



# The relationship of adolescent perceptions to the role of dad with social skills in first middle school (SMP) students

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## ABSTRACT

This study involved 275 adolescents as research subjects. The characteristics of the population in this study were early adolescents aged 12 to 15 years, still in school and had complete parents. Sampling was taken by using multistage cluster random sampling technique. The data obtained in this study with Pearson product moment correlation analysis. The social skills scale is based on the social skills of the academic dimension which include: the ability to adjust at school, comply with school rules, task orientation, academic responsibility, compliance in class, and good students. This scale was compiled by the researcher himself and has been tested beforehand. The results of data analysis showed that there was a very significant positive relationship between perceptions of the role of fathers and the social skills of junior high school students with  $r_{xy} = 0.412$  and  $p = 0.000$ . The effective contribution of perceptions of the role of fathers to adolescent social skills is 17%. Suggestions for further researchers who examine social skills should examine other variables related to social skills such as experience gained from the role of mothers, peers, the surrounding community.

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## Introduction

Humans are social creatures. As a social being, an individual is required to be able to interact and adapt to the social environment and be able to present himself in accordance with applicable rules or norms, therefore each individual is required to master social skills and the ability to adapt to the surrounding environment. These skills must be developed since childhood, for example by providing sufficient time for children to play or joke with their peers, assign tasks and responsibilities according to the child's development, and so on. Developing social skills from an early age will make it easier for children to fulfill subsequent developmental tasks so that they can develop normally and healthily (Alviona, 2021; Resmadewi, 2019).

Social skills become increasingly important and very crucial when children are in their teens, because during adolescence, individuals have entered a wider social world where the influence of friends and the social environment will greatly determine (Dahniar et al., 2018). Adolescents live in different social environments, namely family, school, peer, and community environments. For teenagers who attend school, most of their time is spent at school. They generally spend about 7 hours a day at school (AK & Koesdyantho, 2018).

Social skills are complex abilities possessed by a person, where the person is able to distinguish positive or negative behavior, and will not engage in behavior that will be punished or disliked by the environment.(Saifullah, 2021). Social skills are the ability to interact with other people in a social context in special ways that are socially acceptable and values and at the same time useful for themselves and others.(Rici & Alawiyah, 2019).

Social skills are not abilities that are brought from the birth of the individual but are acquired through the learning process, both learning from parents as the closest figures to children and learning with peers and the community.(Anzani & Insan, 2020). Dimensions of social skills, namely the ability to relate to peers (Peer relations), the ability to manage themselves (self management), academic ability (academic), the ability to obey (compliance), and the ability to assertiveness (assertion).(Alfalathi et al., 2020). Phenomena that have appeared recently include fights between students, drug and alcohol abuse, emotional overreaction, and various behaviors that lead to criminal acts.

This phenomenon is supported by data obtained from the guidance and counseling (BK) section in several junior high schools (SMP) in the city of Medan, showing that recently, junior high school students who have committed violations have increased, ranging from late arrivals as much as 20%, wearing uniforms. and school attributes that are incomplete and wear untidy clothes 50%, go out during study hours 30%, absenteeism tends to increase 40%, commotion in class, is lazy to do homework 30%, fights, sees pornographic videos on cell phones, brings pornographic pictures 20%, school courtship 10%, sexual harassment of teenage girls by teenage boys 15%, smoking 20%, drug use 20% and fighting teachers.

In a short conversation that the researcher had conducted with one of the students who had a criminal record and underachievement, it was stated that the individual was the youngest of three children and grew up in a family that was classified as capable because both of his parents worked. The individual feels that his father is less concerned with his development, especially in terms of education. Individuals feel that their fathers are too busy as the backbone of the family, so they don't have time to ask about their children. Individuals also feel afraid to tell their father about his school, because when he comes home from work his father looks very tired.

The interaction between fathers and adolescents can form their own perceptions by adolescents of the role of fathers. According to the theory of social perception, a person will make judgments in an effort to understand other people. In this case, it is the youth's effort to understand the role of fathers by giving judgments through interactions that occur in everyday life. Social perception itself comes from three elements. These elements are personal (person), situation (situation) and behavior (behavior). The more experiences people have in one situation, person and behavior, the more detailed one's understanding of the person, situation and behavior becomes(Kusumawardhani et al., 2020). When a person feels very familiar with certain types of people, situations and behaviors, then events will fall into place, like neatly arranged puzzle pieces.(Agustina, 2021).This means that more and more teenagers feel they know their father correctly and correctly

Individual perception of a thing affects how the individual behaves in the perceived object. If the individual has a positive perception of something, then the individual behaves positively and approaches the object(Ansyah et al., 2020). If the individual has a negative perception of something, then the individual behaves negatively and stays away from the object. So in other words, the feeling of security that starts from the feeling of being accepted by the father will optimally be formed or not, depending on their perception of the father's role that they get.(Kemala et al., 2020).

The time a father spends with children and adolescents is important for the development of their social skills and mother's involvement helps adolescents to establish connectedness (eg, maintain attachment, develop close relationships).(Latipun, 2019). According to a study on the development of children who do not get the care and attention of the father concluded, the development of children becomes unstable. The group of children who received less attention from their fathers tended to have

low academic abilities, hampered social activities, and limited social interaction. Even for boys, masculine traits can be blurred.

Father's involvement will also develop the child's ability to empathize, be compassionate and caring, and have better social relationships (Gusman & Indriana, 2020). Research also shows that the involvement of fathers will provide positive benefits for boys in developing self-control and the ability to delay the gratification of desires and social adjustment in boys and in girls, the father's function is very important, namely as a protector and providing opportunities for his daughter to choose a husband. man as a companion or protector. The father's role is important for the child's personal development both socially, emotionally and intellectually and the father's most powerful role is towards the child's learning achievement and harmonious social relationships. (Labaiga et al., 2019).

The role of the father for the child is the better the child's physical, socio-emotional growth and development, cognitive skills, knowledge and how children learn so that their learning achievement is higher, they often get grades 9 and 10, school attendance is more orderly/disciplined and active in extracurricular activities, completes with proper and correct homework, have a more positive attitude towards school, and enter a higher ranking. In addition to students getting high scores, they have a positive attitude towards school so that they are diligent in participating in both intra and extra curricular activities, which will prevent children from being involved in juvenile delinquency, such as absenteeism, brawls, alcohol, drugs, early pregnancy and crime. (Afrizawati & Situmorang, 2020).

So it can be concluded that fathers play a role in adolescent development in terms of adjusting to school, complying with existing rules at school, and doing assignments properly and correctly, and being good students who are far from deviant behavior, where this is a social skill with an academic dimension.

### Research methods

The method used in this research is the correlational method. The correlational research method is to detect the extent to which variations in a factor are related to variations in one or more other factors based on the correlation coefficient (Suryabrata, 2003). In this case the researcher wants to see the extent to which adolescents' perceptions of the role of fathers with social skills in junior high school students.

#### 1. Identification of Research Variables

The following is the identification of the variables used in this study:

Variable (X): Perception of father's role

Variable (Y): Social skills

#### 2. Operational Definition of Research Variables

The operational definitions of research variables used in this study are as follows:

##### a. Peadolescent's perception of the role of father

PeAdolescent perception of the father's role is an individual process of a teenager in organizing, interpreting and giving meaning to the stimulus that comes from the function of a father as a male parent in a family. Teenagers' perceptions of the father's role are measured using a perception scale on the father's role based on aspects, namely the role of the father as a provider (economic provider), as a friend (friend and playmate), as a supervisor/disciplinarian (monitor and discipline), as a provider of protection. (protector), advisor (advocate), educator and role model (teacher and role model), giver of attention/love family (caregiver) and as mentor (problem solver).

##### b. Social skills

Social skills are the ability of a person to interact with other people, according to the social context by displaying behaviors that are considered positive, both verbally and nonverbally and can be accepted by the social environment and are learned not innate. Social skills will be measured using a social skills scale based on the academic dimension. The academic dimensions of social skills include: the ability to adjust to school, comply with school rules, task orientation, academic responsibilities, compliance in

class, and good students). The higher the score obtained from the scale, the better the social skills of the academic dimension possessed by the subject.

### 3. Population, Sample and Sampling Method

The population is all the subjects that are intended to be studied. The population is limited as a number of subjects or individuals who have at least one trait in common (Hadi, 2000). The population in this study were early adolescents. The sample is part of the population or a number of residents whose number is less than the total population and must have at least one of the same characteristics.

The number of samples in this study amounted to 278 people. The sample size is 1000 people, the recommended sample is 278 people. The sampling technique used is multistage cluster random sampling. Multistage random sampling is a sampling technique that uses several stages of cluster random sampling which is carried out by taking individual groups in the population.

Based on the cluster multi-stage random sampling technique, two sub-districts were selected as clusters. The sub-districts are Medan Helvetia and Medan Sunggal sub-districts from a population of 22 sub-districts. Then re-randomization was carried out and from each sub-district, 2 schools were selected as clusters, namely SMP Negeri 9 and Private SMP Santo Thomas 3. Randomization was carried out again to students in the school where at SMP Private Santo Thomas 3 as many as 121 people and in SMP Negeri 9 as many as 157 people.

### 4. Data Collection Method

The data collection method used in this study is a Likert-shaped psychological scale. There are two psychological scales used, namely the adolescent's perception of the role of fathers and social skills.

### 5. Data Processing Stage

Sehas has been collected, then for the initial stage the scale is separated by gender and age. Then the selection of the scale filled by the subject is carried out on the tendency to answer. For subjects who answered not really and who had not finished answering, the data was not used, so the subjects in this study were 275 people. Furthermore, the data was tabulated and then processed using the Pearson Product Moment correlation technique analysis with the help of the SPSS version 12 program for windows.

## Results and Discussion

### 1. Research Assumption Test

Sehas not been analyzed, the assumption test is first carried out on the research data obtained, including the distribution normality test, linearity test and then hypothesis testing.

#### a. Distribution Normality Test

Normality test using Kolmogorov-Smirnov which was carried out on the perception variable of the father's role and social skills, showed a normal distribution. The Z value for the scale of perception of the father's role is 1.274 with  $p = 0.078$  and the Z value for the social skills scale is 0.782 with  $p = 0.574$ . For more details can be seen in table 4.3

Table 1.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		pa	ks
N		275	275
Normal Parameters, b	mean	106.0327	115.3891
	Std. Deviation	9.54412	9.98345
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.077	.047
	Positive	.035	.047
	negative	-.077	-.035
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1,274	782
asympt. Sig. (2-tailed)		.078	.574

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

**b. Relationship Linearity Test**

The linearity test was used to determine whether the distribution of research data, namely the X variable (perception of the father's role) and the Y variable (social skills) had a linear relationship. The linearity test was carried out using a scatter diagram or scatter plot. The results on the scatter plot graph show that the variable X (perception of the father's role) and variable Y (social skills) has a linear relationship.

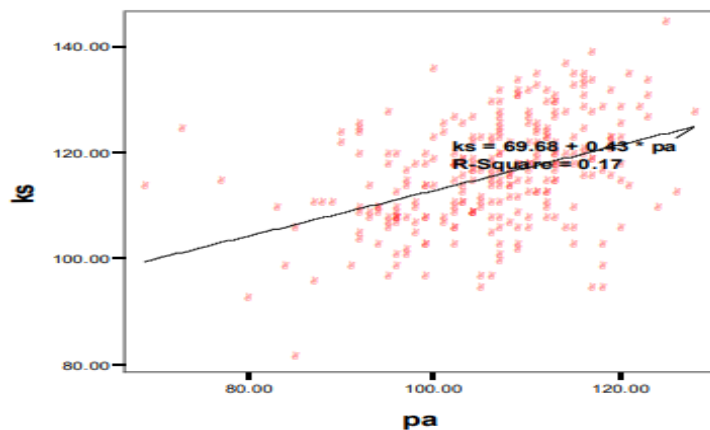


Figure 1.

Linearity test of the relationship between perceptions of the role of fathers and social skills

**2. Main Research Results**

Hypothesis testing is done by testing the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient. In accordance with the main objectives of this study as well as the theoretical basis that has been stated previously, the statistical hypotheses in this study are:

- a. Ho (Nil Hypothesis): there is no positive relationship between the role of fathers and social skills in adolescents.
- b. Ha (Alternative Hypothesis): ada positive relationship between perceptions of the role of fathers with social skills in adolescents.

From the results of statistical tests obtained a positive correlation of  $r_{xy} = 0.412$  with  $p = 0.000$  ( $p < 0.05$ ). This means that the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. The hypothesis of this study indicates that there is a positive relationship between perceptions of the role of fathers and social skills. Based on the value of  $r^2$  obtained is 0.17, it can be concluded that the effective contribution of the perception of the father's role on social skills is 17%.

Table 2.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation

	pa	ks
pa	1	.412 **
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000
	N	275
ks	Pearson Correlation	.412 **
	Sig.(1-tailed)	.000
	N	275

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

**3. Additional Results**

To enrich the results of this study, the description of the relationship between perceptions of the father's role and social skills based on gender and age is described.

### a. The Relationship of Perception on the Role of Fathers with Social Skills Based on Age of Research Subjects

The relationship between perceptions of the role of fathers and social skills by age can be seen in the following table.

Table 3.

Relationship of Perception of Father's Role with Social Skills Based on Age

Age(year)	N	PearsonCorrelation	Sig(1-tailed)
12	115	0.479	0.000
13	85	0.341	0.001
14	61	0.450	0.000
15	14	0.632	0.008
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>		

Based on the data in table 4.5, it is found that there is a positive and significant correlation between perceptions of the role of fathers and social skills at each age stage of the research subject.

### b. The Relationship of Perception on the Role of Fathers with Social Skills Based on Gender of Research Subjects

The relationship between perceptions of the role of fathers and social skills based on the gender of the subject can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.

Perception Relationship of Father's Role with Social Skills Based on Gender

Gender	N	Pearson Correlation	Sig (1-tailed)
Man	138	0.391	0.000
Pegirl	137	0.463	0.000
Total	275		

Based on the table, it can be seen that the male and female subjects have a positive and significant correlation between perceptions of the role of fathers and social skills.

## Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis that has been obtained in this study, it can be concluded that there is a very significant positive relationship between perceptions of the role of fathers and social skills in early adolescence. The effective contribution of the perception of the father's role to social skills in this study was 17% and 83% of changes in the formation of social skills were determined by other factors. There is a very significant relationship between adolescents' perceptions of the role of fathers and social skills based on age. In research subjects, both male and female, the relationship between perceptions of the role of fathers and social skills is positive and significant

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