



## The Relationship Between Parenting Patterns and Students' Learning Independence

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### ABSTRACT

This research aimed to determine the relationship between parenting parents with the learning independence students which is implemented at the SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia in June academic 2022. This research used approachment that used a method of analysis correlation. The sample in this research is fourth grade students SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia with the totaling 38 people. This research used data collection techniques in the form of a questionnaire and to test the hypothesis used product moment correlation analysis form Karl Pearson. The result of this research indicate that there is a positive relationship between parenting parents with the learning independence of class IV SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia with most correlation 12,1%.

### Kata Kunci

*Parenting Parents and Learning Independence*

## INTRODUCTION

Based on the goals of national education, one of them is stated to create independence. Independence includes the notion of freedom to be ready to no longer depend on other people. According to (Ali and Asrori, 2014: 107) independence is the ability to detach oneself emotionally from other people, especially parents, being able to make one's own decisions and being consistent with those decisions, and behaving according to the values that apply in one's environment.

Learning independence is a behavior that exists in a person to carry out learning activities because of encouragement from within oneself, not because of influence from outside. Learning independence is a very important aspect in the world of education, where students who do not have learning independence will find it very difficult to be responsible for everything, especially in the learning process, besides that students cannot make their own decisions, and do not have ideas, ideas and initiative in Every problem he faces is caused by his dependence on his parents and always relying on other people.

Learning independence can be formed due to the influence of several factors, such as internal factors, namely factors that come from within oneself and external factors, namely influences that come from the environment such as the family environment (parental parenting), school, social, economic and community environment. Parenting

patterns are a description of the attitudes and behavior of parents and children in interacting and communicating during parenting activities.

Santrock (2017) divides parenting patterns into three types, namely: parenting patterns *authoritarian* (authoritarian), parenting style *authoritative* (democratic) and parenting *permissive* (permissive). These various parenting patterns must be adapted to the child's personality because this is related to the child's attitudes and behavior in everyday life.

However, phenomena in the field show that there are still students who have low learning independence, although there are also students who have succeeded in achieving learning independence that is appropriate to their development. Of the 38 students who were observed, there were around 7 people who had low learning independence. This difference in achieving independent learning is caused by dependence on other people, namely parents, friends, teachers and a lack of self-motivation to learn independently.

And based on the results of an interview with a homeroom teacher in class IV B, namely Mrs. Surniati, S.Pd, she described the problem of students who have low learning independence, namely that there are students who do homework at school, lack the initiative in looking for their own learning materials, participants students will only learn if the teacher orders them, are happy if the teacher is not teaching, participate in the teaching and learning process passively, chat when the teacher delivers the lesson and in exam activities have a preference for copying their friends' work.

Starting from this phenomenon, the research problem was formulated: Is there a relationship between parenting styles and the learning independence of students in class IV of SD Negeri 066652 Medan?

Helvetia?

Regarding the literature review on parenting patterns, James (2016) stated that parenting patterns are defined as *parenting* the way parents interact with children, the way parents behave as models in front of their children, the way parents give love, respond to and help children overcome their problems, are warm, open, willing to listen actively and realistic.

So it can be concluded that parenting is a pattern of interaction between parents and children. This means, what is the attitude and behavior of parents when interacting with children. This includes how to apply rules and teach norms, provide attention and affection, and show good attitudes and behavior so that they become role models for their children.

Regarding the types of parenting patterns, according to Hurlock in A Faqihuddin (2015), they consist of authoritarian, democratic and permissive parenting patterns. Authoritarian parenting is characterized by a way of raising children with strict rules, often forcing children to behave like themselves (parents), their freedom to act on their

own behalf is limited. Children are rarely invited to communicate and exchange ideas with their parents, parents assume that all their attitudes are correct so there is no need for children to consider them. Democratic parenting is characterized by parents' recognition of their children's abilities, children are given the opportunity not to always depend on their parents. Parents are given a little freedom to choose what is best for themselves, their opinions are listened to, children are involved in discussions, especially those that concern the child's own life.

Permissive parenting is characterized by the way parents educate children freely, the child is considered an adult or young person, he is given the widest leeway to do whatever he wants. Parents' control over their children is very weak, and they also do not provide meaningful guidance for their children. Everything the child has done is correct and there is no need for reprimand, direction or guidance.

Regarding the basic concept of independence, it is stated that independent learning is an active learning activity, which is driven by the intention or motive to master a competency in order to overcome a problem, and is built with the knowledge or competency that one already has (Mudjiman 2011). So it can be concluded that independent learning is a learning activity that is driven by one's own will, one's own choice and one's own responsibility without the help of others and is able to be responsible for one's actions. Students are said to be able to learn independently if they are able to carry out learning tasks without dependence on other people.

Regarding the factors that influence independence according to Ali and Asrori (2014: 118-119): a) Genes or parental heredity, parents who have high levels of independence often give birth to children who are also independent. b) Parenting style, which is the way parents care for or educate children. c) Education system, schools which do not implement educational democracy, emphasize indoctrination which inhibits children's independence. d) Life system, a society that places too much emphasis on the importance of hierarchical social structure, does not appreciate the manifestation of children's potential in productive activities, hinders the development of independence.

Remembering that in moving towards independent learning, a student will always let go of the feeling of dependence on their parents. So a child wants freedom and parental policy in acting and behaving in achieving his learning goals. For this reason, even though parents provide supervision to children, parents still need to provide freedom gradually and develop responsibility as a student in achieving their learning needs.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research design is included in the study *after the fact* with a quantitative approach. The research was conducted in June 2022 in class IV of SD Negeri 066652

Medan Helvetia. The reason for choosing the research location at SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia was because this location was the place where researchers conducted Internship Programs I, II and III, so the researchers had observed how independent the students' learning was at that location.

The population and sample in this study were all students in class IV of SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia in 2022, totaling 38 people.

The operational definition of research variables regarding parenting patterns is the way parents treat, educate and prepare children so that they are able to develop into better individuals so that they can be responsible and independent. Parental parenting patterns are further explained into three sub-variables. a) Authoritarian parenting style. b) Democratic parenting style c) Permissive parenting style. The operational definition of learning independence is the ability of students to create, plan and choose their own learning conditions that do not depend on continuous teacher provision and direction and without depending on other people.

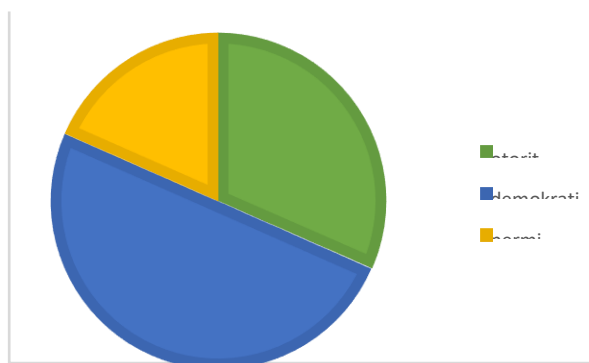
Technique collection data using a questionnaire with a Likert model scale. Meanwhile, data analysis techniques use statistical analysis. To test the hypothesis it is used *product moment correlation* with the help of *SPSS 22*.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Result

#### Description of Parenting Style

The dominant type of parenting style applied is summarized in the following diagram:



**Picture 1 Percentage of Implementation of Parenting Patterns**

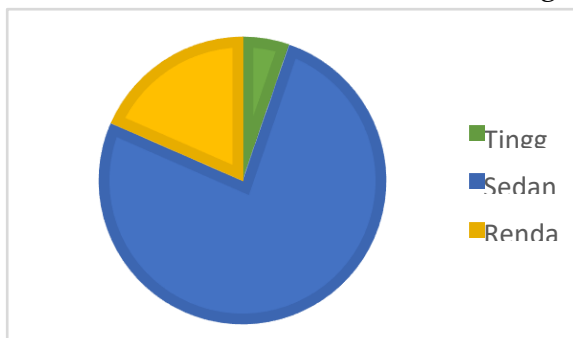
Based on the diagram above, the authoritarian parenting style has a percentage of 32%, democratic parenting 50%, and permissive parenting 18%. So from this data, democratic parenting has the highest percentage, namely 50%. So it can be concluded that from the questionnaire distributed to class IV students at SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia, the dominant parenting style used by parents is democratic parenting.

### Description of Learning Independence

The following is an overview of the results of research on student learning independence which is presented in the frequency distribution table for student learning independence variables.

#### Student Learning

Known that the learning independence of Class IV students in SD state 06652 While Helvetia showed that in the high category there were 2 people or 5.26%, in the medium category there were 29 people or 50%, in the low category there were 7 people or 18.4%. For more details, see the diagram below:



**Picture 2 Percentage of Student Learning Independence**

Based on this diagram, it is known that the learning independence of class IV students at SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia shows in the low category with a percentage of 18.4%, in the medium category with a percentage of 76.3%, in the high category with a percentage of 5.26%. These results indicate that the learning independence of class IV students at SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia is in the medium category.

#### Testing Prerequisites for Normality Test Analysis

The normality test aims to determine whether the research data has a normal or abnormal distribution. Following are the results of the normality test *KolmogorovSmirnov* with tools *SPSS 22 for windows*.

**Table 2.**  
**Kolmogorov Smirnov Normality Test Results**

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		38
Normal Parameters(a,b)	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	14,276405 72
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,119
	Positive	,072
	Negative	-,119
KolmogorovSmirnov Z		,731
Asymp. Sig. (2tailed)		,659

Based on the table of normality test calculation results using KolmogorovSmirnov above, the variable parenting patterns with learning independence shows the number  $0.659 > 0.05$ , which means the data is normally distributed.

#### Linearity Test

By foster people old towards independent learning shows  $F_{\text{count}} < F_{\text{table}}$  namely  $1.899 < 2.18$  and a significance of  $0.87 > 0.05$ , so that the variable parenting patterns and student learning independence shows linear.

#### Research Hypothesis Testing

In this research, hypothesis testing was carried out using correlation analysis techniques *Product Moment* from *Karl Pearson* by using software *SPSS 22*.

**Table 3.**

**Data from the Correlation Results of Parenting Patterns with Learning Independence**

$r_{\text{count}}$	$r_{\text{table}}$	Say.	Coefficient of Determination	
			$R^2$	100%
0,348	0,329	0,032	0,121	12,1%

Parenting patterns with student learning independence obtained  $r_{xy}/r_{\text{count}}$  0.348 is greater than  $r_{\text{table}}$  ( $0.348 > 0.329$ ) and obtained a significance value of 0.032 which is smaller than 0.05 ( $0.032 < 0.05$ ). Based on these results,  $H_a$  is accepted and  $H_o$  is

rejected. The magnitude of the relationship obtained from parenting patterns with learning independence is 12.1% ( $0.348^2 \times 100 = 12.1$ ). This means that there is a relationship between parenting patterns and the learning independence of class IV students at SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia for the 2019/2020 academic year.

### **Discussion**

The results of the research show that the democratic type of parenting is the parenting pattern that is most often applied by parents of class IV students at SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia compared to authoritarian and permissive parenting patterns. The democratic parenting style obtained a percentage of 50% with a total of 19 students. Meanwhile, authoritarian parenting has a percentage of 31.5% with a total of 12 students and permissive parenting has a percentage of 18.4% with a total of 7 students.

Whereas results analysis for the independent learning of class IV students SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia shows that learning independence in the high category is 2 people or 5.26%, in the medium category is 29 people or 76.3% and in the low category is 7 people or 18.4%. These results show that the learning independence of class IV students at SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia is mostly in the medium category.

Based on the results of data interpretation, it shows that, this research proves that between parental parenting patterns and the learning independence of class IV students at SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia for the 2019/2020 academic year, there is a correlation with the number obtained at 12.1%, while 87.9% ( $100\% - 12.1\% = 87.9\%$ ) is a large correlation from other factors not examined in this study.

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the results of statistical calculations using Product Moment correlation analysis prove that "There is a relationship between parenting patterns and the learning independence of class IV students at SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia for the 2019/2020 academic year."

### **CONCLUSION**

From the research results, it can be concluded that the parenting style that is more dominantly used by parents is democratic parenting with a total of 19 students or 50%. The learning independence of class IV students at SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia is included in the medium category with 29 students out of the total. overall 38 or 76.3%. And there is a relationship between parenting patterns and the learning independence of class IV students at SD Negeri 066652 Medan Helvetia, where the results of the hypothesis calculation with the value  $r_{count}(0,348) > r_{table}(0.329)$  so that the hypothesis in this study is accepted, with a large correlation obtained from parental parenting patterns with students' learning independence of 12.1%.

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