

DEMOCRATIC PARENTING IN TERE LIYE'S NOVEL *SI ANAK BADA***Asnani¹, Ade Rahmad Kurnia²**¹Faculty of Literature, Islamic University of North Sumatra²Student of Literature, UISUasnani@sastra.uisu.ac.id**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the study is to carry out the democratic parenting in Tere Liye's novel *Si Anak Badai*. The writer uses democratic parenting written by Istisaroh and Widyasari (2019). The indicator are: encouraging children to foster independent; being responsible and respect other people; and approaching to children gently. The study is qualitative research for it is about literary phenomena (Endraswara:2011). The indicators are served in Bapak, Mamak, and their two sons and a daughter. As parents, Bapak and Mamak applied democratic parenting. They encourage, and approach their children wisely. They teach their children how to be a good people by seeing some phenomena in their daily life so their children becomes a good role model for their friends.

Keywords: Democratic Parenting, Encouraging Children, Being Responsible, Approaching Wisely

INTRODUCTION

Anggraeni, dkk (2019) in their research stated that democratic parenting pattern is one of parenting pattern that implied for children to grow up their intelligence, creativity and discipline. While, Istisaroh and Widyasari (2019) added that democratic parenting allows the children making decisions, putting their children's needs first, but parents still do not hesitate in controlling, supporting the freedom given to children in order to carry out some activities, and forming two way communication.

Novel *Si Anak Badai* written by Tere Liye tells about a family consists of three children. They are: Zaenal, Thiyah and Fatah. The setting of the novel *Si Anak Badai* is the life of fishermen in Kampung Manowa. The houses are on the water

and their transportation is sampan or boats. They live as a harmonious family.

The purpose of the study is to carry out democratic parenting in Tere Liye's novel *Si Anak Badai*.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

There are five factors that influence the children personality: parental affection and nurturance, parental control (setting limits), consistency in child care and training, the use of reasoning in disciplinary encounters, and modeling. (Azizi in Ramlan :2018)

Rackmawati in Sokip (2018) categorized the parenting characteristics into three. They are:

1. Authoritarian Parenting

Authoritarian parenting is interpreted as nurturing in a way that is compelling, regulating, and violent. Parents require their children to follow all their wishes and orders. If the child violates the order, the consequences will be the consequences of punishment or sanction. Authoritarian parenting can have a negative impact on a child's psychological development. Children then tend to not be able to control themselves and emotions when interacting with others. Even not creative, not confident, and not independent. This pattern of nurturing will cause children to become stressed, depressed, and traumatized. Therefore, the type of authoritarian parenting is not recommended.

2. Permissive Parenting

Permissive parenting occurs by giving freedom to children. Children are free to do whatever they want. While parents care less about children's development. Child care tends to

be in formal institutions or schools. This kind of parenting can cause children to be selfish because parents tend to spoil children with material. Selfishness will be a barrier to the relationship between the child and others. This pattern of parenting will result in children who lack social competence because of lack of self-control.

3. Democratic Parenting

The task of parents provides freedom and guidance to children. Children can develop naturally and be able to connect harmoniously with their parents. Children will be open, wise because of two-way communication. While parents are objective, considerate, and give positive encouragement to their children. This democratic upbringing encourages the role of families in parenting children to be independent, able to overcome their problems, not be depressed, behave well in the environment, and be able to perform well. This pattern of nurturing is recommended for parents.

Istisaroh and Widyasari (2019) stated that there are three types of parenting, namely

1. Democratic parenting, a parenting style that is marked by parents' encouragement of children to foster independent, responsible and respect other people, approaches to children are gentle.
2. Authoritarian parenting, a parenting that constitute how to educate ones be marked through behaving parents firm and strict with children, parents almost never give praise to children, communication with children tends to be one-way.
3. Permissive parenting, is parenting which has the character of parents less applying punishment when the child is guilty, child given permission to be independent, parents have a high acceptance but under supervision is less than the maximum and given permission to make their

own decisions and be able to do something they want.

In the study, the writers makes some indicators of democratic parenting based on Istisaroh and Widyasari statement (2019), they are: encouraging children to foster independent, being responsible and respect other people, approaching to children gently.

METHODOLOGY

This study is a qualitative research which studies Tere Liye' novel *Si Anak Badai*. Qualitative method is the most suitable method for literary phenomena (Endraswara, 2011). In accordance with the opinion of Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2002). Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words about people and observable behavior. Descriptive method is a method that does not use numbers but uses appreciation of the interaction between concepts that are being studied empirically (Semi, 1993). In addition, the content analysis is used to examine the contents of the text to determine the democratic parenting in the novel. The data collection method uses note-taking method.

Discussion

1. Encouraging children to foster independent

Mamak always encourage her children to be independent.

Didn't you hear Mamak's word, Fat?

Both of you! Let it finish quickly. One of you measure, and one write."

Mamak replied from the front room. (Si Anak Badai: 20)

The quotation above happened when Mamak asks for help from two of her children measuring the body to sew some clothes. She hopes that her children will understand that working both is better so the works will finish faster.

Bapak also spends as much of his time as possible to teach his children to be independent. For example, when they wants to pray Subuh in mosque. Because of the mosque is in repair, so they should leave sooner.

There is the first Subuh we uses the boat going to mosque. It is rather longer than walking. So,

before Adzan we had to leave so we weren't late. (Si Anak Badai: 99)

2. Being responsible and respectable other people

As parents, Mamak and Bapak always teach their children to be responsible.

Tomorrow, if you feel unwell, don't force yourself to play in the river. If you insist, you can get sick miss school, even you are not so long in graduation examination. (Si Anak Badai: 27)

The quotation above talks about Bapak advises Zae who got dizzy yesterday. Bapak thinks that Zae got dizzy because of playing in the river. Bapak wants Zae understand that the graduation examination is already near so Zae should not get sick.

You should obey Mamak words. You are not used to being out in the sea like your friends. The winds that blow there is so different from the winds in our village. (Si Anak Badai: 227)

Finally, Zae hears Mamak's advice to wear his jacket, hat, and socks when he wants to fish some fishes to the middle of the sea. He respects to his parents and he gets lucky as there is storm.

It is happened when Zae helps a fisherman, Paman Deham, who asks to go to fish. Zae helps him in washing some plates and glasses after breakfast, eventhough his friend, Ode, mocks him. Zae thinks that he should respects Paman Deham.3.

3. Approaching to children gently

Bapak always approaches his children gently. He gives understanding to his daughter wisely. It is happened when Mamak is so busy in sewing some clothes. Mamak does not have time to eat together. She finishes first and leaves the dining table. Thiyah protests her mother condition.

Father smiled, understood what Thiyah meant. "Mamak must finish her work. It won't be long, Thiyah, only two weeks. After that, Mamak can have dinner until it's finished with us". (Si Anak Badai: 121)

This condition continues when in breakfast, Mamak only cooks tempe, and

even then burnt. Mamak apologizes but Bapak still praises it. All the children protest and Bapak calms down the children by asking them to cook nasi goreng for breakfast tomorrow morning. Firstly, his sons tell that cooking is for women. Bapak tells them that there are so many men working as chefs, and they got a good salary. They were amazed and try to make nasi goreng. But they got confused about it.

CONCLUSION

As parents, Bapak and Mamak applied democratic parenting in taking care their children. Bapak and Mamak always encourages their children become independent people. Bapak and Mamak may not help their children for their daily activities. They do not depend on their parents.

As children, they always respect other people, the older one, and even their own friends. They respond them wisely because their parents taught them like that.

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