

COMMUNICATION ABILITY AND PARENTING ATTENTION IN IMPROVING STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOME

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Abstract

Research with the title Communication skills and parental attention in improving student learning outcomes. This research was conducted at SD Lab. School FIP-UMJ which is located on Jln. PoncolCireunde. South Tangerang Indonesia. The research method used is a quantitative descriptive approach. The results of the study based on the results of statistical test, it can be concluded that between the variable (X) and the variable (Y) there is no significant effect because $F_{count} > F_{table}$ or $163.64 > 4.1$. Based on the test results using the linear versus nonlinear regression equation the results are acceptable, the value is $0.668 < 3.57$. While at the significance level = 0.05 with Dk in the numerator of 1 and Dk in the denominator 38, the F_{count} is 163.44 and F_{table} is 4.1. Based on the results of this calculation, it can be concluded that between the variable (X) and the variable (Y) there is no significant effect because $F_{count} > F_{table}$ or $163.44 > 4.1$. This hypothesis of the linear versus nonlinear regression equation is acceptable because the value obtained is $0.0668 < 3.57$.

Keywords: Communication skills, parental attention, student learning outcomes

Introduction

The family is a small community environment which is primary or fundamental education. So it plays a very important role in the formation of the child's learning process. The inculcation of character values that are built in the family environment, school environmental and community environment is the source of a good educational process. The growth children from an early age in the family as parents also want their children to be good and pious children who can take care of themselves attitudes and behavior of their children. Giving love and giving attention, good education, teaching good communication and guidance as described in the Qur'an Surah al-Lukman verses 13-14 which reads:

وَإِذْ قَالَ لُقْمَانُ لِابْنِهِ وَهُوَ يَعِظُهُ يَا بُنَيَّ لَا تُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ إِنَّ الشِّرْكَ لَظُلْمٌ عَظِيمٌ
وَوَصَّيْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ بِوَالِدَيْهِ حَمَلَتْهُ أُمُّهُ وَهْنًا عَلَى وَهْنٍ
وَفِصَالُهُ فِي عَامَيْنِ أَنْ اشْكُرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ إِلَيَّ الْمَصْرُفُ
Meaning: And (remember) when Lukman said to his son, when he taught him a lesson: "O my son, do not associate (Allah) with partnering (Allah) is really a great injustice". (13).

The ability to communicate in a good and correct language is a means, of communication for students in social life. Because of the urgency of language in social life, a learning process is needed for children from an early age. Through habituation in good and correct communication, paying attention to students has an important and central role in the intellectual development of student in various aspects of student

abilities, namely intellectual aspects, as well as a role in aspect of interaction with the environmental and students emotional and is a supporter of success in learning all fields. Studies have an important role in the formulation and cultivation of the concept of communicating, interacting and receiving good information.

Baumrind argues that there are four dimensions of parenting, namely parental control, clarity of parent-child communication, demands, for maturity and affection. Parental control is related to any behavior that is detrimental to parents efforts to discipline their children. Changes in behavior are changes for the better, learning and produce the human ability to adapt to their environment. Ni LuhPutuYuniSanjaya, et al, (2014:346), internal and external factors can effect perseverance in learning, in external factors, namely parental attention to student association, and student tutoring at school.

Especially in facilitating the learning needs of children. Parents rarely ask their children about the state of learning at school. So that it affect persistence in learning. Not only the attention of parents, students association can also affect children's learning, whether friends from the surrounding environment or from school friends. Learning is a core activity in school. Because most student activities provide service, guidance in schools means providing learning services for each student (Raida E. F.S:123). The learning process for students is provided in the form of theory and knowledge that prioritizes communication skills, both oral and written, as in the Qur'an Surah An-Nahl verse 78, which reads:

بُطُونٌ أُمّهَاتِكُمْ لَا يُولِّعُ اللَّهُ أَعْيُنَكُمْ مِنْ
تَعْلُمُونَ شَيْئًا وَجَعَلَ لَكُمُ السَّمْعَ وَالْأَبْصَارَ وَالْأَفْئِدَةَ
لَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ

Meaning: "And Allah brought you out of your mother's womb knowing nothing, and he gave you hearing, sight and heart, so that you may be grateful".

The verse above tells about humans who are born with their respective abilities and have various kinds of intelligence, just as students learn to communicate well, as well as in an effort to improve learning outcomes. Learning is the core of school activities. Because most student activities provide services, guidance in schools means providing learning services for each student (Raida E.F.S:123). This can be used as a study material that between attention to communication skills and parental attention in an effort to improve student learning outcomes, and the role of teachers and parents become a barometer by practicing it in everyday life.

Theoretical Review

One's parental attention in relation the selection of stimulation that come from the environment. Attention is the concentration of mental resources. Attention improves cognitive processing for many tasks, from hitting a baseball, reading a book or adding numbers. At any one time children, like adults, can pay attention to only a limited amount of information. They allocate their attention in different ways. Psychologists have labeled this type of allocation as selective attention, divided attention, sustained attention and executive attention. a. Selective attention focuses on certain aspects of the experience that are relevant and ignores others that are irrelevant; b. Attention is divided concentration on more than one activity at a time. If you are listening to music as you read this, you are engaging in divided attention; c. Sustained attention is the ability to sustain over a period of time; d. Executive attention includes planning actions, allocating attention to goals, error detection and compensation, monitoring progress on tasks, and dealing with new or difficult conditions. John W. Santrock, (293:294).

Attention, according to Gazali, is the heightened activity of the soul the soul is solely focused on an object

(object/thing) or a group of objects. To be able to guarantee good learning outcomes, students must have attention to the material they are studying, if the subject matter is not a concern for students, then boredom arises, so that they no longer like to study. So that students can study well, try to keep the subject matter always attracts attention by trying to make the lesson according to their hobbies or talents. Attention is the concentration of psychic energy towards an object. According to Stern and Bigot, attention is the number of lessons that accompany an activity. Attention is closely related to the soul's awareness of an object that is reacted at a time. Attention is the activity of the soul directed at an object, both inside and outside itself. In the symptom of attention, the three keys to the soul are also present, but the influence of the mind is the strongest. Abu Ahmadi, (2009:142).

Parenting education programs need cooperation between teachers, parents, and schools, so that there is good harmony in the implementation of education. One type of program that can be implemented is through the parenting education program, namely the parenting gathering program, which is a meeting between parents to discuss school programs, related to fostering parents and students. Iswan. Cs. (2021:552). Attention is the concentration or concentration of all individual activities that are shown to something or an object. Attention is one of the important aspects of cognitive development in the perspective of information processing Desmita, (2012:125). In this explanation, it can be concluded that attention is a trait that is done by some people to guide reminding in good things and become motivation for students and children.

Children also need more attention in terms of learning both from parents, from an educational perspective, the family is a single unit of life (social system), and the family provides a learning situation. As a living

unit (social system), the family consists of father, mother and children. Family ties help children develop friendship, love, interpersonal relationship, cooperation, discipline, good behavior, and recognition of authority. While with regard to the family providing a learning situation, it can be seen that infants and children can depend on their parents, both because of their physical condition and intellectual, social, and moral abilities. Babies and children learn to accept and imitate what their parents do. Hasbullah (2015:87).

The family's contribution to children's education is as follows: the way parents train their children to take care of themselves, such as how to eat, defecate, talk, walk pray, really makes an impression on the child because it is closely related to his development as a person. The attitude of parents greatly affects the development of children. The attitude of acceptance or rejection, an attitude of affection or indifference, an attitude of patience or haste, an attitude of protection or letting directly affect the emotional reactions of children. Parents are a component of the family consisting of fathers and mothers who are most responsible for the survival and education of their children. Parents have the responsibility to educate, nurture and guide their children to be of good character.

Parenting is one of the important factors in developing or inhibiting the growth of creativity, a child who is accustomed to an open family atmosphere, respects each other, accepts and listens to the opinions of his family members, then he will grow into a generation that is open, flexible, full of initiative and productive, likes challenges and is confident YeniRachmawati, et al (2011:8). UtamuMunandar, explained several parental attitudes that support the growth of creativity: Respecting children's opinions and encouraging them to express. Give time for children to think, reflect, and fantasize. Allowing children make their own decisions.

Encourage children to explore and question things. Reassure children that parents value what they try, do and produce. Parents are children's first and forever educators.

When parents and teachers work together in early childhood education, the results have a positive impact on children's learning and development. Children learn to need encouragement and understanding from parents. When the child is studying, do not be disturbed by the tasks at home. Sometimes children experience low morale, parents are obliged to give understanding and encourage them, help wherever possible the difficulties experienced by children at school. According to some opinions it can be explained that the role of parents is very important for their children. Moreover, parents are the first teachers or educators for their children. As a parent, you must be able to pay attention to child and always give positive encouragement and support to your child so that it can be a good motivation for the child. Learning outcomes and learning achievements can be seen from the way parent guide and monitor their children.

This was stated by Suharsana, who stated that parental guidance can include: attention, advice, promises, and rewards. Andersen explains that attention or attention is a mental process of certain stimulation or a series of stimulation that stands out in a weakened state of other stimulation. Attention occurs when a person concentrates his senses on stimulation that has interesting properties and is in accordance with the needs of the subjects parental attention can also be a focus a awareness of all the activities of father and mothers shown to their children in learning activities intentionally and continuously accompanied by awareness that can be shown by indicators of giving rewards, giving punishments, giving examples, and helping learning difficulties by way supervising children when studying or

by helping children to set study hours so that children can learn in a better way.

According to some opinions, it can be explained that parental attention is very important for children because parents are responsible and play a role to always remind and guide when children are at home, and the success of children depends on parental attention. The main task of the family for education is to lay the foundation for moral education and by living religiously and children's character is mostly taken from their parents. If parents always motivate their children and will be able to produce children who excel and make their parents proud, if parents do not pay attention to their children, the opposite will happen.

Factors That Can Affect Attention

The factors that influence the learning process according to Baharuddin (2015:23) in his look learning and learning theory states that there are two factors, namely: internal factors: factors related to the physical condition of the individual, external factors: student characteristics or endogenous factors, external factors can also affect the student learning process. Factors that can affect learning according to MuhibbinSyah(2010:129), in his book psychology of education state that there are three factors, namely: internal factors (factors from within students); namely the physical and spiritual condition of students. Factors of learning approach (approach to learning); namely the type of student effort learning which includes strategies and methods used by students to carry out learning activities of subject matter. Thus it can be concluded that learning is a learning activity carried out with awareness to achieve a goal that includes skills, knowledge.

Skills and behavior learning outcomes are the abilities that students have after they receive their learning experiences PopiSopiatin (2011:63). Learning outcomes are changes that occur in students, both regarding cognitive, affective and psychomotor

aspects as a results, learning outcomes can be interpreted as the level of success of students in studying subject matter at school which is stated in the scores obtained from test results to know a number of subject matter certain Nawawi in K. Brahim (2007:37). Student learning outcomes are abilities obtained by children after going through learning activities. Because learning is a process of someone trying to obtain a form of behavior change that is relatively permanent. In learning activities or instructional activities usually the teacher sets learning objectives.

Children who are successful in learning are those who succeed in achieving learning goals or instructional goals, learning outcomes are the level of student mastery in the dimensions of cognitive, affective process and the ability or speed of a student's learning in receiving subject matter for a certain period of time based on learning objectives. Factors that affect student learning outcomes, namely: internal factors, internal factors are factor that come from within students, which affect their learning abilities. These internal factors include: intelligence, interest and attention motivation to learn, perseverance, attitude, study habits, as well as physical and health conditions. External factors: factors that are external to students that affect learning outcomes are family, school and community. Family circumstances affect student learning outcomes. Families whose economic situation is in disarray, husband-wife quarrels, parents lack

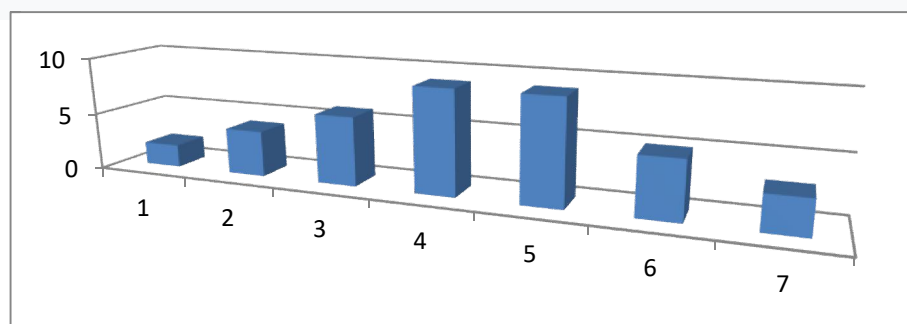
attention to their children and daily habits of poor behavior from parents in everyday life affect student learning outcomes.

Research Finding

Based on the data that has been obtained from research that has been carried out to determine the ability to communicate and parental attention affect student learning outcomes, the respondents who are the object of this research are SD Lab. School FIP-UMJ which is located on Jln. Poncol, Cireundeu. South Tangerang Indonesia. There are 9 classes in the school. The population in this study is the Elementary School. The samples that the researches took were 38 students in class III (three) using random sampling, while students in class IV (four) were used to test the validity and reliability of parental attention questionnaires and student learning outcomes. The following is a description of the data for variable (X) (Communication ability and parental attention) and variable (Y) (Improving student learning outcomes).

Frequency distribution of variable data (X), parental attention instrument amounted to 20 statement items. Answers are given of 4 to 1 for answers to positive statements, and conversely scores of 1 to 4 for answers to negative statements. The highest theoretical score is 100 and the lowest is 20. In this group there are 38 respondents, the highest score 72 and the lowest score is 38. The total score is 2136, the arithmetic mean (\bar{X}) 56,2105 variance (s^2) 3313.35 and standard deviation (s) 57.56.

Graph 1: Histogram of Parental Attention



The graph above shows that there are 6 students or 0.16% of students who have a parental attention score below the class average, 15 students or 0.40% of students have the same score as the class average, and 14 students or 0.37% of students have scores above the class average. There are 3 students or 0.08% of students have the same score with the average value. Frequency distribution of the instrument data variable (Y) to improve student learning outcomes amounted to 20 statement items. Answers are given a score of 1 to 0 for answers to positive statement, and

conversely values from 0 to 1 for answers to negative statements. The highest theoretical score is 100 and the lowest is 20. In this group, there are 38 respondents, the highest score is 100 and the lowest score is 38. The total score is 2673, the arithmetic mean (\bar{x}) 56,2105 variance (s^2) 3313.35 and standard deviation (s) 57.56.

Is 70.342 variance (s^2) 295.10 and the standard deviation (s) 17,170. Wide data can be seen in the following frequency distribution table:

Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Learning Outcomes n=38

K	Value Range	Fa	Fr
1	38-47	4	0.11
2	48-57	5	0.13
3	58-67	9	0.24
4	68-77	9	0.24
5	78-87	4	0.11
6	88-97	4	0.11
7	98-107	3	0.08
	Total	38	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are 9 students or 0.24% of students who have learning outcomes scores below the class average, 18 students or 0.48% of students have scores that improve student learning outcomes equal to the class average, and there are 8 students or 0.22% of students have learning outcomes scores above the class average, then there are 3 students or 0.08% who have learning outcomes scores below the class average.

Instrument Reliability Test

After conducting a validity test on the instrument of communication skills and parental attention can improve student learning outcomes, the next step in the instrument trial is to conduct a reliability test. Based on the calculation that have been carried out for the parental attention instrument, an alpha coefficient of 0.821 was obtained and for the instrument of communication skills and parental attention to increase

learning outcomes, an alpha coefficient of 0.851 was obtained. With the criteria of alpha value >0.750 , it is said to be reliable, so that: the instrument of communication ability and parental attention is $0.821 > 0.75 =$ reliable. The instrument improves student learning outcomes $0.851 > 0.750 =$ reliable.

Normality Test

The test used the Kolmogorof-Smirnov test (K-S) and the variable data (X) was 0.023 and the variable (Y) was 0.011. The test criteria show that the significance of the test is the largest value compared to the value of the K-S table. If the largest value $< K-S$ table value, then H_0 is accepted; H_a rejected. If the largest value $> K-S$ table value, then H_0 is rejected: H_a accepted. Based on the K-S table, it turns out that with $n=38$ and 0.05, the value of the K-S table = 0.224 is obtained. Because the maximum α of the variable (X) = 0.023 and the variable (Y) = 0.011 is smaller ($<$) than the table price, then H_0 is

accepted. Thus, it means that the population data is normally distributed.

Homogeneity Test

Homogeneity test is a test of whether or not the variances of two or more distributions are equal. The homogeneity test that will be discussed in this paper is the homogeneity test of variance. Homogeneity test was conducted to determine whether the data in the variable (X) and (Y) were homogeneous or not. If $F_{\text{count}} < F_{\text{table}}$, it means homogeneous, if $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$, it means not homogeneous. Based on the calculation results, it is known that

F_{count} is 0.48 and F_{table} is 1.76, meaning $0.48 < 1.76$ the data is homogeneous.

Determining the regression equation

The regression equation is used to see the relationship and influence between the variable (X) on the variable (Y) based on the results of the hypothesis test. The research conducted is a simple linear regression test. Simple linear regression test is a statistical method that serves to test the extent of the causal relationship between the causal factor variable (X) and the effect variable (Y). The simple linear regression equation model is $Y = a + b(x)$ and the results is $= 77,179 + 2.163 X$.

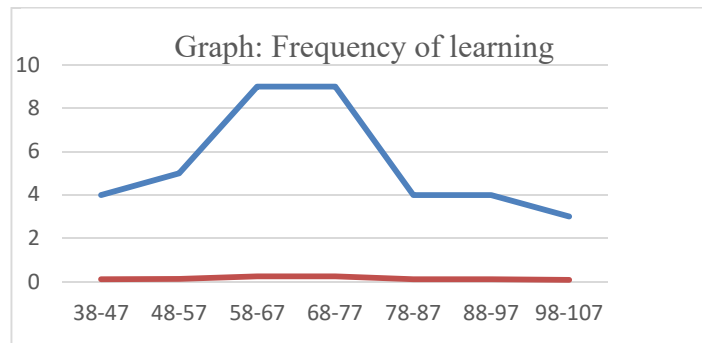
Tabel	Anava				
Su.Va	Db	JK	RJK	Fh	Ft
Total	38	196055			
Reg. a	1	188024.4	188024.4		
Reg. b	1	10683.61	10683.61	163.64	4.1
Remainder	36	234.94	6.53		
Not suitable	15	125	8	0.668	3.57
Error	4	109.50	27.4		

Linear Regression Significance Test

To see the functional effect between the variable (X) and the variable (Y) is to compare the results of F_{count} with F_{table} . At the real level $= 0.05$ with Dk in the numerator of 1 and Dk in the denominator 38, the F_{count} is 163,64 and F_{table} is 4.1. Based on the results of this calculation, it can be concluded that between the variable (X) and the variable (Y) there is no significant effect because $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$ or $163.64 > 4.1$. The hypothesis of the linear versus non linear regression equation was accepted because $0.668 < 3.57$. With the test results, the regression equation is valid for the necessary conclusions.

Correlation Coefficient Test

The correlation coefficient is used to find and determine how big the relationship between variable is with one another. It can be seen that the rxy correlation coefficient of 0.978 which range between $0.80 \leq r \leq 1.00$ based on the guidelines in table 3.5 shows that there is a very high relationship between the variable (X) and the variable (Y). A positive value indicates that the variable (X) and variable (Y) have an influence of 97.8%, while 2.2% is influenced by other factors such as student environmental factors or peers.



Meanwhile, based on the results of the correlation test between the variable (X) and the variable (Y) it was carried out using the product moment formula. The results showed that there was an influence between communication skills and parental attention with student learning outcomes. Parental attention has an effect of 98.10% on learning outcomes.

Conclusion

Based on the theoretical studies and the results of data analysis and referring to the formulation of the problem, it can be concluded that communication skills and parental attention have an influence on student learning outcomes, because the hypothesis shown is $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$ so that the H_0 decision is rejected. Based on the results of the calculation of the coefficient of determination the value of 0.978 means that parental attention has a very high effect on student learning outcomes by 98.10% while the rest is influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

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