

The Effect of Pesantren Educational Patterns and Attention of Parents on Learning Results Fiqh Class IX in Pondok Pesantren Daar El-Qolam 2 Banten

Saripudin Hamzah¹, Muhammad Nizom Chotib¹ and Andrian Aziz Widodo¹
¹Islamic University Jakarta

Keywords: Pesantren Educational Patterns, Attention Of Parents, Learning Results.

Abstract: This study aims to assess, analyze, and formulate the influence Pattern Education Pesantren (X1) with the Learning Results Fiqh Pupils (Y), Effect of Attention Parents (X2) with the Learning Results Fiqh Pupils (Y), and Influence Patterns of Education Pesantren (X1) and Attention Parents (X2) together with the Fiqh Pupils Learning Outcomes (Y) The research method used in this research is quantitative descriptive. With The sample totaled 80 students were taken using simple random sampling technique (Simple Random Sampling). The methods used to collect research data is documentation and questionnaires / instruments Likert model. References in all instruments is calculated using the formula Pearson Product Moment and Alpha-Cronbach. Influence Patterns Education Pesantren (X1) with the Learning Results Fiqh (Y) is positive and significant, with $r_{y1} = 0.228$ at the alpha level of 5%. Attention Parents Influence (X2) with the Learning Results Fiqh (Y) is positive and significant, with $r_{y2} = 0.022$ at the alpha level of 5% which indicates a low correlation. Positive sense that if the attention of parents increases, the Fiqh Learning Outcomes will increase, and vice versa if the attention of parents down, the Learning Outcomes Fiqh be correspondingly reduced. Patterns Influence Education Pesantren (X1) and Attention Parents (X2) together with the Learning Results Fiqh (Y) is positive and significant, with $R_{y.12} = 0.56$ at alpha level of 5% which indicates a high correlation. Positive sense that if the pattern of Education Boarding School and Caution Parents together rise, the Fiqh Learning Outcomes will increase. Vice versa, if the pattern of Education Boarding School and Caution Parents together down, the Learning Outcomes Fiqh be correspondingly reduced. Obviously means a significant 95% occur in the population with a strong influence. Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination or $R^2 = 56.0\%$ contribution Learning Outcomes Fiqh variation can be explained by the pattern of Pesantren Education and Attention Parents together.

1 INTRODUCTION

Pondok Pesantren is an educational institution that has an important role in the development and advancement of education in the country of the republic of Indonesia, the term cottage comes from the sense of boarding the santri called cottage or residence made of bamboo, or the word "pondok" derived from Arabic " funduq "which means hotel or hostel. While pesantren "comes from the word santri with prefix" pe "and the ending" an ", which means the residence of the santri. Prof. Johns argues that the term santri comes from the Tamil language which means teacher of the Koran. Meanwhile, according to the term Pesantren is a traditional

Islamic educational institution to study, understand, deepen, live, and practice the teachings of Islam by emphasizing the importance of religious morals as a guide everyday behavior.

Pesantren education pattern is one of the factors that influence the learning achievement of external factors Or factors that come from outside the individual. Educational Patterns Pesantren that is education totality of education 24 hours which divides in the first two lines in the field of the teaching track and the second in the field of foster care. Pesantren education pattern is full of activities and discipline that is so tight that some students run discipline there are forced because the education of modern pesantren famous for forced to be

accustomed and become so regular that some santri run discipline only in boarding school but outside is not obey in education life Islamic boarding school. In every activity must be disciplined because the education boarding school famous for military education so that any violation would have no punishment but often the punishment given is not in accordance with the rules or rules of boarding school like the existence of punishment that is not appropriate academically.

Pesantren or boarding school is an Islamic educational institution that is quite unique because has elements and characteristics that are different from other Islamic educational institutions. The family is the decisive process in learning success. As expressed by Malik Fadjar that parents are said to be first and foremost educators because the education provided by parents is the basis and determine the development of the next child. Education is done by parents to their children in order to achieve predetermined goals. One of the goals is to provide supplies of intelligence to children to use la Parents' concern for children can be realized by providing children's learning facilities, giving motivation, giving guidance, reminding children of their obligations, reminding children of their needs and so on.

As happened at the pesantren booth Daar el-Qolam Gintung Banten there are some high achieving santri whose parents give more attention but there are also some santri in Daar el Qolam who are achievers but their parents give little attention to their children. In the initial observation santri initials R is a santri who achievement but his parents less attention to him so vice versa happening in Ghifa is a santri who excel and her parents give extraordinary attention but there are also parents very very pay attention to result of learning its child by always communicate with homeroom guardian and guardian but the child is underachieving. So the authors consider the need to be researched because the results of good learning is influenced by the attention of parents, the cause of the low value of jurisprudence in the odd semester exam is caused by the low sincerity of learning santri to these subjects and the low attention of parents to the learning outcomes of students. So, it needs to be discussed and researched. Based on the above description, encouraging researchers to examine the above issues in this study.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Pesantren Education Pattern

Pesantren is a traditional Islamic educational institution to understand, appreciate and practice the teachings of Islam (*tafaqquh fiddin*) by emphasizing the morality of Islam as a guide to daily community life. (M. Tidjani Djauhari:2008:9) Etymologically, the term pesantren comes from the word "santri", which with the prefix of the suffix -an means the residence of the santri. The word "santri" is also a combination of syllables sant (human good) and tra (like help), so the word pesantren can be interpreted as a place to educate a good human. Meanwhile, Dhofier said that according to Professor Johns, the term "santri" comes from the Tamil language which means the teacher is reciting, (Ali Anwar:2011:22) while CC Berg argues that the term comes from the term shastri which in Indian means people who know the Hindu religious books, or a person scholar of the holy book of Hinduism. The word shastri comes from the word shastra meaning holy books, religious books or books on science. (Dhofier:1985:18)

In other words, the term santri has the understanding of a student studying holy books / Islamic sciences. Thus, pesantren is understood as a place for teacher-student interaction to take place, kyai-santri in a relatively permanent intensity in the context of the transfer of Islamic sciences. Meanwhile, according to Mastuhu, as quoted by Hasbullah in his book "Capita Selektta Islamic Education," the pesantren is a traditional Islamic educational institution to understand, live and practice the teachings of Islam by emphasizing the importance of the morality of Islam as a guide to daily community life.

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Some of the definitions above, may provide an overview of the meaning of Islamic boarding schools and finally it can be concluded that what is meant by Islamic boarding schools is traditional Islamic education institutions to study Islamic teachings to be practiced by emphasizing the importance of religious morality as a daily behavior

guide. Pesantren has a mission to develop Islamic da'wah. In learning, pesantren huts have characteristics that are not practiced in educational institutions generally have a pattern of education for 24 hours through the path of teaching and parenting.

2.2 Attention of Parents

Attention according to Suryabrata is concentration of psychic energy focused on a certain object. While other opinion suggests that attention is concentration or concentration addressed to something or object.

Parents are informal education institutions. Although parents have the status of informal education institutions in Islam, he is the first and foremost educator for his children. Everything that is done by parents is an educational process that is very influential on the child's next life, religious attitudes, character, reason, social behavior and Child culture is largely shaped by education from people old. In line with this, Thomas Gordon argued that: "Parents are responsible individuals towards the personal formation of children and children's education, so he must be consistent in feeling love children, be tolerant, convey children's personal needs and being fair. As Allah says in A-Tahrim verse 6 children's education.

From some opinions the authors conclude that attention is the focus in thinking that is directed to a particular object or done by consciously giving stimulation to the individual, so that he only focuses on the object that stimulates it.

2.3 Learning Result: Fiqh

Achievement is basically the result obtained from an activity. While learning is basically a process that results in individual self-change, namely behavior change. Thus learning outcomes are the results obtained in the form of impressions that result in changes in the individual as a result of learning activities.

Besides this, also in the Indonesian dictionary explained that achievement is a result that has been achieved (which has been done or done). From the above definition can be observed the existence of the same meaning, which in essence is the result that has been achieved from an activities, therefore it can be understood that achievement is the result of an activity that has been carried out, created, and pleasing to the heart obtained by work individually or in groups certain fields.

Learning outcomes are events that are internal in the sense of something that happens within a person. The event begins with a cognitive change or knowledge to influence behavior. Thus, a person's learning behavior is based on the level of something that is learned which can then be known through tests and ultimately bring learning results in the form of real and non-real values. Based on the above description it can be synthesized that learning outcomes are mastery of knowledge and skills developed by subjects commonly indicated by the test scores or numbers given by the teacher.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Methods

In this research the method used is quantitative method with the type of regression test. Quantitative research methods can be interpreted as a research method based on philosophy of potivism, used to examine the population or a particular sample, sample sampling techniques are generally done randomly, data collection using research instruments, quantitative / statistical data analysis with the aim to test the hypothesis that has applied. So in this research is intended to know three variables that influence the pattern of pesantren education and attention of parents to the results of class IX study of Pondok Pesantren Daar El-Qolam 2 Jayanti, Tangerang, Banten.

3.2 Research Variables

In this study Researcher determine the following variables:

1. Independent variable: Pesantren Educational Patterns (X1) and Attention of Parents (X2)
2. Dependent variable: Learning Results Fiqh (Y).

The relationship constellation of the three variables is illustrated in the scheme below.

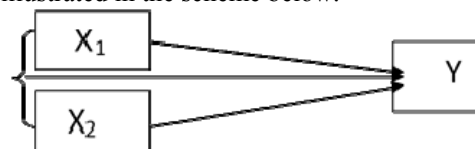


Figure 1: Variables scheme.

3.3 Population and Sample

The population in this study is all students of class IX junior high school in boarding school Daar el Qolam 2 which amounted to 322 consists of: 2. Sample The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by that population. When the population is large, and researchers may learn everything that exists in the population. In this study, the population amounted to 322 students. The sample is a partial or representative of the population to be examined if the subject is less than 100, better taken all so that the study is a population research. However, if the number of subjects is large, it can be taken between 10% - 15% or 20% - 25% or more.

After knowing the number of populations that exist, so this research take sample 25% from 322 population so that will be used as sample all 80 santri that will become sample of research ($322 \times 25\% = 80$ santri)

3.4 Data Collection Technique

For data collection of variables of Pesantren Education Pattern (X1) and Attention parents (X2) researcher use Likert scale questionnaire. While the variable of learning result Fiqih (Y) researcher use value raport.

3.4.1 Method of Analysis and Testing Hypothesis

1. Simple linear regression ($Y = a + bX$)
2. Multiple regression ($Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2$)

For hypothesis with t-test is used to determine whether the variable is significant or incomplete to the dependent variable individually for each variable. After the value of t is obtained through the formula, then to interpret the results apply the following provisions:

If $t_{\text{value}} > t_{\text{table}}$, then H_0 is rejected (no significant effect)

If $t_{\text{value}} < t_{\text{table}}$, then H_0 is accepted (no significant effect)

3.4.2 Instruments Research Variables

In this study, the variables of pesantren education pattern and the attention of parents were measured by questionnaire instrument. Variable learning outcomes of jurisprudence that is a variable in this study, is the value of report

4 RESULT

4.1 Data and Analysis

Based on the results of research that has been done on 80 respondents through the spread of questionna multiple-choice The results are shown:

1. Educational Pattern of Pesantren (X1)

From the calculation data of pesantren education pattern consisting of 15 questions answered by 80 respondents All calculations and statistical tests performed using the help of computer applications SPSS 22.0. Has produced the lowest score 46, the highest score 73, the average score of 61.78 median by 62.50 mode of 58, and standard deviation of 6.424. In accordance with the guidelines to provide interpretation of the correlation coefficient. From the calculation results obtained the average value average of 61.78, So it can be said Pattern of Islamic Boarding School in Daar el Qolam 2 Gintung Tangerang in Good category.

2. Attention of Parents (X2)

From the data of the questionnaire, based on the above data, it can be seen that the lowest score is 59 and the highest value is 90, then to analyze the data All the calculations and statistical tests done using the help of SPSS 22.0 computer applications. From the calculation data of parents attention consisting of 18 questions answered by 80 respondents resulted the lowest score 45, the highest score 90, the average score of 77.1 median of 8.25 mode of 9, and standard deviation of 1.311. Attention Parents (Wali Santri) class IX Pondok Pesantren Daar el Qolam 2 Gintung Jayanti Tangerang Banten. From the calculation results obtained an average value of 6.424. then it can be said the attention of parents class IX in Pondok Pesantren Daar el Qolam 2 Gintung Tangerang in Good category.

3. Learning Results Fiqih (Y)

From the calculation data of parents attention consisting of 18 questions answered by 80 respondents resulted the lowest score 45, the highest score 90, the average score of 77.1 median of 8.25 mode of 9, and standard deviation of 1.311. All calculations and statistical tests are performed using the help of SPSS 22.0 computer applications. From the calculation and the above diagram obtained an average value of 77.1. Guidelines to provide interpretation of the correlation coefficient then it can be said the results of fiqih learning class IX

students in Pondok Pesantren Daar el Qolam 2 Gintung Tangerang in the Good category.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Product Moment Correlation Test

Decision Criteria for Product Moment Correlation Test, if the value of significance < 0.05 then there is correlation, otherwise if the value of significance > 0.05 then there is no correlation. After the correlation test found the following results:

1. The correlation coefficient between Learning Strategy (X1) and PAI Learning Outcomes (Y) is equal to 0.492 with a significance value of 0.000. Based on the above decision criteria, it can be concluded that the correlation of both variables is the significance ($0.000 < 0.05$).
2. The correlation coefficient between prior knowledge (X2) and PAI Learning Outcomes (Y) is 0.780 accompanied by a significance value of 0.000. Based on the above decision criteria, it can be concluded that the correlation of both variables has a significance smaller than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$).

5.2 Hypothesis Testing

The study also included a partial test (t test) to find out whether the independent variables of Pesantren Education Pattern (X1) and Attention of Parent (X2) were partially or independently associated with the fiqh learning outcomes (Y). From the test results found :

1. Pesantren education pattern (X1) The relationship with the results of learning jurisprudence (Y)

Based on the data analysis of SPSS version 22.0 it can be seen that the pattern of pesantren education has correlation with the result of learning fiqh santri characterized by the acquisition of correlation coefficient 0.228 more than 0.219 which has the meaning that the pattern of pesantren education has a relationship with the results of learning santri fiqh very strong. Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination ($r^2 y1$) of 0,552 has meaning that 55,2% have meaning that happened in the tendency of the correlation of education pattern of Pesantren (X1) with Learning Outcomes.

Regression equation $Y = 4,668 + 0,490 X1$. which means that the increase of one score of pesantren education pattern (X1) will give an increase of 0,490 to result of learning fiqh (Y).

From the above data, it can be said that if the results of learning santri want to be improved optimally, it is necessary to increase the pattern of higher education pesantren. Providing a good pattern of boarding education will provide encouragement for students to improve the learning outcomes of jurisprudence.

Based on the above research, the result of this research is in line with the submission of hypothesis contained in chapter II =, namely that the pattern of pesantren education gives a positive relationship with the result of studying the santri fiqh in Pondok Pesantren Daar el Qolam 2 Tangerang.

2. Attention parents (X2) relationship With Results Learning fiqh (Y)

Based on SPSS version 22.0 data analysis can be seen that the attention of parents have a relationship with students learning outcomes are characterized by the acquisition of correlation coefficient (r_{y2}) of 0.148 Less than r_{table} of 0.219 has the meaning that the relationship of parental attention with learning outcomes is not strong. Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination ($r^2 y1$) of 0.022 has the meaning that 2.20% has a meaning that occurs in the tendency of low attention of parents Against Class IX Study Results in Pondok Pesantren Daar el Qolam.

Regression equation $Y = 5,329 + 0,030 X2$. Which means that the increase of one scores of parental attention (X2) will give an increase of 0.030 to the score of learning result (Y). From the above data, it can be said that if the results of learning santri want to be improved optimally, it is necessary to increase the attention of parents is high. With good parents attention will provide encouragement for santri to improve the results of The correlation coefficient (r_{y1}) of 0.148 less than the r_{table} of 0.219 has the meaning that the relationship of parental attention to learning outcomes is not strong. Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination ($r^2 y1$) of 0.022 has the meaning that 2.20% has a meaning that occurs in the tendency of low attention of parents With Class IX Study Results in Pondok Pesantren Daar el Qolam Based on the above research, the results of this study is not in line with the submission of hypotheses contained in chapter II, namely that the attention of

parents provide a positive relationship to the results of studying fiqh students in Pondok Pesantren Daar el Qolam 2 Tangerang.

2. Pesantren education pattern (X1) and attention of parents (X2) relation with learning result of fiqh santri (Y)

Based on the results of SPSS version 22.0 data analysis can be known pattern of pesantren education and the attention of parents to influence the results of learning fiqh marked by diporoleh double correlation coefficient (r_{y12}) of 0.236 from r tabel of 0.219 has the meaning that the relationship pattern of pesantren education and attention of parents with the results study fiqh strong. Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination double (r^2_{y12}) of 0,560 has 56.0% meaning that occurs in the tendency of the correlation of increasing of education pattern of pesantren (X1) and Parents Attention (X2) together with result of Learning of Fiqh class IX in Pondok Pesantren Daar el Qolam 2 Tangerang Banten.

Double regression equation $Y = 3,943 + 0.043 X1 - 0,014 X2$. Which means that the increase of one score of pesantren education pattern (X1) and together will give an increase of 0,043 for X1 and 0,014 for X2 on result score study fiqh santri (Y). From the above data, it can be said that if the learning outcomes want to be improved optimally, it is necessary to increase the pattern of pesantren education and high attention of parents. With the pattern of pesantren education and good parent attention will be able to improve the learning process better and have an impact on improving the results of learning Santri

6 CONCLUSION

The Learning Outcomes of Santri Fiqh Daar el-Qolam Islamic Boarding School, Gintung, Jayanti, Tangerang, Banten with the group reference rating, generally included in the category of good enough with an average value of 70.1 as well as the Educational Pattern of Islamic Boarding Schools in a fairly good category with an average value of 61.78. Parent's attention is also in a pretty good category with an average value of 64.24.

The Effect of Pesantren Education Pattern (X1) with Learning Outcomes Fiqh (Y) is positive and significant, with $r_{y1} = 0.228$ at the 5% alpha level indicating sufficient correlation. The positive sense that if the Pattern of Islamic Boarding School rises

then the results of Fiqh Learning will increase, and vice versa if the Parent Education Level down or low, then the results of Fiqh Learning will decrease as well. Significant meanings are apparent 95% occur in the population. The partial correlation between X1 and Y is considered constant, the value of $r_{y1.2} = 0.236$ which means the partial correlation is significant. Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination or contribution $r^2 = 55.2\%$ variation of Fiqh Learning Outcomes can be explained by the Pattern of Pesantren Education.

The Influence of Parent Concern (X2) with Fiqh Learning Outcomes (Y) is positive and significant, with $r_{y2} = 0.022$ at the 5% alpha level indicating low correlation. The positive sense that if the attention of parents rises then Fiqh Learning Outcomes will increase, and vice versa if the attention of parents down, then the Results Fiqh Learning will decrease as well. Significant meanings actually occur 95% in the population with low influence. The partial correlation between X2 and Y with X1 is considered constant, the value of $r_{y2.1} = 0.022$ which means the partial correlation is significant. Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination or contribution $r^2 = 2.20\%$ variation of Fiqh Learning Outcomes can be explained by the Attention of Parents.

The Effect of Pesantren Education Pattern (X1) and Parents Attention (X2) together with the Learning Outcomes of Fiqh (Y) is positive and significant, with $R_{y.12} = 0.56$ at the 5% alpha level indicating high correlation. The positive sense that if the Pattern of Education of Pesantren and the Attention of Parents together rises, the results of Fiqh Study will increase. Similarly vice versa, if Pattern of Education of Pesantren and Parent Attention together down, then result of study of Fiqh will also decrease. Significant meanings are apparent 95% occur in populations with strong influence. Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination or contribution $R^2 = 56.0\%$ variation Fiqh Learning Outcomes can be explained by the Pattern of Education of Pesantren and Attention Parents together.

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