

Parenting Patterns with Motivation Pre-School Children to Learn Al-Qur'an

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Abstract

Parents are important learning motivators for pre-school children, because a lack of motivation in the family can make children less motivated to learn. Providing good parenting can make learning motivation good too. Judging from the motivation to learn the Koran, children are still very lacking this is due to more play. Now it's time for parents to realize and restore the function of the family in motivating children to learn, especially learning the Koran. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct research on the relationship between parenting patterns given to pre-school children to learn the Koran. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between parenting patterns and motivation of pre-school children to learn the Koran at Ra Al Hidayah Antang. Analytic research method (non-experimental) with the approach of "Cross Sectional. The population in this study were all Ra Al Hidayah Antang students consisting of 30 people. The sampling method used total sampling. The number of samples was 30 people. Data analysis used is univariate analysis and bivariate analysis with chi square test $\alpha = 0.05$ The results of statistical tests of the relationship between parenting patterns and motivation of pre-school children to learn the Koran at Ra Al Hidayah Antang Makassar. ($p = 0.010$) The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between parenting patterns and motivation of pre-school children to learn the Koran at Ra Al Hidayah Antang. Suggestions for parents to pay more attention to parenting on children's learning motivation, especially learning the Koran.

Keywords: Parenting, Motivation to Learn, Pre-School Children, Alquran.

INTRODUCTION

Children are a mandate from God which parents must protect, protect, and nurture in order to become a good generation, both in the eyes of the family and in the eyes of society. According to Al-Ghazali in Fathi. Children are a mandate from Allah that cannot be valued with anything. As the child gets older, parents feel worried about the many events that arise when the child reaches adulthood. In adulthood, there are children who behave very well and politely, are devoted to their parents, excel at school, and are well known to the community. (Muhadi, 2015).

Preschool is said by Piaget that at the age of 2 years, children enter the pre-operational stage of development. At this stage, the element that makes the most progress is the child's understanding of the use of language and the ability to speak. (wulan, 2011). Parents are the first educators in shaping the character of a child's personality, so that later the child's personality is in accordance with what is expected in everyday life. By giving the right parenting, parents can provide the best and can strive for children to become a complete and integrated person. (Muhadi, 2015).

Memorizing the Koran is a characteristic of the Muslim community. It is proven that the number of Koran memorizers in this world reaches a fantastic number. According to the daily Republika. Egypt is the country that produces the most memorizers of the Qur'an in 2014 as many as 12.3 million people out of a total population of 67 million. The number of hafizh quran classified as children up to the age of 25 years reached 2.4 million hafizh, from the age of 55 years as much as 2.4 million and above the age of 56 years as much as 3.7

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million hafizh and Indonesia has a memorization of the Koran as much as 30 thousand of about 250 million population. The number of Quran memorizers in childhood is 1,200 hafidz. With the large number of memorizers of the Koran in childhood it is inseparable from the role of parents, as well as the motivation of parents for their children to learn, especially learning the Koran. (Islamic information media, 2016).

Seeing how important the worship of reading the Qur'an is for humans, teaching reading the Qur'an must be familiarized from an early age so that later they get used to doing it. teaching reading the Qur'an cannot be separated from the role of parents which can be done by parents by providing religious education as early as possible to children. This habit must be instilled in the family environment. Because in reality children live more at home with family than with other people.

The results of a survey conducted by research by conducting interviews with teachers at Ra Al-Hidayah Antang, as long as this educational institution was established from 2004 it has produced many alumni but not too many who memorize the Qur'an, judging from the background of this school including the Islamic school category. Of the 30 students 5-7 children's motivation to learn and read the Qur'an is still very lacking this is due to more play. Now it's time for parents to realize and restore the function of the family in motivating children to learn or read, especially the Qur'an.

Based on the background description above, the researcher is interested in examining how the Relationship between Parenting Patterns in Motivating Preschool Children to Learn the Koran at Ra Al-Hidayah Antang Makassar City.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research design used in this study was "Cross Sectional", where the research studied the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable by taking measurements at a time (Nursalam, 2016). Population is all the characteristics that become the object of research, where these characteristics relate to all groups of people, events, or objects that are the center of attention for researchers. The population in this study were 30 students.

The sample is part of the population to be studied (Nursalam 2009). The sample size in this study was 30 students. The sampling technique in this study was total sampling, which is one of the sampling techniques often used in research. In language, namely "intentionally" so total sampling means sampling techniques on purpose, meaning that the researcher determines the sample taken is not random but determined by the researcher. According to Sugiono (2010) total sampling is a technique for determining research samples with certain considerations that aim to make the data obtained later be representative.

The instrument or data collection tool in this study used a questionnaire. A questionnaire is a list of questions that are prepared in writing in order to collect data (Nursalam, 2009). First of all, the researcher identifies the sample to be studied, namely the parents of preschool children.

Then the researcher gave Informed consent to the respondent and as a sign of agreement to be used as a research sample the respondent gave his signature. Then the respondent is invited to answer the questionnaire by choosing one of the answers that is considered correct.

Before data analysis, data processing was carried out using the computerized SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) program through the following steps: Checking each questionnaire sheet and observation sheet that has been filled in, then the data is grouped according to the criteria that have been determined, done to facilitate data processing, namely by coding the list of questions that have been filled in by respondents, filling in the columns of the code sheet according to their respective answers, making data tables, according to the research objectives or desired by the researcher. After editing and coding, proceed with data processing into a table according to the nature of the properties that are owned in accordance with the research objectives. After the data is tabulated, data analysis is then carried out, namely as follows: (a) Univariate analysis, used to describe the research variables in order to obtain an overview or characteristics before bivariate analysis is

carried out. The results of the study are displayed in the form of a frequency distribution (Putri Ayu, 2014), (b) Bivariate Analysis, conducted to determine the relationship between each independent variable and the dependent variable. The data obtained were analyzed using the Chi Square test with a level of significance ($\alpha < 0.05$). data analysis using a computer system.

This study begins by carrying out various procedures related to research ethics including: (1) The consent sheet is given to the subject to be studied. The researcher explains the purpose and objectives of the research to be carried out and the impact that may occur during and after data collection. If prospective respondents are willing to be studied, then they must sign the consent sheet. If the prospective respondent refuses to be studied, the researcher should not force or still respect their rights, (2) Confidentiality of the respondent's identity must be maintained. Therefore, the researcher should not put the respondent's name on the data collection (observation) sheet. The researcher simply gives a code number on each of these sheets, and (3) The confidentiality of respondent information is guaranteed by the researcher because only certain groups of data will be presented or reported as research results.

RESEARCH RESULTS

This study was conducted at Ra Al Hidayah Antang, is a research method that uses a Cross Sectional approach. The research was conducted on May 24 to 30, 2017. This study uses a questionnaire distributed to parents of students and teachers who are in Ra Al Hidayah Antang conducted by researchers to parents of students and teachers who are used as respondents. During this study, 30 respondents were obtained. The data collected was then analyzed using a computer program. This analysis was conducted to determine the relationship.

Parenting with pre-school children's motivation to learn the Quran at Ra Al-Hidayah Antang. Respondent characteristics include age, gender, education, and occupation.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Age of People Parents of Students at Ra Al Hidayah Antang Makassar.

Age	Total	%
25-30	13	43,3
31-40	10	33,3
41-50	7	23,3
Total	30	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022.

Age

Based on table 1 shows that of the 30 respondents in this study were aged 25-30 years totaling 13 people (43.3%), aged 31-40 years with a total of 10 people (33.3%), and aged 41-50 years with a total of 7 people (23.3%).

Gender

The distribution of respondents based on gender can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Gender Parents of Students at Ra Al Hidayah Antang Makassar.

Gender	Total	(%)
Male	12	40
Female	18	60
Total	30	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022.

Based on table 2 shows that of the 30 respondents who are male. 12 people (40%) are female 18 people (60%)

Education

The characteristics of respondents based on education can be seen in the following table

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Education Parents of Students at Ra Al Hidayah Antang Makassar.

Education	Total	(%)
SD	5	16,7
SMP	8	26,7
HIGH SCHOOL	11	36,7
DEGREE	6	20
Total	30	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022.

Based on table 3, it shows that out of 30 respondents who have an education level of elementary school 5 people (16.7%), junior high school level 8 people (26.7%), senior high school level 11 people (36.7%) and Bachelor 6 people (20%).

Jobs

The characteristics of respondents based on occupation can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Occupation Parents of Students at Ra Al Hidayah Antang Makassar.

Jobs	Total	(%)
House Job	6	20
Self-employed	14	46,7
Civil servants	10	33,3
Total	30	100

Based on table 4 shows that of the 30 respondents who have jobs, 6 people (20%), 14 people (14%) are self-employed, 10 people (10%) are civil servants.

Univariate Analysis

Parenting

Parenting patterns at Ra Al Hidayah Antang can be seen in the table as follows

Table 5. Frequency distribution of parenting style in Ra Al Hidayah Antang.

Parenting	Total	%
Good	22	73,3
Less	8	26,7
Total	30	100

Source: Primary data, June 2022.

Based on table 5 shows that of the 30 respondents who had good parenting as many as 22 respondents (73.3%) and less parenting as many as 8 respondents (26.7%).

Motivation to Learn the Quran

The motivation of pre-school children to learn the Koran at Ra Al Hidayah Antang can be seen in the table as follows.

Table 6. Frequency distribution of Pre-school Children's Motivation to Learn Quran in Al Hidayah Antang.

Learning Motivation	Total	%
Good	12	40
Less	18	60
Total	30	100

Source: Primary Data, June 2022.

Based on table 6 shows that of the 30 respondents who had good motivation as many as 12 respondents (40%) and those who had less motivation to learn Al-Quran 18 respondents (60%).

Bivariate Analysis

To find out the relationship between parenting patterns and motivation of pre-school children to learn the Koran at Ra Al- Hidayah Antang Makassar can be seen in the following table.

Table 7. Chi Square Test of Parenting with Pre-school Children's Motivation to Learn Al-Quran in Ra Al- Hidayah Antang.

Parenting	Learning Motivation				Total		P
	Good		Less		N	%	
Good	12	54,5	10	45,5	22	100	0.010
Less	0	0,0	8	100	8	100	
Total	12	40	18	60	30	100	

Based on table 7, the relationship between parenting patterns and motivation of pre-school children to learn the Koran shows that respondents who have good parenting patterns amounted to 22 people (100%), 12 people (54.5%) of whom have pre-school children's motivation to learn the Koran well and 10 people (45.5%) others have pre-school children's motivation to learn the Koran less while children who have fewer parenting patterns amounted to 8 people (100%). 0% of them have pre-school children's motivation to learn the Koran well and 8 people (100%) have pre-school children's motivation to learn the Koran less. the results of the study P value = 0.010 (< $\alpha = 0.05$). This data shows that there is a relationship between parenting patterns and motivation of pre- school children. This shows that Ha is accepted and H0 is rejected.

DISCUSSION PARENTING

Based on table 5 shows that of the 30 respondents who had good parenting patterns, there were 22 people (73.3%) and less parenting patterns were 8 people (26.7%). In accordance with the theory put forward by Rumliah (2016). Parenting plays a very important and very influential role in educating children. This role should encourage children to learn, but sometimes poor parenting or even wrong parenting also makes children less motivated to learn, including learning the Qur'an. Whereas parents are closest to their children and are also required to educate their children with spiritual education. One of them is spiritual education, namely learning the Qur'an.

In accordance with the theory of research conducted by Yusniah (2008) that the application of good parenting patterns will affect children's learning motivation and if parenting patterns are lacking then children's learning motivation will be less as well. This is further explained by McGhee (in Shafeer, 1994) which states that the way parents educate children affects children's learning motivation, children who have high motivation have parents who reward their children's success and do not criticize too much if their children fail. The same thing was stated by Mc Clellandn (in Sopah, 1999). That the way parents take care of children has an influence on the child's learning motivation.

Parenting is included in extrinsic factors in learning motivation, encouragement from the family has a close relationship (Hakim, 2005). This is in line with research conducted by Nurmah (2011) based on research on grade 2 and 3 students at SDN International Standard Kayu Putih 09 Pagi Jakarta in 2011 obtained 39 (75%) respondents who get good parenting and get less parenting as many as 8 people (15.4%) this is related to the level of understanding of parents in applying proper parenting where there is a role of good cooperation between parents and children.

From the description above, the researcher assumes that parents, as the closest people to children, have an important role in providing motivation for children. Parenting is closely related to learning motivation. Children who have good parenting patterns will be able to foster good learning motivation as well.

Motivating Pre-School Children to Learn The Quran

Based on table 6 shows that of the 30 respondents who have good motivation to learn the Koran as many as 12 people (40%) and who have less motivation to learn the Koran as many as 18 (60%). The results of this study are in line with those stated by Maya (in Garliah and Nasution 2005) which states that the main factors that influence children's learning motivation are parents and schools. The way parents educate children is related to children's learning motivation, children who have high learning motivation have parents who reward their children's success and do not criticize too much if their children experience failure, while children who have low learning motivation have parents who do not want to know about their children's success and give punishment if their children experience failure.

As stated by Maritin and Elvi (2005) further, Budiman said that a family based on love allows children to develop good social behavior which is the basis for social relationships, especially with peers, which will make them motivated to move forward, especially to learn.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Ian Purwokerto (2017) on students at the basic MI Negeri P = Purwokerto that respondents who have high learning motivation are 82.69% and low learning motivation is 32.8% this is due to the influence of parental parenting on children's learning motivation.

In this study there were still many learning motivations with a higher percentage of 18 people than those with good motivation of 12 people. This happens in addition to being influenced by parental parenting but less learning motivation can be influenced by several other things as stated by, Sanjaya (2010). Saying how to motivate learning, one of which is to create a pleasant atmosphere in learning, children can only learn well when they are in a pleasant atmosphere, feel safe, free from fear, free from tension. For that the teacher must do funny things.

This research is in line with research conducted by Amelia (2015) at El Hijja Kindergarten Tambak Sari Surabaya that respondents who had low learning motivation were 61 people (51.3%) and low motivation were 58 (48.7%).

The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Pre-school Children's Motivation to Learn the Quran at Ra Al Hidayah Antang Makassar.

In the assessment of the relationship between parenting patterns and motivation of pre- school children to learn the Koran at Ra Al Hidayah Antang, 2 variables were used as indicators of pre-school children's motivation to learn the Koran. The results of the respondent's questionnaire are categorized into an objective criterion for each variable.

Respondent table 7 based on the relationship between parenting patterns and pre-school children's motivation to learn the Koran shows that respondents who have good parenting patterns totaled 22 people (100%), 12 people (54.5%), among them have pre-school children's motivation to learn the Koran well and 10 people (45.5%) others have pre-school children's motivation to learn the Koran less while children who have fewer parenting patterns totaled 8 people (100%). 0% of them have good motivation for pre-school children to learn the Koran and 8 people (100%) have less motivation for pre-school children to learn the Koran.

Muhibbin Syah (2005), in his book entitled *Psychology of Learning*, says that one of the factors that influence learning is motivation. Lack or absence of motivation, both internal and external, will cause children to be less enthusiastic in the process of learning subject matter at school and at home. One of the things that affects motivation in learning is the family, which in this case is parenting. The nature of parents towards children, family management practices, tension in the family, can all have a good or bad impact on children's learning activities. Examples of activities applied by parents in managing the family (family management practices) are wrong, such as parents' negligence in monitoring children's activities can cause even worse. In this case, not only does the child not want to learn, but he also tends to behave defiantly, especially severe deviant behavior such as antisocial. (Ningsih, 2014).

As stated by Hurlock (Mayasari, 2010) that interactions within the family will take place unnaturally if the attitude of parents is not perceived as unfavorable by their children, the relationship between parents and their children is greatly influenced by their children's perceptions of the parenting they experience, as well as their interpretation of learning motivation.

As said by Abu Ahmadi and Widodo Supriyono (2004; 85-86), that the family is the main and first center of education, but it can also be a factor causing learning difficulties. For example, parents who do not pay attention to their children's education, are indifferent, do not pay attention to their children's learning progress, will cause children's learning difficulties. Parents who are cruel, authoritarian, will create an unhealthy mentality for children.

Appropriate parenting can be characterized by two-way communication, rules that are not too strict, high warmth given by parents to children, control from parents in accordance with child development, freedom that is not absolute (under parental guidance), this will create a warm home atmosphere, which will provide a comfortable atmosphere for children in learning and giving rewards and punishments for those who excel will be able to motivate students to always read the Qur'an and achieve higher achievements. Naimatuzzahro (2014).

This shows that there is a relationship between parenting and motivation to learn the Koran in pre-school children. This is in line with research conducted by Luthfia (2015), which shows that there is a significant influence of parenting patterns on the motivation to learn the al quran at TPA Nurul Amin Kepo Nongkosawit Gunungpati Semarang with a value of $p = 004 > \alpha = 0.05$.

In line with research conducted by Hidayah (2012) the results of his research show that there is a positive relationship between the parenting patterns given by parents to the learning motivation of fifth grade students of MI Negeri Sindutan Temon Kulon Progo. Where if the parenting pattern given to students increases by 1%, it will also be followed by an increase in learning motivation by 0.555%, where the better the parenting pattern the better the student's learning motivation.

In line with research conducted by Sandi (2014) proving that there is a relationship between parenting patterns and student learning motivation. $R_{XY} = 000 < \alpha = 0.05$ shows the direction of a significant relationship, that is, the higher the parenting pattern towards students, the higher the students' learning motivation and vice versa.

From the description above, researchers can assume that parenting is one of the factors that affect children's motivation in learning the Koran. Through proper parenting, it can help children's ability to encourage themselves in learning, especially learning the Koran. Parenting is very much related to the moral development of children, because parenting is an interaction between families and children where parents intend to provide stimulation to their children with the aim of changing behavior and knowledge, pre-school children are a series of activities provided to families with pre-school age where, In children of this age who are vulnerable and have certain problems in dealing with the process of growth and development, the role of the family is needed so that the process of growth and development of children can achieve the expected results, especially in learning the Koran, families with pre-school or kindergarten stages require special attention to the physical, social, emotional and cognitive development of children where in cognitive development children are not yet able to operate what is thought through action so that parenting plays an important role in children's cognitive development. This is in accordance with the theory presented by Elizabeth B Hurlock, which states that the pre-school age period is referred to as the golden age, therefore this age will experience both physical and mental changes with various characteristics.

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