



Relationship of Parents' Verbal Abuse with Bullying Behavior among School Age Children at Elementary School 16 Limboto Barat

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Abstract

Currently, bullying behavior in school-age children is increasing. One of the factors causing bullying behavior is parental verbal abuse. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between parental verbal abuse and bullying behavior in school-age children at SDN 16 Limboto Barat. This research is a type of quantitative research using a cross sectional approach. The population is 161 students of SDN 16 Limboto Barat. The numbers of samples are 67 people obtained by purposive sampling technique. Data analysis used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with a questionnaire instrument. The results showed that there was a relationship between parental verbal abuse and bullying behavior in school-age children at SDN 16 Limboto Barat with ($p = 0.000$). This research is expected to provide information to students about bullying behavior that is often done so that students can control themselves and avoid these actions by respecting the opinions of others, creating good relationships with fellow students, and always applying positive and kind behavior to anyone.

Keywords: verbal abuse, bullying behavior, school age children

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INTRODUCTION

Research program for international students' assessment shows that 41.1% of children experience bullying in Indonesia. In addition, Indonesia is in the fifth highest position as a country with bullying cases from 78 countries (1). Apart from experiencing bullying, Indonesian children admit that 15% have experienced intimidation, 19% have been ostracized, 22% have been insulted and their goods stolen. Furthermore, as many as 14% of

Indonesian children claimed to be threatened, 18% were encouraged by their friends and 20% of children whose bad news was spread (2, 3). There have also been many cases of bullying in Gorontalo. This information has been obtained through the media, one of which is the Gorontalo daily newspaper. Cases of bullying were carried out by eight seniors to juniors, in other school similar cases were also found, namely bullying carried out by seniors to their younger classmates to affect several



vital organs of the victim. The victims in question have skipped school and some have even been hospitalized (4).

One of the triggers for bullying indirectly comes from parents (5, 6). Parents are the first place for a child's development. The role of parents is very dominant in the development of the child's personality to become intelligent, healthy individuals and have good social adjustments (7, 8). However, if the child is raised by parents who are full of violence, it will cause the child's emotions to be unstable and tend to carry out negative behavior towards others (9). Some types of violence that parents such as emotional violence, economic violence, physical violence, sexual violence and verbal abuse or verbal abuse (10-12).

Globally, an estimated 1 billion children aged 2-17 have experienced physical, sexual or emotional abuse in the past year. Violence against children includes all forms of violence against others under the age of 18, whether perpetrated by parents or other caregivers, peers, romantic partners, or strangers. Experiencing violence in childhood has an impact on lifelong health and well-being (13). From year-to-year cases of violence against children will continue to increase. The number of violent incidents reported from KPPAI shows that cases of violence against children are increasing from year to year

(14). It can be seen in 2015 the number of violence against children reached 4,309, in 2016 it increased to 4,622, in 2017 it fell to 4,579 cases, and increased again in 2018 to 4,885 cases, until the end of 2021 the number of violence against children reached 5,953 cases (15).

In Indonesia, verbal abuse has become entrenched so that from year-to-year cases of violence against children continue to increase (15, 16). However, it is still difficult to obtain exact figures for this verbal violence data, because only a small number of incidents regarding child abuse have been reported, because most of them consider the problem to be a personal problem that cannot be intervened by outsiders including law enforcement and they think this is just a trivial matter, without the need for reporting (17). Verbal abuse is a verbal act or behavior that can cause emotional problems so that it can harm the affected individual. Forms of verbal abuse such as using harsh words, abuse of trust, humiliating people in public and making threats with harsh words. Verbal abuse occurs almost every day at home. This is because of the view that children are subjects who must always obey their parents and parents are always right. If the child disobeys or makes a mistake, it must be shouted at or punished (18). This causes the continued incidence of verbal abuse (19). Based on the above



background, researchers are interested in conducting research related to parental verbal abuse with bullying behavior with the title "The Relationship of Parents' Verbal Abuse with Bullying Behavior in School-Age Children at SDN 16 Limboto Barat"

METHODS

This research was conducted at SDN 16 Limboto Barat from March to June 2022 using a cross sectional approach. The

population in this study was students at SDN 16 Limboto Barat, totaling 67 people and using a total sampling technique. Data collection techniques used questionnaires.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents

General data in this study presents the characteristics of respondents based on class, age, gender, parents' income, parents' education

Table 4.1 Distribution of Respondents characteristics (n=67)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Grade		
Fourth	26	38.8
Five	21	31.3
Sixth	20	29.9
Age		
9	13	19.4
10	13	19.4
11	21	31.3
12	17	25.4
13	3	4.5
Gender		
Boy	39	58.2
Girl	28	41.8
Parents' Income		
<1,5 million/ month	60	89.6
1,5 million - < 2,5 million/ month	4	6.0
2.5 million - ≤3,5 million/ month	3	4.5
Parents' Education		
No school	10	14.9
Primary school	29	43.3



Junior school	7	10.4
High school	11	16.4
Diploma	3	4.5
Bachelor	7	10.4

Source: Primary data, 2022

Based on table 4.1 the respondent's class categories consist of three, namely class 4, class 5 and class 6. Most of the respondents are in the 4th class category, which is 26 respondents (38.8%) while a small portion is in the 6th class category, which are 20 respondents (29.9 %). The age categories of respondents consist of grades 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 years. Most of the respondents were in the 11-year age category as many as 21 respondents (31.3%) while a small proportion were in the 13-year age category as many as 3 respondents (4.5%). The gender categories are divided into male and female. Most of the respondents have a male gender as many as 39 respondents (58.2%) while a small proportion have a female gender as many as 28 respondents (41.8%). The income categories of parents are divided into <1.5 million/month, 1.5 million- <2.5 million/month and 2.5 million- 3.5 million/month. Most of the respondents have parents with an income level of <1.5 million / month as many as 60 respondents (89.6%) while a small proportion have parents with an income level of 2.5 million- 3.5 million / month as many as 3 respondents (4.5%). Parental education are divided into non-school, elementary, junior high, high school, diploma and bachelor degrees. Most of the respondents have parents with elementary education level; as many as 29 respondents (43.3%) while a small proportion have parents with Diploma education level, as many as 3 respondents (4.5%).

Verbal Abuse of Parents and Bullying Behavior

Table 4.2 Distribution of Respondents Based on Verbal Abuse of Parents and Bullying Behavior in School-Age Children at SDN 16 Limboto Barat (n=67)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Verbal Abuse Parents		
High	8	11.9
Medium	55	82.1
Low	4	6.0
School Age Bullying Behavior		
High	3	4.5
Medium	44	65.7
Low	20	29.9



Based on table 4.2, it is found that the distribution of respondents based on parental verbal abuse at SDN 16 Limboto Barat is mostly in the medium parental verbal abuse category, namely as many as 55 respondents (82.1%) while a small portion is in the low parental verbal abuse category, namely 4 respondents (6.0%). The distribution of respondents based on bullying behavior of school-age children is mostly in the moderate bullying behavior category as many as 44 respondents (65.7%) while a small portion is in the high bullying behavior category, as many as 3 respondents (4.5%).

4.3 Relationship of Parents' Verbal Abuse with Bullying Behavior in School-Age Children at SDN 16 Limboto Barat

Verbal Abuse Parents	Perilaku Bullying pada Anak usia Sekolah						Total	
	High		Medium		Low		Total	%
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
High	2	3.0	4	6.0	2	3.0	8	11.9
Medium	1	1.5	40	59.7	14	20.9	55	82.1
Low	0	0	0	0	4	6.0	4	6,0
Total	3	4,5	44	65,7	20	29,9	67	100

$\alpha = 0,5$ p value = 0,000

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research conducted, it was found that there was a relationship between verbal abuse of parents and bullying behavior of school-age children at SDN 16 Limboto Barat. Factors that influence bullying behavior by school-age children include parents, school, peers, and social environmental conditions (20). One of the factors related to bullying behavior in school-age children is parents where there are several factors that cause parents to violence against children, including the level of knowledge from

parents, parental experience, parenting patterns, family factors, economic factors, surrounding environmental factors, and socio-cultural factors (21, 22). Individuals who live in an environment where a lot of violence occurs, the individual is vulnerable to committing or experiencing the violence itself. But on the contrary, if the individual lives in a safe environment, and there is no violence, then the individual will not commit violence himself (23).

The environment can influence parents to commit acts of violence on children, especially verbal abuse behavior, if



the living environment supports the occurrence of low violence, it will not trigger high occurrences of violence in everyday life. Parents and the surrounding community can also know and be aware of the current situation and condition of the child's environment and are able to follow up by being a good model for the child, so that the child will be able to learn and behave positively. This study similar with previous study that shows the environment affects acts of violence against children (24). The environment is like the people in the surrounding environment who speak without using dirty words, the habit of speaking in a soft tone, is the type of person who is gentle and kind. According to the researcher's assumption, the surrounding environment that has a good disposition is because the respondent's living environment includes a safe, comfortable environment and there is no commotion or violence that occurs in it (25).

Parents who do not have knowledge about the growth and development of children, parents will demand something beyond the ability of the child, if the parents do not know then when the child does something not according to his wishes then the parent will be angry. Parents who have problems or economic burdens will tend to vent their emotions on their children (6). Education level is the last level of formal education taken by a person. A

low level of education will cause difficulty in digesting the message or information received (26). The limited knowledge of the family about the growth and development of children causes parents to behave wrongly in treating their children (7). Many parents do not know or recognize the developmental needs of children. According to the researcher's assumption, a low level of education will cause parents difficulty in digesting the message or information received so that parents easily commit violence against their children.

Low level of education causes parents to have difficulty digesting messages, information and educating children. The role of parents in raising children is not only important to maintain the development of the child's soul from negative things, but also to shape his character and personality so that he becomes a spiritual person who always obeys religious orders. Parenting is a system or way of education and coaching given by someone to others, in this case the parenting pattern given by parents/educators to children is to care for and educate them with understanding. Parents who have difficulty receiving and digesting information will affect the way parents raise and educate their children (27). Permissive parenting is a parenting pattern that gives children the freedom to do whatever they want without sufficient



supervision from their parents. Permissive parenting is characterized by the way parents educate children who tend to be free, children are given the widest leeway to do whatever they want (28). Parental control over children is very weak, nor does it provide meaningful guidance for children. Parents never give rules and directions to children, so that children will behave according to their own wishes.

Cognitive development of school-age children is an increase in children's abilities in various ways including interaction and learning achievement. In this phase, the child is building a person who feels capable and confident. One of the things that affect cognitive development in children is parenting. The involvement of parents in the learning process determines a child's achievement in school. If the attitude of parents who educate their children with violence, the cognitive development (way of thinking) is not appropriate, which results in children being easy to behave aggressively and easily fighting with other people (29). The behavior of parents who perform acts of verbal abuse is closely related to the cognitive development of school-age children (30). The impact of parental verbal abuse experienced by school-age children in daily life is the long-term impact, children become aggressive or easily fight with friends, children become insecure and lazy

to learn. According to the researcher's assumption, if parents often abuse their children, it can cause cognitive dysfunction in children and children will behave badly.

The family is the first place for children to get mental coaching and personality formation, family functions have a significant role in the future development of children. Therefore, the family plays a very important role in the development of children, a good family will have a positive impact on children (31). Good family relationships will prevent children from acts of violence such as bullying. Bullying behavior is not behavior that is formed by itself but can be controlled in the family by preventing children from acts of violence. Family is the most important agent in determining children's behavior (32). According to the researcher's assumption that verbal abuse of parents is low and bullying behavior is low, this shows that respondents who have low parental verbal abuse have lower bullying behavior in school-age children.

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between parental verbal abuse and bullying behavior of school-age children at SDN 16 Limboto Barat. This research is expected to be used as information, scientific reference, and input material to party a so that there is no violence in any form such as physical, verbal, psychological by providing education



to students and applying regulations and sanctions if students violate. It is hoped that it can provide information to students about bullying behavior that they often do, so that students can control themselves and avoid these actions by respecting the opinions of others, creating good relationships among students, and always applying positive and kind behavior to anyone.

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