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Description Of Adolescent Self-Concept with Authoritarian Parenting

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Abstract

This study aims to find out how the self-concept picture of adolescents who have parents with authoritarian parenting styles. The focus of this research is the subject's meaning of the authoritarian parenting style of their parents and the impact of the authoritarian parenting style on the self-concept picture. The research method used is a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. The subjects in this study were 17-year-old women who had authoritarian parents. Data collection was taken using semi-structured interviews, observation and documentation. The results of this study indicate that the research subjects interpret parenting with feelings of depression but still live it even though they know the impact on their lives and the subjects have a positive self-concept.

Keywords: Adolescent, Authoritarian Parenting, Self Concept

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transitional period between childhood and adulthood, during which changes occur physically, cognitively or socially. At this time also teenagers explore, find out and know themselves. Both are learned and strongly influenced by the environment. Bandura (Astuti, 2017) states that behavior, environment and personal or cognition are important factors in adolescent development. Every decision taken by adolescents is a reflection of their self-concept. Self-concept has a considerable influence on adolescent behavior, that is, adolescents will behave

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according to their self-concept. Self-concept is the essence of personality patterns or the image that a person has about himself (Hurlock in Astuti, 2017).

One of the reasons for making adolescent decisions is because there is involvement or influence from the family, especially parents. The family is the smallest social group in society but has a very important role in providing support, affection, direction and supervision to adolescents so that they grow confident. In the family, the first people a child knows are their parents. Calhoun and Acocella said that a person builds his self-concept starting from the parents who accompany him. From birth here, he begins to know who he is, what he wants and can evaluate himself (Manik C G, 2007).

Sunarti (2004) suggests that parenting is the most prominent or dominant parental behavior in dealing with their children on a daily basis, such as parenting patterns in disciplining, instilling life values, teaching life skills, and managing emotions so as to shape their self-concept. Various data also show that the family through parenting has been identified as a very important influence in the formation of adolescent character, including those related to self-concept. The process of parenting includes parents' closeness to adolescents, parental supervision, and parental communication with adolescents (BkkbN, 2012).

Adolescence is one of the stages of development that is often the main concern. In the previous phase they spent a lot of time with their parents so that in this teenage phase they are slowly starting to direct their attention to the outside environment. Teenagers have begun to be influenced by the external environment, such as socializing with friends, attending events or parties and now with the existence of social media, many are used as a place to explore their world. But that doesn't mean that teenagers don't need parents anymore, in this phase parents are very much needed in providing guidance and adjustment in their own teenagers. one of them is on the aspect of parenting parents in establishing relationships with children. Parenting style is what contributes a lot to the development of adolescents.

Some parents apply authoritarian parenting or are too excessive in guiding their teenage lives. Parents who apply authoritarian parenting are parents who demand individuals to comply by forcing, punishing, controlling, evaluating their behavior and actions so that they are in accordance with standard rules (Heterington, in Karnangsyang 2017). Several studies have conducted research on authoritarian parenting styles applied by parents which are related to the development of adolescents, including self-concept. According to research conducted by Annuzul (2012) it shows that authoritarian parenting style has a negative effect on positive self-concept

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in MI Tsamrotul Huda students. Fortuna (2008) also states the results of his research that there is a relationship between authoritarian parenting and aggressive behavior in adolescents. Overly rigid parenting styles (Farrington, 1989) and ineffective punishment (Farringtong, 2003). Nurus Safa'ah (2009) regarding the relationship between parenting parents and self-concept in students aged 15-18 at SMA PGRI 1 Tuban, found someone who lives, grows and is raised in a family that loves each other, cares, can maintain attitudes towards children, is aware of children's roles and rights tend to have a positive self-concept. Meanwhile, someone who grew up and grew up in a wrong and negative parenting style, or an environment that was less supportive, and applied a punishment system tended to have a negative self-concept..

Adolescents who receive authoritarian parenting tend to be irritable, moody, fearful, easily influenced, unhappy, easily stressed, have no clear future direction and are unfriendly (Novianty, 2018). Parenting styles also have a significant influence on the self-concept that is formed (Kemit, 2018). The positive attitude of parents that is read by teenagers will develop self-concept, positive thinking and self-respect in teenagers. The negative attitude of parents will invite questions and lead to the assumption that they are not worthy enough to be loved and pitied (Rini, 2000).

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in studying more about how the self-concept is described by adolescents who have parents with authoritarian parenting styles.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Adolescent Development

Teenagers

Hurlock (2003) suggests that Adolescence is a transitional age, where individuals have passed childhood that is weak and full of dependency, but has not been able to reach an age that is strong and full of responsibility, both for themselves and society.Adolescence is a transitional period where adolescents have doubts about the role they have to play. Unclear adolescent status is very beneficial because this status gives time for adolescents to try different lifestyles and determine patterns of behavior, values and traits that are appropriate for them (Hurlock, in Wulandari & Nurwati, 2018). So that at this stage, it makes teenagers who are in the concept search stage vulnerable to causing problems.

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Stages of Adolescent Development

According to Hurlock (Huda, 2016), the stages of adolescent development are divided into three age groups, namely:

a. Early adolescence

Age 12-15 years, considered a negative period because at this time there are negative attitudes and traits that have not been seen in childhood, at this time adolescents feel confused, anxious, afraid and restless

b. Middle adolescence

Age 15-18 years, at this time the individual wants something and is also looking for something, the individual feels lonely and feels that nothing can be understood by others

c. Late adolescence

Age 18-21 years, at this time began to stabilize and they begin to understand the direction of life and realize the purpose of his life. At this time they have a certain stand based on a clear pattern.

Youth Development Tasks

Adolescents have several developmental tasks that will be undertaken during adolescence (Hurlock in Huda, 2016), including:

a. Receive body image

Sometimes it is difficult for adolescents to accept their physical condition if they have glorified their concept of self-appearance as adults since childhood. So it takes time to improve this concept and learn how to improve one's appearance so that it is more in line with what one aspires to be.

b. Accept sexual identity

c. Develop a personal value system

Adolescents develop new value systems just as adolescents learn new relationships with the opposite sex

d. Make preparations for independent living

For teenagers who really crave independence, efforts to be independent must be supported by those closest to them.

e. Being independent or free from parents

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Many teenagers want to be independent, but need a sense of security from their parents or other adults. This can be seen in adolescents who are in peer groups who have close relationships with group members can reduce adolescent dependence on parents.

f. Develop decision-making skills

Decision-making skills are influenced by the development of their own intellectual skills.

g. Developing a mature person's identity

Adolescence is closely related to the problem of developing values that are in harmony with the adult world they will face, such as the task of developing responsible social behavior.

From the description above, it can be concluded that the developmental tasks of adolescence are accepting body image, accepting sexual identity, developing a personal value system, making preparations for independence, becoming independent or free from parents, developing decision-making skills, developing one's identity as an adult

Self-concept

1. Understanding

Burns (Suminar & Meiyuntari, 2015) defines self-concept as an individual's impression of himself which as a whole includes his own opinion about himself, his opinion about his self-image in the eyes of others and his opinion about things that can be achieved. According to Hurlock (Fatimah, 2012) self-concept is a person's understanding or picture of himself which can be seen from two aspects, namely the physical aspect and the psychological aspect. The image of the physical self, according to Hurlock, occurs from the concept that the individual has about his appearance, conformity with gender, the importance of his body in relation to his behavior, and shame towards his body and in the eyes of others. Meanwhile, in the psychological or psychological self-image, namely the individual's concept of ability and disability, self-esteem, and relationships with others.Calhaoun and Acocella (Aditya & Rusmawati, 2018) suggest that self-concept is a mental picture of each individual which includes self-knowledge, expectations, and self-assessment.

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So it can be concluded that, self-concept is the individual's overall perspective on himself (physical and psychological) and the descriptions of other people will influence the formation of self-concept.

2. Aspects of self-concept

Self-concept has three aspects (Calhoun & Acocella, in Manik C G, 2007), namely:

a. Knowledge Knowledge possessed by individuals is what they know about themselves. Based on quantity such as age, gender, nationality, occupation etc. and on qualities such as being selfish, kind-hearted, tense and having a hot temper. Knowledge can also be obtained by comparing oneself with a comparison group.

b. Expectations The second dimension of self-concept is hope. In this concept the individual also has his hopes for the future.

c. Assessment In this case the individual serves as an assessor of himself every day. Self-assessment is a form of individual measurement of his current situation with what he thinks can and will happen to him.

3. Factors that influence self-concept

Calhoun and Acocella (Manik CG, 2007) suggest that there are several factors that influence self-concept, including:

a. Parents Parents are the earliest social contacts that individuals go through. children who do not have parents, are not cared for by parents will have difficulty in obtaining information about themselves so that it will be the main cause of children having a negative self-concept.

b. Peer friends after parents, peers are the second position for individuals in influencing their self-concept. The role measured in the peer group is very influential on the individual's view of his identity.

c. Society Society is very concerned with the facts that exist in a child, such as who the father is, race and others so that this affects the self-concept of an individual.

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Authoritarian Parenting

1. Authoritarian Parenting

According to Gunarsa (2002), authoritarian parenting is parenting in which parents apply rules and limits that absolutely must be obeyed, without giving individuals the opportunity to express opinions, if they do not comply they will be threatened and punished. Hady, et al (Muslima, 2015) said that authoritarian parenting is characterized by the existence of rigid rules from parents and children's freedom is very limited. Authoritarian parenting or authoritarian parenting is a form of treatment applied by parents to children to shape the child's personality by setting absolute standards that must be followed, and usually accompanied by various threats (Hurlock in Muslima, 2015).

2. Characteristics of Authoritarian Parenting

Muslima (2015) suggests that there are several characteristics in authoritarian parenting, including:

a. Parents restrain their children from socializing and choosing people to be their child's friends.
b. Parents do not provide opportunities for children to have dialogue, complain and express opinions. The child must obey his will regardless of the wishes and abilities of the child.
c. Parents determine the rules in interacting both at home and outside the home. These rules must be obeyed even if they are not in accordance with the wishes of the child.
d. Parents do not provide opportunities to take initiative in acting and solving problems.
e. Parents prohibit children from participating in group activities.
f. Parents demand that their children be responsible for their actions but they don't explain to their children why they should be responsible.

3. Characteristics of Authoritarian Parenting

Hurlock (Rukmana, 2012) suggests the characteristics of authoritarian parenting, namely:

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a. Individuals are required to obey all orders and wishes from their parents.
b. Parents often give corporal punishment.
c. Rarely give praise and prizes when the child achieves an achievement.
d. Have very strict control over behavior.
e. Lack of good communication with children.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Creswell (2016) suggests that qualitative research is a method that involves several efforts, such as by conducting interviews, observing, collecting data from participants, analyzing data and giving meaning to data. Terms Limitation in this study are:

1. The description of self-concept, what is meant in this study is how the subject's self-image or self-concept towards himself in this case is influenced by parenting styles.
2. Adolescents, referred to in this study are early adolescents aged 12 years to late adolescents 21 years who receive authoritarian parenting from their parents
3. Authoritarian parenting, which is meant in the case of this research is the form of treatment, rules and restrictions applied by parents to adolescents which absolutely must be obeyed if there are no threats or even punishment.

The sample of this study were 2 teenagers who had parents with authoritarian parenting styles.The sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling. Purposive sampling itself is defined as the subject under study can be determined by the researcher, namely by selecting or selecting the best and most appropriate subject so that it can assist researchers in understanding a phenomenon (Creswell, 2016). Alfindasari (2016) suggests that purposive sampling is a sampling technique based on the decisions or objectives of the researcher, namely that the sample can provide sufficient information.
The subject criteria are in accordance with the required research, namely:

1. Teenagers aged 12-21 years.
2. Receive parental care
3. Experiencing authoritarian parenting from parents

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This research was conducted in North Belopa District, Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi. Data Collection Techniques are interview, observation, documentation, data Analysis

RESULT

1. Plot Psychological dynamics

The subject with the initials APS is female, aged 17 years. Currently the subject is still in high school attending school in city B. Subject was born on February 15 2004. Subject has a height of 147 cm and weighs 54 kg. Subject is the first child of 4 siblings. The subject's father is a civil servant and the subject's mother is an entrepreneur.

Subject is the type of person who is submissive, quiet, and closed. Subjects received care from mothers and fathers in the form of rules and boundaries from childhood. The subject receives many restrictions from Mr. and arrangements from Mrs. The subject is the type of child who will receive all directions from his parents.

2. Categorization of research data

a. Flavor

The subject said that he felt pressured by the rules and boundaries he received, felt that his parents did not respect his wishes and were jealous of seeing teenagers who could explore themselves. When saying distressed subject looks like teary eyed with a small smile. This is in line with the post subject which is an advice that says “You will be happy” life says, but first I have to make you strong. And other posts “like a snail, be strong, if you feel it's too hard just stop for a while it's okay because you're not racing. Here it shows as if the subject is reflecting on the life he is living so that he is stronger.

"It must be stressful... rich (clucking) even though many want to try that" (CW1L292-293)

"If I'm not looking at the person, more generally, she's a girl, a student, more successful, more things she can do in her life. It's more for the women's class. I'm so envious that he can be free from his parents” (CW1L362-368)

"Everything in general, if my parents don't think they respect my wishes" (CW1L482-483)

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b. Think

The subject thinks that when he was a teenager he could try a lot of things instead of staying at home.

“Eee, what... if you want to say that you still don't understand it because you think you should have had a lot of things to try when you were young, but I only did it at my house or my circle of friends, that's all. Become less rich” (CW1L118-123)

The subject said his parents thought too much so that they gave too many boundaries and rules such as choosing to be friends with other people and not joining organizations and setting the choices that the subject had to make.

"Nda ji too..that's how mi's personality is rich..in my opinion too overthinker ki" (CW1L218-219)

"My mother, uhm... if she's richer, more in control of what I do, I get it. For example, why do you have to be a rich person like this? He is so much more in control” (CW1L134- 36)

“My father forbade things like going out, how do you go out, with whom, with whom do you continue to be friends, for example, if you want to go out, there are limits. More forbidding." (CW1L142-145)

"One of them joined an organization, at that junior high school I joined. But after a while, I was immediately banned, right? Suddenly I was asked to stop, there was no logical reason, but why did I join." (CW1L150-154).

The limitations and rules received from parents are very influential in the lives of teenagers which even have a negative impact on their personality and environment

"In my opinion, it really influences the life of my youth, it really influences me. In my opinion, it's not positive, it's rich in personality and environment" (CW1L336-341)

Regarding the subject's initiative to convey his wishes and wishes, he did not think long, just go through with what is now.

"Eee, so far I haven't thought about it because it's like you don't know, just live with what's in front of your eyes like that." (CW1L332-333)

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So, the subject actually knows that the rules and restrictions received from his parents have a negative impact on the lives of his teenagers, especially himself, such as making friends, organizing and doing something he wants to try, but he also doesn't think long and just goes along with what is there.

c. Action

The subject is the type of person who accepts and obeys all the rules and restrictions given by the parents, which is different from the other siblings, only the subject accepts it even though the rules apply to all.

"Me? I'm so obedient like you can't get out what I want, you can't say it, you can't give it out I'm so resigned mom. More to surrender maybe! For my younger siblings, he is more successful than he is." (CW1L231-235)

"Oh no, it doesn't actually apply to everyone, but my little brother doesn't know that he's following like that, it's really stupid" (CW1L224-226)

When given a ban, the subject did not dare to argue about discussing it with his father. But if it doesn't make sense the subject will ask but the father doesn't respond. In the end he never did that again

"You dare to lose, because I think I might be scared anyway, that's why you're forbidden" (CW1L245-246) (frowns while shaking his head slightly)

"As for why you have been banned, you have never been, but if something like you doesn't make sense in my head, I say it, then I ask why? But there is no answer" (CW1L239-242)

"That's a problem with the HP, it hurts really bad, actually the one who said it, but it's not like that, you don't know it immediately comes out on its own, usually it just stays silent and locks my mouth. Immediately, my face was silent, all my mother and father" (CW1L249-254)

"Nda.. that's one time hmhm" (CW1L256)

When the subject's parents convey rules and restrictions, he will choose to be silent and listen

"Hmhm, silence is like listening to if you obey orders, so you are used to making your own decisions, the effect is most obvious" (CW1L295-297)

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So, the subject will be silent and only listen when a rule is conveyed. He will surrender to accept, obey all the rules and restrictions given by his parents unless it is very unreasonable but there is always no reply from the subject's father. Even though these rules and restrictions apply to all the subject's younger siblings as well but they can compromise with their parents.

d. The Positive impact of authoritarian parenting style on self-concept

The subject has a small social environment and is still stiff in speaking because he is more often at home.

"Hmmm, because I'm always at home, my social environment is small, you're not good at talking" (CW1L347-349)

The subject is the type of person who will speak if someone else speaks first, the subject will remain silent if he is in an environment because he is unable to argue. He thinks this happened because of the upbringing his parents received from a young age.

“Oh, if I see myself it's closed, but if for example someone wants to come closer, wants to try to understand me, it's open. That's a myth, actually people have potential, just because when I was small, my parents taught me that, so that's what you love like if you're rich, you don't exist because if you're in an environment like you, you exist because you don't have a voice or an opinion” (CW1L360-369)

The subject said that if he was lacking in thinking and finding something. The subject also said that his weaknesses and inabilities included lack of speaking, lack of decision making, growing into an introvert, accustomed to accepting choices, lack of critical thinking, and problem solving.

"But if you are told to think, you can find something anyway" (CW1L387-390)

"The most significant thing is talking very little, continuing to make decisions, critical thinking, problem solving because of that, I haven't always had the chance to do that until now" (CW1L393-397)

"That's the first time because I'm used to being given this arrangement, so you know how you can make decisions. Second, because you are forbidden to go out and out, you are prohibited from socializing, they grow, so they become introverts, in my

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opinion, because they are more often at home because they are used to being given choices, do you ever think which choices are good and which are not good for me, that's how it is" (CW1L389-397)

Subject also said he never started the conversation the first time

"Yes, the important thing is that you come first, oh it's open, Mika, the important thing is that someone starts first" (CW1L405-407)

The subject said that he himself also has advantages and abilities such as being a good listener, having skills in writing, design and music. Based on the results of the documentation, the subject has stories on Wattpad and shows several design works in the form of pictures and videos on social media.

"(clucking) my advantage is ee if you want to say that if someone tells a story, be a good listener, then according to my friends, according to my experience, I also like it because I can hear it. So, if you want to say the advantages, I don't know, but maybe not everyone can have writing skills, and I think you can be in that field, like design, maybe a little" (CW1L372-380)

"Yeah, there are a lot of talents at home. Writing on wattpad, design, music." (CW1L387-390)

e. The Negative impact of authoritarian parenting style on self-concept

The subject did not accept that he had not experienced changes in social and intellectual terms even though there should have been an increase from junior high school to high school.

"I don't accept it because it should be like that, from junior high school to high school there should be a change in terms of being more socially or intellectually smarter. But sadly no" (CW1L105-108)

The subject cannot accept all the shortcomings, he wants an improvement. The subject tries to change little by little but is still confused about where to start.

"Eh actually I can't accept all of them, I want to improve like that so now I'm learning how to not so much that it can decrease a little, try to fix it but it's difficult where do you start?" (CW1L344-348) subject spoke in a high tone

According to the subject's view of the environment, he feels insecure with a scale of 4, while in the aspect of self-esteem he is also on a scale of 4, that is, he is

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underappreciated. Subjects also said they were not able to compete with other people.

"Right now.. lack of confidence the scale is probably 4" (CW1L477-478) (subject thinks for a long time)

"Scale 4, still underappreciated" (CW1L480)

"unable" (CW1L485)

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research on the focus of the problem, the researcher divides it into 2 points. Before entering into the discussion, the subject's parents are the type of parents who regulate and provide boundaries for the subject. His father limited the subject to making friends carelessly even though according to the subject they were good people, traveling by motorbike, not being able to watch television too late, not being able to join organizations, not being able to go out often and working in groups, he was always at home. Meanwhile, his mother was more concerned with managing the daily life of the subject, what to do and even being involved in choosing a major, the subject had to be healthy, even though the subject wanted to become a writer. It must all be the subject of follow that lasted until now.

1. The subject's meaning of his parents' authoritarian parenting

In terms of taste, the subject felt pressured by the rules and limitations he received which should have been in his youth he could explore himself by trying new things but instead the subject felt that his desire was not appreciated. Hurluck (2007) says that in adolescence there is a very rapid development so it is necessary to adjust attitudes, values and new interests. He feels jealous of teenage girls who can do things that the subject is unable to do. Gunarsa (2002), says that authoritarian parenting can result in loss of freedom in adolescents..

In terms of thinking, the subject actually knows that the rules and restrictions of the authoritarian parents will have a negative impact on his life such as making friends, organizing and doing something new but he doesn't think long about it, the subject chooses to just do what is according to the wishes of his parents . This is in line with the opinion of Muslima (2015) that authoritarian parents will restrain children from getting along and pick and choose people when they become friends with their children and parents prohibit children from participating in group activities.

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In terms of action, the subject prefers to be silent and only listens when given rules. Whatever it is, the subject will accept, obey all rules and restrictions. Muslima (2015) said that parents do not provide opportunities for children to have dialogue, complain and express opinions. The child must obey his will regardless of the wishes and abilities of the child. Unless this includes slander or actions that the subject has never done, he will speak. However, both parents gave a "silent" response so that the subject finally did not dare to express his opinion again. Even though these rules and restrictions also apply to his younger sibling, only the subject acts like that. This is in line with the opinion of Muslima (2015) that parents demand their children to be responsible for the actions they take but they do not explain to their children why they should be responsible. Likewise with Hurluck's opinion in Rukaman (2012) that one of the characteristics of authoritarian parenting is the lack of good communication with children.

2. The impact of authoritarian parenting on self-concept

The impact of authoritarian parenting received by the subject resulted in 2 types of self-concept, namely positive and negative.On the positive aspect, the subject is able to know the strengths and weaknesses in him. His own abilities are like being able to make a fictional story on Wattpad, poetic words on Instagram, good design, and video editing too. The subject also became a person with the nickname "a good listener" because he only listened when his friends told stories.

In contrast to the advantages, the subject understands more about his shortcomings, such as the subject has a small social environment, only 2 close friends and is stiff when in a conversation. The subject will start talking if someone else starts first, otherwise he will remain silent. The subject said this happened because he was more often at home and because of the form of upbringing of his parents.

In solving a problem, the subject will have difficulty because he is lacking in thinking, especially critical thinking because he is used to accepting the choices set by his parents. Hurlock (Huda, 2016) says that decision-making skills are influenced by the development of his own intellectual skills.

Sometimes the subject also compares himself with other people who are smarter and have different achievements than those who are mediocre. Self-knowledge can also be obtained by comparing oneself with a comparison group (Calhoun & Acocella, in Manik C G, 2007). Individuals who have a positive self-concept are individuals who know very well

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about themselves, their strengths and weaknesses and are able to understand and accept various facts about themselves (Colhoun and Acocella in Saifullah, 2016). Even though in this case the subject knows more about his weaknesses, he knows his own concept very well..

Meanwhile, on the negative aspect, one cannot accept himself or herself, who has not experienced changes in terms of intellectual and social life since middle school to high school, there should be an increase. the subject really does not accept himself, he wants to change but it is difficult to start from where. Even though the subject already knows himself well, he is still unable to accept his shortcomings either. The form of accepting very various facts about himself then he has a positive self-concept (Colhoun and Acocella in Saifullah, 2016). Self-assessment is a form of individual measurement of their current situation (Calhoun & Acocella, in Manik C G, 2007).

Eventually the subject grew into a teenager who lacked confidence, was unable to compete with other people and felt unappreciated in his environment. Gunarsa (2002), says that authoritarian parenting can result in a loss of freedom in adolescents, their initiative and activities become less, so they become less confident in their abilities. Olson (2011) says that authoritarian parenting will make individuals tend to have low self-esteem.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the subject interprets the parenting style he receives with feelings of pressure about boundaries and rules, thinking that this will affect him but he continues to live it by choosing to be silent, listen, obey everything that is conveyed by his parents without there is mutual rejection and discussion. Subjects are teenagers who have a positive self-concept because they are able to know themselves, understand their strengths and know their weaknesses more. Even though the subject is able to know everything about himself, he has not been able to accept these deficiencies so that it has a negative impact, as a result the subject becomes a person who lacks confidence, feels unappreciated and unable to compete with others.

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FUTURE DIRECTIONS

1. Subject

   Can be better able to express opinions to parents by establishing communication, wholeheartedly accept the shortcomings that are owned besides that, continue to train what is from the subject and develop the talents they have.

2. Related person

   Parents of the subject can give more freedom to the subject in addition to continuing to communicate with the subject and conveying why the rules or limitations were given so that the subject can understand and no misunderstandings arise

3. Further researchers

   a. Looking for more subjects from research so that more data and information can be obtained.
   b. Find out why the subject knows more about its shortcomings but does not try to find solutions
   c. Find out about teenagers who have had an authoritarian parenting style but have a very negative self-concept..

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