



The Influence of Parent Parenting Pattern on Student Learning Discipline at SMP N 8 Jambi City

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Abstract

Parenting style is a series of forms or procedures carried out by parents in looking after, caring for, and educating their children that are consistent and manifested in the form of interactions between parents and children. whereas student learning discipline is one's obedience in following rules or regulations because it is driven by awareness, which includes rules, punishments, rewards, and consistency. This study aims to determine the effect of parenting style on student learning discipline at SMP Negeri 8 in Jambi City. The type of research used in this study is quantitative research ex post facto. The research sample consisted of 76 students. The results of the study regarding the level of parenting show a "high" classification with a percentage of 69.4%. The level of learning discipline possessed by students is in the "high" classification with a percentage of 68.9%. Based on the results of processing regression analysis, calculations using the help of the SPSS program obtained an F count of 60.846 > F table 3.97. With these results indicating that the "hypothesis is accepted" or "there is an influence of parenting style on learning discipline at SMP Negeri 8 Jambi City". In this way, guidance and counseling teachers and related parties can optimize services properly.

Keywords: *Parenting Patterns; Learning Discipline*

Introduction

Education is one of the main factors in efforts to develop the potential of students, who will play an important role in the future. The most crucial aspect of the world of education includes many things, one of which is the ongoing learning process. The success rate of the learning process is inseparable from how the parenting style is applied by parents at home and the discipline of students in learning. Parenting is how parents educate, care for, provide direction, and provide guidance to children. Each parent has different parenting styles and styles from one parent to another.(Nadhifah et al., 2021). This is in line with opinion (Viandari & Susilawati, 2019). Parenting is the attitude of parents toward interacting, guiding, fostering, and educating their children in everyday life with the hope of making them successful in living this life. Parenting can also be interpreted as a method of parents guiding, directing, socializing, disciplining, and assisting children in the process of learning and behaving in social life. (Hasanah & Sugito, 2020). Parenting is a series of forms or procedures carried out by parents in looking after, caring for, and educating their children that are consistent and manifested in the form of interactions between

parents and children. (Amir et al., 2019). Meanwhile, according to Princess et al. (2018), parenting is a pattern of attitude, or the way parents educate, influence, and provide treatment to children in order to achieve a goal aimed at changing their attitude and behavior.

Parents have different ways of educating their children, one of which is by applying different parenting styles. (Sofiani et al., 2020) stated that parents in the family have a big responsibility and role towards children to make their children grow and develop according to their age stages. Parenting style determines the development and education of children for the next period, especially personality development. Parenting patterns that are usually applied by parents at home will control a child's life (Suryana & Sakti, 2022). Consistent with the opinion of Kusumawardani and Fauziah (2020), it is assumed that it is important for parents to implement good parenting for their children's development. This is because parenting is a form of daily interaction between parents and children that provides encouragement and enthusiasm for children to control their social lives.

Parents' parenting styles greatly influence children's development. Good parenting is a parenting style that is expected to develop children's character well, provide comfort, and also give children the freedom to do what they want according to their age level while still under the supervision of parents. (Amaliana & Afrianti, 2022). Appropriate parenting style will greatly affect the future development of children, especially those who are at the stage of developing abilities (Aryani & Fuziah, 2021). Same opinion (Nadhifah et al., 2021) Appropriate parenting styles applied by parents to their children can optimize their growth. Parents are also expected to instill habits at home so that children have an independent personality and do not depend on others.

According to Ayun (2017), parenting patterns also include patterns of interaction between parents and children in the context of children's character education. So the style played by parents in developing children's character is very important, whether it is authoritarian, democratic, or permissive. In the opinion of Nadhifah et al. (2021), there are three types of parenting that can be applied to children, namely authoritarian parenting, democratic parenting, and permissive parenting, with the following explanation: Authoritarian parenting is a parenting style that emphasizes children following their parents' wishes in any case. Democratic parenting is a form of parenting that is applied by parents to give a little freedom to their children but has limits that children cannot violate. Finally, democratic parenting is often found in families that have stable harmony. Permissive parenting is a form of parenting given to children by parents who tend to let them carry out their activities. According to Sabilla et al. (2021), inappropriate parenting style can be caused by several factors, namely: 1) lack of parental knowledge about parenting; 2) busy parents; and 3) lifestyle applied in the family.

The discussion of discipline is closely related to the parenting style applied by parents at home, which has an important role in influencing discipline in learning. Discipline is something that aims to instill certain behaviors. Discipline is "obedience to the rules of order", or in short, discipline is the attitude of obeying or complying with all existing rules and regulations based on awareness without any coercion (Ahmad et al., 2021). One of the external factors that plays an important role in building the character and learning discipline of students is family. (Harlistyantica & Fauziah, 2020) It was argued that the type of parenting that is rigid and establishes strict discipline will create fundamental problems for the development of the child's personality. Therefore, parents have a significant role in shaping the attitude and character of their children. Parental involvement plays an important role in education because parental involvement has an impact on children's development in various aspects of intelligence, one of which is the affective aspect in the form of child discipline. (Nurmalia et al., 2021). Applying discipline through parenting early on in children's lives is very important because, during childhood, the formation of discipline is still easy to apply (Hapsari et al., 2019). Parenting style plays an important role in the formation of discipline. (Akmaluddin & Haqiqi, 2019).

Discipline is a way to help children build their self-control, not make them follow and obey adults. The habit of undergoing this discipline will help students get used to matters relating to other

disciplines, such as discipline in learning. Discipline in learning is the attitude and behavior of students who are shown to carry out their obligations to study, both at home and at school (Handayani & Subakti, 2020). Student learning discipline is a person's obedience to following rules or regulations because it is driven by awareness, which includes rules, punishments, rewards, and consistency. (Ansel & Natalia, 2021) In applying student discipline, teachers and parents must work together to monitor their child's behavior. To be able to make students have a high discipline attitude by providing examples of good discipline from the habit of being disciplined in time (Mukholifah et al., 2021).

Methodology

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research that emphasizes objective phenomena and is examined quantitatively with the ex post-facto approach, namely research that measures the effects of a treatment that was not carried out by the researcher but has existed in such a way that it might be done by other parties (Sutja, 2017). Same opinion (Sugiyono, 2017) that quantitative research is a study that uses numbers to collect data and its analysis uses statistics. In line with opinion (Sutja, 2017), quantitative research is usually testing theory using instruments (questionnaires) and processing data based on numbers or sums to draw conclusions deductively, from general to specific. In this study, researchers wanted to see the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable without carrying out any treatment or action to change the cause and effect of each variable studied. The variables in this study are the independent (free) variables, namely parenting (X). The dependent variable (tied) is learning discipline (Y). The population in this study were all students of SMP Negeri 8 Jambi City for the 2022–2023 academic year. The population in this study was all students of class VIII, SMP N 8, Jambi City, with a total population of 254 people divided into 8 classes.

Table 1. Population of class VIII students at SMP N 8 Jambi City

No	Class	Amount
1.	VIII A	32 people
2.	VIII B	32 people
3.	VIII C	32 people
4.	VIII D	33 people
5.	VIII E	29 people
6.	VIII F	32 people
7.	VIII G	32 people
8.	VIII H	32 people
	Amount	254 People

In this study, to determine the number of samples, an intrapolation calculation was carried out based on the Sutja category, and the population was estimated to be homogeneous. The intrapolation calculation is done by using the intrapolation formula as follows: Sutja et al. (2012): 83.

$$\frac{\%largest - \%large - \%small}{n-Small Population}$$

Large population, small population

$$\frac{54,5 - \{54,5 - 25\}}{\{254-121\}}$$

$$280 - 120$$

$$\frac{54,5 - (29,5)(133)}{160}$$

$$\frac{54,5 - 3923,5}{160}$$

$$54,5 - 24,5$$

29,97% and 30% rounded

So, sample = 30% x 254 = 76 people.

Table 2. Sample Estimates in Normal and Homogeneous Populations

No.	Total Population	Population Characteristics			
		Heterogeneous		Homogeneous	
		%	N	%	N
1.	0 – 40	100 %	40	90%	36
2.	41–70	95 – 79 %	39-55	89-75%	37-53
3.	71–120	78 – 60 %	55-72	74-55%	53-66
4.	121–280	59.9 –30 %	72-84	54.5 -25%	66-70
5.	281–600	29.9 -20%	84-120	24.9-15%	70-90
6.	601 – 1200	19.9-12.5%	120-150	14.9-10%	90-120
7.	>1200	>12.5%	>150	<10%	>120

With reference to the interpolation criteria and calculations that are guided by the Sutja category above, the number of samples is 76.

Results

The data obtained using the questionnaire instrument was given to class VIII students at SMP N 8 Jambi City, namely classes VIII A, VIII B, VIII C, VIII D, VIII E, VIII F, VIII G, and VIII H, totaling 254 students. After narrowing down the research sample to 76 students. The researcher will display the results of the percentage level of the learning discipline questionnaire using the percentage formula C for different item scales and describe them in tabular form as follows:

$$P = \frac{\sum fb}{\sum n(i)(bi)} \times 100$$

$$P = \frac{5238}{76(20)(5)} \times 100$$

$$P = \frac{5238}{7600} \times 100$$

$$= 0,689 \times 100 = 68,9\%$$

Based on the calculation of the percentage of formula C in the learning discipline questionnaire, it was found that the percentage value was 68.9%. In meaning, the learning discipline of class VIII students at SMP N 8 Jambi City has an overall percentage of 68.9%, with the criterion for interpreting the percentage being discipline of class VIII students at SMP N 8 Jambi City has an overall percentage of 68.9%, with the criterion for interpreting the percentage being "good" quality. The results of descriptive calculations of learning discipline (Y) data based on each indicator are described in tabular form as follows:

Table 3. Data Description of Average (Mean) and Percentage (%) Learning Discipline Based on Indicators (n = 76)

No.	Indicator	Score				Means	%	Ket
		Ideal	max	Min	$\sum(\text{Sigma})$			
1.	Regularity (8)	40	37	14	2053	27	67,5	Good
2.	Obedience (7)	35	34	14	1868	24,58	70,23	Good
3.	Punctuality (5)	25	24	10	1317	17,329	69,3	Good
	Overall (20)	100	93	43	5328	68,921	68,9	Good

The researcher will display the results of the percentage level of the parenting pattern questionnaire using the percentage formula C for different item scales and describe them in tabular form as follows:

$$P = \frac{\sum fb}{\sum n(i)(bi)} \times 100$$

$$\frac{P = 7123}{76(27)(5)}$$

$$\frac{P = 7123}{10260} \times 100$$

$$= 0,694 \times 100 = 69,4\%$$

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Based on the calculation of the percentage of formula C in the parenting pattern questionnaire, it was found that the percentage value was 69.4%. In other words, the level of parenting among parents of class VIII students at SMP N 8 Jambi City has an overall percentage of 69.4%, with the criterion for interpreting the percentage as being of good quality. The results of the descriptive calculation of parenting pattern data (X) based on each indicator are described in tabular form as follows:

Table 4. Average Data Description (Mean) and Percentage (%) of Parenting Pattern Based on Indicators (n = 76)

No.	Indicator	Score				Means	%	Ket
		Ideal	max	Min	$\sum(\text{Sigma})$			
1.	Control (18)	90	90	45	5386	70,86	78,74	Good
2.	Warmth (9)	45	33	14	1737	22,9	50,8	Currently
	Overall (27)	135	117	61	7123	93,724	69,425	Good

The hypothesis test aims to test whether there is an influence between the parenting style variable (X) and the learning discipline of students participating in distance learning (Y), with the assumption that the hypothesis that has been prepared is: "There is an influence of parenting style on student learning discipline in participating in distance learning. Far". Testing the hypothesis, the F statistic is used compared to the F table, and with dk quantifier 1, it is known that the denominator is $76-2 = 74$. To test the hypothesis, it has criteria, namely, if $F \text{ count} > F \text{ table}$, then accept H_a and reject H_o . Based on the calculation of the SPSS program assistance, an F count of 60.846 was obtained. Then compare the F count with the F table. For a significant level of 5%, $F \text{ table} (1, 74) = 3.97$. Thus, $F \text{ count} > F \text{ table}$ or $60.846 > 3.94$ at a significant level of 5% means that "the hypothesis is accepted" or "there is an influence of parenting style on student learning discipline at SMP Negeri 8 Jambi City.

The normality test in this study used the Kolmogrov-Smirnov (KS) one-sample test tool with the help of the SPSS 26 application. The following are the results of the normality test for each variable:

Parenting Variable Data Normality Test (X)

Table 5. Parenting Normality Test Results (X)

N	Standard of Normality	Significance Value
76	\emptyset 0.05	0.200

The normality test results shown in the table above indicate that the x variable is normally distributed with a significance value of 0.200. The significance is greater than 0.05, which indicates that most of the items are normally distributed. The normality test results can also be seen in the histogram below:

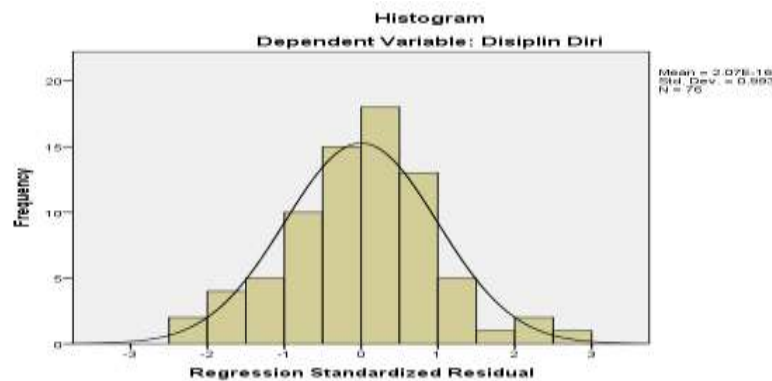


Figure 1. Normality Test Histogram

The linearity test was carried out through the SPSS 26 program using a test for linearity with the basis of decision making seen from the asymptotic significance column annova table with a significance standard of <0.05 so that it is declared linear or has a unidirectional relationship. The linearity test is described in the table below:

Table 6. Linearity Test Results

Information	Significance Value
<i>Linearity</i>	0.000
<i>Deviation from Linearity</i>	0.273

Based on table 4.7 above, it can be seen that the significance value of linearity is less than 0.05, namely 0.000, so this indicates that the parenting variable (X) has a linear attachment or relationship with the learning discipline variable, so that the linear assumption is fulfilled.

To see how much influence the X variable has on the Y variable, it can be seen from the R square (determinant value) of the two variable values.

Table 7. Determination Coefficient Table (Model Summary)

Information	Mark
R	0.672
R Square	0.451

The value of R in R square is a symbol of the coefficient; in table 4.6. above, the value of the coefficient of determination that is owned by variable X on variable Y, which is equal to 0.451 with the interpretation of the partial effect using determination, is in the Strong Enough criterion. In other words, variable X affects variable Y by 0.451, or a percentage of 45.1%. Parenting patterns affect student learning discipline at SMP N 8 Jambi City by 45.1%, which is 54.9% of student learning discipline, which is influenced by other factors not discussed in this study.

Based on table 4.6 above, it can also be seen that the value of R (correlation) is the magnitude of the relationship between variable X (parenting style) and variable Y (learning discipline). The R value obtained from these two variables is equal to 0.672, with a significant level of 5%. From these results, it can be interpreted that the two variables have a relationship of 0.672 with the interpretation criterion of "Moderate Correlation," or 57.2% of parenting style has a relationship with student learning discipline at SMP N 8 Jambi City.

Table 8. Simple Linear Regression Coefficient Table

Model	Unstandardized	t test
(constant)	8,596	1.102
Parenting style	0.581	7,800

The results of the calculation of the simple linear regression coefficient above show that the constant coefficient value is 8.596. The coefficient of the independent variable (X) is 0.581. So the regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$Y = a + bX$$

$$Y = 8.596 + 0.581X.$$

Based on the equation above, it is known that the constant value is 8.596. Mathematically, when X is at point 0, the value of Y (learning discipline) is at a value of 8.596.

Furthermore, to ensure that the regression values found can be trusted, it can be seen from the t test obtained from the SPSS output results. In table 4.10, it is known that the t.count test value is 7.800 and the t.table value is 1.665 at a significance level of 5%. These results indicate that if $t.\text{count} > t.\text{table}$ or $7.800 > 1.665$, then the parenting style variable (X) has a significant effect on the learning discipline variable (Y).

Discussion

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers on class VIII students Junior High School No. 8 in Jambi City shows that the quality of student learning discipline is good. Furthermore, the results of the study show that the better the parenting style applied by parents to their children, the better the level of student learning discipline. On the other hand, the lower the quality of parenting applied by parents, the worse the quality of student learning discipline will be. The parenting style applied by parents is a good mainstay in efforts to form self-discipline, especially in efforts to form learning discipline in children. In the same opinion (Kaban et al., 2020), parents need to provide good parenting to their children so that the child can get used to the behavior that is inherent in him and form good discipline. This is reinforced by the opinion of Sustriyani (2020) that learning discipline does not grow by itself but with help from educators, namely parents. Parents play an important role in fostering learning discipline by setting a good example for children and meeting their needs. In line with opinion (Devi Efa Naibaho et al., 2020), learning discipline is the ability of students and student obedience to control themselves consciously or voluntarily to respect, obey, and implement the rules set by themselves and others, both written and unwritten, in the process of both time discipline and action discipline. Students who have discipline in learning will realize their need for knowledge to get good learning results. By getting used to learning, these students will be more active in studying and carrying out their school assignments on time to get good learning results. (Rosa Maria et al., 2022). However, it is still very necessary to evaluate and develop activities that can improve student learning discipline so students can plan better in the future.

Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion of the results of the study, it showed that the quality of parenting was in the "good" category with a percentage of 69.4%. This illustrates that most of the eighth grade students at SMP N 8 Jambi City were given good parenting styles. In addition, the quality of learning discipline owned by students is also in the "good" category with a percentage of 68.9%. This shows that most of the students in class VIII have fairly good study habits. However, it is still very necessary to evaluate and develop activities that can improve student learning discipline so that students can plan better in the future. The determination value obtained shows a number of 0.451 with a percentage of 45.1%. This figure shows that in this study, parenting styles influenced learning discipline by 45.1%. Meanwhile, 54.9% were influenced by other factors. Furthermore, the results of the study showed that the higher the score and quality of parenting, the better the score and quality of student learning discipline. Conversely, the lower the score and quality of parenting, the worse the score and quality of student learning discipline. Parenting is a good mainstay in forming self-discipline, especially in efforts to form learning discipline. Because students feel positive things from their parents, they also feel good control from their parents, which will encourage them to behave in a disciplined manner.

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