

INTISARI

Anak dalam memasuki masa puber membutuhkan perhatian dan kasih sayang dari orangtuanya terutama pada masa-masa sulit mereka. Hubungan anak dengan orangtua adalah hubungan yang coregulasi yaitu orangtua memberikan kebebasan pada anaknya dalam menghadapi masalah. Pola asuh orangtua merupakan suatu cara dalam mendidik anaknya, semakin baik orangtua dalam memberikan pola asuh, diharapkan perilaku anak akan semakin baik.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh pola asuh orangtua yang terdiri dari pola asuh otoriter, permissive, dan demokratis terhadap perilaku remaja pada masa pubertas. Pendekatan dilakukan secara *cross-sectional* mengambil subyek penelitian sebagai sampel penelitian sebanyak 50 responden yaitu siswa SLTPN 5 Yogyakarta dan orangtuanya. Pengambilan data penelitian menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data digunakan uji *chi squar* dengan taraf signifikansi 5%.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh pola asuh orangtua terhadap perilaku remaja ($p \neq 0$) dan semakin demokratis pola asuh orangtua, maka perilaku anak akan semakin baik. Hal tersebut ditunjukkan dengan hasil uji hipotesis dimana pola asuh otoriter ($p 0,30 \neq 0$), permisif ($p 0,21 \neq 0$), dan demokratis ($p 0,09 \neq 0$) signifikan. Dengan demikian terdapat pengaruh pola asuh orangtua terhadap perilaku remaja pada masa pubertas di SLTP N5 Yogyakarta.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian tersebut disarankan kepada orangtua untuk menerapkan pola asuh yang demokratis pada putra putrinya.

Kata kunci: ...

ABSTRACT

Children of puberty age need affection and love from their parents especially during their critical periods. The relationship between children and their parents is the coregulative relationship in which the parents give their children freedom to face problems. The parents' nurture pattern is one way of educating their children. The better the parents' nurture pattern, it is expected that their children's behaviour will be better.

This research aims at revealing the influence of parents' nurture patterns, namely authoritarian, permissive, and democratic nurture patterns, upon the adolescents' behaviour of their puberty age. The research employs cross-sectional approach by which the researcher takes the subjects of the research as the samples of the research. The samples are 50 respondents consisting of the students of the State Junior High School 5 Yogyakarta and their parents. The data are taken by giving questioners to the respondents. The researcher employs chi square test with significance level at 5% to analyze the data.

The result of the research shows that the parents' nurture patterns influence the adolescents' behaviour ($p \neq 0$). It shows that the more democratic the parents' nurture patterns, the better the behaviour of the adolescents. It can be seen from the result of the hypothesis testing in which the authoritarian nurture pattern ($p 0.30 \neq 0$), the permissive nurture pattern ($p 0.21 \neq 0$), and the democratic nurture pattern ($p 0.09 \neq 0$) are significant. Therefore, it can be concluded that there are influences of the parents' nurture patterns upon the adolescents' behaviour of their puberty age at the State Junior High School 5 Yogyakarta. Based on the result of the research, it is suggested that parents employ a democratic nurture pattern upon their children.