

Understanding the Link: Parental Communication Quality and Juvenile Delinquency

Aditya Kusumahadi, Sugiariyanti Sugiariyanti✉

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Education and Psychology, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

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Abstract

Adolescence is a turbulent time. This period is the search for self identity, as well as the period in which they deal with the more complex issues of both problems associated with itself or a problem with the environment. Hope every teenager course is to resolve the problem well with others or to the environment. Juvenile delinquency is happening is a form of problem solving using a negative way. Communication in the family works to build the concept of self-actualization and happiness of family members so that family communication has a great influence on the development of adolescent personality. Therefore, this study was to determine the relationship between the quality of communication between children and parents with juvenile delinquency behavior. This research is a quantitative correlation method. This research was conducted at SMK N 3 Salatiga. The sampling technique used is Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling. The data were taken using a scale of quality of communication with the 54-item has validity coefficients between 0.000 up to 0.024 with a reliability that is entered in the high category amounted to 0.959. While the juvenile delinquency questionnaire with 10 items that has a validity coefficient between 0.000 to 0.018 with a reliability of 0.620. The results obtained in this study are the relationship between the quality of communication of children and parents with juvenile delinquency behavior with a value of -0.223, which means that the relationship between the quality of communication of children and parents with juvenile delinquency behavior has a negative relationship, if the quality of children's communication and parents increases, the more negative the behavior of juvenile delinquency.

✉ Correspondence address:
E-mail: sugiariyanti_psi@mail.unnes.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a turbulent time. This period is a period of searching for identity within themselves, as well as a period in which they face various more complex problems, both problems related to themselves and problems with their environment. Adolescence is also the age when individuals generally get education at the high school level. As a student, the main task of adolescents besides developing their academic potential optimally, adolescents are also required to be able to adjust to the rules and norms that exist in the school where they study. The phenomenon that often occurs is that not all adolescents are able to adjust to the norms and regulations that exist in school.

Juvenile delinquency that occurs is a form of problem solving using negative means. Juvenile delinquency is very diverse. According to Kartono (2010), juvenile delinquency can be divided into four types, namely isolated delinquency, neurotic delinquency, psychopathic delinquency, and morally delinquent delinquency.

According to Santrock (2007: 255), juvenile delinquency is a variety of behaviors, ranging from behavior that is not socially acceptable (such as causing trouble at school, skipping school, fighting, and wandering around) to status violations (running away from home), to acts crime (such as theft). Juvenile delinquency often causes unrest in the community, school and family. Juvenile delinquency can also be shown by bullying.

Researchers are interested in examining students of SMK N 3 Salatiga, as teenagers who exhibit juvenile delinquency behavior. According to a counseling teacher at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga, approximately 6% of all students skip school every month, and 8% are late for school out of a total of 1320 students.

Based on KTP-student data violations, the most students commit violation behavior are being late to school, not entering without permission (alpha) and skipping subjects

Sudarsono (2012: 125) said that the family is the closest environment for raising, maturing and in it children get education for the first time. The family is the smallest community group, but is the most powerful environment in raising children, especially for children who have not gone to school. Because children are brought up by the family from a young age and so on, it is appropriate that most of the possibilities for juvenile delinquency to arise also come from within the family.

Kartono (2010: 58-60) also added, juvenile delinquency is not a hereditary event, it is not an inheritance from birth. The quality of household or family life clearly plays the biggest role in shaping the personality of adolescents. Children who do not get enough attention and affection from their parents always feel insecure, feel they have lost their shelter and a foothold. Later in life they will develop compensatory reactions in the form of grudges and hostility towards the outside world.

Based on research from Nisar, et al (2015), regarding juvenile delinquency, it shows that there is a relationship between juvenile delinquency and family relationships. Nisar stated that more delinquent behavior was committed by adolescents aged 16 to 18 years than adults. Those living in intact families are less likely to be involved in juvenile crime than those living in troubled families. Low economic and low educational background is the basis of juvenile delinquency behavior. Peers have a social influence on the child's personality.

Schultze (1996:13) argues that, through communication, parents can get closer to their children so that they can know the development of their children. The three most important communication techniques for building this type of loving relationship are: storytelling, listening and empathy. . As stated by James Dobson that the key to raising healthy and responsible children is to be behind the child's eyes, meaning that parents must try to see what the child is feeling.

However, according to Gunarsa (1989: 74-75), the reality is that not all parents are able to understand and treat teenagers wisely. Some parents are too strict and restrain teenagers, while others are less assertive and too weak in enforcing discipline. Vice versa, not all adolescents are able and

willing to express their problems with their parents so that between parents and adolescents there is no close, mutually supportive and harmonious relationship.

The facts above encouraged researchers to examine more deeply using a structured and systematic method regarding the relationship between the quality of communication between children and parents and juvenile delinquency behavior that occurs in students of SMK N 3 Salatiga.

METHODS

This research is a quantitative research with a correlational design. The variables of this study are the quality of communication between children and parents (X) and juvenile delinquency behavior (Y). The sampling technique in this study was using a stratified proportional random sampling technique. The research subjects were students of SMK N 3 Salatiga. The number of samples is 195 subjects.

The data collection technique used was a scale of the quality of communication between children and parents with a total of 54 items and a juvenile delinquency behavior questionnaire with a total of 10 items. The validity of the scale of the quality of communication between children and parents used is 0.000 to 0.024 and a significance level of 5%, with a reliability of 0.959. The validity of the juvenile delinquency questionnaire used was 0.000 to 0.018 and a significance level of 5%, with a reliability of 0.620. The assumption test technique used is the data normality test using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique, the data linearity test using the ANOVA technique. After that, a hypothesis test was carried out using Kendall Tau's non-parametric correlation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

General description of the quality of communication between children and parents

The following is an overview of the quality of communication between children and parents in SMK N 3 Saltiga students in general terms.

Table 1. General description of the quality of communication between children and parents

No	Score Intervals	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
1	$X < 108$	Low	0	0%
2	$108 \leq X < 162$	Currently	104	55%
3	$162 \leq X$	Tall	84	45%
Total			188	100%

Based on table 1.1, it can be seen that the percentage with moderate criteria has the largest value, namely 55% with a theoretical mean of 135, and an empirical mean of 160.10. The description above shows that the quality of communication between children and parents in students of SMK N 3 Salatiga is moderate.

Specific features of the quality of communication between children and parents

The following is a description of the quality of communication between children and parents specifically reviewed.

Table 2. Specific description of the quality of communication between children and parents

Aspect	Category		
	Low	Currently	Tall
Openness	0%	57%	43%
Positive Feelings	1%	56%	43%
Empathy	1%	40%	59%
Mutual Support	2%	62%	36%
Equality	2%	72%	26%

Based on table 2 it can be seen that the quality of communication between children and parents is in the medium category. This is shown based on the four components of its formation, namely openness, positive feelings, mutual support, and equality, which get the largest percentage in the medium category.

General description of juvenile delinquency behavior

The following is an overview of juvenile delinquency behavior in students of SMK N 3 Salatiga in general terms.

Table 3. General description of juvenile delinquency behavior

No	Score Intervals	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
1	$X < 20$	Low	161	85%
2	$20 \leq X < 25$	Currently	18	10%
3	$25 \leq X$	Tall	9	5%
	Total		188	100%

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the percentage with low criteria has the largest value, namely 85% with a theoretical mean of 25, and an empirical mean of 14.49. The description above shows that the juvenile delinquency behavior of SMK N 3 Salatiga students is in the low category.

Specific description of juvenile delinquency behavior

The following is a presentation of a description of juvenile delinquency behavior specifically reviewed.

Table 4. Specific description of juvenile delinquency behavior

Indicator	Category		
	Low	Currently	Tall
Late	67 %	28 %	5 %
Alpha	78 %	19 %	3 %
Carrying goods that are not related to KBM	45 %	31 %	24 %
Wearing incomplete or inappropriate uniforms	0 %	83 %	17 %
Lying to the teacher	0 %	86 %	14 %
Smoke	0 %	79 %	21 %
Escape during KBM	0 %	84 %	16 %

Based on table 4 it can be seen that the average juvenile delinquency behavior is in the medium category. This is shown based on the four components of its formation, namely wearing incomplete

uniforms, lying, smoking, and running away when KBM gets the largest percentage in the medium category.

Assumption Test Results

Normality test

Testing the data or testing the normality of the data is done first before testing the hypothesis. The data normality test aims to determine whether the data obtained is normally distributed or not. The normality test in this study used the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique.

To find out whether or not the data distribution is normal, it is obtained if $p > 0.05$ then the data distribution is declared normal and if $p < 0.05$, then the data distribution is declared not normal. On the scale of the quality of communication between children and parents, a significance value of 0.637 ($p > 0.05$) is obtained, so the distribution is said to be normal. In the juvenile delinquency behavior questionnaire, a significance value of 0.000 ($p > 0.05$) was obtained, so the distribution of data was not normal. So it can be concluded that the scale of the quality of communication between children and parents and the juvenile delinquency behavior questionnaire have an abnormal distribution of data.

Linearity Test

The linearity test is carried out to test whether the distribution pattern of X and Y variables forms a linear line or not. To test the linearity, SPSS Version 20.0 for Windows is used. To find out if the distribution is linear or not, if $p < 0.05$ then the distribution is declared linear and if $p > 0.05$ then the distribution is declared non-linear.

Based on the calculation results obtained F of 15.625 with $p = 0.000$. Because $p < 0.05$, the relationship pattern of the variable quality of communication between children and parents with juvenile delinquency behavior at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga can be stated to be linear.

Hypothesis Test Results

After testing the assumptions on the results of this study, the next step is to test the hypothesis. Hypothesis testing in this study used Kendall Tau's non-parametric correlation technique.

Based on the results of Kendall Tau's correlation calculation, it is known that the correlation coefficient of the quality of communication between children and parents with juvenile delinquency behavior is -0.223. The value of the correlation coefficient is negative, indicating that the relationship that occurs is a negative relationship. An increase in a variable will be followed by a decrease in other variables. That is, the higher the quality of communication between children and parents, the lower the juvenile delinquency behavior. This shows that the hypothesis which reads "there is a relationship between the quality of communication between children and parents with juvenile delinquency behavior in students of SMK N 3 Salatiga" is accepted.

Discussion of descriptive analysis of the relationship between the quality of communication between children and parents with juvenile delinquency behavior

Based on the descriptive analysis, it was obtained an overview of the aspects of openness in students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga in the medium category. This shows that students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga are able to carry out open communication optimally. In accordance with the opinion of Wiryanto (2004:36) that openness that is the existence of mutual openness between the communicant and the communicator will greatly support the process of good interpersonal communication.

The second aspect, namely the positive feelings of students at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga is in the medium category. This indicates that students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga are able to respond positively to communication with parents and parents are not prejudiced against children. According to De Vito (1997:259) positive communication in interpersonal communication can be done in two ways. First,

with a positive attitude. Second, positively encourage people who become our friends to interact. And supported by Wiryanto (2004:36) positive feelings are not prejudice against certain things or subjects when communicating.

The third aspect is empathy for students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga in the medium category. This indicates that both students and parents of students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga have been able to do empathy well but not optimal. According to Wiryanto (2004:36) empathy is the ability to feel what other people feel, a feeling with the feelings of other people, trying to feel in the same way as other people's feelings.

The fourth aspect is mutual support for students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga who are in the medium category. It can be said that the attitude of mutual support by students and parents is not optimal. According to DeVito (1997:259) Open and empathetic communication cannot take place in an unsupportive environment. A supportive attitude is shown by (1) descriptive, not evaluative, (2) spontaneous, not strategic, (3) provisional, not very sure.

The fifth aspect is that equality among students at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga is in the moderate category. It can be said that the equality of students and parents has been going well but not optimal. According to DeVito (1997:259) equality in interpersonal relations can avoid misunderstandings and conflicts, namely by trying to understand differences and giving other people the opportunity to be able to place themselves.

Juvenile delinquency behavior has seven indicators described in this study, namely (1) being late for school, (2) not entering without permission, (3) carrying, using tools that have nothing to do with teaching and learning activities, (4) wearing incomplete uniforms or not according to the provisions, (5) lying to the teacher, (6) smoking, and (7) running away during teaching and learning activities.

In general, juvenile delinquency behavior at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga is in the low category, which means that there are still many students at SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga who commit mild juvenile delinquency as explained by Gunarsa and Gunarsa (1989: 19), namely delinquency that is a-moral and a-social and is not regulated in law so that it cannot or is difficult to classify as a violation of the law.

Description of inferential analysis of the quality of communication between children and parents with juvenile delinquency behavior

Juvenile delinquency behavior that gets the largest empirical mean in this study is wearing incomplete uniforms or not complying with the provisions of 156 students in one semester. Based on the results of research on students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga as many as 76 students did not wear hats during the ceremony in one semester and 32 students wore trousers that were not in accordance with school regulations in one semester.

According to Kartono (2014: 59), the quality of household or family life clearly plays a big role in shaping the personality of delinquent adolescents caused by children receiving less attention, affection, especially the guidance of fathers and mothers. This further reinforces that juvenile delinquency behavior committed by students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga originates from the mutual support of parents and children who are not good.

The results of hypothesis testing with the Kendall Tau technique on the quality of communication between children and parents in students of SMK Negeri 3 Salatiga obtained a correlation of -0.223. with a significance level of 0.000 where the significance is <0.05 . This figure indicates that the quality of communication between children and parents makes an effective contribution of 22.30% to juvenile delinquency behavior. The significance value in this study is negative. This shows that the higher the quality of communication between children and parents, the more negative the juvenile delinquency behavior.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research, data analysis and discussion that has been done, it can be concluded that the quality of communication between children and parents has a negative relationship with juvenile delinquency behavior. The correlation coefficient obtained is -0.223. The higher the quality of communication between children and parents, the more negative the juvenile delinquency behavior will be.

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