Correlation of Verbal Abuse to Children's Self-Confidence

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to analyze the relationship between verbal violence and self-confidence of children 4-5 years old in Wonosari Village, Kebumen District. The method used in this study is a survey method with a correlational approach. The independent variable or independent variable in the study is verbal violence. The variable tied to this study is confidence. The population in this study amounted to 2816 children aged 4-5 years along with their parents in kindergarten family planning located in Kebumen District. The author uses a simple random sampling technique because the population in this study is homogeneous using the slovin formula. Based on the slovin formula, the sample value was obtained at 96.5 or rounded to 96 parents of children. In this research, the data collection instrument is in the form of questionnaires. Test the hypothesis in this study using the Pearson Product Moment test using SPSS v22 software. The results showed a correlation coefficient value of -0.551, which shows that the relationship is negative and strong. Based on the results, the significance value between the variables of verbal violence and self-confidence has a significance value of 0.003 < 0.05, which means there is a significant correlation. So it can be concluded that the higher the level of verbal violence experienced by children, the lower the trust in children aged 4-5 years in Kebumen sub-district.

Keywords: Verbal Abuse, Self-Confidence

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INTRODUCTION

KSelf-confidence is a belief in one's abilities. Lauster described self-confidence as an attitude or belief in one's own abilities, which causes a person to have a sense of freedom to act as he wants and account for his actions. They are also considered to have a more polite behavior when interacting with others, have ambitions and can recognize their own achievements and failures (Syam, 2017).

The way parents educate children will shape their character, one of which is self-confidence. Family is the first environment that shapes the character of children. But nowadays we often find many parents who use harsh words or even yell at their children when educating their children, so that it can hurt their children's hearts. Violence with harsh

words can have a diverse impact on children, namely children become quiet, children become inferior, depression can cause trauma which is very important (Vega et al., 2019).

Verbal abuse allegedly causes children to feel hurt, lose self-confidence, and doubt their ability to do things. In everyday life, children are often victims of parental violence. Parents consider their children weak, so they can do as they please. A common type of violence against young children is verbal abuse or verbal abuse. This violence takes various forms such as yelling, threatening, discouraging children through comparison, belittling and punishing (KPAI, 2021). Recently, there have been many incidents of verbal violence in the community

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia states that 62% of children in Indonesia (equivalent to 39 million children) have experienced verbal abuse by their parents during the pandemic. Data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) also shows a spike in cases of verbal violence against children, from 32 cases in 2019 to 119 cases in 2020 (KPAI, 2021) In fact, verbal abuse negatively affects children in all aspects of their development and growth, such as cognitive, language, body motor, socio-emotional, religious, and moral aspects, as well as in their interaction with the surrounding environment and social life of the community (Hadijah et al., 2020).

Verbal violence is one form of violence that often occurs in children's lives. Verbal violence is a form of violence that can harm children through cursing. The beginning of verbal abuse against children begins when parents sometimes do not realize that they hurt the child's feelings and thoughts by blaming him with sentences that mention all his shortcomings and do it repeatedly (Yustanta, 2022). The opinion explains that the situation is a way for parents to discipline their children by yelling, scaremongering, or even threatening.

According (Loh et al., 2011), "Verbal abuse is a threat that can damage a child's mental and emotional health." Verbal abuse can be understood as a threat that can harm a child's mental and emotional health. This can have a more serious impact than physical violence because it leaves no evidence and the behavior directly damages the child's emotions. Verbal abuse of children can cause children to have difficulty believing what their parents say is true (Armiyanti et al., 2017). Explains that if a parent says "the child is stupid", then he will think so about himself and his confidence will be lost later in life. Well, if we say harsh words or bad words to our children when they make a mistake, then this can hurt their feelings.

Violence against children often comes from the closest people who are supposed to protect them, such as parents, teachers, neighbors, and close relatives (Widiastuti & Sekartini, 2016). But because the child has experienced verbal abuse, parents have poor financial conditions, and lack of knowledge to communicate well with children, the perpetrators of verbal abuse are often the parents of the child himself. If the people closest to you use negative language, this can be worse than physical abuse because it hurts the child's feelings and will be remembered for a long time. It is also supported by views (Thoma et al., 2021) i.e. "the more often a child is scolded, the more he will think that he is being scolded for making a mistake". It is understood that the more often a child is scolded, the

more he will think that he is scolded for making a mistake. This will make children feel that all the actions they do are wrong, causing them to lose confidence and dare not do something. From the various points of view above, it can be concluded that verbal violence is a form of violence committed by parents against their children, using negative words that demean children, express hatred, blame, say bad things, compare and belittle children.

Furthermore, Arita's view supports the assumption that verbal abuse committed by parents against their children can cause social and moral disturbances in children. Families that verbally abuse children and often display a disharmonious home environment will cause 13 children to develop rebellious and delinquent behavior towards others, especially at school (Santu & Ruteng, 2019). Because, children imitate the behavior of their parents, such as saying dirty words, swearing, and being rude to others. Then, a look (Thomason, 2018) suggests that verbal abuse can have an impact on children's mental health and psychological disorders, leading to personality disorders, depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in children. Parents must be more familiar with verbal abuse against children, carry out prevention and treatment, and reduce the negative impact of verbal violence on mental health.

Self-confidence is one of the important factors in shaping a child's positive personality. The formation of self-confidence is established by good communication between parents and children in everyday life, parents encourage and praise children's achievements. Through encouragement and praise, the child will feel recognized and valued. Therefore, good communication between parents and children is very necessary to foster children's self-confidence.

The self-confidence that arises in children will vary because not all children have enough self-confidence, and not all parents can communicate well with their children. There are parents who communicate well using positive language (such as giving motivation and praise), but there are also parents who communicate poorly using negative language (using verbal violence), such as humiliating, expressing rejection through negative speech, blaming, threatening, comparing. and foresee negative things in the child. Therefore, if parents communicate well with their children (without using verbal violence), then the child's self-confidence will be high. But on the contrary, if parents communicate poorly with their children (verbal abuse), it is suspected that the child's self-confidence will decrease. Based on the description above, verbal abuse like this will determine the child's self-confidence.

METHODS

The method used in this study is a quantitative method with a correlational approach. This is in accordance with the goal to be achieved, which is to determine the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. Meanwhile, the approach used in this study is a correlational approach. The reason for choosing a correlational approach is to find out whether there is an influence of variable X on variable Y. The variables tested for the relationship in this study include: verbal violence and self-confidence in children aged 4-5 years in Kebumen District.

In research, proper data collection techniques are steps that scientists must pay attention to. By taking a strategic approach, researchers will have accurate and legitimate data. Each study certainly consists of various methods. The data collection instrument in this study used questionnaires. Test the hypothesis in this study using the Pearson Product Moment test to determine the significant relationship between the independent variable (X) to the dependent variable (Y).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data obtained for verbal violence variables were obtained from the results of questionnaires distributed to 96 respondents. The data will be processed into statistical data using the help of SPSS v22. With a total of 33 questions, each of which has 5 alternative answers.

Table 1. Statistical Data of Verbal Violence Variables

Statistics		
Kekerasan Verbal		
N	Valid	96
	Missing	0
Mean		78.77
Median		79.00
Mode		94
Std. Deviation		14.430
Variance		208.221
Range		45
Sum		7562

From the table above can be seen the average value of 78.77, the median 79, mode 94, standard deviation 14.430, range 45 and variance 208.221. After the mean and standard deviation values are obtained, researchers categorize the data based on emperic statistics. This categorization has 5 categories, namely: very high, high, medium, low and very low.

Based on the frequency distribution table, the categorization of verbal violence variables is:

Table 2. Distribution of categorization of verbal violence variables

Criterion	Category	Frequency
X < 53	Very Low	2
53 < X ≤ 67	low	36
67 < X ≤ 82	Keep	19
82 < X ≤ 97	High	39
X > 97	Very High	0

From the table above, it shows that in the high category there are 39 respondents, in the medium category with a total of 19 respondents, and in the low category there are

19 respondents and in the very low category there are 2 respondents. So it can be seen the conclusion on the variable of verbal violence and on five categories in KBTK in Kebumen District, namely in the high category.

1. **Confident Data Description**

Data acquisition for the confidence variable was obtained from the results of a questionnaire distributed to 96 respondents. The data will be processed into statistical data using the help of SPSS v22. With a total of 25 questions, each of which has 5 alternative answers.

Table 3. Statistical Data of Confident Variables

Statistics		
Percaya Diri		
N	Valid	96
	Missing	0
Mean		69.80
Median		73.00
Mode		66[a]
Std. Deviation		20.104
Variance		404.181
Sum		6701
a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown		

From the table above can be seen the average value of 69.80, the median 73, mode 66, standard deviation 20.104, and variance of 404.181. After the mean and standard deviation values are obtained, researchers categorize the data based on emperic statistics. This categorization has 5 categories, namely: very high, high, medium, low and very low. Based on the results of the calculation above, it is known that the distribution table of categorizing frequencies on verbal violence variables is:

Table 4. Confident Categorization Distribution

Criterion	Category	Frequency
X < 39	Very Low	11
39 < X ≤ 60	low	17
60 < X ≤ 80	Keep	32
80 < X ≤ 100	High	36
X > 100	Very High	0

From the table above, it shows that in the high category there are 36 respondents, in the medium category with a total of 32 respondents, and in the low category there are

17 respondents and in the very low category there are 11 respondents. So it can be seen that the conclusion is on the variable of confidence and on the five categories in KBTK in Kebumen District, namely the dominance in the high category.

2. Test the hypothesis

The correlation test in this study used Pearson Product Moment using SPSS v22. The basis for determining the strength of the relationship between variables on the result value of the correlation coefficient with the conditions:

a) The value of the correlation coefficient of 0.00 – 0.25 = very weak relationship
b) The value of the correlation coefficient of 0.26 – 0.50 = sufficient relationship
c) The value of the correlation coefficient of 0.51 – 0.75 = strong relationship
d) d) The value of the correlation coefficient of 0.76 – 0.99 = very strong relationship
e) Correlation coefficient value of 1.00 = perfect relationship

Tabel 5. Correlation Test Results

Correlations		Kekerasan Verbal	Percaya Diri
Kekerasan Verbal	Pearson Correlation	1	-.551
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.003
	N	45	45
Percaya Diri	Pearson Correlation	-.551	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	
	N	96	96

Based on the results of the correlation above, the value of the correlation coefficient is -0.551, which indicates that the relationship is negative and strong. Based on the results, the significance value between the variables of verbal violence and self-confidence has a significance value of 0.003 < 0.05, which means there is a significant correlation. So it can be concluded that the higher the level of verbal violence experienced by children, the lower the trust in children in Kebumen sub-district.

Discussion

This study was conducted to find out whether there is a relationship between verbal abuse experienced by children and their level of confidence. The subjects of the study were 96 parents of children in Kebumen sub-district who were randomly selected. Data was collected using questionnaires to measure levels of verbal abuse experienced and scales to measure levels of self-confidence.

The results showed that the higher the level of verbal abuse experienced by children, the lower their self-confidence. Statistical analysis also showed a significant negative correlation between these two variables. The more often children get ridicule, cursing, or other forms of verbal abuse from their environment, their self-confidence tends to decrease

This finding is in line with the results of previous research by Walker (2019) which showed that children who experience verbal bullying at school tend to have lower self-esteem and self-confidence. Repeated verbal abuse can affect a child's development of self-concept and make them feel worthless.

Walker (2019) emphasizes the importance of the role of teachers and parents in providing positive support to build the self-confidence of children victims of verbal abuse. Teachers can create a safe and respectful learning environment for each individual, whereas parents should provide adequate affection and emotional support at home.

In addition to having an impact on self-confidence, verbal abuse experienced repeatedly can also affect children's mental health. Research by Hartini (2021) shows that children who are victims of verbal abuse have a higher risk of experiencing anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder. The ridicule or ridicule they hear consistently can affect the way they perceive themselves and the world around them.

Even according to James (2020), the long-term impact of verbal abuse in childhood can affect the quality of life and interpersonal relationships as adults. This is because negative words ingrained since childhood are difficult to remove from memory. Low self-confidence and self-esteem also make them vulnerable to unhealthy relationships later in life.

Therefore, it is very important for relevant institutions to improve efforts to prevent verbal violence in children by providing proper education to parents and teachers. Schools need to encourage a climate of mutual respect, while parents need to take care of how to communicate with their children. Thus, it is hoped that the long-term impact of verbal violence can be prevented or at least minimized.

All parties must work together to help children victims of verbal abuse by providing positive support so that their self-confidence and mental health can develop optimally. Counseling and therapy are also recommended if the psychological trauma caused by verbal abuse experienced is severe.

Thus, the results of this study confirm previous empirical evidence regarding the negative impact of verbal abuse on self-concept and self-confidence in children. Efforts are needed to prevent verbal abuse and provide better social support to children to help increase their self-confidence.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of verbal abuse experienced by children and their self-confidence. 96 parents were selected as participants, who then measured their level of verbal abuse using questionnaires, as well as their self-confidence on a standardized scale.

The results of data processing and statistical analysis showed that in children who were the subjects of the study, there was a negative correlation between the frequency of verbal abuse experienced and their level of self-confidence. The more often children get insults, curses, or ridicule from the surrounding environment, the lower their confidence in their own abilities. It is proven that verbal abuse experienced repeatedly will damage the child's self-confidence. Prevention as early as possible is important to do in order to maintain psychological well-being and child development. The cooperation of all key elements of society is needed to make this happen.

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