

Family Functioning in Accompanying Emotional Attitudes of Adolescents in Tanjung Pering Village, North Indralaya, Ogan Ilir Regency

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Abstract: *This study aims to determine the level of family functioning in assisting adolescents' emotional attitudes in Tanjung Pering Village. This study uses a quantitative method with a descriptive approach. The sampling technique uses saturated sampling with a total of 37 parents. Data collection was carried out through questionnaires and observations. The measurement of family functioning in Tanjung Pering Village, North Indralaya, Ogan Ilir Regency was carried out by considering eight family functions: religious functions, protection, love, socialization and education, socio-cultural, economic, reproductive, and environmental development. The study results showed that parents who assisted adolescents' emotional attitudes in Tanjung Pering Village were classified as good in each function. This is evidenced by the percentage of the overall average score of 66.62%. In the function of love, it obtained 65.37%, and the economic function obtained a percentage of 68.78%. In the reproductive function, it obtained a percentage of 65.63%, and environmental development obtained a percentage of 66.21%. However, of the eight functions, 1 of them obtained the lowest percentage score, namely the socio-cultural function of 57.09%, because parents have considered teenagers not to be small children who must be guided and taught moral values anymore, do not always have to be regulated in everyday dress, do not need to be taught the customs of their environment until they are regulated to choose to admire someone to be an idol. Then, 29 respondents believe teenagers can carry themselves, distinguish good and bad values, and are free to choose role models they admire.*

Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest productive age population in the world, with a teenage population of around 17% of the total population (BKKBN). As an illustration, the age of teenagers ranges from 12-21 years, with the age range of early adolescence still ranging from 12-16 years and late adolescence ranging from 17-21 years (Mappiarre in Ali, 2015). Early adolescents who are generally children of Middle School (SMP) to High School (SMA) age are experiencing puberty. Yusuf (2011) stated that during adolescence, there is a period of rapid growth and development of emotional maturity, so unstable emotional changes will occur. Wichita (2021) also emphasized that during this period, the psychological development of adolescents is not yet mature, so their emotions are volatile, even though emotions play a vital role in the attitudes that adolescents will express in society.

Attitude is a tendency to act towards an object (Adha & Virianita, 2010). Gilovich et al. (2013) revealed that attitudes tend to be related to individual behavior, and it is feared that adolescents tend to act negatively. Then, emotional attitudes are manifested into action (Daniel in Ali, 2015). Emotions make adolescents prioritize feelings over rationality or thoughts. This emotional reaction allows individuals to think while flowing it into feelings to make quick decisions based on feelings that make them act quickly. Emotions expressed in attitudes create a conscious change in behavior, such as anger, happiness, sadness, and other feelings humans can feel (Ali, 2015). The emotional impulses of adolescents who are unstable and not accompanied by their

families will cause uncontrolled emotional outbursts and become a drive for attitudes that tend to be negative, one of which is juvenile delinquency. As Fitriyani (2020) proves, one of the factors causing juvenile delinquency in the sense of negative emotional attitudes is due to a lack of family functioning. Yasa & Wati (2020) stated that family functioning means it cannot be separated from a family that performs its functions well. As with the McMaster Model of family functioning theory (in Ariesta & Nurdibyandaru, 2019), family functioning is where each family unit can carry out its daily life tasks well. Family functioning is a system that carries out its daily tasks and functions to prepare, provide, and influence the growth, development, and behavior of its family members in social life, thereby preventing problems such as emotional instability and mental health.

According to BPS (2020), the number of juvenile delinquency cases in Indonesia has increased by 10% every year. One form of juvenile delinquency case that occurred in Ogan Ilir Regency is a case of illicit drug trafficking that occurred in one of the villages in Ogan Ilir Regency where the perpetrators were not adults who were skilled at buying and selling drugs but two teenagers who were still in their final year of school, from the cases that occurred indicate a lack of parental guidance or even family dysfunction in the Ogan Ilir family (BNNKOI, 2021). Based on a preliminary study that has been conducted through interviews with one of the community leaders in Tanjung Pering Village, Dusun 3, it is known that currently, in the village, there is still juvenile delinquency such as smoking, hanging out while drinking, swearing, and so on. This is also supported by observations of field conditions that have been carried out in the daily lives of teenagers in the village, which show that it is true that juvenile delinquency occurred at a guard post. A group of teenagers uses the guard post to gather and smoke activities during the day until its peak at night is used for hanging out activities while drinking alcohol. It is known that some of the teenagers are still of school age and should not be doing such activities. It is common to find teenagers who interact using dirty words in their conversations when communicating.

Research conducted by Wicitra (2021) on the influence of family functioning on emotional regulation in delinquent adolescents "with adolescent subjects showed that adolescents who do not disclose problems to their parents and have low supervision would increase adolescent involvement in delinquency (delinquency). Lestari et al. (2017) found that the existence of a family is essential for overcoming juvenile delinquency by accompanying their daily lives. Ali and Asrori (2015) identified four efforts by parents to assist adolescents. First, parents must provide intensive attention to adolescents by interacting in open and warm communication. Furthermore, the second is that parents must consistently apply values in their lives. Third, parents need to invite adolescents who are going through puberty to communicate in a relaxed and open manner to discuss matters related to the opposite sex. Finally, parents need to provide career insight to adolescents starting to find their identity along with the strengths and weaknesses of each type in their career.

At this time, the family has the urgency to carry out the mentoring function because the family is the smallest unit of society that is the first and foremost place of education in the form of norms, ethics, attitudes, and the development and growth of children. Various studies have been conducted related to family functioning. Wichita (2021) found that adolescents who do not disclose problems to their parents increase adolescent involvement in problematic behavior. Low family functioning due to the role of parents in terms of supervision results in delinquent adolescents or juvenile delinquency. Family functioning is the most influential factor in promoting self-confidence in early adolescents. Parents who show love, attention, love, and affection, as well as sincere emotional attachment to their children, will build confidence that they are valuable in the eyes of their parents. Qonita (2011) found that family functioning is the most influential factor promoting confidence in early adolescence. Parents who show love, attention, love, and affection, as well as sincere emotional attachment to their children, will build confidence that they are valuable and valuable in the eyes of their parents—furthermore, the results of Yasa's research are

as follows: R, & Fatmawati (2020) showed that there is a significant positive relationship between family functioning and emotional maturity in children from single-parent families in Bener Meriah Regency. If there is an increase in family functioning, there will also be an increase in emotional maturity, and vice versa; if there is a decrease in family functioning, emotional maturity will also decrease.

The similarities between the three previous studies and this study are that they take family functioning as one of their research topics. At the same time, the differences in the previous study used a research approach that used a non-experimental quantitative approach and correlation. In contrast, this study used a quantitative descriptive approach. In terms of variables, it is different from previous studies because this study uses a single variable, while the previous four studies used 2 to 3 variables in their research, using delinquent variables, self-confidence, emotional maturity, and emotional expression. In addition, the subjects in the previous four studies were adolescents, while this study used parents as research subjects. The data analysis of previous studies used interactive analysis, multivariate statistics, and correlation, while in this study, the data analysis used descriptive statistics.

According to the National Family Planning Coordinating Agency (in Wijayanti & Berdame, 2019) referring to Government Regulation No. 21 of 1994, there are eight family functions: religious function, sociocultural function, love function, protection function, reproductive function, socialization and education function, economic function, and environmental development function. The religious function is the family, where values are taught and instilled in an individual's identity. The family functions to develop religious values in children's lives so they can lead a better life. Sociocultural function: The family provides a place for children to develop the nation's diverse cultural wealth by learning to interact with the place and environment around them. The function of love is that the family becomes the main container for a life full of love and affection, both physically and mentally, which can be realized by giving affection, a sense of security, and attention among family members. Friedman (2010) also revealed that one of the family functions is the affective function, with one of its components being love.

Protection function, family as a place of shelter and protection, feeling warmth and security and supporting each other by resolving conflicts, respecting each other, clear family communication, expressing emotions, and family members expressing each other's positive feelings (Mc. Crozkey and Meezan, in Wicitra, 2021). Families whose protection functions well can optimize child growth and prevent evil actions through mentoring. Reproductive function: The family becomes a place to provide information about sensitive matters related to sexuality and becomes a place to develop healthy and quality reproductive functions as a whole. In adolescence, what develops dominantly is the growth of interest in the other sex, initially ignoring gender differences and moving on to social relationships decorated with the desire to have a boyfriend or girlfriend. Therefore, adolescents need to be invited to communicate in a relaxed and open manner to discuss matters related to the opposite sex. (Ali & Asrori 2015)

Socialization and education function, and the family is the first place that provides education for children through interaction and communication to learn socialization, norms, and values that are good and evil, right and wrong that occur throughout the individual's life. A family can also be said to be functioning well if the family resolves conflicts through mutual respect and clear family communication (Mc.Crozkey & Meezan in Wicitra, 2021). Economic function: The family fosters and teaches things related to regulating the use of finances to provide food, clothing, shelter, and other material or financial support. Bowen, Lago, and Fury (in Pitaloka et al., 2020) revealed that financial problems occur due to wrong behavior and habit patterns such as debt, not saving, and hanging out in the wrong environment. Environmental development function, in this case, the family, plays a role in managing and maintaining the surrounding environment, both physically and socially, through an introduction to the community and neighbors and concern for

the preservation of the natural environment. Based on the description and indications of problems, it raises a big question mark about how families function in Tanjung Pering Village, so it is necessary to conduct research entitled Family Functioning in Assisting Adolescents' Emotional Attitudes in Tanjung Pering Village, North Indralaya, Ogan Ilir Regency.

Method

This type of research is descriptive with a quantitative approach. This was chosen because this study aims to provide a detailed description of an object regarding the condition of family functioning that occurs in Tanjung Pering Village. This study uses a single variable that reveals and describes elements or symptoms included in the variable (Arikunto, 2015). The location of the study chosen was Tanjung Pering Village, Indralaya Utara District, Ogan Ilir Regency. The variables in this study are family functioning in assisting adolescent emotional attitudes in Tanjung Pering Village, Indralaya Utara Regency, Ogan Ilir Regency, which includes eight indicators according to BKKBN, namely religious function, socio-cultural function, love function, protection function, reproductive function, socialization and education function, economic function and environmental development function.

Sugiyono (2017) stated that population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects with specific qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn. The population in this study were families with children aged 13-16 years in early adolescence in Tanjung Pering Village, Ogan Ilir Regency, totaling 37 families based on the population data archives of Tanjung Pering Village. The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. Sugiyono (2014:124) stated that total sampling is the condition of all members of the population used as samples and the requirement for a population of less than 100 is used as a sample, so in this study, the technique used is total sampling because the sample only consists of 37 families. The data collection technique uses questionnaires and observations. The indicators that describe eight functions can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Operational Definitions

No	Variable	Indicators	Description
1	Identity	- Gender - Region of origin - Education level - Age - Occupation	
2	Family functioning in assisting adolescents' emotional attitudes	Religious Protection Love Socialization and Education Socio-cultural Economic Reproduction	- Instilling religious values. - Developing religious values - Provides protection, warmth, security - Accompanies emotions - Prevents bad attitudes and actions. - Giving love and attention among family members. - Providing education - Interaction and communication - Learning socialization - Introducing the customs and culture of the nation - Applying the prevailing norms and culture - Financial usage regulation, - Providing financial material support - Providing information related to sexuality, - Relaxed and open communication

Environmental Development	- Maintaining the physical and social environment Pengenalan masyarakat dan tetangga Kelestarian lingkungan
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Source: processed (2022).

Next, it is explained related to the procedures for compiling and developing the instrument. First, the Compilation of the Instrument. The instrument in this study was compiled with statements for the variables of adolescent emotional attitude assistance based on family functioning in Tanjung Pering Village, Ogan Ilir Regency. The steps in compiling the questionnaire will be explained as follows: detailing the variables into sub-variables, formulating indicators with each sub-variables, compiling items for each indicator, conducting an instrument trial, and conducting an instrument trial. The purpose of conducting an instrument trial is to determine the respondents' understanding of the instrument that has been made. In addition, an instrument trial is a stage in the entire process of constructing a research instrument. This stage is intended to ensure that the instrument created can fulfill its function when used in research. The steps in implementing the instrument trial are as follows: determining the trial respondents by taking them from a population not included in the research sample. The instrument trial is carried out to determine whether the instrument can be understood by determining its validity and reliability.

In this study, a Validity Test was also conducted. The validity test was conducted to determine whether the instrument that was prepared was valid, meaning that the instrument could measure what should be measured or how accurate the item or statement was in measuring. Validity analysis in this study was done by analyzing each statement item and alternative answers using SPSS (Statistic Package and Service Solution) and the product moment formula. The provisions in this case, if $R_{hitung} < R_{tabel}$, then the question is invalid. Conversely, if $R_{hitung} > R_{tabel}$, then the question is valid. In this study, the validity test was conducted 3 times; after data collection using a questionnaire to respondents who were not included in the sample, the respondents' answers were tabulated into one, and then their validity was analyzed using the SPSS version 20 application. The instrument consists of 35 items. After the first trial on November 9, 2022, the results were that 12 out of 35 items showed invalidity, thus changing the answer choices (options) from agree to always, while disagree to often, disagree to sometimes to disagree to never. Then, it was re-tested on November 12, 2022. The results showed that there were revisions to the main question units no. 1, 10, and 31, so the items were improved by changing the question sentence without changing their meaning. After being revised and re-tested on November 17, 2022, the validity results of all items were declared valid, then the question items on the instrument were ready to be used. The results of item validity can be seen in Table 1 in detail.

Table 2. Validity Analysis Results

No	R-table	R-count	Description
1	0,878	0,983	V
2	0,878	0,954	V
3	0,878	0,983	V
4	0,878	0,983	V
5	0,878	0,983	V
6	0,878	0,954	V
7	0,878	0,983	V
8	0,878	0,978	V
9	0,878	0,943	V
10	0,878	0,937	V
11	0,878	0,983	V

12	0,878	0,943	V
13	0,878	0,943	V
14	0,878	0,983	V
15	0,878	0,983	V
16	0,878	0,943	V
17	0,878	0,983	V
18	0,878	0,954	V
19	0,878	0,925	V
20	0,878	0,983	V
21	0,878	0,983	V
22	0,878	0,983	V
23	0,878	0,978	V
24	0,878	0,943	V
25	0,878	0,937	V
26	0,878	0,910	V
27	0,878	0,947	V
28	0,878	0,954	V
29	0,878	0,983	V
30	0,878	0,978	V
31	0,878	0,925	V
32	0,878	0,943	V
33	0,878	0,894	V
34	0,878	0,894	V
35	0,878	0,983	V

Source: processed (2022)

This study also conducted a Reliability Test. The reliability test aims to determine the instrument's condition used to have the same time limit in measuring, meaning that an instrument used several times to measure the same object will produce the same data. Reliability analysis in this study uses SPSS (Statistical Package and Service Solution), which provides facilities to measure reliability with the Cronbach Alpha statistical test. After the reliability analysis was carried out, the reliability test results showed that Cronbach's alpha was between 0.70-0.90, so the reliability was high. The instrument consisting of 35 items was tested 3 times on November 9, 2022, and November 12, 2022. The results were revised in the main question units no. 1, 10, and 31, and the sentence was agreed to constantly so that the item was improved by changing the question sentence without changing the question's meaning. After being repaired, it was tested again on November 17, 2022; the reliability results obtained for all items were declared reliable, and then the question items on the instrument were ready to be used. The results of the reliability test on the question items were obtained in Table 3.

Table 3. Results of the Reliability of Questionnaire Question Items:

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.762	35

Source: processed (2022)

Table 3 shows the results of the reliability test of the family functioning instrument. It is known that all the questions on the instrument for each family function are declared reliable and ready to be used. Furthermore, the Data Analysis Technique simplifies data into a form that is easier to read and implement. The data analysis aims to make the collected information explicit

and clear. The data obtained from the questionnaire results will be analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis, which uses a descriptive statistics function to describe or provide an overview of the object being studied through sample or population data (Sugiyono, 2017). This study uses descriptive statistics to analyze and present quantitative data to determine family functioning in assisting adolescent emotional attitudes in Tanjung Pering Village, North Indralaya, Ogan Ilir Regency, which is used as a research sample.

The steps of analysis in research consist of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions and verification. Data collection is an effort to collect information related to research. Data collection is carried out simultaneously with other components during the research activities using a questionnaire. When the data begins to be collected, the meaning of each existing data is also started. Then, an explanation is provided to make it easy to understand and interpret. Data reduction is selecting and focusing on simplifying and transforming raw data from written notes in the field. The way to reduce data is by selecting a summary or short description, classifying patterns by making research transcripts to emphasize, shortening the focus, removing unimportant parts, and arranging so that the final conclusion can be drawn appropriately according to the main focus problem.

Data presentation is the amount of information arranged, allowing conclusions to be drawn and action taken. In seeing the presentation of data, it can be understood what is happening and what should be done next. The last step taken is to conclude. Conclusions are an attempt to find or understand meaning. The conclusions drawn are verified by looking at and questioning again while looking at the observation field notes to obtain a proper understanding. This is done so that the data obtained and the interpretation of the data have validity so that the conclusions drawn are firm.

This study uses scoring as an ordinal scale that meets the statements of the Likert scale type. The Likert scale is a measuring tool for measuring the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group about social phenomena. Using a Likert scale, the variables to be measured are described into variable indicators. These indicators are used as a starting point for compiling instrument items through questions or statements (Sugiono, 2015, p. 93). The following is Table 4 related to assessment criteria.

Table 4. Assessment Criteria

Statement	Score
Always	4
Often	3
Sometimes	2
Never	1

Source: processed (2022)

The data collected from the questionnaire was analyzed using descriptive statistics with the following formula.:

$$P = \frac{\text{number of scores obtained}}{\text{maximum number of scores}} \times 100$$

Description: P = Percentage number

After obtaining the percentage of respondents' answers, the category or descriptive percentage of each indicator is determined and then interpreted into a sentence in the following manner:

Determine the highest percentage number:

$$\frac{\text{Maximum Score}}{\text{Maximum Score}} \times 100 \%$$

$$\frac{4}{4} \times 100 \% = 100\%$$

Determine the lowest percentage number:

$$\frac{\text{Minimum Score}}{\text{Maximum Score}} \times 100 \%$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \times 100 \% = 20\%$$

Percentage range = 100% - 20% = 80%

Percentage class interval = 80% : 4% = 20%

Table 5. Descriptive Analysis Criteria

Presentage	Category
80-100 %	Very good
59-79 %	Good
48-58 %	Not good
<25 %	Bad

Source: processed (2022)

After knowing the interval and percentage range, the data is poured into a table. This table becomes a criterion for concluding the data as a whole. Furthermore, it will be presented in a graph containing the conclusions from the eighth category of family functions. Finally, it is discussed and concluded using the author's words in detail to interpret the real state of family functioning in Tanjung Pering Village, North Indralaya, Ogan Ilir Regency.

Result and Discussion

Profile of Respondent

The respondents' identities are obtained based on the data from questionnaires presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Respondent Identity

No	Indicator	<i>f</i>	Presentation (%)
1.	Gender		
	Male	22	59,46
	Female	15	40,54
2.	Age		
	30-33 years	1	2,70
	- 34-37 years	8	21,63
	- 38- 41 years	13	35,13
	>42 years	15	40,54
3.	Final Education Level		
	Elementary School Graduate	9	24,32
	Elementary School Dropout	2	5,41
	Junior High School Graduate	9	24,33
	Junior High School Dropout	5	13,51
	Senior High School Graduate	11	29,73
	High School Dropout	1	2,70
4	Region of Origin		
	Original Tanjung Pering	30	81,09
	Around Ogan Ilir	6	16,21

5	Outside Ogan Ilir	1	2,70
	Outside South Sumatra	0	0,00
	Occupation		
	Farmers	16	43,24
	Private Employees	10	27,02
	PNS	0	0,00
	Not Working	6	16,22
	Others	5	13,52
	Number	37	100%

Source: Processed Primary Data (2022).

Based on the table above regarding the identity of 37 respondents, the gender of the respondents shows that 22 respondents (59.46%) are male, and the remaining 15 (40.54%) are female. All respondents are parents of teenagers in Tanjung Pering Village who carry out family functions through mentoring; as Yasa & Wati (2020) stated, family functioning cannot be separated from families that carry out their functions well. Setianingsih (2019) stated that mentoring from parents is interpreted more as child guidance, so even though men dominate the respondents, this does not influence because men and women both play a role in a unit accompanying teenagers (Istiani, 2013).

The age of the respondents shows that out of 37 respondents, most of the respondents consisted of 15 respondents (40.54%) in the age group >42 years. 13 respondents (35.13%) were in the age group 38-41 years, eight respondents (21.63%) were in the age group 34-37 years, and one respondent (2.70) was in the age group 30-34 years. The dominant respondents were those aged >42 years. In this regard, Nursalam (in Kamil, 2019) stated that the older the age, the more mature in thinking and acting. Supartini (in Suryanda & Rustati, 2019) also stated that if the parents are too young, they may not be able to carry out the role of parenting optimally. The study results show that the age of parents of teenagers in Tanjung Pering village can be pretty mature. It can be companions for teenagers, as evidenced by the fact that the dominant respondents have entered the age of over 45 years.

At the final education level, 37 respondents, most of whom were 11 respondents (29.73), were in the high school graduate group, nine respondents (24.32%) were in the elementary school graduate group, nine respondents (24.32%) were in the junior high school graduate group, five respondents (13.51%) were junior high school dropouts and one respondent (2.70%) was in the high school dropout group. High school graduates dominated the final education level of teenagers' parents, or equivalent; Nursalam (in Kamil, 2019) stated that the higher a person's education level, the more knowledge they have. Based on this theory, it does not affect the field conditions where parental guidance is mainly based on the experience and maternal intuition of parents who always give the best for their children, even though junior high school graduates or elementary school dropouts who do not receive reproductive education, for example, they can accompany their children to teach cleanliness and prevention of free sex among teenagers.

The original domicile area of Tanjung Pering Village was 30 respondents (81.09%), six respondents (16.21%) of whom were residents of Tanjung Pering Village but were native to the area around Ogan Ilir, and only one respondent (2.70%) came from outside Ogan Ilir, namely Ogan Komerang Ilir. So, it can be concluded that Tanjung Pering Village's original residents dominate the respondents' origin. The results of the following table analysis are the occupations of the respondents' parents in Tanjung Pering Village, showing that most of the respondents, 16 respondents (43.24%), work as farmers. Ten respondents (27.02%) work as private employees/entrepreneurs, six respondents are known to be unemployed (16.22%) because the majority of women are homemakers, and five respondents (13.52%) work odd jobs as bent or

drivers, taxi drivers, and truck drivers. Suryanda Rustati (2019) revealed that parents whom both work indeed provide limited time and energy opportunities to provide physical and psychological touch to their children so that when viewed from the results of the study, some of them do not work because they are housewives, indicating that adolescents get physical and psychological touch from one of the parents who does not work. The following are the results of the tabulation of questionnaire data obtained from 37 respondents obtained in Table 4.

Table 7. Questionnaire Data Results

No	Function	Answer				Total	TCR	Max score	Index%	Average
		S	Se	Kd	TP					
1	Agama	33	86	56	10	185	512	740	69,18	2,8
2	Perlindungan	56	72	65	24	222	659	888	74,21	2,7
3	Cinta Kasih	29	45	62	12	148	387	592	65,37	2,6
4	Sos dan Pend	19	22	24	7	74	197	296	66,55	2,7
5	Sos Bud	23	39	43	43	148	338	592	57,09	2,3
6	Ekonomi	53	61	43	28	185	509	740	68,78	2,8
7	Reproduksi	56	87	79	37	259	680	1036	65.63	2,6
8	Pemling	17	23	25	9	74	196	296	66.21	2,6

Source: primary data, processed (2022)

Setelah dilakukan analisis distribusi frekuensi pada masing-masing 8 fungsi keluarga di Desa Tanjung Pering kecamatan Indralaya Utara kabupaten Ogan Ilir yang meliputi fungsi agama, perlindungan, cinta kasih, sosialisasi dan pendidikan, sosial budaya, ekonomi, reproduksi dan pembinaan lingkungan maka dapat dilihat pada Gambar 1.

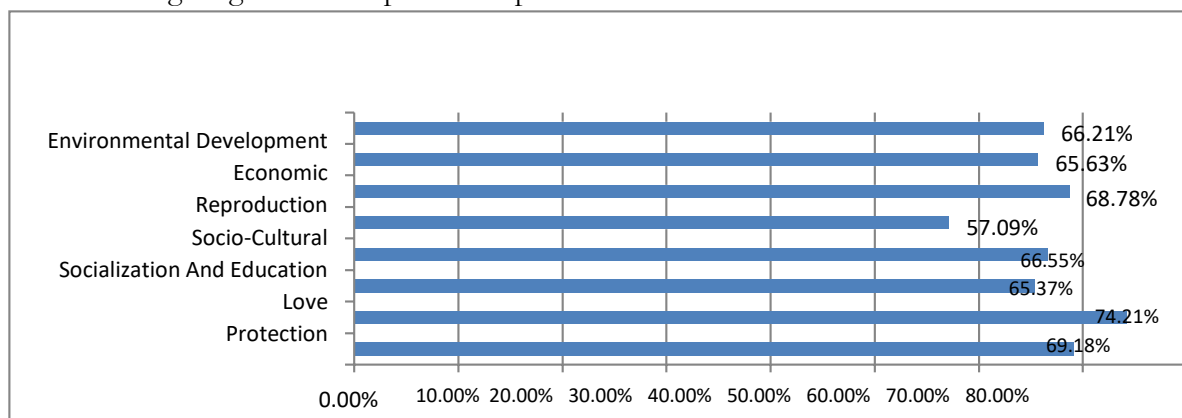


Figure 1. Family Functioning

Source: primary data, processed (2022)

Based on the graph above, it can be seen that the religious function obtained an average value of 2.8 with a percentage achievement of 69.18%. Furthermore, the protection function obtained an average of 2.7 with a percentage achievement of 74.21%. The function of love obtained an average value of 2.6 with a percentage achievement of 65.37%. Meanwhile, the socialization and education function obtained an average of 2.7 with a percentage achievement of 66.55%. The socio-cultural function obtained an average value of 2.3 with a percentage achievement of 57.09%. The economic function obtained an average value of 2.8 with a percentage achievement of 68.78%.

Furthermore, the reproductive function obtained an average value of 2.6 with a percentage achievement of 65.63%, and the last environmental development function obtained an average

value of 2.6 with a percentage achievement of 66.21%. After calculating all the question items from each function, the percentage of each function was obtained. The results were added up and then divided by the total multiplied by 100%. Overall, the functioning of the family in assisting the emotional attitudes of adolescents in Tanjung Pering Village can be seen to be included in the range of 59-79%, which means it is classified as good, with a percentage score of 66.62%.

In order to find out the respondents' responses per indicator of family function in more detail, it is explained further as follows. First is the Analysis of Religious Function. The results of the 5 question items given to 37 respondents showed that the respondents' responses "always" scored 33, or 17.83%. The responses "often" scored 86 or, with a percentage of 46.49%. The respondents' responses "Sometimes" scored 56 or with a percentage of 30.27%, and the responses "never" scored 10 with a percentage of 5.41%. The family is a place where values are taught to an individual and functions to develop religious values in children's lives so they can lead better lives. Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it is known that the functioning of families in Tanjung Pering Village through religious functions scored 69.18% or with an average of 2.8 if referring to table 3.8 in the table of family functioning criteria levels, then the religious function is classified as good. This indicates that the family's function in accompanying adolescents during their development is running and functioning well.

Ulum (2012) stated that religious education in the family strongly influences children's morals. If religious education in the family environment runs well, the child will have a good personality and vice versa. Religious education can reduce the tendency of adolescents to engage in deviant activities or juvenile delinquency; as Holfiani (2019) explained, there is a significant influence between religious education from the family in preventing the tendency of juvenile delinquency, in line with Auliya (2018) who stated that it is true that one of the causes of juvenile delinquency is the lack of understanding of religion.

Family guidance in religion includes teaching family members to obey orders and inviting families to stay away from actions prohibited by their religion. In addition, Haderani (2019) revealed that one way to educate is to supervise and accompany children in forming their beliefs and to monitor children's daily behavior. The functioning of religious families in guiding the emotional attitudes of adolescents in Tanjung Pering Village has indeed been carried out well, as evidenced by the implementation of parental guidance in teaching beliefs, tolerance, and the good character of religious figures. Therefore, moral guidance in religion in implementing the function of mentoring adolescents in Tanjung Pering Village must continue to be carried out and improved because it is essential to save adolescents from emotions that will be poured into the attitudes that will be taken.

In the Protection Function, the family is a place of shelter and protection and feels warmth and security. Supporting each other by resolving conflicts, respecting each other, having clear family communication, expressing emotions, and having family members express their positive feelings for each other, as Mc. Crozkey & Meezan (in Wicitra, 2021) stated that families whose protection functions well can optimize child growth and prevent evil actions through mentoring.

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it is known that the functioning of families in Tanjung Pering Village through the mentoring function carried out by parents by protecting adolescents and supporting their activities obtained a percentage achievement value of 74.21% with an average of 2.7. If consulted in the table, it can be concluded that families in Tanjung Pering Village have successfully mentored adolescent attitudes and emotions through the protection function. The family, which is a place of shelter for adolescents, not only provides a place to live and a feeling of security, but the more complex function of the family is to protect adolescents from influences that can make adolescents tend to behave or carry out deviant behavior. Auliya (2018) revealed that parents lack time to supervise adolescents from the surrounding environment, the influence of friends, and the whispers of the adolescent's heart

are reasons adolescents engage in deviant behavior.

In the function of love, the Family becomes the main container of life, full of love and affection both physically and mentally, which can be realized by giving affection and a sense of security and attention to family members. Based on research conducted in Tanjung Pering Village, it is known that the function of the Family in love has an average value of 2.6 with a percentage achievement of 65.37% which is categorized as the function of love in Tanjung Pering Village has been carried out well. Nengsih (2015) found that the function of the Family that has been fulfilled in love can make children imagine that the Family is the best place that provides physical, emotional, and material protection without any strings attached so that children feel at home and do not seek happiness outside.

The results of Auliya's research (2018) revealed that lack of attention from parents and low-income family environment conditions will cause delinquency in adolescents. It is especially adolescents still searching for their identity who must continue to be given guidance and direction so that their search can lead to commendable attitudes and behavior. According to Auliya (2018), lack of attention from parents and low-income family environment conditions will cause delinquency in adolescents. In addition, Wicitra (2021) proved that the functioning of the family due to low parental supervision resulted in adolescents committing juvenile delinquency.

In the Function of Socialization and Education, the Family is the first place that provides education for children through interaction and communication to learn socialization, norms, and values that are good and bad and right and wrong throughout the individual's life. As Sina (2014) stated, the Family, as the smallest unit, is a significant place of learning in developing children's character to adulthood. The results of the study of the function of the Family in socializing and education obtained an average of 2.7 with a percentage achievement of 66.55% with a category that is running well, so it can be said that adolescents have received socialization and education from their family environment so that there is a slight tendency to commit forms of deviation in adolescents so that juvenile delinquency will decrease by itself. The results of Shidiq and Raharjo's (2018) research also stated that character education carried out on adolescents integrated with informal education can maintain and uphold societal values and norms and greatly influence adolescent intelligence by providing learning motivation to children. Nugraheni (2016) revealed that parents' high or low role, high motivation, and good conditions influence students' tendency to do something.

In the Socio-Cultural Function, based on research conducted in Tanjung Pering Village, it is known that the socio-cultural function obtained an average score of 2.3 with a percentage achievement of 57.09%, with a less-than-good category. Of the 37 respondents, it is known that 30 people are native to Tanjung Pering Village. Most parents have yet to teach the customs and culture of their birthplace because, according to them, by living and observing their place of residence every day, teenagers will understand the local customs and culture by themselves. Based on the item scores obtained from the question of prohibiting fanatical teenagers from following foreign cultures, 16 respondents prohibited it because fanatical attitudes cause material losses by collecting or collecting unimportant items to satisfy emotions related to their idols. Most respondents answered that they had never done it because some teenagers have their idols who please them, so they do not need to be prohibited. Zuhdi (in Mannan, 2017) said that what is heard and seen, especially from idols, will form a belief. When children have idols who use drugs or smoke and see these activities as something extraordinary, teenagers may tend to behave similarly to what their idols do.

The next question item accompanying teenagers in choosing fashion clothing from the current globalization obtained six respondents who had never been accompanied because they thought that teenagers were adults and should have understood because they had been taught since childhood. However, the results of Rulmuzu's (2021) study revealed that the process of coaching

or mentoring carried out by parents must be carried out slowly and in a directed manner. It is not only done occasionally but must be done slowly and continuously, starting from small things.

In the economic function, the family function fosters and teaches matters related to the regulation of financial use, providing food and other material or financial support aimed at achieving harmony in the family. Accompanying financial activities and being taught to manage them will prevent adolescents from engaging in deviant behavior. The results of Yani's (2020) study stated that socio-economic influence is a factor in deviant behavior among adolescents. Bowen, Lago, and Fury (in Pitaloka et al., 2020) revealed that financial problems occur due to wrong behavior and habit patterns such as debt, not saving, and hanging out in the wrong environment. The application in families for adolescents can be made through financial education related to managing finances, saving, and being frugal in investment (Sina, 2014). The results of a study conducted in Tanjung Pering Village showed that the economic function of adolescent parents was well-functioning. It was known to have taught them to do business, save, and not use money according to momentary emotions. However, children were able to be responsible and independent in managing their finances well, as evidenced by the results of the questionnaire data analysis, which obtained an average value of 2.8 with a percentage achievement of 68.78%.

In Reproductive Function, based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it is known that the functioning of families in Tanjung Pering village through reproductive function obtained an average value of 2.6 with a percentage achievement of 65.63%. In Table 3.8, the family functioning criteria levels table classifies reproductive function as good. In the question item supervising teenagers with the opposite sex, it is known that 13 parents have admitted to often doing this to their teenagers. This is good to continue to be done, considering that at this time, what is developing dominantly is the growth of feelings of attraction to the opposite sex.

The current problems surrounding adolescent reproduction are dating and premarital sex because adolescents do not have the resilience to protect themselves from the influence of others. The results of Qoriaty & Azizah's (2017) study showed that juvenile delinquency is rooted in the lack of closeness between parents and children and failure to form emotional maturity. As a result, they are not trained to control emotional impulses and divert emotions to juvenile delinquency. Therefore, socialization and two-way interaction are essential. Adolescents must be invited to communicate in a relaxed and open manner to discuss matters related to the opposite sex (Ali & Asrori, 2015). However, the study's results showed that 10 out of 37 parent respondents did not implement two-way communication about someone their adolescents liked. Instead, they limited their interactions with the opposite sex by being friends appropriately. Some reasons include not being allowed to date and fearing something undesirable will happen.

In environmental development, the family plays a role in managing and maintaining the surrounding environment, both physically and socially, through introduction to the community and neighbors and concern for preserving the natural environment. In a study conducted in Tanjung Pering Village, it was found that in the functioning of the family, environmental development obtained an average value of 2.6 with a percentage achievement of 66.21%, which means it is categorized as good in assisting teenagers to maintain the surrounding environment as stated in the question of throwing garbage in its place and planting in the yard of the house. Ten respondents admitted that they often assist teenagers, as evidenced by the findings of the observations that have been carried out; it is true that the condition of the village environment looks clean and beautiful; there are no piles of garbage carelessly along the Tanjung Pering village road. Furthermore, 13 respondents admitted that they sometimes direct teenagers to socialize in the community between neighbors, but based on the findings that have been carried out with the existence of village facilities, one of which includes a mosque which was observed to be located in hamlet II of Tanjung Pering village on the left side of the road.

Conclusion

The family's ability to assist the emotional attitudes of adolescents in Tanjung Pering Village has been running well. This is evidenced by the results of the average percentage score of the SPPS of 66.62%, with details on the religious function at 69.18%, the protection function at 74.21%, the function of love at 65.37%, the economy at 68.78%, the reproductive function 65.63%, the environmental development function 66.21%, and the socio-cultural function 57.09%. Parents have considered adolescents not to be small children who must be taught continuously. Adolescents are considered to be able to filter good and bad values for themselves. The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency that occurs is not entirely due to family dysfunction or dysfunction but rather from external (social) influences on adolescents. Strengthened by the observations of adolescent activities, it proves that the interaction activities among adolescents in Tanjung Pering Village make it easier for adolescents to exchange information that unconsciously influences each other. Parents with adolescent children in Tanjung Pering Village should try to accompany adolescents by continuing to direct and build self-resilience. In addition, to improve family functioning, it is advisable to regularly socialize with parents so that they can carry out their family functioning more effectively, especially in the socio-cultural functions of adolescents, such as youth organizations and other youth organizations.

Furthermore, it is advisable to provide facilities that can be a place for adolescents to channel their emotional attitudes toward positive activities to reduce the tendency of adolescents to behave in a negative direction that is detrimental to themselves and the surrounding community. For related institutions such as the Family Empowerment, Family Empowerment and Welfare Service (PKK), the Ogan Ilir BNNK Service can provide information and organize various family development activities or adolescent resilience in Tanjung Village. Fourth, for further research, statistical testing can be conducted on family functioning and socio-cultural functions to assist adolescent emotional attitudes in Tanjung Pering Village, North Indralaya, or other locations..

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