

THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND SOCIAL INTERACTION ON ADOLESCENT INDEPENDENCE IN JORONG KOTO BARU NAGARI KUBANG PUTIAH

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Abstract

Adolescence is characterized by puberty such as not being able to make their own decisions without help from parents or friends, adolescents have not been able to release themselves emotionally from their parents, and low self-confidence of adolescents and adolescents who are still unable to solve problems that are present in their lives. This study aims to: (1) find out how much influence family functioning has on adolescent independence (2) how much influence social interaction has on adolescent independence (3) how much family functioning and social interaction together affect adolescent independence. The approach used is quantitative with an associative type. The population in this study was 73 people. The sampling technique in this study uses a saturated sampling technique which means that all members of the population are used as samples. The instrument used in this study is a measurement scale developed by the researcher. Data analysis used to test the research hypothesis is simple linear regression analysis and multiple linear analysis. The results of this study indicate that: (1) there is a positive and significant influence of the family functioning variable (X1) on adolescent independence (Y) with a significant value of $0.000 > 0.05$ with a percentage level of 28.5% (2) there is a positive and significant influence of the social interaction variable (X2) on adolescent independence (Y) with a significant value of $0.003 > 0.05$ with a percentage level of 7.5%.0.05 with a percentage level of 7.8% (3) there is a positive and significant influence of family functioning variables (X1) and social interaction (X2) together on adolescent independence (Y) with a significant value of $0.000 > 0.05$ with a percentage level of 32.1%

Keywords: Adolescent Independence, Family Functioning, Social Interaction.

1. Introduction

Based on the results of the 2020 population census conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics, it is known that adolescents in Indonesia, especially in the province of West Sumatra, reached approximately 1 million people, starting from the age of 10-14 years which amounted to 491,656 people, adolescents with an age range of 15-19 years amounted to 491,186 people and adolescents with an age range of 20-24 years amounted to 484,119 people. It is not a small number to strive for them to become quality adolescents, to form adolescents with good quality requires support from various parties, starting from the family, school, and community.

The law states that one of the criteria for quality adolescence is independence, which is useful for developing the abilities of adolescents themselves. Before that, adolescence is one of the stages of human development that is considered important and unique. Adolescence in Latin is called adolescence which means growing or growing to reach maturity. Every human being will certainly experience a transition period from childhood to adolescence and has developmental tasks that are different from childhood. Adolescence starts from the age of 13 or 14 until the age of 21.

Adolescence becomes a person's process of searching for his identity in the form of an attempt to explain who he is, and what his role is in society. By the opinion by Asrori and Ali, stated that adolescence is often known as the phase of searching for identity or the phase of typhoons and storms because adolescents have an unclear place, which does not belong to the group of children but also cannot be declared to the adult group.

The process of finding this identity requires independence both physically and emotionally. In Steiberg's opinion, independence is important for adolescents as part of forming an identity. Hasan Basri stated that independence is a condition when someone can make their own decisions without the help of others. Independence is an important aspect of human life, because humans are not repressed and favored by their unconsciousness, but humans are creative and productive beings who need independence.

Adolescent independence is characterized by increased rejection by teenagers of parents or adolescents who already have their own opinions, can make decisions without depending on others, can be responsible for their choices, can think abstractly, can think using basic beliefs, and can use their values according to their beliefs. Independence is influenced by several factors so that adolescents can stand on their own, as stated by Hurlock that several factors influence adolescent independence, including parenting, age, education, gender, birth, intelligence, and social interaction.

Parents will influence the development of their teenage children's independence, because the family is the first environment for adolescents to learn to form independence in themselves, the success of children in achieving their developmental tasks in adolescence depends on the family environment they have, parental parenting strongly influences how family members carry out their roles and functions towards maturity and fulfill their developmental tasks. Families that are able to carry out functions can be referred to as functional families or family functioning. Families that carry out their functions can affect the growth and development of their family members, whereas children's attitudes are a reflection of their parents' attitudes at home. With this, it is known that family functioning refers to the quality of family life, both at the system and subsystem levels, and about family welfare, competence, strengths, and weaknesses. Healthy family functioning is characterized by effective family functioning in the dimensions of problem-solving, communication, role division, affective sensitivity, affective involvement, and behavioral control.

Family functioning will affect the independence of each family member, including family members who are teenagers.

How parents communicate with their children determines their ability to grow independently or vice versa. Independent attitudes and behaviors can develop well through training and encouragement of parents conveyed through communication. As social beings, communication not only occurs in the family environment but also the community environment, so adolescents, then adolescent social interactions participate in influencing the independence that occurs in adolescents, although it does not appear significantly. Social interaction itself is a reciprocal relationship between individuals and groups that can change, influence, and improve one another.

Humans are social creatures, therefore social interaction is the main core to forming social relationships, both with the surrounding community and with peers. Every teenager certainly needs to carry out social interactions in the form of cooperation between friends,

accommodation, competition, or conflict/opposition, if adolescents can carry out existing forms of social interaction then this can support the achievement of independence in adolescent life. Social interaction occurs when there is communication, attitudes or feelings in a situation, group behavior together, and direct or indirect social contact.

In addition to the family, adolescents who establish social interactions both with peers and with the community can help adolescents in developing independence, because the warmth of interaction that is built is one of the efforts in developing adolescent independence. The social interaction in question is familiar but respectful, increasing the frequency of interaction and not being cold.

Factors that influence the formation of social interactions are communication, attitudes, behavior, and social norms. Every day adolescents will communicate both to parents and peers, so adolescents need to pay attention to how their attitudes and behavior in communicating are to the norms that exist in the surrounding environment so that adolescents can form good social interactions in their environment. Good social interaction in adolescent life allows adolescents to also achieve independence in adolescence.

2. Method

The research conducted uses a quantitative approach with an associative type, which means research that states the causal relationship between two or more variables. Furthermore, associative quantitative research has the aim of knowing the relationship or pattern of influence between two or more variables, and the form of building a theory that has the function of explaining or controlling a symptom. Therefore, this study serves to reveal the effect of family functioning and social interaction on adolescent independence. The population in this study was 73 people. The sampling technique in this study uses a saturated sampling technique which means that all members of the population are used as samples. The instrument used in this study is a measurement scale developed by the researcher. Data analysis used to test the research hypothesis is simple linear regression analysis and multiple linear analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Pengaruh Keberfungsian Keluarga (X1) terhadap Kemandirian Remaja (Y)

Based on the results of the research conducted, it is known that the relationship between family functioning and adolescent independence has a positive relationship, this illustrates that the higher the family functioning, the higher the independence possessed by adolescents.

Based on the SPSS results in the table below, it is known that family functioning has an influence of 28.5% on adolescent independence, with a significance value of $0.000 < 0.005$, and a count value of $5.322 > \text{Table } 1.666$, so it can be concluded that family functioning affects adolescent independence.

Table 1. Determination Test of Adolescent Independence and Family Functioning

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error in the Estimate
1	.534 ^a	.285	.275	7.76582

a. Predictors: (Constant), Family Functioning
b. Dependent Variable: Adolescent Independence

Source: SPSS Statistics 26

Table 2. F-test of Adolescent Independence and Family Functioning

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1708.162	1	1708.162	28.324	.000 ^b
	Residuals	4281.866	71	60.308		
	Total	5990.027	72			

a. Dependent Variable: Adolescent Independence

b. Predictors: (Constant), Family Functioning

Source: SPSS Statistics 26

Table 3. T-test of Adolescent Independence and Family Functioning

Coefficients					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	85.112	5.534		.000
	Family Functioning	.421	.079	.534	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Adolescent Independence

Source: SPSS Statistics 26

These results are by research conducted by Nurfi Laila entitled "The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Adolescent Independence Behavior at SMK Izzata Depok", the results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between parenting patterns and adolescent independence, and democratic parenting is a parenting pattern that has a neutral position in shaping adolescent independence.

Parenting patterns have an influence on adolescent independence in other words, the higher the parenting pattern, the higher the independence of adolescents. Ideal parenting, namely democratic parenting, is a functional parenting pattern where all family members carry out their functions. Reinforced by the theory presented by Hurlock that parental behavior patterns affect the development of adolescent personality, while Santrock states that mentally healthy families overcome adolescents' desire to be independent by treating adolescents fairly. Based on Santrock's opinion that the family is the main driver of forming independent adolescents, the family in question is a mentally healthy family, to get a mentally healthy family, it starts with family members who can carry out their functions so that it can be said to be family functioning.

Therefore, families who want their children to be independent need to free their children to do things or make their own decisions. Horlock states that parents who give excessive attention and protection to their children make them selfish and spoiled. with this family as the first environment for children, therefore parents are responsible for educating, nurturing, guiding, and maturing children.

Lestari argues that the task of parents is not only to meet the basic needs of children and train them with basic life skills, but also to provide the material needs of children, fulfill the

emotional and psychological needs of children, and provide opportunities for the best education. Therefore, a well-functioning family plays an important role in forming an independent adolescent personality so that it supports the maturation process in adolescents.

3.2 Effect of Social Interaction (X2) on Adolescent Independence (Y)

Based on the results of the research conducted, it is known that social interaction and adolescent independence have a positive relationship, this illustrates that the higher the social interaction owned by adolescents, the higher the independence owned by adolescents.

By the results of SPSS processing in the table below, it is known that social interaction has an influence of 11.5% on social interaction, with a significance value of $0.003 < 0.005$, and a tcount- value of $3.044 > t\text{-table } 1.666$, so it can be concluded that social interaction affects adolescent independence.

Table 4. Determination Test of Adolescent Independence and Social Interaction

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.340 ^a	.115	.103	8.63860
a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Interaction				

Source: SPSS Statistics 26

Table 5. F-test of Adolescent Independence and Social Interaction

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	691.627	1	691.627	9.268	.003 ^b
	Residuals	5298.401	71	74.625		
	Total	5990.027	72			
a. Dependent Variable: Adolescent Independence						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Social Interaction						

Source: SPSS Statistics 26

Table 6. T-test of Adolescent Independence and Social Interaction

Coefficients					
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	92.653	7.138		.000
	Social Interaction	.310	.102	.340	.003
a. Dependent Variable: Adolescent Independence					

Source: SPSS Statistics 26

The results of this study are by research conducted by Sunarti entitled "The Relationship between Social Interaction in Peer Groups with Adolescent Independence" which states that the higher the social interaction in peer groups the higher the independence of adolescents, and vice versa. Reinforced by the theory presented by Aliand Asrori that adolescents who establish interactions with peers or other social environments can help adolescents in developing independence, especially behavioral independence because the warmth of interactions that are built is one of the efforts in developing behavioral independence for adolescents, this can be realized in forming interactions intimately but still respecting each other.

In addition, Steinberg states that adolescents who have experiences with their social environment, especially peers, are central to the adolescent development process. Adolescents who have independence will be able to explore their initiative. Therefore, it can be concluded that social interaction is one of the supporting factors in shaping independence in adolescents.

3.3 Effect of Family Functioning (X1) and Social Interaction (X2) on Adolescent Independence (Y)

This study aims to examine the positive relationship between family functioning and social interaction on adolescent independence, based on hypothesis testing conducted there is a positive relationship between adolescent independence variables and family functioning variables. The higher the level of adolescent independence, the higher the level of family functioning. In addition, there is also a positive relationship between the adolescent independence variable and the social interaction variable, where the higher the adolescent independence, the higher the social interaction each adolescent has.

Table 7. Determination Test of Adolescent Independence on Family Functioning and Social Interaction

		Coefficients		T	Sig.
		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	75.750	7.289		10.392 .000
	Family Functioning	.375	.081	.475	4.605 .000
	Social Interaction	.181	.094	.199	2.926 .003

a. Dependent Variable: Adolescent Independence

Source: SPSS Statistics 26

Table 8. F-test of Adolescent Independence on Family Functioning and Social Interaction

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1923.580	2	961.790	16.556	.000 ^b
	Residuals	4066.447	70	58.092		
	Total	5990.027	72			

a. Dependent Variable: Adolescent Independence

b. Predictors: (Constant), Social Interaction, Family Functioning

Source: SPSS Statistics 26

Table 9. T-test of Adolescent Independence on Family Functioning and Social Interaction

Model Summary				
Adjusted R				
Model	R	R Square	Square	Std. The error in the Estimate
1	.567 ^a	.321	.302	7.62182

a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Interaction, Family Functioning

b. Dependent Variable: Adolescent Independence

Source: SPSS Statistics 26

Based on the results of the calculations in the table above, it is obtained that family functioning and social interaction together affect adolescent independence with a significant

value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and f_{count} of $16.556 > f_{table}$ 3.13. The amount of influence given by family functioning and social interaction together is 32.1%.

The theory given by Ali and Asrori, states that the factors that influence adolescent independence include parental parenting, genes or parental descent, the education system at school, and the system of life in society. Parenting is the main thing in shaping adolescent independence, because the family as the first environment for children, is expected to be able to carry out its functions by the family structure so that children are trained with their duties and responsibilities from childhood. Families that can fulfill their functions can be referred to as functional families or family functioning. Healthy family functioning is characterized by effective family functioning in the dimensions of problem-solving, communication, role division, affective sensitivity, affective involvement, and behavior control.

In addition, the system of life in society is also one of the factors of adolescent independence, a system of community life that overemphasizes the importance of hierarchical social structure, feels unsafe or tense, and does not appreciate the manifestation of adolescent potential in productive activities can hinder the smooth development of adolescent independence. A safe community environment appreciates the expression of adolescent potential in the form of activities and is too hierarchical will stimulate and encourage the development of adolescent independence.

Adolescents as social beings live in a family, school, and community environment. So to achieve this independence, adolescents need to carry out social interactions in each social environment they have. So that it can form teenage initiatives to find something new in meeting the needs of teenage independence.

So it can be concluded that family functioning and social interaction are interconnected in shaping independence in adolescents. Family functioning and social interaction are both factors that influence independence in adolescents.

4. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis and its interpretation, it can be concluded as follows:

- a. Family functioning affects the independence of adolescents obtained a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$, and the t_{count} value of $5.322 > t_{table}$ 1.666, the percentage of contribution of influence is 28.5% so it can be concluded that the variable family functioning (X1) affects the independence of adolescents (Y), then H_a is accepted.
- b. Social interaction has an effect on adolescent independence, obtained a significance value of $0.003 < 0.05$, t_{count} of $3.044 > t_{table}$ 1.666, with a percentage of influence of 11.5% so it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant influence by the social interaction variable (X2) on the family functioning variable (Y), then H_a is accepted.
- c. Family functioning and social interaction have a positive influence on adolescent independence by 32.1% so it can be concluded that the variables of family functioning (X1) and social interaction (X2) together affect adolescent independence (Y), then H_a is accepted.

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