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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTING PATTERNS WITH THE INCIDENT OF TEMPER TANTRUM IN PRESCHOOL AGE CHILDREN****Ismi Adisti<sup>1</sup>, Retty Octi Syafrini<sup>2</sup>, Riska Amalya Nasution<sup>1</sup>**Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Jambi  
Regional Mental Hospital, Jambi ProvinceEmail: [ismiadisti401@gmail.com](mailto:ismiadisti401@gmail.com)**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Temper tantrum is an extreme emotional outburst with crying, shouting, hitting and other maladaptive activities. Temper tantrums if allowed to continue will experience disturbances in their emotional development. One of the factors that can influence is parenting.*

**Objective:** *To find out the relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of temper tantrums. Methods: This research is a quantitative descriptive study on 78 respondents using the Consecutive Sampling method with a cross-sectional approach. Primary data comes from the results of the questionnaire, the data analysis used is univariate and bivariate with a tau kendal test with a p-value of 0.05.*

**Results:** *There is a relationship between parenting and the incidence of temper tantrums (p-value 0.024 r 0.179) which is low and positive, there is no relationship between authoritarian parenting (p-value 0.654 r 0.038), there is no relationship between permissive parenting (p-value = 0.313 r 0.087), there is no democratic relationship (p-value 0.313 r 0.123) and there is no relationship with indifferent parenting (p-value 0.191 r 0.119).*

**Conclusion:** *Based on statistical analysis, it was found that there is a relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of temper tantrums, therefore it is necessary to hold educational counseling about good parenting.*

**Keywords:** *Temper Tantrum, Parenting, Preschool Children*

**INTRODUCTION**

Children are a trust given by God to parents. Children born into the world will be formed based on the first education given by their parents. A child's developmental life starts from the age of 0-6 years which is called the golden age (Hurlock Elisabet 2010). According to (Erik H Erikson 1950) there are eight stages of development that occur in preschool children, namely physical development: changes in body posture, motor skills; muscle movements that are starting to become active, cognitive; thinking ability, morals; respect for other people, language; compose sentences that begin with, religious values; already know God, social; appreciate the existence of other people and emotional: express feelings. Children must successfully go through these eight stages to support educational success at the next level.

A very important development that parents pay attention to at preschool age is emotional development. Problems that tend to occur in preschool children are emotional development related to psychology, because children are faced with expectations and pressure that must be achieved regarding behavior patterns, interests and values (Daud et al. 2021).

The behavioral pattern that is a problem is the development of a personality that is emotionally connected to oneself, other people and the surrounding environment. The reaction that often arises to this problem is an emotional outburst (temper tantrum) (Izzaty 2015). Temper tantrums can occur when children are unable to express their desires and emotions. Characteristics that can be seen are crying loudly, screaming, rolling on the floor, throwing things, hitting, kicking, speaking harshly and injuring oneself or others (Izzatul fithriyah, Yunias Setiawan 2019). Based on research conducted in Chicago, 50-80% of temper tantrums are likely to occur at the age of 2-3 years, with a frequency of once a week and 20% every day, even 3 or more occurring for

approximately 15 minutes. The incidence of temper tantrums in Indonesia in a year reaches 23-83%, consisting of 2 to 4 year olds (Wakschlag et al. 2012).

Temper tantrums can occur due to causal factors, including obstruction of the desire to get something, unfulfilled needs, inability to express oneself, children feeling tired, not feeling well, stress, frustration and parenting patterns (Astuti 2016). Parenting style is care and guidance for children related to emotional development in life (Ramadia 2018). There are three parenting patterns that are often applied by parents in educating children, including authoritarian, permissive and democratic parenting (Hasan 2011). Authoritarian parenting is a way of parenting that applies rules and boundaries that absolutely must be obeyed, otherwise there will be threats and strict punishment. This method tends to require children to obey the rules without giving children the opportunity to have an opinion (Sunarty 1919). Permissive parenting is the application of too much parental love to their children with low control and demands (Fitriyati 2014). Democratic parenting is the implementation of a balanced relationship between parents and children. In this way, children will have a sense of responsibility for themselves to act in accordance with the conditions of their surrounding environment (Gunarsa 2008).

## METHODS

This research uses a quantitative descriptive method with a cross-sectional approach. The targets in this research were five kindergartens, namely Al-Aqsa kindergarten, Al-Hidayah kindergarten, Al-Amal Islamic kindergarten, An-Nizham kindergarten, An-Nur Islamic kindergarten with a population of 358 students. The sample required for the research was 78 respondents. The sampling technique in this research used a Non-Probability sampling technique with a Consecutive Sampling approach. The instrument used is the short version of the Parenting Style and Demensions Questionnaire (PSDQ) created by Robinson, 2001. This research instrument is a scale based on 3 types of parenting patterns compiled according to Elizabeth Hurlock, namely authoritarian, permissive and democratic parenting patterns. There are 32 questions on the parenting style instrument and there are 25 questions on the temper tantrum instrument. These two instruments had previously been tested for validity at Ibu Pertiwi 2 kindergarten with a sample size of 30 respondents. Their validity was strengthened by the results of observations, interviews and documentation. The validity test uses a limit value of 0.361 with a reliability test result value for parenting patterns of 0.878 and for the temper tantrum instrument of 0.361 with a reliability test result of 0.877. This research uses *kendal tau* statistical analysis.

## RESULTS

It is known that most of the characteristics of the respondents are female, 64 respondents with a percentage value (82.1%), with the highest level of education, namely undergraduate level (S1), 37 respondents with a percentage value (47.4%), 22 working as civil servants respondents with a percentage value (28.2%). It is known that the average age of respondents is 34 years. The youngest respondents were 22 years old, while the late adult respondents were 45 years old. It can be concluded that the majority of children are female as many as 41 children with a percentage value (52.6%) and the majority of children also have the status of being the first child in the family as many as 45 children with a percentage value (57.7%).

It is known that the average age in this study is 5 years old, where the youngest child is 3 years old, while the oldest child is 6 years old. It is known that the majority of respondents apply non-authoritarian parenting patterns, namely 72 respondents with a percentage value of (92.3%), then in permissive parenting patterns the majority of respondents do not apply permissive parenting patterns, namely 65 respondents with a percentage of (83.3%), in parenting patterns democratic, the majority of respondents applied a democratic parenting pattern, 69 respondents with a percentage of (88.5%) then in the indifferent parenting style, the majority of respondents applied an indifferent parenting pattern, 62 respondents with a percentage value of (79.5%). Indifferent parenting styles are two parenting styles that are applied simultaneously to children, both democratic and permissive, democratic with authoritarian, authoritarian with permissive, authoritarian with democratic, permissive with democratic, and permissive with authoritarian. It is known that the majority of children experience normal temper tantrums, namely 74 children with a percentage value of (94.9%).

Based on the results of statistical tests, it was found that the p value for authoritarian parenting was 0.654. It could be concluded that there was no significant relationship between authoritarian parenting and the incidence of temper tantrums and had a low level of relationship in a positive direction. The test results on permissive parenting patterns show a p value of 0.313. It is known that there is no significant relationship between permissive parenting patterns and the incidence of temper tantrums and it has a low level of significant relationship and leads in a positive direction, shown by the correlation coefficient value of 0.087. The democratic parenting style has test results that have unidirectional and low significance as shown by the correlation coefficient value of 0.123 and the p value of 0.313 also shows that there is no significant relationship and leads in a positive direction, then in the indifferent parenting style it is found that the p value is 0.191 so in Indifferent parenting also has no significant relationship and has a low correlation value as evidenced by a correlation value of 0.119 and leads in a positive direction.

The results of the kendal tau correlation statistical test showed that the correlation coefficient value between the independent variable (parental parenting style) and the dependent variable (temper tantrum incidents) was 0.179\*, which shows a low level of relationship and leads in a positive direction with a significance value (p) of 0.024, so H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and H<sub>a</sub> which states that there is a relationship between parental parenting patterns and the incidence of temper tantrums in preschool aged children (3-6 years) in Kindergarten in Pematang Sulur Village, Jambi City is accepted. The conclusion that can be drawn is that if parents' parenting style is good (democratic), the incidence of temper tantrums in preschool-aged children will be low.

## DISCUSSION

### Parenting Patterns in Kindergartens in Pematang Sulur Village, Jambi City

Based on research conducted by researchers at kindergartens in Pematang Sulur sub-district, Jambi City with a sample of 78 respondents, it was found that the results of primary data can be seen in table 3.5 which shows the characteristics of parenting patterns. The majority of parents have a democratic parenting pattern of 69 respondents with a value of percentage (88.5%).

According to theory (Hurlock 1980) several factors that can influence parenting patterns are education level and age. Based on primary data, the average age of respondents is 34 years old. The theory (Muhibbin Syam 2013) states that the age factor can influence a couple's readiness to care for their children. Someone who is too young or too old can cause someone to be unable to carry out their parenting role optimally. This research is in line with research conducted by (R. S. Kirana 2013) which states that parents who are younger tend to be democratic and permissive compared to those who are older. Older parents tend to reduce control as their children grow older.

The next factor according to (Hurlock 1980) that can influence parenting is education. Parents who have a high level of education and are able to learn how to care for children and understand children's needs will tend to use democratic parenting styles. In this study, the number of respondents who had the highest level of education were those with bachelor's degree status with a total of 37 respondents, with a percentage value (47.4%).

This is in accordance with research conducted by (Koentjaraningrat 2007) which states that with higher education, a person will tend to get information, both from other people and the mass world. On the other hand, a low level of education will hinder a person's development and attitudes towards new values and things, which can lead to a person's lack of understanding of something, as is the case with the application of parenting patterns. Supporting research that is in line with this research is research conducted by (Kharima Niniek 2016) which states that there is a relationship between parental education and parenting patterns which has a positive effect. If the parent's educational level is better at educating children, the better the parenting pattern. take care of her child.

The next factor is the parents' employment and gender. Based on table 4.1, it can be seen that the majority of respondents were female, 64 respondents with a percentage value (82.1%) and 22 respondents had jobs as civil servants with a percentage value (28.2%), and 21 respondents with a percentage value ( 26.9%) work as housewives. The theory (Notoadmojo 2010) states that with work, a person will take up a lot of time and attention. Especially housewives who are busy taking care of housework and receive little information regarding the implementation of parenting patterns.

### **Temper Tantrum of Preschool Age Children (3-6 Years) in Kindergarten in Pematang Sulur Village, Jambi City**

It is known that there are 4 children in the abnormal temper tantrum category, with a percentage value of (5.1%) with a majority age of 6 years. According to previous research conducted by (Kirana 2013) which stated that almost every child will experience temper tantrums and this is common in all children. Temper tantrums often occur because children feel frustrated with the situation, so the child will express the desired words or actions.

This is in accordance with Erikson's theory which states that children aged 3-6 years are in the initiative vs guilt phase, where children are able to develop initiative, try new things and feel guilty (Yahyu Herliany Yusuf, Ode Abdul Salam Al Amin, and YPIQ Baubau 2020). Primary data obtained from the results of questionnaire calculations shows that all respondents who have children in the abnormal category answered questions on the items sulking, crying, screaming, hitting and kicking and other maladaptive activities, answering questions with a score of 4 supported by the child's age. All were 5 years old and the duration of the maladaptive behavior lasted more than 15 minutes. This means that their child's attitude very often shows behavior that is consistent with the characteristics of a temper tantrum.

The next factor that can influence the incidence of temper tantrums according to the Gelembok theory in Dessiningrum is the gender of the child, boys tend to be more emotional than girls. Physically, boys tend to be stronger than girls, and boys tend to need more attention to achieve independence (Desiningrum DR 2012). The number of boys is less than that of girls, namely 47.4%. Based on the researcher's manual interpretation of primary data, the majority of abnormal temper tantrums occur in boys.

The Gelembok theory is supported by previous research conducted by (Purba 2016) which stated that there was a significant relationship between the gender of the child and the incidence of temper tantrums. Boys have a personality that tends to experience temper tantrums more easily because they tend to get angry easily and show activities of kicking, hitting and throwing objects around them, while girls tend to have a personality that rarely has tantrums, because they more often show bad tempers. Spoiled, cries easily and tends to be sensitive and tends to want attention.

According to theory (Hasan 2009), the next factors that influence temper tantrum behavior are parenting and sibling patterns. Based on primary data, it was found that children in the abnormal tantrum category were known to have an authoritarian parenting style. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by (Hasan 2011) which states that the more authoritarian a parent is, the greater the possibility that children will react with anger. Supported by previous research conducted by (Alini and Jannah 2019) which states that the biggest trigger for temper tantrum incidents is authoritarian parenting with a risk value of 5.949 times the big influence on the occurrence of temper tantrum incidents.

The next factor is sibling rivalry. According to the complete dictionary of psychology, sibling rivalry is competition between siblings, whether younger sibling with older brother, younger sibling with older sister, older sibling with younger brother or older sibling with younger sister (J 2011). It was found in primary data that children who experienced abnormal temper tantrums were in the second and third ranks, including those who had baby siblings, with an age gap that was not much different. This is in accordance with research conducted by (Arimini 2017) which states that sibling attitudes arise because children have new siblings or children feel jealous and rivaled by the presence of their younger siblings. As a result, the child will experience temper tantrums as a form of effort to seek the mother's attention.

### **The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Temper Tantrum Incidents in Kindergartens in Pematang Sulur Village, Jambi City**

Based on the results of the analysis using the Kendal Tau statistical test, it was found that the p-value was 0.024 with an r value of 0.179, which was low and showed a positive direction, so  $H_0$  stated that there was a relationship between parental parenting patterns and the incidence of temper tantrums in preschool aged children (3-6 years) in Kindergarten in Pematang Sulur Village, Jambi City is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected. These results show that abnormal temper tantrums often occur in parents who apply authoritarian parenting and have a dual parenting style (indifferent), this can be influenced by several factors. Factors that can influence the incidence of temper tantrums in

authoritarian parenting are rules and punishment. Authoritarian parenting tends to require children to obey rules without wanting to know the reasons (Sunarty 1919). This parenting style tends not to encourage children to make decisions independently and does not allow children to express their feelings (Hurlock 1980).

Based on primary data interpreted manually by researchers, there were 3 respondents who had children with abnormal temper tantrums, including those who applied authoritarian and democratic parenting styles. This is in accordance with theory (Hurlock 1980) which states that aspects that can influence parenting patterns are consistent traits that are useful as student values that can refer to the learning process, as well as motivation in increasing respect for rules. Theory (Hasan 2011) also states that lack of discipline and consistency in the delivery of parenting styles by parents can also influence the occurrence of temper tantrums in children.

The next factor is the role of grandparents. Theory (Books 2011) states that the figure of grandparents (grandparenting) is the main caregiver for children who is full of responsibility and can replace the duties and roles of parents. Psychologically, grandparents will give full attention to their grandchildren, because grandchildren are part of themselves. According to (Muhammad Rizky Arif Zakaria 2018) in previous research, it was stated that the factors that can influence the role of grandparenting are parents who are busy working, parents who have trouble taking care of the household and parents who have trouble taking care of babies, their children will automatically be taken care of by his grandparents.

The results of primary data obtained from interviews with respondents, it was found that when respondents were busy working and had trouble doing household work, their children would be looked after by grandparents until their work was finished. In general, according to Setiono, the parenting style applied by grandparents tends to spoil their grandchildren, always overdoing their care, regardless of the negative impacts that will occur (Setiono Kusdwiratri 2011). This is in accordance with the theory (Soetjningsih 2012) which states that temper tantrums in children can occur due to attitudes and parenting that pamper children too much, worry about children and protect children. This is supported by research (Fitriyati 2014) which states that there is a relationship between family affective function and temper tantrum behavior.

This research is in line with previous research conducted by (Ramadia 2018) with the title *The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Temper Tantrums in Toodler Age Children in Early Childhood Education, Bukit Tinggi City*. It was found that there was a significant relationship between parenting patterns and temper tantrums, namely p-value 0.044 with an r value of 0.295 which shows low closeness. Supported by research (Zakiyah 2017) by Nisauis Zakiyah with the title *The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and the Incident of Temper Tantrums at Toddler Age in Dukuh Palem, Baturetno Subdistrict, Bangun Tapan Bantul*, it was found that there was a significant relationship with a p-value of 0.027 with r 0.344 indicating low closeness.

Further supporting research was conducted by (Hanura 2017) with the title *The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and the Incident of Temper Tantrums in Preschool Age Children (3-5 years) at Pelangi Early Childhood Education, Kepel Village, Kare District, Madiun Regency*, it was found that there was a significant relationship with a p-value of 0.001 with an r value of 0.501 which is moderate. Other research, namely, research conducted by (Amelia et al. 2018) with the title *The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Temper Tantrums in Children Aged 3-5 Years at the IT Rabbani Batam Center Kindergarten in 2017*, found that there was a relationship between parenting patterns. parents with temper tantrums and the p-value was found to be 0.027 and the most common parenting style was democratic parenting at 68.6%.

Other supporting and parallel research, namely, research conducted by (Alini and Jannah 2019) with the title *The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Temper Tantrum Incidents in Preschool Age Children in the Permata Island Sarak Play Group*, found that there was a relationship between democratic parenting patterns and temper tantrum incidents. p-value is 0.033, in authoritarian parenting there is a relationship with a p-value of 0.041 and in permissive parenting there is no significant relationship found between parenting style and the incidence of temper tantrums, p-value is 0.274.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of statistical tests carried out, there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and the incidence of temper tantrums with p-values (0.024 and  $r = 0.179$ ) which are low and point in a positive direction. Temper tantrum incidents in kindergartens in Pematang Sulur sub-district, Jambi City, there were 4 children who were in the abnormal category (5.1%). There is no relationship between authoritarian parenting and the incidence of temper tantrums with a p-value of 0.654, with only 6 respondents implementing it in a positive direction. There is no relationship between permissive parenting and the incidence of temper tantrums, the p-value was found to be

0.313 in a positive direction and there were 13 respondents who applied it. There is no relationship between democratic parenting styles and temper tantrum incidents with a p-value of 0.313 in a positive direction and the majority of respondents apply this parenting style, 69 respondents. There is no relationship between indifferent parenting and the incidence of temper tantrums (p-value 0.191 in the positive direction and 16 respondents implemented this parenting style).

Conclusion should be explained clearly related to hypothesis and new findings. Suggestion might be added contains a recommendation on the research done or an input that can be used directly by consumer.

For further research, it is hoped that the results of this research can be used as a reference. Future researchers can add other variables, such as parental communication patterns and other supporting factors that may have an influence on parenting patterns with temper tantrum incidents, and it is recommended to increase the sample size.

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