

VERBAL ABUSE BY PARENT WHEN ASSISTING CHILDREN DURING ONLINE LEARNING AT HOME IN KEROBOKAN BALI

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ABSTRACT

Parents' verbal abuse on their children often happens consciously or unconsciously. This occurs because the impact of verbal abuse is not as direct as physical violence. Children are like plain white canvases that are ready to be swept with various colors because children cannot or do not have sufficient knowledge to distinguish certain things, especially in the things they receive from their families such as verbal abuse and also children will easily absorb what he heard without having to think about it first. The impact of verbal abuse can cause hurt feelings that cause children to think as they often say to their parents. This study aims at identifying and classifying the types of verbal abuse by parents when assisting children in online learning at home in Kerobokan Village, Kuta Utara, Badung, Bali. The method used in this research was the qualitative method, the phenomenological approach was chosen because it describes the meaning of the subject's experience of the phenomenon being studied. There are several steps taken in carrying out the research by searching for data, managing data, and presenting existing data. In the process of searching for data, researchers used the method of recording, writing, and observing. The study found that the classification of verbal violence that is spoken by parents to children during online learning is a curse, intimidation, words that belittle or embarrassing and criticizing, and the psychological impact on the child. From the results of this research, it can be concluded that verbal violence harms children, parents are more patient in accompanying their children, are more able to select and sort words and sentences that can build children's self-confidence.

Keywords: children, abuse, verbal, violence

ABSTRAK

Pelecehan verbal orang tua kepada anaknya sangat sering terjadi secara sadar atau tidak sadar. Ini terjadi karena dampak pelecehan verbal tidak langsung seperti kekerasan fisik. Anak ibarat kanvas putih polos yang siap disapu dengan berbagai warna karena anak tidak dapat atau tidak memiliki pengetahuan yang cukup untuk membedakan hal-hal tertentu, terutama dalam hal-hal yang mereka terima dari keluarganya seperti caci maki dan juga anak akan dengan mudah menyerap apa yang ia terima. mendengar tanpa harus memikirkannya terlebih dahulu. Dampak pelecehan verbal dapat menimbulkan rasa sakit hati yang menyebabkan anak berpikir seperti yang sering mereka ucapkan kepada orang tuanya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengelompokkan jenis-jenis kekerasan verbal yang dilakukan orang tua saat mendampingi anak dalam pembelajaran online di rumah di Desa Kerobokan, Kuta Utara Badung. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif, pendekatan fenomenologi dipilih karena menggambarkan makna pengalaman subjek terhadap fenomena yang diteliti. Ada beberapa tahapan yang dilakukan dalam melakukan penelitian

yaitu dengan mencari data, mengelola data, dan menyajikan data yang ada. Dalam proses pencarian data, peneliti menggunakan metode pencatatan, penulisan, dan observasi. Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan ditemukan bahwa klasifikasi kekerasan verbal yang diucapkan oleh orang tua kepada anak selama pembelajaran online adalah makian, intimidasi, perkataan yang meremehkan atau memalukan dan mengkritik, serta berdampak psikologis pada anak. Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa kekerasan verbal merugikan anak, orang tua lebih sabar dalam mendampingi anaknya, lebih mampu memilih dan mengurutkan kata dan kalimat yang dapat membangun rasa percaya diri anak.

Kata kunci: anak, pelcehan, verbal, kekerasan

I. INTRODUCTION

Violence in the family is very common in society. This violence occurs to husbands, wives and also to children. This can happen because the cases are owned by each family and the victims are members of the family itself. According to Guslina, it can be seen in Law Number 23, to be precise in Article 5, namely physical violence, sexual violence, and household neglect. The four types of violence regulated in the law are forms of violence that are very often highlighted by various media because of their direct impact on the victim's physical condition. But violence in the family that does not have a major physical impact is not realized, let alone paid attention to, let alone become a problem that must be a group (Kevin & Abstrak, 2018).

Most people identify violence as only physical attacks, despite the fact that most violence is verbal, emotional, and psychological. Without realizing it, verbal abuse occurs more frequently in families but is still neglected. This occurs because the impact of verbal abuse is not as direct as physical violence. The victims who have the greatest impact are children. Children are like plain white canvases ready to be swept in various colors, therefore how to educate and raise children in a family is very important. This ideal condition rarely occurs. In fact, verbal abuse is often seen.

The easiest example, calls such as “*si hitam*” (Bahasa Indonesia) / “the black one”, “*ndut*” (Bahasa Indonesia) means “fatty”, “*si malas*” (Bahasa Indonesia) / “the lazy one”, whether realized or not, can have a negative effect on children as told in the above story. The labeling process can be based on physical, personal, or habitual characteristics, even though the intention of the parents to give this title is sometimes only as a “favorite call” or to encourage children to be more diligent (Satria, 2017).

This happens because children cannot or do not have sufficient insight to distinguish certain things, especially in the things they receive from their families such as verbal abuse and children will easily absorb what they hear without having to think about it first. In children, what they experience at the age of children will determine the personality and temperament of the child itself. Therefore, verbal abuse experienced during childhood will more or less have an impact on the child's life. Seotjiningsih (2002) stated that verbal abuse to the children is violence which is essentially very dangerous. Verbal abuse usually doesn't have a physical impact on the child, but it can damage the child in the next few years. Verbal abuse by parents causes hurts in a child's life and feelings more than rape (Kevin & Abstrak, 2018).

The impact of verbal abuse can cause hurt feelings that cause children to think as they often say to their parents. If parents say negative things like, for example, “*hai anak bodoh*” (Bahasa Indonesia) / “hey foolish boy”, “*kamu gak punya otak*” (Bahasa Indonesia) / “you don't have any brain” then the child will feel that way. Parents are role models in the family. Whatever the parents do, the child will imitate the behavior of their parents or people who are older than their age. When parents used to say harsh things, the impact could be that the child would do the same to family members and even other people outside the family.

A phenomenon that often occurs during a pandemic in online learning is acts of verbal abuse by parents when assisting their children during online learning at home, as reported by detikNews daily news on Sunday, September 20 (2020). There are parents who do verbal abuse followed by physical violence by hitting their children with their hands and broom handles until the child dies. This is one of the interests of researchers.

The results of interviews were carried out in the Banjar Tegeh, Kerobokan Village towards school-age children who have parents who often do verbal abuse in when assisting their children during online learning. This happens when the children less focused on listening to their teachers, children are difficult to managed, children do not understand the explanation given by their teachers and children do not understand the re-explanations by their parents. Without realizing it, parents do verbal abuse to their children, even accompanied by physical violence. Based on the phenomenon found, the researchers are interested in doing research on verbal abuse by parents when assisting their children in online learning at home in Kerobokan Village, North Kuta Badung.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Parental Violence

Violence by parents against children physically and mentally is violence in a form of violence in household. Domestic Violence as stated in Law No.23 of 2004 concerning elimination. Domestic violence means every act against someone, especially women, which results in suffering or suffering physically, sexually, psychologically, and/or neglect of the household including threats to commit an act, coercion or seizing freedom against the law within the scope of the household (Hapsari et al., 2016). The problem of domestic violence has received legal protection in Law Number 23 of 2004 which, among others, confirms that:

- a. That every citizen has the right to feel safe and free from all forms of violence in accordance with the philosophy of Pancasila and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945.
- b. Whereas all forms of violence, especially domestic violence are violations of human rights and crimes against human dignity as well as forms of discrimination that must be eliminated.
- c. Whereas victims of domestic violence, who are mostly women, must receive protection from the State and / or the community so that they are protected and free from violence or threats of violence, torture, or treatment that degrading the degree and dignity of humanity.

2.2. Forms of Violence

a. Verbal Abuse

Suyanto and Sanituti (Hapsari et al., 2016) stated that verbal or psychological violence is violence shown by parents in the form of anger using curses or sharp

criticism. Parents refer to children as stupid, naughty, impudent, ignorant children, useless children and all forms of words that humble themselves. This type of violence is not easy to recognize, the consequences felt by the victim do not leave a visible mark to others. The impact of this type of violence will affect a situation of feeling unsafe and comfortable, lowering the self-esteem and dignity of the victim. The concrete forms of violence or violations of this type are; use of harsh words, abuse of trust, humiliate people in front of others or in public, make verbal threats and so on. As a result of this behavior, victims usually feel inferior, insecure, feel worthless and weak in decision making. According to Irwanto (Hapsari et al., 2016), the words that are insulting and degrading will be recorded on the child's memory tape. The longer it takes, it will harder and make the child have a negative image. Children who often experience verbal abuse in the future will lose their self-confidence. It even triggers his anger, plans to take revenge, and affects the way he socializes. Furthermore, according to verbal abuse or so-called emotional child abuse is verbal action or behavior that causes adverse emotional consequences. This happens when parents tell children to be quiet or not to cry. If the child starts talking, the mother continues to use verbal abuse such as "*anak bodoh*" (Bahasa Indonesia)/ "foolish child", "*kamu bawel*" (Bahasa Indonesia)/ "you are naggy", "*kamu kurang ajar*" (Bahasa Indonesia) / "*you are insolent*". Children will remember all verbal abuse if all verbal abuse lasts in one period.

The forms of verbal abuse as follows:

- a. Swearing, Swearing are heinous words spoken out of anger. Swearing means speaking bad words because of being angry with someone. Swear words are words that people tend to avoid because they think these words feel impolite when spoken (Putra, 2013).
- b. Intimidation The act of bullying can include: screaming, threatening the child, and bullying the child.
- c. Shrinking or humiliating children Actions of belittling or humiliating children can be in the form of: demeaning children, criticizing names, making negative differences between children, stating that the child is not good, worthless, ugly or something that is obtained from mistakes.
- d. The habit of criticizing children The act of criticizing children can be exemplified such as: saying that everything that happened was the child's fault.

b. Forms of nonverbal abuse

Forms of nonverbal violence against children is violence directed at children in the physical form of pinching, jewing, slapping, hitting on the child's body which can cause pain and injury. This can happen because the child is considered to have made a mistake and disobeyed the orders of the parents.

2.3 Verbal Communication

Verbal communication is communication that uses words orally or in writing. This communication is most often used by humans with the aim of expressing feelings, emotions, thoughts, ideas, facts, data, information and explanations. Verbal communication has elements of words and language as expressed by Cangara, Harjana, Julia (Kurniati, 2016) as follows:

- a. The word is a symbol that represents something, be it a person, item, event, or situation. The meaning of words does not exist in people's minds. There is no direct correlation between words and things. The only things that are directly related are people's words and thoughts.

- b. Language is a system of symbols that allows people to share meanings. In verbal communication, the language symbols used are spoken, written, or electronic language. Language has three functions which are closely related in creating effective communication. This function is used to study the world around it, build good relationships between people and create bonds in human life.

Research related to verbal abuse towards children has been conducted (Azhar, 2014) with the title of verbal abuse on television and its effect on children's development. This study states that expressions of verbal abuse that appear on television have a negative influence on children's psycholinguistic processes in making sentences. Furthermore, this study also concluded that the expression of verbal violence on television can harm their pragmatic competence. Furthermore, research by (Satria, 2017) in the title The Effect of Parental Verbal Violence on Children's Verbal Communication. In this study, it is found that the level of children can be categorized as the highest violence or classified into large violence based on the results of statistical tests used in analyzing the data.

2.4 Sociolinguistic Studies

According to (Almajid, 2019) sociolinguistic studies are good to use because they have a relationship with the consequences that arise from verbal activity. Sociolinguistics studies about spoken and written spoken language by examining the use of language in social classes of society. Meyerhoff argues that sociolinguistics is used as an initial stage in analyzing the structure of language in use and the attitudes of the language used. Some sociolinguistic studies can only review systematically through examination of

records and good understanding through community backgrounds (Kurniasih 2017).

2.5 Online Learning

During the Covid-19 pandemic, all activities implemented outside the home must now be conducted inside the house. The social distancing policy was carried out as a preventive measure for the spread of Covid-19. The house, which is usually used as a place to rest, is now an office and school for its residents. School from home is officially enforced by the Indonesian Ministry of Education, whose application changes to online from kindergarten to tertiary institutions. This lesson is a learning method that uses an interactive internet-based and learning model such as *Zoom*, *Google Classroom*, *Google Meet*, *Whatsapp*, *Line* and others. Student meetings have a schedule like normal schools but use media like the above which can be done from each student's home. The facilities used by students are laptops and cellphones in the process of their activities. The role of parents is very necessary in the success of online learning. Where parents supervise and help children in the process of teaching and learning activities take place.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is qualitative research. According to Moelong, (Soedirman & Journal, 2015) qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject, for example, behavior, perceptions of motivation, action etc. take advantage of various natural methods. The phenomenological approach was chosen because this study aims to understand the subject in the world of experience. Phenomenological research describes the meaning of the subject's experience of the phenomenon being studied. This study provides a detailed description of a problem

based on existing data, to be analyzed, identified and retrieved data on verbal violence that is spoken verbally by parents to their children. There are several steps taken in carrying out the research by searching for data, managing data, and presenting existing data. In the process of searching for data, researchers used the method of recording, writing, and observing. This study aims to identify and classify the types of children's verbal abuse uttered by parents when accompanying children in online learning. As well as knowing the impact of verbal abuse on children's psychological.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research on the classification of verbal vabuse uttered by parents to children when assisting learning online, it is described as follows.

1. Swearing (animal, profession, adjective)

a. Animal curse

- *“Dasar monyet bodoh kamu”* (“you are a stupid monkey”)
- *“mau jadi keledai?”* (“do you wanna be a donkey?”)
- *“Cing, ape de keweh sajan ngajin kene!”* (Balinese) “anjing, susah sekali ngajar seperti ini! (Indonesia) (Dog, it’s so hard to teach like this)

This animal curse has a very negative meaning in the use of swearing in any way. In the above dialogue, the speaker uses swear words to curse the interlocutor which provokes the speaker's emotions so that the animal swear words appear above to curse the interlocutor who has done something wrong.

b. Proffesions

- *“Brengsek sekali kamu, disuruh belajar aja gak mau”* (“What a jerk you are, just told you don't want to study”)

- *“Mau jadi gelandangan nanti kalau kamu gak mau konsentrasi untuk belajar?”* (“Want to be homeless later if you don't want to concentrate on studying?”)

The words “jerk” and “homeless” came out of the speakers because they were annoyed with the interlocutor who was considered unwilling to learn.

c. Adjective

- *“Goblok, liat ini loh maksudnya!”* (“You idiot, see what this means!”)
- *Bodoh sekali anak ini!* (“What a fool this kid!”)

The words idiot and and almost have the same meaning in those sentence. The sentence above illustrates the cahraction of the speaker who is annoyed with the behavior of the interlocutor who cannot able to answer the questions that are considered easy for the speakers. This annoyance then makes the speaker use the word as a curse to describe the character of the interlocutor.

2. Sentences of intimidation (threatening and bullying)

Intimidation/ bullying sentences spoken by parents to children during online learning assistance are as follows:

- *Awas kamu gak bisa ngerjain soal itu, nanti mamak gak kasi kamu main hape!* (“If you can't work on that, I wont let you play with your cellphone later!”)
- *Eh kamu, dengerin baik-baik yang bapak bilang tadi, kalo tidak nanti kamu gak tak kasi jajan.* (“Uh you, listen carefully to what I said earlier, if not won’t give you any allowance”)
- *“Kalau kamu gini terus, bapak mau pergi aja dari rumah!”* (“If you keep doing this, I just want to go from home”)

The three sentences above are sentences of intimidation that parents tell their children. This intimidating sentence is intended to frighten the child so that the child will want to learn or do his job. This is also called terror, which will cause others to feel afraid if they don't obey it.

3. Dismissing or humiliating Sentences

- *"Ini namanya Jumna, si anak bodoh! Malas dan gak mau belajar, nanti kalo besar mau jadi pemulung".* ("This is Jumna, the stupid kid! I'm lazy and don't want to study, when I grow up, I want to be a scavenger")

This sentence is spoken by the parents when the parents feel annoyed because the child does not want to study, then the parents tell the sentence that embarrasses the child as in the sentence above. The word lazy, stupid, is described as being because the child is lazy, while the word homeless is a metaphor if the child is lazy and stupid, he will become scavenger when he grows up. This sentence clearly undermines or embarrasses the child.

4. Criticism

- *"Dasar anak nakal, cepet belajar jangan main hape aja kamu!"* ("You bad boy, hurry up and learn not to just play your cellphone!")
- *"Apa yang kamu buat ini, salah semua, bodoh!"* ("What are you doing, it's all wrong. You stupid!")

The sentence above is a condemning sentence that is spoken by parents to their children when the child does not focus on doing the school work given. The sentence mentioned above has a negative connotation. Bad-mouthing the child for the mistakes that have been done, in this case, the child has not done his job.

Verbal violence that children get during online learning assistance by parents at home has the following effects:

- a. Children say that they feel afraid of their parents when doing assignments or studying, they cannot and do not concentrate.
- b. Children feel weak and stupid because they feel inferior so that they become gloomy after learning.
- c. The child loses confidence and does not want to learn
- d. Children feel worried and anxious about their future.
- e. Children cry and are sad because they feel their parents no longer love them.
- f. Children get emotional and throw tantrums when parents talk about verbal abuse.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that verbal abuse tends to occur when parents accompany children during online learning. This happens as a form of parent's emotions towards their children.

There are several types of verbal abuse that parents tell their children during online learning assistance, such as swearing, the most frequently cursed at by parents to children, namely animals and adjective. This happens because parents feel very annoyed with their children when the child does not reprimand and do not obey the directions of their parents. Secondly, intimidation, intimidation sentences are spoken by the parents when it is a threat if the child does not want to be serious about studying. Third, dismissing or humiliating sentences by their parents which make their children feel ashamed. Fourth, Criticism the sentence villify children for their mistakes.

The impact of verbal abuse on children during online learning support or parents is that the child feels afraid, worried,

anxious, feels inferior, depressed crying, emotional and angry. Based on the results of the research that has been done, the author's suggestion is for parents to pay more attention to their children during online learning assistance, so that they are more patient and do not say words or sentences that contain elements of verbal grandiosity

that have a negative impact on children. It is better if words or akliamta that contain elements of verbal violence are changed with positive sentences that contain motivation and encouragement so that children are excited to teach in order to foster children's self-confidence.

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