The Role of Parental Parenting in the Formation of the Child's Self-Concept

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Article Information:	ABSTRACT
	Parents have an important role in the formation of self-concept in children. Children who receive positive treatment will have a positive self-concept and vice versa. Children who receive unpleasant treatment from their parents will have a negative self-concept. Parents are one of the main factors that can influence the formation of self-concept in a child. If the child erred, the parents directed the child, advised, and gave understanding so that the child could understand to correct his mistakes in an appropriate way. Positive self-concept arises from good self-qualities, no hesitation in acting, daring to try, and daring to make decisions. On the other hand, children who receive unpleasant treatment from parents, such as often getting naughty and stupid words when making a mistake, will appear a negative self-concept in children. Negative self-concept arises from the poor quality of self-adjustment, doubts in oneself, fear of trying and not daring to make decisions. This article aims to describe the role of parents in parenting until their self-concept is formed. The method used is a literature study. This paper is a form of view resulting from a literature study conducted by the author of books and journals related to the Role of Parenting in the Formation of Children's Self-Concept. The results obtained from the studies carried out explain that parental parenting has an important role in shaping self-concept in children.

INTRODUCTION

Human beings are social beings who are inseparable from various obstacles. Obstacles can be inseparable from the outside as well as from within oneself. Every individual has a desire to move forward, but some people have obstacles to that desire

to move forward. A person tends to feel that the expectations possessed are difficult to realize, overthinking the difficulty and overthinking people's views(Callahan, 2018). Negative thinking will be very detrimental. Someone is afraid of making decisions, unprepared if it fails, and has a weak mentality. One of the reasons is that a negative self-concept has been embedded in him (Maiz, 2018).

According to Luton, self-concept is an assessment of personal self-obedience expressed in the attitude that a person has regarding himself (Lodi-Smith, 2018b). According to Stuart and Sudeen, these are all the ideas, thoughts, beliefs, and stances that the individual knows in relating to others (Rademacher, 2019).

Hurlock (Hendri, 2019) states that self-concept is the image that a person has of himself. Each individual has a different self-concept. There are those who judge themselves positively. There are those who judge themselves negatively. Self-concept is known not only as the depiction of a description of the self but as a scene about itself. The self-concept has two different types there are positive and negative (Alsaker, 2020). Having a positive concept in oneself makes a person able to know himself well and be able to appreciate himself. A person is able to be democratic in the environment, belief in self-abilities, and not be afraid to try (Arens, 2021). It will be better able to plan life goals according to reality so that it is more likely to be successful in achieving life goals.

A negative self-concept will make a person more focused on everything that smells negative. Mary in (Vona. Affida & Aviory. Koryna, 2020) said that a person who has a negative concept is very difficult to believe and is sure that he will be able to achieve his own success and will state that success occurs because of help from others, that negative self-concept will make a person have high anxiety, blame yourself for being incapable (Pappa, 2020). Therefore, a negative self-concept will dissolve positive thinking and drown a person in failure. The individual who forms his self-concept from birth will go through it step by step, and the environment plays a big role (Lodi-Smith, 2018). The source of a person's first forming self-concept is his interaction with other people, especially his family.

Subianto in (Vona. Affida & Aviory. Koryna, 2020) argues that the first and main education for the child is obtained from within his own family. Family is the main access to a person's activities (Krauss, 2020). The family in question is individuals who are made a priority and are known earlier than birth, namely parents. The way parents educate children has a great influence on shaping the child's self-concept (Curran, 2018). This educational attitude is called parenting.

Tarmudji states that parenting is a parenting pattern that prevails in the family, the interaction between parents and children during parenting activities (Möller, 2020). The success of the family in applying the concept of good and quality parenting depends largely on the parenting pattern applied by parents (Ngewa, 2019).

Parenting is the interaction carried out by parents with children, where parents intend to help and stimulate behavior, knowledge, and values that are considered the most appropriate by parents for the formation of the main personality so that children

can be independent, grow and develop healthily and optimally (Hendri, 2019). The educational attitude of parents is a very large capital of influence on the formation of a person's self-concept (Huang, 2021). Based on the background above, the author is interested in studying the Role of Parental Parenting in Determining Children's Self-Concept.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a literature study approach. Literature studies are studies used in collecting information and data with the help of various kinds of existing materials such as documents, books, magazines, and historical stories. Literature studies can also study various reference books and similar previous research results that are useful for obtaining a theoretical basis for the problem to be studied. Literature studies also mean data collection techniques by reviewing books, literature, notes, and various reports related to the problem to be obtained (Möller, 2020).

This research is qualitative. The method used is a literature study or literature study using books, journals, and other literature as the main object. Data obtained from the results of literature studies or literature studies carried out and analyzed using descriptive analysis methods (Iacus, 2019). Namely the results of the analysis that are described clearly, objectively, systematically, and critically which are used as the basis for the author's ideas or views on the variables sought. Secondary data sources in this study are the journal At – Taujih vol 2 No 2 The Role of Parental Parenting Towards the Formation of Self-Concept in Children, Journal of Talent Psychology Vo 6 No 1 The Role of Parental Parenting In The Formation Of Self-Concept In Children.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Every human being has their own differences, and every human being has their own abilities and skills. There are individuals who have good self-adjustment qualities. There are also individuals who have poor self-adjustment qualities. One of these differences is influenced by the individual's self-concept (Walgermo, 2018).

Self-concept is an individual's view or impression of himself in a comprehensive manner which includes his opinion of himself as well as a self-image of others about what he can achieve which is formed through experience and interpretation of his environment (Fernández-Bustos, 2019). Self-concept is a self-description of physiological and psychological aspects that have an influence on individual behavior, especially in terms of the process of adjusting to others (Lumbantoruan & Raharjo, 2019).

Pambudi states that a self-concept is a form of belief, feeling, and judgment that the individual believes about himself and influences the process of social interaction with the surrounding environment (Christner, 2020). Self-concept is something that is seen when the individual looks back at himself like an "image" of himself (Reed-Fitzke, 2020). Self-concept is a self-image as a form of judgment and understanding of a person regarding what is known about him. The components of self-concept include:

1. Cognitive component, also called self-image, is formed from the experience of individuals interacting with others. Through interaction the individual discovers what others think of the individual (Syahrial, 2020). This cognitive component relates to intelligence, physical attractiveness, trust and purpose in life.
2. Affective component or what is commonly called self-esteem. This component is related to feelings. This component is often referred to as self-esteem, which includes respect for the self as a human being who has a place in the social environment. Appreciation will influence interaction with others (Val-Serrano, 2020).

Based on the description, it can be concluded that the component of self-concept is the cognitive component by which the individual interacts with others and discovers what others think of the individual self. Then the affective component, where self-esteem is an appreciation of the individual self (Kemit, 2018).

Stages of the formation of self-concept:

Hulock in (Hendri, 2019) states that self-concept is formed from three stages, including:

1. The formation of a primary self-concept. The most basic self-concept is formed due to the results of interactions in the family environment related to the treatment or parenting given by parents to their children.
2. A secondary self-concept is formed where from the results of interacting a person with an environment outside the family, peers, teachers, and the other community.
3. An ideal self-concept is formed in which there is synchronization or fusion of the same values of the primary and secondary self-concepts.

From these stages, it can be implied that parents have an important role in the formation of self-concept in the family environment because of the formation of primary self-concept as a result of interaction with parents in the family environment. Self-concept has two types, namely positive self-concept, and negative self-concept (Rademacher, 2019). Positive self-concept as an evaluation, self-esteem, and positive acceptance. In contrast, negative self-concept is the same as negative self-evaluation. Individuals who have a positive self-concept have a positive impression (consider themselves valuable, confident, and independent of others) that a person has of him. On the contrary, individuals who have a negative concept of themselves tend to have a negative impression of themselves as well (Rees, 2018). Such as considering himself weak, useless, and lacking self-confidence. To form individuals who have a positive self-concept, parents need to pay attention to the parenting style they use because parental parenting is one of the factors that influence the formation of self-concept in individuals (Hendri, 2019).

The family, especially parents, is the first place for children to receive an education. Parents who first teach children to communicate, have life skills, socially interact, and worship. A family is a small group that has leaders, and members have their own duties and obligations. As long as parents have different parenting styles, this

parenting style is also called parenting (Kuppens, 2019). Parenting is a parenting style, or the way parents educate their children.

Brooks states that parental parenting is an interaction and action between parents and their children that lasts until the child develops into an adult (Barlow, 2018). Lestari states that parenting is a method or method used by parents in treating, communicating, disciplining, monitoring, and supporting children (Eyimaya, 2021).

Hurlock also argues that parental parenting is a method used by parents to establish relationships and communicate with their children (Taraban, 2018). This method is a method in the form of educating, teaching, and guiding children to direct their behavior. Parenting is the best effort made by parents for children. Educating children is a manifestation of parental responsibility to children to be able to form good behaviors and personalities and be able to adjust to their environment (Charisma, 2019).

Hurlock (Kemit, 2018) states that there are three kinds of parenting or three ways used by parents to educate their children. In its application, it cannot be expressly distinguished so that certain parenting tendencies can be applied by parents to their children. The three types of parenting are as follows:

1. Authoritarian parenting

    This kind of parenting model has strict controls and rules given by parents to be obeyed by their children. The child must be blessed to practice in accordance with the rules that have been established by the parents (Savage, 2019). Parents do not consider the views or opinions of the child, and parents focus their attention on authoritarian control in the form of corporal punishment. It is the parents who determine what the child needs to do without giving an explanation of the reasons (Hosokawa, 2019). If the child violates the provisions set by the parents, the child is not given the opportunity to give a reason or explanation before the punishment is accepted by the child. In general, the punishment given by parents to their children is in the form of corporal punishment. Parents do not give gifts or rewards either in the form of words of praise or other forms if the child is blind in accordance with the directions given by the parents. This type of parenting makes the child obedient, has no self-confidence, no responsibility (Slagt, 2018).

2. Democratic parenting

    A method of upbringing jointly created by the whole family. Parents pay attention to the wishes of the child, the opinion of the child, always hold discussions, the child gets the opportunity to express his understanding and is given the trust, guidance, and self-control of the parents (Rodriguez-Ayllon, 2019). If the child has to do a certain task, then the parents provide an explanation or reason why this thing is done or not done. If the child is wrong, the parents give punishment related to their actions and severe or light punishment depending on the offense. Gifts or compliments are given by parents for the expected behavior (Rose, 2018).

3. Permissive parenting

    Parenting is provided by parents in the absence of guidance, rules, demands, and no control or control from parents. Parents do not give rules to their children (Altafim, 2018). The child is given freedom and is allowed to make his own decisions himself. The child must learn on his own to behave in a social environment (Pfeifer, 2018). Parents do not provide punishment if the child commits or violates the rules and is also rewarded if the child behaves well. The child can do

anything because the child does not control the self-control of the parents, the child can do according to his desire, but in this case, the child is less respectful towards the parents and less appreciative of what the parents do for himself (Han, 2021).. Children who are taken care of with this kind of upbringing can usually be overprotected so that whatever the child does is left to the parents. The attention and relationship between parents and children will be disturbed because there is no direction or information from parents, so the child cannot understand what the cause of what is not done is. Children also lack responsibility, and children are also difficult to control and do things that are not justified (Hentges, 2018). Behavior often violates society because it will form an attitude of rejection of the environment, and as a result, self-confidence falters, and self-esteem is not good (Fox, 2020).

From the description above, it can be concluded that there are three types of parenting patterns and each parenting style has a different way or method to be given to children. Authoritarian parenting tends to give orders and prohibitions to the child, is rigid, requires the child to be obedient, and cannot refute the parents (Meier, 2018). The child has no right to an opinion. When guilty, the thirsty child is punished, the parent feels the most righteous, and the child is blamed. Then democratic parenting tends to make decisions together. The child is guided and controlled by the parents (McKee, 2018). If the child makes a mistake, the child can be warned or punished, and if the child does good, then the child will get a reward from the parents. The implementation of rules and discipline takes into account the circumstances or reasons of the child that are acceptable to the parents. Family relationships are very communicative and warm (Chuang, 2018). Parents who apply permissive parenting patterns have the characteristics of not guiding and monitoring children, there are no rules outlined by parents, children are free to do things, if children have problems are not given law, if children do good in accordance with parents' expectations, then children are not given rewards, and there is no warmth in family relationships (Kemit, 2018).

The results obtained from literature studies or literature studies carried out include the formation of self-concept in children (Esnaola, 2020). According to Hurlock (Hendri, 2019), there are the most basic stages for the formation of a primary self-concept. Primary self-concept is the most basic self-concept formed due to the results of interactions in the family related to the treatment or parenting given by parents to the child. The next stage is to form a secondary self-concept in the child. Secondary self-concept is formed from the interaction of a person with the environment outside the family, peers, teachers, and other societies. Then the formation of an ideal self-concept is formed due to the existence of the same combination of primary and secondary self-concepts (Cruijsen, 2018).

The figure of Social Learning Theory, Albert Bandura stated that children's behavior is formed through the process of learning children from their context (Martinez, 2020). Throughout the course of life, the child will always interact with his environment because it has a great influence on the child. So the family has the most important role in shaping self-concept in children because the formation of primary self-concept is the result of parental interaction in the family environment (Hendri, 2019).

Some of the results of the study also suggest that parental parenting influences the formation of self-concept in children because the most important process of social interaction is established by children with their parents in the family environment.

CONCLUSION

In the individual, one of the most important aspects is the self-concept, which it is the self-concept that is the basis for interacting or behaving with the social environment. Self-concept is formed from the interaction of the individual with his environment from an early age, especially with his family (parents). The role of parents is very important in shaping self-concept through the upbringing given by parents since childhood. Positive parenting patterns applied by parents can form positive concepts in children, and vice versa inappropriate parenting given by parents to their children can give stigma or negative labels to children, which will be the basis for the formation of negative self-concepts in children.

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