

The Influence of Parents' Filial Piety Beliefs on Their Children's Filial Piety Beliefs

Yuxuan Wu

Alcanta International College, Nansha, Guangdong 511466, China

Abstract: Belief in filial piety is one of the important experiences that affect children's growth. Objective: To investigate the influence of filial piety belief on children and the importance of filial piety belief on parents. Methods: 100 parents and children were surveyed using a questionnaire to investigate reciprocal and authoritative filial piety. Results: The study found that reciprocal parents had a positive effect on children, and parents filial piety beliefs were mostly accepted by children. However, authoritative parents hurt their children, and most children reject the filial piety beliefs passed on by their parents. Conclusion: The influence of filial piety belief depends on the educational policy of parents.

Keywords: Belief in Filial Piety; Act of Filial Piety; Family.

1. Introduction

Filial piety is the foundation of moral standards in all families, and it is also the basis for the sound operation of family functions. However, different family structures have different rules of conduct that can effectively maintain family order. Therefore, family structure may influence the type of filial piety beliefs adapted and perpetuated in the family. The nuclear family has a small population, a simple relationship between members, higher equality and kinship density, and emotional satisfaction dominates family functions. Therefore, mutual filial piety may be more applicable in the nuclear family. [1-2] Due to the increasingly complex and multi-faceted belief in filial piety, scholars' research results in the direction of filial piety could not be unanimously recognized in previous studies due to different research positions and differences in definitions, as well as the lack of absolute authoritative theories and standard measurement tools. In today's society, we still often hear that children should support their parents, carry on the family line, and parents do not travel far away, which shows that the culture of filial piety still has a great influence on our thoughts and concepts. With the progress of society, filial piety still affects us, but its connotation has changed, so the research on the influence of parents' filial piety beliefs on children's filial piety beliefs came into being. With the development of society, many previously recognized beliefs of filial piety have begun to decline. [3] Compared with authoritative filial piety, people are now more likely to recognize mutual filial piety based on mutual respect and understanding. Accordingly, there have also been some adjustments in filial piety behavior, which will show more diversified and multi-dimensional filial piety behavior. The connotation of filial piety is not only reflected in the actual behavior but also attaches great importance to the attitude of children to respect and love their parents. We pay more attention to how children and parents interact with each other with respect and understanding, and this way permeates all aspects of our lives. Therefore, we know that today's filial piety culture not only affects us from the ideological level but also profoundly affects our behavior. Parents' filial piety beliefs can significantly predict children's filial piety beliefs and children's reciprocal filial piety and authoritative filial piety concepts have partial mediating

effects. Therefore, this paper discusses the intergenerational transmission phenomenon of filial piety behaviors and filial piety concepts in Chinese families. Filial piety is not innate but is gradually acquired in children's long-term experiences with their parents.

2. Research Technique

Students and their parents from 10 schools in Guangzhou were selected as the research objects. Students and parents scanned the code to fill in the questionnaire, and the final valid questionnaire was 119. The average age of students is 17. The average age of fathers was 41 and the average age of mothers was 39

2.1. Research Tool

The Filial Piety Belief Scale adopts the dual filial piety scale developed by Yeh and Bedford (2003). The scale is divided into two dimensions, mutual filial piety, and authoritative filial piety, each with 8 items. The six-point Likert scale was adopted.

The parental parenting style scale was compiled by Robinson, Mandelco, Olsen, and Hart (2001) and revised by Wu et al. (2002), with a total of 17 items, divided into two dimensions: authoritarian parenting and authoritative parenting, and scored by Likert's 4 points.

3. Consequence

3.1. Descriptive Reciprocal Filial Behavior Analysis

To reduce the impact of the scale, a rigorous survey method was adopted in the investigation process, and the questionnaires that were not carefully filled out were deleted. According to the SPSS analysis report provided, we can see that two correlation analyses were carried out, respectively for two different groups of filial piety behaviors and concepts. [4-5] Below is the interpretation of the results: this study examines the filial piety parents adopt reciprocal type analysis of children, as shown in Table 1. The results showed that regular attention was paid to the health of the elderly: the mean was 2.29, and the standard deviation was 0.94. This indicates that in the sample, respondents were slightly more

concerned about the physical health of their elders than the midpoint (3.5 being the midpoint on a scale of 1 very inconsistent to 6 very consistent). First, talk to elders often to find out what they think and feel: the mean is 2.70 and the standard deviation is 1.05. This suggests that respondents are relatively good at communicating with their elders. Always pay attention to the daily life of the elders: the mean is 2.65, the standard deviation is 1.15, and there is a significant correlation with the first and second items [$r = 0.36^{**}$] and ($r = 0.69^{**}$), where two asterisks indicate that the correlation is significant at the 0.01 level. When elders are busy, they take the initiative to help them: the mean value is 2.05, and the

standard deviation is 0.99, which is significantly correlated with the first three items, and the correlation coefficient is high, indicating that the behavior of helping elders is strongly related to caring about the health and communication of elders. Being grateful for the kindness of the elders: the mean value is 2.04, the standard deviation is 1.06, which is significantly correlated with the first four items, and the correlation is higher with "always paying attention to the life of the elders" and "actively helping the elders when they are busy".

Table 1. Correlation analysis-1

item	mean	Standard deviation	Keep an eye on the health of your elders	Talk to your elders often to find out what they are thinking and feeling	Always pay attention to the daily life of the elders	Elders take the initiative to help them when they are busy	Be grateful to your elders for their kindness
Keep an eye on the health of your elders	2.29	0.94	1				
Talk to your elders often to find out what they are thinking and feeling	2.70	1.05	0.22*	1			
Always pay attention to the daily life of the elders	2.65	1.15	0.36**	0.69**	1		
Elders offer to help them when they are busy	2.05	0.99	0.36**	0.38**	0.36**	1	
Be grateful to your elders for their kindness	2.04	1.06	0.33**	0.39**	0.22*	0.53**	1

* $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$

3.2. Describe Authoritative Filial Behavior Analysis

Table 1 shows that examined parents' authoritative filial analysis of their children, as shown in Table 2. When they disagreed with their elders, they complied: the mean was 2.68 and the standard deviation was 1.08. Giving up personal ambition to achieve the wishes of the elders: mean 3.93, standard deviation 1.40, a significant correlation with the first item ($[r = 0.43^{**}]$). They immediately did whatever their elders told them to do: a mean of 3.56 and a standard deviation of 1.34 showed a significant correlation with the first two items and a higher correlation with "giving up personal

aspirations to achieve their elders' wishes" ($[r = 0.66^{**}]$). This indicates that the correlation analysis shows that there is a significant positive correlation between certain filial piety behaviors, such as caring for the health of the elders and helping the busy elders, which may reflect the respondents' care and support for the elders in actual actions. Authoritarian filial piety behavior (e.g., obeying their elder's opinion, giving up his ambition) with immediate execution of elders' wishes things the correlation between the higher, which may indicate the respondent's authoritarian filial piety behavior is regarded as a kind of attitude of filial piety as a whole.

Table 2. Correlation analysis-2

item	mean	Standard deviation	He/She will defer to his elders when he/she disagrees with them	Give up your personal ambitions and fulfill the wishes of your elders	Do whatever the elders tell you to do immediately
She/he will defer to his elders when she/he disagrees with them	2.68	1.08	1		
Give up your personal ambitions and fulfill the wishes of your elders	3.93	1.40	0.43**	1	
Do whatever the elders tell you to do immediately	3.56	1.34	0.42**	0.66**	1

* $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$

3.3. The Relationship between Filial Piety Beliefs of Parents and Children

Table 2 shows that the filial piety belief of children is the main, the filial piety belief of parents is the second, and the integrity of the filial piety belief in the family is paid attention to respectively. Through the scale, it is found that most children are more likely to receive the filial piety belief transmitted by the mother, whereas the children cannot fully receive the filial piety belief transmitted by the father. The study found that fathers usually use authoritative filial piety to transmit their own filial beliefs, while mothers use mutual filial piety, so mothers have an easier time transmitting filial piety beliefs.

4. Discussion

4.1. How Much Do Parents' Filial Piety Beliefs Affect Their Children's Filial Piety Beliefs.

Through the research scale, we know that parents' filial piety belief has a greater impact on their children's filial piety belief. When parents pass on filial piety beliefs, children will receive their parents' filial piety beliefs through their views on society. Most children will subconsciously agree with their parents' demands. [6] Secondly, mothers will use mutual filial piety to make their children more willing to accept the filial piety beliefs transmitted by their mothers. The study also found that every self-aware child will subconsciously and strongly object when the parents make particularly excessive demands (meaning that every "normal" child will resist when the parents do not exert excessive control over the child's ideology). However, each parent has a different concept of filial piety, so they adopt different ways to pass on the concept of filial piety, which makes the formation of different filial piety, so the more filial piety of parents at that time, the stronger the sense of filial piety of adult children. In addition, parents often use the "prosecutor" or "judge" to determine the degree of filial piety received by their children. For example: dealing with people, or the process of solving problems and asking for help. [7] The invisibly formed authoritative filial piety leads to the deviation of children in receiving filial piety transmission. This can lead to rejection in daily conversation. Therefore, it leads to the exclusion of children in the transmission of filial piety beliefs to their parents. Another result is that reciprocal filial piety is more acceptable to children. The different warmth and understanding provided by fathers and mothers in various areas have a positive impact

on the parenting style of their children. Reciprocal filial piety is based on mutual respect so that children will take the initiative to receive reciprocal filial piety beliefs. Therefore, the emotional warmth and understanding of the parents can also promote the reciprocal filial belief of the individual, and the children will be more easily accepted and talked about in daily communication.

5. Conclusion

Parents' belief in filial piety has a positive impact on their children's belief in filial piety. However, because each parent has different beliefs about the concept of filial piety, the filial piety received by their children is also different. The study also found differences in the impact of parental use of authoritative and reciprocal filial piety. Children are more willing to receive reciprocal filial piety and have self-awareness, while authoritative filial piety will make children reject the filial piety passed on by parents. Therefore, parents need to change the way they use to pass on filial piety and establish a good belief in filial piety.

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