

The relationship of parent parenting patterns with temper tantrum behavior in pre-school age children in tualang village, kec. Siempat nempu hulu kab. From sidikalang in 2021

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

parenting style, Temper tantrum behavior, Pre-school age children

ABSTRACT

Pre-school age children in their growth and development experience many changes, both physical and mental changes. This is where the role of parents is needed, because in this preschool period the child's character and behavior are formed. However, many parents follow the requests of the child too much, so that the child gets what he wants, and when one day the parents are unable to fulfill his request, the child can have a tantrum. Tantrums are episodes of peak anger that are usually described by rolling crying, and extreme frustration, because it can hurt the child. Temper tantrums are strongly influenced by parenting patterns, the way parents raise their children plays a role in causing tantrums. Parents who dominate children, fathers and mothers who disagree, and inconsistent parenting causes temper tantrums. The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship between parenting and temper tantrum behavior in preschool children in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu, Kab. Dairi, Sidikalang. This research method uses a correlation design with a sample of 40 respondents in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu. The measuring instrument used in this study was a parenting style questionnaire and a temper tantrum behavior questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out using the chi square test with ($p = 0.015$). The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between parenting patterns and temper tantrum behavior in pre-school age children in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu, Kab. Dairi, Sidikalang..

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1. INTRODUCTION

Parents are the first educators for their children. Education from parents is the basis for the development and life of children in the future. This means that the first form of education is found in family life. The importance of developing emotional intelligence from an early age is supported by the fact that in its development, there are still many children who find it difficult to explore or manage their emotions.

Temper tantrum often appears in preschool children. This behavior usually reaches its worst around the age of 18 months to 36 months, and is sometimes still common in children aged five to six years. (Sukmalara & Khodijah, 2019). Temper tantrums are usually triggered by several things, including: (1) Parents refuse or do not grant the child's request. (2) Children are unable to express their wishes. (3) Children can be frustrated because they can't do something they think they can do. (4) The inhibition of the child's desire to be independent. (5) The child feels tired, hungry or uncomfortable. To prevent tantrum behavior in children, the role of parents is needed. One of the factors that influence

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children's attitudes and behavior is the parenting style applied by parents in educating their children (Alini & Jannah, 2019).

Research conducted by Tiffany in 2012 in Chicago 50-80%, Temper tantrum behavior of children occurs at the age of 2-3 years occurs once a week, and 20% occurs almost every day and 3 or more Temper tantrums occur for approximately 15 minutes. Another study at Northwestern Feinberg based on a survey of nearly 1,500 parents, found that 84% of children aged 3-5 years have vented their frustrations by throwing tantrums in the past month and 8.6% of them have had daily tantrums that would otherwise occur. every day is not normal (Khoeriyah, 2019). In Indonesia in 2019, within one year there were 23-83% of preschool age children who had experienced temper tantrums. The causes of Temper Tantrums are various, one of which is parenting. The consequences of Temper tantrums are quite dangerous, including children who will experience physical injury during emotional outbursts, and Temper tantrums as adults will have low self-control and get angry easily. (Alini & Jannah, 2019).

After conducting a preliminary survey on the behavior of Temper tantrums in pre-school children in Tualang Village, Siempat Nempu Hulu District, Kab. Dairi is obtained from the results of interviews with 10 respondents who are parents at home. It is known that all children experience tantrums sometimes, 6 of them often experience actions that lead to temper tantrums such as screaming, crying loudly, hitting, kicking, throwing things, and rolling on the floor when angry. After the interview, one of the things suspected as the trigger for temper tantrums is parenting style.

Based on the above background, the researchers felt the need to conduct research on the Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Temper Tantrum Behavior in Pre-School Age Children in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang in 2021.

2. METHOD

The type of research design used in this study is a correlational research design using a cross sectional approach. A cross sectional approach is a type of research that emphasizes the time of measurement/observation of independent and dependent variable data only once at a time (Nursalam, 2020). The population in this study is Parenting Patterns with Temper Tantrum Behavior in Pre-School Age Children in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang 2021. Sampling uses a total sampling technique. The respondents in this study amounted to 40 parents who have preschool age children.

The research instrument that will be used is a questionnaire in the form of a questionnaire containing the problem or theme being studied so that it shows the influence or relationship in research and scale. The temper tantrum questionnaire used in this study was adopted from research Andra fatkur 2017. The dependent variable is temper tantrum behavior which has 33 questions using a Likert scale. Likert scale is a scale used to measure a person's attitudes, opinions and perceptions. With alternative answers very, very often (4), often (3), rarely (2), never (1). With low, medium and high categories.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study are the characteristics of the respondents, parenting patterns in preschool age children, and Temper tantrum behavior in preschool age children. the researcher submits a research letter to Tualang Village after receiving permission from the village head, the researcher collects data starting by giving informed consent to the respondent by door to door with the Health Protocol, after the respondent agrees, the respondent fills in the demographic data and fills in every question contained in the questionnaire. After all the questions were answered, the researcher collected the respondents' answer sheets and thanked them for their willingness to be respondents, then processed the data with the following results:

Table 1. Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Respondents Based on Demographic Data in Tualang Village 2021

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Characteristics of Respondents	F	%
Age		
Early Adult: 25 – 35	25	62.5
Late Adult: 36 – 45	15	37.5
Total	40	100
Gender		
Man	20	50
Woman	20	50
Total	40	100
Education		
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	6	15
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	20	50
College	14	35
Total	40	100
Work		
Farmer	17	42.5
Self-employed	15	37.5
civil servant	8	20
Total	40	100
Income		
< Rp. 1,500,000	5	12.5
Rp. 1,500,000 - Rp. 2,400,000	14	35
>Rp. 2,500,000	21	52.5
Total	40	100

Based on table 1, the results of the study show that the data obtained from the majority of respondents based on the age range of 25-35 years amounted to 25 respondents (60%), and the minority was in the age range of 36-45 years amounted to 15 respondents (40%) (Ministry of Health, 2009) .. Education data of the majority of respondents are in high school as many as 20 respondents (50%) and the minority are in junior high school as many as 6 respondents (15%). The occupation data of the majority of respondents are farmers as many as 17 respondents (42.5%) and minority civil servants as many as 8 respondents (20%). Income data of the majority of respondents are at > Rp. 2,500,000 as many as 21 respondents (52.5%). And minority < Rp. 1,500,000 as many as 5 respondents (12.5%) Central Bureau of Statistics (2013). There were 20 respondents (50%) male sex data and 20 female respondents (50%).

Table 2 Characteristics of Parenting Patterns in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang in 2021.

No.	Category Parenting Parenting	F	%
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1	Not good	14	35
2	Well	26	65
Total		40	100

Based on the results of the analysis in table 2, it is found that the parenting pattern of parents is in the Good category as many as 26 respondents (65%) and the minority is in the Bad category as many as 14 respondents (35%).

Table 3 Temper tantrum behavior In Pre-School Age Children In Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang 2021

No.	CATEGORY	F	%
1	Tall	3	7.5
2	Currently	29	72.5
3	Low	8	20
Total		40	100

Based on table 3, it is known that most of the respondents, as many as 29 respondents (72.5%) showed moderate temper tantrums, and a small number of respondents as many as 3 respondents (7.5%) showed high temper tantrums.

Table 4 Relationship Parenting Patterns with Temper Tantrum Behavior in Pre-School Age Children in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang 2021 Measurements were carried out on all parents who have preschool-aged children in Tualang Village using a questionnaire sheet. After all the results were collected from all respondents, an analysis was carried out using a computerized statistical program. The analysis was carried out by using the chi square test.

Parenting	Temper Tantrum						Total	P-value
	Low		Currently		Tall			
	f	%	f	%	f	%		
Not good	1	2.5	10	25	3	7.5	14	0.015
Well	7	17.5	19	47.5	0	0	26	
Total	8	20	29	72.5	3	7.5	40	

Based on the results of table 4 analysis shows that the distribution of respondent data obtained by the results of the analysis of the Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Temper Tantrum Behavior in Pre-School Age Children in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang In 2021 it was found that 7.5% of children who experienced high temper tantrums had bad parenting patterns. 17.5% of children with low temper tantrums have good parenting patterns. Based on the results of the Chi Square statistical test obtained = $0.015 < 0.05$ then H_1 is accepted H_0 is rejected, which means there is a relationship between parenting patterns with temper tantrums in preschoolers (3-5 years) in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang 2021

Discussion

Parenting patterns in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang 2021

Based on the research in table 1 conducted on 40 respondents in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang shows that the parenting pattern of parents is in the Good category as many as 26 respondents (65%) and the minority is in the Bad category as many as 14 respondents (35%).

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Factors that influence parenting according to Hurlock (2010) include education level, age, socioeconomic level,. It is known that respondents with poor parenting can be influenced by the age of the parents. Of the 40 respondents with poor parenting, 14 respondents (35%) were aged 35-49 years.

Based on Table 2, data shows that the majority of respondents are between 31-40 years old, this is because that age is the age of couples who are still in the childbearing age category to have children, so that their children tend to be small and of pre-school age. Hurlock (2010) explains that the age of parents, namely younger parents tend to be democratic and permissive compared to those who are older. They tend to lose control as children get older. Judging from the age of the child, authoritarian parenting is used for young children, because children do not understand the explanation so they focus on authoritarian control.(KHOERIYAH, 2019);

Based on Table 3, data shows that the majority of respondents' education is high school education, where the education level of this respondent can be categorized as secondary education, so that the person concerned has the ability to think realistically and can consider wisely his attitudes and behavior. Hurlock (2010) explains that Parental education, namely parents who learn how to raise children and understand their children's needs will use democratic parenting more than parents who do not understand. The higher the parenting education used, the more democratic it tends to be(KHOERIYAH, 2019).

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Based on the results of the research in table 3 which was conducted on 40 respondents in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang shows that Based on Table 5.2.3 it is known that most of the respondents, as many as 29 respondents (72.5%) showed moderate temper tantrums, such as whining, crying, and screaming.

According to Borba (2009), 20% of preschoolers have low tantrums and only 11% of children over 4 years old show moderate tantrums.–heavy.

Temper tantrum behavior in children generally occurs in pre-school age children such as in Kindergarten. Tantrum behavior under the age of 3 years is crying loudly, screaming, biting, hitting, banging hands, holding their breath, banging their heads, and throwing things. The tantrum behavior of 3-4 years old is stomping feet, yelling, punching, slamming doors, criticizing and whining. At the age of 5 years and over, namely behaviors in the 2 age categories above, cursing, swearing, hitting relatives or friends, criticizing yourself, breaking things on purpose, and threatening.(KHOERIYAH, 2019).

The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Temper Tantrum Behavior in Pre-School Age Children in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang 2021

From the results of table 5.2.3 it shows that good parenting patterns mostly produce moderate temper tantrums by 29 respondents (72.5%), bad parenting patterns produce high temper tantrums by 3 respondents (7.5%) . Based on the results of the analysis using the Chi Square statistical test with the SPSS . program obtained the value of $p = 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$ with Pearson's arithmetic value = 7,355 then H_1 is accepted H_0 is rejected, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parenting patterns and temper tantrum behavior in pre-school age children in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang. While the correlation coefficient value of 0.394 states that there is a relationship between variables at a moderate level. From these results, it was found that bad parenting patterns will result in high temper tantrums in children.

The results of the analysis in this study are in accordance with Zivaera (2008) Children who are too pampered and always get what they want, can have tantrums when one time their request is rejected. Children who are too pampered and always get what they want, can have a tantrum when one time their request is rejected. For children who are too and are dominated by their parents, sometimes children may react against parental domination by tantrums.

This study is in accordance with the results of Esti's research, (2015) conducted in Jember stating that mothers who leave their children or work there are 17 children who are at risk of temper

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tantrums (73.9%) and 6 children (26.1%) are not at risk of temper tantrums. The research shows that children who receive less attention or lack of care have high temper tantrums. In Tualang Village, most parents, especially mothers, have professions as farmers, so the time for their children is slightly reduced so that attention for children will decrease, so children will seek attention with tantrums.

Researchers assume Temper tantrums that appear in children can be caused by internal and external factors. The internal factors that cause temper tantrums can be controlled by the role of parents if parents know what action should be taken if temper tantrums occur in children. Parents' understanding of the importance of appropriate treatment of temper tantrums is often one of the causes. There are still many parents who feel that the incidence of temper tantrums in preschool age children this is normal and assumes that children are supposed to whine and cry if their wishes are not fulfilled. The lack of information about the importance of handling temper tantrums is what makes parents sometimes let it go, just ignore it, even fulfill all the wishes of their children when their children are having temper tantrums. In addition, each family has their own way of educating and building the child's personality. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that good parenting can minimize the occurrence of temper tantrums in preschool children.

4. CONCLUSION

In general, the researchers concluded that the relationship between parenting and temper tantrum behavior in pre-school children in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang in 2021. In particular, researchers can draw the following conclusions: Parenting patterns of pre-school age children in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang, classified as good as many as 26 respondents (65%). While the bad parenting is as many as 14 respondents (35%). Temper tantrum behavior in pre-school age children in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang most of the respondents, as many as 29 respondents (72.5%), produced moderate temper tantrums. Based on the results of the chi square test, a p-value of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$) was obtained so that it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parenting patterns and temper tantrum behavior in pre-school age children in Tualang Village, Kec. Siempat Nempu Hulu Kab. Dairi Sidikalang in 2021.

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