ABSTRAK

Carissa. 2025. *Hubungan Antara Gaya Pengasuhan Orang Tua Dengan Pembentukan Kpepercayaan Diri Anak Kelompok Bermain Di TK X Kecamatan Rogojampi.* Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. Pembimbing: (1) Dra. Khoiriyah, M.Pd. (2) Nuraini Kusumaningtyas M, Psi.

Kata Kunci: *Gaya pengasuhan, Kepercayaan diri anak, Kelompok bermain, PSDQ, STPPA*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara gaya pengasuhan orang tua dengan kepercayaan diri anak kelompok bermain di TK X Kecamatan Rogojampi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode korelasional. Subjek penelitian adalah 37 anak kelompok bermain dan orang tua mereka yang dipilih menggunakan teknik total sampling. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari dua angket. Angket gaya pengasuhan orang tua disusun berdasarkan Parenting Style and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ), sedangkan angket kepercayaan diri anak disusun berdasarkan indikator perkembangan sosial-emosional dalam Standar Tingkat Pencapaian Perkembangan Anak (STPPA). Validitas dan reliabilitas diuji sebelum analisis data dilakukan. Dari 32 item instrumen variabel X, sebanyak 21 item dinyatakan valid dan reliabel dengan nilai Cronbach's Alpha sebesar 0,703, yang berarti reliabel karena melebihi batas minimum 0,7 (Ghozali, 2016).. Sedangkan dari 32 item variabel Y, sebanyak 21 item valid dan reliabel dengan Cronbach's Alpha sebesar 0,601. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji normalitas, linearitas, dan korelasi Pearson. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa data berdistribusi normal dan hubungan antar variabel bersifat linear. Namun, hasil uji korelasi Pearson menunjukkan nilai koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,220 (tergolong lemah menurut Sugiyono, 2017) dengan signifikansi sebesar 0,191 (> 0,05), sehingga hubungan tidak signifikan secara statistik, sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara gaya pengasuhan orang tua dengan kepercayaan diri anak kelompok bermain. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa meskipun arah hubungan positif, kepercayaan diri anak kemungkinan besar dipengaruhi oleh faktor-faktor lain di luar pola pengasuhan, seperti karakteristik individu, lingkungan sosial, dan pengalaman belajar anak.

ABSTRACT

Carissa. 2025. The Relationship between Parenting Styles and the Development of Self-Confidence in Playgroup Children at TK X, Rogojampi Subdistrict. Thesis, Early Childhood Education Teacher Education Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Jember. Supervisors: (1) Dra. Khoiriyah, M.Pd. (2) Nuraini Kusumaningtyas, M. Psi

Keywords: parenting style, self-confidence, playgroup children, PSDQ, STPPA.

This study aims to determine the relationship between parenting styles and the self-confidence of children in the playgroup class at TK X, Rogojampi Subdistrict. The research employed a quantitative approach using a correlational method. The subjects consisted of 37 playgroup children and their parents, selected through total sampling. The instruments used in this study included two questionnaires: a parenting style questionnaire adapted from the Parenting Style and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ), and a self-confidence questionnaire developed based on the indicators of socio-emotional development in the Indonesian Early Childhood Development Achievement Standards (STPPA). Validity and reliability tests were conducted prior to data analysis. Of the 32 items in the parenting style variable, 21 items were declared valid and reliable with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.703. Meanwhile, 21 items from the self-confidence variable were valid and sufficiently reliable with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.601. Data were analyzed using normality, linearity, and Pearson correlation tests. The results showed that the data were normally distributed and the relationship between variables was linear. However, the Pearson correlation test resulted in a correlation coefficient of 0.220 with a significance value of 0.191 (> 0.05), indicating that there is no statistically significant relationship between parenting styles and children's self-confidence. These findings suggest that although the direction of the relationship is positive, children's self-confidence may be influenced more by other factors beyond parenting styles, such as individual traits, social environment, and learning experiences.