

The Effect of Parental Education Patterns on Attitudes and Learning Outcomes of Elementary School Students in the Pandemic

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INFO ARTIKEL

Riwayat Artikel:

Diterima: 03-04-2023

Disetujui: 28-04-2023

Diterbitkan: 30-04-2023

Kata kunci:

Influence

Educational Patterns

Parents

Attitudes

Learning Outcomes

Students

Elementary Schools

Pandemic.

ABSTRAK

Abstract: This article aims to analyze the influence of parents' educational patterns on attitudes and student learning outcomes. The type of research used is a quantitative approach with the ex post facto method. The population in this article is all fourth grade students at SDN in the Lubuk Batu Jaya sub-district, totaling 461 people. By using proportional stratified random sampling, a sample of 83 people was obtained. The instruments used were a questionnaire on parents' educational patterns and student learning attitudes, and documentation of student learning outcomes. The results of distributing questionnaires and documentation of learning outcomes were analyzed using parametric statistics, namely simple linear regression. Based on the research results obtained data regarding the influence of the family environment on the formation of children's character, it can be concluded that: 1) there is an influence of parental education patterns on students' learning attitudes of 12.3% and 87.7% influenced by other factors; 2) there is an influence of parental educational patterns on results student learning of 4.7% and 95.3% is influenced by other factors; and 3) there is an influence of learning attitudes on student learning outcomes of 3.6% and 96.4% influenced by other factors.

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INTRODUCTION

The success of the learning process will certainly be influenced by various factors both from the school environment, family or from the students themselves. Students as people who are learning and developing have their own uniqueness and character in the learning process. The uniqueness that is owned makes students have different responses in understanding a lesson. Both in terms of attitudes or learning styles that support the success of learning. According to Damiati et.al (2017), attitude is an expression of a person's feelings that reflects his likes or dislikes of an object. According to Sumarwan (2014), attitude is an expression of consumer feelings about an object whether it is liked or not, and attitude also describes consumer trust in the various attributes and benefits of the object. Student attitudes play a role as a support in achieving a learning goal (Rijal & Bachtiar, 2015). Attitudes are influenced by feelings of support or not support for an object. There are many assumptions that there is a positive relationship between student attitudes and learning outcomes. From some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that attitude is a response to a person's reaction to a certain object that is positive or negative which is usually manifested in the form of liking or disliking, agreeing or disagreeing with a certain object.

In addition to attitudes, learning outcomes are also an indicator that shows a change in behavior that is sedentary, functional, positive and conscious. The embodiment of learning outcomes will always be related to evaluation activities. For this reason, learning evaluation techniques and procedures are needed that can effectively assess learning processes and outcomes. The purpose of the learning effort is to achieve good learning outcomes (Budiarnawan et.al, 2014). The learning outcomes are the abilities, attitudes and skills that students acquire after they receive the same treatment given by the teacher so that they can construct that knowledge in everyday life (Jabir et.al, 2015). Teachers have an important role in carrying out interesting learning to achieve maximum learning outcomes

Based on the results of researchers' observations from July to August 2021, in all Public Elementary Schools in the Lubuk Batu Jaya sub-district, in general, a number of problems are still often encountered related to students' attitudes. The attitudes of students that are often complained of by teachers such as not greeting or excuse me when walking in front of the teacher, calling older people by their direct names, speaking rudely to others, often swearing and so on. Furthermore, the activities of students in several elementary schools in the Lubuk Batu Jaya district have changed in line with advances in information technology. Students are more interested in the virtual world than the activities in the real world. Not always students who are active in joint activities positive, for example by joining youth gangs. The phenomenon of the emergence of gangs is a signal that is not good in the social life of students. Activities in cyberspace, especially on social media, have made children less trained to behave politely with other people. In addition, it is known that there are still many students who have low learning outcomes. According to preliminary data obtained from all fourth grade students in the Lubuk Btu Jaya sub-district, out of a total of 461 students, there were 82% of students whose grades did not meet the completeness standard in the subject (< 78).

One of the factors that influence attitudes and learning outcomes is the family, which in this case is the pattern of parental education. If the attitude of parents who are open and always provide time will help children understand themselves, which are constantly changing, it will also help children increase their enthusiasm for learning (Harianti & Amin, 2016). Children do not feel compelled to go to school and the enthusiasm for learning will continue to grow, with a positive attitude, the child will find it easier to increase his learning motivation. Children will optimize their thinking potential at school and always try to do their school assignments properly. Parents' educational pattern is an important factor in shaping character, personality, emotional intelligence, forming self-concept and instilling values for children to be able to adapt to the surrounding environment (Budiarnawan et. al, 2014). The educational patterns applied by parents in the family environment are able to influence personality, besides that also the discipline of a student in the school environment (Arywibowo & Priambodo, 2017). Because the family is also an institution that must educate children from when the child is born until the child is able to form his own family.

Related to the educational pattern of parents in giving influence, there are attitudes and student learning outcomes that have been studied by researchers previously including: Ningsih & Rivanti (2014) which showed a significant relationship between parental learning patterns and children's behavior; Mahadewi (2015) shows that there is a significant relationship between the intensity of student patterns, learning motivation and learning discipline on student learning outcomes in Hinduism; Ariasti (2013) shows that there is a significant relationship between parents' educational patterns and children's mental development in the process of child development; and Mensah & Kuranchie (2013) show that the educational style of parents influences children's social development. Based on this research, the authors conclude that the pattern of parents' students influences the attitudes and learning outcomes of students.

Based on this background review, the researcher will examine " The Effect of Parental Education Patterns on Attitudes and Learning Outcomes of Elementary School Students in the Pandemic."

METODE

This study uses a type of quantitative research using a correlational design. In this research proposal, the population was all fourth grade students at SDN in the Lubuk Batu Jaya sub-district, totaling 461 people. The sampling technique used in this study was proportional stratified random sampling, so that a sample of 83 people was obtained. The instruments used were a questionnaire on parents' educational patterns and student learning attitudes, and documentation of student learning outcomes. The results of distributing questionnaires and documentation of learning outcomes were analyzed using parametric statistics, namely simple linear regression.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

To facilitate understanding of the research results, the data will be described according to the order of the variables. The description of the research results begins with two variables, namely learning attitudes (Y1), learning outcomes (Y2) and parental learning patterns (X). Then testing the analysis requirements which include the normality test, homogeneity test, and linearity test. The normality test will be carried out on the variables Y1, Y2 and X.

Test Description based on Variable Groups

Learning attitudes (Y1), learning outcomes (Y2) and parental learning patterns (X) were obtained from the results of distributing questionnaires and documentation of student learning outcomes. The following presents data on learning attitudes (Y1), learning outcomes (Y2) and parental learning patterns (X).

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Learning Attitude Variable Scores (Y1), Learning Outcomes (Y2) and Parenting Patterns (X)

		Learning Attitude	Learning Outcomes	Parenting Patterns
N	Valid	82	82	82
	Missing	164	164	164
Mean		48.60	77.41	77.18
Std. Error of Mean		.634	1.113	.661
Median		48.00	79.00	78.00
Mode		46	82	80
Std. Deviation		5.743	10.076	5.990
Variance		32.984	101.530	35.880
Skewness		-.234	-3.989	-.934
Std. Error of Skewness		.266	.266	.266
Kurtosis		.119	25.753	1.036
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.526	.526	.526
Range		27	88	32
Minimum		33	9	56
Maximum		60	97	88
Sum		3985	6348	6329

Based on Table 1, information on the score of the learning attitude variable (Y1) was obtained which was calculated from 82 samples, spread with the highest score of 60 and the lowest score of 33 and an average of 48.60 and obtained a percentage of 64.79% in the ENOUGH GOOD category. Thus, it can be understood that students have sufficient learning attitudes. The score of the learning outcome variable (Y2) which was calculated from 82 samples, spread out with the highest score of 97 and the lowest score of 9 and an average of 77.41 and obtained a percentage of 77.29% in the MEDIUM or GOOD category. Thus, it can be understood that student learning outcomes are still relatively good. The score of the variable parental education pattern (X) which was calculated from 82 samples, spread with the highest score of 88 and the lowest score of 56 and an average of 77.18 and obtained a

percentage of 64.32% in the ENOUGH GOOD category. Thus, it can be understood that parents have a fairly good educational pattern.

Description Test based on Respondent Profiles

In this study involved as many as 82 people. Data from the results of descriptive analysis can describe how the respondent's profile. The detailed description is as shown in Figure 1 below.

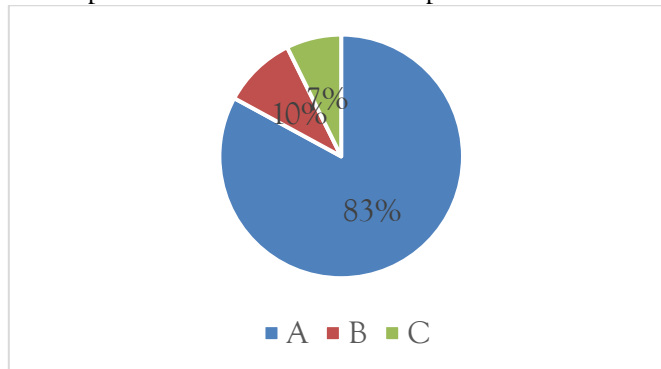


Figure 1. Profile of Respondents based on School Accreditation

Based on Figure 1 above, the student profile is based on accreditation status. Based on the data that has been collected, the respondent schools are dominated by schools with A accreditation status of 68 people (83%). In addition to looking at the ethnicity of the respondent, the student profile is also seen based on the work of the parents as shown in Figure 2 below.

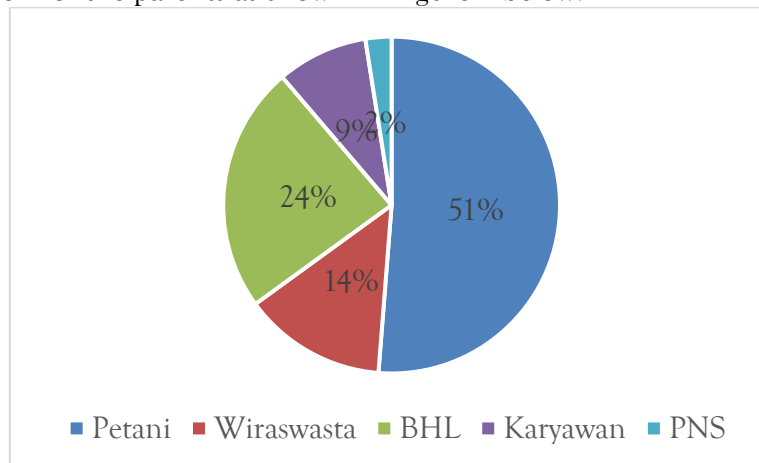


Figure 2. Profile of Respondents based on Parents' Occupation

Based on Figure 2 above, the student profile is based on the work of the parents. Based on the data that has been collected, the majority of respondents to this study work as farmers as many as 41 people (51%). Furthermore, this research profile is also seen based on parents' income as presented in Figure 3 below.

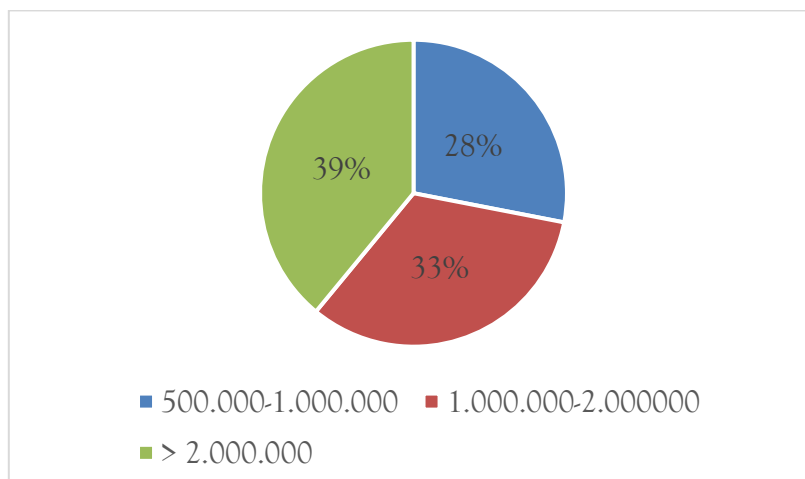


Figure 3. Profile of Respondents based on Parents' Income

Based on Figure 3 above, the student profile is based on parents' income. Based on the data that has been collected, 32 people (39%) have income above > 2,000,000. This is because the parents work as employees in companies that are in place.

Hypothesis testing

The Effect of Parental Education Patterns on Student Learning Attitudes

As for the results of the arithmetic test of the influence of parents' educational patterns on student learning attitudes using simple linear regression. This analysis is to determine the direction of the relationship between variables.

Table 2. Coefisient

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.351 ^a	.123	.112	5.645

a. Predictors: (Constant), SikapBelajar

The R value which is the symbol of the coefficient. In Table 2 the correlation value is 0.351. This value can be interpreted. This value can be interpreted that the relationship between the two research variables is in the sufficient category. Through the table above, the R Square value or the coefficient of determination (KD) is also obtained which shows how good the regression model is formed by the interaction of the independent variables and the dependent variable. KD value obtained is 12.3%. So it can be interpreted that the independent variable X has a contribution effect of 12.3% on variable Y.

Table 3. Significant Value Test

ANOVA^a

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	357.298	1	357.298	11.214	.001 ^b
	Residual	2548.958	80	31.862		
	Total	2906.256	81			

a. Dependent Variable: PolaDidikOrangTua

b. Predictors: (Constant), SikapBelajar

The significance test table above is used to determine the level of significance or linearity of the regression. Criteria can be determined based on the significance value test (Sig), provided that the Sig value is < 0.05. Based on the table above, the Sig. = 0.001, means Sig.< 0.05 from the significant criterion (0.05). Thus, the regression equation model based on research data is significant, or the regression equation model meets the criteria.

Table 4. Simple Regression Coefficient

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	59.411	5.344		11.118	.000
	Learning Attitude	.366	.109	.351	3.349	.001

a. Dependent Variable: Pola Didik Orang Tua

The simple regression coefficient calculation results above show that the constant coefficient value is 59.411, the independent variable coefficient (X) is 0.366. So we get the regression equation $Y = 59.411 + 0.366X$. Based on the equation above, it is known that the constant value is 59.411. Mathematically, the value of this constant states that when prayer is 0, the parental education pattern has a value of 59.411.

The value of the t table for a significant level of 5% db = 82 (db = 80 - 2 for N = 80) is 1.990. The tcount results were obtained using SPSS 23.0 for windows, namely 3.349. If tcount is greater than ttable then Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected. From the results of the calculation tcount of 3.349 above

compared to $t_{table} (df = 80)$ which is 1.990 at a significant level of 5%, so $t_{count} > t_{table}$ then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. In other words, reject the null hypothesis (H_o) and accept the alternative hypothesis (H_a) for testing the two variables. It can be concluded that variable X has a significant influence on variable Y. From the results of testing the hypothesis it is evident that "there is an influence of parental education patterns on students' learning attitudes".

The pattern of education has a significant influence on the attitude of caring for waste. The effect is 12.3%. Although the chart mentioned above shows that the effect of the pattern does not have to be large, it is still significant. As a result, Polish students could not be helped to take off their student hats. Given that attitude is the most important component in character education, the findings of this study are in line with Simanjuntak's research (2017) on character development. The research findings show that the father's influence on children's character development is positive and significant.

The results of research conducted by Kilonzo (2017) show in particular that it is important for parents to adopt early childhood education for their older children to help them maintain good behavior and comply with rules to produce successful outcomes. In addition, based on the results of literary research, Fimansyah (2019) emphasized that education plays an important role in developing the character of the younger generation. In this situation, parenting style has a significant effect on whether a child develops positive or negative character traits, whether they become extroverted, introverted, or ambivalent in everyday life.

Loudová & Laek (2015) stated that one of the important tasks actively carried out by adults in the educational process is to teach children how to analyze moral and social norms which, like it or not, impact their daily lives as children. In this situation, a child must be able to understand the correct educational practices of adults, especially when interacting with the general public and complying with the law, so that the child can ensure that adult education efforts have been successful. It is clearly stated by Sumarno (2015) that in order for a child to have his own sense of humanity, other people are needed in his development, and what is more gung-ho is an older person.

In terms of learning skills, adults have a strong commitment to raising and educating children. The severity can be seen in the education policy that is being implemented. It doesn't matter if it is democratic or permissive. The four types of care in this category allow adults to identify normative and illustrative characters that can serve as a guide for children in times of danger. The teacher's goal is also to serve as a role model that children can learn from parents (Bornstein, et al., 2018).

A child learns behavior that is revealed through observations in everyday life. Patalatu & Besare (2020) call this observational learning or observational teaching. The essence of this learning is information about how to produce new behaviors that are conveyed by the model to the observer (Jas et al, 2020). In addition, combining modeling with explanation is more effective in explaining skills rather than using explanation alone.

Orphans can be role models for students who are developing positive attitudes regarding student learning attitudes. Another theory that explains how to manage performance is Skinner's theory of operant conditioning (2019). According to this theory, once reinforcement and punishment are given, behavior will develop. Positive reinforcement is simply done by strengthening a response by helping to add a positive consequence such as praise or attention. However, punishment is available to eliminate unwanted current attitudes (Hamdayama, 2022).

When a baby is learning effectively, parents can provide encouragement in the form of puja. This is related to the pattern of education. Likewise, if a child does not study well, they will receive discipline. So, with the rods that have strength and punishment inside, adults can build the muscles and growth of a baby. With applying stimulus and response theory, it can be explained to early childhood that garbage acts as a stimulus (S) which will cause a response or threat (R). The close relationship between stimulus and expected response can be used to reduce bias in children's daily activities. Experiences that occur repeatedly will intensify into prejudices that are applied consistently once the person reaches adulthood (Alwi, 2020).

In other words, it must be understood that the small amount of evidence showing the effect of parental influence (12.3%) on children's learning capacity suggests that this influence goes beyond parental influence and includes other factors such as self-awareness, focus on control, responsibility, motivation, and other factors that can be studied in more detail.

The Effect of Parental Education Patterns on Student Learning Outcomes

As for the results of the arithmetic test of the influence of parents' educational patterns on student learning attitudes using simple linear regression. This analysis is to determine the direction of the relationship between variables.

Table 5. Coefisient

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.217 ^a	.047	.035	5.884

a. Predictors: (Constant), SikapBelajar

The R value which is the symbol of the coefficient. In Table 5 the correlation value is 0.217. This value can be interpreted. This value can be interpreted that the relationship between the two research variables is in the sufficient category. The table above also shows the value of R Square or the coefficient of determination (KD) which shows how well the regression model is formed by the interaction of the independent variables and the dependent variable. KD value obtained is 4.7%. So it can be interpreted that the independent variable X has a contribution effect of 4.7% on variable Y.

Table 6. Significant Value Test

ANOVA^a

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	136.827	1	136.827	3.953	.050 ^b
	Residual	2769.429	80	34.618		
	Total	2906.256	81			

a. Dependent Variable: PolaDidikOrangTua

b. Predictors: (Constant), SikapBelajar

The significance test table above is used to determine the level of significance or linearity of the regression. Criteria can be determined based on the significance value test (Sig), provided that the Sig value is ≤ 0.05 . Based on the table above, the Sig. = 0.050, means Sig. \leq from the significant criterion (0.05). Thus, the regression equation model based on research data is significant, or the regression equation model meets the criteria.

Table 7. Simple Regression Coefficient

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	67.197	5.065		13.268	.000
	Sikap Belajar	.129	.065	.217	1.988	.050

a. Dependent Variable: Pola Didik Orang Tua

The simple regression coefficient calculation results above show that the constant coefficient value is 67,197. The independent variable coefficient (X) is 0.129. So that the regression equation $Y = 67,197 + 0.129X$ is obtained. Based on the equation above, it is known that the constant value is 67,197. mathematically, the value of this constant states that at the time of prayer 0, the parental education pattern has a value of 67,197.

The value of the t table for a significant level of 5% db = 82 (db = 80 - 2 for N = 80) is 1.990. The tcount results were obtained using SPSS 23.0 for windows, namely 1.988. If tcount is greater than ttable then Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected. From the results of the tcount calculation of 1.988 above compared to ttable (db = 80) which is 1.990 at a significant level of 5%, so t count \geq t table then Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected. In other words, reject the null hypothesis (Ho) and accept the alternative

hypothesis (Ha) for testing the two variables. It can be concluded that variable X has a significant effect on variable Y. From the results of testing the hypothesis it is evident that "there is an influence of parental education patterns on student learning outcomes".

The pattern of parents of students has significant insight into the results of teaching students in class. This point is relevant to research findings (Auliah, 2018). It is stated that the pattern of education given by adults to children does not only affect children's learning outcomes; in addition to increasing these outcomes, the influence of parenting styles also protects against the positive or negative effects of the educational outcomes of adult students, particularly in the field of thematic content.

The family is the first social group and institution in the population, where there are many open conversations that occur regularly (Ruli, 2020). Because of the child's behavior and personality, parents are said to have serious concerns. Given that everyone who gives advice to children is very different from the person who gives it, the advice given to children generally has a positive impact on their behavior and academic achievement. This is especially true when children are learning.

There are various kinds educational patterns that can be applied by parents, examples that are commonly applied in everyday life are democratic education patterns, authoritarian parenting, and permissive parenting, but most parents do it (Syafiful, 2014). But it's not just young people who are working; in fact, young people who are not working are often just as anxious about communicating with children as those who are.

The Democratic Party's flag is a flag that is denoted by a tense relationship between the adult and the child (Adipriyadi & Sudarto, 2020). Due to this, students who received their degrees from democratic political parties are better able to exert control over their own actions since children and older people work together to create the next provision. Next, the authoritarian education pattern is a type of education pattern that is recommended for use by adults to ensure that children are healthy and happy (Bun, 2022). A child no longer has a place to attend as a result an increase in the frequency of authoritarian patterns of students in giving submission to a baby. Some things about the pattern of the student concerned may be considered unfavorable because the pattern of the student concerned has the potential to interfere with the child's development because the person concerned only wants the child to be obedient and obedient to the provisions. self-created without asking for advice or considering the needs of others.

Permissive parenting is a parenting style in which children are given the freedom to do whatever they want without the need for parental supervision. This parenting style is more likely to threaten and harm children (Suryandari, 2020). A baby who has a permissive parenting policy is likely to grow up without parental supervision in him because the parents will encourage the child to do so. Some of the indications above can be understood that educational parents are very sensitive to children's needs, as evidenced by the many patterns pattern of education given to children and the continuous control each individual has over himself. life.

Especially during the Covid-19 pandemic which is currently hitting every country, including Indonesia, Covid-19 has made human life in the outermost regions of the world unstable, and the current pandemic has been very detrimental to several sectors of society, especially the education sector. Any learning initiative that involves instruction is turned into self-learning instruction in the field of education as a whole (online). As home-based education is being implemented, the relevance of adults helping children in a home-like environment is significant (brave). To produce quality and effective teaching, a person must be able to work together with his teacher, other students, and instructors (Hoesny & Darmayanti, 2021). Therefore, the advice given by the teacher to students must be focused on making students comfortable and motivated to learn because the advice given by the teacher to students when advising them to study independently is very important and can help students. achieve the best possible results.

The most important teaching component is school-based learning outcomes (Arijumiati et al, 2021). It can be understood that learning outcomes are a process to determine how well a student progresses after receiving learning from the teacher after participating in a teaching and learning

program. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic like this, the process of teaching reading must be guided and supervised by each person in the group because a significant portion of teaching is done in front of the group.

When a child will enter the world, adults will give advice which is called a learner. This advice should be followed by a letter as students can help adults gain insight into student learning outcomes. As we know, children are now undergoing a learning process at home during this pandemic, it is therefore very important for adults to comfort and protect children while they are involved in rigorous academic activities. The learning patterns applied by parents are as much as possible able to make students feel comfortable and safe so that students can take part in learning well and students are able to produce learning outcomes, so the learning outcomes obtained by students can be unsatisfactory and less than optimal.

According to Fitriani (2021), there are two factors that can affect student learning outcomes: first, internal factors which consist of knowledge obtained from within the students themselves, such as knowledge of physics and psychology; second, external factors consisting of knowledge obtained from outside the students themselves, such as knowledge about the social and non-social environment.

The Influence of Learning Attitudes on Student Learning Outcomes

As for the results of the arithmetic test of the effect of student learning attitudes on learning outcomes using simple linear regression. This analysis is to determine the direction of the relationship between variables.

Table 8. Coefisient

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.189 ^a	.036	.024	9.956

a. Predictors: (Constant), Sikap Belajar

The R value which is the symbol of the coefficient. In Table 8 the correlation value is 0.189. This value can be interpreted. This value can be interpreted that the relationship between the two research variables is in the sufficient category. The table above also shows the value of R Square or the coefficient of determination (KD) which shows how well the regression model is formed by the interaction of the independent variables and the dependent variable. KD value obtained is 3.6%. So it can be interpreted that the independent variable X has a contribution effect of 3.6% on variable Y.

Tabel 9. Significant Value Test

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	293.607	1	293.607	2.962	.009 ^b
	Residual	7930.296	80	99.129		
	Total	8223.902	81			

a. Dependent Variable: HasilBelajar

b. Predictors: (Constant), SikapBelajar

The significance test table above is used to determine the level of significance or linearity of the regression. Criteria can be determined based on the significance value test (Sig), provided that the Sig value is < 0.05 . Based on the table above, the Sig. = 0.009, means Sig. $<$ from the significant criterion (0.05). Thus, the regression equation model based on research data is significant, or the regression equation model meets the criteria.

Table 10. Simple Regression Coefficient

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	61.304	9.425		6.504	.000
	Sikap Belajar	.332	.193	.189	2.721	.009

a. Dependent Variable: Pola Didik Orang Tua

The simple regression coefficient calculation results above show that the constant coefficient value is 61,304. The independent variable coefficient (X) is 0.332. So we get the regression equation $Y = 61,304 + 0.332X$. Based on the equation above, it is known that the constant value is 61,304. mathematically, the value of this constant states that when prayer is 0, the learning attitude has a value of 61,304. The value of the t table for a significant level of 5% db = 82 (db = 80 - 2 for N = 80) is 1.990. The tcount results were obtained using SPSS 23.0 for windows, which was 2.721. If tcount is greater than ttable then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. From the results of the tcount calculation of 1.988 above compared to ttable (db = 80) which is 1.990 at a significant level of 5%, so t count > t table then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. In other words, reject the null hypothesis (H_o) and accept the alternative hypothesis (H_a) for testing the two variables. So it can be concluded that variable Y1 has a significant influence on variable Y2. From the results of testing the hypothesis it is evident that "there is an influence of student learning attitudes on learning outcomes".

Based on the results of the research, it was determined that there were several aspects of the teaching methodology that were in accordance with student learning outcomes, namely several aspects of the teaching methodology that were in accordance with the results of the research. about other attitudes toward teacher behavior, and aspects of teaching methodology that are in accordance with the results of research conducted at the time of the observations made. The attitude towards the goals achieved from the data obtained shows a very good, good, and quite good attitude, and when the researcher makes observations this is visible.

The attitude towards the data material presented shows that the attitude is very good, good, and good enough, and when the researcher understands this it appears. In this regard, there are several things to note here. For example, the results of the jawbone attitude test on how to teach teachers, the data obtained showed that the attitude was very strong and strong, but when the researchers made observations, the results did not go well. Results the attitude questionnaire answers to the material presented in the answers show that the attitude is very good, good, and good enough, but when the researcher understands this it is not visible.

The results of the questionnaire test for the attitude towards the data collection task performed showed very good, very good, and very good attitudes. But apparently, the results of student observations showed that the situation in question was not going well. They observed that students noticed that students did not show happiness when the teacher gave them a task to complete and that students showed no signs of agitation when the teacher gave the task in an oral fashion. The research findings show that the learning attitude of the majority of students has been successful; hence, successful learning outcomes will be theoretically maintained. However, in this case study it was stated that the results were within the range of the minimum acceptance criteria (KKM).

When students make observations, the teacher instructs using the lecture method and open questions. The fact that this method might get students excited to learn makes it a potential contributing factor to the current not-so-good learning attitude. The researcher saw that when the teacher gave questions many students could not answer or when the teacher explained the students were busy themselves, did not want to listen. The data collected shows that there is an excellent and good learning system, and this should be taken into consideration when choosing an effective teaching method.

By using the paikem gembrot method, a teacher can ensure that students understand the teaching strategies used, which are active, innovative, creative, effective, fun, happy, and of good quality. Children's social skills that develop in the learning process are one of the more useful paikem fattening techniques. Same work, communication, and desire to recognizing the rights of others characterizes this social grouping among other things. Students' thinking skills develop in the learning process, as well as ongoing initiatives that are tailored to students' needs and aspirations. Teachers always encourage students to use active, innovative, creative, effective, and interesting teaching methods.

This is in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia No. 41 of 2007. The remaining findings in this essay show that students' learning abilities can be even more valuable because economics is a very important subject to study and study. because its contents discuss how individuals and society can meet their basic needs while using the resources that can meet all their needs.

This researcher has helped researchers in completing this thesis, getting three days of research time at the time of research. Students really pay attention to people who present during filling out the questionnaire, and the teacher is willing to extend the time allotted for observation and interviews. The researcher hopes that in the future the teacher can help pay more attention to the attitudes of his students when learning in order to achieve learning goals and good learning outcomes and the teacher can choose the learning method to be used according to the material. In this study, the authors provide several theories that are in accordance with the two main research variables, namely learning attitudes and student learning outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results obtained data regarding the influence of the family environment on the formation of children's character, it can be concluded that: 1) there is an influence of parental education patterns on students' learning attitudes of 12.3% and 87.7% influenced by other factors; 2) there is an influence of parental learning patterns on student learning outcomes of 4.7% and 95.3% is influenced by other factors; and 3) there is an influence of learning attitudes on student learning outcomes of 3.6% and 96.4% influenced by other factors. Based on the description of the research results and research conclusions, several suggestions can be put forward as follows: 1) for parents, it is hoped that parents can provide broad opportunities for children to be able to explore in developing the child's own independence (early childhood) in accordance with the stages of developmental achievement child's age; 2) it is hoped that this research can provide information to teachers regarding children's independence and maintaining habituation positive benefits for children's independence that have been implemented in schools today; and 3) for further research, if you want to do similar research, you should observe children's independence at home and examine the role of other people who are more dominant in children's independence, such as teachers and children's interactions with peers.

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