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The influence of personality factors in the adolescent-parent relationship

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Abstract. Constituting the oldest of man-made institutions throughout its social-historical existence, the family is a form of human communication whose relationships between its members, of natural-biological, spiritual-affective and moral-legal essence, allow the continuity of the species and the evolution of society. Various studies and research have shown that the development of the child's personality can be achieved only within the family matrix, both educational models and the emotional and instrumental qualities of the family environment create strong premises for the harmonious evolution of the child, to which parents have a fundamental responsibility. The physiology of the child can be deeply marked by the way in which the parents respond to his needs for food, protection, affection and care, just as the development of his skills and attitudes can only be done in the presence of both parents. If one of them is absent from the home or there are conflicts between the parents, the child will develop contradictory tendencies and norms that will prevent his proper evolution.

Keywords. influence, parents, adolescents

Introduction

Representing the most important and dynamic structure of social life, the family is determined by the general laws of development of society and the whole historical process that transforms it and makes it evolve into particular forms, but which does not change its essence. It is thus clear that it is not biological relationships that determine the essence of the family group, but primarily social relationships that influence both the historical nature of family ties and their specific organization, in relation to the social and cultural model of society as a whole. The most important function, evaluated by several authors, is the socialization of the child, because the family is the most favorable environment for his education, in a period when he is likely to be influenced. The warmth and affection offered by the parents as well as the informal connections established between the parents and the children represent strong incentives for the formation of the child's skills and aptitudes, for the acquisition of his capacities of adequate social integration (Salade, 2001).

The whole action of modeling the child's personality is a large-scale educational work that involves all directions of growth and development: physical, mental, emotional, moral and

social. In this action, the role of parents is of fundamental importance, because no child can be guided and educated except in an environment defined by affection and love. The parent-child relationship has a special role both in fixing the most appropriate behavioral habits and in ensuring a normal psychological condition.

Adolescence is a period of transition between childhood and adulthood, a period that is characterized by important physical changes, but especially mental (emotional), brain and social (Badiu, Papari, 1999). Without being well delimited, it is considered to end with the cessation of body growth, ie between 18 and 20 years.

The physical changes started during puberty continue during this period, being very evident in terms of stature and weight gain, as well as in the development of secondary sexual characteristics, being less obvious physiological changes and neuro-gonadal maturation, accompanied by the ability to procreate.

It is sometimes difficult for parents to believe in their young people's ability to act independently. In reality, adolescents are very rarely expansive in their presence and communicate very difficult with them. This difficulty in communicating comes from the fact that throughout this period young people accumulate new mental abilities and want to detach themselves from the home offered by their parents, to assert themselves and become autonomous (Bandiu, Rădulescu, Voicu, 2000).

Research objectives

The aim of the research was to identify how adolescents perceive their relationship with their parents. Highlighting personality characteristics in the investigated adolescents, identifying aspects of a negative emotional relationship with parents, which contribute to decreased self-confidence and intellectual efficiency in adolescents and highlighting aspects of social perception of the relationship between adolescents - parents by gender - are operational objectives of this study.

Hypotheses

Starting from the research objectives, we try to demonstrate that a negative child-parent relationship is directly correlated with personality indicators. Also, the existence of a negative emotional relationship with the parents contributes to the decrease self-confidence and intellectual efficiency in adolescents and last but not least, the social perception of the adolescent-parent relationship is different depending on gender.

Study participants

The study involved a number of 60 adolescents, of which 30 were female and 30 were male.

Research tools

The research used a questionnaire on "Perception of the adolescent-parent relationship", a questionnaire consisting of 2 dimensions: emotional relationship with parents and interpersonal relationships and interpersonal roles. The second research tool used is the HSPQ-questionnaire for investigating personality traits in adolescents.

The scores obtained by the subjects regarding the dimension "Affective relationship with children" reveal that adolescents perceive the emotional relationship with their parents as unsatisfactory, the active involvement of parents in education and the inherent problems of adolescence, involvement in their problems is perceived as a constraint by teenagers. Although parents are interested in helping their children solve problems, they do not take into account

their needs and opinions when making decisions within the family, which leads to an unsatisfactory adolescent-parent emotional relationship.

At the dimension: "Interpersonal relationships and interpersonal roles", taking into account the values obtained at the starting statistical indicators: mode = 70, average = 58.76) and quartile distribution, the subjects' answers fall between quartile 1-2, ie adolescents have a perception of interpersonal relationships and interpersonal roles of medium intensity. Adolescents no longer spend their free time with their parents but in the company of friends with whom they often identify and whose poles of interest they adopt, the explanation being that adolescence is the period when children want to become independent of their parents, to make their own decisions, when the roles within the family are no longer clearly established.

Regarding the "Perception of the adolescent-parent relationship" we notice the data distribution is unimodal, the mode having the value 133. The average is 121 which means that the subjects' answers fall into quartile 2, ie adolescents have a relatively good perception of their relationships with their adolescent children.

To validate the first two hypotheses, correlations were made between the "HSPQ questionnaire scales" (this B scale representing intellectual efficiency, the G scale representing the superego force and the E scale representing submissiveness) and the "affective relationship" dimension of the perception questionnaire.

Tabel 1. Pearson correlations

		Scale b	Scale g	Scala e	DIM 1
Scale b	Pearson Correlation	1,000	,080	,384	,384
	Sig (2-tailed)	,	,673	,036	,036
	N	30	30	30	30
Scale g	Pearson Correlation	,080	1,000	,061	,368
	Sig (2-tailed)	,673	,	,747	,045
	N	30	30	30	30
Scale e	Pearson Correlation	,114	,061	1,000	,389
	Sig (2-tailed)	,550	,747	,	,034
	N	30	30	30	30
DIM 1	Pearson Correlation	,384	,368	,389	1,000
	Sig (2-tailed)	,036	,045	,034	,
	N	30	30	30	30

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

There are significant correlations between "Scale B representing intellectual efficiency, Scale G representing the strength of the superego, Scale E representing submissiveness" and the Dimension "Affective relationship with parents" in the perception questionnaire, being a significant correlation at a threshold of 0.05.

It is also observed that there are positive correlations "384, 368, 389" between the scores obtained by the subjects in terms of the dimension "Affective relationship with children" compared to those obtained in terms of B scales this being represented by intellectual efficiency, G being represented by the force of the ego and the scale E being represented by the submissiveness "of the HSPQ questionnaire. These correlations show that the negative emotional relationship of adolescents with their parents, leads to decreased self-confidence.

Table 2. T test - Comparisons

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
DIM1	Equal variances assumed	18,11	,000	4,579	58	,000	7,2667	1,5870	4,0899	10,443
	Equal variances not assumed			4,579	35,85	,000	7,2667	1,5870	4,0475	10,486

Regarding the validation of the third hypothesis, it is observed that there are significant differences in the two-tailed significance level of 5%. These differences are explained by the fact that adolescent girls have a better perception of the emotional relationship with their parents, compared to adolescents.

Conclusions

The parent-child relationship can be considered the most important of the relationships that can be formed, in general, between people. In addition to being a permanent and indestructible bond, it should be the closest and strongest bond possible between people. Nothing in this world compares to a successful relationship full of understanding, respect, and love, as is the relationship between parents and their children. But for this relationship to be successful, it takes a lot of effort and patience from the children, but also from their parents. It is very important for each of them to be aware and also to understand their position and the conditions that must be met, and the limits that must not be exceeded. The adolescent learns daily in certain ways from different people. He often learns by paying attention to what his parents do, and less by what they say, and that is why it is important for the teenager's parents to do what they preach.

The parent-adolescent realization takes place only by establishing the communication between them and by the specific interactions of each family. Communication between parents and adolescents is a very important condition of relationships and personality formation. Good communication does not mean that the adolescent listens to the parent without saying a word, or that he conforms each time only taking into account the hierarchy of roles, but to experience free expression to make himself understood, to unload when he is sad, learning from mistakes, sharing emotions.

Having a decisive influence on the formation of the future mature individual as an active member of society, fully aware of his rights and duties in this capacity, the socializing function of the family is realized over a long period of time, during which the adolescent learn the content and meaning of moral duty. In relation to the obligatory requirements of this period, childhood is the history of a progressive socialization, in which the moral influences exerted by the family have a decisive role. Being the most cohesive primary group and the factor that exerts the most persistent influences on the personality, the family educates the spirit of communication and cooperation, facilitates the transmission of their habits, attitudes and behaviors. The collective responsibility of parents for the education and socialization of the adolescent, dependent on a global formative context, welds and homogenizes the different

functions of the family, creating a true "force field" defined by relationships of authority, influence and control over behaviors. Possessing the characteristics of a true community integrated into the wider society, the family contributes directly to the modeling and development of the personality, allowing the internalization of moral requirements and norms. However, there are enough cases when these generous goals of the family are no longer achieved and the normality of family life is altered.

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