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PARENTING STYLES RELATED TO BEHAVIOR AUTONOMY ON TEENAGER AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 26TH, MALANG CITY

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Abstract

Background: Parenting styles is the parent's model in parenting. By choosing one of parenting styles will influence the relationship between parent and kid. Especially when they started to grow up and became a teenager (McClure et al., 2004).

Objectives: This research aimed to analyze correlation between parenting styles and behavior autonomy of teenager at Junior High School 26th, Malang City.

Methods: This research used cross sectional approach, by observing the relationship between parenting styles and behavior autonomy of teenager at SMP 26 Malang city. The research was located at SMP 26 Malang city, on October 2019. They filled in the research questionnaire. The population of research was the female student grade-XIII at SMPN 26 Malang city. The Parenting Styles questionnaire was modified from the Parenting Style Questionnaire likewise for The Behaviour Autonomy from Behavioral Autonomy Questionnaire with an acceptable level of reliability score ($\alpha = 0,8$; Cronbach's $\alpha \geq 0.6$). The study population was 80 students from grade XIII SMPN 26 Malang. In a total of 77 students recruited using purposive sampling as the study participant. The univariate data is analyzed using distribution frequency analysis, and the chi-square test (sig level $\alpha = 0.05$; CI = 95%) is used to analyze the correlation between variables. SPSS is used for whole data analysis.

Results: Univariate analysis used an analysis by looking at frequency-distribution. Bivariate analysis knew the relationship of independence variable towards dependence variable with statistical-exam *chi-square* and the limit was ($\alpha=0,05$) or *confidence Interval* (CI)=95% processed by using SPSS program. The result of *chi-square* was gotten *p value* = $(0,002) < (0,05)$ so that H_1 was received.

Conclusion: Parenting styles related to behavior autonomy of teenager at Junior High School 26th, Malang City. The study results are expected to increase the relationship between parenting styles and behavior autonomy among adolescents.

Keywords: Parenting Styles, Behavior Autonomy, Teenager, Junior High School 26th of Malang City.

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INTRODUCTION

Parenting styles is a model of parenting for parents in educating their kid in case to shape the personality of their kid also the attitude and development of theirs. Various problems in teenager often occur due to emotional problem and behavior of teenager. Parenting parents who are inadequate will be impacted to the development of teenager. Teenager period is a transition period from childhood to adulthood (McClure et al., 2004). Teenager period is divided into 3 parts. The first called by early period (12 until 15 years old), the second called by middle age period (15 until 18 years old) and the third called by final period (18 until 21 years old). According to BKKBN survey in 2010 showed that the population of Indonesia in amount of 237,6 people and 63,4 million people are teenagers. In this period the teenager will get some physical growth, mental, social and emotional. The physic growth often makes the teenager become difficult in adjusting themselves. It be caused of the changing and the impact is a worry of their behavior (Ali & Asrori, 2010).

There are some factors that influence the behavior of teenager, such as: The parents' condition and the situation inside the family (Izzaty & Nuryoto, 2006). Baumrind (2005) categorize the parenting styles become 3 categories. They are authoritarian, authoritative and permissive. The authoritarian parents are warm less and tighter in applying the rule. Robinson, Mandleco, Olsen, dan Hart (2001) stated that the characteristic of authoritarian parenting styles is physical abuse trendily, verbal abuse and punishment from parents to teenager. Otherwise, the authoritative parenting styles is warm trendily but there is still rule and limitation for the teenager (Baumrind, 2005; Santrock, 2014). The characteristics of authoritative parenting styles is there is warmth and support, reason or explanation for the teenager about the rule, also democratic involvement. It means that the parents permit the teenager to argue and give some inputs (Robinson et al., 2001). Meanwhile, the permissive parenting styles is too warm trendily and there is no limitation (Baumrind, 2005; Santrock, 2014). It performed by pampering attitude from parents to their kid (Robinson et al., 2001).

Parenting styles influenced by individual and social factors. Individual factor means physical development and temper, for social factor, for instance: parents, family atmosphere and friend in the same age. Both of them are influence each other, the existence of teenager' autonomy. The other individual factor beside personality dimension which influence to autonomy is the controller position of behaviour. The position of internal controller showed that a teenager is able to control the behaviour well. The position of behaviour controller is the perspective of a person about the influenced factor towards the success and failure. Dominantly, it is influenced by internal factor personally or more influenced by external factor personally (Rifametutia, 2004). The teenager who has internal controller behaviour believe that whatever happened in their life is depend on their effort also behaviour. Otherwise, someone who has external controller behaviour believe that whatever happened in their life is depend on the fate, opportunity and another power which is out of control (Zulkaida, Kumiaty, Retnaningsih, Muluk, & Rifametutia, 2007).

The problems of teenager often happened because of their behavior themselves. The indicative will have an impact to the teenager growth. The authoritarian parents will be hostile trendily and become a rebellion. Otherwise, the permissive parents are trendily free and under control. Then, for authoritative parents is avoided of worry, chaos and naughty (Yusuf, 2015). There are still many factors that influence the personality growth of teenager, the parenting styles is very essential (Willy F & Marasmis, 2009).

Any violations and uncontrollable behavior among the students which very difficult to handle by the teacher, arrest researcher's attention to carry out the study about parenting styles and behavior autonomy among students at Junior High School 26th, Malang City.

METHODS

Study Design

This research used correlation- descriptive in which it observed the relationship between 2 variables in a group of subjects (Notoatmodjo, 2005) by using

cross sectional approach to know about the relationship between parenting styles and behavior autonomy of teenager at Junior High School 26th, Malang City.

Setting

The research was located at Junior High School 26th, Malang City on Ikan Gurami Road No. 36, Tunjungsekar Village, Lowokwaru Residence, Malang City. The study was held in October 2019.

Research Subject

The population was sample-taking based on the certain prediction, like the characteristic of population or the indicators which were known before (Notoatmodjo, 2010). The population in this research was the female student, grade XIII at Junior High School 26th, Malang City. The sample used purposive sampling. The study population was 80 students in the grade of XIII of Junior High School 26th, Malang City with a total of 77 students recruited as study participants. The inclusion criteria including female students, cooperative, agree to participate in the study, able to write and read. The exclusion criteria including any invited students who are failed to present at the data collection period, the male students, and the students who had any physical illness. The study only focused on female students regarding the behavior problem related imbalance hormonal influence, compared to male students.

Instruments

The instrument that was used in this research was questionnaire about parenting styles with behavior autonomy. The parenting styles questionnaire was modified from the Parenting Style Questionnaire likewise for the behavior autonomy questionnaire from the Behavioral Autonomy Questionnaire with an acceptable level of reliability score ($\alpha = 0.8$; Cronbach's $\alpha \geq 0.6$). Both questionnaires are valid within score of validity test ($r = 0.987$; $r \leq 0.05$).

Intervention

In research process, the writer explains about the research itself early, after that the sample form which showed agreement in becoming a research sample. The sample that is required then questionnaire about parenting styles with behavior autonomy given.

Data Analysis

Univariate analysis used to look at the frequency distribution. Bivariate analysis knows the relationship independent variable towards dependent variable by using statistic examination chi-square with limitation ($\alpha = 0,05$) or confidence Interval (CI)=95% processed by using SPSS program.

Ethical Consideration

This research was done by having permission in the early to education and culture office of Malang city and also Junior High School 26th, Malang City. At first, the researcher explained the study sequence then the participant signed the agreement letter as a study participant. Each of the participants who meet the criteria may fill in the parenting styles and behavior autonomy questionnaires.

RESULTS

Characteristics of Respondents by Age and Gender

Table 1 Distribution Frequency of Respondents by Age and Gender in the Junior High School 26th, Malang City at October 2019.

Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Age		
12 years	4	5.2
13 years	51	66.2
14 years	22	28.6
Total	77	100.0
Gender		
Male	0	0.0
Female	77	100.0
Total	77	100.0

Sources: Primary Data of Questionnaire, 2019.

Based on the results of the study, it found that Most of the respondents aged 13 years were 51 respondents (66.2%) and all of them were women (100.0%).

Determine of the Correlation between parenting styles and behavior autonomy of teenager at Junior High School 26th, Malang City using Chi Square Test.

Table 2 Relationship between Parenting Styles and Behavior Autonomy of Teenager at Junior High School 26th, Malang City.

Parenting Styles	Behavior Autonomy					
	Positive		Negative		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Authoritarian	44	57.1	19	24.7	63	81.8
Authoritative	3	3.9	7	9.1	10	13.0
Permissive	0	0.0	4	5.2	4	5.2
Total	47	61.0	30	39.0	77	100.0
<i>p</i> -value = .002 < α = .05						

Table 4 showed that most of the study participant who experiences an authoritative parenting style has positive behavior autonomy are 44 students (57%). Results on the chi-square test showed *p*-value = (0.002) < α (0.05), which means there was a significant correlation between parenting styles and behavior autonomy among students at Junior High School 26th, Malang City.

DISCUSSION

The study result showed most of the students experience an authoritative parenting styles (N = 63; 81.8%), researcher presumed it is related to the immature adolescent behavior in addressing the academic, personal, and social problem. The majority of the participants are 14 years old. The findings also in line with the study by As'ari (2015) which mentioned the adolescent's autonomy could be formed through the authoritative parenting styles. Gender is also becoming another factor which influenced the parenting styles. In this study, female students showed higher emotional intelligence than male students. This finding was in line with a study by Hidayati (2014) which mentioned the positive correlation between emotional intelligence and personal autonomy level.

The study results showed the majority of the participant has positive behavior (N = 47; 61%), and the researcher presumed the environmental factor becoming the major factor in influence the student's behavior. A positive and supportive environment will

create a positive behavior, vice versa. This finding was in line with a study by Palupi (2017) which revealed a significant correlation between the pro-environmental attitude and behavior. Student's quality of life also presumes as another factor in shaped their positive behavior. Good and positive behavior will be resulting in excellent personal health status, it is in line with a study by Istiningtyas (2010) on the significant correlation between a healthy lifestyle with positive behavior among nursing students at university. The students who had a healthy life style and behavior have an elevated quality of life.

The chi-square test result showed there is a significant positive correlation between parenting styles and behavior autonomy among students at SMPN 26 Malang (*p*-value = 0.002; α < 0.05) makes the hypotheses 1 is accepted. Parenting styles influence positive behavior autonomy, also increases the interaction between students and their environment. Parents have a primary role to control the behavior among teenagers, apart from other internal or external factors (Rifametiua, 2004). The teenagers who have internal control are believed their autonomy will determine any attitude and behavior performance. And the teenagers who have external control behavior will believe any live event will determined by fate, chance, and other forces out of their control.

The parents have a natural sense of behavioral development among their teenagers. Therefore, parenting styles are important to help and support teens in facing a problem. This finding was in line with a study by Israfil (2015) about a significant negative association between authoritative parenting styles and children's behavior. The authoritative parents will set the firm rules and restriction, does not allow their children opportunity to talk represent their autonomy and presence. Children who experience an authoritative parenting style tend to have anxiety disorders and social problems. This parenting style also harms the children and parent relation, while the children are not under parental supervision they tend to act exceptionally and develop aggressive behavior. Moreover, these negative symptoms will persist until the children are grown.

CONCLUSION

The parenting style purpose in children's education is to create their personality, attitude, and maintain positive development. The parenting styles

showed to have a significant correlation with behavior autonomy among students at Junior High School 26th, Malang City.

SUGGESTIONS

Suggestions for further research can look at other factors that affect parenting styles and behavior autonomy

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DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest in this research.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Wahidyanti Rahayu Hastutiningtyas: Compile article analyze research data

Yanti Rosdiana: Perform data collection and compile article

Srijatun Srijatun: Assist in the interpretation of the results of data analysis

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