
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24

3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24
3	1	1	3	3	2	3	2	18
3	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	15
3	1	2	3	3	3	1	3	19
3	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	18
43	34	31	42	42	41	42	36	305

The tabulation of even item grouping was as follows:

Table 4.4
Even Item Grouping tab (y)

2	4	6	8	10	12	14	Total
3	3	3	3	2	2	3	19
2	3	3	2	3	3	2	18
2	3	3	3	3	3	2	20
3	1	3	3	3	3	3	19
3	1	1	1	2	3	3	12
2	3	3	3	3	3	3	20
3	1	1	1	1	3	3	13
2	3	3	2	3	3	3	20
2	3	3	3	3	3	2	20
3	3	3	3	2	3	3	21
3	3	3	3	3	3	2	21
2	1	3	1	3	3	1	15
2	1	2	3	3	3	1	15
3	2	3	2	3	3	3	19
3	1	3	3	2	3	2	17
38	32	40	34	37	44	34	269

After the items were divided into two groups, namely the odd item

group (X) and the even item group (Y) then a questionnaire reliability test

was carried out. The table for testing the reliability of the questionnaire X

(odd items) and Y (even items) was as follows:

Table 4.5
Questionnaire Reliability Testing

X	Y	X^2	Y^2	XY
23	19	529	361	437
17	18	289	324	306
24	20	576	400	480
24	19	576	361	456
16	12	256	144	192
24	20	576	400	480
18	13	324	169	234
20	20	400	400	400
21	20	441	400	420
24	21	576	441	504
24	21	576	441	504
18	15	324	225	270
15	15	225	225	225
19	19	361	361	361
18	17	324	289	306
$\sum$X=305	$\sum$Y=269	$\sum X^2$=6353	$\sum Y^2$=4941	$\sum$XY=5575

From the table above it can be seen:

N = 15 $\sum X^2$ = 6353 $\sum Y^2$ = 4941

$\sum$X = 305 $\sum$Y = 269 $\sum$XY = 5575

To know instrument reliability, first look for the correlation coefficient between the odd item group (X) and the even item group (Y) by used the product moment correlation formula as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N.\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\}\{N.\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{15 x 5575 - (305)(269)}{\sqrt{\{15 x 6353 - (305)^2\}\{15 x 4941 - (269)^2\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{83625 - 82045}{\sqrt{(95295 - 93025)(74115 - 72361)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{1580}{\sqrt{(2270)(1756)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{1580}{\sqrt{3986120}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{1580}{1996}$$

$$r_{xy} = 0,791$$

From the above calculations, it can be seen that the rxy value (correlation coefficient) between the odd item group (X) and the even item group (Y) was 0.791. Then to know the overall reliability of the questionnaire, the Spearman Brown formula was used as follows:

$$r_{11} = \frac{2 \, x \, r_{1/21/2}}{\left(1 + r_{1/21/2}\right)}$$

$$r_{11} = \frac{2 \, x \, (0,791)}{(1 + 0,791)}$$

$$r_{11} = \frac{1,582}{1,791}$$

$$r_{11} = 0,883$$

From the above calculations, it was known that r11 (instrument reliability) was 0.883. To find out the reliability, it was continued by consulting r11 (instrument reliability) with the product moment table value "r", by first looking for the degrees of freedom (df) with the formula:

Df = N-nr

Df = 15-2

Df = 13

After knowing that the df was 13, then it was continued by looked at the value of the "r" product moment table, it turns out that the df of 13 at the 5% significant level was 0.514 and for 1% is 0.641. Then after compared the r11 value of 0.883 which was greater than the "r" table at both the 5% and 1% significance levels, it can be concluded that the research questionnaire was reliable.

D. Presentation of Data

1. Parents' attention to student learning achievement in English Subjects at 30 South Bengkulu

After the data from the questionnaire regarding parents' attention to student achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu was obtained, the data was processed in the following steps:

The first step was to tabulated the questionnaire scores regarding parents' attention to student achievement.

Next was to calculated the average score or mean (M) from the questionnaire score and the standard deviation with the following table:

Table 4.6
Questionnaire Score tab

Interval	F	X	X²	FX	FX²
42-44	9	43	1849	387	16641
39-41	8	40	1600	320	12800
36-38	10	37	1369	370	13690
33-35	3	34	1156	102	3468
	N= 30			$\sum$FX = 1179	$\sum$FX²=46599

Information:

$N = 30$ $\sum FX = 1179$ $\sum FX^2 = 46599$

After tabulating the student score data regarding parents' attention to student learnt achievement, it was known that the calculation is carried out using the following steps:

a. Discovered the mean with the formula: $M = \frac{\sum fx}{N}$

$= \frac{1179}{30}$

$= 39{,}3$

b. Sought for the standard deviation value with the following formula:

$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum fx}{N}\right)^2}$

$SD = \sqrt{\frac{46599}{30} - \left(\frac{1179}{30}\right)^2}$

$= \sqrt{1553{,}3 - 1544{,}49}$

$= \sqrt{8{,}81}$

$= 2{,}968$

c. The determination of the criteria High, Medium and Low was as follows:

After know the mean and standard deviation of students regarding the effect of parental attention on student achievement, the next step was to determined the High, Medium and Low as follows:

After the mean (M) and standard deviation (SD) are known, the results of the mean and standard deviation are analyzed into the M + 1SD and M - 1SD categories as follows:

Mean + 1SD = 39,3 + 2,968   = 42,268

Mean – 1SD = 39,3 – 2,968   = 36,332

Mean + 1SD = 42,268 to the top= 42 belongs to the high category

Mean – 1SD = 36,332 down   = 36 belongs to the low category

Among Mean + 1SD and Mean – 1SD between 42 and 36 was included in the medium category.

Based on the data management above, the attention of parents to student achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu can be made in the following details:

Table 4.7
High, Medium and Low category in percentage of Parents Attention Variableto Learning Achievement

No.	Kategori	Frekuensi	%
1.	High	6	20 %
2.	Medium	20	67 %
3.	Low	4	13 %

From the data management above, it can be seen that the attention of parents to student achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu was in the medium category. This can be seen from 67% of the 30 respondents in the MEDIUM category.

2. **Student achievement in Middle School 30 South Bengkulu**

After data from student report cards regarding student achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu were obtained, the data was processed in the following steps:

The first step was to tabulate the report card scores regarding student achievement.

Next was to calculated the average score or mean (M) of the student report card scores and the standard deviation with the following table:

Table 4.8
Report Card Score tab

Interval	F	X	X^2	FX	FX^2
86-88	4	87	7569	348	30276
83-85	4	84	7056	336	28224
80-82	2	81	6561	162	13122
77-79	7	78	6084	546	42588
74-76	8	75	5625	600	45000
71-73	5	72	5184	360	25920
	N=30			$\sum FX=2352$	$\sum FX^2=185130$

Information:

$N = 30$ $\sum FX = 2352$ $\sum FX^2 = 185130$

a. Discovered the mean with the formula:

$$M = \frac{\sum fx}{N}$$

$$= \frac{2352}{30}$$

$$= 78,4$$

b. Sought for the standard deviation value with the following formula:

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fx^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum fx}{N}\right)^2}$$

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{185130}{30} - \left(\frac{2352}{30}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{185130}{30} - \frac{(2352)}{30}}$$

$$= \sqrt{6171 - 6146,56}$$

$$= \sqrt{24,44}$$

$$= 4,943$$

c. The determined of the criteria High, Medium and Lowwas as follows:

After knowing the mean and standard deviation of student achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu:

High: Mean + 1SD to the top

: 78,4 + 4,94

: 83,34to the top

Low   : Mean – 1SD down

   : 78,4 – 4,94

   : 73,46down

Medium: Mean + 1SD dan Mean – 1SD

   : 78,4 – 4,94 to 78,4 + 4,94

   : 73,46 to 83,34

Based on the High, Medium and Low calculation above, it can

be seen how the categories of student achievement in SMPN 30

South Bengkulu are summarized in the following table:

Table 4.9
Student Achievement Category

Interval	Category
83,34 to 100	High (H)
73,47 to 83,33	Medium (M)
0,00 to 73,46	Low (L)

Based   on   the   data   management   above,   the   student

achievement at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu can be detailed as follows:

Table 4.10
TSR Category in Variable Percentage
Achievement in Learning English Subjects

No.	Category	Frekuensi	%
1.	High (H)	8	26,7 %
2.	Medium (M)	17	56,6 %
3.	Low (L)	5	16,7 %

From the data management above, it can be seen that the

learning achievement of students at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu was in

the medium category. This can be seen from as many as 56.6% of the

30 respondents are in the medium category.

3. **The relationship between parental attention and student achievement**

To know out whether there was a relationship between parental

attention to student achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu will be

tested using the product moment.

Table 4.11
Data on variables X and Y obtained from Junior High Schools 30
South Bengkulu

No.	X	Y	X^2	Y^2	XY
1	39	85	1521	7225	3315
2	38	84	1444	7056	3192
3	43	82	1849	6724	3526
4	36	71	1296	5041	2556
5	34	73	1156	5329	2482
6	37	71	1369	5041	2627
7	42	83	1764	6889	3486
8	41	80	1681	6400	3280
9	39	75	1521	5625	2925
10	40	83	1600	6889	3320
11	41	87	1681	7569	3567
12	34	72	1156	5184	2448
13	42	78	1764	6084	3276
14	44	88	1936	7744	3872
15	36	71	1296	5041	2556
16	34	78	1156	6084	2652
17	39	79	1521	6241	3081
18	33	74	1089	5476	2442
19	43	75	1849	5625	3225
20	42	76	1764	5776	3192
21	39	78	1521	6084	3042

22	40	78	1600	6084	3120
23	42	87	1764	7569	3654
24	39	74	1521	5476	2886
25	42	76	1764	5776	3192
26	41	78	1681	6084	3198
27	43	86	1849	7396	3698
28	41	76	1681	5776	3116
29	39	76	1521	5776	2964
30	40	77	1600	5929	3080
N=30	$\sum X$=1183	$\sum Y$=2351	$\sum X2$=46915	$\sum Y2$=184993	$\sum XY$=92970

From the table above it can be seen:

N = 30 $\qquad \sum X^2$= 46915 $\qquad \sum Y^2$= 184993

$\sum X$= 1183 $\qquad \sum Y$= 2351 $\qquad \sum XY$= 92970

From the data for variable X and variable Y above, it was then processed to determined the relationship between parents' attention and achievement in the English subjects of students at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu, the product moment formula was used as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N.\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\}\{N.\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{30x92970 - (1183)(2351)}{\sqrt{\{30x46915 - (1183)^2\}\{30x184993 - (2351)^2\}}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{2789100 - 2781233}{\sqrt{(1407450 - 1399489)(5549790 - 5527201)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{7867}{\sqrt{(7961)(22589)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{7867}{\sqrt{179831029}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{7867}{13410}$$

$r_{xy} = 0,5868$

Based on the above calculations, it was known that the rxy (correlation coefficient) between parents' attention and student achievement is 0.5868. To determine whether there was a relationship between parental attention and achievement in English subjects of students at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu, it was followed by interpreting r xy (correlation coefficient) with the value of the product moment "r" table, by first sought for degrees of free degrees. of freedom (df) with the formula:

df = N-nr

df = 30-2

df = 28

After it was known that the df was 28, then it was continued by looked at the value of the "r" product moment table, it turns out that the df of 28 at the 5% significant level was 0.361 and 1% was 0.463. Then after being consulted the value of rxy ("r" arithmetic) was 0.5868 with a value of "r" table at both the 5% and 1% significant levels, it turns out that the rxy value (correlation coefficient) was greater than the "r" table, this means that Ha accepted, that was, there was a relationship between parental attention and student achievement in English subjects at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu and the null hypothesis or Ho was rejected.

Table 4.12
Interpretation of the value "rxy"

Great Value	Interpretation
0,00-0,19	The number of variables X and Y does have a correlation, but the correlation was very low and very weak so that the correlation is neglected (it is assumed that there was no correlation between variable X and variable Y)
0,20-0,39	There was indeed a weak or low correlation between variables X and Y.
0,40-0,59	Between variable X and variable Y there was a moderate or sufficient correlation
0,60-0,79	There was a strong and high correlation between variable X and variable Y.
0,80-1,00	Between variable X and variable Y there was indeed a very strong and very high correlation.[36]

From the results of statistical calculations used the product moment formula, the rxy value was obtained at 0.5868. After being consulted with the interpretation table, the r value was found to be between 0.40-0.59 with moderate or moderate correlation interpretation.

E. Discussion of Research Results

The purpose of this study was to determine the parents' attention to student achievement whether the relationship is good or not by way of correlating. This study used the product moment correlation method. This

---

[36]Sugiyono in Hafizatul Hayati. 2015. "Hubungan Perhatian Orang Tua Dengan Prestasi Belajar Siswa," (Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Tadris Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu tahun 2015), P. 78

research was conducted at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu. The population of this study were students of class VII SMPN 30 South Bengkulu, totaling 93 students who were divided into three classes, namely VIIA-VIIC. After being confirmed by purposive sampling, two classes were obtained finally, they were selected as samples of this study: class VII A and VII B, both classes consist of 30 students.

Parents' attention to student achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu was in the medium category. It was known that 20 samples of 30 respondents are in the medium category and the Mean (M) obtained was 39.3 after being consulted with the score measurement criteria, it turns out that it lies between the scores of 36-42 or as much as 67.%.

So the attention of parents towards student achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu was good enough. Parents' attention was very influential on improving children's achievement, so it was possible that students will be more active in studying and in the end will be more likely to gained good achievements, and vice versa. But the most important thing was the serious effort and intention of the students in achieved achievement.

In addition, the relationship between parental attention and student achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu with a product moment formula of 0.5868, this means that there is a positive relationship between parental attention to student achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu. Significant 5% of 0.361 and 1% of 0.463. Meanwhile, "r" counts 0.5868. Therefore the

calculated "r" is greater than the "r" table at both the 5% and 1% significance levels. This means that the hypothesis can be proven that there is a significant correlation between parental attention and student achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu.

Based on the research results, the following interpretations are presented to strengthen the value of the research. *Firstly,* the attention of parents to student achievement at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu is in the medium category. It is known that 20 samples of 30 respondents are in the medium category and the Mean (M) obtained was 39.3 after being consulted with the score measurement criteria, it turns out that it lies between the scores of 36-42 or as much as 67.%.

Secondly, in addition, the relationship between parental attention and student achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu with a product moment formula of 0.5868, this means that there is a positive relationship between parental attention to student achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu. Significant 5% of 0.361 and 1% of 0.463. Meanwhile, "r" counts 0.5868.

The hypothesis that the author proposes in this studied was that there was a relationship between parental attention and student achievement at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu, proven to be true at a significance of 5% and 1%, namely as follows:

a. rxy obtained turns out to have a relationship, because rxy was not equal to 0 (rxy = 0.5868)

b. The nature of the relationship obtained was positive, because the calculated rxy is positive.

c. rxy obtained significance, because rxy "r" table (table of product moment values).

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, in this study it can be concluded:

1. The results of the analysis of the relationship between parental attention and learning achievement in English subjects of students of SMPN 30 South Bengkulu students using product moment correlation analysis used the rxy correlation index figure of 0.5868. So the interpretation was that there was a positive relationship between parents' attention and learning achievement at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu.

2. The 5% significance level was 0.361 and 1% was 0.463. Meanwhile, "r" counts 0.5868. Therefore the calculated "r" was greater than the "r" table at both the 5% and 1% significance levels. This means that the hypothesis can be proven that there was a significant correlation between parental attention and student achievement in SMPN 30 South Bengkulu. Thus the null hypothesis or HO was rejected while the alternative hypothesis (Ha) which says "there was a positive relationship between parental attention and learnt achievement was accepted.

B. Suggestions

Based on the above conclusions, the authors recommended the following:

1. Attention to children's learning by parents pushed a sense of security in children and also to upgraded student motivation and awareness through awareness that then arises for students to succeed. Therefore, attention to children's learning by parents is very important.

2. It was hoped that students of SMPN 30 South Bengkulu can improve their learning achievement from what has been obtained so far to good results for the future.

3. For teachers who teach at SMPN 30 South Bengkulu, it should be used as input so that in the learning process the teacher also pays attention to other factors that a influenced student achievement.

REFERENCES

Bahri, S, D. (2004). *Pola Komunikasi Orang Tua dan Anak dalam Keluarga.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Baron, R. (2005). *Psikologi Sosial.* Jakatra: Erlangga.

Dorney, Z & Taguchi, T. (2010). *Questionnaire in Second Language Research.* Madison Avenue. New York: Routledge.

Fausji, F. (2015). *The Relationship Between Parents' Involvement and Students' English Achivement.* Jakarta: Department of English Education Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers' Training Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta.

Hayati, H. (2015). *Hubungan Perhatian Orang Tua Dengan Prestasi Belajar Siswa.* Bengkulu: Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Tadris Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu.

Hamalik, R. (2019). *Relationship Parental Attention And Learning Achievement In High School Students.* Padang: Neo Konseling.

Indani, A. (2016). *Correlation Between Parents' Involvement And Students' English Achievement To The Eighth Grade Students At SMP Negeri 1 Lahat.* Palembang: University Of Muhammadiyah Palembang Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education English Education Study Program.

Jauhari, H. (2005). *Fiqih Pendidikan.* Bandung: PT Remaja Rosda Karya.

John W Creswell. (2008). *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research.* New Jersey: Pearson Education.

Nanasukmadinata. (2007). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan.* Bandung: PT Remaja Rosda Karya offset.

Oktaviani, S., Yanzi, H., & Pitoewas, B. (2017). *Peranan Orang Tua Terhadap Upaya Perlindungan Kesehatan Reporduksi di Desa Margoyoso Kecamatan Sumberejo Kabupaten Tanggamus Lampung.* Lampung: Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Lampung.

Rohim, A. (2011). *Pengaruh Minat Belajar Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Siswa Pada Bidang Studi PAI.* Jakarta: Jurusan Pendidikan Agama Islam Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Suharsimi, A. (2006). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Sukmadinata. (2017). *The Correlation Between Parents' Support And The Students' Ability In Learning English Vocabulary At The Second Year Students Of SMAN 3 Bantaeng*. Makassar: English Education Department TarbiyahAnd Teaching Science Faculty Alauddin State Islamic University Of Makassar.

Syah, M. (2005). *Psikologi Belajar*. Jakarta: Grafindo Persada.

Slameto. (2010). *Belajar dan Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhinya*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Soerjono, S. (2004). *Sosiologi Keluarga*. Jakarta: PT Asdi Mahasatya.

Suharsimi, A. (2013). *Prosedur Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Sugiyono. (2010). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Ton & Pham. (2013). *Factor Causes Students Low English Language Learning : A Case Study in the National University of Laos*. Malaysia: Macrothink Institute.

Valeza, R, A. (2017). *Peran Orang Tua Dalam Meningkatakan Prestasi Anak Di Perum Tanjung Raya Permai Kelurahan Pematang Wangi Kecamatan Tanjung Senang Bandar Lampung*. Lampung: Fakultas Dakwah dan Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) RadenIntan Lampung.

Victor, J. (2017). *Peranan Orang Tua Dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi Belajar Siswa*. Palembang: Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Fatah Palembang.