

An image of the single mother in the development of the youthful personality in the village of Maulafa

Qharezha Cicilia Lololau¹, Dian Lestari Anakaka², Noorce C. Berek³, Apris.A.Adu⁴

Faculty of Public Health, Universities Nusa Cendana

e-mail : ¹qharezhacicilia@gmail.com, ²dian.anakk@yahoo.com, ³noorce.berek@staf.undana.ac.id,
⁴aprisadu606@gmail.com

Abstract. This study aims to find out the parenting of single mothers and the development of adolescent personality in Maulafa Village of East Nusa Tenggara. In this study, there were 9 participants. The criteria of participants in the study were: single parent or single parent, adolescents aged 13-21 years, and residing in Maulafa Village. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive research method. Data collection in research with observations, in-person interviews, there are also telephone interviews, and documentation. In this study qualitative data analysis is inductive, which is an analysis based on the data obtained, then developed a certain relationship pattern or become a hypothesis. Data analysis is done before entering the field, while on the field, and after completion in the field. The results showed that single-parent families in applying adolescent parenting in Maulafa Village of East Nusa Tenggara use two parenting patterns, namely democratic parenting and authoritarian parenting. The participants' performance techniques in this study used purposive sampling techniques. This study discussed the responsibility of single-parent parents in educating, the application of regulations in the home, parenting patterns, fulfillment of needs, motivation, punishment, personality growth, communication, and the obstacles faced in educating.

Keywords: *Parenting patterns, Personality development, adolescent*

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola asuh single mother dan perkembangan kepribadian remaja di Kelurahan Maulafa Nusa Tenggara Timur. Dalam penelitian ini terdapat 9 partisipan. Adapun kriteria partisipan dalam penelitian yaitu: orang tua tunggal atau *single parent*, anak remaja berusia 13-21 tahun dan bertempat tinggal di Kelurahan Maulafa. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian dengan observasi, wawancara langsung, ada juga wawancara melalui telepon, dan dokumentasi. Pada penelitian ini Analisis data kualitatif adalah bersifat induktif, yaitu suatu analisis berdasarkan data yang diperoleh, selanjutnya dikembangkan pola hubungan tertentu atau menjadi hipotesis. Analisis data dilakukan sejak sebelum memasuki lapangan, selama di lapangan, dan setelah selesai di lapangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keluarga *single parent* dalam menerapkan pola asuh remaja di Kelurahan Maulafa Nusa Tenggara Timur menggunakan dua pola asuh yaitu pola asuh demokratis dan pola asuh otoriter. Teknik Pengambilan partisipan pada penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Pada penelitian ini membahas tentang tanggung jawab orang tua *Single parent* dalam mendidik, penerapan peraturan dalam rumah, pola

pengasuhan, pemenuhan kebutuhan, motivasi, pemberian hukuman, pertumbuhan kepribadian, komunikasi, dan kendala-kendala yang dihadapi dalam mendidik.

Kata kunci: *Pola asuh, Perkembangan kepribadian, Remaja*

Article history

Received: 22 June 2021

Received in revised form: 5 October 2021

Accepted: 4 November 2021

Available online: 17 December 2021

Introduction

According to World Health Organization (WHO), teenagers are residents in the range of 10-19 years according to the Regulation of the Health of the Republic of Indonesia No.25 2014, adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-18 years and according to the Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), the age range of adolescents is 10-24 years and unmarried.

Adolescence is referred to as a transition period, transition is by no means disconnected with or changed from what has happened before, but rather as a transition from one stage of development to the next. But even though adolescence as the threshold of adulthood does not mean they have freedom, teenagers still have to and always be under the supervision and parenting patterns. (Hurlock, 2015).

Hurlock said that the task of development can be interpreted by discipline. Discipline is a way of teaching children acceptable moral behavior. The purpose of discipline is to tell the child something good and bad and encourage him to behave to the standards that apply in the surrounding community (Hurlock, 2015). Related to the importance of parenting, children are the desire of every parent who has a family, because the child is the next generation of descendants in each family and at the same time as the heir to the ideals of the nation, so the child is very important to be developed from an early age. The first-time primary education of children comes from families, especially from both parents. Well-directed education from an early age towards children based on the affection of both parents will greatly affect the development of the child in the next period, and at this time will form the basics of personality in the child (Aprillia, 2015).

Many things behind a person prefer to be a single parent or single parent in addition to death. Experiences of conflict in the household either experienced personally or seeing the environment is also the cause of a person becoming a single parent. Being a single parent in a household is certainly not easy, especially for a mother who is forced to take care of her child alone because of a divorce or her husband dies. It requires a considerable struggle to raise children including meeting the needs of family life. More burdensome are the assumptions of the environment that often corner single-parent mothers, it may affect the life and development of the child. Family division is a factual phenomenon that causes child development gaps due to incomplete parents.

The few cases that researchers found in the environment around the researchers made researchers interested in researching parenting patterns conducted by Single Mothers in developing adolescent personalities. From the results of initial interviews and observations obtained by researchers in some single-parent mothers, they have differences in applying parenting patterns in children. Based on these conditions, researchers assume that a Single Mother despite having a dual role in the family but still able to educate and raise children well.

Method

Participants

Participants of this study are single mothers in Maulafa Village who have teenage children. Jumlah participants in this study as many as 9 participants consisting of 3 single mother participants, 3 teenage children (Adolescents age 13-21 years), and 3 significant orders.

Design

This research uses qualitative research. This type of research is phenomenology. Researchers will collect data that is pleasing to the concepts, thoughts, opinions, attitudes, judgments, and giving meaning from the experiences of participants. The purpose of this study was to find out the parenting of single mothers in personality development in adolescents in Maulafa Village. This study used in-depth interview techniques with participatory observation. In this study, researchers have obtained data from single mother parents, then started

formulating problems that will be studied about parenting and morality development in adolescents, explaining the problem, so that the formulation of this problem will be a reference for researchers to jump into the field to conduct research to write the results of the study.

Result

The data in the study was obtained from observations and interviews. Before being interviewed, participants were briefed on the research procedure, signing informed consent. The process of finding prospective study participants began with the author asking for some data about the status of Single-parents (especially mothers who lived for no reason and reason, divorced or left to die by their husband) from the Maulafa Village Office, and also some churches in Maulafa Village. Prospective participants who are considered to meet the criteria for research inclusion, then directly contacted by the author via contact person phone and there are 5 participants whose authors ask for willingness by directly visiting their homes while providing explanations about the purpose of the study and asking about the willingness to be participants of the study. At first, 5 participants were interested and met the inclusion criteria. But the other 2 people no longer responded when contacted by the author to set a schedule and conduct interviews, so the participants were considered resigned and the remaining 3 participants with each participant included their teenage children and also Significant order so that the number of participants was 9 participants. Significant orders referred to here include JB (older brother of P1), AK (Cousin of AP2), and CH (Big Brother of P3).

A brief description of the 9 participants to be interviewed: NB is a 45-year-old Single Parent and has 4 children. NB became a Single Parent because NB's husband suddenly left their family without news until now. Inevitably NB must carry out a double role in taking care of and educating its children. In the interview process, NB is contacted directly and determines where to start the interview process. The interview process lasted approximately 25 minutes for all participants interviewed, namely NB, NB children, and JB (Significant Order). Three days later the SS was interviewed by meeting in person at his residence. SS is a housewife who has long separated from her husband (died), But that doesn't make the SS's daily life worse. SS has 4

children of which 2 are adults, and 2 are still in their teens. Researchers also interviewed one of the four SS children who are still in their teens, SS is said to be a mother who is hard in educating and taking care of all her children. This has a little adverse impact on the attitudes and behaviors of SS children. The interview process lasted for 30 minutes for SS itself, 20 minutes for SS children, and 20 minutes for AK (Significant Order).

Data was obtained from observations and subsequent interviews through the analysis process conducted by the author through the process of inductive analysis manually through thematic analysis with the stages of open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. After that get some of the main themes in this study, including educational patterns, Parenting patterns, personality, and communication. In the pattern of education and also educating it can be concluded that although the mother takes a dual role in running the household, the mother still fulfills her responsibility in educating, although sometimes it is still a little unbalanced because of the difficult division of time between work and also educating children. In this study, there are two parenting patterns applied by single-parent mothers, namely democratic parenting applied by NB mothers and authoritarians applied by SS mothers and LH. From the application of parenting applied by children from the 3 participants tended to have different personalities, as shown by NB (AP1) and YM (AP2) they grew up with extroverted personalities while AH (AP3) was more likely to have introverted personalities.

Communication is an activity of conveying information, be it messages, ideas, and ideas, from one party to another that is done directly or indirectly. The results showed that there is a grouping in communication, namely the mother as a clingy figure. Attachment can be interpreted as a strong emotional relationship between the child and the attached figure (in this case the mother). 3 children of participants 1 of them have a close relationship with the mother, while the other 2 choose not to be so willing to share the story with the mother. Although they are grateful to still have a very strong mother like their mother, they feel that their mother is still too busy so they are rarely willing to share and open up with their mother.

Discussion

1. Parenting Patterns of adolescents in Single Mother families in Maulafa Village

Democratic

Democratic parenting is parenting that prioritizes the interests of children but hesitates to control the brand. Parents with this parenting are rational, always underlying their actions on ratios or thought-ups. Parents of this type are also realistic about the child's abilities, not expecting excessively on the child's abilities. This type of parent also gives the child the freedom to choose and do something action and approach to the child to be warm (Hurlock, 2015). From the results of this study, it can be concluded that parents with democratic types in this study, namely NB provide freedom to children but still under supervision, demands for mature behavior, the existence of communication between parents and children is good, the presence of warmth, and parental involvement in child care and maintenance and Encourage children to be independent but still place limits and control on their actions, and parents remain firm and consistent in parenting. So it can be concluded in this study teenagers who are educated with democratic parenting, grow up to be more independent and mature children in dealing with life problems, unselfish, unselfish, unselfish about personal interests.

Authoritarian

This parenting tends to apply standards that must be followed, usually accompanied by threats. This type of parent will tend to be pushy. Ordering, punishing if the child does not want to do what is told, then parents with this type do not hesitate to punish their child. Parents of this type are also not at a compromise, and usually in communication will be one-way (Hurlock, 2015). Of the three participants, two participants who used authoritarian parenting were SS and LH mothers. SS and LH mothers tend to apply standards that must be followed, SS and LH also do not hesitate to punish their children if they make mistakes. As a result of the authoritarian parenting applied to this study, the child feels afraid of all the mistakes he makes because usually he is always disciplined and always follows orders from parents.

2. Single Mother parenting in the development of adolescent personality in Maulafa Village

In this study, single mother parenting in Maulafa Village where they apply authoritarian and democratic parenting certainly has a big influence on the development of children's personalities. The results of interviews and observations conducted by children from Single Mothers in maulafa village have extroverted and introverted personalities. Extroverts according to Feist G (2010) people with this personality tend to be friendly, open, active, and like to chat. This is indicated by NB and YM, From the results of interviews and observations conducted it can be concluded that the parenting provided by parents NB and YM is good so that the child's development in terms of socializing is very good, they are not afraid of the surrounding environment and can blend in with the surrounding environment well. While AH from the results of interviews and observations they tend to grow up to be children with introverted personalities. Introverts according to Feist G (2010) People with this personality tend to grow into someone who withdraws from the social environment, quiet and aloof, it can be concluded that the parenting applied by AH's mother is not good because it does not apply to social things to the child so that the child grows up to be a shy person and afraid to mingle with the surrounding environment. Children prefer to do everything on their own.

Conclusion

The description of single-parent parenting patterns (mothers) to the development of adolescent personality in this study is illustrated through educational patterns expressed through parental responsibility in educating and applying regulations in the home. The pattern of maintaining, caring, and guiding includes parenting patterns consisting of democratic and authoritarian patterns, fulfillment of needs, motivation, and giving punishment. In addition, the development of personality is shown by the child, both extroverted and introverted personality, as well as the controlling behavior of the mother. There is also a communication that involves the mother as a sticky figure.

There is also a communication that involves the mother as a sticky figure. There are also obstacles faced by Single Parents (mother) in Maulafa Village, namely; family economy/financial problems, the cost of living and education of children are getting bigger, the

difficulty of dividing time between work and taking care of children, the difficulty of managing the balance between personal needs and children's needs, the difficulty of being fair to children, less facilitating the needs of children so that sometimes reduces learning motivation that eventually leads to low learning achievement.

References

- Ahmadi, R. (2016). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media.
- Arifin,. & Ummah. (2018). Pengaruh Pola Asuh Orang Tua Tunggal Dalam Keluarga Terhadap Kedisiplinan Belajar Siswa. *Jurnal Konseling Andi Mantappa*, 2(1), 52. DOI:10.31100/jurkam.v2i1.93
- Creswell, J. (2015). *Research Design Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif dan Mixed*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
- Dewi, Ni Putu Ayu., & Susilawati, Luh Kadek. (2016). Hubungan antara kecenderungan Pola Asuh Otoriter (*Authoritarian Parenting style*) dengan Gejala Perilaku Agresif Pada Remaja. *Jurnal Psikologi Udayana*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.24843/IPU.2016.v03.i01.p11>
- Fatmawati. (2016). Peran Keluarga Terhadap Pembentukan Kepribadian Islam Bagi Remaja. *Jurnal Risalah*, 27(1), 17-31. doi:10.24014/jdr.v27i1.2509.
- Hadi Warsito. (2015). Peran ibu *Single Parent* dalam Membentuk Kepribadian Anak; Kasus dan Solusi. *EL-BANAT: Journal of Islamic Thought and Education*, 9(2), 301-320. 10.54180/elbanat.2019.9.2.301-320
- Hadianti,. Nurwati., & Darwis. (2017). Resiliensi Remaja Berprestasi Dengan Latar Belakang Orang Tua Bercerai. *Prosiding Penelitian & Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v4i2.14278>
- Hergenhahn, dkk. (2008). *Theories of Learning*. Penerbit: Kencana.
- Holta Julia. (2019). Pola pengasuhan pada konteks kematangan emosional ibu single parent. *Indonesian Journal of Counseling & Development*, Universitas Islam Negeri. <https://doi.org/10.32939/ijcd.v1i1.370>
- Hurlock. (1980). *Psikologi Perkembangan (Suatu Pendekatan Sepanjang Rentang Kehidupan)*. Penerbit: Erlangga
- Ki Fudyartanta. (2011). *Psikologi Perkembangan*. Penerbit: Pustaka Pelajar.

- Krisnawati, Dewi., Supiyah, R., & Bahtiar. (2021). Pola Asuh Keluarga *Single Parent* dalam mendidik anak (Di Desa Masara Kecamatan Napano Kusambi Kabupaten Muna Barat). *Jurnal Kesehatan dan Pelayanan Sosial*, 2(1). <http://dx.doi.org/10.52423/jkps.v2i1.18174>
- Kusdjyati., & Fahmi. (2016). *Observasi Psikologi*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya
- Laila Maharani. (2014). Perkembangan Moral pada anak (Moral development in Children). *Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling*, 1(2). <https://doi.org/10.24042/kons.v1i2.1483>
- Lubis, Annisa. (2021). *Pola Asuh Orang tua Single Parent dalam Perkembangan Kepribadian Anak Studi Kasus di Desa Kota Lintang Kec Kota Kuala Simpang Aceh Tamiang*. (Skripsi). Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Bina Bangsa Getsempena.
- Marlina., & Prayitno. (2021). Pola Asuh Orang Tua *Single Parent* dalam menumbuhkan Kemandirian Anak. *Journal of Basic Education*, 2(1). <https://doi.org/10.47453/edubase.v2i1.317>
- Meryland Suryanti. (2019). Peran Ibu sebagai orang tua tunggal dalam mendidik anak di Desa Lancang Kuning Utara. *Jurnal Masyarakat Maritim*, (JMM) Program Studi Sosiologi Universitas Maritim Raja. <https://doi.org/10.31629/jmm.v3i2.1711>
- Papalia, dkk. (2011). *Human Development (Psikologi Perkembangan) Bagian V s/d IX*. Jakarta: Kencana
- Rahayu, Tatik. (2020). Dinamika Pola Asuh *Single Parent* (Studi Perbandingan *Single Parent* cerai Hidup dengan *Single Parent* cerai Mati di Pilangreko Nglipar Gunung kidul. *Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/10.31316/g.couns.v4i2.802>
- Septi Pertiwi. (2014). Pola pengasuhan untuk mengembangkan karakter anak (Studi kasus di Yayasan Tunas Rajawali Kota Semarang). *Journal of non-formal education and community empowerment*, 3(1).
- Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan. Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: ALFABETA.
- Titin Suprihatin. (2018). Dampak pola asuh orang tua tunggal terhadap perkembangan remaja. *Jurnal Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Islam Sultan Agung*. Retrieved from <http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/psnpu/article/view/3796>
- Yulianingsih. (2019). Jurnal Pengalaman Remaja sebagai Single Mother (Studi Femologi pada Remaja Perempuan yang mengalami Married by Accident). *Jurnal Empati*, 8(1).