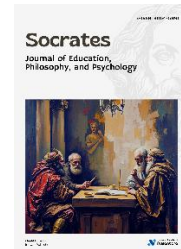




Socrates: Journal of Education, Philosophy, and Psychology

| ISSN (Online) [3064-5891](https://doi.org/10.63217/socrates.v1i4.171) |
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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.63217/socrates.v1i4.171>



The Impact of Parenting Errors on the Formation of Children's Personality and Adaptability

Rana Putra Hikmah¹, Khansa Laina Asyadza², Zhilla Rahim³

¹Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia, ranaputriahikmah1505@gmail.com

²Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia, khansalaina@gmail.com

³Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia, zhillarahim@gmail.com

Corresponding Author: ranaputriahikmah1505@gmail.com¹

Abstract: This paper examines the impact of parenting errors on the formation of children's personality and adaptability. This literature review aims to analyze the impact of parenting errors on the formation of children's personality and adaptability. A qualitative descriptive method was used to collect data through literature study. The literature reviewed in this article is a total of 4 articles found in the Obsession Journal. The research results show that mistakes in parenting, such as parenting that is too authoritarian or too permissive, can have a negative impact on the formation of a child's personality and ability to adapt to the environment. Children raised with inappropriate parenting styles may have difficulty building healthy interpersonal relationships, regulating emotions, and dealing with stress. This research highlights the need for a positive and consistent parenting approach to support healthy and optimal child development.

Keyword: Parenting Mistakes, Personality, Adaptation, Early Childhood

INTRODUCTION

A family is a group of two or more people, each related by kinship, including father, mother, younger sibling, older sibling, grandfather, and grandmother. A family is a social system and a collection of components that interact with one another. Setiawan (2020) explains that a family consists of individuals interacting with different subsystems, including dyadic (involving two people) and polyadic (involving more than two people). The family is the most important institution in a child's development. Within a family, children receive the rules or norms, values, and education essential for navigating the environment in which they live (Saputra, 2023a).

Parenting occurs within the family. Whether the family is small with one parent and one child or large with multiple generations living together, family members form a system that cares for its members. Parenting requires a number of interpersonal skills and is emotionally demanding. Parenting is a significant human experience that can transform a person

emotionally, socially, and intellectually. Morrison stated that parenting is the process of developing and utilizing appropriate knowledge and skills to plan when to have children, give birth, raise them, and provide love. Brooks (2011) stated that parenting is a process that includes nurturing, protecting, and guiding children throughout their development. The family plays a crucial role in laying the foundation for a child's character, fostering all aspects of their development. Montessori referred to this period as the child's sensitive period (Satrianingrum & Setyawati, 2021).

In raising their children, each family has a different parenting style. This influences a child's development. The maturity of the parents will influence the character they develop. The development of a child's personality, whether good or bad, can be seen from their parenting style (Yapapalin et al., 2021). Parenting styles can be viewed in various ways, such as authoritarian, democratic, and permissive. Furthermore, cultural and ethnic differences, parental experience, age at marriage, and parental education also influence patterns in each family. Therefore, the parenting style instilled by parents is crucial to consider. Parenting style is a parent's strategy for caring for, socializing, guiding, protecting, and disciplining children, enabling them to learn acceptable behavior in their social environment (Nasution et al., 2019).

The environment has a significant influence on child development, particularly the family environment. The impact of parenting styles is crucial to understand and address, as they impact parenting development (Mukarromah et al., 2020). Certain parental characteristics can trigger parenting stress, such as susceptibility to depression, attachment to children, behaviors that interfere with parenting, feelings of incompetence, social isolation, a less harmonious relationship with their partner, and poor health. Conversely, child characteristics can also trigger parenting stress, such as low adaptability, lack of acceptance of parents, being demanding or troublesome, low moods, experiencing mental confusion, and lacking ability to strengthen parents (Saputra, 2023b). This will influence a child's behavior and personality. If parents set a good example at home, the child will imitate their parenting style outside the home. Even while in the womb, the child will experience the behavior demonstrated by the parents, which will influence the child's behavior later in life (Leung & Suskind, 2020). Every family has a different culture and parenting style, making it crucial to pay attention to this. Whether a child develops good or bad behavior depends on how the caregiver implements and provides stimulation as early as possible. However, not all parents understand this, and sometimes parents are unaware that their parenting style has a negative impact on the child's personality. Based on the above description, it can be concluded that many problems remain in parenting. This article explores various issues related to parenting, especially in early childhood, and how solutions can be provided. Considering that many parents still ignore their parenting style, it is important to consider the importance of parenting (Afriyenti et al., 2024).

METHOD

The definition of a research method is a scientific way to obtain data with the aim of describing, proving, developing, and discovering knowledge and theories to understand, solve, and anticipate problems in human life (Sugiyono: 2012). Meanwhile, according to Muhiddin Sirat, a research method is a way to select a problem topic and determine the title of an investigation.

A research method has the following characteristics: Rationality means the research activities conducted are reasonable and accessible to human reasoning. Empirical means the methods or steps taken can be observed by human senses, allowing others to observe and understand the methods or steps used. Systematic means the process used in the research uses specific, logical steps.

Meanwhile, research results must meet the following criteria: Validity, which demonstrates the degree of accuracy/conformity between the data actually occurring on the object being studied and the data obtained by the researcher. Reliability relates to the degree of consistency/constancy of data over a certain time interval. Objectiveness relates to agreement among many people.

The qualitative descriptive research method according to Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata is aimed at describing and depicting existing phenomena, both natural and human-engineered, which pay more attention to the characteristics, quality, and interrelationships between activities. This type of qualitative descriptive research interprets and describes existing data along with the current situation. Which reveals attitudes, conflicts, relationships and views that occur in a respondent's scope. This research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive research method which is a research method that utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. The research subjects, namely two 6-year-old girls, were born on 12-09-2015 and 19-02-2015 in Tambaksari Village, Tirtajaya District, Karawang.

In collecting data, this research used a literature review. This is a data collection technique that involves reviewing books, literature, notes, and various reports related to the impact of parental care on the development of children's personality and adaptability.

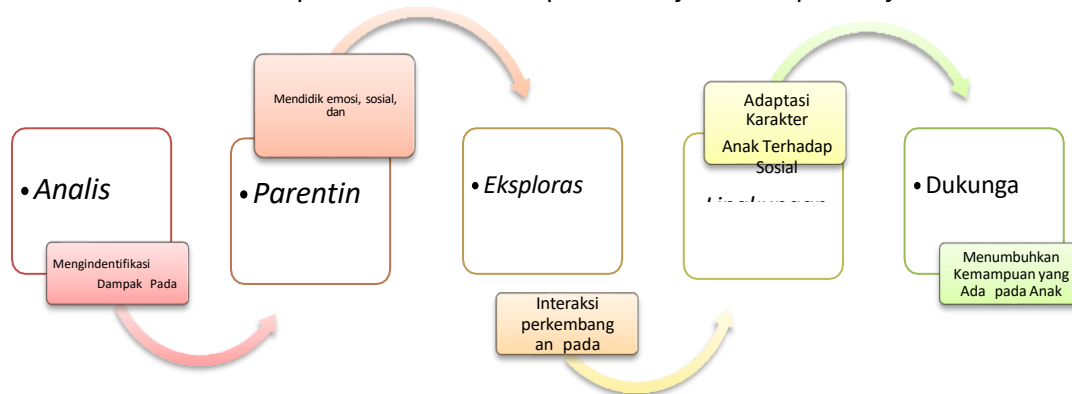


Figure 1. Product Development Stages Adapted from the ADDIE Model

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Language development in early childhood is influenced by the environment and parenting styles. Children who frequently play with peers are more likely to interact and socialize. However, the role of parents is a key factor in children's language development, as they provide control to prevent children from being influenced by inappropriate and offensive language. The environment does play a crucial role in children's language development and influences their language use. However, parenting styles serve as a platform for evaluating children's use of good and correct language, as well as whether it is appropriate for young children. Parents also play a far more crucial role in ensuring children are not influenced by inappropriate environments.

In the process of language development, the mother tongue plays a crucial role in developing language skills in early childhood. Therefore, learning in the mother tongue is optimal, as it is used in everyday life. "First language acquisition occurs when a child, previously languageless, acquires language." (Indrawati et al., 2006:157). Myrnawati (2012:13) states that first language acquisition is closely related to a child's social development and, therefore, to the formation of social identity. Through language, especially their first language, a child learns to become a member of society. Therefore, the mother tongue can influence a child's language development, because children are imitative; they not only imitate what they see but also what they hear, including language. As parents, we must introduce our mother tongue (Sundanese) so that children can socialize with their surroundings. We must also introduce Indonesian to children from an early age so that when they enter school age, they will be able to follow it well.

Based on the research results and discussion above, it can be concluded that parenting styles within the family play a more important role than the environment in children's language development. Therefore, as parents, we must have extensive knowledge of how to educate and stimulate each child's growth and development, especially during the golden age.

Because it will affect intelligence levels in language, social-emotional development, and other developmental areas. As parents, we must choose and implement the right parenting style for our children. Mothers and fathers must be aligned in their thinking and education. This will influence the child's behavior in following all family rules. If parents are not aligned, the child will be confused and seek protection from one another.

Every child's behavior, actions, and words are a reflection of their parents' upbringing in the family. Be a good role model if you want well-behaved children. Be a wise parent if you want children who respect their elders and love others. Children learn best from what they see and hear, not from what they are told.

Factors Influencing Personality Development in Early Childhood Based on a review of two selected articles, it can be seen that many factors actually control the language development of early childhood. The following is presented in a table for ease of reading: Table 2: Factors Influencing Childhood Personality Development.

Table 1. Children's Interactions with the Environment

Artikel	Faktor				
	Kecerdasan	Pola Asuh	Faktor lain	Lingkungan	
				Sosial	Parenting
1	√	√	-	√	-
2	√	√	√	-	√

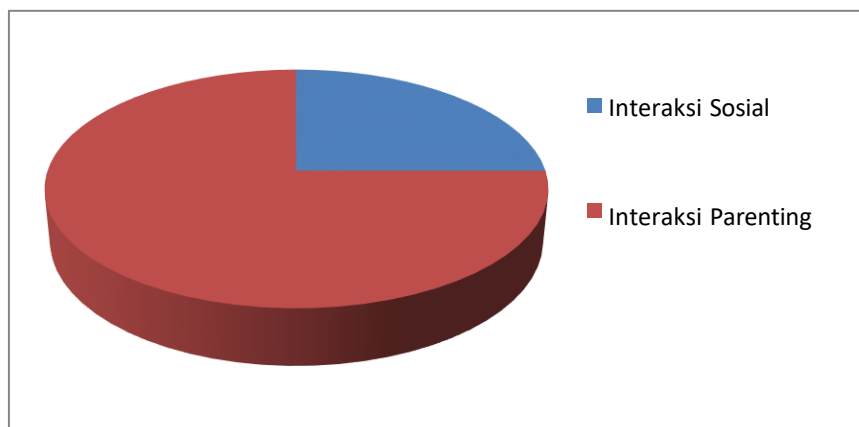


Figure 2. Child Interaction with the Environment

Discussion

Scientific studies show that factors such as interaction with adults, exposure to rich language, listening to stories, reading with children, and talking regularly contribute significantly to a child's language development, not their gender. In some cases, there may be differences in language development between girls and boys, but this is more related to differences in the environment and parental approaches to raising their children than to gender itself. Therefore, it is important to provide an environment that supports children's language development, regardless of their gender, and provide opportunities to talk, read, and interact actively with them in a rich and varied language. This will help children, both girls and boys, develop strong language skills. Parenting styles influence children's language development for various reasons related to interaction, stimulation, and the learning environment. Parents use parenting styles to educate their children. Parenting is a reciprocal relationship between parents and children that provides stimulation for children to develop attitudes, behaviors, and knowledge that the parents deem most appropriate (Agustianti & Jazariyah, 2021). Here are some reasons why parenting styles play an important role in children's language development.

1) Interaction and Communication: Responsive and child-centered parenting tends to create an environment that supports good interaction and communication between parents and

children. This provides opportunities for children to listen, speak, and respond more actively, which is essential for language learning.

2) Role Models: Parents are strong role models in children's language learning. The way parents speak, engage their children in conversation, and read together serve as examples for children of how to communicate effectively.

3) Exposure to Language: Parenting that involves children in a variety of activities involving language, such as reading books, singing, or talking about everyday experiences, provides children with rich exposure to words and language concepts.

4) Social Skills Development: Through good parenting, children can develop the social skills necessary to communicate with others. This includes skills such as listening, sharing, and understanding the social meaning of language.

5) Contextual Learning: Parenting that supports language learning in real contexts helps children associate words with concrete experiences. This makes language learning more meaningful and relevant to them.

6) Motivation and Self-Confidence: Positive and supportive parenting can increase a child's motivation and confidence in speaking and learning a language. Children who feel supported and valued by their parents are more likely to actively participate in conversations and speak with greater confidence.

Overall, good parenting creates an environment that supports a child's language development by providing stimulation, interaction, and opportunities for natural and effective language learning. Responsive, language-rich, and affectionate parenting will positively contribute to the development of a child's language skills. This is in line with findings from (Saifuddin, 2021), which suggest that language expression is a characteristic formed in an individual from an early age, and this, in turn, depends on how parents educate them. Hamzah et al. (2023) also argues that the family is a fundamental pillar in a child's language development stage because it is the child's closest environment.

The presence of parents in a child's language development cannot be ignored. According to Papalia (in Anggraini, 2021), parents play a crucial role in every aspect of language development. Communication can be fostered by parents from infancy, including listening to soft music, which can stimulate the child's hearing and provide comfort for both the child and the mother. Research by Helmi (in Anggraini, 2021) explains that the intensity with which parents engage their children in conversation is a crucial determinant in stimulating the development of children's language skills. Furthermore, a democratic parenting style is an appropriate parenting style for parents in an effort to improve their language skills. Children's language acquisition. When parents make it a habit to talk to their children, their vocabulary will automatically expand. This also has a positive impact on children, who can continuously practice their listening and speaking skills. Parental presence in the child's guidance process, especially regarding language, is crucial. Several articles state that this type of parenting style emphasizes guidance accompanied by stimuli such as reading stories and storytelling, which will optimally enhance language skills and the interactions received through the environment.

CONCLUSION

The researcher's analysis revealed gender bias in the parenting style (Social), indicating that 55.14% of parents who practice authoritarian parenting (moderate/sufficient) tended to have gender bias. Meanwhile, 22.01% of parents who practice Social parenting (low/insufficient) tended to have low/insufficient gender bias. The data above categorizes 75.61% of parents who practice Interaction as low/insufficient, suggesting a greater bias in Family Interaction than Social Interaction. The impacts of gender bias in parenting on child development include:

- a. Jealousy in children, which results in them comparing themselves to their siblings.
- b. Lack of self-confidence.
- c. Envy.

- d. Emotional disturbances (bad moods).
- e. Rebellious or defiant children (difficult to manage).
- f. Behavioral disorders (aggressive, hyperactive).

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