

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS' MOTIVATION AND
STUDENT'S LEARNING INTEREST TOWARDS READING
ACTIVITIES OF THE QURAN
(SMP IT Robbani Sintang Kalimantan Barat)**

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Abstract

This research includes correlational research. This research was carried out at the IT Robbani Sintang Middle School, West Kalimantan in 2021. This study contained three variables, namely two independent variables and one dependent variable. Data collection techniques used in this study were questionnaires and documentation. Based on the results of research on the relationship between parents' motivation and students' interest in learning to read Al-Quran at SMP IT Robbani Sintang, West Kalimantan, it can be concluded as follows: (1) There is a significant relationship between parents' motivation (X1) on reading Al-Quran activities. Qur'an (Y) students of Class VIII SMP IT Robbani Sintang West Kalimantan where the contribution is 39.9%. (2) There is a significant relationship between interest in learning (X2) on the activity of reading the Koran (Y) students of Class VIII SMP IT Robbani Sintang West Kalimantan where the contribution is 46.3%. (3) There is a significant relationship between parents' motivation (X1) and interest in learning (X2) together, with the activity of reading the Koran (Y) of Class VIII students of SMP IT Robbani Sintang, West Kalimantan, where the contribution is 30.8%.

Keywords: *Parents' Motivation, Interest in Learning, Al-Quran Reading Activities*

A. Introduction

Education is a very important component in producing quality human resources. Education is very helpful for students in developing and focusing on developing knowledge, skills and values, attitudes and behavior patterns that are useful for their lives. Learning is a relatively permanent change in behavior or behavioral potential as a result of reinforced experience or practice. Stimulus is anything that the teacher gives to students (students), while the response is in the form of a reaction or student response to the stimulus given by the teacher. The process that occurs between the stimulus and response is not important to note because it cannot be observed and cannot be measured, what can be observed is the stimulus and response.

Education is basically an effort to direct students into the learning process so that they become the best according to their potential. According to Abraham Maslow as quoted by Ahmad Jainuri (Irmayanti, 2021) that education is a process of "self- actualization" (self actualization) to convince that everyone should try to reflect on all that can be done in life. Thus education should pay attention to the individual conditions of children because they are the ones who will learn

An education must be based on the competency base that is developed in Madrasahs. Competencies that must be possessed can guarantee the growth of faith and devotion to Allah SWT, mastery of life skills, mastery of academic abilities, arts, and complete personality development. With these considerations in mind, a national curriculum for religious education in Madrasahs is based on basic competencies that reflects the diversity needs of Madrasah students nationally (Putra & Idawati, 2017).

Response is the attitude or behavior of a person in the communication process when he receives a message addressed to him. Response also means feedback that has a big role or influence in determining whether or not communication is good. The provision of stimulus can be done by teachers and parents. This stimulus is given to

the child so that the child responds to all these stimuli. Likewise, when learning, children must be given a stimulus to respond to the task or the form of the stimulus in the context of developing the child's self through learning activities carried out.

In increasing interest in learning, the role of parents is also very important to increase student interest in learning. The motivation given by parents becomes its own energy for children. In (Susanto & Gunawan, 2016) suggested that parental motivation and support can improve student achievement. Judging from various studies, the activity of reading the Koran has a relationship with interest in learning and motivation of parents. So that researchers want to re-examine the relationship between these three variables, namely the activity of reading the Koran, learning interest and parents' motivation. Based on the background of the problem, the writer chose the title "The Relationship between Parental Motivation and Student Interest in Reading Al-Quran Activities at IT Robbani Sintang Junior High School, West Kalimantan".

B. Method

The method used is quantitative research. Creswell, (2014) explains that quantitative research requires a researcher to explain how one variable affects other variables. This research includes correlational research. Correlational or correlational research is a study to determine the relationship and level of relationship between two or more variables without any attempt to influence these variables so that there is no variable manipulation. Correlational research is research with the aim of detecting the degree of association between variations in one factor and variations in other factors based on the correlation coefficient.

There are three variables in this study, namely two independent variables and one dependent variable. According to Umar (2003:63) the independent variable (free) is a variable that explains or affects other variables, while the dependent variable (dependent) is the variable that is explained or influenced by the independent variable. The independent variables in this study were parents' motivation (X1) and interest in learning (X2). While the dependent variable is the activity of reading the

Koran (Y). This research was carried out at the IT Robbani Sintang Middle School, West Kalimantan in 2021.

C. Finding and Discussion

Motivation can be interpreted as a person's strength (energy) that can lead to a level of persistence and enthusiasm in carrying out an activity, both originating from within the individual itself (intrinsic motivation) and from outside the individual (extrinsic motivation).

1. Finding

How strong an individual's motivation will determine the quality of the behavior he displays, both in the context of learning, work and other life. The study of motivation has long had its own appeal for educators, managers, and researchers, especially those related to the interests of efforts to achieve one's performance (achievement). In the context of psychological studies, (Makmun, 2003) suggests that to understand individual motivation, it can be seen from several indicators, including: (1) activity duration; (2) activity frequency; (3) persistence in activities; (4) fortitude, tenacity and ability to face obstacles and difficulties; (5) devotion and sacrifice to achieve goals; (6) the level of aspirations to be achieved with the activities carried out; (7) the level of achievement or product qualification (output) achieved from the activities carried out; (8) the direction of the attitude towards the target of the activity.

To understand motivation, we will meet several theories about motivation, including: (1) Abraham H. Maslow's theory (Needs Theory); (2) McClelland's Theory (Achieving Needs Theory); (3) Clyton Alderfer theory (ERG Theory); (4) Herzberg's theory (Two-Factor Theory); (5) Justice theory; (6) Goal setting theory; (7) Victor H. Vroom's theory (Hope theory); (8) Reinforcement and Behavior Modification theory; and (9) the theory of the Relation of Rewards with Achievement (Sudrajat, 2008).

Departing from the fact that the understanding of various human needs is getting deeper, refinement and "correction" is felt not only appropriate, but also necessary because experience shows that efforts to

satisfy various human needs take place simultaneously. That is, while satisfying physical needs, a person at the same time wants to enjoy a sense of security, feel valued, needs friends and wants to grow.

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, motivation is an effort that can cause a certain person or group of people to be moved to do something because they want to achieve the desired goal or get satisfaction with their actions. Motivation is a need or condition that exists in a person's personality that encourages individuals to carry out certain activities to achieve a desired goal. In connection with the discussion about motivation above, motivation comes from the word "motive" which in psychology means the energy that drives someone to do something (Witherington, 2003). While the definition put forward by Biggs and Telfer (Dimiyati & Mudjiono, 2003) motivation is seen as a mental impulse that moves and directs human behavior, including learning behavior.

The existence of parents and education are two links that cannot be separated. The family is one of the first three educational centers to provide education for children. Education has been received by a child from both parents since he was born. Even indirectly, children have started to learn from both parents while still in the womb.

According to M. Buchori (1999:135) the notion of interest is a person's awareness that an object, person, problem or situation has something to do with him. So interest must be seen as a conscious response, otherwise interest has no meaning at all. (Mohamad et al., 2014) states that a person's interest in an object will be more visible if the target object is related to the desires and needs of the person concerned. This opinion provides an understanding that interest is a condition that occurs when it relates to one's own desires or needs, in other words there is a tendency for what one sees and observes is something related to one's desires and needs.

Some education experts argue that the most effective way to generate interest in a new subject is to use existing interests. This, stated by Tanner and Tanner (Slameto, 2010) that so that students also try to form new interests in students, this can be achieved by providing

information to students about the relationship between one lesson to be given and the subject matter. past, outlining the use for future students. The same thing was stated by Rooijackers (1980), that interest can also be achieved by connecting the lesson material with a sensational news that is already known to most students.

2. Discussion

The results of the study regarding the relationship between parents' motivation and students' interest in learning to read Al-Quran at SMP IT Robbani Sintang West Kalimantan are as follows: IT Robbani Sintang Junior High School West Kalimantan where the contribution is 39.9%, There is a significant relationship between learning interest (X2) and Al-Quran reading activity (Y) Class VIII students of IT Robbani Sintang Junior High School West Kalimantan where the contribution is 46.3%, There is a significant relationship between parents' motivation (X1) and interest in learning (X2) together, with the activity of reading the Qur'an (Y) students of Class VIII SMP IT Robbani Sintang West Kalimantan where the contribution is 30.8%.

E. Conclusion

According to the KBBI, a conclusion is something that is concluded or tied; concluded results; conclusion. Conclusion can be defined as the final opinion or idea of a text, description, reading, and so on. Conclusions can be oral or written. Basically, conclusions can be stated implicitly or explicitly. The explicit conclusions are marked with conjunctions, such as 'so', 'therefore', 'thus', and so on. For implied conclusions, you can know from the main sentence. Based on the results of research on the relationship between parental motivation and student interest in learning to read Al-Quran activities at SMP IT Robbani Sintang, West Kalimantan, it can be concluded as follows: There is a significant relationship between the motivation of parents (X1) on the activity of reading the Koran (Y) of Class VIII students of SMP IT Robbani Sintang, West Kalimantan, where the contribution is 39.9%. There is a significant relationship between interest in learning (X2) on the activity of reading the Koran (Y) of Class VIII students of SMP IT Robbani Sintang, West Kalimantan where the

contribution is 46.3%. There is a significant relationship between parents' motivation (X1) and interest in learning (X2) together, with the activity of reading the Qur'an (Y) for Class VIII students of SMP IT Robbani Sintang, West Kalimantan, where the contribution is 30.8%.

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