

The Influence of Daughter's Attachment to Father on Social Emotional Development

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ABSTRAK. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kelekatan anak perempuan dengan ayah terhadap perkembangan sosial emosional anak usia 4-6 tahun di TK babussalam pekanbaru. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode korelasional. Subjek penelitian ini adalah ayah dan anak perempuan yang berusia 4-6 tahun di TK Babussalam dengan objek penelitian yaitu pengaruh kelekatan anak perempuan dengan ayah terhadap perkembangan sosial emosional anak usia 4-6 tahun. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan yaitu angket atau kuisioner dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data menggunakan korelasi product moment dengan bantuan program SPSS windows versi 22.0. Hipotesis penelitian adalah terdapat pengaruh kelekatan anak perempuan dengan ayah terhadap perkembangan sosial emosional. Hasil analisis data diperoleh $t_{hitung} = 7,378$ dengan taraf signifikan = 0.001 dan $t_{tabel} = 2,228$. Hasil dari perhitungan tersebut menunjukkan $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ ($7,378 > 2,228$). Maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh kelekatan anak perempuan dengan ayah terhadap perkembangan sosial emosional anak usia 4-6 tahun di TK Babussalam Pekanbaru.

Kata Kunci : Kelekatan, Perkembangan Sosial Emosional

ABSTRACT. This study aims to determine the effect of a daughter's attachment to her father on the socio-emotional development of children aged 4-6 years in Babussalam Kindergarten, Pekanbaru. This study uses a quantitative approach with a correlational method. The subjects of this study were fathers and daughters aged 4-6 years in Babussalam Kindergarten with the object of research namely the influence of the attachment of daughters with fathers on the socio-emotional development of children aged 4-6 years. Data collection techniques used are questionnaires and documentation. The data analysis technique uses product moment correlation with the help of the SPSS windows version 22.0 program. The research hypothesis is that there is an influence of the daughter's attachment to the father on social emotional development. The results of data analysis obtained $t_{count} = 7,378$ with a significant level = 0.001 and $t_{table} = 2,228$. The results of these calculations show $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ($7,378 > 2,228$). So it can be concluded that there is an influence of the attachment of daughters with fathers on the social emotional development of children aged 4-6 years in Babussalam Kindergarten Pekanbaru.

Keywords : Attachment, Social Emotional Development

INTRODUCTION

The family is the smallest unit of society that holds a very important role and responsibility in preparing the golden generation, namely early childhood. Through the family, it is expected that Indonesia's future generation will have comprehensive intelligence, which is creative, innovative, productive, has good character, and has the ability to socialise. The role of the family does not only involve the fulfilment of all biological needs, but also psychological and sociological needs, the realisation of which is the establishment of a secure attachment between

children and parents. (Rahmatunnisa, 2019).

Throughout history, in some societies around the world, a man has been responsible for providing for his children and wife. A woman, on the other hand, is expected to look after the home, prepare meals regularly and care for her children. Social change has also changed parenting patterns, in the past mothers were at home and fully responsible for childcare, while fathers worked as the main breadwinners, but now both work. As Hoffman explains, working mothers are a part of modern life. It is not an aspect of life that deviates from custom but a response to social changes. (John Santrock, 2007). So far, society has assumed that building attachment is the task of a mother, while fathers are only tasked with earning a living and are not obliged to build attachment and good communication with children. Ideally, father-child attachment should have been built since the womb because the father also has a role in determining the child's attachment status, whether the attachment is secure or otherwise. (Ekasari & Bayani, 2009)

Monks revealed that an individual's attachment to an attached figure becomes the beginning of social skills and becomes the basis of individual development at every growth period. In childcare, fathers and mothers have different forms and ways but are interrelated with each other, mothers provide care in a loving and gentle way while fathers provide care through physical play, but the presence of fathers is not only needed for physical fulfilment, the role of fathers is needed for the fulfilment of superior personality, fulfilment of all aspects of development, and achievement of children's success in life. care of children that is carried out properly by fathers and mothers has a positive influence on child development. (Amelia Vinayastri, 2017). Dagon revealed that children who do not have attachment to their fathers will have decreased academic ability and inhibited social activities. (Desri Chichi Wahyuni, 2021). Whether or not the interaction between father and child turns out to affect the attachment between father and child. The attachment pattern formed between father and child will greatly affect the healthy or unhealthy socio-emotional development of a child who makes him grow into a successful or failed adult figure. (Nurhayani, 2020)

In particular, the absence of father-son attachment and father-daughter attachment have different impacts. The absence of attachment between fathers and sons will cause the masculine characteristics of the child to be blurred, children tend to become overly dependent or distant and fear intimacy, they seek cues from women on how to behave because fathers who have tough, competitive, challenge-loving, and exploratory traits and personalities are usually the reference models, while the absence of attachment between fathers and daughters is different. Without a proper father role model, they will have difficulty interacting appropriately and never learn how to express their feelings and lack an understanding of the meaning of limits and boundaries applied to the opposite sex. (Nurhayani, 2020). Attachment is a reciprocal emotional bond between a child and his or her carer, caused by the development of the quality of the previous relationship. Parents who fulfil basic needs properly will create a feeling of security, comfort and calm for the child. (William Crain, 2007). Attachment patterns include secure attachment patterns, anxious attachment patterns, and avoidant attachment patterns. By knowing the existing attachment patterns, individuals may be able to understand secure attachment patterns. This is expected to be a provision for individuals in raising children by providing sufficient affection, so that children have a secure attachment.

In social-emotional development, a significant role is needed from parents to train children in recognising feelings, integrating feelings understanding feelings and helping children socialise with others. In addition, parents must realise that they are role models for their children.

Therefore, it is expected that understanding and social emotional skills should be understood and modelled by parents so that children have a positive role model.(Anggraini & Emmanuel, 2016).

According to Professor Michael Austin, girls learn more from their fathers. She gets to know her confidence, self-image, and preferred male figure from her father. So a good relationship between fathers and daughters has a long-term impact. A positive relationship between fathers and daughters has a big long-term effect on the child's life. Girls who are close to their fathers are less likely to feel lonely during their school years, as they are able to overcome feelings of isolation and loneliness. Even in Islam, fathers have a special role for daughters. There is a need for a child's spiritual, emotional and physical closeness with their father, so that the child will feel safe, comfortable, and can communicate harmoniously.

The preliminary study that researchers found that girls at Babussalam Kindergarten often tell about their father to the teacher where girls feel that the father is a figure who always protects and spoils him, the father is also involved in many children's affairs at school this proves that girls are quite close to the father. In this modern era, not only mothers but also fathers have realised that they have an important role in the growth and development of children.

Several factors influence a father's dedication to caring for their children, and these factors are interrelated. These factors are the father's desire, the co-operation between father and mother, and the relationship between father and mother. At Babussalam Kindergarten, the researcher found that girls tend to be close to their fathers. This is because most of the parents in this school work as traders, teachers, civil servants so that parents have enough time to interact with their children. Based on the description and thoughts above, the author is interested in knowing more about how the influence of girls' attachment to their father on children's social-emotional development.

METHOD

This type of research is included in correlational quantitative research. Quantitative research is widely required to use numbers. Starting from data collection, interpretation of the data, and the appearance of the final results in the form of numbers (Deni Darmawan, 2013). This research is one part of ex-postfacto research, because researchers do not manipulate the state of existing variables and directly look for the existence of relationships and the level of relationship between variables.(Sukardi, 2004). The subjects in this study were fathers and daughters aged 4-6 years in Babussalam Kindergarten Pekanbaru. While the object of this study is the influence of girls' attachment to their fathers on the social-emotional development of children aged 4-6 years.

This research procedure is to produce and use data collection techniques and tools, namely: Questionnaires or Questionnaires and Documentation. The data analysis technique used is the Pearson correlation coefficient, also known as Pearson R, which is a statistical test that estimates the strength between various variables and their relationship.

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N (\sum xy) - (\sum x \cdot \sum y)}{\sqrt{\{N \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\} \{N \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\}}}$$

- r = Pearson correlation coefficient
- N = number of data (respondents)
- x = independent variable
- y = dependent variable

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The influence of girls' attachment to their fathers on their social-emotional development can be determined by first conducting normality test, linearity test, homogeneity test, hypothesis test, correlation test, and descriptive statistics. The results of each test are as follows:

Table 1 Recapitulation of Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		12
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.23587488
	Most Extreme Differences	
	Absolute	.115
	Positive	.092
	Negative	-.115
Test Statistic		.115
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

Based on the normality test using Kolmogorov-Smirnov, the significance value of 0.200 is greater than $p=0.05$. This indicates that the variables are normally distributed. This means that data with normal distribution has empirical characteristics that can represent the population.

Table 2 Variance Homogeneity Test

Test of Homogeneity of Variances					
		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Questionnaire Assessment Results	Based on Mean	.085	1	22	.773
	Based on Median	.000	1	22	1.000
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.000	1	19.205	1.000
	Based on trimmed mean	.052	1	22	.822

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the sig value is 0.773, which means it is greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that the variance of the daughter's attachment variable with the father on the child's social emotional development is homogeneous or the same.

Table 3 Test of Linearity

		Sum of	Mean				
		Squares	df	Square	F	Sig.	
Children's Social Emotional * Child's Attachment to Father	Between	(Combined)	105.250	6	17.542	29.236	.001
	Groups	Linearity	91.449	1	91.449	152.415	.000
		Deviation	13.801	5	2.760	4.600	.060
		from					
		Linearity					
	Within Groups		3.000	5	.600		
	Total		108.250	11			

Based on the F test on linearity (5:5) of 4.600 < 5.05 (Ftable) and has a significance value of 0.060 > 0.05 so it can be concluded that between children's attachment to the father with social emotional has a linear relationship.

Table 4 Hypothesis Test

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
		Coefficients		Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.463	5.812		.768	.460
	Child's Attachment to Father	.829	.112	.919	7.378	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Children's Social Emotional

Regression equation:

$$Y' = a + bX$$

$$Y' = 4.463 + 0.829X$$

Based on the Thitung in the table above 7.378 > 2.228 (Ttabel), then H0 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant influence between children's attachment to the father on children's social emotional.

Table 5 Correlation Test

Correlations		Child's Attachment to Father	Children's Social Emotional
Child's Attachment to Father	Pearson Correlation	1	.919**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	12	12
Children's Social Emotional	Pearson Correlation	.919**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	12	12

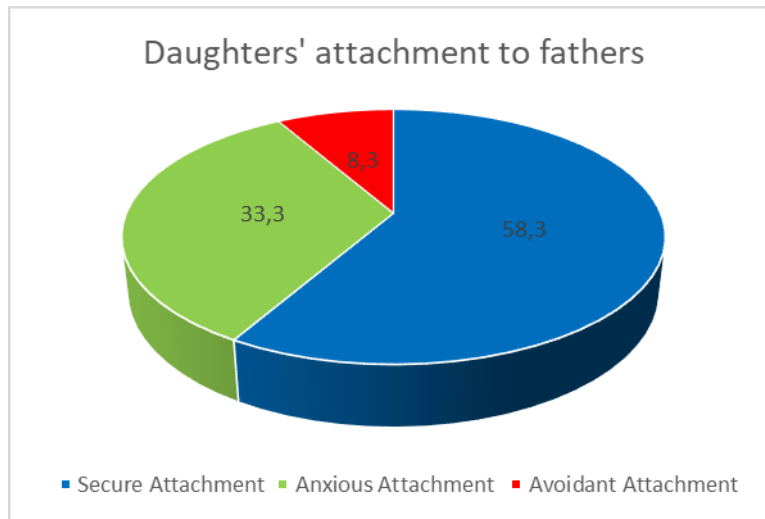
Based on the correlation coefficient table above, it is known that the sig. value between variable X and variable Y is $0.000 < 0.05$. It means that there is a significant correlation between variables X and Y.

Table 6 Descriptive Statistics Test

		Child's Attachment to Father	Children's Social Emotional
N	Valid	12	12
	Missing	12	12
Mean		51.58	47.25
Median		53.00	47.50
Std. Deviation		3.476	3.137
Minimum		43	42
Maximum		55	52

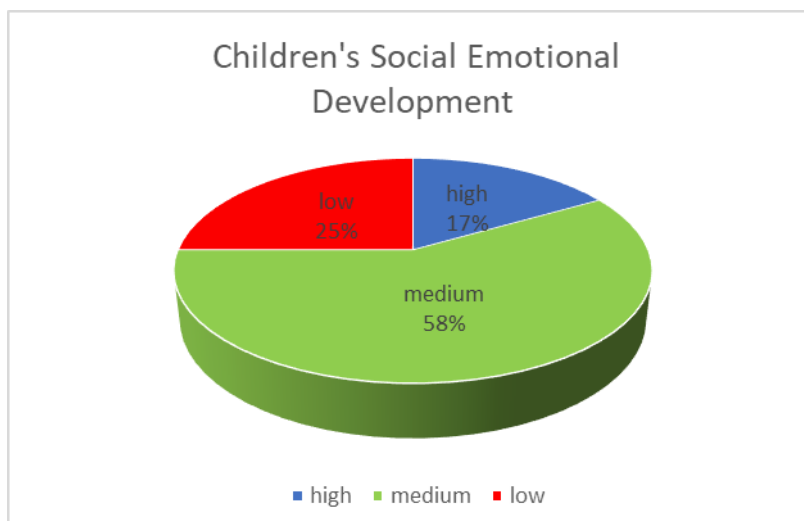
From the statistical test, it can be seen that girls' attachment to their fathers shows an average / mean (M) of 51.58 and a standard deviation of 3.476. While the child's social emotional development shows an average / mean (M) of 47.25 and a standard deviation of 3.137. To determine the percentage distribution of variable X attachment of girls with fathers and variable Y social emotional development of children, scoring is determined with the help of Microsoft excel. Based on the results of the collection conducted on 12 girls of Babussalam Kindergarten Pekanbaru regarding the attachment of girls with fathers, it was found that most of the attachment in Babussalam Kindergarten girls was a secure attachment pattern, as much as 58.3%.

Figure 1 Pie Chart of Percentage Distribution of Daughters' Attachment to Fathers



Based on the table and graph above, it can be seen that children who have secure attachment are 7 children (58.3%). The pattern of children's secure attachment to the father is shown by the child being happy when coming with the father, the child can tell the problem to the father and have closeness with the father. Children who have anxious attachment are 4 children (33.3%). The child's anxious attachment pattern to the father is indicated by the child being unable to express feelings to the father, the child feels afraid of being abandoned by the father, and the child is very dependent on the father. children who have avoidant attachment are 1 child (8.3%). The child's avoidant attachment pattern to the father is shown by the child harbouring problems from the father, the child is afraid to ask the father for something, the child is cold and does not care about the father.

Figure 2 Pie Chart of Percentage Distribution of Children's Social Emotional Development



Based on the table and graph above, it can be seen that children who have high social emotional development are 2 children (16.67%), children who have moderate social emotional development are 7 children (58.33%), children who have low social emotional development are 3

children (25%). Thus, it can be said that most of the girls at Babussalam Kindergarten Pekanbaru who are the research subjects (samples) have social emotional development in the moderate category.

Based on the results of the study, it shows homogeneous data between the x variable and the y variable in the same population, stating that girls' attachment to their fathers has a positive impact on aspects of children's social emotional development. This is in line with Miklincer's opinion, children who have secure attachment to parents, have high self-esteem and are positive towards others, have interpersonal closeness and feel comfortable in a relationship and can work together to solve problems. Children who have warmth and secure attachment with parents tend to be less irritable and less likely to distribute hostile desires to others. The personality of children with secure attachment is also more well developed, for example, children will have a sense of empathy and high self-confidence. Adaptability in the new environment of children who have secure attachment develops well, they are able and brave to explore the environment even though there is no attached figure beside them because children who have a secure attachment pattern believe in the responsiveness and willingness of parents for themselves.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the influence of girls' attachment to fathers on the social-emotional development of children 4-6 years is very important for child development, because in the process of growth and development a child must have a mental and emotional in accordance with his age so that children are able to place themselves and adapt to the surrounding environment, this can be started from a small environment such as the family sphere.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been conducted on the influence of girls' attachment to fathers on the social emotional development of children aged 4-6 years, it can be concluded as follows. Calculation of the effect of girls' attachment to fathers on children's social emotional development using the SPSS version 22.0 programme, the results obtained are the R square value of 0.845 or equal to 84.5%. The f value of 4.600 < 5.05 (Ftable) and has a significant value of 0.060 > 0.05 and the tcount value = 7.378 is greater than the ttable = 2.228. From the results of these calculations indicate that tcount > ttable (7.378 > 2.228) then H0 is rejected, meaning that there is a significant influence between children's attachment to the father and social emotional development. It can be concluded that there is an influence of girls' attachment to fathers on the social emotional development of children aged 4-6 years at Babussalam Kindergarten Pekanbaru by 84.5% while 15.5% of children's social emotional development is influenced by other variables not studied.

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