

The Relationship Between Parenting Patterns and Temper Tantrum Incidents in Toddlers in Military Dormitories in Jembrana Regency

Rengga Denata* Yuningsih

¹Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Sciences, Universitas dr. Soebandi, Indonesia

²Student of Department of Midwifery, Faculty of Sciences, Universitas dr. Soebandi, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author:

Yuningsih, midwifery Department Faculty of sciences, Universitas dr. Soebandi, Indonesia B Building 1st Floor Kampus Universitas dr. Soebandi, Indonesia, E-mail: yuningsih@uds.ac.id, Phone: +6285649290232

Submitted:24/10/2024

Accepted:12/05/25

Terbit: Desember 2024

Kata Kunci:

pola asuh ; *temper tantrum* ;
toddler

ABSTRAK

Temper tantrum merupakan episode kemarahan dan frustrasi yang ekstrim, ditandai dengan perilaku seperti menangis, berteriak, dan gerakan tubuh kasar atau agresif, disebabkan oleh faktor-faktor seperti fisiologis, psikologis, orang tua, dan lingkungan. Angka kejadian tantrum di Indonesia pada tahun 2019 meningkat menjadi 1,52%. Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan yang dilakukan di Asrama Militer Kabupaten Jembrana dari 10 anak usia pra sekolah didapatkan 50% anak mengalami temper tantrum. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan pola asuh dengan kejadian Temper tantrum pada anak toddler di Asrama Militer Kabupaten Jembrana. Jenis rancangan adalah korelasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini seluruh ibu yang memiliki anak toddler sebanyak 42. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 42 ibu diambil dengan Teknik sampling jenuh. Instrumen menggunakan kuesioner pola asuh dan kuesioner temper tantrum. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pola asuh demokratis sebanyak 42,9% dan kejadian temper tantrum rendah sebanyak 50,0%. Analisa data menggunakan uji lambda dan koefisien korelasi. Didapatkan nilai p-value 0,048 < α 0,05 maka H₀ ditolak dan H_a diterima menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara pola asuh dengan kejadian temper tantrum dan diperoleh nilai r sebesar 0,333 yang berarti tingkat keeratan hubungan antara dua variabel rendah. Dari hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa semakin baik pola asuh yang diterapkan kepada anak maka akan semakin kecil pula terjadinya temper tantrum pada anak. Saran bagi orang tua terapkanlah Pola asuh yang baik seperti pola asuh demokratis agar anak tidak mudah mengalami tantrum yang berlebihan.

Keywords:

Parenting style, *Temper tantrum* ,
Toddler

ABSTARCT

Temper tantrums are episodes of extreme anger and frustration, characterized by behavior such as crying, screaming, and violent or aggressive body movements, caused by factors such as physiological, psychological, parental, and environmental. The incidence of tantrums in Indonesia in 2019 increased to 1.52%. Based on a preliminary study conducted at the Jembrana Regency Military Dormitory, of 10 pre-school age children, it was found that 50% of the children experienced temper tantrums. The aim of this research was to determine the relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of temper tantrums in toddler children in the Jembrana Regency Military Dormitory. The type of design is correlational with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all 42 mothers who had toddler children. The total sample of 42 mothers was taken using a saturated sampling technique. The instrument uses a parenting style questionnaire and a temper tantrum questionnaire. The research results showed that democratic parenting was

42.9% and the incidence of temper tantrums was low at 50.0%. Data analysis used the lambda test and correlation coefficient. The p -value obtained was $0.048 < \alpha 0.05$, so H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, indicating that there was a significant relationship between parenting styles and the incidence of temper tantrums and an r value of 0.333 was obtained, which means the level of closeness of the relationship between the two variables is low. From the results of this research, it can be concluded that the better the parenting style applied to children, the smaller the occurrence of temper tantrums in children. Advice for parents is to apply good parenting patterns such as democratic parenting so that children do not easily experience excessive tantrums.

Introduction

Emotional development during childhood plays a very important role in shaping future attitudes, values and behaviors. Therefore, it is important to pay special attention to children's emotional development, especially during the early childhood period, which is often referred to as the formative period. (1). In this view, emotional intelligence is defined as a person's ability to manage and convey their emotions wisely, regulate their feelings well, understand themselves, regulate themselves, motivate themselves, feel empathy, and have social skills. When a child has limitations in expressing anger, they are likely to experience tantrums. They may only be able to express anger by crying, yelling, or whining. (2).

Tantrums are dramatic expressions of emotion filled with intense movements, such as head banging or biting, that are often experienced by children in their developmental process. Typically, these tantrums occur when the child is only interacting with their parents. It is the child's way of communicating their feelings, although it is not always understood by the adults around them. According to the theory proposed by Ferdian, the causes of tantrums include a sense of obstruction of the child's wishes, difficulty in self-expression, dissatisfaction with needs, pressure from parents, and physical conditions such as fatigue, hunger, or illness. These factors, along with many others, can trigger

tantrums, including the parenting style used by parents. (3). In developed countries such as Northwestern Feinberg, USA, a majority of 1500 parents reported that 84% of their 2-5 year old children expressed frustration through tantrums, with 8.6% experiencing tantrums daily. The incidence rate of tantrums in Indonesia in 2019 increased dramatically to 152 per 10,000 children, compared to only 2-4 per 10,000 children ten years earlier. (4). Within one year, almost a quarter to more than 80% of children of this age experience temper tantrums, from mild to high levels, triggered by various factors. (5). According to research (6) In Kalibukbuk Village, Buleleng Regency, Bali Province, there were 100 children who faced temper tantrum problems. For the study, 10 parents were selected as samples to be interviewed. The results showed that all children had occasional tantrums, with 5 of them frequently exhibiting angry behaviors such as screaming, crying, hitting, kicking, throwing things, and rolling on the floor. Research shows that one of the triggering factors for anger tantrums is parenting style. Based on a preliminary study conducted on December 15, 2023 in Jembrana Regency, Bali Province with the results of a survey through a questionnaire, out of 10 children there are parents who say if their children experience tantrums. Where parents have a style in democratic parenting there are 20% of children who experience low tantrums, while in permissive parenting there are 30% of children experiencing



moderate tantrums and in authoritarian parenting there are 50% of children who experience high tantrums.

Children who experience frequent temper tantrums can face serious problems in their development. They tend to act impulsively, resist rules, and even engage in dangerous behaviors such as throwing themselves or objects. If tantrums reach dangerous levels, the risk of injury or damage is higher. As they age, control over behavior becomes more difficult, leading to difficulties in managing emotions and preventing impulsive actions. Unaddressed emotions can lead to physical damage or negative behaviors such as lying or withdrawing from social interactions. (5).

One of the effective ways to overcome tantrums in toddlers is by implementing effective communication patterns. This is the right step to reduce the frequency of tantrums experienced by children. (5). According to Suherman, there are three parenting models often used by parents: authoritarian, permissive, and democratic. The way parents apply these models in the family can affect children's development. If not appropriate, it can trigger tantrums in children. (7). One approach to reducing tantrums is to change parenting patterns. Parents are expected to be respectful of the child's needs and opinions, while still imposing clear boundaries. Effective communication within the family is also important. Quality communication can increase harmony and have a positive impact on children's emotional development. (8).

Based on the above background, the researcher is interested in taking research on the incidence of temper tantrums in Military Dormitory, Negara District, Jembrana Regency.

Method

This research design is correlational (relationship) with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were mothers who had toddler children aged 1-3 which amounted to 42. The number of samples in this study were 42 mothers. The sampling technique used saturated sampling technique. The instruments of this study were parenting questionnaire and temper tantrum questionnaire. For the parenting questionnaire, the researcher has tested the validity, namely with the validity test coefficient value for parenting patterns between 0.612-0.820 and 30 questionnaires declared valid. While for the temper tantrum questionnaire 33 questions were valid with a validity coefficient of 0.617 - 0.959. Reliability for the parenting questionnaire is 0.964 and the temper tantrum questionnaire is 0.971 which means it is very reliable. This study received ethical eligibility with number: 130/KEPK/UDS/II/2024. Data collection was carried out by direct observation to respondents, researchers explained information related to research and how to fill out informed consent and questionnaires that were good and correct. Statistical analysis in this study is univariate and bivariate, univariate is used to identify

the characteristics of respondents while bivariate analysis in this study is used to determine the correlation between parenting variables with temper tantrums using the lambda test. The basis for decision making is that the results of the research hypothesis are accepted or there is a relationship, then the test continues to find the correlation coefficient.

Result

1. General Data

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Age of Children in Military Dormitories in Jembrana Regency Year 2024

Child's age	n	(%)
1 Year	15	35,7
2 Years	12	28,6
3 Years	15	35,7
TOTAL	42	100,0

Based on table 1, the characteristics of respondents based on the age of the child were found to be 15 children aged 1 year (35.7%). Children aged 2 years were 12 children (28.6%) and children aged 3 years were 15 children (35.7%).

Table 2. Characteristics of Respondents Based on the Gender of Children in Military Dormitories in Jembrana Regency 2024

Gender	n	(%)
Male	28	66,7
Female	14	33,3
TOTAL	42	100,0

Based on table 2, the characteristics of

respondents based on the gender of the children were mostly male as many as 28 (66.7%) and 14 (33.3%) female children.

Table 3. Characteristics of Respondents Based on the Order of Children in the Military Dormitory of Jembrana Regency Year 2024

Child Order	n	(%)
1st child	41	97,6
2nd child	1	2,4
TOTAL	42	100,0

Based on table 3, the characteristics of respondents based on the order of children are almost entirely the first child as many as 41 children (97.6) and there is 1 child (2.4%) who is the second child.

Table 4. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Maternal Education at the Military Dormitory in Jembrana Regency in 2024

Parental Education	n	(%)
HIGH SCHOOL	13	31,0
Higher Education	29	69,0
TOTAL	42	100,0

Table 4 shows the characteristics of respondents based on parental education, almost all of whom are college graduates as many as 29 people (69.0%) and parents who have a high school education as many as 13 people (31.0%).

Table 5. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Maternal Age at the Military Dormitory in Jembrana Regency Year 2024

Parent's Age	n	(%)
Age 22-25	8	19,0
Age 26-30	30	71,4
Age 31-35	4	9,5
TOTAL	42	100,0

Table 5 shows the characteristics of respondents based on the age of parents aged 22-25 as many as 8 (19.0%), parents aged 26-30 as many as 30 people (71.4%) and parents aged 31-35 as many as 4 (9.5%).

Table 6. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Mother's Occupation in the Military Dormitory of Jembrana Regency Year 2024

Parent's Occupation	n	(%)
Self-employed	1	2,4
PNS	2	4,8
More	39	92,8
TOTAL	42	100,0

Based on table 6, the characteristics of respondents based on parents' work are 1 (2.4%) working as self-employed, parents who work as civil servants as many as 2 people (4.8%) and parents who work other jobs such as housewives as many as 42 (92.9%).

Table 7. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Family Income at the Military Dormitory in Jembrana Regency Year 2024

Parents' Income	n	(%)
> Rp. 2000,000	42	100,0
TOTAL	42	100,0

Table 7 shows the characteristics of respondents based on parental income that all have an income of more than Rp. 2000,000 as many as 42 people (100.0%).

Table 8. Characteristics of Respondents Based on the Number of Children in the Military Dormitory of Jembrana Regency Year 2024

Number of Children	n	(%)
1 Child	40	95,2
2 Children	2	4,8
TOTAL	42	100,0

Based on table 8, the characteristics of respondents based on the number of children show that almost all parents have 1 child as many as 40 (95.2%) and parents who have 2 children are 2 people (4.8%).

2. Special Data

Table 9. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Parenting Patterns in Military Dormitories in Jembrana Regency Year 2024

Parenting	n	(%)
Democratic	18	42,9
Permissive	17	40,5
Authoritarian	7	16,7
TOTAL	42	100,0

Table 9 shows the characteristics of respondents based on parenting patterns that parents who apply democratic parenting are 18 (42.9%), parents who apply

permissive parenting are 17 (40.5%) and parents who apply authoritarian parenting are 7 (16.7%).

Table 10. Characteristics of Respondents Based on the Incidence of *Temper Tantrums* in Military Dormitories in Jembrana Regency Year 2024

<i>Temper Tantrum</i>	n	(%)
Low	21	50,0
Medium	16	38,1
High	5	11,9
TOTAL	42	100,0

Table 10 shows the characteristics of respondents based on the incidence of *temper tantrums* that children who experienced low temper tantrums were 21 (50.0%), children who experienced moderate temper tantrums were 16 children (38.1%) and children who experienced high *temper tantrums* were 5 children (11.9%).

Table 11. Cross tabulation of the relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of *temper tantrums* in toddler children in military dormitories in Jembrana Regency in 2024

Parenting	<i>Temper Tantrum</i>			Total	P-value	r
	Low	Medium	High			
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)		
Democratic	14 (33,3)	4 (9,5)	-	18 (42,8)	0,048	0,33
Permissive	7 (16,7)	9 (21,4)	1 (2,4)	17 (40,5)		
Authoritarian	-	3 (7,1)	4 (9,5)	7 (16,3)		

n	)	5)	,7)
Total	21	16	5
	(50,0)	(38,1)	(11,9)

Based on table 11 shows the Cross Tabulation of Parenting Relationships with *Temper Tantrum* Events in *Toddler* Children, parents who apply democratic parenting who experience low *temper tantrum* events are 14 (33.3%), parents who apply democratic parenting who experience moderate temper tantrum events are 4 (9.5), and there are no parents who apply democratic parenting who experience high *temper tantrum* events. In parents who apply permissive parenting who experience low *temper tantrums* as many as 7 (16.7%), parents who apply permissive parenting who experience moderate temper tantrums as many as 9 (21.4%), and parents who apply permissive parenting who experience high temper tantrums as many as 1 (2.4%). Then in the application of authoritarian parenting, there were no children who experienced *temper tantrums*, in parents who applied authoritarian parenting who experienced moderate temper tantrums as many as 3 (7.1%), and in authoritarian parenting who experienced high temper tantrums as many as 4 (9.5%).

The results of statistical tests using the *lambda* test obtained a *p-value* of $0.048 < \alpha$ 0.05 then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted which indicates a significant relationship between parenting and the incidence of *temper tantrums* in *toddler* children and obtained an *r* value of 0.333 which means the level of relationship between the two variables is low.

Discussion

1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Parenting Patterns in Military Dormitories in Jembrana Regency

Based on the results of the study that parents who apply democratic parenting are 18 (42.9%), parents who apply permissive parenting are 17 (40.5%) and as many as 7 (16.7%) parents who apply authoritarian parenting.

Parenting patterns are parenting methods applied by parents to regulate children's behavior, with the intention of shaping positive character and personality and teaching good values to children, so that they can adjust to the surrounding environment. Parenting consists of three types, namely authoritarian parenting, permissive parenting, and democratic parenting. Authoritarian parenting demands obedience from children with no room for

questions, while permissive parenting lacks supervision and warnings in risky situations. In contrast, democratic parenting involves collaboration between parents and children, provides guidance according to the child's wishes, and values the child's individual growth. (9). Each parent presents a unique parenting style, which needs to be adapted to the child's developmental stage. These differences are influenced by various factors within each family, including education level, age, and experience in caring for children. When someone becomes a parent, they will adapt parenting patterns for their children. These parenting styles vary and should be adapted to the development of the child (1).

There are almost half of the parents who apply democratic parenting. Researchers assume that democratic parenting is due to parents' education where most parents' education is college graduates. People with higher education have a wide opportunity to be exposed to various information and will become more knowledgeable than those who are not educated. A person's high education can also affect parenting patterns and behavior in educating children, because parents with higher education have a good interest in learning in parenting patterns with

the intention of learning about how to take good care of children and understand the needs of children and high levels of education tend to choose democratic parenting. However, it is different from parents who apply authoritarian parenting. There is a small proportion of parents applying authoritarian parenting. According to the researcher, this can occur due to the age of the mother who is in the age range of 31-35 years. Mothers in this age range and have just had children often feel confused or unsure about how to properly care for children. Especially if there is no previous experience in parenting. In situations like this, they tend to respond with authoritarian parenting. They may feel the need to impose strict rules and assert strong control over their children.

2. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Temper Tantrum in Military Dormitory, Jembrana Regency

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it is known that children who experience low temper tantrum events are 21 (50.0%), children who experience moderate temper tantrum events are 16 (38.1%) and children who experience high temper tantrum events are 5 (11.9%).

According to child development and

psychology experts, temper tantrums often occur due to frustration with the situation, while he is unable to express his feelings with the words or expressions he wants. Temper tantrums are often experienced by children aged 2-3 years, because children of that age usually have begun to understand many things from what they hear, see, and experience, but their language skills are still very limited. Temper tantrums if not handled early, then bad tantrums at the age of 3 years will be carried over as a problem into adulthood or affect their attitude in the future. (10). Some triggering factors include resistance to the child's wishes, the child's difficulty in conveying feelings, the child's unmet needs, parenting style, the child's fatigue, hunger, or illness, stress and insecurity. The impact of temper tantrums, especially if they occur in a peer environment, can affect the development of children of the same age because children tend to imitate the observed behavior. Temper tantrums can become a recurring habit and increase in intensity if the child's needs and wants are not met, as children see tantrums as a way to get what they want from their parents. (3).

In the incidence of temper tantrums, half of the children experienced low incidence of

temper tantrums. This is because almost all children are the first child. When the first child is born, they become the sole focus of parental attention. They receive full attention, affection, supervision and emotional support without having to compete with other siblings. This exclusive attention allows parents to be more responsive to the first child's emotional needs, helping them feel safe and heard. This causes the first child to experience fewer temper tantrums. While the incidence of high temper tantrums occurred in a small proportion of children. This was due to the parents' overall income of more than Rp. 2000,000. Children in families with higher incomes are used to getting what they want materially. When their desires are not met, they are more likely to experience frustration that leads to temper tantrums.

3. The Relationship of Parenting with the Incidence of Temper Tantrums in Toddler Children

From the results of the study, it is known that parents who apply democratic parenting who experience low temper tantrums are 14 (33.3%), parents who apply democratic parenting who experience moderate temper tantrums are 4 (9.5%), and there are no parents who apply democratic parenting

who experience high temper tantrums. In parents who apply permissive parenting who experience low temper tantrums as many as 7 (16.7%), parents who apply permissive parenting who experience moderate temper tantrums as many as 9 (21.4%), and parents who apply permissive parenting who experience high temper tantrums as many as 1 (2.4%). Then in the application of authoritarian parenting, there were no children who experienced temper tantrums, parents who applied authoritarian parenting who experienced moderate temper tantrums as many as 3 (7.1%), and in authoritarian parenting who experienced high temper tantrums as many as 4 (9.5%). The results of statistical tests using the lambda test obtained a p-value of $0.048 < \alpha 0.05$ then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted which indicates a significant relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of temper tantrums in toddler children and obtained an r value of 0.333 which means the level of relationship between the two variables is low.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Alini most children experience high temper tantrums. Then most parents apply democratic parenting with moderate incidence of temper tantrums.



Almost half of the parents who apply authoritarian parenting with moderate incidence of temper tantrums. While there are half of the parents who apply permissive parenting with low categories (7).

If parents use democratic parenting, the level of temper tantrum violence will decrease, while if they use authoritarian or permissive parenting, the level of temper tantrum violence will increase. Permissive parenting is when parents are less active in the child's life. The child may perceive that the other parent's interests are given more attention than their own needs. (11). Authoritarian parenting will have a negative impact on children's future development, making it difficult for them to explore their potential. It can lead to depression and stress due to pressure and the need to comply with parental wishes, blocking open communication between children and parents in solving problems. Democratic parenting has been shown to reduce the intensity of temper tantrums by half, although it does not completely eliminate the possibility of temper tantrums. All parenting approaches are likely to result in episodes of anger, frustration and lack of self-control. Temper tantrums can be caused by physiological factors such as fatigue from

play, sleepiness, hunger, or illness, and psychological factors such as frustration in the face of failure to do something. In addition, parents' constant comparisons between their child's abilities and other children who are considered better can also trigger temper tantrums in children. Effective parenting is tailored to the specific environment and situation. This behavior will gradually disappear over time as it is a normal part of child development. Often, without realizing it, parents can inhibit children's emotional expression. Therefore, appropriate education and nurturing during this period will be an important asset for the child's future development. (12).

Parenting has a strong influence on the incidence of temper tantrums in children. Children, especially toddlers, are in a developmental phase where they are not yet fully capable of expressing their feelings and needs in words. This inability often leads to frustration which then triggers temper tantrums. Frequent or high temper tantrums usually occur due to inconsistent or ineffective parenting. Therefore, applying parenting is very important to deal with temper tantrums in children. If the application of parenting is consistent and loving, the child will understand the limits

and what can or cannot be done. Conversely, if the applied parenting is inconsistent and often changes, children become confused and will eventually experience tantrums because they do not know what is expected of them. When parents apply authoritarian or permissive parenting, the intensity of temper tantrums tends to increase. Because parents always dominate and overprotect children so that children will show opposing behavior, while parents who apply democratic parenting will cause low temper tantrums because parents will respect whatever the child's decision is but still apply limits in reasonable terms so that children can express what they feel and will not experience emotional outbursts at one time, meaning that the incidence of temper tantrums will be lower. Good parenting practices such as providing guidance so that children can learn to manage their emotions well is very important. Therefore, the relationship between parenting and the incidence of temper tantrums is very close.

Conclusion

The researcher concluded that:

1. Almost half of the parents applied democratic parenting and a small number of parents applied authoritarian

parenting.

2. Half of the children experienced low *temper tantrums* and a small proportion experienced high *temper tantrums*.
3. The better the parenting pattern applied to children, the smaller the occurrence of *temper tantrums* in children.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

This study received ethical eligibility with number: 130/KEPK/UDS/II/2024.

Acknowledgment

The researcher would like to thank

1. The place of research, namely the Military Dormitory in Jembran Regency
2. Institution, namely Dr. Soebandi University
3. All parties who have contributed to the research

References

1. Firdausi R, Ulfa N. Parenting Patterns on Children's Emotional Development at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Nahdlatul Ulama Bululawang. *MUBTADI J Ibtidaiyah Educator*. 2022;3(2):133-45.
2. Mawaddah KA, Widayati S. The Relationship between Authoritarian Parenting and Early Childhood Temper Tantrums during the COVID-19 Pandemic. *J Cikal*



- Cendekia. 2021;02(01):35-44.
3. SARI A DR, RAMLIS R, SUTRISNA M. The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and the Incidence of Temper Tantrums in Preschool Children (Age 3-6 Years) at Paud It Auladuna 1 Bengkulu City. J Nurs Public Heal. 2022;10(1):112-20.
4. Putri astuti ardi. Factors associated with tantrum behavior in children at Tk Bunda Dharmasraya. J Inov Penelit. 2017;1(1):37-42.
5. Ainul H. The Relationship between Communication Patterns, Level of Knowledge and Emotional intelligence of Parents with the Incidence of Temper Tantrums in Preschool Age Children (3-6 Years). 2021;1-27.
6. Watiningsih AP, Rismayanti IDA, Sriastiyani NN, Studi P, Keperawatan I, Tinggi S, et al. The relationship between parenting style and temper tantrum behavior at toddler age children in the Kalibukbuk Village. Toddler Age Children in the Kalibukbuk Village. 2018;3(2):175-80.
7. Jannah A, Jannah, WirdatuAlini W. The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and the Incidence of Temper Tantrums in Pre-school Age Children at Permata Playgroup. J Ners. 2019;3(2):1-10.
8. Zuhroh DF, Kamilah K. Relationship between child and mother characteristics with the incidence of temper tantrums in pre-school children. Indones J Prof Nurs. 2021;1(2):24.
9. Manoppo I, Manaru YH. Relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of temper tantrums in toddler age children. Nutr J. 2023;7(2):222.
10. Effendy HV, Sari SM. Effectiveness of Parenting Patterns with the Incidence of Temper Tantrums in Children 3-4 Years of Age. Journals Ners Community. 2022;13(1):18-26.
11. Ari Setyawan D. The Counselor's Role in Dealing with Temper Tantrum Behavior. CONSELING EDUCATION "Journal Guid Couns. 2019;3(1):123-32.
12. Amelia C. Relationship Between Parenting of Parents With Temper Tantrum in Children Ages 3-5 Years at Kanak-Kanak Park It Rabbani Batam Center 2017. October. 2018;1:1-8.