

The Relationship between the Use of Facebook Social Networks and Parental Social Support with Student Learning Motivation at SMP Islam Nurul Falah Karawang

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Abstract: *This research is a quantitative research that aims to find out: (1) the relationship between the use of Facebook social networks and parental social support with student learning motivation, (2) the relationship between the use of Facebook social networks and student learning motivation, (3) The relationship between parental social support and student learning motivation. The population in this study was students of class VIII and IX SMP Islam Nurul Falah Krawang totaling 179 people. The sample in this study amounted to 119 people by determining the number of samples using Isaac and Micael tables and sampling techniques using proportional stratified random sampling technique. This study uses 3 measuring instruments, namely: learning motivation scale consisting of 10 valid items with a reliability coefficient of 0.766. The usage scale of Facebook social networks which consists of 19 valid items with a reliability coefficient of 0.950. As well as parental social support scale consisting of 24 valid items with a reliability coefficient of 0.896. Based on the results of data analysis with multivariate correlation using SPSS version 24.0 for Windows. The first hypothesis, the results of data analysis obtained the correlation coefficient (R) = 0.150 with F = 10.256 and p = 0.000, so (H1) was accepted. The second hypothesis, the results of data analysis obtained t = -0.995 and p = 0.340, so in other words (H2) was rejected. In the third hypothesis, the results of data analysis obtained t = 4.304 and p = 0.000, so in other words, (H3) was accepted.*

Keywords: The Use of Facebook Social Networks, Parental Social Support, Learning Motivation

1. Introduction

In Indonesia, formal education is divided into several levels, namely early childhood education, primary education, secondary education and higher education. One part of secondary education is junior high school. This junior high school has a public school and is a private one. Public junior high schools are belong to public property and school operational costs are borne by the state, both from the central government and regional government, while private junior high schools are individual schools or groups of people who only get a little assistance from the government so that the school's operational costs are entirely borne by students. According to Ananda Nararya (2018) in the problem of achievement there is no striking difference between both private and public schools, this is proven from the large number of students who achieving both from public and private schools. Unfortunately, this achievement is only from a handful of students, in fact there are still many students in Indonesia who are still underdeveloped.

The World Bank (2018) said that the quality of education in Indonesia is still low. The World Bank considers that education reform in Indonesia in the past 15 years is still not good, its quality is still low even though the expansion of access to education is quite significant. World Bank Country Director for Indonesia Rodrigo A Chaves said the number of students attending school had a significant increase but the quality of student learning remained low, below the average of other countries in the Southeast Asia region (Ihya Ulum Aldin, 2018).

With this phenomenon, one of the interesting things to note is the problem related to student learning motivation. Motivation in learning according to Schunk, Meece and Pintrich (2014) is the process whereby goal-directed activities are instigated and sustained. Motivation involves the goals who directing and encouraging to carry out an action. Motivation also involves activities, both physical activity or mental activity. Physical activity in the form of effort, perseverance, and various concrete actions. While mental activity is a variety of actions that involve cognition such as planning, organizing, monitoring, making decisions and solving problems. Learning motivation plays an important role as an individual driver to learn in order to achieve maximum learning outcomes, if individual learning motivation is high, it is expected that learning achievement will also be high.

According to Muhibbin Syah (2015) motivation in learning can be divided into two types, intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation is things and circumstances that come from within the students themselves that can encourage them to take action learning. Included in the intrinsic motivation of students is the feeling of enjoying the material and its needs for the material, for example for the future life of the student concerned. As for extrinsic motivation are things and circumstances that come from outside individual students who also encourage them to do learning activities. Lack of motivation, both internal and external, will cause students to lack enthusiasm in learning the subject matter both at school and home.

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According to Schunk, Meece and Pintrich (2014) there are 4 aspects of learning motivation, namely the choice of tasks, effort, persistence and achievement. Students who have high learning motivation will choose assignments related to the learning process when they have free time, students will provide more effort in the learning process, students will also be persistence in facing the assignments even though the assignments are quite difficult, in addition students will get a pretty good achievement as a result of the choice of tasks, a good effort and have a persistence in the learning process. But in reality these conditions have not been operationally realized, one of them in SMP Islam Nurul Falah Karawang.

According to the teacher of Counseling Guidance (CG), when there is free time bin the class, students prefer to play and make noise in the classroom compared to activities related to learning activities such as reading or doing assignments. In addition, in the learning process many students choose silence and do not ask much when the teacher explains the learning material even though if the teacher asks or holds a sudden test there are not many students who can answer. The teacher of Counseling Guidance also explained that there were many students who had no effort in doing the assignment, whether it was a task during the lesson or homework, many students gave up when unable to work on the problem, some even complained about the difficulty of the assignment.

According to Dimiyati and Mudjiono (2015) factors or elements that influence learning motivation are: students' aspirations, students' abilities, students' environmental conditions, dynamic elements in learn and learning, and the teacher's efforts in educating or teaching students. Dynamic elements in learn and learning, such as the cultural environment of students who has dynamic changes, one of them is in the form of mass media (television, radio, newspapers, magazines, internet) that can more easily reach students and influence learning motivation.

Dynamic changes that occur in mass media is from traditional media to new media (based on internet services), where this new media provides various facilities or services that are much cheaper, faster and easier when compared to print media or broadcast media. One example of this new media is the internet. Almost everyone is now connected to the internet, whether through a computer or laptop, smartphone, or tablet. The internet provides all the facilities that provide convenience to its users, with this internet, all access is facilitated so that internet users can utilize all the facilities to meet their needs. One of the facilities that can be used with the internet is social networking.

The social networking site is a web-based service that allows users to create profiles, view a list of available users, and invite or accept friends to join the site. The basic view of this social networking site displays the user profile page, which consists of self-identity and user photos (Selviana, 2013). This meaning shows that social networks are social media through internet devices that connect individuals from various corners of the world. Social networking is a new medium that is in great demand by internet users. This social network has a variety of excellent features that make it easier

for users. The function of this social networking site is not just to send text messages, but this social network has enabled users to share various video content and photos. Social networking sites can not only be used for two-way communication but can be used for mass communication (groups) as a medium to disseminate information at relatively low cost and also easily.

There are various types of social networks including Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn and WhatsApp. According to a survey conducted by We Are social, Facebook is still the most popular social network. Based on the average site traffic per month, Facebook is the most visited social media with the achievement of more than 1 billion million visitors per month. The average user spends 12 minutes 27 seconds per day using Facebook (Wahyunanda Kusuma Pertiwi, 2018). According to the KBBI (Large Indonesian Dictionary), the word usage refers to the process, method, or act of using something. So the conclusion, the use of Facebook social networks is the process or action of using Facebook social networks.

In measuring internet usage, especially social networks according to La Rose, Lai, Lange, Love, and Wu (in Ayu Maria Sari, 2017) through three aspects, including: intensity of use (frequency / duration, amount of time spent and how many friends owned), elements in the profile and perception, and preferences and functions of the social networking site. The Graphic, Visualization & Usability Center, the Georgia Institute of Technology (in Ayu Maria Sari, 2017) classifies internet users, especially social networks, into three categories based on social network usage intensity: heavy user (more than 40 hours per month), medium user (between 10 to 40 hours per month) and light user (less than 10 hours per month).

Research on Facebook on academic performance was carried out by Gonzales, Llopis and Gasco (2016). The results showed that Facebook had a positive effect but also a negative effect, the effect of using Facebook was contradictory. According to the results of research, Facebook has a positive effect that is as a space for collaboration and interaction. Other positive effects are increasing satisfaction that Facebook users can reach, increasing student motivation from the results of information obtained by students when using Facebook, besides that Facebook can also maintain friendships that can contribute to improving the learning environment. However, negative aspects also arise, such as being prone to many tasks that produce disruption and lack of focus on subject matter, too long to use Facebook can cause student to forget academic lessons, possible addiction, and attention deficits suffered by many students. Then research on Facebook was also carried out by Ayu Maria Sari (2017) and Chairunnisa (2010) which showed a significant negative relationship between the intensity of accessing Facebook and student learning motivation. This means that when the intensity of accessing Facebook students is low, their learning motivation is high. On the contrary, the more often students access Facebook, the lower their learning motivation. Correspondingly, Muhammad Hanafi's research (2016) also shows that Facebook social media influences the learning motivation of FISIP students in Riau University,

there is a strong relationship between Facebook social media variables and motivation.

Meanwhile, according to Wlodkowski and Jaynes (in Shinta Dewanti Riyadi, 2017) learning motivation is influenced by several factors including culture, family and school. Family is an important factor in learning motivation. Parents as nuclear families play a role to provide support to students so that students' learning motivation develops. The support provided by this parent in psychological terms is called social support.

According to Sarason, Sarason, and Pierce (in Baron & Byrne, 2005). Social support is the physical and psychological comfort provided by others. Sarafino and Smith (2012) say that social support is comfort, attention, respect, or assistance obtained by individuals from others, where other people here can be interpreted as individual or groups. So the conclusion is parental social support is the comfort and attention given by parents to children. Parental social support is one of the support that is needed by students because parents are the closest source of support that should be the most knowledgeable about the condition of students.

Research conducted by Winarni, Anjariah and Romas (2006) shows that the number of correlations $r = 0.19$ which is not significant, or the research hypothesis is rejected. This means that there is no relationship between parental social support and student learning motivation. However, recent research conducted by Suciani and Rozali (2014) shows the results that there is a positive and significant relationship of social support with learning motivation. This means that the more positive social support students get, the higher the student's learning motivation. On the contrary, the more negative social support students get, the lower the student's learning motivation. Correspondingly, research conducted by Rosyidah Umpu Malwa (2017) based on the results of the Pearson Correlation get a value (r) 0.442 with a significance value (p) = 0.002, the rule used is if $p < 0.05$, then it is concluded that H_0 rejected while H_a is accepted, the meaning that there is a relationship between social support of parents with learning motivation of male students tahfidz Qur'an in Islamic Boarding School Qodratullah Langkan Banyuasin III South Sumatra.

Based on the description of the phenomenon above, the researcher is interested in researching whether or not there is a relationship between the use of Facebook social networks and parental social support with student learning motivation in SMP Islam Nurul Falah Karawang.

2. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the problems in the background, the researcher formulated the problem formulation in this study as follows:

- 1) Is there a relationship between the use of Facebook social networks and parental social support with students' learning motivation at SMP Islam Nurul Falah Karawang?
- 2) Is there a relationship between the use of Facebook social networks and the learning motivation of students at SMP Islam Nurul Falah Karawang?

- 3) Is there a relationship between parents' social support and students' learning motivation at SMP Islam Nurul Falah Karawang?

Research Purposes

This study aims to determine whether there or not a relationship between the use of Facebook social networks and parental social support with students' learning motivation at SMP Islam Nurul Falah Karawang.

Learning Motivation

Schunk, Meece and Pintrich (2014) define motivation is the process whereby goal-directed activities are instigated and sustained. As a process, motivation do not observe directly, for that motivation can be seen and inferred from action (such as assignment, effort, persistence) and verbalization (for example, "I really want to do this"). The meaning of self-learning motivation in learning activities can be said as the overall driving force in a person that raises learning activities, which ensures the continuity of learning activities and which lead to learning activities, so that the goals desired by individuals can be achieved (Winkel in Chairunnisa, 2010). According to Sardiman (2007) learning motivation as an overall driving force in students that lead to learning activities, which ensures the continuity of learning activities and provide direction to learning activities, so that the goals desired by the subject of learning can be achieved.

According to Schunk, Meece and Pintrich (2014), the motivational aspects of learning are: (1) Choice Of Task, the choice of task in question is the selection of tasks by individuals in a free or unconditional condition. (2) Effort, individuals who have motivation certainly spend a lot of effort to succeed in learning. (3) Persistence, persistence is the time spent involved in learning assignments. Individuals who keep trying despite the difficulties are said to be individuals who have high motivation, by learning persistence the individual will obtain satisfactory results. (4) Achievement, achievement is an indirect impact of motivation. Individuals who choose to be involved in a task, spend a lot of effort, and persistence will also have good achievements.

Factors affecting Learning Motivation

According to Wlodkowski and Jaynes (in Shinta Dewanti Riyadi, 2017) learning motivation is influenced by several factors including: (1) Culture, each ethnic group has its own values about learning. The value system adopted by parents affects deeply the involvement of parents in efforts to instill the child's energy. (2) School, the role of the teacher in motivating students is also not in doubt. (3) Family, family factors have an important influence on one's learning motivation.

According to Dimiyati and Mudjiono (2015) there are several elements that influence student motivation, including. (1) Student aspirations (2) Students' abilities, (3) Condition of students, (4) Students' environmental conditions, (5) Dynamic elements in learn and learning

Use of the Facebook Social Network

Daryanto (in Ayu Maria Sari, 2017) explains that the word usage refers to the process, an act or action, by using something. According to the KBBI (Large Indonesian Dictionary), the word usage refers to the process, method, or act of using something.

The term social networking was first introduced by Professor J.A Barnes in 1954. Social networking is a form of internet service that is shown as an online community for people who have similar activities, interests in certain fields, or certain background similarities (Ropana in Rismana, et al., 2016). The social networking site is a web-based service that allows users to create profiles, view a list of available users, and invite or accept friends to join the site. The basic view of this social networking site displays the user profile page, which consists of self-identity and user photos (Selviana, 2013). Social networking sites have a variety of features, but in general they load and show their user profiles and a list of friends who are also users of the social network (Boyd & Ellison in Ayu Maria Sari, 2017). The use of social networking is the level of someone's frequency in connecting and using social networks based on the feeling of pleasure with the activities carried out (Mega in Ayu Maria Sari, 2017). One of the most social networking sites is Facebook.

Based on the description above, the researchers concluded that the use of Facebook social networks is a process or action using Facebook social networks.

Aspects of Use Facebook Social Networks

In measuring internet usage, especially social networks according to La Rose, Lai, Lange, Love, and Wu (in Ayu Maria Sari, 2017) through three aspects, including: (1) Intensity of use, can be cured through the frequency of using Facebook, the duration or amount of time spent using Facebook., (2) Elements in profile and perception, (3) Preferences and functions of the social networking site.

To measure the use of Facebook social variables, researchers used the intensity aspect, which consisted of the frequency and duration of using Facebook social networks.

Parental Social Support

According to Sarason, Sarason, and Pierce (in Baron and Byrne, 2005). Social support is the physical and psychological comfort provided by others, in this case parents. Sarafino and Smith (2012) say that social support is comfort, attention, appreciation, or assistance obtained by individuals from others, where other people here can be interpreted as individual individuals or groups. Based on some opinions above, researchers are interested in using the meaning of social support according to Sarafino and Smith, namely, social support is the comfort and attention given by parents to children. Parental social support is one of the support that is needed by students because parents are the closest source of support that should know the condition of the students best.

Form of Social Support

Sarafino and Smith (2012) suggest that the forms of social support that a person receives include: (1) Emotional

support, consists of expressions such as attention, empathy and attention to someone. (2) Esteem support, appreciation support exists when someone gives positive rewards to an individual, encourages or approves of an individual's ideas or feelings or makes positive comparisons between individuals with others. (3) Instrumental support, this support is the simplest support to define, namely, direct and tangible support such as giving or lending money or helping to ease individual tasks. (4) Informational support, suggesting several choices of actions that can be done by individuals in overcoming problems that make them stressful. (5) Companionship support, this support is a support given by a group that can cause individuals to feel that they are part of a group where group members share with each other.

Framework of Thinking

The World Bank (2018) said that the quality of education in Indonesia is still low. World Bank Country Director for Indonesia Rodrigo A Chaves said the number of students attending school experienced a significant increase but the quality of student learning remained low, below the average of other countries in the Southeast Asia region. With this phenomenon, one of the interesting things to note is the problem related to student learning motivation (Ihya Ulum Aldin, 2018).

Learning motivation is the driving force of the individual that creates a desire to achieve a goal in learning activities. Factors or elements that influence learning motivation are: students' aspirations or aspirations, students' abilities, students' environmental conditions, dynamic elements in learning and learning, and the teacher's efforts in educating or teaching students. Dynamic elements in learning and learning, such as the cultural environment of students who experience dynamic changes, one of which is in the form of mass media. One form of this dynamic change is social networking. The social networking site is a web-based service that allows users to create profiles, view a list of available users, and invite or accept friends to join the site. According to a survey conducted by the survey institute we are social, one of the most popular social networks is Facebook.

Research on Facebook was conducted by Ayu Maria Sari (2017) and Chairunnisa (2010) which showed a significant negative relationship between the intensity of accessing Facebook with student learning motivation. This means that when the intensity of accessing Facebook students is low, their learning motivation is high. In addition, learning motivation is also influenced by several factors including culture, family and school. Family is an important factor in learning motivation. Parents as nuclear families play a role to provide support to students so that students' learning motivation develops. The support provided by this parent in psychological terms is called social support. Social support is the comfort and attention given by parents to children.

The latest research conducted by Suciani and Rozali (2014) and Emeraldal and Kristiana (2017) shows the results that there is a positive and significant relationship of social support with learning motivation. This means that the more positive social support students get, the higher the student's

learning motivation. On the contrary, the more negative social support students get, the lower the student's motivation to learn.

In the learning process, students generally have constraints and feel depressed. Students need social support from other people in their area such as parents. Therefore parental social support is needed for students who are in the process of learning. But on the other hand, technological advances cannot be denied to everyone's daily needs, including students. One form of technological progress is the existence of social networks. One of the most popular types of social networking is Facebook. But the use of Facebook social networks has a negative effect and a positive effect on student learning motivation. Research on Facebook on academic performance was carried out by Gonzales, Llopis & Gasco (2016). The results showed that Facebook had a positive effect but also a negative effect, the effect of using Facebook was contradictory. The contradictory impact can be minimized by parents by giving more attention to children. Parents play a role in controlling the use of students' Facebook social networks and providing support to students so that return students are motivated in learning activities. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the use of Facebook social networks and parental social support are related to student learning motivation.

3. Research and Method

In this study, the population that will be used is class VIII and IX SMP Islam Nurul Falah Karawang with a total of 179 people. How to determine the sample size in this study using a table developed by Isaac and Micael for error rates of 1%, 5% and 10% (Sugiyono, 2012). Based on the table for the population number 179 with a level of 5%, a sample of 119 is obtained. The sampling technique used in this study is proportional stratified random sampling technique. The scale used in this study uses a Likert scale and a Rating Scale. The scale used to measure learning motivation and parental social support is a Likert scale, in this Likert scale, the statement is divided into five alternative answer choices, namely: Very Suitable (SS), Corresponding (S), Neutral (N), Not Corresponding (TS), and Very Unsuitable (STS). While the scale of using Facebook social networks uses a rating scale scale model. For the frequency aspect, the statement is divided into 4 alternative answers, namely Very Often (Every Day), Often (3-4 times a week), Rarely (1-2 times a week) and never used in a week. For the aspect of duration, the statement is divided into 4 alternative answers, which are very long (> 3-5 hours per day), Old (2- <3 hours a day), Old enough (1- <2 hours a day) and No Long (<1 hour a day).

4. Result and Discussion

Based on the results of multivariate correlation analysis with the help of SPSS 24.0 for Windows, the first hypothesis which reads "there is a relationship between the use of Facebook social networks and parental social support with the learning motivation of students at SMP Islam Nurul Falah Karawang" is accepted. Where according to the results, the

use of Facebook social networks and parental social support contributes 15% to the learning motivation variable.

In the second hypothesis, it shows that the hypothesis that reads "there is a relationship between the use of Facebook social networks and the learning motivation of students at SMP Islam Nurul Falah Karawang" is rejected, meaning that the use of Facebook social networks has no relationship with student learning motivation. However, judging from the results of data analysis, the use of Facebook social networks has a negative correlation direction which means that the higher the use of Facebook social networks, the lower student learning motivation, this is in line with research conducted by Gonzales, Llopis and Gasco (2016) that the use of Facebook social networks can have a negative effect, if students use social networks Facebook too long students will tend to forget about academic lessons, this indicates that students' learning motivation is low because at the time of leisure students prefer to use Facebook social networks compared to learning activities. However, the results of this study are not in accordance with the theory concept proposed by Dimiyati and Mudjiono (2015) which states that the dynamic elements in learning and learning (in this case Facebook social networks) influence learning motivation. The rejection of this second hypothesis could be due to the background of students attending Islamic-based junior high schools so that moral immersion is stronger and more religious so that students using Facebook social networks is not a priority thing to do. In addition, according to the information the researchers got, there were several students who lived in the pesantren that the school provided so that the use of Facebook social networks was limited, some of the students could only use Facebook when they were at home when school holidays arrived.

Whereas in the third hypothesis, shows that the hypothesis that reads "there is a relationship between social support parents with the learning motivation of students in SMP Islam Nurul Falah Karawang" is received with a positive direction. This means that the higher the parental social support, the higher the student's learning motivation. The results of this study are in accordance with previous research conducted by Suciani and Rozali (2014) which shows that there is a positive and significant relationship of social support with learning motivation. This means that the more positive social support students get, the higher the student's learning motivation. On the contrary, the more negative social support students get, the lower the student's motivation to learn.

5. Conclusion

Referring to the hypothesis and the results of analysis of research data, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the use of Facebook social networks and parental social support with students' learning motivation at SMP Islam Nurul Falah Karawang.

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