



## The Relationship Between Authoritarian Parenting and Aggressive Behavior of Adolescents in Nagari Bungo Tanjung

Sri Hartini<sup>1</sup>, Eriana Alie<sup>2</sup>, Jeeny March<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Islamic State University of Mahmud Yunus Batusangkar, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup> Botswana International University Of Science And Technology, Botswana

<sup>3</sup> National University of Lesotho, Lesotho

**Corresponding Author:** Sri Hartini, E-mail; srihartini@gmail.com

### Article Information:

Received August 9, 2022

Revised August 26, 2022

Accepted August 26, 2022

### ABSTRACT

The subject in this thesis is the application of authoritarian parenting of parents so that adolescents have feelings of pressure and have high fear around parents, also causing adolescents to have aggressive behaviour in society and in peer environments. The purpose of this study was to find out how authoritarian parenting relationships with adolescent aggressive behaviour in Nagari Bungo Tanjung. The purpose of quantitative research is to the relationship between the two variables, developing and using mathematical models, theories and hypotheses related to natural phenomena.

**Keywords:** *Aggressive Behavior, Authoritarian Parenting, Nagari Bungo Tanjung*

Journal Homepage <https://ejournal.staialhikmahpariangan.ac.id/Journal/index.php/wp/>

This is an open access article under the CC BY SA license

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

How to cite: Hartini, S., Alie, E., & March, J. (2022). The Relationship Between Authoritarian Parenting and Aggressive Behavior of Adolescents in Nagari Bungo Tanjung. *World Psychology*, 1(2), 18-26. <https://doi.org/10.55849/wp.v1i2.98>

Published by: Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Al-Hikmah Pariangan Batusangkar

## INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period of transition or transition from childhood to adulthood. At this time the individual undergoes various changes, both physical and psychic (Astuti & Rps, 2018; Oosterhoff, 2020). Obvious changes are physical changes, where the body develops rapidly so that it reaches the shape of an adult body which is accompanied by the development of reproductive capacity (Bundy, 2018; Wang, 2018). In addition, adolescents also change cognitively and begin to be able to think abstractly like adults (Xin, 2018). It is also during this period that adolescents begin to emotionally detach themselves from their parents in order to carry out their new social role as adults (Casey, 2018).

In addition to the changes that occur in adolescents, there are also changes in the environment, such as the attitudes of parents or other family members, teachers, peers, and society in general (Ferris, 2000; Trent, 2019). This condition is a reaction to the growth of adolescents. Teenagers are required to be able to display behaviours that are considered appropriate or appropriate for people their age (Biddle, 2019). To meet his social and psychological needs, the adolescent expands his social environment outside the family environment, such as in the peer environment and other community environments (Seligman, 2019).

According to Baumrid revealed that parents who are authoritarian are parents who behave in a restrictive and punitive way that demands to follow the orders of parents. Authoritarian parenting also sets firm boundaries and does not give a great opportunity to raise an opinion (Lissa, 2019; Zhang, 2021). Authoritarian parenting is an attempt by parents to shape, control and evaluate behaviour without considering feelings. Aspects of authoritarian parenting are Control, Compassion, Communication, and Adult Tunturan (Chen, 2022; Muhopilah, 2021).

Aggressive comes from the word “aggression”. Aggression can be defined as a behaviour or behavioural tendency that is intended to harm another person, both physically, verbally, and psychologically (Tian, 2019). Aggressive, according to Robert Baron, is a behaviour shown to injure and harm other individuals who do not want the behaviour to come. Atkinson & Hilgard explains aggression as a behaviour that intentionally intends to injure others (physically and verbally and infest property) (Labella, 2019; Makarova, 2019). According to Sofyan S. Willis, if viewed from the operational definition, aggression is the result of a culminating anger process, while from the motivational definition, aggressive acts are actions aimed at harming others. Moore and Fine further say that aggressiveness is violent behaviour physically or verbally towards other individuals or towards objects (Park, 2021). Aspects of aggressive behaviour include physical aspects, verbal aspects and destructive or destructive aspects (Budi, 2020; Perez-Gramaje, 2020; Singh, 2007).

Hurlock says children from authoritarian parenting are often unhappy, inferior when comparing themselves to others, unable to start activities, and have weak communication skills. The child of authoritarian parents may behave aggressively (Seo, 2018).

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The type of research that researchers use is a quantitative research method with a correlational type of research. According to Sudijono, correlation is often translated as “relationships” or “interconnected”, or “reciprocal relationships” (Bauer, 2019b). in statistical science, correlation is “the relationship between two or more variables”. Sukardi said correlation research is “a study that involves the act of collecting data to determine whether there is a relationship and the degree of relationship between two or more variables (Hui, 2019). With the correlation technique, a researcher can find out the

relationship between variations in a variable and other variations. The magnitude or height of the relationship is expressed in the form of a correlation coefficient.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by that population. If the population is large, and it is impossible for the researcher to study everything in the population, for example, due to limited funds, energy and time, then the researcher can use samples taken from that population (O'Brien, 2020). What is learned from that sample, the conclusions of which will be enforceable for the population. For this reason, samples taken from the population must be truly representative.

Sugiyono said that the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population (Bauer, 2021). If the population is large, and the researcher cannot study everything in the population, for example, due to limited funds, effort and time, then the researcher can use samples taken from the population aforementioned. What is learned from the sample, the conclusions of which will apply to the population. For that, the sample taken from the population must be strictly representative.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Yusup says that the instrument is said to be reliable if the reliability coefficient of the Cronbach Alfa is between 0.70-0.90 (Bauer, 2019a). Based on the results of the reliability test that has been carried out, the following results are obtained:

Table 1. Reliability Test Results

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Cronbach's Alpha</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>
Authoritarian Parenting	32	0,622	Reliable
Aggressive Behaviour	29	0,700	Reliable
Total	61		

*Source: SPSS 20.0 processed data*

In the Reliability Test Results, there is Cronbach's Alpha authoritarian parenting style gets 0.662 with item 32 having reliable results, while for aggressive behaviour with Cronbach's Alpha 0.700 with items having reliable results.

The data normality test aims to test whether, in a regression model, the disruptive or residual variable has a normal distribution. (Heriansyah 2017: 246). The data normality test is intended to show that the sample data is from a normally distributed population. This normality test uses the method of Kolmogorov Smirnov. The basis for making decisions in this normality test is that if the significance obtained  $> 0.05$ , then the sample data from that population is usually distributed, on the contrary, if the significance obtained  $< 0.05$  then the sample data from that population is not normally distributed.

Table 2. Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test			
			Unstandardized Residual
N			30
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	0E-7	
	Std. Deviation	11.09958266	
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.117	
	Positive	.117	
	Negative	-.115	
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z			.642
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)			.804

*West Sumatra: spss 20.0 processed data*

Based on the table above the results of the normality test with Kolmogorov Smirnov obtained asymp values. Sig. 0.804 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the sample data from the population tested were declared normally distributed. (Setiawan 2020: 3)

The Homogeneity Test is a test of whether or not two or more distribution variances are equal. Homogeneity tests are commonly used as a condition in the independent analysis of T-test and Anova samples.

The basis for decision making:

If the significance value > 0.05, then the data distribution is homogeneous.

If the significance value the < 0.05, then the distribution of data is inhomogeneous.

Table 3. Homogeneity Test

Levene	df1	df2	Itself.
Statistic			
5.585	1	58	.105

*Source: SPSS 20.0 processed data*

Based on the homogeneity test, it gets a Sig result of 0.105 which means that >0.5, the data distribution is homogeneous

The linearity test is used to see whether the specifications of the model used are correct or not. Whether the functions used in an empirical study should form linear, quadratic or cubic. With the linearity test, information will be obtained on whether the empirical model should be linear, squared, or cubic. The linearity test aims to find out whether the two or more variables tested have a linear relationship or not by signification. This test is commonly used as a requirement in linear coloration or regression analysis. The basis for decision-making in linearity tests is:

Table 4. Linearity Test

ANOVA Table			Sum	of df	Mean	F	Itself.
			Squares		Square		
		(Combined)	3259.550	16	203.722	7.277	.000
aggressive	Between	Linearity	50.645	1	50.645	1.809	.202
behaviour	* Groups	Deviation	3208.905	15	213.927	7.642	.000
Authoritarian		from Linearity					
parenting	Within Groups		363.917	13	27.994		
Total			3623.467	29			

*West Sumatra: spss 20.0 processed data*

Based on the table above, the results of the linearity test can be seen that the significance value (P-Value Sig.) in the Deviation from the Linearity row is 0.000. Since the significance value is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that between the variable (X) and the variable (Y) There is a Linear Relationship.

According to Baumrind reveals that parents who behave authoritarian are parents who behave in a restrictive and punitive way that demand to follow the orders of parents (Liu, 2018). Authoritarian parenting also sets firm boundaries and does not give children a great opportunity to express an opinion (Banica, 2019). Baumrind also said that authoritarian parenting is an attempt by parents to shape, control and evaluate children's behaviour without considering the child's feelings.

According to Baumrind, establishing aspects of authoritarian parenting are as follows (Noser, 2018):

1. Control. Parents over-create boundaries for their children.
2. Compassion. Parents in educating and guiding their children do not pay attention to their children's feelings.
3. Communication. Parents are few in verbal communication, that is, parents do not give their children the opportunity to have an opinion if they have a problem that must be solved.
4. The demands of maturity. Parents put too much pressure on the child to reach a level of ability intellectually, personally, socially and emotionally without giving the child the opportunity to discuss.

According to Atkinson & Hilgard, aggression is a behaviour that intentionally intends to injure another person (physically and verbally and instigate property) (Vega, 2021). Aggressive behaviour is defined as a way to resist very strongly through; fighting, injure, attack, kill, or punish others (Runions, 2019). Or in short, aggression is an act intended to injure another person or damage the property of another person. The thing that happens at the time of the brawl is actually the aggressive behaviour of an individual or group (Jalabert, 2018).

Whether or not a behaviour is displayed by an individual is classified as an aspect of the behaviour displayed. Atkinson & Hilgard explains three aspects of aggressive behaviour that often arises in individuals (Ulrich, 2018), namely:

1. Physical aspect. Individuals who tend to use physical violence in venting anger and emotions that arise from within and that are directed at other individuals who are considered unpleasant or are the source of the aggravation/emotion (Erritzoe, 2018).
2. Verbal aspect. This aspect is indicated by the individual in the form of execution or speech of other individuals who are considered unpleasant. The forms of behaviour displayed from this aspect are such as insults, cursing, cursing and behaviours that seem to corner other individuals, resulting in psychic injuries of the individual being targeted (Sharp, 2018).

Damaging/destroying property belonging to others. This aspect is manifested in the form of the destruction of property belonging to other individuals and indirectly injuring the victimized individual in the form of losses and psychological trauma.

## **CONCLUSION**

In this study, researchers took a study entitled *The Relationship Between Authoritarian Parenting And Aggressive Behaviour Of Adolescents In Nagari Bungo Tanjung*. In this study, researchers obtained the results of the reliability test of authoritarian parenting 0.700 and aggressive behaviour 0.622, and it can be concluded that this study has a reliable implication for these two variables. Negative and significant correlations between authoritarian parenting and aggressive behaviour in Nagari bungo Tanjung with significant  $H_a$  received or intended or proven to be correct. In this study, researchers had the goal in the study to find out how the relationship between authoritarian parenting and aggressive behaviour of adolescents in Nagari Bungo Tanjung.

## **REFERENCES**

- Astuti, A. P., & Rps, A. Nu. (2018). Teknologi Komunikasi Dan Perilaku Remaja. *Jurnal Analisa Sosiologi*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.20961/jas.v3i1.17452>
- Banica, I. (2019). Overprotective/authoritarian maternal parenting is associated with an enhanced error-related negativity (ERN) in emerging adult females. *International Journal of Psychophysiology*, 137, 12–20. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpsycho.2018.12.013>
- Bauer, G. R. (2019a). Advancing quantitative intersectionality research methods: Intracategorical and intercategory approaches to shared and differential constructs. In *Social Science and Medicine* (Vol. 226, pp. 260–262). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2019.03.018>
- Bauer, G. R. (2019b). Methods for analytic intercategory intersectionality in quantitative research: Discrimination as a mediator of health inequalities. *Social Science and Medicine*, 226, 236–245. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2018.12.015>
- Bauer, G. R. (2021). Intersectionality in quantitative research: A systematic review of its emergence and applications of theory and methods. *SSM - Population Health*, 14. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2021.100798>
- Biddle, S. J. H. (2019). Physical activity and mental health in children and adolescents:

- An updated review of reviews and an analysis of causality. In *Psychology of Sport and Exercise* (Vol. 42, pp. 146–155). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychsport.2018.08.011>
- Budi, S. (2020). Correlation of self-control with aggressive behavior of adolescent motorcyclists. *Opcion*, 36, 1776–1794. [https://api.elsevier.com/content/abstract/scopus\\_id/85083969234](https://api.elsevier.com/content/abstract/scopus_id/85083969234)
- Bundy, D. A. P. (2018). Investment in child and adolescent health and development: key messages from Disease Control Priorities, 3rd Edition. In *The Lancet* (Vol. 391, Issue 10121, pp. 687–699). [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(17\)32417-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32417-0)
- Casey, B. J. (2018). The Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) study: Imaging acquisition across 21 sites. In *Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience* (Vol. 32, pp. 43–54). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dcn.2018.03.001>
- Chen, W. W. (2022). Authoritarian parenting, perfectionism, and academic procrastination. *Educational Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01443410.2021.2024513>
- Erritzoe, D. (2018). Effects of psilocybin therapy on personality structure. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 138(5), 368–378. <https://doi.org/10.1111/acps.12904>
- Ferris, C. F. (2000). Adolescent stress and neural plasticity in hamsters: A vasopressin-serotonin model of inappropriate aggressive behaviour. In *Experimental Physiology* (Vol. 85). <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-445x.2000.tb00011.x>
- Hui, G. (2019). Methods of Forest Structure Research: a Review. In *Current Forestry Reports* (Vol. 5, Issue 3, pp. 142–154). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40725-019-00090-7>
- Jalabert, C. (2018). Aggressive behavior. In *Encyclopedia of Reproduction* (pp. 242–247). <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-801238-3.64591-9>
- Labella, M. H. (2019). Risk and Adversity, Parenting Quality, and Children’s Social-Emotional Adjustment in Families Experiencing Homelessness. *Child Development*, 90(1), 227–244. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12894>
- Lissa, C. J. Van. (2019). The role of fathers’ versus mothers’ parenting in emotion-regulation development from mid-late adolescence: Disentangling between-family differences from within-family effects. *Developmental Psychology*, 55(2), 377–389. <https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000612>
- Liu, J. (2018). Cross-Lagged Panel Analyses of Child Shyness, Maternal and Paternal Authoritarian Parenting, and Teacher-Child Relationships in Mainland China. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 27(12), 4116–4125. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-018-1229-7>
- Makarova, E. A. (2019). Aggressive behavior in online games and cybervictimization of teenagers and adolescents. *International Electronic Journal of Elementary Education*, 12(2), 157–165. <https://doi.org/10.26822/iejee.2019257663>
- Muhopilah, P. (2021). The model influence of authoritarian parenting, extraversion personality, and conformity to bullying among students. *International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education*, 10(2), 483–493. <https://doi.org/10.11591/ijere.v10i2.20914>
- Noser, A. (2018). Authoritarian parenting style predicts poorer glycemic control in children with new-onset type 1 diabetes. *Pediatric Diabetes*, 19(7), 1315–1321. <https://doi.org/10.1111/pedi.12726>
- O’Brien, W. (2020). Does telecommuting save energy? A critical review of quantitative studies and their research methods. In *Energy and Buildings* (Vol. 225).

- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2020.110298>
- Oosterhoff, B. (2020). Adolescents' Motivations to Engage in Social Distancing During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Associations With Mental and Social Health. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 67(2), 179–185. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2020.05.004>
- Park, S. (2021). Erratum: Effects of physical education, extracurricular sports activities, and leisure satisfaction on adolescent aggressive behavior: A latent growth modeling approach (PLoS ONE (2017) 12:4 (e0174674) DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0174674). In *PLoS ONE* (Vol. 16, Issue 4). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0251221>
- Perez-Gramaje, A. (2020). Parenting styles and aggressive adolescents: Relationships with self-esteem and personal maladjustment. *European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context*, 12(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.5093/ejpalc2020a1>
- Runions, K. C. (2019). Serotonin and aggressive behaviour in children and adolescents: a systematic review. In *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica* (Vol. 139, Issue 2, pp. 117–144). <https://doi.org/10.1111/acps.12986>
- Seligman, M. E. P. (2019). Positive Psychology: A Personal History. In *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology* (Vol. 15, pp. 1–23). <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-clinpsy-050718-095653>
- Seo, Y. J. (2018). The Mediating Role of Korean Immigrant Mothers' Psychological Well-Being in the Associations between Social Support and Authoritarian Parenting Style. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 27(3), 979–989. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-017-0936-9>
- Sharp, C. (2018). Personality pathology grows up: adolescence as a sensitive period. In *Current Opinion in Psychology* (Vol. 21, pp. 111–116). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2017.11.010>
- Singh, N. N. (2007). Adolescents with conduct disorder can be mindful of their aggressive behavior. *Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders*, 15(1), 56–63. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10634266070150010601>
- Tian, Y. (2019). Parental psychological control and adolescent aggressive behavior: Deviant peer affiliation as a mediator and school connectedness as a moderator. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.00358>
- Trent, M. (2019). The impact of racism on child and adolescent health. In *Pediatrics* (Vol. 144, Issue 2). <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2019-1765>
- Ulrich, R. S. (2018). Psychiatric ward design can reduce aggressive behavior. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 57, 53–66. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2018.05.002>
- Vega, A. (2021). Emotional Intelligence and Aggressive Behaviors in Adolescents: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. In *Trauma, Violence, and Abuse*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838021991296>
- Wang, W. (2018). Parent-adolescent relationship and adolescent internet addiction: A moderated mediation model. *Addictive Behaviors*, 84, 171–177. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2018.04.015>
- Xin, M. (2018). Online activities, prevalence of Internet addiction and risk factors related to family and school among adolescents in China. *Addictive Behaviors Reports*, 7, 14–18. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.abrep.2017.10.003>
- Zhang, J. (2021). Authoritarian Parenting Effect on Children's Executive Control and Individual Alpha Peak Frequency. *Mind, Brain, and Education*, 15(4), 280–288.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/mbe.12295>

---

**Copyright Holder :**

© Sri Hartini, et.al (2022).

**First Publication Right :**

© World Psychology

**This article is under:**

