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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING AND PERSONALITY OF TEENAGERS IN CIBALUGUNG VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

Background: The biggest factor that shapes a child's personality is the family environment, especially the attitude of parents. Parents' attitudes, behaviors, and habits are always seen, judged, and imitated by children and then become habits for their children. Whatever stimulus is received has a great impact on child development because from the stimulus received, the child's brain will unconsciously manage and store it so that it becomes a science.
Aim: This study aims to obtain data and information on how parenting affects the formation of teenagers' personalities in Cibalagung Village RT. 003 RW. 004 Kel. Pasirjaya Bogor City.
Method: The method used in this study is a quantitative descriptive method. As for the techniques used in data collection in this study, namely questionnaires, observations, and literature studies. The population in this study is teenagers in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Village, Bogor City, which amounts to 35 people. The sample in this study is teenagers. The number of sample members in this study is 35 people.
Findings: The value of r_{count} 0.61 after being consulted with the interpretation table then the r-value is at an interval of 0.60 – 0.799 with the "Strong" category. This shows that parenting plays a strong role in the personality of teenagers in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Village.

KEYWORDS *parenting, personality, teenagers, Cibalugung Village*

INTRODUCTION

The biggest factor that makes up a child's personality is the family environment, especially the attitude of parents. Parents' attitudes, behaviors, and habits are always seen, judged, and imitated by children and then become habits for their children (Tabroni, Putra, & Adawiah, 2022). Whatever stimulus is received has a great impact on child development. From the stimulus received, the child's brain will unconsciously manage and store it to become a science (ZDRAVKOVSKA, HAQUE, & SZYDLAK, 2021). Parents are the most important educators, teachers, and peers who are the second environment for children, from them the child knows something good and not good (Schuck & Lambert, 2020).

Education in a good family will greatly affect the personal and social development of children (Bellis et al., 2018). The needs provided through parenting will give the child the opportunity to show that he is part of the people around him. Therefore parenting is a source of learning for children. In addition, it is also said to be very influential on the formation of children's character. Children's experience in the family gives a certain impression that continues to be attached, although not always realized by the child, and the effect brings colors to the behavior that radiates in life (Vygotsky, 2021).

Parenting is closely related to a person's personality. Personality is what determines behavior in a set situation and in the consciousness of the established soul (Korolyov & Domylivska, 2020). A person's personality has been formed since he was born a person's

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personality is different from one person to another (Khaidir & Suud, 2020). Parenting has a strong relationship with the growth and development of the child's personality (Sahithya & Raman, 2021). Personality is what determines behavior in a set situation and in the consciousness of the established soul (Smarandache, 2018). Popularly, the term "personality" also means the characteristics of a person's disposition as a consistent individual, which gives him an identity as a special individual.

On the other hand, teenagers often have no place to complain to solve the problems they face, so an escaped teenager is often plunged into things that violate norms. The environment is very influential in the formation of the teenage soul. For teenagers who turned out to be wrong to choose a place or friend in getting along with, it will have a negative impact on their personal development. However, if he enters a healthy social environment, such as entering a youth organization that is officially recognized by the government, it certainly has a positive impact on the development of his personality.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that personality is a characteristic of a character that exists in a person who gives a label or identity about his unique specificity. And a person's personality has been formed since he was born a person's personality is different from others. Parenting has a strong relationship with the growth and development of the child's personality. Personality is what determines behavior in a set situation and in the consciousness of the established soul. Popularly, the term "personality" also means the characteristics of a person's disposition as a consistent individual, which gives him an identity as a special individual.

The purpose of this study is to obtain data and information about how parenting and personality formation relate to each other in Cibalagung RT. 003 RW. 004 Pasirjaya Subdistrict, Bogor City.

Several researchers have discussed similar topics to this research. One by Labaiga et al. (2019) entitled “The Relationship Between Parenting Style and Teenagers of Remboken 1 Public Junior High School (*Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua dengan Kepribadian Remaja di Sekolah Menengah Pertama Negeri 1 Remboken*)” discovered that there is a relationship between parenting style with conscientiousness personality, extraversion, and neocriticism. It is obvious that this research does not specifically discuss how parenting affects the personality of junior-high schoolers.

Another research by Anggraini and Hartuti (2018) entitled “The Relationship Between Parenting Style and Students of Senior High School in Bengkulu (*Hubungan Pola Asuh Orang Tua dengan Kepribadian Siswa SMA di Kota Bengkulu*)” discussed a similar topic. While the previous one highlights students of junior high school, this one surfaces those of senior high school. It also discovered that there is a relationship (A positive one) between parenting style and personality.

Lastly, research by Amasda and Rahmayati (2017) entitled “The Relationship Between Parenting Style and Teenagers of 8th Grade in Bandarlampung (*Hubungan Pola Asuh Keluarga dengan Kepribadian Anak Kelas 8 di Bandarlampung*)” analyzed the same main topic. This one found out that, again, parenting style affects teenagers’ personalities.

All those previous research bring out the same topic yet conducted in different regions. Therefore, this research would like to publish on how teenagers in Cibalugung Village are affected by parenting styles in terms of personality.

METHOD

In this study, the method used is the descriptive method. This research method is in principle intended to describe or explain existing phenomena, both natural and human-made phenomena. The research population is teenagers in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Village, Bogor City as many as 35 respondents. The use of data analysis is adjusted to the purpose of hypothesis testing, data analysis is needed in testing the proposed hypothesis so that it is known how much the relationship of variable X to variable Y in the analysis of this research data, starting with the spread of questionnaires to research respondents.

After the questionnaire is spread again collected, then continued quantitative analysis through three stages. First, analyze the data as a preliminary stage. The second is the data organizing stage, this stage includes the core stage starting from 1) Calculating frequency; 2) tabulation; 3) Data analysis towards the discovery of the presence and absence of relationships between variables; 4) Measure the degree of magnitude of a variable relationship called a coefficient based on the Tumur "t" for the most related sample. Third, the stage of discovery of the final result is the conclusion of measuring the magnitude of the relationship or influence.

In carrying out analytical collection techniques can be forged the following steps.

Hypothesis Test

This hypothesis test is done to find out the small relationship between the free variable (X) and the bound variable (Y) with the product-moment correlation technique or Person correlation. As explained by Suharsimi Arikunto (2002) that "product-moment correlation is used to determine the relationship between two interval symptoms".

$$r = \frac{n \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[(n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2][n(\sum y^2) - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Information:

r : correlation coefficient
n : number of observation pairs (sample)
$\sum X$: Number of observations of variable X
$\sum Y$: Number of observations of variable Y
$(\sum X^2)$: number of squares of observations of variable X
$(\sum Y^2)$: the number of squares of observations of variable Y
$(\sum X)^2$: square of the number of observations of variable X
$(\sum Y)^2$: square of the number of observations of variable Y

Determination Coefficient Test

To find out the presentation of the magnitude of the following variable changes caused by free variables, the coefficient of determination is used with the formula:

$$\mathbf{KD = r^2 \times 100\%}$$

Information:

KD : Coefficient of Determination

r : product-moment coefficient value

Correlation Coefficient Strength Test

In the test of the correlation coefficient between two variables is used t_{count} with t_{table} with the following formula:

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

t_{count} = (a)(n-2)

Information:
t : Value t calculation result
r : Correlation coefficient
r2 : Coefficient of Determination
n-2 : Free Degrees

Test criteria:
If H_0 is rejected then $t_{count} < t_{table}$
If H_1 is rejected then $t_{count} > t_{table}$

Simple Linear Regression Test

In the form of equations, the simple regression model Y= a+bX, where Y is a free (bound) tech variable, X is a free variable a is a presumption or constant (α), b is a regression coephisein (β), or in other words, α and β are parameters whose value is unknown so that it is suspected through sample statistics:

Y= a+bX

Information:
X = free variable/ social support
Y = bound variable /achievement motivation
a = the value of the regression constant
b = coefficient of regression direction

$$a = \frac{(\sum y)(\sum x2) - (\sum x)(\sum X.Y)}{n\sum x2 - (\sum X2)}$$

$$b = \frac{n(\sum X.Y - \sum X \sum Y}{n\sum x2 - (\sum X2)}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent's Identity

Respondents from this study were selected from 35 teenagers in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Village, Bogor City. Table 1 describes respondents' identities by gender and table 2 describes respondents' identities by age:

Table 1. Respondent's Identity by Gender

No	Gender	F	%
1	Woman	9	25,71
2	Man	26	74,28
Sum		**35**	**100,00**

Source: Data from Pasirjaya Village

Based on the data above, it can be known that the gender of respondents is divided into two, namely less than half (25.71%) of respondents are female, and more than half (74.28%) of respondents are male. Furthermore, if respondents are reviewed by age, it can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Respondent Identity by Age

No	Age	F	%
1	12 -14 years old	27	77,14
2	15 - 17 years old	8	22,85
	Sum	**35**	**100,00**

Source: RT Data Archive

Based on the table above, it can be seen that almost all (77.14%) respondents from the age group of 12-14 years, namely as many as 27 people, and a small percentage (20.00%) of respondents aged 15-17 years, namely as many as 8 people.

Research Results Data Processing

Parenting (Variable X)

In a study entitled "The relationship between parenting and adolescent personality in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Bogor City". The free variable in this study was parenting. To get results that are in accordance with the purpose of the study, the researcher submitted 15 statements in the form of questionnaires in accordance with the research grid that has been made. The scores obtained from 35 respondents were:

Table 3. Variable X Data Normality Testing (Parenting)

No.	Data Class	F	Tally	%
1.	53-56	1	I	**2,86**
2.	57-60	5	~~IIII~~	**14,29**
3.	61-64	9	~~IIII~~ IIII	**25,71**
4.	65-68	11	~~IIII~~ ~~IIII~~ I	**31,42**
5.	69-72	8	~~IIII~~ III	**22,86**
6.	73-76	1	I	**2,86**
	Sum	**35**	**35**	**100,00**

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the distribution of scores obtained in variable X is relatively spread, with the largest group being at a score of 65-68 which is eleven

respondents or equivalent to 3.42%, and the smallest data group is at a score of 53-56 and 73-76, which is one respondent or equivalent to 2.86%.

Teenagers' Personality (Variable Y)

The variables bound in this study are Teenagers' Personalities. This variable is put forward to get results that are in accordance with the purpose of the study then the author submits 15 statements in the form of questionnaires in accordance with the research grid.

Table 5. Variable Y Data Normality Testing (Teenagers' Personality)

No.	Data Class	F	Tally	%
1.	45-49	1	I	**2,86**
2.	50-54	2	II	**5,71**
3.	55-59	4	IIII	**11,42**
4.	60-64	8	IIII III	**22,86**
5.	65-69	15	IIII IIII IIII	**42,86**
6.	70-74	5	IIII	**14,25**
Sum		**35**	**35**	**100,00**

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the distribution of scores obtained in variable Y is relatively spread, with the largest group being at a score of 65-69, which is as many as fifteen respondents or equivalent to 42.86%, and the smallest data group is at a score of 45-49, which is one respondent or equivalent to 2.86%.

Comparison of Data Homogeneity

A homogeneous comparison of data is done by comparing the standard deviation value of variable X (Parenting) with variable Y (Adolescent Personality). From the results of the calculation above, it can be seen that the standard deviation value of variable X is 4.23 and the standard deviation value of variable Y is 5.40. This shows that variable Y data is more homogeneous compared to variable X data (5.40>4.23). So it can be concluded that the respondent's answer to variable Y (Teenagers' Personality) is more homogeneous compared to the respondent's answer to variable X (Parenting).

Hypothesis Test

Correlation Calculation

After the calculation of each data presented above, the next step is to analyze the relationship or correlation of the two research variables, then the spread of questionnaires to 35 teenagers in cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Village Bogor City.

This data analysis is carried out with the aim of estimating or calculating the magnitude of the quantitative relationship of variable X, namely parenting, and variable Y, namely Adolescent Personality, so that data is obtained that will be used as a basis for calculating product-moment correlation.

1) Correlation Coefficient Product Moment

To find out the coefficient of correlation (r) and how big the relationship between variable X and variable Y, the calculation of the coefficient of correlation product moment in this study, is as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n.\sum xy-(\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2)-(\sum x)^2][(n\sum y^2)-(\sum y)^2]}}$$

$$= \frac{35(147556)-(2290)(2248)}{\sqrt{[35(150442)-(2290)^2][35(145376)-(2248)^2]}}$$

$$= \frac{(5164460)-(5147920)}{\sqrt{[(5265470)-(5244100)][(5088160)-(5053504)]}}$$

$$= \frac{16540}{\sqrt{[(21370)][(34656)]}}$$

$$= \frac{16540}{\sqrt{740598720}}$$

$$= \frac{16540}{27213,94}$$

$$= 0,61$$

Based on the results of the calculations that have been done, obtained the value of the correlation coefficient of the moment product or r calculates 0.61.

After the value of the correlation coefficient (r_{count}) as written above, then to find out the correlation rate of the two variables in this study, information is needed about the interpretation of the scale range of the value "r" as follows:

Table 6. Interpretation of the Value 'r'

Coefficient interval	Relationship level
0,00 -0,199	Very low/very weak
0,20-0,399	Low/weak
0,40 -0,599	Keep
0,60 -0,799	**Strong**
0,80 -1,000	Very strong

Source: Sugiyono, 2010

Based on the interpretation table, the correlation coefficient of the value "r" (0.61), then the r_{count} value of 0.61 is at an interval of 0.60-0.799 with a “Strong” interpretation. This shows that the relationship of variable X (Parenting) with variable Y (Teenagers’ Personality) is “Strong”.

2) Coefficient of Determination

To find out the magnitude of the contribution given by variable X and variable Y, the determination coefficient number is sought, namely by the formula:

KD = r^2 x 100%

KD = $(0.61)^2$ x 100%
= 0,37x 100%
= **37 %**

Based on this calculation, a value of 37% was obtained. This shows that Parenting contributes about 37% to Teenagers' Personality in Cibalagung Rt 03 Rw 04 Bogor City, while the remaining 63% (100%-37%) is caused by other factors.

3) Testing the Correlation Coefficient with the "t" Test

Furthermore, the coefficient of correlation (strength of the relationship) was tested using a real level calculation of 0.05 or at a confidence level of 95%. The results of the calculation are compared to t_{table}. The process of calculating t_{count} is as follows:

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$t = \frac{0,61.\sqrt{35-2}}{\sqrt{1-(0,61)^2}}$$

$$t = \frac{0,61\sqrt{33}}{\sqrt{1-0,37}}$$

$$t = \frac{0,61(5,74)}{\sqrt{0,63}}$$

$$t = \frac{3.5014}{0,79}$$

$$t = 4,432$$

Based on the data above obtained t_{count} 4,432 levels of significance or a real level of 0.05. The number of respondents taken (n = 35) so that t_{table} with two-way free degrees (n-2) = 35-2 = 33 is 2.03452 thus t_{count} is greater than t_{table} 4.432 > 2.03452 (attached).

Discussion

Parenting (Variable X)

Parenting in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Subdistrict, Bogor, in this study, was expressed as variable X or as a free variable. Of the 15 statements submitted to respondents, there is an understanding of parental parenting.

Based on the data obtained there is a top score of 73 and the lowest value of 56, with an average count (Mean) respondent score of 65.43 while the average count of question scores of 65.43 / 15 = 4,362. This shows that respondents generally expressed strongly agree and agree with the statements in variable X. Thus, in general, there is a relationship of parenting with adolescent personality in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya village Bogor city.

Adolescent Personality (Variable Y)

The personality of the teenagers in the study was expressed as a Y variable or a bound variable. Out of the 15 questions or statements submitted to respondents, there is an understanding of the motivation to learn from learning citizens.

Based on the data obtained there is a high score of 73 and the lowest value of 49, with the average count (Mean) of the respondent's score of 64.23 while the average count of question

scores is 64.23 /15 = 4,282. This shows that the respondents, in general, expressed strongly agree and agree with the statements in variable Y. Thus in general parenting has a relationship with the personality of teenagers in cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Village Bogor City.

Relationship between Parenting and Teenage Personality in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Village Bogor City

Based on the results of the calculations that have been done, it can be concluded that parenting has a strong relationship with adolescent personality in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Subdistrict, Bogor City as follows:

1) The value of r calculates by 0.61 after being consulted with the table interpreting the r-value, then the value of r_{count} 0.61 at intervals of 0.60 – 0.799 with the "Strong" category. Similarly, after being consulted with the r-value of the product-moment table with N = 35 at the significance level of 95% = 0.361, a r_{table} of 0.361 is obtained, indicating $r_{count} > r_{table}$ (0.61> 0.361). This shows that parenting plays a strong role in the personality of teenagers in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Village, Bogor City;
2) The value of t_{count} 4,432 and if consulted with the price of a two-way test t_{tabel} at the significance level of 0.05% with the degree of freedom (DK) n–2 is 35 (35-2 = 33), then obtained t_{table} of 2,034 so that t_{count} of 4,432 is greater than t_{tabel} of 2,034 or $t_{count} > t_{table}$ (4,432>2,034). This means that the t_{count} value is in the region of rejection of the null hypothesis. Thus, this study rejected the test hypothesis or Hypothesis zero (H0), which reads: "There is no relationship between parenting and adolescent personality in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Subdistrict, Bogor City" and accepted an alternative hypothesis (H_1), which reads: "There is a relationship between parenting and adolescent personality in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Subdistrict Pasirjaya Bogor City";
3) The price of the coefficient of determination (KD) is 50%. This means the magnitude of the relationship between parenting and adolescent personality in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Subdistrict, Bogor City, by 50%, or in other words, the role of parenting contributes 50% to the personality of teenagers in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Subdistrict Bogor City while the remaining 50% is a contribution from other factors, namely environmental factors and others.

CONCLUSION

1) The free variable in this study was parenting. To get results that are in accordance with the purpose of the study, the researchers submitted 15 statements using a Likert scale consisting of alternative answers SS (Strongly Agree), S (Agree), KS (Disagree), TS (Disagree), and STS (Strongly Disagree). Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the distribution of scores obtained in variable X is relatively spread, with the largest group being at a score of 68-72 which is as many as twelve respondents or equivalent to 34.28%, and the smallest data group is at a score of 73-77, which is as many as one respondents or equivalent to 3.33%. This shows that respondents generally agree (equivalent to a score of 4 on the Likert scale that expresses agreement) with the statements submitted on variable X;
2) The bound variable in the study was Adolescent Personality. This variable is put forward to get results that are in accordance with the purpose of the study, the author

submits 15 statements in the form of questionnaires in accordance with the research grid as a bound variable (Y) in which there are several dimensions developed into indicators and statement items as many as 15 statements using a Likert scale consisting of alternative answers SS (Strongly Agree), S (Agree), KS (Disagree), TS (Disagree) and STS (Strongly Disagree). It can be concluded that the distribution of scores obtained in variable Y is relatively spread, with the largest group being at a score of 68-72 which is as many as eight respondents or equivalent to 22.85%, and the smallest data group is at a score of 73-77 which is as many as one respondents or equivalent to 3.33%. This shows that respondents generally agreed (equivalent to a score of 4 on the Likert scale that agreed) with the statements submitted on variable Y.

3) In this study obtained the fact that it turns out that there is a relationship between parenting and teenager personality in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Bogor City, is at a "Strong" level thus means that the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is acceptable which is based on:
   a) Parenting has a STRONG relationship with adolescent personality in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Village Bogor City. This can be seen from the data obtained by variable X (Parenting) which is the value of twelve respondents or equivalent to 34.28%, This shows that the respondents, in general, expressed strongly agree and agree with the statements in variable X. In other words, the respondents agreed about the relationship between parenting and adolescent personality in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Village Bogor City;
   b) Respondents' approval of variable X (Parenting) was also strongly correlated with respondents' answers to variable Y (Teenagers personality). This can be seen from the average question score of eight respondents or equivalent to 22.85% this shows that respondents generally expressed strongly agree and agree with the statements in variable Y. In other words, the respondents agreed that adolescent personality has a relationship with parenting; and
   c) Parenting has a "Strong" relationship with adolescent personality in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Village Bogor City, supported by the results of quantitative descriptive analysis formulated in statistical formulations that produce evidence that the correlation coefficient value product-moment Pearson (r) of 0.61 is at intervals of 0.60-0.799 with the category "Strong". Similarly, after being consulted with the r-valuer of the product-moment table with N = 35 at the significance level of 95% = 0.334, obtained r table of 0.334, indicating $r_{count} > r_{tabel}$ (0.61> 0.334). This shows that parenting has a strong relationship with adolescent personality in Cibalagung RT 03 RW 04 Pasirjaya Village of Bogor City. Furthermore, the determination coefficient value of 37% which states that parental parenting contributes 37% to adolescent personality. The correlation coefficient and determination coefficient data are supported by the results of the table t-test which shows the t_{count} greater than the t_{table} (4.432 > 2.03452). This proves that this study must reject H_o and accept H_1.

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