



## The Relationship Between Parent's Work Stress with Verbal Violence on Early Childhood in Batik Production Area, Lasem District, Rembang Regency

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### Abstract

Lasem is one of the sub-districts in Rembang Regency which consists of several villages whose residents work as batik artisans. Many housewives in the sub-district choose to work even though they have early children so that parents have difficulty supervising children while working. If parents are faced with the demands of a lot of work or are unable to manage the time between work and household care, it will cause work stress that can result in verbal violence when caring for children. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between work stress of parents with verbal violence against young children in the Handwritten Batik District of Lasem District, Rembang Regency. This study uses a correlational quantitative research method using two scales, the Work Stress Scale and the Verbal Hardness Scale. The population in this study is children aged 4-6 years whose parents worked as batik makers in the Handwritten Batik Area of Lasem District, Rembang Regency. The number of samples in this study is 32 children aged 4-6 years. The sampling technique in this study is the purposive sampling technique. The data analysis technique is using a product-moment correlation test with SPSS Program Version 23. The results showed that parents' work stress had a significant positive relationship toward verbal abuse against early childhood. The correlation coefficient of the two variables is 0.427 and the significance value is 0.015 < 0.05. This implies that the higher the work stresses of parents, the higher the verbal abuse against early childhood. Conversely the lower the work stresses of parents, the lower the verbal abuse against early childhood.

### How to cite

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## INTRODUCTION

Children are a source of happiness for parents to continue family descent. Children are born into the world as gifts that require the attention of their parents in order to live properly. Early childhood experiences a period of growth and development so rapidly that children need to get a variety of stimulation to achieve various aspects of development in accordance with the stages of his age. Aspects of these developments include cognitive, moral, religious, physical motor, language, and social-emotional. According to Khomsan (Ambari et al, 2018) preschool children (3-6 years) are experiencing a rapid growth phase the first time so it requires adequate energy and nutrient intake for growth and development. Parents do not expect that if their children grow and develop less than optimal, then there are various efforts by parents in preventing this, including providing nutritious food, clothing, adequate shelter, health, education, and protection.

Based on RI Law Number 23 Year 2002 concerning Child Protection in article 13 explains that every child during the care of his parents or guardians is entitled to protection from discrimination, exploitation, both economic and sexual, neglect, cruelty, violence, abuse, injustice, injustice, and another mistreatment (Wiyani, 2013). However, the lack of knowledge, awareness, and understanding of parents about child protection laws causes parents to make mistakes in parenting such as using verbal violence to control the negative behavior of children.

Verbal violence is one form of violence by hurting someone's feelings in the form of words without touching the physical victim, these words intend to slander, threaten, frighten, insult, or exaggerate one's mistakes (Herlina, 2016). Psychological or verbal violence occurs because parents' emotions increase when experiencing stress conditions caused by several factors including low economic conditions, low parental education, inappropriate care, poorly harmonious families, unfavorable living environments, and the factors of the children themselves are deviant children (Saputri & Astuti, 2019).

Parents tend to use violence as a controller of negative child behavior. The violence, which according to them is right, so that children are afraid, obedient, disciplined, and does not defy is to use verbal violence. This violence does not have a direct impact on the victim, such as physical violence, but verbal violence can hamper children's development at their age. The impact of verbal violence on children's development, including their

self-esteem and self-concept, will be low, children are less sensitive to other people's feelings, self-confidence will fall because children are always blamed, aggressive, and experience emotional disturbances and make children often say harshly because they imitate their environment, so that it can damage the child's personality, and can cause a child's memory is reduced (Fitriana et al, 2015).

This research is more focused on children and parents, especially mothers who work as batik artisans who work at home and children aged 4-6 years. Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted by the researcher in the District of Handwriting Batik Lasem District, Rembang Regency, work stress experienced by housewives who work as batik artisan are experience the insistence of time or unable to manage the time between work and take care of household work, batik while watching over the child, feels annoyed when the batik equipment is not available, the rest time is lacking so that he cannot take care of the child properly, sometimes has eye pain and back pain because he always sits for hours, often over time, and feels bored. According to Andriyani (2014) a source of stress can occur in a mother who has a dual role who is faced with the demands of work to meet family needs, if unable to deal with these conditions can cause psychological stress. The problem faced by working housewives is experiencing difficulties in managing time between work and taking care of the household, so that if unable to process stress can cause aggression and have an impact on violence.

Based on observations and interviews conducted by the researcher about verbal violence in the District of Handwriting Batik Lasem District, Rembang Regency, are there are children who are scolded by their parents when they make mistakes, parents scream when their children are called not to answer, some say children whiny because they always cry, ignores the words of the child because he is busy, threatens the child to be beaten, left far away, and is feared to be given to a madman if the child does not obey his parents' orders. In addition, there are parents who compare their children because of difficulties in speaking and compare their children if they cannot read and write, even children who lack maximum supervision from their parents make children less disciplined in time, play with adults and mimic inappropriate words, even children also get negative nicknames from adults, and when children do not want to learn or do not do work from school parents are angry and say rude. Parents let the children do everything they want or lack of

protection and supervision because they are busy working so that they assume negative behavior is the child's fault and when parents are unable to control emotions due to work stress, it will use verbal violence.

Based on the description above, it is deemed necessary to have a research about the relationship between work stresses of parents with verbal violence against early childhood in the Handwriting Batik Area of Lasem District, Rembang Regency. The purpose of this study is to obtain facts and explain the relationship between work stress of parents with verbal violence against young children in the Handwriting Batik Area District of Lasem District, Rembang Regency so that with this research parents can manage emotions well during stressful conditions or for written batik workers can manage time well between work and household care, as well as not using verbal abuse when caring for children.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research used in this research is quantitative research. This study uses the product-moment correlation technique. The population in this study is children aged 4-6 years who are in the region of Handwritten Batik District of Lasem, Rembang Regency. Data on the number of children aged 4-6 years can be known from village monographs including Babagan Village around 117 children, Karasgede Village around 98 children, Karangturi Village around 138 children, and Soditas Village around 151 children so that the number is 564 children.

The sample in this study is 12 children in Babagan Village, and 20 children in Karasgede Village, so there are 32 children. The researcher takes the two villages because there are many batik workers in the village who had children aged 4-6 years rather than Soditan Village and Karangturi Village. The sampling technique in this study is purposive sampling, which is the sampling technique with certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2015). Considerations of research subjects that will be sampled are early childhood aged 4-6 years who have mothers as batik artisans in the written area of Lasem Subdistrict, Rembang Regency especially in Babagan Village and Karasgede Village.

The research instrument is made in the form of a questionnaire that used two scales, namely the scale of work stress parents and the scale of verbal violence against early childhood. The number of items for the work stress scale of parents is 48 items, after testing the validity

of the number of valid items as many as 30 items, while the number of items of verbal violence scale against early childhood is 40 items, after testing the validity of the number of valid items as many as 30 items. The Alpha Cronbach reliability coefficient obtained for the parents' work stress scale is  $0.833 > 0.60$ , and the scale of verbal abuse against early childhood is  $0.865 > 0.60$ . This shows that both scales are reliable. The data collected is then analyzed using the Product Moment correlation technique. The analysis is carried out with the help of SPSS version 23 for windows with a significance level of 5%. Before analyzing the data, normality and linearity tests are performed. The normality test is used to determine the normal or abnormal research data, while the linearity test is used to determine whether there is a significant linear relationship of the two variables being studied.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the data from the descriptive analysis results are used to describe or describe data that is seen from the average value, sum, maximum value, and minimum value.

**Table 1.** Result of Descriptive Analysis Data

	N	Mean	Maximum	Minimum
Verbal violence toward early childhood.	32	61,63	72	38
Parents' Work Stress	32	69,66	81	53

Table 1 shows the results of the descriptive analysis of respondents' work stress variables of parents and the variable verbal abuse towards early childhood. Based on the table above, it shows that the number of respondents (N) is 32 parents and children. The average value (mean) for respondents of verbal abuse against early childhood is 61.63 and the average value for respondents' stress of work parents is 69.66. The highest value (maximum) of respondents on the variable verbal abuse against early childhood is 72 while the highest value on the variable work stress of parents is 81. The lowest value (minimum) of respondents on the variable of verbal violence against early childhood is 38 while the lowest value on the variable stress the work of parents is 53.

Furthermore, to find out the level of work stress of parents can be seen in the following table:

**Table 2.** Parents' Work Stress Score Category

Interval	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
91-120	High	0	0%
61-90	Medium	29	90,6%
30-60	Low	3	9,4%
Total		32	100%

Based on table 2, the working stress interval class of parents is divided into three levels. They are low, medium, and high. The low class has a range of 30-60 with a respondent frequency of 3 or 9.4%. The middle class has a range of grades 61-90 with a frequency of respondents as many as 29 people or 90.6%. In the high class, it has a vulnerable value of 91-120 with a frequency of respondents 0. Based on these data means the average work stress of parents is at a moderate level.

While data on the level of verbal abuse against early childhood can be seen in the following table:

**Table 3.** Score Category of Verbal Violence toward Early Childhood

Interval	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
91-120	High	0	0%
61-90	Medium	20	62,5%
30-60	Low	12	37,5%
Total		32	100%

Based on table 3, the class interval of verbal abuse against early childhood is divided into three levels. They are low, medium, and high. The low class has a range of values 30-60 with a frequency of 12 or 37.5% of respondents. The middle class has a range of grades 61-90 with a frequency of respondents as many as 20 people or 62.5%. In the high class has a value of 91-120 with a frequency of respondents 0. Based on these data means the average verbal abuse against young children is at a moderate level.

After knowing the level of verbal abuse against early childhood, then the next prerequisite test is the normality test and linearity test. Then the data analysis can then be performed with the product-moment correlation test with the SPSS Version 23. The following table shows the normality test.

**Table 4.** Result of Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
	Work Stress	Verbal Abuse
N	32	32
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	0,138	0,115
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	0,127	0,200

A normality test is used to determine the normality of research data. The data normality testing criteria are stated to be normally distributed if the sig value in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov table is greater than 0.05. If the sig value is less than 0.05 then the data is declared not normally distributed (Wibowo, 2012). The results of the normality test data in the table above show the significant value of work stress of parents by 0.127, while the significant value of verbal violence against early childhood by 0.200. So, the data on work stress of parents and verbal violence against early childhood have normal data distribution. After that, the data linearity test is done.

**Table 5.** Linearity Test

Variable	F	Sig.
Work stress and verbal violence Linearity	7.832	0,013

Linearity test is a test device used to determine the relationship that occurs between the variables studied. a variable has a linear relationship with other variables if the significance is less than 0.05 and vice versa if the Test for Linearity significance is greater than 0.05 then declared non-linear (Wibowo, 2012). Based on table 5, the linearity test results of work stress variables of parents with verbal violence against early childhood obtained an F value of 7,832 with a significance of 0.013 and because the significance value is smaller than 0.05, it can be said the relationship between variables work stress people parents with verbal abuse against early childhood are linear. After that, a product-moment correlation test is used to test the associative hypothesis or the relationship test.

**Table 6.** Product Moment

		<b>Correlations Test</b>	
		Work stress	Verbal violence
Work stress	Parson	1	0,427
	Correlation	32	0,015
	Sig (2-tailed)		32
	N		
Verbal violence	Parson	0,427	1
	Correlation	0,015	32
	Sig (2-tailed)		
	N		

Hypothesis criteria are accepted if the probability value (sig 2 tailed) < 0.05 and the calculated r value > r table. The analysis results above obtained value (sig 2 tailed) 0.015 < 0.05 and r count value that is equal to 0.427 greater than r table n (32) is 0.349, then the hypothesis is accepted that there is a relationship between work stress of parents with verbal violence against early childhood in the Handwritten Batik District of Lasem District, Rembang Regency. Based on the interpretation coefficient guidelines according to Sugiyono (2015) that the correlation value is 0.40 - 0.599 including moderate means the relationship between work stress of parents with verbal violence against young children in the Handwritten Batik Region of Lasem District, Rembang Regency has a moderate relationship.

Work stress occurs because of the demands of work outside the limits of a person's ability that will cause physical and emotional responses out of control so that it will cause problems in yourself and those around him. The results showed that verbal abuse against children can be caused by stressful working conditions of parents where the relationship is in the medium category because there are other factors that cause verbal violence according to Soetjningsih (Fitriana et al, 2015) including parental knowledge, parental experience, economics, and the environment. In the opinion of Huraerah (2012), one of the causes of violence is social stress that occurs due to people living in poverty.

Work stress is associated with verbal violent behavior. Stress conditions will cause a person to experience emotional disturbances including mood swings, aggressive attitudes that are not normal, behave impulsively, and show anger towards others (Goliszek, 2005). If someone is not able to control the condition, then use ver-

bal violence against the speaker. Opportunities for verbal violence according to Lestari (Simanjuntak, 2015) are when parents have high work pressure and experience heavy workloads, so they tend to have low acceptance of children or frequent conflicts. Parents will let the child do everything he wants or lack of protection and supervision so that the negative behavior is considered to be the child's fault. For example, parents work batik to face the job requirements while caring for children at home, parents will ignore the child when working so use harsh words as control of the negative behavior of children. This happens because parents are not supervising, give less advice, pay less attention, and manage less time between work and child care.

Previous research conducted by Yuliawati (2008) explained that parental stress has a significant positive relationship with verbal violence in children in Jabung Sub-district, Banyumanik District, Semarang City. According to Surbakti (2012) parents have reasons for using violence against children, among others, to discipline child behavior, not knowing other methods to discipline children, to impose the will of children, impatient parents, uphold parental authority, slow or negligent children, and disobey. How to avoid verbal abuse against children can be done by conducting two-way communication that contains commands and advice and parents can be listeners or exchange ideas with children so that children can avoid negative actions (Windiarati, 2019). In addition, when parents communicate with children, parents need to pay attention to the words that come out when talking, both the content of the conversation, the subtlety of language, and how to deliver it and have a strategy to overcome the negative behavior of children without using violence (Iriani, 2014).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between the work stresses of parents with verbal violence against young children in the Handwritten Batik District of Lasem District, Rembang Regency. This implies that the higher the work stresses of parents, the higher the verbal abuse against early childhood. Conversely the lower the work stresses of parents, the lower the verbal abuse against early childhood. Parents, especially mothers of written batik workers, should arrange schedules or time strategies for working and caring for children. Therefore, they do not experience work stress. Parents need to manage stress

well and improve their ability to control their emotions in dealing with negative child behavior so as not to use verbal violence as a solution to resolve the problem.

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