



The Influence of Parent Parenting Patterns on Adolescent Association

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Abstract

This study aims to determine parenting patterns and their impact on adolescent association in Dusun 2 Cibodas, Cipondok Village, Cibingbin sub-district, Kuningan Regency. which includes rules, controls, monitoring, guidance, reprimands, attention, examples or role models, and parental prohibitions. This type of research is descriptive using a qualitative approach. Respondents amounted to three people, namely parents who have teenage children. Data collection methods used in this study were interviews, observation, and documentation. Based on the results of the study, it was found that parents who apply authoritarian parenting to young women have a positive impact on the daily life of adolescents and are independent and achieve at school, can self-actualize well, and are far from environmental influences and bad associations. Parents who apply democratic parenting to adolescents who have an open mind tend to have a positive impact on their adolescents so that their adolescents can sort out and choose which associations are good and which are not good for them. Parents who apply permissive parenting tend to have a negative impact so that their teenagers drop out of school and prioritize mere pleasure without thinking about their future. It is suggested to parents to better understand their duties and functions as parents and understand what parenting styles are suitable in caring for their adolescents according to the circumstances and conditions of adolescents.

Keywords: *Parenting Patterns, Association, Adolescents*

A. Introduction

Humans always experience growth and development in their lives both physically, cognitively, and psychologically. Human growth and development start from infants, children, adolescents, adults, to the elderly. Every development has an important role in aspects of life, one of which is youth. In Indonesia, the age range of adolescents is 11 to 24 years (Sarwono, 2016). Adolescence is categorized into two, namely early adolescence and late adolescence. Early adolescents have the same age range as junior high school, while the late adolescent age range is after 15 years (Santrock, 2007). In general, teenagers are at the high school or college level (Monks et al., 2014). This is supported by Santrock's statement that late adolescence is estimated to be after 15 years to the age of 20 years. Adolescence is defined as a developmental period of transition from children to adults who experience changes in biological, cognitive, and social aspects (Santrock, 2007).

Every parent has a different parenting style for their child. Parenting is the way parents educate their children by carrying out a series of active efforts such as paying attention, loving, and working to meet their children's daily needs (Gunarsa, 2008). According to Law No. 23 of

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2002 Article 26 concerning Child Protection, parents have the obligation to care for, nurture, educate and protect and assist children in developing their abilities, talents, and interests. Children, especially teenagers when building social relationships need a sense of security, valued, loved, accepted, and the freedom to express or express themselves to their parents. The sense of security is divided into two, namely the feeling of security both materially and mentally. Materially, what must be fulfilled by parents is clothing, food, drink, housing, and others. Meanwhile, mentally, parents must provide emotional protection such as guarding against danger, helping to solve problems, and helping to stabilize emotions (Ali & Asrori, 2010).

If adolescents get proper parenting according to their needs, then these adolescents will have good emotional stability, but if adolescents do not get good parenting and their needs are not met, then adolescent emotional stability will be poor (Tidarsari et al., 2017). Good parenting will make teenagers have controlled emotional maturity, meaning that when faced with any situation, teenagers can control their emotions (Lumenta & Karundeng, 2019). In a study, it was shown that teenagers who were not supervised by their parents had the possibility that teenagers tended to do bad things, namely smoking, drinking, using drugs, engaging in other bad behavior, and even experiencing depression (Papalia et al., 2009). However, this depends on the quality of the relationship between parents and adolescents. The results of research conducted by Azizah (2017) show that positive relationships with parents can improve communication and interaction between children and parents and can increase self-disclosure.

The form of parenting patterns for children influences the child's habits. The habits in question are the habits of everyday children. It is normal for children to have certain habits. As a result, many parents tend to ignore this habit. In fact, there are some habits that are actually harmful to children's health, both physically and mentally. These habits are like hyperactive children, like to smoke, like to fight and be stubborn, like to say dirty words and others. According to Shocib (2010: 2) states that "The duties and responsibilities of the family (parents) are to create situations and conditions that contain a climate that children can live in to deepen and broaden essential meanings. Thus, the existence of children's habits is the result obtained from the internalization of values in the family. This indicates that children who have bad habits are children who do not get good moral understanding from their parents.

The application of the wrong parenting style can lead to bad habits in children. One of them is hyperactivity. Hyperactivity is one of the bad habits in children. Every sensory experience they get in their development they will respond in various ways so that their satisfaction is fulfilled. According to Zaviera, Ferdinand (in Novi, 2015: 15) states that "Factors that cause hyperactive children are children experiencing minimal dysfunction and due to psychological disorders (pent-up negative emotions). As a result, under any circumstances, children are unable to control their behavior, their attention is very easily distracted, and their behavior is difficult to control. In this case, the role of parents is very important in providing parenting to children. Being wise in dealing with hyperactive children is not by forbidding or allowing children to do things they like. But slowly giving children an understanding that what they are doing is dangerous or not.

In everyday life, not a few children imitate the bad habits of adults. These habits are even dangerous for children, for example, smoking habits. This imitation process generally does not occur spontaneously but continuously. Children are used to seeing family members and people around them smoking. So that children think that smoking is something normal. As is well known, cigarettes contain toxins and nicotine which harm the body. This certainly has a negative impact on the health of children and those around them. Therefore, parents are responsible for

understanding the moral values that children get from habits in the family. Establishing good relationships and communication in order to provide an explanation of moral values is the main task of parents. According to Wayson (1982:29) states that "Self-discipline is behavior that can be accounted for because it is controlled by internalized moral values." In this case, parents are required to help children read their behaviors, whether their behavior deviates from moral values or not.

The task of parents in educating children has many very complex challenges. However, the task of educating children is a noble and extraordinary task entrusted by God to parents. Therefore good parents are those who are able to educate their children well. This is a trust given to parents and not to anyone else. The role of parents in educating children is very clear in the family because the family is the first element of society for children. On the basis of the above thoughts, researchers feel compelled to conduct research, especially with regard to the application of parenting in the family environment and its impact. For this reason, the researcher submitted a thesis with the research title "The Influence of Parenting Patterns on Adolescent Association in Dusun 2 Cibodas, Cipondok Village, Cibingbin District, Kuningan Regency.

B. Methods

In this study, the approach taken is a qualitative approach. This means that the data collected is not in the form of numbers, but the data comes from interview scripts, field notes, personal documents, notes, memos, and other official documents. So that the qualitative goal is to describe the empirical reality behind the phenomenon in depth, detail, and thoroughly. Therefore the use of a qualitative approach in this study by matching empirical reality with the prevailing theory using descriptive methods (Moleong 2004: 113).

The process of collecting data is done through interviews. This research is to determine parenting style and its impact on adolescent association in Permata Baru Village, North Indralaya District, Ogan Ilir District. There were 3 research subjects in this study, namely parents of teenagers. Sources of research data are primary data and secondary data. Primary data sources in this study were obtained by researchers through interviews conducted. In this study, researchers can obtain secondary data from documentation, archives, and so forth. Data collection methods in this study are interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis techniques in this study are data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The research instrument is something that is used to measure the observed natural and social phenomena. Specifically, all of these phenomena are called research variables (Sugiono, 2014). The research instrument consists of variables, indicators, sub-indicators, items, and item numbers.

C. Result and Discussion

Adolescence is an important phase in individual development where they begin to establish social relationships outside the family and interact with the surrounding environment. Adolescent engagement can have a significant impact on their social, emotional, and behavioral development. Patterns of adolescent association can include healthy associations such as associating with positive and supportive peers, but can also involve negative associations such as being involved in juvenile delinquency behavior. The results of data collection have been analyzed and the calculation results are presented in the table below.

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics

	Descriptive Statistics		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Teen Association	59.6364	10.68825	33
Parenting Style	59.4545	9.28066	33

Based on Table 1, explains that the number of respondents is 33 people with the average answer from the parenting variable at 59.63% and the average answer from the adolescent association variable at 59.45%. The standard deviation for the youth variable has a minimum value of 48.9482 and a maximum value of 70.3246. Meanwhile, the parenting style variable is at 59.45%. The standard deviation for the youth variable has a minimum value of 50.1739 and a maximum value of 68.7351.

Table 2 Model Summary

Model	R	Model Summary		
		R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.767 ^a	.588	.574	6.97257

a. Predictors: (Constant), Parenting Style

Based on Table 2, it is found that based on the table above, the R² or R square number is 0.588 or 58%, this shows that the percentage of influence of parenting and teenage association on negative behavior is 58%. Then negative behavior can be influenced by other variables of 42% which were not examined.

Table 3 ANOVA test

Model		ANOVA ^a				Sig.
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	
1	Regression	2148.516	1	2148.516	44.193	.000 ^b
	Residual	1507.120	31	48.617		
	Total	3655.636	32			

a. Dependent Variable: Teen Association
b. Predictors: (Constant), Parenting Style

From Table 3 it can be seen that, based on the table above, the calculated F value is greater than the F table ($44.193 > 3.07$) and the sig value is less than 0.05. Then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that parenting parents and peer relationships simultaneously have a significant effect on adolescent relationships.

Table 4 Regression Equation

Model		Coefficients ^a				t	Sig.
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Beta		
		B	Std. Error				
1	(Constant)	7.143	7.989		.894	.378	
	Parenting Style	.883	.133	.767	6.648	.000	

a. Dependent Variable: Teen Association

From Table 4 it can be seen the equation $Y = 7.143x + 0.0883x1$ which is interpreted as another variable with a constant value of 7.143. Then the value of the variable Y will change by itself equal to a constant value of 7.143. This means that if the variables of parenting and peer association have a value of 0, then deviant behavior is 7,143. If other variables are constant, the value of y will change to 0.0883 for every parenting unit. This means that assuming the association of peers has a fixed value, then every increase in parenting by 1 unit will increase deviant behavior by 0.0883.

Data analysis was carried out in detail using the help of the SPSS program version 21, statistically regarding the relationship between parenting parents and adolescent association in Dusun 2 Cibodas, Cipondok Village, Cibingbin sub-district, Kuningan Regency. The results of the analysis and hypothesis testing will be discussed and described as follows:

Parents Parenting Pattern in Dusun 2 Cibodas, Cipondok Village, Cibingbin sub-district, Kuningan Regency

Based on the data analysis that has been done, it can be seen that the majority of the parenting styles of Dusun 2 Cibodas, Cipondok Village, Cibingbin sub-district, Kuningan Regency, are democratic and permissive parenting styles. Based on the results of research conducted on adolescents in Dusun 2 Cibodas, Cipondok Village, Cibingbin sub-district, Kuningan Regency, it shows that in general parenting styles are included in the good category with an average score of 80% for democratic and permissive parenting styles. The results of the analysis revealed that as many as 25 students with a percentage of 77.5% experienced authoritarian parenting. Authoritarian parenting is a parenting style in which all parents' wishes must be obeyed by children without exception. This shows that a teenager always remembers messages or rules from their parents, and teenagers are always obedient, polite, and easy to manage, for example, children must shake hands with their father and mother before going to school, but children with permissive parenting style do not like strict rules because children I'm used to being given freedom by my parents.

Based on Table 2, it is found that based on the table above, the R² or R square number is 0.588 or 58%, this shows that the percentage of influence of parenting and teenage association on negative behavior is 58%. Then negative behavior can be influenced by other variables of 42% which were not examined. In permissive parenting, most of the students are in a good category. In this pattern of upbringing, parents give freedom to children without control, and parents guide and pamper them a little. This shows that students with permissive parenting parents have good social skills and are more resourceful, children have the freedom to be creative without fear of obstacles and limitations, but adolescents with authoritarian parenting styles.

In democratic parenting, most of the students are in a good category, namely 80%. In this parenting style, parents are friendly and children are free to express their opinions and parents are willing to provide input. This shows that students with democratic parenting styles always follow their parents' orders, students remain disciplined, and maintain the trust given by their parents, for example, students are very happy to have good parents, because parents never scold harshly, and always give them positive teachings. From Table 4 it can be seen the equation $Y = 7.143x + 0.0883x1$ which is interpreted as another variable with a constant value of 7.143. Then the value of the variable Y will change by itself equal to a constant value of 7.143. This means that if the variables of parenting and peer association have a value of 0, then deviant behavior is

7,143. If other variables are constant, the value of y will change to 0.0883 for every parenting unit. This means that assuming the association of peers has a fixed value, then every increase in parenting by 1 unit will increase deviant behavior by 0.0883. Based on the results of the overall data analysis, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between parenting parents and adolescent association in Dusun 2 Cibodas, Cipondok Village, Cibingbin sub-district, Kuningan Regency.

The application of parenting parents in Dusun 2 Cibodas, Cipondok Village, Cibingbin sub-district, Kuningan Regency tends to be a democratic parenting style where parents give freedom to children but still supervise children. The results of this study prove that the parenting style applied by parents is a good parenting style. This is in accordance with the theory which states that democratic parenting can form children with good personalities. The results of this study are reinforced by the results of research conducted by Mahrani Lubis (2014) which proves that "There is a positive and significant influence between democratic parenting styles and student learning outcomes in class VI SD Negeri No.104607 Sei Rotan T.A 2013/2014 ". This proves that democratic parenting is the best parenting style applied both theoretically and practically. Because besides being able to form children who have good personalities, this parenting style can also form high-achieving children. Furthermore, the results of the study also showed that the social attitudes shown by public elementary school students in Sukamaju Village tended to be moderate. Students do not show a very good attitude but also do not show a bad attitude. Sometimes children show a positive attitude and sometimes children show a negative attitude.

The Relationship between Parenting Style and Adolescent Association

From Table 3 it can be seen that, based on the table above, the calculated F value is greater than the F table ($44.193 > 3.07$) and the sig value is less than 0.05. Then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that parenting parents and peer relationships simultaneously have a significant effect on adolescent relationships. Parenting style is one of the external factors that can influence adolescent association, one of which is in the aspect of adolescent social attitudes. Suwardi and Daryanto (2017: 17) explain the factors that influence attitudes, one of the external factors that influence attitudes is parents. Parenting is a pattern of behavior used to relate to children and a method used and applied by parents to educate their children. Children who have not had a harmonious relationship with their parents since they were small are most likely unable to develop a superego that is strong enough, so they tend to violate moral norms. Thus the researchers argue that parenting style influences children to improve social attitudes that children have, especially in aspects of self-confidence and responsibility.

Based on the results of the correlation hypothesis test of parenting (X_1) with social attitudes (Y) the r -count value is 0.588. The results of these calculations show a positive number so that the relationship that occurs is positive or unidirectional, meaning that the better the parents' upbringing, the better the adolescents' association. The contribution of parenting style to social attitudes was 58.8%. This means that the contribution of parents' parenting relationship with students' social attitudes is around 58.8% while the remaining 41.2% is influenced by other factors not examined.

Based on the results of the descriptive analysis, the application of parenting style tends to be a type of democratic parenting where parents give freedom to children but are still supervised. Democratic and permissive parenting styles have an average score of 80% in the good category, where the parenting style applied has a good impact on social attitudes at school. This is

evidenced by the freedom to make children more responsible, the closeness between children and parents has been maintained, and children have started to be disciplined, maintaining trust and responsibility. Meanwhile, the authoritarian parenting style towards social attitudes has an average value of 77.5 in the good category. This shows that the authoritarian parenting style that has been applied has a good impact on children's attitudes, namely on the attitude of responsibility, children are obedient and easy to manage, even though in self-confidence there are children who are unhappy and feel they have low self-esteem.

Based on these calculations, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between parenting parents and adolescent association in Dusun 2 Cibodas, Cipondok Village, Cibingbin sub-district, Kuningan Regency. That is, parenting style has a contribution in improving students' social attitudes. Parents have an influence on the behavior of their children as well as social attitudes in society. The support and attention of parents in the family can influence children's attitudes in their social environment. Vice versa, children who receive poor parenting will affect social attitudes that are not good, especially in aspects of self-confidence and responsibility in the school environment.

Research that is in line with this research is research conducted by Efendi Manalu and Nurhidayah Lestari in 2016 in the Handayani Journal Vol. 5 (1) with the title "The Relationship between Parenting Parents and Social Attitudes of Public Elementary School Students in Sukamaju Village, Sunggal District". The results showed that (1) there was a positive relationship between parenting parents and students' social attitudes, including the strong category indicated by the r count value of $0.749 > (0.217)$ r table and a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$. (2) The parenting style applied is very good with a percentage of 50% in the high category and the social attitude shown by elementary school students is good with a percentage of 45% in the high category. (3) there is a positive and significant relationship between parenting style and students' social attitudes.

Based on the results of the study, the percentage of adolescent association variables tends to be good. With indicators of filial piety to parents at 80%, respecting older people at 77.5%, respecting peers and older people at 70%, choosing positive associations at 72.5%, and avoiding negative and destructive associations at 80%. This is in accordance with what is happening in the field, regarding the types of parenting practices for adolescents. Like how parents apply democratic parenting styles that tend to be more concerned with the needs of children without imposing will on children. They give freedom to children to choose and do what they think is good. Even though it gives freedom, there are still limitations that are given to children in making decisions. From the social problems that exist in the field, there are also parents who are strict with children in warning children in terms of discipline in small things such as tidying up their toys, throwing trash in its place, clearing dishes after eating, but even in such small things parents cannot give an example directly to the child so that the child continues to argue because they think why "I did it, while my parents didn't do it instead they told me to clean it up". From the social problems that occur in child care patterns that occur in the field when the babysitters tell in detail during interviews, in that study it is also possible to see different results from each house/ family in implementing the role of parenting style which influences the child's character, making the child good/bad can be seen from the role of adults/parents who provide good/bad examples that will be emulated by children who see/hear.

In the social problems that occur in the field above, this is one example that the parenting role of parents must be considered and be more careful in its application to children, even though parents/mothers who work outside the home or have a career at home are very important in

spending time for children. -their children, even if only for a short time, at least give good things to children, such as taking their time and attention. In this case, when the research was carried out, it was not to patronize every parent, but only to give a little understanding that the role of a parent/adult must set a good example and the role of parenting must also be considered for the survival of children who have good character. because it not only has a good impact on the family environment but also has an impact on the community environment and friends later. So as an adult who knows how big the role of parenting is in children's development, it pays more attention and is more specific in its daily application, every step, and time must be considered for children who are growing and developing.

D. Conclusion

Parenting plays a role in forming adolescent associations. Parenting is expected to be a good way used by parents. Parents need to know the right type of parenting to give to their teenage children. Democratic and permissive parenting patterns make adolescent children have positive tending social characteristics such as being devoted to parents, respecting older people, respecting peers and older people, choosing positive associations, and avoiding negative associations. There is a significant influence of parenting style on adolescent association. Parents can provide a variety of parenting styles based on their experiences and keep children from a bad environment.

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