

The Impacts of Parental Communication for adolescence at Tarutung District, North Sumatra Indonesia

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the positive and significant impacts between parental communication and dealing with juvenile delinquency in Hutatoruan VI Village, Tarutung District, North Tapanuli Regency Indonesia in 2019. This research used a descriptive quantitative method. The research population was all adolescents aged 15-17 years with a total number of 110 people and the sample taken was 45% of the total population or 50 adolescents. The results of data analysis show: 1) Relationship test obtained is $r_{count} > r_{table}$ of $0.519 > 0.297$ and $t_{count} > t_{table}$ of $4.206 > 2.021$; 2) Regression equation obtained is $\hat{Y} = 40,013 + 21x$; 3) Proportion of influence is $946,22\%$, which means dealing with juvenile delinquency aged 15-17 years in Hutatoruan Village VI Tarutung Subdistrict, North Tapanuli Regency in 2019 is influenced by parental communication of 26.94%; and 4) Hypothesis Test obtained $F_{count} > F_{table}$ ($17.32 > 1.51$) which means, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

Keywords: Parental Communication, Dealing with juvenile delinquency.

I. INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency is not something new and even nowadays juvenile delinquency is increasingly dangerous. Juvenile delinquency includes acts that often cause unrest in the

community, school and family. Some examples of juvenile delinquency, among others, are theft, fighting, gambling, rape, robbery, and illegal drugs use.

Communication applies to every interaction of human life, because communication is a means to connect one individual with another. Communication has a very broad horizon of understanding in almost every sector of life such as family, environment, society, work as well as in education. If parents always give children positive advice, then they will develop discipline and self-esteem and become independent and responsible adults. Ideally communication between parents and adolescents is complemented by constructive advice.

Parents are often not aware of the danger posed by their words, because parents cannot see bruises and emotional wounds. Even if the attacks through words stop, the emotional wounds they inflict on continue until they become adults. Therefore, honest and open communication is very supportive or influential towards adolescent behavior. If there is no good, honest and open communication between parents and adolescents then it is very likely that the parents and adolescents feel uncomfortable so that the child's love may fade and those adolescents may feel unhappy. Thus, if there is good communication between parents and adolescents, family problems can be resolved properly. However, these days many families pay less attention to these problems.

As the author observed in Hutatoruan VI Village, Tarutung Subdistrict, North Tapanuli Regency, many parents do not pay attention to adolescent self-development and communication between parents and teenagers are still very rare. We can see various forms of juvenile delinquency in our daily life such as against parents, skipping school, smoking, gambling and using drugs. This problem drives the author to choose the title of the Impacts of Parental Communication in Dealing with Juvenile Delinquency (15-17 Years Old) in Hutatoruan VI Village Tarutung District, North Tapanuli Regency in 2019.

II. METHODE

Pursuant to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language of Anwar (2003: 480) mentioned that "dealing with are processes, ways, actions to cope". When it comes to talking about adolescents, it is always related to the boundaries and periods of adolescent development. Thornburg cited by Dewi (2012:18) classifies adolescence into three stages:

1. Early Adolescence (13-14 years old)
Early adolescence, generally are individuals have entered Junior High School (SMP)
2. Middle Adolescence (15-17 years old)
Middle adolescence, generally are individuals have entered Senior High School (SMA)
3. Late Adolescence (18-21 years old)
Generally, those who are classified as late teens have entered University/College, graduated high school or may have worked.

Sitanggang (1989: 29) mentioned that kenakalan remaja is a translation of the English term "Juvenile Delinquency" which means an adolescent's behavior, actions or conduct which are anti-social, violating social religious norms or laws that apply in society". Fuad Hassan cited by Willis (2014:89) stated that "Juvenile delinquency is anti-social and anti-normative behavior or acts". Furthermore Kartono (2013:6) said that "juvenile delinquency is bad behavior, or crime/delinquency of adolescent; is a symptom of illness (pathological) socially of children and adolescents caused by a form of social neglect, so that they develop deviant forms of behavior".

While Simatupang (2011: 19-29) mentioned that deviations from adolescent actions are as follows:

- A. Severe Actions
Fight, Speedin, Gambling, Use of illegal drugs, Promiscuity, Liquor
- B. Minor Actions
Skipping school, Oppose parents, Consider it trivial, Extravagant, Lazy, Lying.
Furthermore, Jensen

cited by Sarwono (2011:256) stated that forms of juvenile delinquency are as follows:

- 1) Behaviour that causes physical casualties to others such as fighting, rape, robbery, murder and others.
- 2) Behaviour that results in material casualties such as vandalism, theft, pickpocketing, extortion and others.
- 3) Social behaviour that does not cause casualties to others such as prostitution, drug abuse and sex before marriage.
- 4) Behaviour that is against the status such as denying a child as a student by truant, denying the status of parents by going away from home or by denying the words of parents.

Gunarsa (2004: 182-188) said the factors that influence juvenile delinquency are among others "personal, family, and social environment". Therefore, the forms of juvenile delinquency are very much like delinquency which results in physical victims and material victims which harm themselves or others. The forms of juvenile delinquency that the author saw in Hutatoruan VI Village, Tarutung District, North Tapanuli Regency in 2019 were against parents, skipping school, smoking, gambling and using drugs.

The problem of juvenile delinquency needs to be addressed as early as possible from all parties, especially parents, because parents are the most advanced base that can color children's behavior. Sitanggang (1989:86) mentioned "when adolescents see or are affected by negative things, communication must be multiplied, so that these negative influences can be removed. Thus, the ability of parents as communicators is needed to convey messages to their children to change attitudes, opinions, behavior and lifestyle".

In other words, the participation of the family, especially parents, is very needed in dealing with juvenile delinquency. Such as providing supervision, giving love, creating a harmonious life, providing guidance and coaching.

Juvenile delinquency is a behavior or act of adolescence that is anti-social, violates social norms, religion or laws that apply in the community.

Parental communication with adolescents is one form of interpersonal communication. In interpersonal communication, conversation between the two parties needs to be intimate, trying to understand each other and question and answer, so there is mutual understanding. With the communication between parents and adolescents, parents can establish togetherness and change the attitudes, opinions and behavior of adolescents. To communicate to adolescents, one of the communication skills that needs to be developed is active listening. Consequently, the participation of parents is needed to overcome juvenile delinquency. What parents do in dealing with juvenile delinquency is to multiply the communication. It means parents should provide supervision, reasonable affection, guidance, special approaches and coaching.

The formulation of the problem in this research is whether there was any influence of Parental Communication on the Eradication of Juvenile Delinquency (Age 15-17 Years) Hutatoruan VI Village Tarutung District, North Tapanuli Regency Indonesia in 2019?

The purpose of the research was to find out the positive impact of parental communication in dealing with juvenile delinquency in Hutatoruan VI Village, Tarutung District, North Tapanuli Regency in 2019.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The method used in this research is quantitative method. Judging from how to use research, the researchers use description research.

In line with the title of this research, the research was conducted in Hutatoruan VI Village, Tarutung Subdistrict, North Tapanuli Regency. The reason why the author chose that location was because the author was aware of the lack of people characters especially about juvenile delinquency in the village.

The population listed in this research were 110 adolescents (15-17 years) in Hutatoruan VI Village, Tarutung District, North Tapanuli Regency in 2019. The author took a sample of 45% of the total population or 50 adolescents. Respondents as samples listed in this research were adolescents who were randomly selected (simple random sampling).

Questionnaire

No	Variable	Indicator	Item Number	Amount
1	Parental Communication (X)	a. Understand the adolescents	1-3	3
		b. Listening actively	4-6	3
		c. Avoiding communication barriers	7-9	3
		d. Being open	10-12	3
		e. Having supportive attitudes	13-15	3
		f. Being nice	16-18	3
		g. Having actions	19-21	3
Total				21
2	Juvenile Delinquency (Y)	a. Providing supervision	22-24	3
		b. Providing reasonable affection	25-27	3
		c. Providing guidance	28-30	3
		d. Providing special approaches	31-32	2
		e. Providing coaching	33-35	3
Total				14
Total Amount				35

Based on the results of research conducted to adolescents aged 15-17 years in Hutatoruan VI Village, Tarutung District, North Tapanuli Regency in 2019, it shows that:

1. Based on the test requirements analysis to test whether there is a relationship between the variables of Parental Communication (X) and Dealing with Juvenile Delinquency of 15-17 years old adolescents in Hutatoruan VI, Tarutung Subdistrict, North Tapanuli Regency in 2019, it shows that r count of 0.519 was consulted with r tabel N = 50; $\alpha = 0.297$. Thus, r count r_{table} (0.519 > 0.297). This means that there is a positive relationship between parental communication and dealing with juvenile delinquency of 15-17 years old adolescents in Huta Toruan VI, Tarutung Subdistrict, North Tapanuli Regency in 2019.
2. Through the t test it is known that t count 4.206 is consulted with t table (n-2) = (50-2) = (48) for $\alpha = 0.05 / 2 = 0.025$ equal to = 2,021. So t count t tabel (4.206 > 2.021).

This means that there is a significant relationship between Parental Communication and Dealing with Juvenile Delinquency aged 15-17 years in Hutatoruan VI Village, Tarutung District, North Tapanuli Regency in 2019.

3. After the test of determination, it is known that the Impact of Parental Communication in Dealing with Juvenile Delinquency aged 15-17 years in Hutatoruan VI Village Tarutung District North Tapanuli Regency in 2019 amounted to 26.94% and partly influenced by other factors.
4. The regression equation is $21.13 + 0.40x$. This means that dealing with juvenile delinquency aged 15-17 years in Hutatoruan VI Village, Tarutung Subdistrict, North Tapanuli Regency in 2019 is influenced by parental communication of $21.13 + 0.40x$.
5. After a significant influence test is performed, it can be seen that it turns out that F count F table at the level = 0.05 ($17.32 > 1.51$) which means that the hypothesis of this research states there is a positive and significant impact between Parental Communication and Dealing With Juvenile Delinquency aged 15-17 years in Hutatoruan VI Village Tarutung District North Tapanuli Regency in 2019 thus the hypothesis was accepted.

Based on the results of the research, it is recommended that:

1. Parents give attention and affection and continue to establish communication with adolescents, so that juvenile delinquency can be overcome;
2. Adolescents should not do bad things that are self-inflicted; and
3. To the next researcher to examine other factors that influence the juvenile delinquency found in problem identification

IV. CONCLUSION

Parental communication with adolescents is a form of interpersonal communication. In interpersonal communication, conversation between the two parties will be intimate, trying to understand each other and question and answer, so there is mutual understanding. This communication aims to establish togetherness and change the attitudes, opinions and behavior of adolescents.

The process or method used to deal with juvenile delinquency is the duty and responsibility of all parties, especially parents, because parents are the most advanced base that can color children's behavior. In dealing with this problem, parents need to understand and practice the role of communication and supervision requiring parents to connect with children. Adolescents need to be invited to dialogue or talk from heart to heart. As for special efforts in dealing with juvenile delinquency including supervision, guidance and counseling as well as approaches. Based on the results of the research, parental communication influences in dealing with juvenile delinquency aged 15-17 years in the amount of 26.94% in Hutatoruan VI Village, Tarutung District, North Tapanuli Regency in 2019.

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