

Original Research**Correlation Between Parental Verbal Violence and Adolescents' Self-Confidence in Junior High School Students****Khafidhotul Fadlia^{1*}, Insiyah Insiyah², Endang Caturini³**¹D-IV Nursing Student, Poltekkes Kemenkes Surakarta, Indonesia^{2,3}Department of Mental Health, Department of Nursing, Poltekkes Kemenkes Surakarta, Indonesia**ABSTRACT**

Background: Parents should provide the best upbringing for their children, but sometimes the majority of parents educate their children with violence. Verbal violence is insulting, yelling, and saying inappropriate words. This study analyses the relationship between parental verbal violence and adolescents' self-confidence.

Methods: Quantitative design with an approach to 264 respondents with simple random sampling technique, using a questionnaire measuring instrument.

Results: The results of the Kendall's tau-b correlation test obtained a p value of 0.002 with a correlation coefficient of 0.133 in the very low category. Children who experience mild verbal violence (72%) and moderate self-confidence (65.2%).

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between parental verbal violence and adolescents' self-confidence. Parents should be provided with parenting education programs that emphasize positive communication strategies to prevent verbal violence and support the development of adolescent self-confidence.

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Adolescents, parents, self-confidence, verbal abuse;

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INTRODUCTION

Self-confidence is a form of belief in oneself to be able to achieve a goal. Teenagers who experience low self-confidence usually find it difficult to express their abilities to others so that they have an impact on their abilities that cannot develop. The characteristics of self-confidence are that individuals will feel accepted by the environment around them (Saputri et al., 2020). Self-confidence is the most important thing, especially for adolescents, without self-confidence it can cause problems for someone, especially adolescents, to achieve success. People who have self-confidence mean that they are able, capable and confident that they can reach their maximum potential (Adawiyah, 2020; Islam et al., 2020).

Parents have an important role for children. Parents who often spend time with their children can reduce negative behaviour in children. Parents must provide good parenting for their children. The better the parenting of parents to their children, the better the quantity of children and vice versa. Sometimes parents are less concerned

about the condition of their children, so sometimes parents set parenting patterns that are too harsh on their children which can cause violence (Badriyah et al., 2023; Parveen & Jan, 2024; Wang et al., 2022).

Verbal violence has a greater impact than physical violence. Verbal violence in the form of speech that is carried out which is insulting, humiliating, rejecting, yelling, berating, and frightening by issuing inappropriate words. Violence that occurs in children shows that parents do not realise that what they do to discipline children has a violent impact on children (Fairuzza et al., 2023; Litasari et al., 2022; Nova et al., 2020).

The results of research estimate that more than 1 billion children in the world aged 2-17 years in Africa, Asia and North America experience violence including physical, sexual, emotional, and neglect violence. A survey conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in all districts/cities in 75.000 households showed results in children aged 13-17 years who experienced violence of 47.74% and emotional violence of 13.35% (Nova et al., 2020). Research by Reno (2018) stated that boys who experienced low emotional/verbal violence totalled 37.44%, lower middle emotional/verbal violence was 20.41% and upper middle emotional/verbal violence was 23.67%. Girls who experienced low emotional/verbal violence were 35.89%, lower middle emotional violence was 18.08% and upper emotional violence was 41.60% (Reno, 2018).

The amount of violence against children is increasing from year to year. Data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) mentions the increase in violence against children. KPAI stated that since 2016 the number of cases recorded reached 1000 cases of violence against children. The number increased due to reports from the police and its ranks (KPAI, 2016). Verbal violence that occurred in junior high schools in Madiun City was 89.07%, verbal violence in the form of threatening 62.7%, yelling 87.28%, scolded 79.66%, and ignored 53.38%.

Various global and national data indicate that verbal violence against adolescents remains a serious issue that impacts psychological development. Although many studies have examined the effects of violence on adolescents, most have focused on physical and sexual violence, whereas the aspects of verbal violence, particularly in the context of parental upbringing, are still limited. Previous research has also not extensively explored how verbal violence from parents specifically affects adolescents' self-esteem in junior high school settings. Therefore, this study is essential to gain a more detailed understanding of the relationship between parental verbal violence and adolescents' self-esteem levels, as a foundation for developing more effective intervention programs and parenting education.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This research design is correlational quantitative research. Correlational research is research that aims to determine whether there is a relationship between two or more variables, and how much correlation exists between the variables studied. The research was conducted in one of the public junior high schools in Madiun Regency on 9-13 April 2022. The research sample totalled 264 students. The study used simple random sampling techniques. The inclusion criteria in this study are as follows: (1) Adolescents who experience parental verbal violence; (2) Willing to be respondents. The exclusion criteria were adolescents who could not communicate both verbally and nonverbally

This study used a verbal violence instrument in the form of a questionnaire. This questionnaire is a list of questions used to find out about verbal violence. The verbal violence questionnaire consists of 30 questions with 15 favourable questions and 15

unfavourable questions. The measurement uses a Likert scale with 4 modified answers, namely always, often, sometimes, and never. Verbal violence was categorised as mild 53-75, moderate 76-98, severe 99-120, and very severe.

The self-confidence instrument consisted of 28 questions with 15 favourable and 13 unfavourable questions. The measurement uses a Likert scale with 4 modified answers that have been tested for validity and reliability by Siregar, (2020) with a correlation of 0.72 and Cronbach Alpha > 0.6. The self-confidence questionnaire has also been tested for validity and reliability by Siregar. (2020) with a correlation of 0.72 and Cronbach Alpha of 0.722. The statistical test carried out was Kendall's Tau-b Test to determine the relationship between parental verbal violence and adolescent self-confidence on an ordinal scale. This study has passed the ethical feasibility of dr. Moewardi Hospital with number 894/VI/HREC/2022 dated 29 June 2022.

RESULTS

Table 1. Characteristics of Adolescents by Gender and Age (n = 264 Adolescents)

Characteristics of Adolescents	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	133	50.4
Women	131	49.6
Total	264	100
Age		
14 years	88	33.7
15 years	89	33.7
16 years	87	33
Total	264	100

Table 1. describes the characteristics of adolescents based on gender and age. Characteristics of adolescents based on gender were more in males at 50.4%. Characteristics of adolescents based on age were almost the same percentage between 14 years old (33.7%), 15 years old (33.7%), and 16 years old (33%).

Table 2. Analysis of the Relationship between Parental Verbal Violence and Adolescent Self-Confidence (n = 264 Adolescents)

Verbal Violence	Self -Confidence						Total		p value*	r**
	High		Medium		Low		n	%		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Light-weight	47	35.6	85	64.4	0	0	132	100	0.002	0.133
Medium Weight	47	35.6	85	64.4	0	0	132	100		
Very Heavy	7	31.8	14	63.6	1	4.5	22	100		
Total	89	33.7	172	65.2	3	1.1	264	100		

Notes: n = number; % = percentage; * Kendall's Tau-b test; ** Correlation coefficient

In table 2. it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parental verbal violence and adolescent self-confidence. The correlation coefficient

result is 0.133 which can be interpreted as being in the range of 0.00-0.199 in the very low category. The interpretation of these results is that the strength of the relationship is very low and the direction of the relationship is positive between parental verbal violence and adolescent self-confidence.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between verbal violence with parents and adolescent self-confidence with very low strength and positive direction. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Badriyah et al., (2023) and obtained results based on the Spearman Rank test that there is a very strong negative relationship between verbal violence and self-confidence in adolescent children with a correlation value of - 0.868 and a p value of < 0.001 with a significance level of 5%. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Putri et al., (2024) and the results obtained based on the results of the regression equation, namely $Y = 8.989 + (-0.094) X$.

This means that every time the value of the verbal violence variable increases by one unit, the value of the confidence variable decreases by -0.094. This means that every time one unit of verbal violence variable value increases, the value of the self-confidence variable decreases by -0.094. The results of the determination test obtained the results that the influence of parental verbal violence on self-confidence is large. The hypothesis test of this study obtained t-count more than t-table, namely 2.034 less than 1.966, meaning that there is an influence between verbal violence and self-confidence of early adolescents aged 12-14 years in DKI Jakarta Province.

The results of this study are relevant to research conducted by Juniawati et al., (2021) and found that verbal violence has a direct negative effect on self-confidence with a correlation coefficient of -0.421 and a path coefficient of -0.319. This study is in accordance with research conducted by Zadriana et al., (2021) and found that there is a relationship between parental verbal violence and adolescent self-confidence with a p value of < 0.001. Research by Juniawati et al. (2021) states that the higher the verbal violence obtained, the lower the self-confidence and vice versa.

The level of verbal violence that occurs depends on environmental factors that cause verbal violence itself (Badriyah et al., 2023; Juniawati et al., 2021; Litasari et al., 2022; Nazir, 2024). There are parents who provide mild, moderate and severe verbal violence from verbal violence such as berating, scolding to saying harsh words and the level of verbal violence depends on how often verbal violence occurs (Alzoubi et al., 2021; Fairuzza et al., 2023; Jankowiak et al., 2021; Saputri et al., 2020). The results of this study are reinforced by Litasari et al., (2022) and Zadriana et al., (2021) that unkind or harsh words that occur continuously will cause severe verbal violence which will have a negative impact on a person's quantity.

Self-confidence in the low category occurs mostly in women, especially in adolescence around the age of 12-15 years due to demands on women that make women look perfect, and that makes a lack of self-confidence in women because they are afraid of failure, especially in adolescence (Siregar, 2020). This is reinforced by Zadriana et al., (2021) who stated that there is a negative stigma from society that women do not have reliable abilities which reduce self-confidence in women. Research by Nova and Sari, (2020) states that adolescents, especially middle adolescents, tend to lose self-confidence because at this age adolescents begin to recognise their identity, for

example, they start to care about their appearance, body image and about people's expectations of them.

The results of this research indicate a weak relationship strength. This may be due to the fact that adolescents' self-confidence is influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factors arise from within the individual, while external factors or the environment are conveyed through verbal and nonverbal messages from others. Social support from peers or the school environment can serve as a confounding variable that affects adolescents' self-confidence (Ali et al., 2020). Future research is expected to further explore comprehensively the internal and external factors that influence adolescents' self-confidence beyond verbal violence.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between parental verbal violence and adolescent self-esteem. Verbal violence inflicted by parents can lower adolescents' level of self-esteem. Therefore, it is essential for parents to avoid using hurtful words in their parenting practices. Parents are encouraged to adopt positive communication patterns that support the emotional development of their children. Furthermore, parenting education programs should be developed and implemented by health professionals and educators to raise parental awareness about the negative impact of verbal violence and to promote constructive parenting strategies that foster adolescent self-confidence.

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