



## THE STRATEGY OF IMPLEMENTING A PARENTS' COMMUNICATION PATTERNS ON DEVIATING CHILDREN'S BEHAVIORAL

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### Abstract

The research approach used by the researcher is field research, with a descriptive qualitative approach that is observed from the point of view of applying parental communication patterns to the behaviour of children in Tangerang City, Banten. This study uses a sampling technique with special characteristics. Data collection is from observations, interviews and documentation with data analysis techniques, namely data presentation and concluding.

The researchers found that a child needs communication between parents and children. The lack of communication between parents and children will affect children's behaviour, and One of the things that can support effective communication with children is communication. Poor communication between parents and children can worsen the relationship between parents and children. The success of contact with children shows passion between children and parents. Parents should try to explore the child's character. After examining the child's personality, the child thinks that their parents do not only see us but also the child will consider his parents as friends, so the child well received the message we sent.

**Keywords:** Communication Pattern, Parents, Deviant Behavior

### INTRODUCTION

The application of communication patterns in the family must be built in the context of the child's mentality and make the child's soul meet the parents' expectations. Parents act as an educational company in a family environment, which means there is insufficient communication. Still, there is communication in parents' religious, social, and protection fields for their children. Suppose a family cannot implement or perform functions like a family. In that case, the family experiences stagnation, which will damage the solidity of the family's concentration (especially in the development of the child's personality). A family will work maximum if there is an open communication pattern, an open attitude, an attitude of mutual acceptance, supports feelings of security and comfort and maintains a spiritual life. However, many parents may not realize it. Communication with children can be a simple and seemingly easy thing, but it has huge advantages for child development.

It turns out that building a family that works optimally and harmoniously with children is not easy because, not infrequently, we are bored with deviations in children's behaviour. Children often don't behave the way we expect them to. Deviations from the behaviour of

children who often do things like children like to be disobedient, stubborn when they are advised, cannot be silent and so on. This character, of course, makes parents sometimes can be angry, upset, and sad to see their child's behaviour. It is not uncommon for parents to become uncomfortable and ashamed of their neighbours or other people (society) because of the deviant behaviour that children often do.

When confronted with the problem of deviation in the child's behaviour, it will not solve, and the child will not become a good child unless we address the problem with a reactive and calm attitude towards the child, as a reprimand and by giving punishment by hitting, pinching, or perfecting him. However, if we apply this harsh punishment to our children who frequently exhibit this deviant behaviour, we as parents are surprised by their reaction. It does not scare our child away from us; the child obeys us; otherwise, the child will fight. Instead of changing their behaviour, children rather react directly or indirectly.

Directly, of course, the child will fight physically, respond with harsh words, and fight with his hands or even hit us. Although indirectly, of course, he will show non-verbal reactions, such as a gloomy expression on his face, his eyes bulging, depressed, crying hard, and limiting himself. As a result, we also do not succeed in increasing the gap in our child's behaviour, and the emotional relationship with the child is worse. Instead of being harmonious, it does not become harmonious. Even the irony of the intensity of the deviations in the child's behaviour can become more intense, or the quality of bad things increases.

In family communication, the role of parents is very important, and the quality of children's communication is greatly influenced by the extent to which parents communicate with them. As a result, if we, as parents, do not know by approaching, responding to deviant behaviour in our children will certainly cause bad effects for the family and other people (society) if we are rude by reacting. But it is preferable for us as parents to immediately take proactive action (take the initiative) to find ways to solve and overcome the problem of deviance in the child's behaviour before it is too late. As parents, we must recognize and analyze why children show deviant behaviour and why children make deviations, which means children have deviated. Of course, some factors make children do these deviations. After obtaining and analyzing, we must also find solutions and take preventive measures to overcome these deviations before things worsen. Communication in the family can occur mutual, one after another. It can be the parent to child, child to parent, or child to child.

After the researchers observed in Tangerang City, Banten, the researchers found that most of the children were stubborn, difficult to manage, determined, and others. The fact is that

it refers to deviant behaviour. Thus, the main key to this problem is to find a good communication scheme with children so that they are comfortable and will find all the factors that make children deviate and research to find solutions to all these problems.

The expected communication is effective because effective communication can lead to better understanding and pleasure and influence attitudes, relationships and actions. In other words, how do parents use more flexible communication patterns on the rules that apply? For example, what parents say is always important, but it is always possible for children to express their thoughts in ideas, opinions, suggestions, and so on. This communication pattern is no longer possible for children to solve problems or solve problems because there is interaction in communication, of course, while paying attention to standards and without losing their existence as parents or children.

Based on the context of the problem above, to facilitate understanding of the discussion of the issues to be studied in this study, what is the strategy for applying parental communication patterns to deviations from children's behaviour?.

### **Applications and Patterns**

According to Wahab, the request is an action taken by an individual or group led by achieving the goals described in the decision. In this case, this arrangement implements work obtained by being practised in the community (Wahab, 2016). Unlike Wahab, Laughing Nugroho defines this rule as a way to achieve an amazing goal (Laughing Nugroho, 2012).

A pattern is a shape or model commonly used to produce one or part of something sufficient because it has a type, for a basic model that can be shown or given what something is. It is said to reveal patterns. Basic pattern detection is called pattern recognition. The word communication is built by two syllables, namely pattern and communication. The pattern of communication is the relationship between two or more people in receiving and sending messages in the right way so that the news can understand. This pattern is defined as a fixed shape.

Although communication is sending and receiving messages between two or more in the right way so that the intended message can understand, thus, what we mean by communication pattern is the relationship between two or more to receive and accurately send notifications to understand the news. Communication patterns can interpret with forms, images or communication designs that can be seen from the amount of communication (Ministry of National Education, 2015).

## **Communication**

From this explanation, we can understand that the concept of communication is an activity to provide information, messages, and ideas from one party to another, which is carried out directly or indirectly. Experts define communication as transmitting one declaration from one person to another or saying or changing attitudes, opinions, and behaviour, either verbally or indirectly, through the media.

Carl I. Hovland defines communication as a process that allows people to transmit stimulation to change the behaviour of others (communicate). David K. Berlo defines communication as an instrument of social interaction, which is useful for knowing and predicting the attitudes of others, as well as for finding one's existence in creating a balance with society (Hafied, 2011). At the same time, Effendy said that communication is conveying a message by one person to another to inform and modify that person's attitude, opinion, or behaviour. Sending messages can be done verbally (directly) or through the media (indirectly) (Effendy, 2011).

## **Communication Pattern**

Communication pattern is the way individuals or groups communicate. The pattern of communication, in this case, is how to operate groups or individuals in contact under communication theory in message transmission or the influence of communicators (Andrik Purwasito, 2002). Understanding this pattern can be illustrated when we make clothes. This motif will determine the shape and pattern of the shirt. Then, after going through several processes, the shirt will be visible, and the original pattern will be visible. According to the illustration above, communication patterns can understand from communication that is flexible and easy to modify. This pattern is strongly influenced by certain groups' language symbols used and agreed upon.

According to Yusuf Syamsu, there are three types of parent-to-child communication models, identified in 3, namely (Syaiful, 2014):

### **1. Communication Patterns Liberate**

The pattern of liberating communication is characterized by unlimited freedom for children to act and behave according to the child's wishes. Permissive communication patterns or patterns of communication are assigned to parents who comply with all wishes, protect excessively, and provide or respond to all excessive desires of children.

### **2. Authoritarian Communication Pattern**

Authoritarian communication patterns are characterized by parents who forbid their children at the expense of the child's autonomy. Do something without compromise, be rigid or type, tend to be emotional and resist.

### 3. Democratic Communication Pattern

Democratic parental communication patterns are generally characterized by an open attitude between parents and children. They set some sort of agreed-upon rule. Democratic parents are parents who try to respect the ability of children directly.

### **Parent**

Understanding parents from the Big Indonesian Dictionary explains that "parents are the biological mother's father". In addition, HM Arifin (2017) also revealed that "parents are the head of the family". Parents are their children's primary and first educators because they are the first children to receive an education. Thus, the first form of education can be in the family. Parents are in charge of the family and are commonly known as mothers. (Thamrin Nasution, 2019).

Parents are the father and mother of a child, both by biological and social relations. In general, parents have a very important role in children's education. The title of mother or father can give to women or men who are not the biological (biological) parents of someone who fills this role. Examples are adoptive parents (because of adoption) or mother-in-law and father.

According to Hurlock (2015), in his book, "Parents are adults who bring children to adulthood, especially in the development period". The parent's job is to complete and prepare the child to leave by providing advice and management that can help children live their lives. "Providing guidance and orientation to children will be different for each parent because each family is in certain conditions that are different models and their nature between families and other families.

Based on the above explanation, we can say that the role of parents is a complex of human expectations in a way in which individuals should behave like people who have responsibilities in the family, in this case, in particular the role of their children. In terms of education, for example, creative life is realized—harmony of life in this world.

### **Deviation**

Deviance is behaviour that violates the standards of behaviour or expectations of groups, communities and families. Deviance involves the violation of group standards which may not formalize in law. In general, deviant behaviour is all actions that depart from the standards that apply in the social system and increase the efforts of the system authority to increase strange behaviour.

According to James W. Van Der Zanden, behavioural differences are behaviours that some people consider despicable and beyond tolerance limits. In addition, Robert M. Z Lawang, deviant behaviour is all actions that move away from the standards that apply in the social system and increase the efforts of those in authority in the system to increase deviant behaviour.

### **Behaviour**

Behaviour is a set of actions of a person responding to something, then used as a habit because of the value that human behaviour is an action. Or human activity that is observed or cannot be observed by human interactions with their environment manifests itself in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and actions. According to Robert Kwikdin in his book, behaviour is an action that can be observed and can even be learned. Behaviour is not the same as attitude. Attitude is the tendency to take steps toward an object to show signs of taking advantage of the thing (Robert Kwik, 2003).

Thus, according to the problem that the researchers deepened, it is not far from the corridor of discussion about deviant behaviour that occurs, both in children, adolescents, adults, and others, which is expanding. This condition should not underestimate because it can be a criminal act. Therefore, as parents, we must understand the causes of this deviant behaviour and how to deal with it. Deviant behaviour is behaviour that does not meet community or family standards. A study reveals that strange behaviour is more common in boys than girls.

### **Child**

Understanding children in general, according to experts, is told that children are a very powerful gift from God that must preserve and educated as a resource provider. Children are priceless wealth. A child is present as God's mandate to be cared for, saved and then educated that every parent will be responsible for the nature and behaviour of the child throughout the world.

Based on the law on justice for children. Children in Law no. 3 of 1997 is stated in Article 1 Paragraph (2) about eighteen years and never married. In terms of psychological aspects, human growth goes through phases of psychological development, each of which is characterized by certain characteristics. Determine the criteria for a child based on the age limit, and it can see in the growth and development of the soul that is known in the developmental phase experienced by a child (Daradjat, 2018).

## **METHOD**

### **Research Approach**

In this study, the researchers used a qualitative research method and then observed parental communication patterns to children's deviant behaviour in Tangerang, Banten. The approach used by the researchers was a descriptive qualitative approach. This approach was carried out in the City of Tangerang Banten by involving institutions related to research. In addition, this research also involves the Village Head, RT Head, community, teachers, students (students) and related children. Thanks to this descriptive qualitative approach, the researchers were able to get an overview of the problem deepened by the researchers and get an image of the quality, which is a wise researcher.

### **Data Sources and Types**

The data source in this study is the subject from which the data was obtained. If the researcher uses interviews in data collection, the respondent is the data source—namely, the person who answers the researcher's written and oral questions (Sugiyono, 2019). The data origins in this study consisted of primarily human beings, namely the Village Head, Head of RT, parents, teachers and children. Human data sources in the form of words or actions of people who can provide data through interviews, data sources or atmosphere in moving atmospheres (events) or silence in the room and the process. The types of data used in this study are:

#### **1. Primary data**

Primary data is the first data collected by researchers directly from data sources, thanks to direct data collection (observation) and interviews. This preliminary data is called first data or raw data. In this case, what the researcher wants is the practice of applying parental communication patterns that parents use to respond to deviations in children's behaviour.

#### **2. Secondary Data**

Secondary data is a variety of previously existing information and was intentionally collected by researchers to meet research data needs. This secondary data is generally in the form of oral and written documentation and events.

### **Data collection technique**

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research because the main purpose is to obtain data. Without knowing data collection techniques, researchers will not get data that meets the specified data standards (Sugiyono, 2019). In collecting data, qualitative research generally uses the methods of observation, interviews and documentation. Nor does it ignore the possibility of using non-human sources, such as available documents and records

(Sugiyono, 2019). The data collection technique chosen by the researchers in this study was the method of observation, interviews and documentation.

1. Observation (Direct Observation)

Observation is the activity of paying attention to all objects using the five senses. Observation as a data collection technique also has specific characteristics compared to other methods, namely interviews and questionnaires (Arikunto, 2018). Thus, this observation is an investigation carried out systematically and intentionally by using the senses, especially events that occur and can be analyzed at the time of the incident.

2. Interview

The interview is one technique that can be used to collect research data. In simple terms, interviewing is the process of interaction between the interviewer and the source of information or the person being interviewed by direct communication. By conducting interviews, researchers can obtain more data to understand the culture through the interviewee's language and expressions and clarify things that are not known.

3. Documentation

This document is a record of events that have passed. Papers can take the form of writing, drawings, or monumental works of someone. The discussion of documents complements the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research (Sugiyono, 2019). In this study, the researchers used types of documentation such as photos, documentaries and archives, and writing interviews between researchers and respondents.

**Data analysis technique**

The data analysis technique is a systematic research and compilation system of data obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation by organizing data into categories, eliminating units, and choosing what is important and understood by people and others (Sugiyono, 2019). This data analysis technique is generally used to simplify and correct data lacking or incomplete. Data that is still missing and incomplete will be searched again in the field (collected again). It should also note that data analysis in qualitative research has been carried out since entering the area, in the field, and after solving problems (Sugiyono, 2019).

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

1. What is the application of communication patterns so that children do not deviate?

Communication is something that cannot separate from real human life. Since the beginning, humans have been born and carried out various interactions of communication



activities until humans continue to carry out various communication activities. Humans are social creatures, and humans live with other humans who need each other, such as a symbiotic mutualism. Relationships will be made between humans if humans make communication, whether the communication is verbal (speaking) or non-verbal (symbols, images or other communication media). In the family environment, applying communication patterns is also one of the most important things, where communication is a tool that can connect other family members.

Poor communication quality in the family will harm the integrity and harmony itself. But all parents can't do it. They often find children, especially teenagers, with impossible behaviour in social life. It can happen because it is caused by a lack of attention and affection for parents and a lack of values that instil values—morals for their children. Parental communication is training in children's attitudes and behaviours that affect child development, and this is where the element of education for children is in forming good behaviour patterns.

Researchers interview the community about how to care for and protect children, which supports: that parents have different ways to care for and care their children, according to parents from the way they think about parenting. Maintaining communication with children is the main key to building closeness between parents and children. Giving children makes it possible to learn responsibly and independently about what they will do later because parents only have to control what children do.

The purpose of the interviews above can understand that parents are the principals and first educators of their children because they are the first children to receive an education. Thus, the first form of education is in the family. The task of parents completing and preparing children to leave by providing the right advice and orientation can later help children in their future lives. Providing guidance and direction to children will be different for each parent because every family has certain conditions that differ in style and nature between families and other families. The role of parents in children is to provide advice and orientation to children in daily life to live and prepare children to become more mature.

Family communication is the last activity that occurs in family life. Without communication, family life with talk, dialogue, and exchange of ideas will lose. As a result, the vulnerability of the relationship between family members is difficult to avoid. Therefore communication between husband and wife and communication between parents and children must build in harmony to build good relationships in the family (Syaiful, 2014). Communication is a way to build solid relationships with the people around us, including

our children. We can also learn to understand what they need and or want with communication.

The role of parents as the first person in the family to interact with a child has a role in determining the training and mental development of children to overcome the difficulties faced by children. Sometimes the communication between parents and children is not good. Most parents don't pay attention to how they communicate with their children. Parental communication patterns will have an impact on long-term parental relationships. They were nurturing researchers on building good communication between parents and children.

The purpose of the above interview results can understand that they try to give the best to their children, but in reality, many parents make mistakes in their education. Sometimes parents can punish children physically. This punishment can make children afraid of what they want. It has been said that the important role of communication in the family must be built in the context of the child's state of mind and build the child's soul to meet parents' expectations. Parents act as an educational company in a family environment, which means there is not enough communication. Still, there is communication in parents' religious, social, and protection fields for their children.

The application of communication patterns is an important factor for the development of children from children because when there is no communication in the family, it will be fatal because of the emergence of naughty behaviour in children. Various problems children face mean that some children experience depression, shocking values and bad behaviour, including a lack of effective communication in the failure of parents' families to reduce spiritual values or moral values to their children.

## 2. Communication Pattern

This pattern is defined as a fixed shape or structure. However, communication is sending and receiving messages between two or more in the right way so that the intended message can understand. The application of family communication patterns as a form of interaction between parents and children and between family members has implications for the emotional development of children or family members themselves. In the communication process, each family member will know each other and understand their feelings and feelings. In this process, implementing communication patterns between parents and children must play an active role because parents not only meet the needs in the form of equipment but also parents must provide formal education and religious education and pay more attention to their children.

As well as good directions, this older adult must make that. Lack of knowledge about parent-child communication patterns can trigger selfish attitudes between parents and children. So we as parents meet their needs and provide education, a good direction in which we have to meet all the needs of our children. The purpose of the interview results above can be understood that parents always want the best for their children and that families will work so hard.

If there is an open communication pattern, there is a relaxed attitude, and an attitude of mutual acceptance, support for security and comfort in spiritual life is maintained. This support certainly helps parents understand every development of their child. Because child development can vary at each age, parents can discover what their children are like and what they want to do and don't like to do with communication. Some psychologists have also found that children who develop good communication with their parents have a lower risk of doing bad things.

Such as sexual abuse, smoking, drugs and violence so finding good communication patterns with children makes them feel comfortable. In this communication pattern, it is no longer possible for children to solve problems or solve problems because there is interaction in communication, of course, while observing standards and without losing the existence of parents or children.

### 3. What types of communication patterns do parents use in educating their children?

Children's emotional development is influenced by changes in interaction patterns and communication patterns in the family. The way of communication between parents for children varies greatly. According to Yusuf, the types of communication patterns of parents to children are the types of communication patterns used in this study: Permissive (tends to behave freely, authoritarian), *authority (Authoritative)* ).

#### a. Communication Patterns to Liberate (*Permissive*)

Permissive communication patterns are characterized by unlimited freedom for children to act and behave according to the child's wishes. Permissive or all-inclusive communication patterns are submissive parents obey all desires, protect excessively, and give or fulfil all children's desires in excess. Permissive communication patterns and the characteristics and definitions above can be seen in the communication patterns applied by Ade Kevin and Fahreza's parents. Both of their parents gave full freedom to their children to carry out daily activities without parental control (Syaiful, 2014).

The author interviews one of the children's mothers to determine if she always obeys her child. He replied: as a parent, I understand my child's behaviour very well, so

I always follow my child's will. My father and I never had an adorable child because I was afraid they would later hate us, but his father would be lovely if his behaviour were out of bounds. His anger wasn't an exaggeration to suggest sufficiently for fear that they would be offended later.

The data that support the characteristics of this communication pattern applied by parents are in the respondents, which arises from parents' attitudes to their children (the intensity of communication between parents and children).

The philosophy of parents described is how parents' perspective during responses to their children making mistakes, how parents educate or advise their children, and how parents limit or supervise their child's relationships).

According to him, based on the research results, there is an inactive communication between children and parents, where parents do not want to interfere in their children's affairs and further free their children from making decisions or the path that will take place later.

b. Authoritarian Communication Patterns (*Authoritarian*)

Authoritarian communication patterns are characterized by parents who forbid their children at the expense of the child's autonomy. Do something without compromise, be rigid and emotional and tend to resist.

Usually, the child will feel irritable, shy, in a bad mood, unhappy, easily influenced, stressed, lacks clear direction, and is not friendly. The researcher interviewed one of the people about the rules that shape his child, and he argued: that we, as parents, think that children should follow the rules set by each parent. After all, whatever the regulations set by the parents are only for the good of the children. Parents don't want to take the trouble to think that rigid rules like this will lead to a series of bad effects, my father and I not only take care of our children, but we, as parents, of course, also want to meet the needs of working families to achieve their future. The rules we only do for the good of our children so that our children do not commit deviations are now being widely discussed.

Based on the results of this study, we can conclude that in this type of authoritarian communication pattern, parents are full of giving orders and prohibitions that must be obeyed and carried out by a child without a clear explanation or reason to give orders to their child. In this communication pattern, the researcher found disharmony in communication in the family caused by parents' behaviour in caring for their children. The children themselves determine their way of life according to their parents.

We can conclude that authoritarian or authoritarian communication patterns are communication patterns in which the flow of communication is in the direction of the parents' decisions to be obeyed and carried out with good intentions for the child's future.

c. Democratic Communication Pattern (*Authoritative*)

Democratic parental communication patterns are generally characterized by an open attitude between parents and children. They set some kind of mutually agreed rules. These democratic parents are parents who try to value children's abilities directly. The data supporting the characteristics of the communication patterns carried out by parents are respondents, which is clear for parents' attitudes to their children (intensity of communication between parents and children).

The parents' attitude described is the attitude of parents during the response to their children making mistakes, how parents educate and tell their children, and how parents limit and supervise their child's relationships). The researcher interviewed residents about how he maintains good communication with his children to create harmony in contact. He said: In our family, as parents, I always maintain communication with our children to develop balance in touch. It is important to maintain good contact with children because, in this way, children will feel comfortable and feel cared for by their parents, which impacts children who will not hesitate to send what their parents want. And if my son also scolds his father's mistakes, give advice and try to respect the opinion of our son, as well as I am his mother.

Based on the research on communication patterns, authorities can encourage children to be independent with limits and control of children's behaviour. Parents are very sensitive to their children's needs to express their opinions. This type of communication pattern can help channel their aggressive curiosity and curiosity in a more appropriate direction, resulting in a tendency to behave negatively. We can conclude that traditional communication patterns, in this case, parental delivery and high control, meet children's needs, encourage children to express opinions or questions, and explain the impact of good and bad actions (Hendi Gunawan, 2013).

## CONCLUSION

From the above explanation and discussion, based on the results of field research combined and supported by theory and support books, the author can conclude that: when applying the pattern of parental communication to irregularities in children's behaviour, we as parents have the noble task of helping, guiding, leading, and avoiding children with harmful things and bringing them good and happy physically, and spiritually. Poor communication

quality within the family will hurt the integrity and harmony itself. Parents who are less able to communicate with their children will cause disruptive conflicts or relationship conflicts. If not, parents can accept their children as they are so that children tend to develop, develop, and make constructed changes. Learn to solve problems and be psychologically healthiest, more productive, creative, and capable of renewing their full potential. Once we can make our mistakes in the care of children, we then have to change the type of approach, the method of supervision, how to treat our children, and how to educate them so that children comply. For this reason, we, as parents, must take an approach and find good and effective patterns of communication, to anticipate the behaviour of children who like to disobey, who are defiant, resistant, unruly, stubborn, and so on.

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