

The relationship between parenting patterns of parents and peer groups with attitudes in persiapan adolescent high school students stabat distric

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a period of transition from children to adulthood which is characterized by unstable emotions and still trying to find identity. Adolescents will try to free themselves from parental pressure to be aggressive towards something that is contrary to themselves. In educating children, parents can provide non-formal education such as giving attention, affection, supervision and guidance.. To find out the relationship between parenting style and peer group, with the attitude of adolescents in the Academic Year Stabat Preparatory High School. This type of research is descriptive correlational with a sample of 40 people. The results of the research on the relationship between parenting parents and attitudes in adolescents obtained data on authoritarian parenting patterns, the majority with good attitudes of adolescents as many as 11 respondents (27.5%) and with attitudes of teenagers who were not good as many as 10 people (25%), the test results statistics Pvalue 0.761 and df value 1, and the relationship between peer group relationships with good attitudes of adolescents as many as 11 respondents (27.5%) and with attitudes of adolescents who are not good as many as 10 people (25%) obtained a Pvalue 0.761 and df value 1. The conclusion of this study is that there is no significant relationship between parenting style and peer group association with attitudes in adolescents.

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to maturity which is characterized by unstable emotions and still trying to find self-identity (Putera, 2018). Adolescence is part of the process of human development at a certain time, namely between children and adults (Riwidikdo, 2016). This instability is indeed an indication of the lack of personality (Azwar, 2015). For teenagers who are able to overcome themselves will be able to go through the transition period calmly. For adolescents whose personality is not yet stable and external situations that do not provide a sense of security, uncomfortable behavior can appear (Alfiyatun, 2015).

Behavior is a complex thing because it is influenced by several hereditary factors and environmental factors. According to Arikunto (2016) behavior is a human action that can be observed, observed and carried out at a certain time. Attitude is caused by the existence of a stimulus, namely a physical object that affects a person in many ways (Notoadmodjo, 2015). In the family, parents act as leaders who are obliged to educate their children. Parents are humanely giving life, are responsible and obliged to strive for the growth and development of children who are physically and spiritually healthy. In order for the relationship between family members to be developed and maintained properly, the role of parents is largely determined by the way and attitude in caring for and caring for children, including in the way of leadership towards children (Diana, 2018).

Parenting is a way or attitude that is done by parents towards their children as a manifestation of responsibility in the formation of child maturity (Rauf, 2018). To really become an adult and not only physically mature but also a teenager should start gradually must have gained freedom from parents, be able to adapt to the environment, build relationships with peers in the process of meeting this challenge adolescents must also survive develop a philosophy of life and an understanding of self-identity (Fatimah, 2016).

In peer groups will lead to reciprocal relationships between members. All good and bad behavior will be easily imitated by group members, usually the attitude of the majority will be easily imitated and become the identity of the group (Graw, 2019). Peer groups usually have their own distinctive language expressions, habits, and normative values. All of these become a way of life that is used as a reference for the behavior of its members (Hadi, 2015). In this peer group it is easier to exchange information, especially in the behavior of one teenager with another teenager. This information influences members in the peer group on their behavior (Manuaba, 2019)

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is descriptive correlational in nature because this research intends to describe the nature or situation that is currently underway and seeks to examine the extent of the relationship between parenting style and peer group association with the behavior of adolescents at Stabat Preparatory High School. The population in this study were 160 teenagers consisting of students in class X, XI Science and Class X, XI Social Sciences. The number of samples in the study amounted to 40 students who were obtained based on a calculation of 25% of 160 students.

The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire, the type of questionnaire used in this study was a direct and closed questionnaire, namely in the form of a questionnaire in which a list of statements was sent directly to the person who wanted to ask for their opinion, their beliefs or to be asked for their opinion, their beliefs or asked to find them. In this study several data collection techniques were used, with the intention that one technique can complement the other techniques because each technique has its own advantages and disadvantages. In accordance with the variables in this study, the researchers used two techniques, namely the main and auxiliary techniques.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

From the research that has been carried out, it aims to determine the relationship between parenting patterns and peer group association with attitudes in adolescents in 2018 stabat preparation high school students. With a total of 40 respondents, the research results are presented in tabular form as follows:

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Gender

| No | Variabel | Total (n) | Percentage % |
|----|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | Man | 13 | 32,5 |
| 2 | Woman | 27 | 67,5 |
| | Total | 40 | 100 |

In table 4.1.1 it can be seen that of the 40 respondents the majority were female as many as 27 respondents (67.5%) and the minority were male as many as 13 respondents (32.5%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age

| No | Variabel | Total (n) | Percentage % |
|----|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | 15 year | 11 | 27,5 |
| 2 | 16 year | 20 | 50,0 |
| 3 | 17 year | 9 | 22,5 |
| | Total | 40 | 100 |

In table 4.1.2 it can be seen that of the 40 respondents, the majority were 16 years old, 20 respondents (50.0%) and a minority aged 17 years, 17 respondents (22.5%)

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Parenting Styles at the Stabat Preparatory High School

| No | Variabel | Total (n) | Percentage % |
|----|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Parenting Styles | | |
| 1 | Otoriter | 21 | 52,5 |
| 2 | democracy | 19 | 47,5 |
| | Total | 40 | 100 |

In table 4.1.3 it can be seen that of the 40 respondents the majority had authoritarian parenting styles as many as 21 respondents (52.5%) and a minority with democratic parenting styles as many as 19 respondents (47.5%).

Table 4. Peer Group Association Frequency Distribution at Persiapan High School

| No | Variabel | Total (n) | Percentage % |
|----|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | good | 21 | 52,5 |
| 2 | bad | 19 | 47,5 |
| | Total | 40 | 100 |

In table 4.1.4 it can be seen that of the 40 respondents the majority with good peer group association (21 respondents (52.5%) and a minority with bad peer group association (peer group) as much as 19 respondents (47, 5%)

Table 5. Distribution of the Frequency of Adolescent Attitudes in Persiapan High School

| No | Variabel | Total (n) | Percentage % |
|----|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | Good | 22 | 55,0 |
| 2 | bad | 18 | 45,0 |
| | Total | 40 | 100 |

In table 4.1.5 it can be seen that of the 40 respondents the majority with good attitudes were 22 respondents (55.0%) and a minority with bad attitudes were 18 respondents (45.0%)

Analysis Bivariat

Table 6. The Relationship Between Parenting Style and Attitudes in Adolescents at Persiapan High School

| Parenting Style | Attitude Adolescents | | | | Total | | P Value | df |
|-----------------|----------------------|------|-----|------|-------|------|---------|----|
| | good | | bad | | n | % | | |
| | n | % | n | % | | | | |
| Otoriter | 11 | 27,5 | 10 | 25,0 | 21 | 52,5 | 0,761 | 1 |
| Democracy | 11 | 27,5 | 8 | 20,0 | 19 | 47,5 | | |
| | 22 | 55,0 | 18 | 45,0 | 40 | 100 | | |

Based on table 4.2.1. The results of the analysis of the relationship between parenting parents and adolescent attitudes, obtained data that the majority of authoritarian parenting parents with good adolescent attitudes were 11 respondents (27.5%) and democratic parenting patterns with good adolescent attitudes were as many as 11 respondents (27.5%). The results of the statistical test obtained a Pvalue of 0.761 and a df value of 1. It can be concluded that there is no significant difference in the relationship between parenting parents and attitudes towards adolescents.

Table 7. Relationship Between Peer Group Association and Adolescent Attitudes in Stabat Preparatory High School

| Association Group | Peer | Adolescent Attitudes | | | | Total | | P Value | df |
|-------------------|------|----------------------|------|-----|------|-------|------|---------|----|
| | | good | | bad | | n | % | | |
| | | n | % | n | % | | | | |
| Good | | 11 | 27,5 | 10 | 25,0 | 21 | 52,5 | 0,761 | 1 |
| Bad | | 11 | 27,5 | 8 | 20,0 | 19 | 47,5 | | |
| | | 22 | 55,0 | 18 | 45,0 | 40 | 100 | | |

Based on table 4.2.2 the results of the analysis between peer group association and adolescent attitudes, it was found that the majority of good peer group associations with good adolescent attitudes were 11 respondents (27.5%) and the majority of peer group associations (11 respondents (27.5%) who are not good with good adolescent attitudes. The results of the statistical test obtained a Pvalue of 0.761 and a df value of 1, so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between peer group association (peer groups) and attitudes in adolescents.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research data analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between parenting parents and peer group association with attitudes in adolescents.

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