

Aggressive Behavior of Adolescents in terms of Authoritarian Parenting Perceptions

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ABSTRACT

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The family is the most critical environment in early adolescent development. Every parent's parenting style in educating their children is unique. Cruel parenting and lack of warmth between parents and children or also known as US authoritarian parenting is one of the most dominant forms of parenting that can affect adolescent attitudes. This study aims to determine the relationship between adolescent aggressive behavior and perceptions of authoritarian parenting. This study uses a quantitative method with a correlational approach. Respondents in this study were aged between 15 to 21 years and still lived at home with their parents. The number of respondents in this study were 105 respondents. The sampling technique used is probability sampling technique. Data collection is done by filling out a questionnaire. Data were analyzed with Pearson Correlation Product moment. The results showed that respondents limited aggressive behavior to a very high percentage of 58.1% (61 people). While authoritarian parenting was experienced by 44.8% (47 people), it was also experienced at a very high level of 46.7% (49 people). The results of product moment analysis obtained a value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$) with a correlation coefficient of 0.892 which indicates a high close relationship.

Keywords

aggressive behavior
authoritarian parenting
teenager

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Introduction

Adolescence is a period that is passed in every individual development. Adolescent development is a period of individual mental maturity and emotional, social, physical patterns and the transition from childhood to adulthood [1]. The period, in this case, will lead to different characteristics between teenagers [2].

Adolescence is divided into three, namely early adolescence between the ages of 12-15 years, middle adolescence between the ages of 15-18 years, and late adolescence between the ages of 18-21 years [3]. According to Ref. [4], adolescence is 12-23 years and is full of storms and pressure. Period of storm and stress is a period of shock characterized by conflict and changes in adolescent moods. Teenagers will experience emotional turmoil that is explosive and difficult to control, which causes them to be easily influenced by the environment where they live, family, school and peers [5].

Teenagers who have not been able to solve the problems they experience will cause prolonged conflicts. The inability to deal with existing problems can cause frustration and lead to aggressive reactions such as fighting, beating, threats and verbal violence [6]. Based on various problems experienced by adolescents, one of them is the problem of aggressive behavior.

Ref. [7] defines aggressive behavior as individuals who aim to injure or hurt individuals who do not want to act on demand. Aggressive behavior can be done by using physical force or harsh words. Meanwhile, Ref. [8] describes aggressive behavior as physical or verbal behavior intended to cause damage. Aggressive behavior includes kicking, slapping, threats, insults or gossip. Aggressive behavior is the scope of a decision to hurt someone.

The definition of aggressive behavior described by Ref. [8] and Ref. [9] both focus on behavior to hurt or injure someone physically, verbally or psychologically, which can harm someone. According to Ref. [10], the group aspect of aggressive behavior is attacking other people by using body parts or complex objects which result in physical injury to the victim; verbal aggression. Anger aggression is an emotional response to someone showing anger and frustration. Hostility aggression is aggressive behavior that is implicitly expressed by someone as suspicious of other people to protect themselves from other stimuli that are considered harmful. One form of aggression is negative feelings towards other people, which arise because of certain feelings.

Several factors influence aggressive behaviour, such as family factors. The family is the most critical environment at the beginning of adolescent development. Pattern Every parent's care in educating their children is also different. According to Ref. [4], there are four parenting styles: authoritative parenting, authoritarian parenting, pattern foster permissive, and pattern fostering uninvolved or neglectful. According to Ref. [9], one of the most dominant parental

treatments and can influence adolescent attitudes is the way of parenting that is harsh and there is no warmth between parents and children or what is commonly referred to as authoritarian parenting.

According to Ref. [11], pattern foster authoritarian is a parenting style where parents tend not to give children the opportunity to express their opinions and feelings, so this parenting style often causes negative behavior in adolescents. One of the impacts of implementing parenting is the low ability of independence possessed by adolescents in making decisions.

According to Ref. [12], authoritarian parenting is a limiting and punishing style when parents force children to follow their directions and respect work and their efforts. Meanwhile, Ref. [1] explains the application of authoritarian parenting as a traditional authoritarian parenting discipline. In authoritarian discipline, parents set the rules and tell the child that he or she has to obey those rules. Children need to be explained why they should obey and are not allowed to put forward opinions through regulations which do not make sense.

According to Ref. [4], forming an aspect of authoritarian parenting is control, where parents will limit, punish, value rules and unconditional obedience. Parents urge children to follow instructions and respect their work and efforts. Parents also provide strict limits and control over children; affection. In educating and guiding children, parents ignore children's feelings; communication, where parents apply low communication between children and parents, minimize verbal conflicts, impose rigid rules without explaining them and show anger to children. Children show fear, pressure, and lack of opinion and often lie. The demands of adulthood are where parents put too much pressure on their children to achieve a certain level of ability intellectually, personally, socially and emotionally without giving a chance on children to discuss.

Parental attitudes tend to force children to do things as they wish, often punishing children for failing to meet set standards and setting firm limits. They need to provide opportunities for children to express opinions, and make efforts for parents to shape, control and assess children's behavior without considering the child's feelings. This makes children angry and annoyed with their parents, but they do not dare to express their anger and take it out on others in the form of aggressive behavior. This is the interest of researchers to conduct research on aggressive behavior.

Method

This study uses quantitative methods to examine the relationship between variables. Variables that are measured are usually research instruments, so data in the form of numbers

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can be analyzed based on statistical procedures. The final reports of these studies generally have a strict and consistent structure, starting from the background, theoretical basis, study methods, study results and discussion [13]. The type of research used in this research is correlational research. This study aims to determine whether there is a correlation between variables or to make predictions based on correlations between variables. This type of research emphasizes the level-setting relationship that is too accustomed to making predictions. The population in this study were teenagers in Cirebon City, totaling 105 people with an age range of 15 to 21 years who still live with their parents. The sample in this study used a probability sampling technique. The sample is part of the population that is the actual data source in the study. The data collection method used in this study is the scale. According to Ref. [14], the scale is a psychological measurement tool in the form of structured questions to reveal specific attributes through the response to the question. This scale will be used to measure aggressive behaviour and authoritarian parenting. Preparation of aggressive scales and patterns foster the authoritarian use scale Likert with two favourable statement attitude (supports attitude items) and unfavourable (does not support attitude items) [14].

The aggressive behaviour scale used in this study is the aggressive behaviour scale used from the research scale [15]. This scale is based on the aspects of aggressive behaviour by Ref. [10], including physical, verbal, anger, and hostility. Whereas the authoritarian parenting scale used is a modification of the parenting research scale authoritarian [16], this scale is arranged based on parenting aspects including control, affection, communication, and demands maturity.

The data analysis test in this study used the Product-moment correlation test technique. The Product Moment correlation test is a parametric statistical calculation method in which the data must be nominal. This partial correlation analysis is used to find the strong connection between the correlation second variable. This study used Pearson Correlation Product moments because the variable researched is data intervals.

Results

Table 1 shows the characteristics respondents based on certain factor (Gender and Age). Based on Table 1, there are 26 male respondents and 79 female respondents, so the total number of respondents between men and girls amounted to 105 respondents. Respondents have different ages according to the criteria of respondents in the study, which ranged from 15-21 years of age. Respondents aged 15 years amounted to 8 people, respondents aged 16 years amounted to 10 people, respondents aged 17 years totalled 13 people, respondents aged 18 years amounted to 20 people, respondents aged 19-year amounted to 13 people,

respondent aged 20 years amount to 18 people, and respondents aged 21 years amount to 23 people.

Table 1. Example table

Factors	Freq	Percentage
Gender:		
• Man	26	25%
• Woman	79	75%
Age:		
• 15 year	8	8%
• 16 year	10	10%
• 17 year	13	12%
• 18 year	20	19%
• 19 year	13	12%
• 20 year	18	17%
• 21 year	23	22%
Total	105	100%

Table 2 shows the distribution aggressive behavior category. Based on Table 2, the level of aggressive behavior of the participants ranged from low, medium, high and very high. In the low category it is known that six people have aggressive behavior which is classified as low with a percentage of 5.7%. In the excellent category it can be seen that ten people have acceptable aggressive behavior with a percentage of 9.5%. In this category, it can be seen that 28 people have very aggressive behavior with a percentage of 26.7%. In the very high category, 61 people had very high aggressive behavior with a percentage of 58.1%. From these data it can be seen that the research respondents have very high aggressive behavior.

Table 2. Distribution Aggressive Behavior Category of Respondent

Category	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Low	6	5.7	5.7
Moderate	10	9.5	15.2
High	28	26.7	41.9
Very High	61	58.1	100.0
Total	105	100.0	

Table 3 shows the pattern of authoritarian distribution. Based on Table 3, perceptions of parenting authoritarianism range from low, moderate, high, and very high. In the low category one person perceives authoritarian parenting, which is very low with a percentage of 1%. In the medium category eight people have a moderate perception of authoritarian parenting, the percentage is 7.6%. In the high category there are 47 people who have a high perception of authoritarian parenting with a percentage of 44.8%. In the very high category,

49 people perceive very high authoritarian parenting, with a percentage of 46.7%. From the research data, respondents have high and very high perceptions of authoritarian parenting.

Table 3. Authoritarian Distribution

Category	Frequency	Per cent	Cumulative per cent
Low	1	1.0	1.0
Moderate	8	7.6	8.6
High	47	44.8	53.3
Very High	49	46.7	100.0
Total	105	100.0	

Discussion

This research was conducted to prove adolescent aggressive behaviour in perceptions of authoritarian parenting. The hypothesis proposed in this study exists in connection behaviour of aggressive teenagers reviewed from the perception of pattern foster authoritarian. Based on the results of the study, it was found that there was a relationship between the aggressive behaviour scale and the authoritarian parenting scale. Based on the analytical test that was presented in the previous sub-chapter, from the description data it can be seen that the aggressive behavior levels of the participants ranged from low, medium, high and very high. In the low category six people have low aggressive behavior with a percentage of 5.7%. In the moderate category, ten people behaved aggressively, in the moderate category with a percentage of 9.5%. In the high category, there were 28 people who behaved aggressively with a high percentage of 26.7%, and in the very high category, there were 61 people who behaved very aggressively, with a percentage of 58.1%. From these data it can be seen that the research respondents have very high aggressive behavior.

As for authoritarian parenting, it can be seen that the level of perception of authoritarian parenting ranges from: low, medium, high and very high. In the low category there is one person who perceives authoritarian parenting, which is very low with a percentage of 1%. In the moderate category there are eight people, 7.6%. In the high category there are 47 people who have a high perception of authoritarian parenting with a percentage of 44.8%. In the very high category, 49 people have a very high perception of authoritarian parenting with a percentage of 46.7%. The data shows that research respondents have high and very high perceptions of authoritarian parenting. Most of the respondents have a level of aggressive behavior, and the level of perception that fosters authoritarianism in the high and very high categories.

The results of the linearity test show that there is a linear relationship between the aggressive behavior scale and the authoritarian parenting scale, as evidenced by the results of

the analysis using SPSS of 0.010. It means that the two scales have a linear relationship. It happens because of Deviation from Linearity value higher than 0.05. Then the results test coefficient determination (R square) shows that R is worth 0.892 or 89.2%, whereas scoring R square is 0.797 or 79.7%. So the independent variable (aggressive behavior) affects the dependent variable (authoritarian parenting) by 79.7%. This means that 20.3% is influenced by other factors, both internal and external. Internal factors include frustration, observation disorders, thinking disorders and adolescent intelligence, and disturbances in feelings or emotions. External factors include family, school, provocation, influence of drugs, and environmental factors.

The correlation test results show that the variable is aggressive behaviour with authoritarian parenting has a significant relationship with the Sig.2 (2-tailed) value of 0.000 less than 0.05. This shows that the aggressive behavior of adolescents has a positive effect on the perception of authoritarian parenting. The test results prove that aggressive behavior has a relationship with perceptions of authoritarian parenting. Therefore, the higher the authoritarian parenting style that is applied, the more aggressive the behavior will be. And vice versa, the lower the authoritarian parenting style that is applied, the lower the aggressive behavior.

The characteristics of the subjects in this study were a group of teenagers in the city of Cirebon, totaling 105 respondents. They have an age range between 15 to 21 years who live with their parents. Respondents aged 15 years were 8 people, respondents aged 16 years were 10 people, respondents aged 17 were 13 people, respondents aged 18 were 20 people, respondents aged 19 were 13 people, respondents aged 20 were 18 people, and Respondents aged 21 years amounted to 23 people.

According to Ref. [18], adolescence is a transitional development between childhood and adulthood, which includes biological, cognitive, and social changes. Adolescent biology has physical changes such as changes in body shape, voice changes, and hormonal changes. Cognitive changes occur in adolescents, namely being able to reason abstractly and logically and think more idealistically. Teenagers will experience social transformation, namely finding a new environment socially with friends and peers.

Teenagers who have not been able to solve the problems they are experiencing will cause prolonged conflicts. The inability to deal with existing problems can lead to frustration and lead to aggressive reactions such as fighting, beating, threats and verbal violence [6]. Based on the various problems experienced by adolescents, only one of them is the problem of aggressive behavior.

Ref. [8] explains that aggressive behavior is a physical or verbal intention to cause harm. Aggressive behavior includes kicking, slapping, threats, insults or gossip. Aggressive behavior is the scope of the decision to hurt someone. Meanwhile, according to Ref. [17] explained that aggressive behavior is explained through Freud's theory which views aggressive behavior as intrinsic and instinct inherent in humans. The appearance of aggressive behavior can be caused by images of violent behavior that are seen repeatedly [18]. In addition, several factors can lead to aggressive behavior. According to Ref. [8], the factors that cause aggressive behavior in adolescents are internal and external. Internal factors include frustration, observation disorders, adolescent thinking and intelligence disturbances, and adolescent feelings or emotional disturbances. While external factors include family factors, school factors, provocation, drug influence and environmental factors.

The family is an important environment in the early development of adolescents. Every parent's parenting style in educating their children is also different. According to Ref. [4], there are four parenting styles: authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved or neglectful. One of the most dominant forms of parental treatment and can affect adolescent attitudes is parenting that is harsh and there is no warmth between parents and children or what is commonly referred to as authoritarian parenting [9].

Parents who apply authoritarian parenting style give strict limits and control to their children [4]. Parenting style that implements that children must comply with the values and principles adopted by parents, provides punishment, especially corporal punishment and demands that children obey their parents, is often referred to as authoritarian parenting. Meanwhile, according to Ref. [19], authoritarian parenting is a limiting and punishing style when parents force children to comply with instructions and value work and effort.

In addition, there are several factors that can influence the development of authoritarianism. According to Ref. [1], several factors influence parenting: socioeconomic level, education level, personality and number of children. Based on the socio-economic level factor, parents who come from the middle socio-economic level are warmer than parents who come from a low socio-economic level. Based on the educational level factor, parents with a higher educational background in their practice of care were seen reading articles more often or following the development of knowledge about child development. In caring for their children, they become more prepared because they have more comprehensive experience. Meanwhile, parents with limited educational background have limited knowledge and definitions of children's needs and development, so they do not show sufficient understanding and tend to treat their children strictly and authoritarily.

Based on personality factors, parents' personality can influence parenting. Conservative parents tend to treat their children strictly and authoritarily. Based on the number of children, parents who only have 2-3 members (small family) tend to care more intensively, where interactions between parents and children place more emphasis on personal development and cooperation between members and pay more attention to the family. In comparison, parents with more than five children (large families) do not get enough opportunities for the intensive control stage between parents and children because parents' attention to each child automatically decreases.

The aggressive behavior scale and the authoritarian parenting pattern scale have a significant relationship. Thus, the higher the aggressive behavior, the higher the authoritarian parenting style. Vice versa, the lower the aggressive behavior, the lower the authoritarian parenting style. This is according to survey data conducted by researchers on 105 adolescents in terms of perceptions of authoritarian parenting patterns.

Conclusion

Based on the research and discussion above, the levels of the participants' aggressive behavior ranged from low, medium, high and very high. In the low category six people have aggressive behavior which is classified as low with a percentage of 5.7%. Ten people behave aggressively in the moderate category, with a percentage of 9.5%. In the high category there are 28 people who behave very aggressively with a percentage of 26.7%. In the very high category, 61 people had very high aggressive behavior with a percentage of 58.1%. From these data respondents have very high aggressive behavior.

The level of perception of patterns fosters an authoritarian range between low, medium, high and very high. In the low category, one person has less perceptions of authoritarian parenting at a percentage of 1%. In the moderate category, it can be seen that eight people have an adequate perception of authoritarian parenting with a percentage of 7.6%. In the high category, 47 people have a high perception of authoritarian parenting, with a percentage of 44.8%. In the very high category, 49 people have a very high perception of authoritarian parenting with a percentage of 46.7%. From these data, research respondents perceived authoritarian parenting, namely the high and very high categories. This reveals a strong relationship between adolescent aggressive behavior in terms of perception to authoritarian parenting. The test results for the coefficient of determination, R is 0.892 or 89.2%, while the R^2 value is 0.797 or 79.7%. So the independent variable is aggressive behavior that affects dependents, namely authoritarian parenting as much as 79.7% and 20.3% is influenced by other factors such as internal factors and external factors.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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