

## The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Bullying Behavior in Class XI Adolescents at SMA PGRI 4 Jakarta

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### Abstract

*This quantitative research aims to find out the relationship between parenting styles and bullying behavior in class XI teenagers at SMA PGRI 4 Jakarta. The population in this study were students at SMA PGRI 4 Jakarta, which were teenagers. The number of respondents for this research was 104 respondents. The data collection technique used was simple random sampling. The data processing method in this research uses the Bivariate Correlation data analysis technique in the SPSS 22.0 For Windows program. From this research, it was concluded that there was a negative relationship between parenting patterns and bullying behavior at SMA PGRI 4 Jakarta with the moderate bullying category, a correlation coefficient (r) of -0.195 with  $p = 0.047$  was obtained. This means that the worse the parenting pattern provided by parents, the higher the chance of bullying behavior at SMA PGRI 4 Jakarta.*

**Keywords** parenting patterns, bullying behavior, teenagers.

### INTRODUCTION

A teenager is an individual who has just moved into adulthood and is just getting to know what is right and what is wrong, getting to know the opposite sex, understanding his role in the social world, accepting the identity that Allah SWT has given him, and being able to develop all the potential that exists within him. individual self. Teenagers today are required to be ready and able to face life and social challenges. Adolescence according to Hurlock (1997) is defined as a period of transition, namely a period where individuals physically and psychologically change from childhood to adulthood (in Jannah, 2017).

During this period, there are many things that teenagers go through, one of which is the emergence of various risky behaviors. This risky behavior is related to morbidity and morality, including suicide, murder, drug use, sexually transmitted diseases and bullying. (Ferrin, 2019). The phenomenon of bullying has long been part of school dynamics. Bullying is often referred to as peer victimization and hazing, namely attempts to cause psychological or physical harm to someone/a group of people who are 'weaker', by someone/a group of people who are more 'stronger' (Hoover, et al; 2003 in Ningrum & Soeharto, 2015).

Bullying itself is repeated behavior that injures and threatens the health of one/more individuals, which occurs through many means, for example, hurtful words, threats and intimidating behavior both verbals, nonverbal and physical (Krahe, 2005). Rigby (2002) defines bullying as repeated pressure or oppression, psychologically or physically, against someone who has less power or authority by a stronger person or group of people. (in Saifullah, 2016). There are several factors that influence the occurrence of bullying, one of which is the family, in this case the parenting style, according to Tumon (2014), namely family factors, school factors, peer factors (in BK, Alriyanto, 2015).



According to Darling and Steinberg (1993) parenting style or parenting is defined as a set of attitudes towards children that are communicated to the child and create an emotional atmosphere in which parental behavior is expressed. Baumrind (in Yusuf, 2012: 51) defines parenting as a pattern of attitudes or treatment of parents towards adolescents, each of which has its own influence on adolescent behavior, including emotional, social and intellectual competence. According to Baumrind (in Yusuf, 2012: 51) there are three patterns of parenting towards teenagers, each of which has an important contribution in forming the child's character. These parenting styles are authoritative, authoritarian and permissive (inFellasari & Lestari, 2017). We can find the phenomenon of bullying anywhere, one of which is in the school environment.

## METHOD

The initial steps for this research began. This research was based on the experiences the author had while attending school and observations made by researchers at SMA PGRI 4 Cipayung, East Jakarta. Then after discovering the phenomenon, the author went to SMA PGRI 4 Cipayung, East Jakarta, to distribute questionnaires via Google Form to 30 people for trials, then the researchers' distributed questionnaires to 104 samples. After 3 days of distribution of the questionnaire, the data was collected completely. Next, the author carried out research scoring for each variable. Then the author carried out computations to find the relationship between bullying variables and parenting patterns using the program SPSS (Statistical Program for Social Science) version 20.0 for windows. Researchers used simple random sampling techniques.

Simple random sampling is a method of drawing from a population or universe in a certain way so that every member of the population or universe has the same chance of being selected or taken. Based on the population (N) of class After that, a validity and reliability test is carried out. The validity test is to compare the rit value with the predetermined r criteria, namely the corrected item-total correlation value is greater than 0.3, then invalid (invalid) items are removed (Kuncono, 2016, p 19). In carrying out the validity test, the author used the SPSS (Static Program for Social Science) version 20.0 for Windows. Meanwhile, reliability in this research uses the Alpha Cronbach technique, the results of which were obtained using the SPSS (Static Program for Social Science) version 20.0 for Windows program. After carrying out validity and reliability tests, the bullying scale obtained a reliability of 0.930. Based on these figures, the reliability of the bullying scale is classified as very reliable. Meanwhile, the parenting style scale obtained a reliability of 0.808. Based on these figures, the reliability of the bullying scale is classified as reliable. This is based on the rules of reliability according to Guilford.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The author uses Bivariate Correlation data analysis to test the relationship between one independent variable and one dependent variable (Kuncono, 2016, p.53). Testing the relationship between one independent variable and one dependent variable in this research is as stated in H0 number one (Kuncono, 2016, p.55). The bivariant correlation between

parenting patterns and parenting behavior obtained a correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) of  $-0.195$  with  $p = 0.047$ . This means that the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) which states, "There is no relationship between parenting patterns and bullying behavior in teenagers at SMA PGRI 4 Cipayung, East Jakarta", is rejected. Meanwhile, the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) which reads "There is a relationship between parenting styles and bullying behavior in teenagers at SMA PGRI 4 Cipayung, East Jakarta", is accepted.

Based on the normality test carried out on the bullying scale, a  $p$  value of  $= 0.034$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), and the parenting style scale obtained a  $p$  value of  $0.000$  ( $p < 0.05$ ). Researchers to using computational research results into SPSS (Static Program for Social Science) version 20.0 for Windows using the One-Simple Kolmogorov-Smirnov method to find out the type of parenting style used in the SMA PGRI 4 Jakarta environment and obtained data on the parenting patterns of 104 respondents and is listed in the attachment. These parenting patterns are grouped into categories and summarize the data in the form of percentages, namely 33.6% are included in authoritarian parenting patterns, 31.7% are included in democratic parenting, 18.3% are included in permissive parenting patterns, and there are 16.3% which is not classified into one type of parenting style.

In this research, the first hypothesis is that there is a relationship between parenting styles and bullying behavior in class XI teenagers at SMA PGRI 4 Cipayung, East Jakarta.

Respondents ranged in age from 16 to 18 years. The largest age range of respondents is 17 years old, which is equal to 90.3%, while the minimum age range is 16 years, which is 3.8%.

Bullying behavior that occurs in the youth environment at SMA PGRI 4 Cipayung, East Jakarta is included in the low category, the bullying that dominates is psychological bullying such as being silent, staring cynically, and staying away.

The parenting pattern found in class Where authoritarian parenting is a parenting style that places greater emphasis on parental authority, where children are required to obey whatever decisions their parents make, and this can cause children to become depressed and take it out on people they consider weaker than themselves. This can be said to be an act of bullying.

This shows that there is a significant relationship between parenting style and bullying behavior with a negative relationship direction. So, it can be concluded, the higher or better the parenting style provided by parents, the lower the bullying behavior of class XI teenagers at SMA PGRI 4 Cipayung, East Jakarta.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis described in the previous chapter, a conclusion can be drawn, namely: there is a negative relationship between parenting patterns and bullying behavior in teenagers at SMA PGRI 4 Cipayung, East Jakarta. In other words, the higher or better the parenting style provided by parents, the lower the bullying behavior of class XI teenagers at SMA PGRI 4 Cipayung, East Jakarta.



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