

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTING A PARENT WITH TEMPER TANTRUMS IN CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE

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Abstract

Temper tantrums are episodes of anger that on average are described as crying, screaming, but tantrums are also said to be extreme frustration, which looks like losing control characterized by violent or aggressive body movements such as throwing things away, rolling on the floor, banging heads, and stepped on the floor. The research objective was to determine the relationship between parenting style and temper tantrums in preschool children in the Mandetek area of the North Makale Health Center. The research design used in this research is a quantitative approach. The instrument (measuring instrument) in this study is a questionnaire which is the result of theory development and is arranged in the operationalization of the concept. The questions in the questionnaire use a Likert scale. The sample of this research is parents who have preschool age children who are in the Mandetek area of Puskesmas Makale Utara with a sample size of 43 parents. After the data was collected and processed using the Kolmogorov Simirnov statistical test with a significance $\alpha \leq 0.05$.

Keywords: *upbringing, temper tantrum*

Introduction

Based on the data obtained in the region of Puskesmas Makale Utara, that the number of children aged 1-5 years old are female 516 children and men amounted to 514 children. This shows that the number of children aged 1-5 years in the Puskesmas Makale Utara quite high. While the number of children aged 3-6 years in the Mandetek amounted to 43 children. Temper tantrums often occur when the child shows the nature of the negativistik or rejection. This behavior is often followed by behavior such as crying out loud, rolling on the floor, screaming, throwing things, banging, kicking, and a variety of activities (Mashar, 2011).

Related research conducted by Junita.T, Novayelinda, & Erwin, (2011) about the relationship of parenting a parent with the incidence of tempering tantrumpada toddler age children in the Hamlet Pelem village Baturetno Banguntapan Bantul against 41 respondents found that there is a significant relationship between parenting parents with the incidence of temper tantrums in children with p-value of 0.027 ($p < 0.05$).

In Indonesia, a toddler who's having temper tantrums in one year's time, 23-83% percent of children age 2 to 4 years (Psikologizone, 2012). Some of the factors the cause of the tantrum is the obstruction of the desire to get something, the inability of the child to reveal themselves, tired, lack of sleep, parenting parenting (Hasan, 2011). How to parent their young, the instrumental cause tantrums for example, parents who are too spoil the child so that the child get what he wishes, can tantrums when his request was denied, the parents are too dominating children, parents that parenting is not consistent, the father and mother disagree (Hasan, 2011).

Based on research conducted by Ari First Winingsih, (2018) about the relationship of parenting a parent with temper tantrums toddler age children in the Village of Kalibukbuk, Bali against the 32 respondents found that as many as 14 children (43,8%) have temper tantrums are and 13 children (of 40.6%) of children have temper tantrums that high. As many as 21 people (of 65.6%) had parenting tend to be authoritarian. While permissive parenting there are 7 people (21,9%). The results of the spearman rank test obtained p value = 0,001 ($< 0,05$) shows the relationship between parent and temper tantrums.

Another study conducted by Rizkia Sekar Kirana, (2013) about the relationship of parenting a parent with temper tantrums in children of preschool in the Hamlet of Ngempak Bawen, Semarang against the 88 respondents indicated that there is a calculation of product moment correlation obtained value $r = -0,027$ and the value of $p = 0,800$ on democratic parenting, the value of $r = 0,718$ and the value of $p = 0,000$ on authoritarian parenting, the value of $r = 0,729$ and the value of $p = 0,000$ on permissive parenting. Then the child who grew up with democratic parenting has the intensity of temper tantrums, which is low compared with children who grew up with authoritarian parenting and permissive parenting.

Based on preliminary studies carried out in the Mandetek working area Puskesmas Makale Utara, the average child from preschool between the ages of 3-6 years. Many children's characters are visible when carried out preliminary studies. Look sat the two children together , four active children running to and fro, two children alone, the two children are fighting over food, one child is seen hitting her mother's shoulder while crying, as well as one child said to be rude to his friend.

Methods

Research using quantitative approach emphasizes the analysis of the data of numerical (numbers) are processed with statistical methods (Anwar, 2010). The research design will be used is the design of the correlational analytic survey with cross sectional approach.

The population in this study are the parents who have children aged prasekolahyang are in the Mandetek the Working Area of Puskesmas Makale Utara which amounted to 43. The sample in this research is all of the parents of preschool age children in the Mandetek the Working area of Puskesmas Makale Utara.

Total sampling techniques is the way in which researchers used to get the data. Data collection is the process of approach to the subject and collection characteristics of the subjects in the study (Nursalam, 2013). In this study, data collection both the dependent variable and the independent carried out using a open questionnaire.

Results

Table 1. Frequency Distribution Of Respondents Based On Age

No	Age Of Respondents	Frequency (n)	Presentase (%)
1	< 20 years	2	4,7
2	20-30 years	19	44,2
3	31-40 years	19	44,2
4	41-50 years	3	7,0
5	> 50 years	0	0
	Total	43	100

Table 2. Frequency Distribution Of Respondents By Work

No	Work	Frequency (n)	Presentase (%)
1	Housewife	19	44,2
2	Self-Employed	17	39,5
3	Honorary	5	11,6
4	Civil Servants	2	4,7
	Total	43	100

Table 3. Frequency Distribution Of Respondents By Education

No	Education	Frequency (n)	Presentase (%)
1	Elementary School	3	7,0
2	Junior High School	10	23,3
3	Senior High School	21	48,8
4	Bachelor	9	20,9
	Total	43	100

Table 4. Frequency Distribution Of Respondents Based Parenting

No	Parenting	Frequency (n)	Presentase (%)
1	Authoritarian	4	9,3
2	Permissive	6	14,0

3	Democratic	33	76,7
Total		43	100

Table 5. Distribution of Respondents Based on Temper tantrums Child

No	Temper tantrums Child	Frequency (n)	Presentase (%)
1	Weight	8	18,6
2	Lightweight	35	81,4
Total		43	100

Tabel 6. Correlation of the relationship of parenting with temper tantrum in children

Pola Asuh	Temper Tantrum Pada Anak				Jumlah		p
	Berat		Ringan				
	n	%	n	%	Total	%	
Otoriter	4	9,3	0	10,5	4	9,3	0.000
Permisif	2	4,7	4	9,3	6	14,0	
Demokratis	2	4,7	31	72,1	33	76,7	
Total	8	18,6	35	81,4	43	100	

Discussion

Frequency distribution of respondents based on the pattern of the foster parents in the Mandetek the Working Area of Puskesmas Makale Utara showed that authoritarian parenting as much as 4 respondents (9.3 percent), permissive parenting as much as 6 respondents (14%), while parenting parents democratic as much as 33 respondents (76,7%). From these results it can be seen that most of the parenting democracy compared to permissive parenting and authoritarian. Authoritarian parenting because parents do not steer, guide and've got the children reach a maturity. Parents tend to let their children do something in accordance with the wishes of his son. Authoritarian parenting is also caused due to the busyness of the work of the parents so that the parents should educate children according to the wishes of her own without giving the opportunity to the children to argue. Authoritarian parenting is also caused due to the instruction given have been passed down from generation to generation so that parents educate and nurture her child should be fully decided by the parents without giving the opportunity to his son.

Authoritarian parenting happens because of the attitude of parents who do not give a chance to her to argue, everything that happened to her son must be in accordance with the wishes of the parents. Parenting this will make the child be denied and result into nakan and make the child in a position temper tantrums weight (Hurlock, 2010).

Parenting authoritarian is a style that membatasidan punish, urging the child to follow their direction and respect the work of andefforts them. Parents who are authoritarian apply limit and control firmly in the child and minimize the debate verbal, often hitting the child, to impose the rules of the rigidly without explaining it. The child from the parents otoriterseringkali not happy, scared, insecure, not able to start the activity and have kemampuankomunikasi weak (Santrock, 2012).

In this research, it can also be seen that the permissive parenting is caused because a child in learners is a child tuggal so parents let their children in accordance with the will and wishes of the child, and also of children cared for is the youngest child so that the child is loved in the sense that the child is left and given request and in accordance with the wishes of what he wants.

According to Santrock (2012) divide the permissive parenting into two, namely parenting neglect and parenting obey. Parenting ignoring is a type of pattern of parenting a child who was not involved in the child's life. Children whose parents use parenting ignore develop a feeling that the other aspects of the life of parents is more important than themselves. Children tend to have no social skills, self-control bad and not self. In adolescence they may show attitude like ditching and naughty.

Usually permissive parenting does not guide the child to a pattern of behavior that is socially approved and do not use punishment. Parents let children groping in a situation that is too hard to overcome by their own without the guidance or control. The child is often not given boundaries or control that regulates what may be done. They were allowed to take their own decisions and did as their own (Hurlock, 2010).

In this study parenting democracy is more dominant because the parent is applying a warm attitude to his son, a gesture that can accept one another i.e. between children and parents. Parents give freedom to their children to argue with applying the restrictions and control measures in the supervision of parents. So with democratic parenting children tend to hold emotions and can control at each other's throats so that parents can keep an eye on and can rebuke his son when the err.

The democratic way is in the child will grow a sense of responsibility to show something behavior and further foster a sense of trust in herself. Children will be able to act according the norms and adjust to the environment (Gunarsa, 2010).

The effect of nurturing democratic, that children have the social competence self-confident, and socially responsible. Also looks cheerful, self-control and self-reliant, achievement-oriented, maintaining friendly relations with peers, able to work together with the adults, and able to cope with stress better (Soetjningsih, 2012).

In this research show that respondents with authoritarian parenting as much as 4 respondents (9.3 percent) everything with Temper Tantrums weight. It can be seen that with the authoritarian parenting the child will be more rebellious because they feel constrained by the oran old. Parents do not give a chance to his son in the opinion that the child favors the angry even hit when menginginkan something and not be heard by the parents.

In the study respondents with a permissive parenting style as much as 6 respondents (14%) consists of 2 respondents (4.7) with temper tantrums weight. This diapat also seen that with permissive parenting can lead to temper tantrums weight on the child because the child diberikebebasan in seeking what he wants so that when the child is already accustomed to then the child will cry out loud, rolling on the floor, screaming, throwing things, banging, kicking when what is desired is not met. It is also caused because children often hang out with friends often upset when there is something to be desired so that the child obey what he saw. However, in this study there are still 4 respondents (9,3) with Temper Tantrums light. This happens because the child is still able to trap himself, the child can understand the condition of his parents, so the child does not show the condition of temper tantrums that weight. It is also caused because the child is hanging out with friends who can give advice to him about the condition of the parents, children are also often reminded of the people around her surroundings so as not to mischievous and irritable and not hit each other.

This study also showed that respondents with democratic parenting as much as 33 respondents (76,7%) is composed of 31 respondents (72,1) with Temper Tantrums light. This suggests that the presence of parenting that involves all members of the family, it appears the mutual understanding between parents and children, so that when the kids want something the child is asked to parents without showing excessive anger, and when the desire of the child is not met then the parents can provide an explanation and understanding that can be acceptable by the child. However, in this study there are still 2 respondents (4.7) with temper tantrums weight. This disebabkan because of the attitude of children who do not understand the needs and circumstances of the parents, the child tends to all the needs that she wants fulfilled. It is also caused due to the desire of the child to be with their peers, so that when the child wants something and can't be met the child starts to get angry even hit. Temper tantrums weight on the democratic parenting is also caused because the child is often hanging out with his friends who are easily angered even easy to hit when there is something that cool so that children tend to follow what he saw because the child feels that it is faster to get something to be desired. It is also caused due to the tendency of children are watching flem that do not educate that teaches violence so children had to obey it.

In this study, after the performed statistical tests Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z is obtained p value=0.000 means that there is a relationship between parenting Patterns and Temper Tantrums In Children of Preschool Age in the Mandetek the Working Area of Puskesmas Makale Utara 2020.

Temper tantrums are one of the effort to impose its will on the parent, which usually appear in the form of screaming, shouting and crying out loud, rolling on the floor and so on. According to the assumptions of the researchers that the Process of the emergence and formation of the temper tantrums in children, usually takes place outside the consciousness of the child. Similarly, parents or teachers did not realize that he actually gave the opportunity for the formation of tantrums in children. Temper tantrums often occur in children who are too often

given the liver, often troubled by his parents, as well as often also appear in children with parents being overly protective. The social environment of the home affects the intensity and strength of the anger of the child. The explosion of anger more arise at home when there are a lot of guests or are there more than two adults. The type of discipline and training methods of the child also affects the frequency and intensity of anger outbursts child. The parents being authoritarian, the more likely the child reacts with anger.

Parents that parenting is not consistent can also cause the child's tantrums. For example, a parent who does not have a clear pattern when want to ban or when to allow a child to do something, and the parents who often threatens to punish but never punishing. The child will be confused by parents and became a tantrum when parents really punish.

Parenting a democratic use of explanation, discussion and reasoning to help children understand why a certain behavior is expected to produce a child that has a personal adjustment and social good, independence in thinking, initiative in action and the concept of self that is healthy, positive, full of self-confidence, open and spontaneous, so it can reduce the behavior temper tantrums.

In this study, also based on the assumption of the researcher that the authoritarian parenting, where parents apply the rules and restrictions that absolutely must be adhered to by the child, as well as the use of physical punishment to punish the child, will produce a child who is not happy, scared, insecure, have communication skills are weak, and aggressive, so the tempering tantrumakan happens often.

Permissive parenting that let children seek and find their own ordinances that give the limits of tingkalakunya, not many parents involved in the child's life and not a lot of demanding or control of the child, so the child does not learn to respect others, always want to dominate, not to obey a rule, self-centered, experience difficulty in controlling behavior as well as difficulties in the face of bans that exist in the social environment, so that when his desire was not fulfilled he will temper tantrums (Soetjningsih, 2012).

Previous research conducted by Ersya Yuniar Wirlania, (2017) about social behavior in early childhood that having temper tantrums show that the cause of the behavior tempering tantrumantara other because of physiological factors, namely tired because of the play, sleepy, hungry or child is sick, a psychological factor that the child has failure to do something and be frustrated by the failure, then the parents are always comparing the ability of the child with other children better, factors parenting parents that parenting is not consistent cause the child to be a temper tantrum,environmental factors, including the family environment, especially parents who grumpy and always show it in front of the baby, this causes children to imitate the bad behavior (Sugiyanto, Sumarlan, & Anto J.Hadi, 2020).

The results showed social behavior in the behavior of cooperation, generosity, behavior, viscosity, sympathy, empathy, friendly attitude, and the attitude of selflessness. On the social behavior like the behavior of the dependence, mimic and the desire for social acceptance, the child is able to fulfill with better in everyday life (Ersya Yuniar Wirlania, 2017). In the face of tantrums, based on research conducted by Mirnawati et al., (2020) on the influence of the use of timeoutterhadap decline tantrumpada toddler age to give a positive result about the decline of temper tantrums. Techniques timeoutdapat used as a strategy to handle tantrumpada child.

Another study conducted by Junita.T et al., (2011) in Pekanbaru about an overview of strategies that parents do in the face of tantrums in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder showed that most of the strategies tantrumyang used by parents included in the category of strategy that are positive. Although the strategy of the majority of the parents is positive, the parents still expressed the difficulty to find a strategy tantrumyang good and appropriate in dealing with tantrums in their child so that they sometimes use some negative strategy as an alternative to problem solving in the face of tantrums.

Conclusions

Parenting parents of preschool age children in the Mandetek the Working Area of Puskesmas Makale Utara 2020 mostly with democratic parenting as much as 33 respondents (76,7%). The incidence of temper tantrums in children of preschool age in the Mandetek the Working Area of Puskesmas Makale Utara 2020 that temper tantrums light as much as 35 respondents (81,4%). There is a relationship pattern a foster parent with temper tantrums in children of preschool age in the Mandetek the Working Area of Puskesmas Makale Utara 2020 with statistical tests Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z is obtained P value=0.000.

Acknowledgement

This study still has many shortcomings and limitations, this research is a cross sectional study, namely the data collected only for a moment or the data obtained is data at that time. In addition, time constraints are also one of the incomplete sample data that can be studied so that they cannot be used as research variables.

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