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**HUBUNGAN POLA ASUH ORANG TUA DENGAN TEMPER TANTRUM
ANAK USIA PRA SEKOLAH DI TK KEMALA BHAYANGKARI
GLADAGSARI**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Pola asuh orangtua merupakan interaksi orangtua dan anak dalam proses mengasuh anak. Orangtua yang mengasuh anak secara tidak konsisten dapat menyebabkan anak menjadi *temper tantrum*. *Temper tantrum* dapat digambarkan dengan perilaku menagis, berteriak dan berperilaku agresif.

Tujuan : untuk mengetahui hubungan pola asuh orangtua dengan *temper tantrum* pada anak di TK Kemala Bhayangkari Gladagsari

Metode : desain kuantitatif korelasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 52 orangtua anak di TK Kemala Bhayangkari Gladagsari dengan teknik total sampling. Instrumen yang digunakan *parenting style and dimension questioner* dan kuesioner temper tantrum. Analisa bivariat menggunakan uji *spearman rho*.

Hasil : Pola asuh orangtua sebagian besar menggunakan pola asuh otoriter sebanyak 26 responden (50%), temper tantrum anak sebagian besar dalam kategori berat 22 responden (42,3%). Hasil uji *spearman rho* didapatkan *p value* 0,00 yang diartikan ada hubungan antara pola asuh orangtua dengan *temper tantrum* pada anak di TK Kemala Bhayangkari Gladagsari dengan nilai r 0,587 yang menunjukkan ada korelasi dengan hubungan antara pola asuh orangtua dengan temper tantrum anak.

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan antara pola asuh orangtua dengan temper tantrum anak di TK Kemala Bhayangkari Gladagsari dimana jika pola asuh otoriter lebih digunakan maka tingkat *temper tantrum* anak semakin berat

Saran : Diharapkan orangtua dapat memilih pola asuh demokratis agar nantinya anak dapat menjadi pribadi yang percaya diri dan bertanggung jawab

Kata Kunci : pola asuh orangtua, temper tantrum

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**THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTING PATTERNS WITH THE
TEMPERTANTRUM OF PRE-SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN TK
KEMALA BHAYANGKARI GLADAGSARI**

ABSTRACT

Background : Parenting pattern is the interaction of parents and children in the process of parenting. Parents who raise children inconsistently can cause children to have temper tantrums. Temper tantrums can be described by crying, screaming and aggressive behavior.

Objective : to know the relationship between parenting and temper tantrums in children at Kemala Bhayangkari Kindergarten Gladagsari.

Methods : correlational quantitative design with a cross sectional approach. The research population is 52 parents of children in Kemala Bhayangjari Gladagsari Kindergarten with total sampling technique. The instruments used are parenting style and dimension questionnaire and temper tantrum questionnaire. Bivariate analysis used Spearman Rho test.

Results : Most of the parenting styles used authoritarian parenting as many as 26 respondents (50%), most of the children's temper tantrums were in the severe category, 22 respondents (42.3%). The results of the spearman rho test obtained a p value of 0.00 which means that there is a relationship between parenting patterns with temper tantrums in children at Kemala Bhayangkari Kindergarten Gladagsari with an r value of 0.587 which shows there is a correlation with a moderate relationship with a positive direction between parenting patterns and child temper tantrums.

Conclusion : There is a relationship between parental care and child temper tantrums at Kemala Bhayangjari Gladagsari Kindergarten where the more authoritarian parenting is used, the more severe the child's *temper tantrum* level will be.

Suggestion : It is hoped that parents can choose democratic parenting so that later their children can become confident and responsible individuals.

Keywords : parenting style, temper tantrum