

Analysis of Children's Character Based on Parenting Patterns in Batuah Village

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the influence of parenting patterns on children's character development in Batuah Village in 2025/2026. This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The research subjects consisted of two 12-year-old children with the initials NLH and NRH, and one parent with the initials Mrs. M. The technique for data collection was carried out through structured in-depth interviews, while data analysis was carried out using the NVivo 12 application through the components Word Cloud and Word Tree to identify the relationship between parenting styles and children's character development. The results of the study indicate that the parenting style applied by parents tends towards permissive parenting, characterized by weak parental control, loose and free parenting, a lack of rules and boundaries, and excessive freedom. This condition is influenced by parents' busy work schedules, resulting in suboptimal supervision and guidance of children. In terms of character, children have demonstrated positive attitudes such as respecting elders and understanding the importance of trust. However, character development indicators such as emotions, habits, and desires have not developed optimally. Children still have difficulty controlling their emotions, exhibit aggressive behavior, have negative habits such as hitting and pitting friends against each other, and tend to follow their own desires. Nevertheless, children have understood the importance of trust and strive to repair relationships after making mistakes.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The increasingly rapid development of technology and information, driven by globalization, has brought changes to various aspects of society. This situation not only facilitates access to information and communication but also presents new challenges in the process of character development in children. Therefore, the active involvement of families, schools, and communities is necessary to guide children so they can develop positive character traits aligned with prevailing values. Educators need to continue developing learning methods that are compatible with digital reality, as well as providing a deep understanding of desired character values. Meanwhile, society needs to work together to create an environment that supports the development of children's character, both in the real world and online. With strong collaboration between parents, educators, and the community, character education in the digital era can become a strong foundation for the formation of children's character (Sagala, Naibaho, & Rantung, 2024). According to the law, a person can be said to be a child if he or she is under 18 years of age, in accordance with Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection and in Article 1 paragraph 1 it reads "A child is a person who is under 18

(eighteen) years of age, including those still in the womb" (Saputra A. R., 2025). Therefore, children need to receive character guidance. Character is a word that comes from the Latin word, namely *character*, which means character, nature, mental traits, morals, or manners that distinguish one person from another (Karlaely & Taupik Kurahman, 2024). In language, character is a habit or habit. Character is the totality of a person's emotional and volitional reaction possibilities, which are formed throughout their lives by internal elements (basic, hereditary, endogenous factors) and external elements (education and experience, exogenous factors). This implies that character is the actualization of internal potential, internalization of external moral values that are embedded in us through education, experience, trials, sacrifices, and environmental influences (Sudarmono, Apuanor, & Setiyowati, 2019). Meanwhile, according to psychologists, character is a system of beliefs and habits that direct an individual's actions. Therefore, if knowledge about a person's character can be known, then it can also be known how the individual behaves in certain conditions. From a conceptual perspective, character and morals are not significantly different. Both are defined as actions that occur without further thought because they are already ingrained in the mind, and in other words, both can be called habits (Paolina, Karimah, Vandini, Nuralisa, & Nugraha, 2022). Therefore, character is an important thing that must be instilled in children from an early age so that they have good character. Good character should be possessed by every child, namely morals or manners that characterize an individual or group, and the values of human behavior related to God, oneself, others, the environment, and nationality that are manifested in thoughts, attitudes, feelings, speech, and actions based on religious norms, law, etiquette, culture, and customs. Character can be interpreted as the same as morals, so character is the same as morals. A nation with character is a moral nation; conversely, a nation without character is a nation that lacks morals or does not apply good norms and behavior. Therefore, at this time, character needs to be instilled in children to prevent deviations and bad character, as observed in Batuah Village. Based on the results of initial observations conducted in Batuah Village in 2025, it showed signs that several children aged 11-13 years had bad character traits. Some of these children have a nature that is easily angered, temperamental, aggressive, and even commit violence against their friends. So that it makes other children feel afraid and do not dare to oppose them. This can be caused by many factors, namely internal factors (from oneself) or encouragement from within to do bad things, while external factors (from the environment) can come from the environment, social circles, social media, and the most influential is the way parents raise their children (Aliim & Darwis, 2024). The role of parenting is very important in the formation of children's character and has an important role in the development of children's character.

Based on the results of initial observations conducted in Batuah Village in 2025, it showed signs that several children aged 11-13 years had bad character traits. Some of these children have a nature that is easily angered, temperamental, aggressive, and even commit violence against their friends. This makes other children feel afraid and dare not oppose them. This can be influenced by many factors, namely internal factors (from oneself) or encouragement from within to do wrong, as well as external factors (from outside oneself) that can be triggered by the environment, social interactions, social media, and the most influential is the way parents educate. (Zahroh, Khotimah, & Aditya, 2022). Therefore, for the development of a child's good character, good parenting is also needed. A good parenting pattern is a parenting pattern that involves both parents, namely, father and mother, who give freedom to children but are still accompanied by parental care. This parenting pattern is known as a democratic parenting pattern. Democratic parenting is a way of educating children where parents always pay attention to children according to their developmental stage. Democratic parenting highly respects children's freedom, but that freedom is still

accompanied by attentive guidance between parents and children. (Hendri, 2019). Therefore, the development of children's character requires appropriate and ideal parenting patterns.

At this time, there are still inappropriate parenting styles used by some parents, such as permissive parenting. Permissive parenting is a parenting style that gives children freedom to do anything, so this is not good for the formation of children's character. Permissive parenting is a parenting style in which parents give complete freedom to children. Permissive parenting is characterized by parents who are relaxed, provide less guidance, control, and attention, and are completely dependent on the children themselves. (Saputra & Yani, 2020). Parenting carried out by permissive parents has a negative impact on children's character, based on the results of direct observations in the field that giving children excessive freedom without sufficient control will have a negative impact on their character. Parents who give their children freedom and do not give them advice or reprimands when they do inappropriate actions hurt their children's behavior both outside and inside the home. Due to the lack of strong control over children and the frequent giving of free rein, children can do whatever they want without considering it harmful. Therefore, the impact of permissive parenting can lead to aggressive behavior in children, leading to deviant behavior such as violence, emotional instability, and temperamental behavior, due to the feeling of freedom caused by the lack of parental control and attention.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research with the title "*Analysis of Children's Character Based on Parenting Patterns in Batuah Village*"

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative method. Qualitative research is a scientific process aimed at understanding social and humanitarian phenomena by constructing a complete and in-depth picture, presented in verbal descriptions, based on detailed information obtained from informants, and conducted in natural environmental conditions (Fadli, 2021). The qualitative research method is an approach that produces descriptive data. This data is obtained through observations, whether in written, oral, or behavioral form, of the research subjects. Descriptive or narrative data is developed from the researcher's exploration and interpretation of the social reality being studied. Therefore, this concept serves as the main foundation in defining the qualitative research approach, which continues to develop along with advances in research concepts (Waruwu, 2024). This research was conducted in Batuah Village, Seranau District, Sampit. The subjects of this research consisted of two children aged 12-13 years who were selected using *purposive sampling*. The study categorized children as aggressive, emotional, temperamental, and violent. Furthermore, mothers, as parents, were included as additional informants to provide insight into the parenting process they carry out in their daily lives. The influence of parenting styles on children's character in this study used two variables and eight indicators. According to Salim et al. (2022), from a psychological and sociological perspective, humans possess several elements related to character formation. These elements will later indicate a person's character, with indicators such as child character, attitude, and behavior, emotion, trust, habits, and will

According to Latifa and Fitriyani (2021), permissive parenting is a parenting style characterized by excessive leniency towards children, where punishments and rewards are rarely given, decisions are completely left to the child, parents tend to be indifferent, and education is carried out freely, with indicators of permissive parenting being weak parental control, loose and free parenting, lack of rules and boundaries and excessive freedom.

Table 1 Indicator Character

Based on the results of *Word Cloud* and *Word Tree* NVivo 12, the development of children's character based on attitude indicators shows that children have developed positive attitudes in the form of respecting and appreciating others, especially older people. This is evident from the dominance of words such as *good, behave, respect, treat, children, and person*, as well as the statement that children will behave well if they receive good treatment from others. However, the results of the analysis also show that children's attitudes still tend to be reactive, namely, treating others according to the treatment they receive. If treated well, children will behave well, but if treated badly, they tend to respond with the same behavior. This condition indicates that children's empathy, tolerance, and self-control abilities have not developed optimally. These findings indicate that parenting styles that tend to be permissive with limited supervision influence the formation of children's attitudes. Although parents have tried to provide good examples and advice, limited supervision causes children to form attitudes more based on their experiences and social environment. Thus, more consistent guidance, role models, and supervision from parents are needed so that children's positive attitudes can develop more optimally and not only depend on the treatment of others.

b. **Emotions**

Results of the study. Based on the results of interviews with children, NLH, NRH, and Mrs. M, it was found that the development of children's character in emotional indicators. This indicates that children are not yet able to optimally control their emotions. When experiencing anger or uncontrolled emotions, children tend to vent their emotions on objects around them and on themselves. This is evident in behavior such as throwing things, hitting things, and even hurting themselves when angry. This condition indicates that children's emotional regulation skills are still weak and not yet fully developed.



Figure 3. *Word Cloud* emotion

Figure 4. *Word Tree* emotion

Based on the results of *Word Cloud* and *Word Tree* NVivo 12, the development of children's character based on emotional indicators shows that children still have difficulty controlling and managing their emotions. This is evident from the dominance of words such as *emotional, angry, venting, controlling, hitting, oneself, and person*, as well as the child's statement admitting that he *can't control emotions*. When angry or emotionally uncontrolled, the analysis shows that when emotions flare, children tend to vent their anger on objects around them and on themselves. Although children try not to vent their anger on others, their behavior still demonstrates low emotional regulation skills. These findings indicate that children do not yet have the appropriate strategies for managing feelings of anger, disappointment, or frustration. This condition is influenced by parents' parenting styles, which tend to be permissive with limited supervision. Parents' busy work schedules often cause children to face their own emotional problems without adequate guidance. As a result, their self-control and positive emotional management skills have not developed optimally.

c. Trust

Research result. Based on the results of interviews with children, NLH, NRH, and Mrs. M, it was found that the development of children's character in trust indicators indicates that children understand the importance of trust in social and family life. This is evident in the efforts they make to regain trust after making mistakes. Children understand that trust can be lost through inappropriate behavior, such as lying. However, the methods used to regain trust still indicate varying levels of maturity.



Figure 5. Word Cloud trust

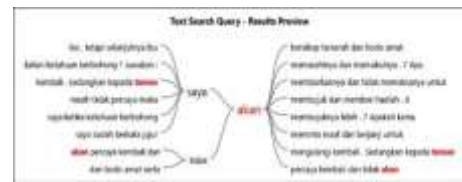


Figure 6. Word Tree trust

Based on the results, *Word Cloud* and *Word Tree NVivo 12*, children understand the importance of trust and strive to restore it after making mistakes, whether through apologies, promises not to repeat the mistake, or persuading friends to trust them again. However, children's understanding of building trust is still suboptimal. This suggests that parenting styles influence the development of children's trusting character, requiring more consistent guidance to help children understand that trust is built through honesty and responsibility.

d. Habits and Will

Research result Based on the results of interviews with children NLH, NRH, and Mrs. M, it was found that the development of children's character in Indicators of habits and desires show that NLH and NRH children still have less positive habits, such as committing violence against peers and younger children, in the form of hitting, pinching, pitting friends against each other, and considering fights as an interesting spectacle. Both children also admitted that they have not been able to abandon these habits because they see them as a form of mischief or fun. The lack of parental supervision while working means that children have the freedom to interact without adequate guidance, so these negative habits continue to recur.



Figure 7. Word Cloud habits and desires **Figure 8. Word Tree habits and desires**

Based on the results of *Word Cloud* and *Word Tree NVivo 12*, children still exhibit negative habits in interacting with friends, such as hitting, violence, provoking conflict, and viewing arguments as entertaining. Children also admit they are unable to abandon these habits because they still tend to be mischievous and follow their own desires. These findings indicate that permissive parenting styles with limited supervision influence children's character development in terms of habits and desires. As a result, children still have difficulty controlling their behavior and desires, so more consistent guidance and supervision are needed to form positive habits and desires.

3.1.2 Parenting Patterns

a. Weak Parental Control

Based on interviews with children from NLH, NRH, and Mrs. M, it was found that parental control over their children's activities is still relatively weak because both parents work from morning to evening. This condition causes children to spend more time without direct parental supervision. Children carry out various daily activities independently, such as going to school, playing with friends, using cell phones, and doing other activities as they wish. Parents only provide control at certain times, especially when the children are at home after school.



Figure 9 *Word Cloud*

Figure 10 *Word Tree* weak parental control

control

Based on the results, *Word Cloud* and *Word Tree Query NVivo 12*. **Weak** parental control is evident in the limited supervision of children's daily activities because parents work from morning to evening. After school, children spend more time playing, using cell phones, or hanging out with friends without adequate supervision. Parents generally only provide supervision at certain times, such as after school or while the child is at home. This situation gives children the freedom to organize their own activities, which influences character development, especially in aspects of discipline, responsibility, and behavioral control. Therefore, more consistent supervision and guidance from parents is needed so that children's character development can develop optimally.

b. Loose and Free Parenting

Based on interviews with children from NLH, NRH, and Mrs. M, it was found that the parenting style applied tends toward a loose and free-wheeling style. Although parents still set some rules and boundaries, supervision of the children's activities is not optimal because both parents work from morning to evening. This condition leaves the children with considerable freedom in managing their daily activities without direct parental supervision.

The findings of this study align with research by Afidah (2024), which explains that parenting styles have a significant impact on children's character development. Positive parenting styles and a supportive environment help children develop strong character and positive social behavior.

b. Emotions

Research findings on children's character development, based on emotional indicators, indicate that children still have difficulty controlling and managing their emotions when angry. Children tend to vent their emotions on objects around them and on themselves, indicating that their emotional regulation skills have not developed optimally. This condition is influenced by parents' permissive parenting styles and lack of supervision due to busy work schedules, so children often face emotional problems without adequate guidance. Therefore, more consistent guidance and support from parents is needed so that children can manage their emotions positively.

The results of this study align with research by Kurnia and Supriyadi (2024), which showed that parenting styles have a significant relationship with children's emotional development. Appropriate parenting helps children develop emotional regulation skills, while a lack of guidance and supervision can hinder emotional development.

c. Trust

Based on the research results, children's character development in the trust indicator indicates that they have understood the importance of trust in social and family relationships. This is evident in their efforts to regain trust after making a mistake, such as apologizing, promising not to repeat the mistake, or trying to repair relationships with friends. However, children's understanding of how to build trust is still suboptimal, as some still resort to persuasion or gifts to regain trust. This condition indicates that parental parenting styles influence the development of children's trusting character, so more consistent guidance is needed so that children understand that trust is built through honesty, responsibility, and accountable behavior.

The results of this study align with those of Saputra and Yani (2020), who stated that parenting styles play a crucial role in shaping children's character, including honesty, responsibility, and the ability to build positive social relationships. Therefore, parental guidance and role models are necessary for the optimal development of children's trustworthiness.

d. Habits and Will

Based on the research results, the development of children's character based on the habit and desire indicators shows that children still have negative habits, such as hitting friends, being naughty, and provoking conflict when there is a dispute. Furthermore, children also tend to follow their own desires and are unable to abandon bad behavior even though they are aware of the impact. This condition is influenced by parents' parenting styles that tend to be permissive with limited supervision, so that the formation of positive habits and control of children's desires has not developed optimally. Therefore, more consistent guidance, supervision, and habituation from parents are needed so that children can develop positive behaviors and better control their desires.

The results of this study are in line with research (Puspitasari & Rachman, 2022), which stated that parenting styles influence the formation of children's habits and behavior. Consistent parental supervision, reinforcement, and role

models can help children develop positive habits and control their desires and behavior in everyday life.

3.2.2 Parenting Patterns

a. Weak Parental Control

Based on research results, weak parental control is evident in the limited supervision of children's daily activities because parents work from morning to evening. This condition causes children to spend more time playing, using cell phones, and interacting with friends without adequate guidance. This lack of control and supervision leaves children with the freedom to determine their own activities, thus impacting character development, such as discipline, responsibility, and behavioral control. Therefore, more consistent parental involvement in supervision and guidance is needed to ensure optimal character development for children.

The results of this study align with Aini and Fitriani (2022), who stated that a lack of parental supervision can impact a child's character development. Children who receive limited control and guidance tend to have limited freedom of action, putting them at risk of experiencing obstacles in developing discipline, responsibility, and self-control.

b. Loose and Free Parenting

Based on research findings, loose and free-range parenting is characterized by granting children considerable freedom with limited supervision. Parents allow children freedom to organize their daily activities, especially when they are working and unable to provide direct supervision. This allows children to have greater freedom to socialize and act, leading to aggressive, mischievous, and undisciplined behavior when outside of parental supervision. Therefore, overly loose parenting can negatively impact a child's character development due to a lack of consistent direction and control from parents.

The results of this study align with those of Nur'aeni and Lubis (2022), who stated that overly lax parenting with minimal supervision can impact a child's character development. Children who are given freedom without adequate supervision tend to have more difficulty controlling their behavior and lack discipline in their daily lives.

c. Lack of Rules and Limits

Based on the research results, **lack of rules and boundaries.** It's clear from the rules parents impose that they are still limited to basic obligations such as school, Quran recitation, and prayer, while children tend to be given freedom in other activities. This situation leaves children with the freedom to regulate their own behavior and activities without clear boundaries and consistent supervision. As a result, children still exhibit a lack of discipline, frequently breaking rules, and struggling with self-control. Therefore, providing clear and consistent rules and boundaries is necessary to optimally develop children's character traits of discipline, responsibility, and self-control.

The results of this study are in line with research by Nur'aeni and Lubis (2022), who stated that parenting styles influence the formation of a child's character. Providing clear rules and boundaries helps children understand acceptable and unacceptable behavior, thereby increasing their discipline and responsibility.

d. Excessive Freedom

Based on research results, excessive freedom is evident in the freedom parents give their children to carry out daily activities without adequate

supervision and control. Parents tend to reprimand or punish children after they make mistakes, so that supervision is more reactive than preventive. This condition causes children to be freer to act according to their wishes, which results in undisciplined, aggressive behavior, and frequent rule-breaking. Therefore, the freedom given to children needs to be balanced with supervision, guidance, and clear boundaries so that children's character development can proceed optimally.

The results of this study align with Latifah's (2020) research, which states that giving children freedom without adequate supervision can impact their character and behavior. Parents still need to provide guidance and control so that children can distinguish between good and bad behavior in everyday life.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the analysis of children's character based on parental parenting patterns in Batuah village, conducted through interviews with NLH, NRH, and Mrs. M's children and analysis using the NVivo 12 application, it can be concluded that parental parenting patterns influence children's character development. The parenting patterns applied tend to lead to permissive parenting, which is characterized by weak parental control, loose and free parenting, lack of rules and boundaries, and excessive freedom due to parents' busy work from morning to evening. This condition causes supervision and guidance for children not to be carried out optimally.

In terms of character, children have demonstrated positive attitudes such as respect for their elders and understanding the importance of trust. However, their character development in terms of emotions, habits, and willpower has not yet reached its full potential. Children still struggle to control their emotions, exhibit aggressive behavior, exhibit negative habits such as hitting and pitting friends against each other, and tend to follow their own desires. Meanwhile, in terms of trust, children have understood the importance of honesty and strive to regain trust after making mistakes, although they still need more consistent guidance.

Thus, it can be concluded that permissive parenting styles with limited supervision impact children's character development in Batuah Village. Therefore, more consistent parental involvement is needed in providing supervision, rules, boundaries, role models, and guidance to ensure optimal character development in children.

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