

**HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN AKHIR ORANG TUA DAN
MOTIVASI BELAJAR SISWA DENGAN HASIL BELAJAR IPA SISWA
KELAS VIII DI SMP NEGERI 3 SINGARAJA**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis: (1) hubungan tingkat pendidikan akhir orang tua dengan hasil belajar IPA siswa, (2) hubungan motivasi belajar siswa dengan hasil belajar IPA siswa, dan (3) hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan akhir orang tua siswa dan motivasi belajar siswa secara simultan terhadap hasil belajar IPA siswa kelas VIII SMP Negeri 3 Singaraja. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuantitatif korelasional. Populasi penelitian meliputi seluruh siswa kelas VIII SMP Negeri 3 Singaraja yang berjumlah 365 siswa, dengan sampel sebanyak 187 siswa yang ditentukan melalui teknik *Cluster Random Sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner motivasi belajar, daftar isian data tingkat pendidikan akhir orang tua, dan tes hasil belajar IPA. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif dan inferensial menggunakan korelasi *Pearson Product Moment*, (*Multiple Correlation*), regresi linear sederhana, dan regresi linear berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pendidikan akhir orang tua dengan hasil belajar IPA yang ditunjukkan oleh nilai koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,253 (lemah), serta koefisien determinasi sebesar 6,4%. Hasil uji signifikansi menunjukkan nilai $F_{hitung} = 12,618 > F_{tabel} = 3,89$; (2) terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara motivasi belajar dengan hasil belajar IPA dengan koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,140 (sangat lemah), serta koefisien determinasi sebesar 2,0%, dengan nilai $F_{hitung} = 4,685 > F_{tabel} = 3,89$; dan (3) terdapat hubungan yang signifikan secara simultan antara tingkat pendidikan akhir orang tua dan motivasi belajar dengan hasil belajar IPA, yang ditunjukkan oleh koefisien korelasi ganda sebesar 0,280 (lemah, serta kontribusi sebesar 7,8%, dengan nilai $F_{hitung} = 7,799 > F_{tabel} = 3,05$. Sumbangan relatif menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pendidikan orang tua memberikan kontribusi lebih besar (76,9%) dibandingkan motivasi belajar (23,1%).

Kata kunci: tingkat pendidikan orang tua, motivasi belajar, hasil belajar IPA.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS' HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT AND STUDENTS' LEARNING MOTIVATION WITH
SCIENCE LEARNING OUTCOMES OF GRADE VIII STUDENTS AT SMP
NEGERI 3 SINGARAJA**

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze: (1) the relationship between parents' highest educational attainment and students' science learning outcomes, (2) the relationship between students' learning motivation and their science learning outcomes, and (3) the simultaneous relationship between parents' highest educational attainment and students' learning motivation with the science learning outcomes of Grade VIII students at SMP Negeri 3 Singaraja. This study employed a quantitative correlational research design. The population consisted of all Grade VIII students of SMP Negeri 3 Singaraja, totaling 365 students, with a sample of 187 students selected through the Cluster Random Sampling technique. Data were collected using a learning motivation questionnaire, a parents' highest educational attainment data form, and a science learning outcomes test. Data were analyzed descriptively and inferentially using the Pearson Product-Moment Correlation, Multiple Correlation, simple linear regression, and multiple linear regression. The results showed that: (1) there was a significant relationship between parents' highest educational attainment and science learning outcomes, as indicated by a correlation coefficient of 0.253 (weak) and a coefficient of determination of 6.4%. The significance test showed that $F_{\text{count}} = 12.618 > F_{\text{table}} = 3.89$; (2) there was a significant relationship between learning motivation and science learning outcomes, with a correlation coefficient of 0.140 (very weak) and a coefficient of determination of 2.0%, with $F_{\text{count}} = 4.685 > F_{\text{table}} = 3.89$; and (3) there was a significant simultaneous relationship between parents' highest educational attainment and learning motivation with science learning outcomes, as indicated by a multiple correlation coefficient of 0.280 (weak) and a contribution of 7.8%, with $F_{\text{count}} = 7.799 > F_{\text{table}} = 3.05$. The relative contribution analysis showed that parents' educational attainment contributed more (76.9%) than learning motivation (23.1%).

Keywords: *parents' educational attainment, learning motivation, science learning outcomes.*