

## **An Analysis of Educated and Uneducated-Mothers Toward Childrens' Second Language Achievement in an Indonesian Rural Area**

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### **Abstract**

Parents are the main person in charge of their children's education. Wherever the child undergoes education, both formal, informal and non-formal institutions parents still play a role in determining the future of their children's education. Education outside the family, not in the sense of releasing parental responsibility in children's education, but it is carried out by parents solely because of the limitations of knowledge owned by parents, because the nature of science that continues to develop following the development of the Times, while parents have limitations. The aim of this study is to analyze the influence of educated and uneducated mothers on the achievement of English language learning in an Indonesian rural junior high school. Data analysis in this study is qualitative based on the use of complete and in-depth information in interpreting data about variables, is non-quantitative and is intended to conduct in-depth exploration and not expand on phenomena. The method used is by interviewing, observation and documentation methods.

The findings in this study, namely the role of parents in determining students' learning achievement in school was very large. Parents who did not pay attention to their child's education, for example they were indifferent to their child's learning process, do not pay attention at all to the interests and needs of their children in learning, do not manage their study time, do not provide or complete learning tools, do not want to know how the progress of learning, the difficulties experienced by the child in learning and others can cause children to lack or even not succeed in learning. Conversely, parents who always paid attention to their children, especially attention to their learning activities at home, made children more active and more excited in learning because the child knows that not only himself who wants to move forward, but his parents also have the same desire. So that the learning results or learning achievements achieved by students become better.

**Keywords:** Educated, Uneducated Mothers, Second Language Achievement

## INTRODUCTION

Education is a process of preparing individuals to be able to adjust to changing environments. Education has an important role in national development because education is one way to form quality human resources to achieve national development goals. The cohesiveness of education both family, school and community is very decisive in the world of education.

The family environment (parents) is the first educational center for a child. Family is the most important institution in shaping the personality of the child. Moreover, the family has a huge influence on the child to behave aggressively or not. So, if in the family environment is embedded good behavior, ethics, and daily habits then a child will also be able to grow and develop well, because the purpose of education in the family is to nurture, guide, and direct the child to a sacred goal.

A child absorbs the norms of family members, both the mother's father and his brother's brother. So, parents in the family have a natural obligation to pay attention to children and educate them since they are young, even since the child is still in the womb. So, the task of parents educates their children regardless of the position, expertise or experience in the field of legal education. In fact, according to Imam Ghozali, "a child is a mandate of God to his parents". The child is a member of the family, where the parents are the leaders of the family, as the person in charge of the safety of its citizens in the world and especially in the hereafter. Parents have a part in their children's success. However, the responsibility is less realized by parents, so it often arises that the lack of success of the child is a result of the lack of attention and responsibility of the education manager.

According to Muhammad Shoehib in Riana (2011: 7) in order for the family to play its role as an educator, he needs to be equipped with knowledge and skills. Parental connection in this regard is very important, especially when viewed in education. Family education is the fundament or basis of the next child's education.

In the educational process all parties are involved. Therefore, both teachers, students, and parents are required to be creative. So far, some parents think that education is only the responsibility of the school. Actually, the obligation of the school is to assist the family in continuing the education of the children that has been done at home. How to guide children to learn at home will affect the child's learning achievements, so that children in school will have different learning achievements in accordance with the guidance obtained by the child from his parents are highly educated turns out to be 3 less successful in educating their children. The success of educating children here is the child who is in a smart school and obtains good learning outcomes.

As in SMP N 13 Kayeli Buru, the level of education of parents of students can affect the learning achievements of students. Because students who have parents with higher levels of education should get better achievements compared to those who have parents with lower levels of education.

The level of education experienced by parents affects parents' knowledge, beliefs, values, and goals about parenting, so that various behaviors of parents are indirectly related to children's school achievements. For example, higher levels of education can improve the 'facilities' parents have to engage in their children's education, and also enable parents to acquire social skills models and problem-solving strategies conducive to schools for children's success.

Learning achievements obtained by children cannot be separated from the role of parents, ranging from the way parents only accompany when the child learns to use his knowledge to be transmitted to his child. The way in guiding children to learn at home will affect the child's learning achievements, so that the children in school will have different learning achievements in accordance with the guidance obtained by the child from his parents.

Parents with higher levels of education also allow to be more confident in their abilities in 4 helping their children learn. With this level of confidence, it is expected to have a significant effect on the academic ability of the child. Because the higher the level of education of parents, the wider the views and insights including in organizing their families. Thus, parents with higher education would be able to pay more attention to the achievements of their children's learning achievements compared to low-educated parents.

Thus, students whose parents have a higher level of education may have a thing for the perfection of learning, confidence in more positive abilities, a strong work orientation, and they may use more effective learning strategies than children with lower levels of education.

From the description and temporary observations of the authors of formal education background of parents of students of SMP N 13 Kayeli Buru in the 2020/2021 school year, especially in the learning results obtained by the students. To find out whether the educational background of parents influence the learning achievements of students.

### **Parents' educational background**

According to Fuad (2013, p.18) "education level is a sustainable level of education that is determined based on the level of student development, the level of complexity of teaching materials and how to present teaching materials". The school education level consists of primary education, secondary education, and higher education.

Slameto (2013, p.61) States that "The high level of parental education is increasingly directing the pattern of child development into the field of education, this is because parents who have a high level of education tend to better understand and think that education is very important for their children, thus prioritizing education for their children. In addition, high and low ways of educating will tend to differ which influences the learning mindset".

Parents who have a low level of education tend to pay less attention to their children's education, the problem is they are indifferent to their children's learning, do not pay attention at all to the interests and needs of their children in learning, do not regulate their learning time, do not provide learning equipment, do not pay attention to their children's learning time and others.

Similarly, Sulistyarningsih, S.2005(in the journal sunain 2017) "The background of this level of parental education is very positively related to the way they take care of children, while childcare has a relationship with the level of child development and child development will later have an influence on learning achievements in school. This means that the higher the last education of parents will be the better the way of parenting and consequently the development of the child is affected by running positively. On the contrary, the lower the level of education of parents will be less good in parenting, so that the development of the child goes less profitable".

It can be concluded that the understanding of the educational background of parents is the level or stage of education taken by learners, in their efforts to develop the physical and spiritual, or through the process of changing the way of thinking or behavior intellectually and emotionally. In this study took the understanding of parental education in the formal field. So that the understanding of the level of education of parents is the level or stage of formal education that parents take in their efforts to develop the physical and spiritual, or through the process of changing the way of thinking or behavior intellectually and emotionally. Education owned by parents even if it is not a formal education will have a good impact on students' learning achievements meaning that parents who have enough education will have more insight into the child's education so that it will be able to direct the child to achieve good achievements.

Education level is a stage of education that has been applied based on the level of development of learners, goals to be achieved, and abilities to be developed (Law No.20 of 2003 Chapter 1, article 1 Paragraph 8). The school education level consists of elementary education (elementary and junior high school), secondary education (SMA), and higher education (Higher Education).

#### 1) Basic Education

Basic education is an education that provides knowledge and skills, fosters the basic attitudes needed in society, and prepares students to attend secondary education (Fuad, 2013, p.22). Based on PP RI No.17 Year 2010, that:

"Basic education is the level of education on the path of formal education that underlies the secondary education level, which is held in the form of elementary school and Madrasah Ibtidaiyah or other forms of equality and become a unit of continuation of education in the educational unit formed junior high school and Madrasah Tsanawiyah, or other similar forms". 1) Secondary Education

#### 2) Secondary education

Secondary education is an education that prepares learners to become members of the community who have the ability to have a reciprocal relationship with the socio-cultural environment, and the environment and can develop further skills in the world of work or higher education (Fuad, 2013, p.23). Based on PP No. 17 of 2010, explains that "Secondary education is the level of education on the path of formal education which is a continuation of primary education, in the form of High School, Madrasah Aliya, Vocational High School, and Madrasah Aliyah Vocational or other forms of equivalent".

#### 3) Higher Education

Based on Kependikbud No.0186/P/1984 (in Fuad) that: "Higher education is an education that prepares students to become members of the community who have a high level of ability that is academic and or professional so that it can apply, develop and / or create science, technology and art in the framework of national development and improved human welfare".

So that the level of education or education level is the level of education according to the level of education that has been taken or achieved by a person through formal education, ranging from elementary / MI, JUNIOR / MTs, HIGH SCHOOL / VOCATIONAL / MA, and Higher Education. The level of education is measured from the last level of education that has been taken either elementary, secondary or high. The level of education of parents is the level of education according to the level of education that has been taken by parents through formal education, seen or measured from the last

level of education that has been taken and the diploma that has either elementary / MI / Equivalent or higher education.

## METHOD

This research was carried out using a qualitative descriptive approach. This approach is intended to understand the phenomena of what the research subject is experiencing holistically and in a descriptive way in the form of words and language in a specific natural context by utilizing various natural methods (Moeloeng, 2014:6).

This approach uses qualitative descriptive methods as a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. Qualitative approach is an approach with the view of the object of study as a system means 27 28 objects of study seen from interrelated elements and describe the existing phenomenon (Arikunto, 2006:11)

With qualitative descriptive methods that describe the phenomenon of existing phenomena will be obtained an understanding of the interpretation and reality and deep about the meaning of reality and facts that exist, because the problem in this study is not with numbers but describing, describing and describing about analysts educated and uneducated mothers to the achievements of English language children in SMP N 13 Kayeli Buru district to get information and in-depth data.

This study will be conducted at SMP Negeri 13 Kayeli Subdistrict, Teluk Kayeli. Researcher conducts research to grade VIII students. The reason for choosing SMPN 13 Kayeli is because researcher has made initial observations when she has the opportunity to conduct real work lectures (KKN) at the site. Based on initial observations by researcher, it is known that the school has never developed a method of analysis of educated and uneducated mothers to their children's English achievements at the school. It also caused by the lack of parent attention to their children achievement. Thus, this research will use 2 (two) educated mothers and 2 (two) uneducated mothers of the VIII grade students of SMPN 13 Kayeli.

According to Lofland as cited by Moloeng (2014: 157), the main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest are additional data such as documents and others. In this research, the data is sourced from two data sources, namely primary data and secondary source. The primary data is data obtained directly from the research subjects both in the form of information and from observations of educated and uneducated maternal analysts on achievements his son's English. While the secondary data comes from documentation and literature related to the study.

The criteria for the validity of the data are applied in order to prove the findings of field results with the facts studied in the field. Data validity is done by examining its credibility using triangulation techniques, is a technique of checking the validity of data that utilizes something other than data for the purposes of checking or as a comparison to that data (Moeleong, 2014:330).

According to Denzin as quoted by Moelong (2014) distinguish in 4 (four) triangulations, namely: Triangulation of Sources, results means comparing and re-checking the degree of trust of information obtained through different times and tools in qualitative research. This can be achieved by:

(a) Comparing observation data with interview data.



- (b) Comparing what people say in public with what is said in private.
  - (c) Compare what people say about the research situation to what is said all the time.
  - (d) To make the situation and perspective of a person with a variety of opinions and views of people. Like ordinary people, middle or high educated people, people are or government.
  - (e) Comparing the results of the interview with the content of a related
- (2) Triangulation method are 2 (two) strategies, namely:
- a. Checking the degree of trust of the discovery of research results with several data collection techniques.
  - b. Checking the degree of trust of multiple data sources by the same method of document.
- (3) Triangulation of researchers, namely by utilizing researchers for the purposes of rechecking the degree of data trust. Another observational benefit is that it can help reduce the "inability" of data.
- (4) Triangulation which is comparing the theory found based on field studies with the theories that have been discovered by social science experts as described in the chapter on the foundation of the theory that has been found.

To prove the validity of the data in this study, the technique used is source triangulation. The validity of the data is done by checking the answers of the statements submitted to the informant.

Data analysis is not only a logical follow-up of data collection, but also an inseparable process with data collection begins with studying all available data from various sources, namely key informants of interview results, from observations recorded in the file in the field, and from the results of documentation studies (Moloeng, 2002: 2009).

The data analysis conducted in this study place in conjunction with the data collection process. The steps are as follows:

#### **Data collection**

At this stage researchers collect data from direct observations, interviews and documentation.

#### **Data reduction**

Reduction is part of the analysis. The process of data analysis begins by studying all available data from various sources. Once reviewed, the next step is to create a summary for each contact or meeting with the informant. In summarizing the data there is usually one element of this inseparable element called making abstraction, namely making a summary of the core, process, and requirements derived from the respondent is maintained.

From this summary, the researchers then conducted a reduction of data whose activities include specific elements including (1) the voter process on the basis of relevance and relation to each data group, (2) compiling data in one-like units. Grouping data in this type of unit can also be compared as categorization activities / variables, (3) making data coding in accordance with the research work grid.

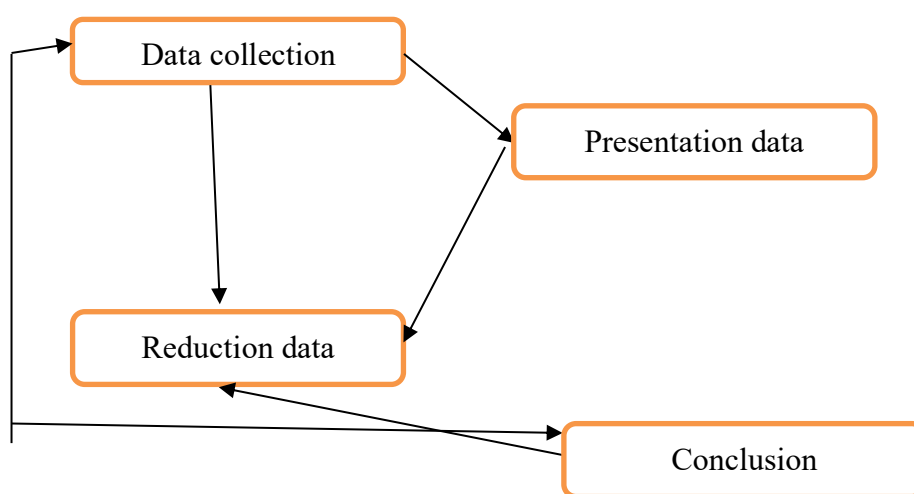
Other activities that are still included in reducing data are focusing activities, simplifying and transferring from rough data field records. In qualitative research this is a continuous activity and therefore researchers need to often carefully examine the results of records obtained from any contact between researchers and informants.

#### **Data Presentation**

The presentation of data is a set of arranged informants that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions of action-taking data. Thus, it may facilitate the whole picture or a specific part of the aspect studied.

**Conclusion Withdrawal**

The withdrawal of conclusions depends on the magnitude of the conclusion of the field record, its scope, storage, methods and searches about which it is used. In addition, the proficiency of researchers and the demands of data givers also influence in the withdrawal of conclusions. The interactive model analysis consists of three flow activities that occur simultaneously as follows:



**Figure 1.** Interactive model analysis components source : MB,Milles and A.M Huberman (2007)

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

**Educated-Mothers**

Based on the observation data, the researcher found that both educated-mothers are university graduated and employ as a teacher in the school at Kayeli village.

Table 1. Educated-Mothers Data

No	Name	Age	Graduated	Employ
1	HB	37	S1 Universitas Iqra Buru	A Teacher of Kindergarten Kayeli
2	MW	39	S1 Universitas Iqra Buru	A Teacher of SMP Negeri 13 Kayeli

Table 4.1 shows that both educated mothers as a teacher who spent most time to teach in the school and to take care the students. It indicated that both of them are busy of their work and have less time to take care their child in their home. This situation leads to the lack of their children English achievement in the school. The data was suggested by the results of the interview to both educated-mothers who said that:



*“The attention and affection that I always give to my son, if the morning is told to go to school, the afternoon goes to preach, but less learning if at home. Telling him to go to school in the morning continues in the afternoon to go preaching but if it has been played must forget to preach”*

The data shows that both of them were less attention to their children and let their children to go to school without asking and evaluating what their children learned in the school. Based on the data observation, the researcher found that both educated mother were busy and they did not pay full attention to their children learning in the house as can be presented as follows:

Table 2. Educated Mother Activities

No	Activities	Existed	Unexisted	Note
1	Role model	√	-	Indirect role model outside the house/only in the school
2	Providing Study room	-	√	
3	Pay attention to child’s learning	√	-	Only speech without action
4	Buying books	√	-	
5	Reward	√	-	Buying a bike
6	Punishment	-	√	
7	Supervision	-	√	

Table 4.2 shows that educated-mothers only become a role model in the school but they cannot be a model in the house for their children due to their busy in the school. They did not provide a study room for their children but they always buy books. They did not pay full attention toward their students learning activities in the home. They always give the reward for their children good achievement and have good rank in the school. They did not give any punishment for their children and never supervise their children learning activities in the house.

The data above also suggested by the interview results from both educated-mothers, they said:

*“Not, I only told him to study in his living room or in his room. Not, because I’m too busy with school work. If he gets his dad’s rankings get him a new bike. I have not given punishment only reproof”*

The results of the interview shows that both educated-mother were busy and they did not pay attention to their children study room, even they always buy books and give reward but they did not gave punishment ad supervise their children learning activities in the home.

**Uneducated-Mothers**





Based on the observation data, the researcher found that both uneducated-mothers were only elementary school graduated and unemployed as a housewife in Kayeli village as presented in the following table.

Table 3. Uneducated-Mothers data

No	Name	Age	Graduated	Employ
1	AW	43	SD Negeri Kayeli	Housewife
2	EW	60	SD Negeri Kayeli	Housewife

Table 4.2 shows that both uneducated-mothers only as a housewife who spent most time in the home to teach and take care their children at home. It indicated that both of them are free of their work and have much time to take care their child in their home. This situation leads to the success of their children English achievement in the school. The data was suggested by the results of the interview to both uneducated-mothers who said that:

*“The affection I give, and always remain school and study but love to play just like watching TV at home. I told the school if it was early in the morning, continued if the afternoon was ad. if at home after school he played, if that afternoon he preached, Alhamdulillah still want to wait a little, continued his night watching TV continued rarely learned.*

The data shows that both of them have much time and attention to their children learning and observe them go to school, ask and evaluate what their children learned in the school and help them to understand the lesson and task gave by their teacher. Based on the data observation, the researcher found that both uneducated mother were not busy and stay all the time in the house so that they can pay full attention to their children learning activities in the house as can be presented as follows:

Table 4. Uneducated-Mother Activities

No	Activities	Existed	Unexisted	Note
1	Role model	√	-	Accompanying children in learning and do the homework
2	Providing Study room	-	√	
3	Pay attention to child’s learning	√	-	As a peer for children in learning
4	Buying books	√	-	Sometime, based on their economic situation
5	Reward	-	√	Only appreciation word
6	Punishment	√	-	
7	Supervision	√	-	

Table 4.3 shows that uneducated-mothers become a role model in the house for their children due to their existence in the home full day. They did not provide a study room for their children and buy some books based on their economic situation, if they have money they will buy. They pay full attention toward their students learning activities in the home and became a peer for their children. They did not give the reward for their children good achievement and have good rank in the school. They give any punishment for their children and supervise their children learning activities in the house.

The data above also suggested by the interview results from both educated-mothers, they said:

*“I always limit his playing time, and always watch him while studying. sometimes his father who watches me when I am busy with his sister. Children are the responsibility of parents, especially in their education. therefore, parents should always provide facilities for children in carrying out their education. In addition, parents must also accompany and direct children, especially in terms of learning. In addition to achievement in the field of subjects as much as possible children have achievements in other activities. He, I provided a special space for him to be able to focus on learning so that the lesson could be learned well and can be understood. Yes, every learning I supervise and even his father also often intervened to supervise. He, every time he came home from school I always asked the results of his learning. always ask can the value of yesterday's task how much in love the task again no.”*

The results of the interview shows that both uneducated-mother always pay attention to their children study room, even they sometimes buy books and did not give reward but they did not gave punishment because their children is polite and good and they always supervise their children learning activities in the home.

## Discussion

Eccording to data processing it has been found that mothers with high education pay much attention to their children school, but tend to pay little attention to their children studies at home, the brands being indifferent to their children learning, not set learning time and not pay attention to learning time. The problem is that they are too busy spending most of their time both teaching school and caring for students. This suggests that both are busy with work and lack the time to care for their children at home. So it caused his children lack of English achievement at school.

Increasingly, a poorly educated mother level of education has pointed a child development pattern toward education, this is because parents with lower levels of education tend to understand and think that education is essential to their child, thus putting it first. In addition, high and low parenting is different and has a bearing on the learning of children.

Slameto (2013, p.61) States that "The high level of parental education is increasingly directing the pattern of child development into the field of education, this is because parents who have a high level of education tend to better understand and think that education is very important for their children, thus prioritizing education for their children. In addition, high and low ways of educating will tend to differ which influences the learning mindset".

Parents who have a low level of education tend to pay less attention to their children's education, the problem is they are indifferent to their children's learning, do not pay attention at all to the interests and needs of their children in learning, do not regulate their learning time, do not provide learning equipment, do not pay attention to their children's learning time and others.

Similarly, Sulistyaningsih, S.2005(in the journal sunain 2017) "The background of this level of parental education is very positively related to the way they take care of children, while childcare has a relationship with the level of child development and child development will later have an influence on learning achievements in school. This means that the higher the last education of parents will be the better the way of parenting and consequently the development of the child is affected by running positively. On the contrary, the lower the level of education of parents will be less good in parenting, so that the development of the child goes less profitable".

## CONCLUSION

Based on the various explanations described above, the conclusion of this study is that the role of mother and the improving children's learning achievement in school is very large. Mother who do not pay attention to their child's education, for example they are indifferent to their child's learning process, do not pay attention at all to the interests and needs of their children in learning, do not manage their study time, do not provide or complete learning tools, Do not want to know how the progress of learning his child, the difficulties experienced by his child in learning and others can cause children to lack or even not succeed in learning. The results obtained, the value or achievement of learning will not be satisfactory and may even fail. Parents who always pay attention to their children, especially attention to their learning activities at home, make children will be more active and more excited in learning because he knows that not only himself who wants to move forward, but his parents also have the same desire. So that the learning results or learning achievements achieved by students become better.

Based on the conclusions above, then to improve children's learning achievement in education, the advice given to parents include; (1) for parents should pay more attention to their children's education by encouraging students to continue learning and continuing higher education and establishing a good cooperative relationship between parents and schools in educating students to improve student learning achievement, so that education can run well, (2) increase the participation of parents as much as possible to be able to guide and direct will to achieve more in their education, and (3) Give understanding to all parents that the future of the child is in their hands, and that sincere sacrifices should be made for the betterment of their children in the future. Additionally, parents should always actively provide motivation in the form of attention and encouragement to children both at home and at school, providing guidance and reprimand and providing learning facilities and meeting adequate learning needs. For the school there needs to be an improvement in the relationship of better cooperation between the school and parents, so that it is easier to follow the progress of students' learning.

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