

Influence of Family Relationships on Adolescent Students' Interest in Learning

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Abstract. Adolescence is an important stage that everyone goes through, and various researchers have never stopped studying adolescent students. The topic of this research is the influence of family relationships on adolescent students' interest in learning. The research method of this paper is the literature review method, by reviewing the literature related to the three topic terms, to explore the changes of adolescent students' interest in learning under different family relationships. According to the results of the study, in a good family relationship, there is a positive influence on adolescent students' interest in learning, while in a poor family environment, there is a negative and bad influence on children's interest in learning. It is found that family relationships have always played an important role in the development of students, and that interest in learning is only one of the aspects that family relationships can affect. Both parents and students need to make efforts to regulate these relationships.

1 Introduction

1.1 Research background

In the general environment of society, people's attention to learning is increasing, and under the traditionalised teaching in China, the learning task of secondary school students is the most tedious task in the whole learning stage. But in the process of this stage, it is also the peak of their physical and psychological growth, in which children gradually have their own thoughts and dare to question. Therefore students at this stage tend to just try what they want to do and do not care about other people's opinions. Relationships within the family are one of the most important influences on a student's outlook on problems and on the strength of his or her interest in learning. How parents get along with each other, how parents get along with their children, and the environment of the extended family as a whole can all have an impact on a student's interest in learning to some degree.

1.2 Research overview

Puberty is a transitional period in the life-long development of an individual, the transformation of a child into an adult, and the second rapid developmental stage of an individual's development, which is the most important stage in the course of growing up. There is no standardised definition of puberty, and the timing of the beginning and end of puberty varies in different areas. Su et al. believe that at this stage, the individual undergoes drastic physiological and psychological changes, and undergoes what is known as the "second birth" of life, with the appearance of secondary sexual characteristics, the maturation of sexual organs, and the ability to bear children [1]. Adolescence is a general concept that most researchers would locate in the 12-19-year-old stage, which is usually when people are in the middle school and high school academic years. Despite

the relatively wide range of this age group, the study habits presented are not dissimilar.

Family relationships are defined in the Dictionary of Population Science as the interpersonal relationships of the family. Specific relationships between family members, in particular parent-child and husband-wife relationships. Family relations are the ties that strengthen the bonds and interactions between family members and bind the interests of family members together. It is characterised by a family based on marriage and descent and formed by people living together who are related by marriage and descent, and manifests itself in special mutual behaviours among the members who make up the family. Intergenerational relations are used as a hierarchy, and the number of generations in the family is used as a magnitude to complete the interaction and transmission between generations of the family or the same generation [2].

Learning interest, from the perspective of educational psychology, refers to an individual's tendency to acquire a particular knowledge of the psychological characteristics of the psychological characteristics of a person's learning to play a driving role, which not only improves the quality of education, but also promotes the student's adulthood and success, and affects the physical and mental development of the student and the expansion of the path of life [3]. Learning interest can be broadly divided into direct learning interest, which is caused by the learning process itself, and indirect learning interest, which is caused by the results of learning activities [4]. Researchers believe that interest in learning consists of seven factors. They are tackling difficulties, engagement, attention, causal awareness, experimental manipulation, expanding curiosity and generalising awareness [5].

From the above, it can be seen that home is the first school in life, people will learn a lot of things in the family, and the environment in the family will also have a certain impact on some of the human behavior. Adolescent students are an indispensable part of the family relationship. With the help of the special

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condition that adolescent students are sensitive to things around the environment, family relationship has the greatest influence on the change of learning interest of adolescent students. The family relationship has the greatest influence on the change of adolescent students' interest in learning.

In this study, the literature review method was used to study and analyse secondary school students with different family relationships during adolescence, to understand the influence of the family environment on them, and to analyse the different forms of its manifestation with examples, and then to obtain the final conclusions.

2 Research methodology

2.1 Research design (selection of research subjects and research methods)

This study was conducted through the literature review method, where the literature was reviewed, integrated, and understood to obtain the final research results. The object of the study is related to the magnitude of adolescent students' interest in learning in different home environments. The advantage of the literature review method is that it is able to understand the status of adolescent students in different family relationships from a variety of research contexts and research conditions without having access to sufficient research samples, and to obtain the final results of the research on this topic through these authoritative and scientific studies.

2.2 Principles for selecting literature

Literature selection should focus on the three theme words including "adolescence", "family relationship" and "interest in learning". The literature and research should be conducted with these three theme words as the central idea to ensure the relevance of the literature and research. The study mainly selects the literature of the last six years. This study mainly selects literature from the last six years, but it also includes a few literature from the last fifteen years and one academic journal published in 1980. The principle of selecting literature for this study mainly focuses on the selection of subject terms. The study first query keywords and then in the query page for the details of class planning. The process of querying the literature will focus on, articles with larger number of browsing, with more citation times. Then the author read the literature through the positioning of the subject terms to find valuable information for this study. If the author feels that the selected literature is useful for this study, then it will be downloaded first to facilitate the subsequent analyzing.

2.3 Description of selected literature

In this study, a total of 12 pieces of literature of various types were selected, classified according to the type of literature, master's degree thesis accounted for 4 pieces, academic journals accounted for 8 pieces, including 1 piece of literature in foreign languages. This study

focuses on the selection of literature on education, this study is mainly based on empirical research, through the analysis of the review of information to determine that in this total of 12 pieces of literature, quantitative research includes 4 articles, qualitative research also includes 8 articles. Qualitative research is still the main focus. Among them, there are 4 articles covering "adolescence", 4 articles covering "family relationship", and 4 articles covering "interest in learning".

2.4 Literature analysis methodology

Literature analysis method refers to the method that researcher collects, organises, and analyze literature and summarise the relevant literature in order to explore the problem, make in-depth discussion of the phenomenon, and summarise the literature for scientific researchers to carry out in-depth research and guide the practice and so on.

This study was conducted by enquiring CNKI. After browsing through a large amount of literature on the topic of "adolescence", "family relationships" and "interest in learning", the author finally selected 16 articles as the references for this study, based on the author's understanding of the study, the ideas that the author wanted to express, and the speculation of the final results of the study. This piece of research is conducted as a qualitative study. In this study, the researcher categorised the family relationships by classifying them into family of origin, single parent family, restructured family, and left-behind children. The present study search the literature to understand each kind of different family relationship, and then through the understanding of the impact of family relationship on students this study not only detect the impact of family relationship on learning interest, but also through the relevant literature to understand other researchers on the relationship between family and learning interest of the two research to learn from the researcher's ideas, to get the final conclusion. Through the classification method, family relationship and learning interest are classified into three possible relationships: positive influence, negative influence and no influence. This study then find the mediating and moderating variables between the two. School, teacher, classmates and so on may be among the variables. The study then substitute these hypothetical variables into this study to analyse the possible influence in this study, and then get the final results.

3 Literature review

3.1 Family factor

3.1.1 The impact of parents' relation

At present, through the preliminary research on the subject content, it allows the author to understand that family relationship will have an impact on adolescent students' learning interest to a great extent. Each different family relationship will have a different impact on learning interest, for example, in the family relationship, the husband and wife relationship is the

most central and basic relationship, almost determines the direction of the whole family relationship. Parent-child relationship is the basis for the development of family relationships and family intergenerational continuity. Parent-child relationship has a decisive influence on the formation of a child's cognitive, emotional and sound personality [6]. The relationship between husband and wife is the most direct and important influence on children. If the relationship between husband and wife is harmonious, the whole atmosphere of the family is happy. When a student feels the happiness around them, learning at this time may also be happy in their eyes. So the interest in learning may also be greatly increased. If the relationship between husband and wife is not good or even a single-parent family after the divorces, this may have two kinds of effects on the children. The first is that the student wants to study hard, try to prove himself and then hurry to leave this depressing environment. However, the interest in learning generated by this kind of thinking is often less willing but more of a forced and compelled one. The second is to make students lose interest in learning, because the parents relationship rift coupled with excessive quarrels between husband and wife, resulting in the inability to create a learning environment over time, the decline in performance will also bring about a decline in interest in learning. Then students are prone to rebelliousness. Students' rebellious mentality and behaviour make them often reckless, disregard school rules and challenge social rules, which seriously affects their physical and mental health development and the implementation of school and family education [7]. This gives the researcher a clearer picture of how much family relationships influence students' interest in learning.

Table 1. Correlation between variables [10].

| Variables | Mean | Standard deviation | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------------|-------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| SES | -0.01 | 0.78 | | | |
| Parental Involvement | 2.73 | 0.78 | 0.20*** | | |
| Teacher-student relationship | 4.15 | 0.81 | 0.24*** | 0.31*** | |
| Quality of Learning | 1.20 | 0.01 | 0.21*** | 0.40*** | 0.75*** |

***, $p < .0001$, SES : social-economic status

However, it has also revealed some of the problems of unequal distribution of education. For the reason that the family economy is not even, the education received by children in economically well-off families will be more advanced and diversified. Under such a favourable environment, parents will be more supportive of their children's hobbies, so that the children will be more interested in the subjects they are interested in. Their motivation to learn will also be enhanced. On the other hand, in a family environment with relatively weak economic conditions, parents are often unable to support their children's interests. The children are not exposed to a more diversified and suitable education, resulting in a lack of motivation for the children to learn, and thus their interest in learning will not be high.

3.1.2 The influence of family socio-economic status

Through reviewing previous studies, the author learnt that a large number of studies have shown that family socio-economic status has a great impact on students' academic achievement and the development of various abilities affecting academic achievement. Positive development theories have always emphasised that the family's socio-economic status occupies an important position in the development of adolescents [8]. This study was conducted on a sample of sophomore students from 140 schools in 17 provinces by means of a questionnaire. The questionnaires were categorised according to the four aspects of family socio-economic status, parental involvement, teacher-student relationship and learning quality, and the questionnaires were based on the relevant studies conducted by Wen Zhonglin and Ye Baojuan [9]. The study thus concludes that family socio-economic status has a significant impact on the formation of family relationships, as the power to manage finances in the family may also be determined by the amount of financial income. The direction of investment in children's learning by those who manage the family's expenditures can also influence students' interest in learning to a certain extent. Parental involvement plays a fully mediating role in the relationship between family socio-economic status and the quality of learning of high school students, i.e., family socio-economic status affects the quality of learning of high school students primarily through parental involvement [10]. Table 1. shows the correlation between variables.

3.1.3 The role of Grandparenting

There is another type of family relationship that is intergenerational, such as the grandparents' generation being overly indulgent towards their adolescent grandchildren. Even when the parents point out the child's learning problems, the grandparents are tolerant of the child. This is not conducive to the development of the child's interest in learning, but also to a certain extent will develop the mentality of arbitrary. Students rely on their moods and do not have precise goals, and then their interest in learning will slowly diminish. This situation is more likely to occur in the home environment of left-behind children.

3.2 The impact of teaching

The author also learnt that whether the teaching content is attractive, vivid and coherent, whether the teaching objectives are suitable for different students' developmental levels, whether the teaching strategies, methods and approaches are interesting, innovative and diverse, whether the teaching evaluation is scientific and effective, whether the students' learning environment affects the interest in learning, and whether the personal characteristics of the teachers can cause changes in the interest in learning [11]. If the teaching appeals to the students from the content, the points are easily absorbed. Similarly, if the students are attracted to the teacher, then this teacher teaches the appropriate content by anticipating the students' comprehension ability. The students' acceptance of the content taught by the teacher will be higher. After understanding certain knowledge and having a certain knowledge base, students will slowly feel the fun brought by the course, thus increasing their interest in learning. On the contrary, if students do not like their teachers, this will reduce the students' interest in learning and achieve the opposite effect.

4 Conclusion

This study is a review of the literature on the impact of family relationships on learning interests through the integration of different family relationships in the literature and the analysis of learning interests in some of the literature. The present study narrows down the scope of the research to adolescent students, and the conclusions can be drawn accordingly.

The study of this paper focuses on adolescent students, but adolescence is a larger concept. So in terms of the scope of puberty, a review of the literature reveals that most researchers would take the age of twelve to nineteen as the scope of puberty. Then again for the extraction of the subject terms, the literature was first searched individually for the subject terms so that it could be obtained what the meaning of this subject term is in the eyes of different researchers. In addition, this study also learnt how authorities interpret these concepts through previous studies. By searching for two subject terms, this study identified the connection between each of the two different subject terms. Then through the integration of the literature, the author gets the current research point of view by thinking about the correlation between every two subject words. Finally, through the author's own understanding, several theme words are linked together to get the final conclusion and make hypotheses, and then confirm them as much as possible. However, there are still some limitations to the study, as there is no way to really observe the interest of students in similar home environments. Most of the assumptions about the study are made through theories and hypothesis-of psychology. This lacks accuracy to a certain extent. Moreover, it is also affected by many uncertainties around, such as the release of national policies, changes in the surrounding social environment, or a sudden change in the students' minds. In conclusion, during the adolescent stage, both adolescents and parents face a special challenge to maintain interpersonal relationships that provide a secure foundation for the successful completion of adolescent developmental tasks, the most important of which is the parent-child

relationship. At the same time, it should be recognised that if this relationship is problematic, poor parent-child interactions may have a direct impact on the healthy development of adolescents.

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