

## EFFECT OF MOTHER'S LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE EVENT OF TEMPERA TANTRUMS IN TODDLERS

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between mother's knowledge about the incidence of temper tantrums in toddlers in Jatimakmur Pondok Gede Village, Bekasi City period 2022. The method used in this study used a total sample, and used a quantitative methodology. The research design used was a cross sectional research design. The sampling technique used is porposive sampling, with a sample of 88 respondents. The data collection tool is using a questionnaire. Data collection techniques used the square test with the help of SPSS version 28. It was found that from 88 respondents, respondents with mother's knowledge level with good knowledge level category were 38 people (43%), sufficient category was 30 people (34%), and with the category of the mother's lack of knowledge level, as many as 20 people (23%). it was found that bad parenting (permissive and authoritarian) was higher than good, namely 48 (55%), while good parenting (democratic) was only 40 people (45%) From the results of the Chi-Square test, the P value is  $0.825 > (0.05)$ . This shows that there is no relationship between mother's knowledge and the incidence of temper tantrums in Jatimakmur Village, Pondok Gede, Bekasi City in 2022. Referring to the research, it is recommended for further researchers to follow up this research with the title Family behavior towards preventing temper tantrums in children aged toddler.

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## 1. Introduction

Proper stimulation can stimulate toddler's brain so that toddler's ability to move, speak, grammar, socialize and be independent runs optimally based on the toddler's age. Early examination or detection of falling deviations (growth and development) is recommended to be carried out in order to detect falling deviations in children under five, and to be able to follow up on any concerns and complaints of parents regarding the problem of falling children. If there are deviations in the child, it is necessary to make a referral to a hospital that has the handling of a fallen referral, then the referral is made as soon as possible according to the complaints and indications (SDIDKTK, 2016).

Based on what happened in Northwestern Feinberg, seen from the results of the analysis and survey conducted by almost 1,500 parents and 84% of children aged 2-5 years expressing their frustration level with tantrums seen from one month ago. 8.6% of them have a daily level of *temper tantrums*, and when this happens it is not normal (Wakschlag, 2012).

Meanwhile, in Indonesia, the incidence of *temper tantrums* itself can be seen in 2019 and has reached 152 for every 10,000 children under five (0.150.2%, this makes a very rapid increase from 10 years ago which there were only 2-4 out of 10,000 children. If the child's development is not achieving *tantrums* is still said to be normal and is part of the child's physical, emotional and cognitive development (Astuti Ardi Putri, 2021).

While in West Java Province the proportion of index and type of child development according to characteristics, social emotional ability is 64.02% for boys, while women are 66.72% (Risksdas, 2018). While in Bekasi it was taken from various journals about *temper tantrums*, after being observed from children who often experience *temper tantrums* from 20 respondents, 8 (40%) results were obtained from the percentage value of 100% (Dini, 2020).

Prevent *tantrums* in toddlers, parents need to have tricks and strategies, have the right ways and strategies and are in accordance with the child's development process. k and the incidence of *temper tantrums* with the hope that the child will be able to hold and control emotions and avoid *temper tantrums* (Wati D, 2021). Children engage in aggressive behavior influenced by their surroundings. Environments that are near children, for example, the streets, the area around the house, schools, family, neighbors, friends and play areas. Or virtual environments such as television, internet, books, magazines, internet (gadgets), and video games (Gupta, 2017).

To be tough and disciplined to dare to solve problems, look for solutions but still become and become more and more disciplined and learn to solve the problems encountered in a solution but become more and more destructive, destroy and destroy (destruction) and aggressive. With children experiencing frequent destruction, children make a connection between emotions and *tantrum behavior*. This causes feelings of hopelessness, dissatisfaction, anger and so on. However, the social element seems to be more inclined to form *tantrum* such as fighting over toys with friends or relatives. Parenting patterns or parenting patterns are very influential, therefore, it is highly recommended and very important for parents who have toddlers to understand the character of *temper tantrums*, and know how to prevent them, handle them, how to deal with them. And the role of parents is very much needed for children who have experienced *peace* in dealing with anger (Wati D, 2021).

One method of expanding mother's information about parenting errors in *temper tantrums* is to take full part in assuming parental responsibilities and provide training at home. In children who have *temper tantrums*, this obligation can emerge in the mother's parenting pattern while managing the negative perspectives that come and go. Continuously proper parenting can be achieved assuming that a mother has a true and correct understanding of the *tatrum* behavior of her children. With information about compatibility, it is believed that guardians, especially mothers, can provide their children with the right parenting style without stopping (Kartono, 1992 dalam Melati, 2017).

## **2. Method**

The strategy used in this study uses complete examples, and uses quantitative techniques. The inspection configuration used is a cross sectional exploration plan. The testing strategy used is a proportional examination, with a sample of 88 respondents. The information collection tool uses an information collection strategy using a square test or square test with the help of SPSS version 28. The exploration strategy in this thesis uses a quantitative methodology, as stated by Sugiyono (2017), that quantitative examination techniques are characterized as research techniques in terms of positivism thinking, used to examine a particular population or test (sample), various information using research. Data analysis, which is used quantitatively or measurably, is wholly intended to promote predetermined theory. This quantitative methodology is used by the analyst to measure the yield rate in estimating the mother's level of information about *temper tantrums*.

## **3. Result and Discussion**

### **3.1 Result**

#### **1. Univariate analysis**

- a. Incidence of *temper tantrums*

TABLE 1  
DISTRIBUTION OF THE FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF *TEMPER TANTRUMS* IN INFANTS UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD IN JATIMAKMUR VILLAGE, PONDOK GEDE, BEKASI CITY FOR THE 2022 PERIOD.

Category <i>Temper Tantrum</i>	F	%
Risk	30	34%
No risk	58	66%
Total	88	100%

From table 1 of 88 respondents, children under five who are at risk of having *temper tantrums* are 30 people (34%), while those who are not at risk are 58 people (66%).

b. Mother's Knowledge Level

TABLE 2  
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHER'S LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE IN KELURAHAN JATIMAKMUR PONDOK GEDE BEKASI CITY PERIOD 2022

Level Information/ Knowledge	F	%
Good	38	43%
Fair	30	34%
Less	20	23%
Total	88	100%

From table 2 of 88 respondents, respondents with a mother's level of knowledge with a good level of knowledge category are 38 people (43%), sufficient category is 30 people (34%), and with a category of mother's level of knowledge that is less, as many as 20 people (23%).

c. Parenting Patterns

TABLE 3  
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF PARENTING PATTERNS IN JATIMAKMUR VILLAGE PONDOK GEDE, BEKASI CITY PERIOD 2022

Parenting	F	%
Democratic	40	45%
Permissive	30	34%
Authoritarian	18	20%
Total	88	100%

From table 3 of 88 respondents, the pattern is obtained Bad parenting (permissive and authoritarian) is higher than good, namely 48 (55%), while good parenting (democratic) is only 40 people (45%).

## 2. Bivariate Analysis

a. Relationship of Mother's Knowledge with Incidence of *Temper Tantrum*

TABLE 4  
RELATIONSHIP OF MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE WITH INCIDENCE OF *TEMPER TANTRUM* IN JATIMAKMUR VILLAGE PONDOK GEDE BEKASI CITY PERIOD 2022

Maternal Knowledge	Incidence <i>Temper Tantrum</i>				Total		P value
	Risk		Not Risk		N	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Good	30	34,1	8	9,1	38	43.2	0,825
Enough	0	0,0	30	34,1	30	34.1	
Less	0	0,0	20	22,7	20	22.7	
Total	30	34,1	58	65,9	88	100.0	

From table 4 tends to be seen from 30 respondents who have good knowledge / large, most of the babies have a risk of *temper tantrums* as many as 30 respondents (34.1%), 20 other respondents (22.7%) who are uninformed, their children are babies under five years old. don't have a bet to get a *temper tantrum*. From the results of the chi-square test, a p value of 0.825 >

(0.05) indicates that there is no relationship between maternal information and birth rates in Jatimakmur Village, Pondok Gede, Bekasi City in 2022.

- b. The Relationship Between Examples of Parenting or Parenting Patterns with *Temper Tantrum*

TABLE 5  
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING EXAMPLE AND EVENT *TEMPER TANTRUM* IN  
JATIMAKMUR VILLAGE PONDOK GEDE BEKASI CITY PERIOD 2022

Parenting Pattern	Incidence <i>Tantrum</i>				Total		P value
	Risk		Not risk		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Democratic	30	34.1	10	11.4	40	34.1	0,788
Permissive	0	0,0	30	34.1	30	34.1	
Authoritarian	0	0,0	18	20.5	18	20.5	
Total	30	34.1	48	65,9	88	100	

Seen from table 5, it tends to be seen from 88 respondents there are 40 respondents who have popularity-based or democratic parenting, including 10 respondents (11,4%) are not at risk *temper tantrums*, 30 respondents have tolerant parenting and 30 respondents (34.1%) have no risk of *temper tantrums*. 18 respondents (20.5%) have a tyrannical or authoritarian parenting style and have no risk. of the chi-square test, a p value of 0.788 > 0.05 indicates that there is no relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of hissy fit in Jatimakmur City, Pondok Gede, Bekasi City for the 2022 period.

### 3.2 Discussion

Results at risk *temper tantrums* (34%), while those who are not at risk are 58 people (66%). Based on the results of a study led by Cau Kim Jiu and colleagues in 2021 entitled "*tantrum* at school" shows that the types of *tantrum* that most often occur in children in class, for example crying by 28.7%, screaming or locked 15.8%, kept on floor 15.8%, hit friends 8.9% and threw with 7.9%.

*Tantrum* is an acting approach that often occurs in preschool children which is described with outbursts and behavior that is very close and personal due to the condition of angry and disappointed children with clinical symptoms of desire, inhibition, rebellion, restraint, defiance. anger, unforgiving. Words, crying, screaming, yelling, turning around, kicking, banging head to the limit, hair grabbing, hitting, kicking, throwing things and hitting the floor due to difficulty in coordinating feelings and ways of behaving which creates problems for carers and the environment (Fitriyah Izzatul, 2019).

Therefore, according to izzatul Fitriyah (2019), what is the strategy for handling *temper tantrums*? Parents and caregivers can practice effective parenting strategies from an early age. Parents can learn about their child's anger and effective techniques for dealing with their child's behavior disorders. incidence of *temper tantrums* is a child development problem that must be addressed quickly because of the problem if problems related to behavior that are not immediately addressed can change such as permanent behavior patterns and lead to serious behavioral problems in the future, for example impulsiveness, fighting parents, defiance. , disobeyed the house rules. In addition to preventing serious behavior, the problem of *temper tantrums* should be quickly addressed and treated so as not to interfere with the child's growth and development.

#### 1. Effect of Mother's Knowledge *Temper Tantrum*

Test *Chi-Square* p value of 0.825 > 0.05 indicates that there is no relationship between maternal information and the frequency of *temper tantrums* in Jatimakmur Village, Pondok Gede, Bekasi City for the 2022 period. This has Similarity with the research conducted by Intan Purnama Sari, et al (2018) with the title "the relationship between parenting patterns, knowledge and socioeconomic status of parents with *temper tantrum* in pre-school children". Judging from the results of the study, there was no relationship between mother's knowledge and *tantrum* in preschoolers with a p value of 0.408. The point is that knowledge has no effect on the incidence of *temper tantrums* in toddlers. This is in accordance with the theory which states that experience is the best educator, this implies that experience is a source of information. The higher the level of individual knowledge, the easier it is to assimilate information from various sources to provide a comprehensive education to

children. The ease with which someone absorbs data and information will affect new knowledge, better ways of behaving, for example, health data to deal with sick children who behave in *tantrums* (Koentjoroningrat, 2007). From the results of several previous researchers, at this time the author believes that even knowledgeable respondents have children who are at risk for the occurrence of *temper tantrums*. This can be caused by the mother's low sense of curiosity, so that the mother does not get the information obtained about the development of her child, which is usually easier to get information, the easier it will be for the person to get the latest knowledge. So a special approach is needed between the child and the mother to prevent *temper tantrums* from occurring.

## 2. Effect of Parenting Patterns *Temper Tantrum*

Based on the results of the chi-square test, the *p value* of  $0.788 > 0.05$  shows that there is no relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of *temper tantrums* in Jatimakmur Village, Pondok Gede, Bekasi City in the 2022 period. This review is not in accordance with that conducted by Dini Sukmalara and Siti Khodijah entitled "The Relationship Between Parenting Patterns with *Temper Tantrums* in Preschool Age Children" In line with that, it shows that compatibility parenting has a closeness of  $0.605 \times 100$  percent or 60.53%. It can be said that the parenting pattern of parents with the incidence of *temper tantrums* is 60.53% while the excess of 39.46% is influenced by different variables. This is in accordance with research from Nasrudin (2016), which was obtained from the choice of words expressed by parents when talking to children. This implies that parental correspondence plays an important role in children's feelings, because good language in conveying can have a good effect and good reaction to children's changing events. The way parents raise their children plays a role in triggering anger, where the more authoritarian the guardian is, the more likely the child is to respond with anger. The use of voice-based parenting has been shown to have an option to reduce the incidence of *temper tantrums*. Democratic-based parenting encourages children to be independent, but draws certain lines and strengths over children's activities (Hasan Maimunah, 2009). From the research above, the researcher argues that toddlers who have good parenting tend to be more emotionally controlled so that the possibility of *temper tantrums* is less and less, in contrast to toddlers who have parenting patterns that tend to be more prohibitive than supportive words will make children have character. who are loud and their emotional level is often uncontrollable, so the incidence of *temper temperis* higher.

## 4. Conclusion

So from the examination using the chi-square measured test with the help of the SPSS rendition 28 program, a *p esteem* of  $0.825 > (0.05)$  shows that there is no relationship between mother's knowledge and the level of *temper tantrums* in Jatimakmur Village, Pondok Gede, Bekasi City. 2022 period. This implies that knowledge has no effect on the occurrence of *temper tantrums* in young children. Referring to this research, it is suggested for future researchers to use it as additional material to follow up this research with the title Family behavior towards preventing *temper temper* in children under five.

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