



## **Authoritarian Model Can Greatly Affect Children's Temper Tantrums during The Covid 19 Pandemic**

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### **Abstract**

The study aims to determine whether the authoritarian parenting pattern of parents during the COVID-19 pandemic affects the tendency of early childhood temper tantrums in Tangru, Enrekang regency, in South Sulawesi. This research employs quantitative data, which is an investigation that goals to explain existing phenomena by using statistics to obtain an overview and characteristics of the situation being analyzed. The population includes all parents in Tangru who have early childhood, namely 125 families with a sample of 30 people. Purposive random sampling was used to collect samples, with the criteria of respondents having children who have temper tantrums. With traits such as loud crying, whining, hitting, biting, scratching, cursing, fussing, and rolling on the floor. Techniques for collecting information involve observation, questionnaires, and documentation. 1) The authoritarian parenting pattern of parents during the COVID-19 pandemic was included in the high category with the highest frequency results, namely 18 respondents with a percentage of 60%. The above authoritarian parenting reflects the parents' outlook, which is characterized by strict rules and limiting children's freedom, 2) Temper tantrums in early childhood are included in the very high category due to the child's desire to get something unfulfilled; 3) The hypothesis in this study is accepted. This appears to mean that there is an influence between the authoritarian parenting pattern of parents during the COVID-19 pandemic and the tendency to temper tantrums in early childhood in Tangru Village, where the authoritarian parenting style of family members is getting higher the child has more tantrums.

**Keywords:** Authoritarian, Temper tantrum, Early Age.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Early childhood education, better known as PAUD, is the level of education that children receive before entering elementary school. PAUD is a coaching effort aimed at children from birth to the age of six years that is carried out by providing stimulation to help physical and spiritual growth and development so that children are ready to enter further education, according to Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System Article 1, number 14. The developmental process of children differentiates from one another. As a necessary consequence, the presence of parents during the child's development period is critical since parents serve as the primary support, mentor, and supervisor. According to Ki Hajar Dewantara (Bun, 2020: 129), the family is the first and most important educational center. Moreover from the beginning of human civilization to the present, the family has always influenced the development of character in each human being. The home environment is the first place where a child interacts. Family education is natural and organic. Children will behave well if their parents interact with them in a



way that includes love, trust, and harmony. By the end of 2019, the COVID-19 phenomenon had made a massive impact on almost every field, including education.

Parenting at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, whether we realize it or not, parents tend to be unable to divide their time respectively helping children with school assignments, which presently children turn digitally so that children cannot collect their coursework, Audina (2021: 71- 72). Outdoor activities and social isolation cause "new adjustments" in children's emotional conditions, causing boredom and tantrums (Amelia, 2020: 03). Parents who overindulge their children for them to get what they want may cause tantrums when their requests are denied. Sometimes the parenting method used by parents to their children is the most important factor in determining a child's potential and character (Ayun, 2017). Baumrind (Abdurrahman, 2017: 36-37) distinguishes three types of parenting: authoritarian parenting, democratic parenting, and permissive parenting. Authoritarian parenting is a model in which parents strictly control all of their children's activities, demanding that they always obey their parents, forcing children to conform to the standards set by their parents, and severely punishing children who break the rules; children are not praised. once they desire to do something and disregard the child's wishes because parents tend to impose their will, Hurlock (Kurniati, 2019: 61). This causes the child to rebel and refuses to obey the parents' orders, resulting in aggressive behavior against the parents' wishes. Rebellious children, also known as temper tantrums, are emotional phenomena associated with early childhood. Tantrums are typically expressions of anger by children due to their limitations and inability to communicate their thoughts and feelings. Maslow (Herawati, 2017:1). The Head of Tangru Village, Malua District, explained that based on reports from the Posyandu Team, there were 125 families (heads of households) who had early childhood. Some of them have children who tend to temper tantrums.

## 2. METHOD

This study contains two variables which are called the independent variable is a variable that influences or causes the dependent variable to emerge. Furthermore, the information collected in this research is numerical, quantitative methods are used to analyze it. Sugiyono defines the quantitative approach as data in the form of numbers or quantitative data that is scored (scoring) (Rizqi, 2017: 46). Sukardi uses an ex-post facto approach because researchers relate to variables that have occurred and do not need to treat the variables studied (2019: 20). The activity is carried out in Tangru Village, Malua District, Enrekang Regency that includes 125 families of parents who had children in their early childhood. Moreover, purposive sampling technique has been used in completing the data requirements. Purposive sampling, according to Sugiono (2019: 85), is a technique with specific considerations. As a consequence, the focus of this research is on respondents who have children who have temper tantrums. With traits such as loud crying, whining, hitting, biting, scratching, cursing, fussing, and rolling on the floor. Researchers selected a sample of 30 respondents who were considered representative based on observations and Posyandu data. This study's instrument is a questionnaire. Questionnaire sheets will be distributed to respondents to be filled out by the research objectives, namely to acquire information from respondents that researchers require.

Data collection techniques used in this study, among others: 1) Observation is direct observation of the phenomenon or problem to be studied; 2) Questionnaire is a

collection of written statements to obtain information from respondents. The researcher identified the variables to be studied before creating the instrument and then looked for indicators of each variable. Then, describe the grid of instruments that will be used to generate statement items.; 3) Documentation is records and information that is recorded and can be used as accurate evidence. The validity of the authoritarian parenting scale was tested using content validity and the corrected item-total value in SPSS Statistic 20, while the reliability was measured using Cronbach's alpha. The data analysis technique used is descriptive statistics and inferential statistics with SPSS Statistic 20. The descriptive test provides a description or description of the data seen from the average value (mean), standard deviation, variance, maximum, and minimum, Ghozali (Yani, 2018: 32).

Researcher used an Excel formula to create a frequency distribution table and a four-category Likert scale percentage table to describe the authoritarian parenting pattern of parents and the tendency of temper tantrums in early childhood. There are three inferential tests: 1) normality to determine the normality of the data collected about parents' authoritarian parenting (variable X) and temper tantrums (variable Y); 2) A homogeneity test is used to see whether the sample data is homogeneous or not taken from the same population; 3) Hypothesis testing with one sample t-test is an analytical technique for comparing an independent variable.

### 3. OUTCOME

The results of the percentage of authoritarian parenting can be seen from the table description by taking into account the categories and frequencies stated in table 3.1 below:

Interval	Kategori	Frekuensi	Persent
131 - 160	Sangat tinggi	12	40 %
101 - 130	Tinggi	18	60 %
71 - 100	Cukup	—	—
40 - 70	Rendah	—	—
<b>Jumlah</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>

The accumulation of the table reveals that parents who raise children using authoritarian methods are in the very high category or with a percentage of 40% and 18 parents in the high category or with a percentage of up to 60% who raise their children in an authoritarian manner. The presence of an authoritarian parenting style is not indicated by the other two categories, such as moderate and low. In the end, the percentage findings show that Tangru Village parents who practice authoritarian parenting techniques are included in the high category, with the highest frequency being 18 parents, with a range of 101 to 130.

Authoritarian parents enforce strict rules, wouldn't give kids enough chances to express their wants and even have a tendency to discipline kids who misbehave. This is in line with Hurlock's assertion that authoritarian parenting is one of the parenting styles used by parents to strictly control all of their children's activities, demanding that kids always obey their parents, forcing children to conform to their standards as well as punishing kids if they don't, giving praise infrequently, and ignoring the kid's wishes because parents tend to impose their will. (Kurniati, 2019: 61) Hurlock's claim is

supported by research. Thus, there is a favorable correlation between it and the development of tantrum-prone behavior in kids. Table 3.2 following lists the results of the percentage of tantrums:

Interval	Category	Frequency	Percentage
98 - 130	Very High	21	70%
75,5 - 97,5	High	7	23,3%
53 - 75	Enough	2	6,7%
30 - 52,5	Low	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>

The percentage of temper tantrums demonstrates there are up to 21 parents, or about 70%, in the very high category, 7 parents, or about 23.3%, in the high category, and only 2 parents, or about 6.7%, in the category of early childhood moderate temper tantrums. However, the low category does not show the frequency of temper-tantrum presence in children. In light of these findings, it is recognized that Tangru Village has a very high prevalence of early childhood temper tantrums, with the greatest frequency being 21 parents, with a range of 98 to 130. According to the questionnaire's findings, Tangru Village falls into the extremely high group for the frequency of temper tantrums in young children created by the unmet wishes of the children. Children will exhibit a variety of behaviors that could be physically harmful to them. This is consistent with Landry's idea (Amelia, 2018: 3), which claims that actions like weeping aloud, rolling on the floor, yelling, throwing things, striking, and kicking are signs of great anger and frustration which appear out of control including numerous behaviors referred to as temper tantrums. Parents should be aware of their children's desires and requirements and know exactly what circumstances lead to tantrums to prevent them. Making sure the child is in a safe location where there are no potentially harmful objects is another strategy that parents can employ. They should also maintain their composure and be able to control their emotions if the child's temper tantrum gets worse by the minute and then hug the child a hug while they are sitting next to them. Table 3.3 below shows the outcomes of the descriptive statistical test :

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
PA. OTORITER	30	121	142	130.33	5.996
TANTRUM	30	74	116	101.27	12.841
Valid N(listwise)	30				

According to the findings of the descriptive statistical test, authoritarian parenting has a range of values between 121 and 142, with an average value of 130.33 and a standard deviation of 5,966. The minimum and maximum values for the temper tantrum are 74 and 116, respectively, with an average of 101.27 and a standard deviation of 12.841 between them. The SPSS Statistic 26 program's One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to determine the normality of the data with a significance level of 0.05. Table 3.4 following provides a summary of the test results:

		Unstand.Residual
N		30
Normal parameters	Mean	0E-7
	Std.deviation	12.02252160
Most extreme differencess	Absolute	.223
	Positive	.123
	Negative	-.223-
Kolmogrov-smirnov Z		1.221
Asym.sig. (2-tailed)		.101

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test findings show that the significance value is  $0.101 > 0.05$ , which is known. As a result, it can be said that the residual value has a normal distribution. The objective of the homogeneity test is to determine whether or not the sample data, which was drawn from the same population, is homogeneous. If Asymp Sig is  $\text{Asymp Sig} \geq 0,05$ , the data is considered homogenous. Then it is known that the homogeneity results in table 3.5 have a significant value of  $0,156 \geq 0,05$ . In light of this, it can be said that the variations of the questionnaire responses related to authoritarian parenting and tantrums are identical or homogenous. This is a review:

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.801	9	14	.156

After knowing the results of the homogeneity test with a significance value of  $0,156 \geq 0,05$ , it can be concluded that the data variants of the questionnaire results of authoritarian parenting and temper tantrums are the same or homogeneous. Furthermore, the one-sample t-test was used to analyze the questionnaire's findings on authoritarian parenting and tantrums. If the t-count exceeds the r-table, the data requirements are considered to be considerable. If the  $t_{\text{count}}$  exceeds the  $r_{\text{table}}$ , the data requirements are considered to be considerable.

According to the one-sample t-test results in table 3.6,  $H_a$  is accepted or there is an influence of the authoritarian parenting style of parents during the COVID-19 pandemic on the likelihood of temper tantrums in young children at the Enrekang Regency's Tangru Village, Malua District. This is proven from the t-count value is considerably bigger than the r-table or  $1.626 > 0.361$ . On the other hand, the data requirements are said to be significant if  $t_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$ . From the results of the one-sample t-test in table 3.6, the  $t_{\text{count}}$  value is much greater than the  $r_{\text{table}}$  or  $1.626 > 0.361$ , then  $H_a$  is accepted or there is an influence of the authoritarian parenting pattern of parents during the COVID-19 pandemic on the tendency of temper tantrums in young children in Tangru Village, Malua District, Enrekang Regency. This is confirmed by research on the topic of the link between authoritarian parenting and temper tantrums in preschoolers (Fakriyatul & Damayanti, 2018). It was discovered that the study's hypothesis was valid. Whenever this value exceeds the 0.330 value of the r-table in a sample of 70 individuals. Inferring that



the value  $> r$  table ( $0.733 > 0.330$ ) is possible. This indicates that there is a strong correlation between parents' authoritarian parenting styles and the temper tantrums of preschoolers, with tantrums increasing as parental authoritarianism increases and vice versa.

#### **4. DISCUSSION**

Strong emotional outbursts known as temper tantrums happen when a toddler feels out of control. Tantrums are outward manifestations of the child's internal feelings. When people discuss tantrums, they typically only refer to one particular issue: young children's rage. The majority of tantrums happen while the child is with the person he or she most cherishes. If a child is provided the proper education and care during this crucial developmental phase, which lasts from 0 to 6 years old, it will serve as a significant investment in the future well-being of the child. When their wishes are not granted, kids start to understand the disappointment and how to handle it. Feelings like disappointment, rage, sadness, and other similar emotions are normal and common. However, parents frequently stifle their children's emotions without even recognizing them. For instance, when toddlers weep out of disappointment, parents will oftentimes employ entertainment, distraction, or reprimand to put an end to the crying. Children can't express their emotions openly as a result. A pile of emotions will result if this keeps happening. This jumble of feelings has the potential to someday erupt out of control and manifest as a rage tantrum.

The majority of tantrums happen while the child is with the person he or she most cherishes. This behavior usually reaches its worst at the age of 18 months to three years and is still sometimes seen in children as young as five or six years old, but it is very unusual and will gradually disappear. Untreated tantrums can be physically harmful to the child, in addition to that. the child will not be able to control his emotions or the child will lose control and will be more aggressive. Children will not mature as a result of this because experiencing tantrums forces children to mature, which will prevent them from being able to confront the outside world, adapt, solve problems, and make decisions (Dariyo, 2007: 35). Temper tantrums often occur in children who are given too much heart, are often worried by their parents, and often appear in children whose parents are too protective (Kartono, 1991:14). According to Hurlock (2000: 117), the social environment at home affects the intensity and strength of children's anger. Anger outbursts are more common in homes when there are many guests or more than two adults. The type of discipline and methods of child training also affect the frequency and intensity of children's outbursts of anger. The more authoritarian the parent is, the more likely the child will react with anger.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, children in Tangru hamlet, Enrekang Regency, South Sulawesi, who are raised using an authoritarian paradigm, have a high propensity for temper tantrums. According to research findings, 60% of research participants have temper tantrums in the high category. Based on this statistic, it is clear that parents who use authoritarian parenting are still more prevalent than those who practice democratic and permissive parenting. The findings indicated a beneficial association between parenting and children's tantrums in Tangru Village, Enrekang Regency, South Sulawesi. This indicates that it is possible to accept the study's hypothesis. The severity of a child's



temper tantrums is correlated with the parenting styles of the parents. According to Hasan's (2011: 187) view, which holds that how parents raise their children has a part in tantrums, the more authoritarian the parents are, the more probable it is that the child will react angrily. The results of the analysis above are consistent with this theory. Authoritarian parenting will hinder children's future growth, which in turn makes it challenging for kids to reach their full potential since they have to do what their parents want, even if it goes against what the kids want. Because they are constantly pushed and coerced to do what their parents command, even when they don't want to, children who experience this kind of parenting may also experience depression and stress.

## 5. SUMMARY

Parents have their ways and patterns of nurturing and guiding children, and the influence of parenting patterns will have a major impact on children's lives in the future. Family factors, especially parenting patterns, play the biggest role in mental and emotional development disorders in children. The following conclusions were reached based on the findings of research and discussion on the effect of parenting authoritarian parents on the tendency of temper tantrums in early childhood in Tangru Village, Malua District, Enrekang Regency: 1) Authoritarian parenting patterns of parents during the COVID-19 pandemic in Tangru Village, Subdistrict Malua, Enrekang Regency, are included in the high category with the highest frequency results, namely 18 respondents with a percentage of 60% from the 101 - 130 interval. This parenting pattern reflects the attitude of hard-working parents, as evidenced by strict rules, limiting children's freedom, requiring children to obey all orders and wishes of parents, and punishing children who violate the rules or orders of parents. 2) The incidence of temper tantrums in early childhood is very high in Tangru Village, Malua District, Enrekang Regency, with the highest frequency results being 21 respondents with a percentage of 70% from the interval 98 - 120.

Temper tantrums are characterized by screaming, whining, hitting, banging their heads on the floor, rolling on the floor, and even throwing objects around. This is due to the child's desire for something not being satisfied, and the child feeling tired, hungry, or sick; 3) There is an influence of parental authoritarian parenting on the tendency of temper tantrums in early childhood in Tangru Village, Malua District, Enrekang Regency. This is demonstrated by Ha: There is a link between parents' authoritarian parenting style during the COVID-19 pandemic and the tendency of temper tantrums in early childhood in Tangru Village. Because  $t_{count} > 0.361$ , (accepted). And, based on the hypothesis testing results, the results were  $1.626 > 0.361$ . This implies that as parents become more authoritarian in their parenting, their children will throw more tantrums.

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