CHAPTER IV

RESEACH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. **Research Results**
   1. Profil of MTs NU Nurul Huda
      a. Geographic location of MTs NU Nurul Huda

      MTs NU Nurul Huda is located in Mangkangkulon, Tugu, Semarang, 16 kilometers from the center of city, and 100 meters from Semarang-Jakarta Street and located in Mosque of Islamic boardinghouse environment. The borders of Mts NU Nurul Huda are:

      ➢ South border : Al Islah Islamic Boardinghouse
      ➢ North border : Society House
      ➢ West border : Attaqwiem Mosque
      ➢ East border : Kyai Gilang Street

      b. The Infrastructure in Mts NU Nurul Huda
         1. Room of Headmaster
         2. Office Room
         3. BP/BK room
         4. 10 Classrooms
         5. TU room
         6. Library
         7. Computer Laboratory
         8. Science Laboratory
      c. Organization structure of MTs NU Nurul Huda
         1. Head Master   : Sugeng SE
         2. Vice Head Master   : Drs. Ajmain Yayha
         3. Treasurer   : Drs. Syahir Hasan
         4. TU   : M. Muhibbudin
         5. Curiculum   : Drs. Syamsudin
         6. BP/BK   : M. Musthofa

d. Vision and mission of MTs NU Nurul Huda

MTs NU Nurul Huda Mangkang Semarang has a vision, "Educating the Nation's Life and Forming Dignified Character and Civilization of Islam Generations". The explanation of this vision can be seen in its mission, namely:

1. Creating conditions that leads to an increase in Faith and Taqwa to Allah SWT.
2. Prioritizing good deeds and aesthetic clothing
3. Improving the quality of students' output in religious subjects and general subjects (science) and applying it in real-life
4. Encouraging students' motivation by providing the necessary books
5. The development of educational facilities
6. Developing the intellectual potential, talents and interests of students through extra-curricular activities
7. Developing a culture of tolerance, peace, criticism and democracy to understand science
8. Preparing for more professional personnel in order to improve the quality of output.

As an Islamic educational institution, MTs NU Nurul Huda Mangkang Semarang aims to provide education and teaching and cultural development in accordance with the teachings of Islam, to nurture students to become religious and devoted to Allah, berakhlakul karimah, intelligent, knowledgeable, creative, independent and responsible and beneficial to religion, nation and state.

2. Student Condition

The amount of students in MTs NU Nurul Huda Semarang enrolled in academic year 2014/2015 is as many as 696 students.

Table 4.1 The amount and condition of students

No	Grade	Total	Percentage
1	VII	244 Students	35,05
2	VIII	237 Students	34,05
3	IX	215 Students	30,9
		696 Students	100

Source: Main Book, 2014

Since the focus of this research only limited to the VIII Grade, therefore we will find out that the the total of students involved in this research has amounted as many as 237 students.

3. Description of Students Achievement

The achievement mentioned in this research is the result that is obtained from the students' learning efforts to the "English" subject that they get class, also stated in the form of Final Rapport, consist of either number or letter.

Table 4.2 Students' achievement

No respondent	Student's Code	Students' rapport score
1	001	87
2	002	86
3	003	86
4	004	86
5	005	86
6	006	87
7	007	86
8	008	87
9	009	85
10	0010	86
11	0011	86
12	0012	87
13	0013	87
14	0014	90
15	0015	87
16	0016	87
17	0017	86
18	0018	89

19	0019	87
20	0020	86
21	0021	89
22	0022	87
23	0023	86
24	0024	89
25	0025	86
26	0026	87
27	0027	90
28	0028	87
29	0029	88
30	0030	87
31	0031	90
32	0032	87
33	0033	87
34	0034	88
35	0035	87
36	0036	87
37	0037	88
38	0038	88
39	0039	86
40	0040	87
41	0041	87
42	0042	87
43	0043	87
44	0044	87
45	0045	87
46	0046	87
47	0047	88
48	0048	89
49	0049	90
50	0050	87

Source: Students' Rapport, 2014

According to Table above we see that learning achievement of students from VIII grade that are taken from their Final Report, particularly in English subject of the first semester, make up as many as 50 students or (100%) students have completed the course.

4. Description of Respondents' Socioeconomic Conditions

a. Family Education Level

The family education levels can be seen through their formal and non-formal educational background.

1. Father's Formal Education

The Father's education level can be see through his formal education all of which ranging from Elementary School, Junior High, Senior High (High School) and higher institutions such as College and University.

Table4.2 Father's formal education level

No	Score Intervall	Criteria	Father education	
			Total	Percentage
1	81.26%-100%	University	0	0
2	62.51%-81.25%	Senior high school	47	94
3	43,76% - 62.50%	Junior high school	1	2
4	25% - 43.75%	Elementary school	2	4
	Total		50	100

Source: research analysis results, 2014

Father's formal education can be pointed as many as (94%) graduating Senior High, as many as(2%) graduating Junior High, while the rest (1%) graduating Elementary School.(table 4.2)

2. Mother's Formal Education

Table4.3 Mother's formal education level

No	Score Interval	Criteria	Mother education	
			Total	Percentage
1	81.26%-100	University	0	0
2	62.51%-81.25	Senior high school	4	8
3	43,76% - 62.50	Junior high school	46	92
4	25% - 43.75	Elementary school	0	0
	Total		50	100

Source: research analysis results, 2014

According the table above, as many as, (8%) graduating Senior High, as many as (92%) graduating Junior High. (tabel 4.3)

3. Father's Non-Formal Education

Father's non-formal education in this research involves such following activities Computer, Mechanic and Electronic courses.

According to the table above, as many as (2%) father's non-formal education falls into bad criteria because the lack of courses participation, (90%) shows that they participate on the Mechanic courses and the rest (8%) respondents, they participate on the Electronic courses.

(table 4.4)

Table 4.4 Father's non-formal education level

No	Score Interval	Criteria	Father's education	
			Total	Percentage
1	81.26%-100%	Computer	0	0
2	62.51%- 81.25%	Mechanic	45	90
3	43,76% - 62.50%	Electronic	4	8
4	25% - 43.75%	No course	1	2
	Total		50	100

Source: research analysis results, 2014

4. Mother's Non-Formal Education

Mother's non-formal education in this research involves such following activities Computer, Taylor and Beauty courses.

Table 4.5 Mothers' non-formal education level

No	Score Interval	Criteria	Mother's Non-formal Education	
			Total	Percentage
1	81.26%-100%	computer	46	92
2	62.51%- 81.25%	Taylor	1	2
3	43,76% - 62.50%	Beauty	3	6
4	25% - 43.75%	No course	0	0

	Total		50	100

Source: research analysis results, 2014

According to the table above, as many as (2%) participating in Taylor course, (92%) respondents participate on the Computer courses and the rest (6%) respondents participate on the Beauty courses.(table 4.5)

b. Parents' Income Level

Parents' income level can be used to recognize the family socioeconomic condition

1. Father's Income

The research results shows that as many as (92%) of the respondents earn Rp.3.000.000 up to Rp.5.000.000 monthly, but there are still as many as (8%) they earn around Rp.2.000.000 upto Rp.3.000.000 monthly. In order to get a clearer view, kindly see the table below.

Table 4.6 Father's income level

No	Score Interval	Criteria	Father's income	
			Total	Percentage
1	81.26%-100%	>Rp.5.000.000	0	0
2	62.51%- 81.25%	Rp. 3.000.000-Rp. 5.000.000	46	92
3	43,76% - 62.50%	Rp.2.000.000-Rp. 3.000.000	4	8
4	25% - 43.75%	Rp. 1.000.000-Rp. 2.000.000	0	0
	Total		50	100

Source: research analysis results, 2014

2. Mother's Income

The research results shows that as many as (8%) of mother's income monthly can reach up to RP. 3.000.000 until Rp.5.000.000, and as many as (92%) they earn around Rp.2.000.000-Rp.3.000.000 monthly. In order to get a clearer view, kindly see the table below.

Table 4.7 Mother's income level

No	Score Interval	Criteria	Mother's income	
			Total	Percentage
1	81.26%-100%	>Rp. 5.000.000	0	0
2	62.51%- 81.25%	Rp. 3.000.000-Rp. 5.000.000	4	8
3	43,76% - 62.50%	Rp.2.000.000-Rp. 3.000.000	46	92
4	25% - 43.75%	Rp. 1.000.000-Rp. 2.000.000	0	0
	Total		50	100

recource: research analysis results, 2014

3. Family's Outcome for Schooling Necessities

Among the factors that influence the family's socioeconomic condition is the outcome factors, especially for schooling necessities outcome. In this research, this particular outcome involves the tuition fees, transportations, book purchasing and other schooling equipments and tools that are spent per month.

The outcome levels for school necessities varieties, (90%) respondents spend mostly around Rp.150.000-Rp.200.000 per month, and (8%)

respondents spend around Rp.100.000-Rp.150.000 per month and, while there are around (2%) respondents who spend less than Rp.100.000 per month, for a clearer view kindly see the table below.

Table 4.8 Schooling Necessities Outcome

No	Score Interval	Criteria	Schooling outcome	
			Total	Percentage
1	81.26%-100%	>Rp. 300.000	0	0
2	62.51%- 81.25%	Rp.300.000-Rp.500.000	45	90
3	43,76% - 62.50%	Rp.500.000-Rp.1.000.000	4	8
4	25% - 43.75%	>Rp.1.000.000	1	2
	Total		50	100

Source: research analysis results, 2014

4. Family's outcome for family primary necessities

The other outcomes factors that are not for Schooling necessities also going to be used for the primary necessities, such as food, clothes and house.

Table4.9 Outcome for primary necessities

No	Score Intervall	Criteria	Primary outcome	
			Total	Percentage
1	81.26%-100%	>Rp.1.500.000	0	0
2	62.51%- 81.25%	Rp.1.000.000-Rp.1.500.000	46	92
3	43,76% - 62.50%	Rp. 1.000.000-Rp. 500.000	1	2
4	25% - 43.75%	<Rp. 500.000	3	6
	Total		50	100

Resource: Research Analysis Results, 2014

According to the table above, mostly as many as (92 %) respondents spend their outcome, in average, as much as Rp.750.000-Rp1.000.000 per month , other (6 %) respondents 'spending amount of less than Rp.500.000 per month, and the rest (2%) respondents spend their outcome from Rp.500.000-Rp.750.000 per month. (tablel 4.9)

5. Parents' Wealth and Facilities

   a. Vehicles Ownership

      The condition of a family's socioeconomic that is seen through their ability to purchase vehicles, such as cars, motorcycles or bicycles is made up to (92%), and 6% respondents have motorcycle and bicycle, and 2% respondents just have bicycle. Kindly consult to Tables 4.10 below.

      Table4.10 Vehicles Ownerships

No	Score Interval	Criteria	Types of vehicles	
			Total	Percentage
1	81.26%-100%	Car, motorcycle	46	92
2	62.51%-81.25%	Motorcycle, bicycle	3	6
3	43,76% - 62.50%	Bicycle	0	0
4	25% - 43.75%	Other	1	2
	Total		50	100

      Source: Research Analysis Results, 2014

   b. Electronics Ownership

      The ownership of electronic equipments or tools are vary for each family, some families have refrigerators, televisions, radio and some others do not have any of these electronics tools. Kindly consult to Table 4.11 to have a better view on this part.

Table 4.11 Electronic Ownerships

No	Score Intervall	Criteria	Types of Electronic tools	
			Total	Percentage
1	81.26%-100%	Refrigerator, Television, radio	44	88
2	62.51%-81.25%	Television and radio	2	4
3	43,76% - 62.50%	Television	3	6
4	25% - 43.75%	Other	1	2
	Total		50	100

Source: research analysis results, 2014

The research result shows that as many as 88% respondents have Refrigerator, Television, radio, and as many as 4% respondents have Television and radio, and 6% respondents have Television, . and as many as 4% respondents have other than the criteria.

6. Types of Parents' Houses
   a. Houses Physical Condition

   Types of houses (homes), according to its physical buldings include permanent buildings, semi permanent, woods and bamboos.

   Table 4.12 Houses Physical Condition

No	Score Interval	Criteria	Type of House	
			Total	Percentage
1	81.26%-100%	Permanent	1	2
2	62.51%- 81.25%	Semi permanent	46	92
3	43,76% - 62.50%	Wood	1	2
4	25% - 43.75%	Bamboo	2	4

	Total		50	100

Source: research analysis results, 2014

Based on table above, it shows that most of kind of physical building condition is permanent building (92%), (2%) kind of permanent building and (2%) the buildings made of wood, and 4% bilding made of bamboo(table 4.12)

b. Types of floor

Table 4.13 Types of floor

No	Score Intervall	Criteria	Types of floor	
			Total	Percentage
1	81.26%-100%	Ceramics	1	2
2	62.51%- 81.25%	Floor tile (ubin)	44	88
3	43,76% - 62.50%	Adhesive	3	6
4	25% - 43.75%	Solid ground	2	4
	Total		50	100

Source: research analysis results, 2014

The physical condition of a family house can be seen from what types of floor a family is using, such as: ceramics, woods, plastics or even still with solid ground.

From the table above, as many as (2%) the floor that is already in ceramics shows, (88%) still use ubin, but however there are still(6%) who are having plastic as their floors, while the rest of the families simply do not have any of these materials to cover their solid ground floor as many as 4%.

c. Parents' Socioeconomic Condition

As many as (92%) respondents are included in rich socioeconomic condition criteria, meanwhile (8%) respondents still included in the less rich socioeconomic condition criteria, with additional note that,none of which respondents included in very rich socioeconomic condition critera. This categorization was based on the level of education, job, income, wealth or facility possession, living area and environment where they stay. In order to get a more clearer view, kindly see the table below.

Tabel 4.14 Family Socioeconomic Condition

No	Socioeconomic level			
	Score interval	Criteria	Total	Percentage
1	81.26%-100%	Very Rich	0	0
2	62.51%- 81.25%	Rich	46	92
3	43,76% - 62.50%	Less Rich	4	8
4	25% - 43.75%	Poor	0	0
	Total		50	100

Source: research analysis results, 2014

2. Data Analysis

1. Simple Regression Analysis

To see whether we will find the correlation between variable X and Y, therefore we will apply the one variable regression analysis technique, with equation as follows:

$Y = a + bX$

Y   : Tied Variable (Learning Achievement)

a   : Constanta
b   : Variable X regression coefficient
X   : Dependent Variable (Social Economy condition)
(Sugiyono, 2005)

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1 (Constant)	83,473	1,773		47,083	,000
X	,043	,020	,293	2,123	,039

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Table 4.15

So, the regression equation is

Y=83,473+0,043x

Based on the table 4.15 above, it shows that simple analysis regression has possitive value in constanta as many as 83,473, it tells that if parents' economy condition value is zero, so the students achievement will be scored as many as 83,473. X variable coefficient regression is positive as many as 0,043, it explains that if parents' economy condition rise up one point, students achievement will also rise up 0,043, so it has a meaning that the influence is positive influence.

2. Significant of regression

Table 4.16

ANOVA[b]

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	6,229	1	6,229	4,506	,039[a]
Residual	66,351	48	1,382		
Total	72,580	49			

Based on the table above, it shows that F amount is 4,506 and positive, and the significant is 0,039, it less than 0,05, so it has a meaning if variable X influence together to variable Y positively and also significant

3. Hypothesis testing

To find out whether there is an influence from dependent variables to tied variables, we will execute the T test. The result of the test using SPSS program will find that the size of Tamount value as many as 2,123 significant 0,039, so that we will have Ttablel value as many as 2,009 (See note 1). According to the comparison result above we will see that Thitung>Ttabel (2,123.> 2,009), so it means that family economy condition influences individualy and influences significantly and possitively to students achievement. In other word, the Working Hypothesis (Ha) that concludes the existence of positive influence from parents' socioeconomic toward MTs NU Nurul Huda Semarang students' learning achievement is "Acceptable".

4. Determination coefficient

To find out the relation degree between variable X and Y, we will execute what so called the formula of Determination coefficient. According to the basic calculation with the SPSS program we have found out that the size of influence from X to Y is as many as (0,086) or 8,6%, while the rest is as many as 91,4%

(See note 2), is influence by various other factors that come out of this research scope.

5. English learning achievement

The achievement mentioned in this research is the result that is obtained from the students' learning efforts to the "English" subject that they get class, also stated in the form of Final Raport, consist of either number or letter.

Table 4.15 English learning achievement

No	Explanation	Learning achievement	
		Total	Percentage
1	Complete	50	100
2	Incomplete	0	0
	Total	50	100

Source : Research analysis results, 2014

According to Table above, we will see that learning achievement of students from VIII grade that are taken from their Final Report, particularly in English subject of the first semester, make up as many as 50 students or (100%) students have completed the course.

Based on the explanation above, Family economy condition can be observed from family educational level, kind of parents' job, wealth facility owning, and physical building condition. Educational level here includes their education that has taken either formal education or non formal education, father respondents took formal education as much as 94% graduated from senior high school and mother respndents 92% graduated from junior high school. It proved that parents' educational level include to good criteria. Parents' aware who did not take formal education took non folmal education in term of course. The course that has taken by fathers is machine course as much as 90% and course that has taken by mothers is tailor course as much as 92%. Because of those abilities they could add their income except from their formal education side.

Generally, the high income will be easier to fulfil every school necessities and other needs, it is different with families that have a low income, in general they have are such hard to fulfill school necessities or other needs. The income level will be called high income if it is more than one million rupiah per month.

Parents' wealth and facility owning relates with facility that can improve students' learning because they will be motivated if their parents give everything that related to their facility learning in order to improve their learning achievement. Parent who has good economy condition can be seen from their Vehicle owning such as motor cycle and bicycle, by that stuff they will be able to finish everything faster.

Parents economy condition is called very good in this research related to their houses physical condition, most of them have semi permanent living place as much as 92% respondents, and also other aspects. A low economy condition can drag feet students in learning, and also the high economy condition can improve their motivation to study in school. Based on the research and data accounting can be seen how big the influence of economy condition as much as 8,6% significant, 2,123 > 2,009, so the hypothesis that said there is significant influence and positive between parents' economy condition and students achievement is "acceptable"

3. **The influence between parents' economy condition to students achievement**

A family who has high or higher income generally will be easier to fulfill every school necessities and other needs, so the children will be motivated to study. It's different with family who has a lower income, generally they get some difficulties to fulfill school necessities, and also to fulfill other needs, this condition can drag student's motivation to study. In other word family economy condition can influences children achievement.

On table 4 shows that most of (92%) parents' economy condition include to good category, and generally students achievement grade VIII passed the english test (see note 3). This fact can prove that by having a good economy condition for parents,. then the students achievement can be good. One of the facts which is influences children achievement is family income. Level of parents' economy condition have big influence to students achievement in school, because every needs related to school stuff will need parents' economy condition. Based on the research and data accounting can be seen how big the influence of economy condition as much as 8,6% significant, 2,123 > 2,009, so the hypothesis that said there is significant influence and positive between parents' economy condition and students achievement is "acceptable"

4. Discussion

Family economy condition can be observed from family educational level, kind of parents' job, wealth facility owning, and physical building condition. Educational level here includes their education that has taken either formal education or non formal education, father respondents took formal education as much as 94% graduated from senior high school and mother respondents 92% graduated from junior high school. It proved that parents' educational level include to good criteria. Parents' aware who did not take formal education took non formal education in term of course. The course that has taken by fathers is machine course as much as 90%, and course that has taken by mothers is tailor course as much as 92%. Because of those abilities they could add their income except from their formal education side. Generally, the high income will be easier to fulfil every school necessities and other needs, it is different with families that have a low income, in general they have are such hard to fulfill school necessities or other needs. The income level will be called high income if it is more than one million rupiah per month.

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Parents economy condition is called very well in this research related to their houses physical condition, most of them have semi permanent living place as much as 92% respondents, and also other aspects. A low economy condition can drag feet students in learning, and also the high economy condition can improve their motivation to study in school. Based on the research and data accounting can be seen how big the influence of economy condition as much as 8,6% significant, 2,123 > 2,009, so the hypothesis that said there is significant influence and positive between parents' economy condition and students achievement is "acceptable"

And it suitable with the theory, according to Slameto, generally the factors that influence the learning process are the internal and external Slameto factors.

Internal factors include physical factor, the tiresome and pshycological factor. Physical factors include the healthiness and physical disability. The tiresome factors

include; physical and mental, and external factors include the family, school, and socities factors.

Based on the theory above, parents' social economy background is one of factors that influence learning, it has a meaning that students achievement is also influenced by parents' social economy condition, even it is not the only factors that influence students achievement, there are some other that was was mantion above.

5. **Limitation of the Reseach**

In this research has some limitation, those are;

a. This research is limited by the time, because the scope of time is just for one semester.
b. This research result based on survey in the object of the reasearch, the data just come from students' opinion, it means that the researcher did not use the other ways of colecting data except superficial way.