



THE COMPARISON OF ADOLESCENTS SELF-CONCEPTS ASSESSED FROM PARENTING STYLE

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Abstract: This article contains an analytical description of the self-concept of adolescents in terms of parenting styles. The research method used in this research is conceptual and empirical studies in the fields of social psychology, parenting and sociology about self-concepts developed by parenting styles. The findings of this article reveal a comparison of adolescent self-concepts based on parenting styles. It can be used as a basis for understanding self-concept, where authoritative parenting styles can develop positive adolescent self-concepts.

Keywords: self-concept, parenting style, the adolescents

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INTRODUCTION

The process of human life cannot be separated from the involvement of parents in their care. Parental psychological conditions, child characteristics and social support are factors that shape parenting (Belsky, 1984 in Chen & Chan, 2016). Therefore, the role of parents is very important in the care of their children.

In providing care, parents have different cultures so that there are differences that can result in the personality of their children. The cultural context can influence the aggressiveness shown and developed by the child (Yan Li, Martha Putallaz and Yanjie Su, 2016). So it is not surprising that in the behaviour of each child has a different personality.

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Parental involvement is the key to adjusting the cognitive, social and emotional conditions of children. Where parenting support is needed to develop children's independence and autonomy (Darlow, Norvilitis, & Schuetze, 2017). So it is not surprising that parenting styles can shape the behaviour culture of each child.

The Parenting styles are involved in shaping children's behaviour culture include authoritarian, permissive, and authoritative parenting styles (Bacus, 2014). The parenting style adopted by these parents has an impact on the formation of a culture of behaviour that is shown by their children as they age.

Authoritative parenting style is a parenting style in which parents fully control the decisions that must be made by children (Rahman, Nadira, & Kamaruzaman, 2017). This parenting style indirectly dictates the children to act on their parents' wishes. Authoritative parenting style is a parenting style that provides courage and permission for children to develop their beliefs and opinions (Rahman et al., 2017). This parenting style provides dialogue to children in developing their interests and talents where parents are only as controllers.

Permissive parenting style is a parenting style that provides complete freedom to the child (Rahman et al., 2017). This parenting style leaves completely up to the child in doing everything. The effects that are influenced by this parenting style on behaviour is the self-concept that appears in each child. The development of this self-concept is strongly influenced by family factors, one of which is parenting style (Rahman et al., 2017). So that this parenting style raises positive and negative self-concepts. This self-concept is a psychological construct in someone that connects various dimensions such as motivation, affective attitudes, life goals and behavioural strategies (Denissen, Zarrett & Eccles, 2007, Marsh, 2006 in Mercer, 2012). So that this self-concept will provide an overview of someone in assessing himself including his weaknesses and strengths. So that if someone already understands himself, it can cause self-awareness in that person (Helmi Ghoffar, 2019).

Therefore, it is very interesting to study a self-concept based on parenting styles. This study can provide an overview of how a person's self-concept is shaped by the parenting style culture. The method used in this research is a literature review which includes conceptual and empirical studies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Self-concept is interesting to study from the point of view parenting. Parenting itself can be divided into three styles, namely authoritarian, authoritative and permissive. From this point of view, we can see how the self-concept of each student makes it easier for us to provide Counseling Guidance services.

The three parenting styles can form groups based on their respective criteria so that they can be used as additional insights in a multicultural-based scientific view. When we understand the multicultural point of view, it can help us analyze from a conceptual and empirical point of view in understanding this self-concept.

Based on the empirical study matrix in table 1.1. shows that the self-concept is an interesting thing to study from various points of view. Research conducted by researchers is based on the empirical study mentioned above. Where the research raised with the title "Comparison of Student Self-Concept in terms of Parenting Style". The problems raised are based on the results of previous relevant research conducted by Wardati, 2016; Suryadi, Soriha, & Rahmawati, 2017; Piko & Balázs, 2012; Georgiou & Stavrinos, 2013; Rahman et al., 2017; Shanmugaboopathi & Seethalakshmi, 2016; Bacus, 2014; Suryadi et al., 2017; Domenech Rodríguez, Donovanick, & Crowley, 2009.

Self-concept, when viewed from theoretical studies, can be seen from the following expert opinions 1) Lawrence, 1996 in (Alpay, 1996) that self-concept includes self-image, ideal self and individual self-esteem; 2) Self-concept includes references to how a person views oneself, not only physically and academically and socially but also in the most personal sphere of life (José, 2011). Thus the self-concept is a person's perspective on himself including self-image, ideal self and self-esteem.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the results of the literature review, it can be concluded that conceptually self-concept is a person's perspective in seeing himself in the scope of his life including self-image, ideal self and self-esteem both physically, academically and socially. This causes a person's self-concept to be influenced by many factors, one of which is the parenting style.

Parenting styles carried out by different styles have an impact on the self-concept of their children, especially adolescents. So that we can see the comparison of parenting styles to self-concept. As the results of research conducted by Rahman et al. (2017) found that there was a relationship between authoritative parenting styles and adolescent self-concept when compared to authoritarian and permissive parenting styles.

As it is known that authoritative parenting style is a parenting style that provides opportunities for adolescents to determine their own decisions, while parents are only the controllers. This parenting style is suitable to be applied in building adolescent self-concepts so that they can develop positive self-concepts. Meanwhile, authoritarian parenting styles have an impact on the emergence of negative self-concepts because parents dominate in every decision that must be made by the adolescent. The negative self-concept in question is where adolescents do not have the courage when they make decisions so that they become very dependent on their parents.

Permissive parenting styles have an impact on the emergence of selfish attitudes in adolescents so that they tend not to respect the opinions of others. This is due to the lack of attention from parents.

In bringing up a positive self-concept, a pattern of communication (warmth), guidance and giving autonomy by parents to their children is certainly needed (Domenech Rodríguez et al., 2009). Patterns of communication (warmth) can bring courage to adolescents in expressing opinions, especially the ideas that they have in mind. Sending ideas can bring out youth creativity in carrying out their activities. Guidance from parents should also be given to adolescents so that they can imitate good behaviour given by their parents. Meanwhile, the provision of autonomy must also be given to adolescents so that they can make decisions that they will carry out responsibly.

The authoritative parenting style is very influential on the academic self-concept of children expressed by Lamborn, et.al, 1991 and Pinquart, 2016 in Dalimonte-Merckling & Williams (2016). This shows that authoritative parenting has an impact on children's self-concept in obtaining academic achievement compared to other parenting styles. As the research results (Lafontaine, Dupont, Jaegers, & Schillings, 2019) state that a positive self-concept can improve one's academic achievement, especially in reading.

Meanwhile, authoritative or authoritarian parenting styles will have an impact on self-control, persistence and self-confidence (Dalimonte-Merckling & Williams, 2016). This shows that authoritative parenting can have an impact on self-control, persistence and good self-confidence when compared to permissive parenting styles where permissive parenting styles can lead to less self-confidence in children (Dalimonte-Merckling & Williams, 2016).

On the other hand, an authoritarian/overprotective parenting style can lead to negative survival and adaptation in children (Banica, Sandre, & Weinberg, 2019). Furthermore, Patock-Peckham & Corbin (2019) states that authoritarian parenting styles can cause children to be closer to drinking hard. So that the child is unable to assess survival and adapt because the child does not have a positive self-concept.

Thus it can be said that every style of parenting that parents do for their children can have their impact. This impact can be seen in children's behaviour, especially self-concept when they are teenagers. This self-concept in adolescents needs to continue to receive attention because it can lead them to assess their life in the future as a result of their parenting style. In the framework of scientific development in the field of parenting, we need to develop this research with different methods. This is intended to strengthen the data in comparing parenting styles so that it makes something better if it becomes the subject of further research discussion.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Comparison of the self-concept of adolescents based on parenting styles found that authoritative parenting styles are very good for adolescents when compared to authoritarian and permissive parenting styles. Where an authoritative parenting style can develop a positive adolescent self-concept. Authoritative parenting styles are recommended to be one form of parenting that is suitable for adolescents which are carried out by parents.

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Table 1. The Self-Concept Empirical Study

No	Aspect	Years Range		
		2009-2013	2014-2017	2018-2020
1	Object	The Personal Self-Concept Measurement (PSC); Specific Domains of Self-Concept and Self-Esteem; Students self-concept on ethnicity (White, Black / Haitian American and Hispanic); Children's social self-concept; Self-concept in general, academic and social; Self-concept based on gender	The Self-concept of adolescents with male and female single parents; Adolescent self-concept is associated with parenting styles; Adolescent academic self-efficacy and physical self-concept; Personal self-concept and others; Self-concept on academic performance; Self-concept of rural and urban children; The construction and phenomenon of self-concept according to social psychologists; Self-concept configuration due to family roles; Self-concept across cultures; Academic self-concept and academic ability.	The Self-concept of students from intact and incomplete families; Self-concept due to parental behaviour; Self-concept due to social status; Self-concept results from the relationship between parents and their children; Social competence and self-concept through the lens of confirmation theory
2	Method	The Distribution of Questionnaires and Literature Review	The Distribution of Questionnaires, Contemporary Statistical Techniques and Literature Review	The Distribution Questionnaires and Measurements with the Demoulin Self-Concept Development Scale
3	Result	There is a need to discuss the practical implications of identifying specific dimensions of self-concept; The self-conceptual self-esteem relationship becomes invariant at the class and sex levels and thus does not support the gender intensification hypothesis; Self-concept is one of the domains that affect mental health; The need for a discussion of implications for socio-emotional and cognitive development; Self-concept	The self-concept of adolescents with male and female single parents is no different; Parenting style has an impact on adolescent self-concept; Academic self-efficacy and physical self-concept of adolescents are influenced by parenting styles seen from a cultural context; The concept of self and other people is determined by their personal identity; Academic performance is influenced by self-concept and parenting style; The self-	The self-concept of students from intact and incomplete families is different so that counselors can provide guidance and counseling services, information services, individual counseling services, group guidance services and group counseling services to students from non-intact families, to help students realize a positive self-concept; Parents' behaviour affects their child's self-concept development process;

The Comparison Of Adolescents Self-Concepts Assessed From Parenting Style

	<p>can predict quality of life that is mediated by depression and anxiety; Provide partial support for the theoretical existence in further theory development and the development of adolescent self-concept research due to family confirmation; Self-concept inconsistencies may be less important for East Asians than for Westerners when viewed from a social context; The need for adequate attention to self-concept and self-esteem of students and teachers need to be guided in using teaching methods; There is a difference between students' self-concept in terms of ethnicity (white, black / Haitian American and Hispanic); Children's social self-concept can be stunted if there is resistance from their peers; The self-concept of children is shaped by social relationships; The self-concept of boys will be different from girls.</p>	<p>concept of rural and urban children is different so that in teaching teachers must pay attention to these conditions; Changes in self-concept are influenced by rewards or punishments in the environment, comparison of oneself with others, cognitive accessibility in the form of social and physical stimuli; Self-concept is influenced by peer and family relationships; Past and present experiences influence the development of self-concept; Academic self-concept and academic ability are influenced by cognitive models and very little by parental support.</p>	<p>Social status affects the development of a child's self-concept; The self-concept of children in internet addiction is influenced by the relationship factor with parents, either directly or indirectly; Social competence and self-concept are influenced by family interactions;</p>
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