

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Review Previous Study

The first previous study was a thesis written by Siregar Aulia Azmi under the title *An Analysis on Parenting Style Effect on Dave Pelzer's Characteristic Development In "A Child Called 'It'" Novel* in 2014, The novel that has drawn a lot of attention for its unfortunate depiction of parental abuse and the toughness of the human spirit is outlined in this study, which helps me. Dave Pelzer wrote "A Child Called 'It.'" The harrowing abuse and neglect he endured as a child at the hands of his mother are specified in his autobiographical memoir. His books have made a big difference in spreading the word about abuse and neglect but also motivating readers to get through complex times.

The findings of this study demonstrated how Dave's parents' parenting approach affected the way he developed as a person. He evolved into an independent-acting, thinking adult child. He had to live to compensate for his mother's cruel treatment. In addressing his issues, he also needed to be self-reliant. As a result, the parenting style Dave's parents employed while raising him had a positive impact on many aspects of his personality. This memoir, which details the author's actual past life of abuse at the hands of his own parents.

The second previous study was a thesis written by Mufidah Nurul under the title *Hyper-Parenting Effects Toward Child's Personality in Stephen King's Novel "Carrie"* in 2016. The thesis argues that Nurul connects the dots between academic research on parenting approaches and "Carrie's" depiction of parental influence. The ideal for children is what parents strive for. If the parenting style is consistently practiced, the child will suffer as a result. "Hyper-Parenting Effect in Stephen King's Carrie" is the title of this thesis. Parents who engage in hyper-parenting obsessively seek to improve their children in every way. The level of total control and high regard that parents have for their children is evident in this parenting style. The researcher also discovered six effects of hyper-parenting on children. Children who experience these things tend to be less self-assured, less independent, more likely to give up, anxious and afraid of the outside world, less socially adept, and lacking insight and deep perspectives. In addition, extrinsic elements are related to those of traumatic experience in the past experienced by her mother (Margaret White) and hyper-parenting effect experienced by the main character happen in the novel *Carrie* by Stephen King.

The third previous study was a thesis written by Farira Orm Zia Nahl under the title *The Analysis of Parenting Style Used by Main Characters in Korean Drama "Sky Castle" By Yoo Hyun Mi* in 2020, to identify and classify the characters' parenting styles, the researcher used a qualitative research methodology to closely examine a number of scenes and interactions involving them. In order to comprehend how the characters' steps, attitudes, and relationships were affected by the four main parenting styles authoritative, permissive, authoritative, and neglectful the study looked at each one. Nevertheless, this research lays the groundwork for future studies that investigate

parenting styles in various cultural contexts and their effects on actual parenting practices and child development.

In order to shape a child's personality and outcomes, parents or other caregivers have the responsibility of parenting. In this situation, parents must set a positive example for their kids in order to help them grow into decent people. Diana Baumrind unearths a range of parenting style that support children' behaviour patterns. The norm for authoritarian parents is to place limitations and demand compliance from their children. Permissive parents are warm and easygoing people who think that the best way to show their children their love is by granting all of their wishes. Most parents use an authoritative style that is both friendly and firm with their children. As long as a child's decision is healthy and under parental control, parents will support and encourage that decision. Parents will ultimately ask their children when they make a mistake and give them the opportunity to explain. Authoritative parents usually do not use the phrases as "because I said".

The fourth previous study was a thesis written by Fadila Zahratul under the title *Parenting Styles in Fatherhood Movie (2021) Directed By: Paul Weitz Diana Baumrind's: A Psychological Perspective* in 2022, Using the well-known psychological framework developed by Diana Baumrind, an analysis of the parenting style shown in the film was conducted. The study's effective exploration of the father's parenting decisions and journey through parenthood, which the researcher conducted using a qualitative approach, sheds light on the emotional effects of parenting and the complexity of fatherhood. However, it is important to recognize the study's limitations,

such as its single-movie focus and potential for subjectivity in interpretations, when analyzing its results.

The goal of this study is to illuminate Diana Baumrind's parenting viewpoint as it appears in the film "Fatherhood." This study focuses on the mother-in-law's parenting style toward her son-in-law and employs qualitative research methods. The researcher identifies two types of parenting, Matt is authoritative to his daughter, and his mother-in-law is authoritarian to his son-in-law. Matt insists on raising his daughter while demonstrating to his mother-in-laws and that he is a capable single father and a wonderful parent. In the film "Fatherhood," a single father portrays the struggle of a father trying to provide for his daughter in the best way possible. Parents are discussed in the Fatherhood movie for the study, which is why researchers selected it. The Fatherhood movie has a parenting style that is related to Diana Baumrind's theory, and researchers are interested in analyzing it. The main goal of this analysis was to identify the main characters' parenting style. The two characters, Matt and Marion, and their scenes and exchanges with one another provide the information for the two-parenting style.

The last previous study was a journal written by Risqi Ratna Aprillia, Susi Eka Lestari under the title *The Influence of Parenting Style on The Protagonist's Behavior in Todd Phillips' Movie Joker in 2020*, exploring the parenting viewpoints depicted in the movie the "Joker" and how they affected the behavior of the main character. Utilizing a qualitative research methodology, the researchers of this study went over numerous scenes and interactions to pinpoint and classify the parenting styles used by the character's mother and other important parental figures in the movie.

According to the findings, authoritarian and neglectful parenting style cause children to seek revenge, consider misbehavior, become instigators of crimes, and become ignored by society. The way parents raise their children has a significant impact on how they develop and has important ramifications for their ultimate prosperity. This study aims to identify the various parenting style depicted in Todd Phillips's film *Joker* as well as the ways in which they affect the protagonist's behavior. To lessen psychological disorders and behavioral problems in children brought on by poor parenting, parents must practice appropriate parenting style. Parenting involves more than just the parent influencing the child; rather, it is a two-way relationship. The culture and social institutions in which children are raised have an impact on the way that parents and children interact with one another. Despite having names that sound similar, authoritative, and authoritarian parenting styles hold distinct parenting style. Both parenting philosophies insist high standards, but authoritarian parents' blind submission. To manage their children's behavior, these parents frequently use punishment and strict discipline. The authoritarian parenting style, according to Nijhof and Engels (2007:709–720), is associated with lower levels of ability and self-confidence, which limits a child's ability to explore his or her abilities and social interactions and ultimately leads to the child's dependence on parental direction and control. As a result, age-appropriate expectations for behavior are not established or enforced. Low-demanding and low-responsiveness are characteristics of neglectful parenting (involved). The protagonist's behavior is influenced by these parenting style, which are crucial in Arthur Fleck's development from a decent person to a psychopath.

2.1 Psychological Approach

The approach can be interpreted with a rational theory by considering the interaction between circumstances and actors. Running with the importance of analyzing parenting style, this study uses a psychological approach to focus on the writer's achievements. The main approaches are organized into groups for the sake of clarity. This psychological approach is able to describe information from various theories and conclude that even the same theory can be obtained from different contextual frameworks. The basis of psychoanalysis is on the proposition that many individuals with unconscious mental lives, that gradually psychological development is based on childish sexual fantasies while psychological pressure is based on intrapsychic conflicts about these fantasies that have not been resolved.

The term "literature" is used both orally and in writing to express ourselves or to describe a creative work. The work can draw inspiration from its surroundings, past experiences, etc. Dramas, movies, poetry, novels, and other forms of literature can also be considered literary works. The scientific study of human behavior and thought is called psychology. The study of human behavior, both internally and externally, is covered by psychology. Running, walking, talking, shouting, and other external behaviors contrast with internal behaviors like feeling, thinking, and imagining, among others. These behaviors manifest in every person or group and are still influenced by their environment in the outside world.

Everything I Never Told You by Celeste Ng is the work of fiction the writer will be talking about in this research. It is about the strange circumstances that the main character in this novel suffers. As a result, this study employs a psychological methodology by examining and comprehending the psychology of the author, the psychology of the novel's characters, and the psychology of the readers (Wellek and Warren (1956). Afif & Amelia (2021) comes to the further conclusion that a text analysis that takes into consideration the relevance and significance of psychological studies is a psychological study of literature. The author expresses and creates her work utilizing her understanding, emotions, imaginations, and emotions as occurs in this novel, psychology can be present throughout this literary work.

2.3 Parenting Styles

Literature is a fantastic educational tool because it captures human nature (Rahman, 2019). As an illustration, people are drawn to the drama, humor, and tension of a compelling story in good literature. It demonstrates the intricate relationships between human nature, activity, and circumstance that result in a variety of outcomes and implications and expresses the author's perceptions of human nature (Mansyur & Suherman, 2020). Work of literature sheds light on the dynamic relationships around actions, character, and the changing cultural context in which they occur (Rahman, 2010). By examining the full range of human emotions and involving readers' feelings and experiences, children's literature helps young people challenge their own beliefs and grow in their ability to understand others.

Although there are many factors that can help develop a child's personality, parenting styles are one of the key ones. The role of parents is important for fostering children's personality development and healthy growth because how you interact with and discipline your child will have a lasting impact on her. Therefore, parents, and not just biological parents, become the first teaching environment and the first protective circle for children. Children's personalities, thoughts, and behaviors can be shaped by their upbringing and how they perceive the world. The focus of this study is on parenting style in the novel and how they affect.

The impact of parenting style, referring to the overall pattern of actions and attitudes employed by parents to discipline their child, has been consistently demonstrated to play a significant role in the development of children. Numerous studies have emphasized the crucial role of parental communication in influencing children's development across various aspects of their lives. Despite the historical roots of parenting literature dating back to the 1920s, much of the research has centered around the concept of parenting style introduced by Diana Baumrind in the 1960s. Parental behavioral control, defined as the parenting behavior aimed at managing, regulating, or controlling a child's behavior, involves enforcing rules and demands, employing disciplinary techniques, overseeing rewards and punishments, and fulfilling supervisory responsibilities (Barber 2002; Maccoby, 1990). Based on parental responsiveness and demands, Baumrind identified three parenting philosophies: authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive.

The term "authoritarian parenting" refers to a parent who wants to control their children and makes an effort to do so. These parents also assess their kids' actions and attitudes

against a standard they have already established as an indicator. Parents who are authoritarian place a strong emphasis on their children's obedience and discipline. The term "authoritarian parenting" refers to a parent who wants to control their children and makes an effort to do so. These parents also assess their kids' actions and attitudes against a standard they have already established as an indicator. Parenting that is strict and demanding puts an emphasis on training children to obey. No explanation is necessary; everything should operate as it should. While being high in demands and high responsive to children's needs, authoritative parenting is regarded as one of the best parenting principles. Parents who are in charge have control over their kids and encourage them to adopt their viewpoints (Baumrind, 1991). Permissive parents are undemanding but responsive typed of parenting, this type of parents is super responsive to children's emotional needs, whilst children's responsibility and the boundary is low. Parenting style, according to Baumrind, is the way parents raise their children and the methods they use to socialize them. This method was the first to explore the idea of parental control and to present a theoretical framework that skillfully categorized parenting approaches into a hierarchy. Permissive, authoritarian, and authoritative parenting styles were initially recognized as three separate parenting philosophies by Baumrind (1966; 1967; 1971). The three parenting philosophies reflect various parental values and innate patterns of behavior as well as different parental authority patterns.

A human life span includes several stages, from early infancy to late adulthood. Parenting, also referred to as raising children, is an integral part of the process of human development and can be seen as a "mold" for the future of the children (Surya, 2017).

Consequently, parents need to become more conscious of their responsibilities as parents and aware of how their actions impact their children's opportunities for success in life. People also tend to agree that it is the parents' duty to secure the future of their offspring. As a possible consequence, asked to give their children the best instruments guarantee that they live better (Arniati, 2019).

According to Baumrind (1971), there are two types of parenting styles: demanding and responsive. Demandingness refers to the level of parental control, expectations for maturation, and supervision. The value of a parent's responsiveness to their children is measured by their affective warmth, acceptance, and involvement. On the basis of these two traits, Baumrind (1967, 1971) classified parenting styles as authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. After further segmenting the permissive style, Maccoby and Martin (1983) added a fourth style, neglectful (also known as "uninvolved"), to their framework. Therefore, authoritarian parenting, thus according to Baumrind (1991), is characterized by high levels of demandingness but low levels of responsiveness. Such parents place a high value on subservience attitudes and actions. Obedience to authority is primarily concerned with monitoring their children's attitudes and actions. On either hand, Baumrind (1991) characterized authoritative parents as being both highly demanding and highly responsive. Those certain parents watch their children's actions, but when expected behaviors are not met, they use nonpunitive forms of discipline. Caregivers who are in charge take their children's opinions into consideration when making decisions and support them. A third parenting style is known as permissive parenting, in which parents are more receptive to their children's needs and

less demanding of them. The same as authoritative parents, permissive parents exhibit a cordial and accepting attitude toward their kids; but because of their laid-back attitudes, they do not exert much authority over their kids and only occasionally enforce rules (Baumrind, 1991). The fourth style, neglect, is the final one. Parents who are uninvolved or neglectful have low levels of responsiveness and demandingness. Unsupportive or disengaged parents do not give their children the attention or support they deserve.

2.4 Parenting Style in Early Childhood

Parents can raise children using a variety of parenting views. based on Diana Baumrind's parenting style, every parenting style has a unique set of traits. Parental demands and responses are used by Diana Baumrind to categorize different parenting styles. Parenting, according to Rub (2013), is a method of controlling and treating kids based on what the parents ask of them and how they respond. A parent's parenting style can be seen in their statements and reactions toward their children (Brown & Iyengar, 2008). Various parenting techniques, in the opinion of Kordi and Baharuddin (2010), serve as an example of the style of parenting practiced by parents. Demandingness is defined as a parenting style that prioritizes discipline and obedience to a child; in contrast, responsiveness is defined as a parenting style that is more compassionate, warm, and supportive of the child's wishes (Baumrind, 1991; Baumrind et al., 2010). Therefore, it is clear that the demands made of and responses given to the child's wishes set an example of the parenting style employed by the parents. Following is an

explanation of the various parenting styles based on the demands and responses of parents in child rearing described above:

i. Authoritative

Early childhood development benefits from authoritative personalities, which can teach children independence, self-control, and confidence. The authoritative type can help kids become independent and disciplined (Santrock, 2009). The rules and restraints that parents impose on their children shape their sense of discipline. Children can become more independent when their parents have strict rules and regulations (Brooks, 2008). The child's preferences and wishes are highly respected in this type. In addition, kids are allowed to make their own decisions while still being under parental supervision and control. Children are given the freedom to explore however they please with this parenting style (Brooks, 2008). The characteristics of an authoritative parenting style are as follows:

- Be patient with the kids and pay attention to them.
- Stating the expectations for children's behavior in clear terms.
- Establishing norms as the foundation for the kids' behavior and teaching them how to be independent.
- Parents who are in charge will have a conversation and engage in some light-hearted banter with their children rather than losing their cool or insulting them.
- The words "because I said" are typically avoided by authoritative parents.

As they set up definite, firm, and steady rules for their children, parents in this category tend to maintain close, caring relationships with their kids. This bunch of children is responsible, adept at controlling their anger, has a high sense of self-worth, and is very self-assured. Parents expect behavior that is appropriate for their children's age and set firm, definite boundaries. Children are therefore forthright, socially conscious, self-controlled, and collaborative. Additionally, children have accomplishment, competence, and joy. In general, authoritative parenting is regarded as one of the best and most advantageous approaches to parenting. Though less frequent than with other parenting philosophies, it is crucial to remember that even with this approach, children may exhibit unfavorable outcomes. Children raised by authoritative parents may experience the following possible drawbacks such as Over-reliance on affirmation from parents: Some kids may grow unduly dependent on their parents' approval or affirmation. Even though the authoritative style is comforting and encouraging, some children may grow to feel that they must constantly be validated, which may impair their ability to be independent and make their own decisions. These are some negative impacts of a children who have authoritative parenting style:

High expectations and pressure: Children may experience pressure to live up to parental expectations as a result of this parenting style's high levels of responsiveness and demandingness, which can cause stress, anxiety, or a fear of failing.

Rebellion or defiance: Children reared under authoritative parenting may rebel or become defiant because of the balance between autonomy and boundaries, though this

is less common than with other parenting style. Tension and disputes between the parent and child may result from this if it is not handled well.

Perfectionism or self-criticism: This parenting style's emphasis on high standards may unintentionally encourage perfectionist tendencies or a critical self-view in certain children, which could have an adverse effect on their mental and emotional well-being.

Risk of becoming overly structured: In certain situations, a child's exploration and risk-taking abilities may be restricted by the structured aspects of authoritative parenting, impeding their inventiveness and spirit of adventure.

It is noteworthy that these adverse effects are not inescapable and exhibit considerable variation contingent upon the child's individuality, the particular methodology employed within the authoritative style, and the general dynamics within the family. A child's development is influenced by a multitude of factors, including parenting styles, but external factors also play significant roles.

ii. Authoritarian

Authoritarian parenting entails exerting a high level of control over children while providing minimal warmth. Parents adopting this style tend to employ punitive discipline for disobedience and expect strict obedience from their children (Kang & Moore, 2011). They often impose strict rules, closely monitor their children's schedules, and keep a close eye on their nighttime activities (Areepattamannil, 2010). Moreover, this authoritarian approach places a greater burden on children compared to other styles, as it discourages open and

constructive communication between parents and their children. The key characteristics of the authoritarian parenting style include:

- Parents put high demands and low response to children.
- Less friendly and mistakes are severely punished.
- Parental discipline and strictness are common.
- Parents hold the opinion that children should obey the rules without questioning them.
- Authoritarian parents frequently make statements like, "You will do as I say," and "I'm the parent and you are not."

Children of authoritarian parents were found to be noticeably less happy, more insecure, and anxious, according to Baumrind's research. Less devoted to their friends and when under stress, more prone to hostility or regression. Exhibited a higher level of cognitive ability and were more likely to work carefully. Although not all assertions made by authoritarian figures have a negative connotation, there are some significant differences between the ways in which different types of power and authority are used in Baumrind's description of the authoritarian parent that make this distinction clear.

iii. Permissive

Contrarily, permissive parenting, which aims for high levels of warmth, is characterized by little control over children. In contrast to authoritarian parents, children in permissive homes frequently have more freedom to make their own

decisions in life and punishment is rarely used (Kang & Moore, 2011). This type of parent is responsive rather than strict, and they set few, if any, rules for their children. They have relatively low expectations for them. According to Verenikina, Vialle, and Lysaght (2011), they frequently adopt a very casual and laid-back attitude toward their children, which encourages conversation and leads to the development of closer relationships. The characteristics of permissive one are;

- Such parents are known for their high response rates despite low demands.
- Children are free to act however they do without consulting their parents.
- Although parents are typically very affectionate, they rarely or never try to discipline or influence their children.
- You can stay up late if you want to, and you will not have to do any chores if you don't feel like it, are typical phrases used by permissive parents.

No one expect children are not expected to behave properly or be liable in home. Children is independent, has strong self-esteem and good social skills, but is also demanding and egotistical. Children lack independence and personal responsibility, are emotionally unstable and confrontational, and take actions on their own without discussing their parents this is largely because there are so few specific guidelines in their lives.

iv. Neglecting

Later on, Maccoby and Martin expanded Baumrind's theory by adding neglecting. The term "neglect" refers to a style of parenting where children are either allowed or ignored. This approach stands in contrast to authoritative parenting, where both the demands placed on the child and the responsiveness to their requests are balanced. As per Santrock (2009), neglectful parenting involves indifference toward children, with parents frequently displaying little concern for their children's needs, as noted by Lestari (2014). In simple terms, parents following this style prefer not to be involved in their child's life. Consequently, there is a lack of positive communication, and the parent-child relationship remains underdeveloped. Children, left to attend to their own needs, desires, and responsibilities, experience neglect, leading to inadequate monitoring of their growth and development. Here are the characteristics of neglecting type of parenting style based on (Kremers, Brug, de Vries& Engels, 2003) are;

- Parenting in a neglectful manner means that parents actually rarely participate in their children' existences.
- They don't ask for much and don't respond properly.
- Lack of involvement and strictness with their children are signs of a neglectful parenting style.

These neglecting parenting style result in lacking direction in daily life. Considering that absent parents don't give their children the care they deserve. The children may try to get recognition by appearing in socially inappropriate

ways both inside and outside of school. As a result of their involvement in these activities and the absence of external expectations, they might lack the drive needed to pursue their education.

According to the fifth review of a prior study written by Risqi Ratna Aprillia, Susi Eka Lestari under the title *The Influence of Parenting Style on The Protagonist's Behavior in Todd Phillips' Movie Joker in 2020*, Penny Fleck never gave her son the chance to experience emotions other than happiness, such as anger, hurt, sadness, and disappointment. Because of main character's mother authoritarian parenting style, Arthur is compelled to suppress his feelings of sadness, resentment, and disappointment in order to follow her rules. It is evident when Arthur claims that he is compelled to smile constantly, despite the fact that his surroundings and the people in them severely depress him. "It's just so hard to try and be happy all the time, you know, when everything's going to shit all around you" (Todd, 2019: Scene 77). This passage demonstrates how the main character feels under pressure to always be joyful.