

A Study of Parental Verbal Abuse on Children in West Fajar Agung Village Pringsewu Regency

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ABSTRACT

Factors Influencing Parents Doing Verbal Abuse on Their Children in West Fajar Agung Village, Pringsewu, Lampung. Parental verbal abuse is all forms of speech by parents to children that are threatening, frightening, insulting, and rejecting. This was committed because of knowledge, experience, family, economic, socio-cultural, and environmental factors. This study analyzed the relationship between the factors influencing parental verbal abuse behavior. This type of research was quantitative with the analytical descriptive approach method. The study sample was 121 people obtained by proportionate random sampling technique. The results showed that respondents who have sufficient knowledge had high verbal abuse behavior (54.3 percent), respondents who have experience of experiencing verbal abuse with high behavior (45.7 percent), high families for the occurrence of verbal abuse had high verbal abuse behavior (68.2 percent), respondents with low economic status had high behavior (51.6 percent), low socio-culture had low behavior (48 percent), and respondents with high environmental behavior (66.7 percent). The factors of knowledge, experience, family, economy, socio-culture, and environment have a significant relationship with the behavior of parents who commit verbal abuse to their children.

Keywords: verbal abuse, parents, children

INTRODUCTION

The development of culture in society today assumes that the learning process for children is carried out with violence. It is expected that the children are obedient and discipline in achieving the scale of success desired by parents (1,2). Parents act harshly and give physical punishment to give lessons to their children (2). Whereas, every child should have the right to get protection from violence (3). Parents do not know that children also have rights and obligations as stated in the Child Protection Law. As much as 80 percent of violence against children is committed by their families, 10 percent occurs in educational environment, and the rest by strangers. Every month in 2015, 30 cases of violence were reported by victims to The Indonesian Child Welfare Foundation. As much as 60 percent were victims of minor violence, in the form of verbal abuse or snapped, while 40 percent experienced physical to sexual violence (5).

Based on data of the Central Java Social Welfare Agency, the number of children who were victims of violence or mistreatment in Central Java in 2015

reached 2807. The biggest number was in the Semarang city (6). Based on data released by the Central Java Child Protective Services based in the Semarang city, it was reported that in 2013 the highest number of cases was sexual violence, as many as 170 cases with 262 victims (7). The phenomenon of violence against children or child abuse that occurs in our society today is greater than the current number because many victims of child abuse do not complain about the violence they have received due to various reasons. These reasons are including the difficulty of the existing bureaucracy, reluctance to get involved with the court, and the lack of attention from the authorities (8).

Child abuse or violence against children is physical and emotional mistreatment of children, neglecting their education and health, and also sexual abuse that affects children's development (1). The violence that has been experienced by children consists of physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and neglecting (9). Among the types of violence that are most often experienced by children is emotional abuse (5,9,10). A common

form of emotional abuse is verbal abuse. Every one to two minutes a child in Indonesia gets verbal abuse (9).

Emotional abuse that more commonly referred to as verbal abuse, is mostly experienced by children from their parents (5,9). Even without realizing it, parents do this to their children every day. Some people do not know or even realize that other people are doing verbal abuse. It is also possible that no one knows that verbal abuse has occurred (10). The forms of verbal abuse are generally carried out in the form of threatening, criticizing, yelling, scolding, and scolding by uttering inappropriate words to their children (11,12).

Talking to a child seems easy and trivial for parents (12). We often hear parents especially mothers say "If you do not obey, then I will leave you!". From that sentence, the mother only wants her child to obey (8,12). However, it can be "threats" which will hurt the child's feelings. Parents have to remember that the wrong choice of words can have a negative impact on children. They often ignore the sentences used to their children. Whereas, it will greatly affect self-confidence, emotional health, and personality (12,13). In other words, there is a strong relationship between the sentences used by parents and the attitudes or behavior of children in the future. Some words can have a positive impact as well as a negative impact. It should be noted that language can be a source of violence against children (12).

Mentally, a child will remember all verbal abuse if it takes place consistently (2). Verbal abuse causes non-specific symptoms (9). Violence will cause children to be a weak generation, such as aggressive, apathetic, angry, severe anxiety, sleep disorders, excessive fear, loss of self-esteem, depression, and withdraw from the environment (1,2,8,9,14,15). Even, a further impact of violence by parents on their children is to expand the environment of violence (2). Children who experience violence will then tend to become perpetrators of violence against others (8). This phenomenon eventually becomes an unbroken chain, where each generation will treat the same thing in response to the pressing situational conditions. Therefore, this inherited behavior pattern becomes a culture of violence. So, if the current parenting still cultivates violence, perhaps

in the next 20-30 years our society will be even worse than what is witnessed today (2).

Verbal abuse can occur every day at home. A house that is supposed to be a shelter for children is no longer friendly. There is a wrong paradigm in seeing children, where children are still seen as objects that must comply with the wishes of their parents. Parents are not always right. They expect too much of their children and tend to force their children to fully comply with their wishes. Otherwise, the child will be punished (16). This is what makes parents often abuse children. Besides, the history of parents who grew up in violence tend to imitate the parenting they had previously. This condition will exacerbate violence in children (2). Stress, poverty, social isolation, lack of support, an environment experiencing an economic crisis, domestic violence, unemployment, lack of parental knowledge about children's education, and lack of parental religious knowledge also play a role in causing parents to commit violence against their children. (1,2,8,9,15,16).

Currently, the research on child abuse that specifically investigates verbal abuse on children is still rarely found. Researchers are very interested in researching verbal abuse on children because of the concern of researchers about the phenomenon of this culture in our society today. The culture which considers speak harshly, berate, yell, scold, threaten and speak inappropriately to children as common things. Every day we see parents easily talk harshly with their children. Even so, the role of parents is so important in the development of childhood (17).

In this study, the researchers took the research area in West Fajar Agung Village since based on initial observations made by the researchers, it showed that 4 out of 5 children in this area get inappropriate words or sentences that are threatening from their parents everyday. Parents consider it common to scold their children with inappropriate words.

Apart from these reasons, the researchers also considered the condition of the community in the area where the majority of parents, especially mothers, had a low educational background, namely 31.4 percent of elementary school graduates. While more than half, namely 55.25 percent as housewives (18). Unemployed parents

tend to be lonely and unhappy (17). This has exacerbated stress due to economic and life pressure. This causes parents to easily vent their emotions, anger, disappointment, and inability to their closest ones, namely their children (2,15). Lack of information about child development because low education also increases the incidence of violence against children (17).

This study aimed to determine the characteristics of respondents based on gender, the relationship between respondents and children, education level, and occupation (Maselena et al., 2019). This study also wanted to determine the relationship between the variables of knowledge, experience, economic status, and the environment with acts of verbal abuse by parents to their children.

METHODOLOGY

Research Participants

The population in this study were all parents who have preschool children, namely children aged 3 to 6 years in West Fajar Agung Village, Pringsewu-Lampung. The number of samples in this study was 121 families who were selected using proportionate random sampling, a certain proportion technique based on the percentage of the number of families who have preschool-aged children in each sub-village in West Fajar Agung Village. The number of respondents in each sub-village was selected randomly by using a random table (28).

Research Procedures

This research was conducted in West Fajar Agung Village, Pringsewu Regency, Lampung on May and August 2020. The data collection method used was a questionnaire. The researchers explained the identity of the researchers and the purpose of distributing the questionnaire. Researchers asked respondents who met the inclusion criteria to read informed consent. Research data collection was carried out from 09.00-14.00. Responding to the current Covid-19 pandemic, researchers implemented health protocols in the process of collecting research data.

Instrument

The data collection instrument in this study used a questionnaire that refers to the theory that is

following the basis of the research. This study used a questionnaire as a means of collecting data. A questionnaire is a measuring tool in the form of questions given to respondents (26).

This research questionnaire consists of 5 parts. Part A contains questions about sociodemographic data to determine gender, relationship with children, educational background, occupation, and monthly income.

In part B consists of two subsections, namely the environment and the knowledge factor. All question items are in multiple-choice form. Correct answers are given a score of 1 and incorrect answers are given a score of zero. There are 5 question items on environmental factors and are 6 question items for the knowledge factor.

Part C is used to examine the experience factor. In this section, there are 8 question items. Five questions are negative (unfavorable), namely questions number 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8. Three questions are favorable, namely numbers 1, 4, and 6. In these questions, only 2 alternatives/answers (dichotomous choice) are provided, namely Yes and No. Yes is given a score of 1 and No is given a score of 0 for positive statements. For negative statements, Yes is given a score of 0 and No is given a score of 1.

Part D contains statements to determine the parent's behavior in verbal abuse. In this section, there are 12 statement items. All statements are positive statements (favorable). Statement in the form of a Likert scale. There are 4 choices, namely Often (O), Rarely (R), Sometimes (S), and Never (N). Statements answered by the respondent Often (O) are given a score of 4, Sometimes (S) are given a score of 3, Rarely (R) are given a score of 2, and Never (N) are given a score of 1.

Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study used univariate analysis to determine the proportion of each research variable including independent variables, namely knowledge factors, experience factors, family factors, economic factors, socio-cultural factors, environmental factors, and the dependent variable, namely verbal abuse behavior.

Bivariate analysis was used to determine the relationship between each independent variable, namely knowledge factors, experience factors,

economic factors, and environmental factors with the dependent variable, namely verbal abuse behavior.

Hypothesis testing was done using the Chi-Square test and the results were then compared with the r-table. If the calculated r-value was smaller than the r-table, the hypothesis is accepted, and if it was greater or equal to the r-table, the hypothesis is rejected (29).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristic

Respondents in this study were parents who have preschool children in West Fajar Agung Village, Pringsewu Subdistrict, Pringsewu Regency. The questionnaire was used to collect data about the characteristics of the respondents which included: gender, respondent relationship, educational background, occupation, economic status,

knowledge, and verbal abuse behaviour of parents to their children.

Table 1 data shows that female respondents (87 people or 71.9 percent and have a relationship with the child as the mother) were bigger than the male (34 people or 28.1 percent and had a relationship with the child as the father). Most of the respondents' educational background was elementary school graduates (43 people or 35.5 percent) and the lowest number were uneducated (3 people or 2.5 percent). The rest were the respondents with Senior High School, University, and Junior High School educational background. The occupations of research respondents were dominated by self-employed (37 people or 30.6 percent), the rest were respectively occupied by labor (32), housewife (25), farmers (19), and civil servants (8).

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Research Respondents (N=121)

Variable	Number	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	34	28.1
Female	87	71.9
Respondents relationship		
Father	34	28.1
Mother	87	71.9
Educational background		
University	25	20.7
Senior High School	37	30.6
Junior High School	13	10.7
Elementary School	43	35.5
Uneducated	3	2.5
Occupation		
Farmer	19	15.7
Labor	32	26.3
Self employed	37	30.6
Civil servants	8	6.7
Housewife	25	20.7
Level of knowledge about verbal abuse		
Low	15	12.4
Medium	46	38
High	60	49.6
Family economic status		
Low	64	52.9
Middle	30	24.8
High	27	22.3

Parental verbal abuse behavior on children

Low	32	26.4
Medium	45	37.2
High	44	36.4

Respondents who have less knowledge about verbal abuse on children totaled 15 respondents (12.4 percent), respondents with sufficient knowledge about verbal abuse on children were 46 respondents (38 percent), and respondents who had good knowledge about verbal abuse behavior in children, namely 60 people (49.6 percent). Respondents with low economic status were 64 (52.9 percent), middle economic status were 30

people (24.8 percent), and respondents with high economic status were 27 respondents (22.3 percent). Respondents with low verbal abuse behavior scores on their children were 32 people (26.4 percent), moderate (45 respondents or 37.2 percent), and high scores were 44 people (36.4 percent).

Table 2. Relationship between Knowledge, Experience, Economic status, and Environment and Verbal Abuse behavior (N=121)

Variable	Verbal Abuse behavior (%)			p-value	X ²
	Low	Medium	High		
Knowledge					
Low	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.013	12.627
Moderate	13.0	32.6	54.3		
High	35.0	41.7	23.3		
Experience					
Have experience	37.5	45.0	17.5	0.008	9.588
Do not have experince	21.0	33.3	45.7		
Economic Status					
Low	10.9	37.5	51.6	0.001	22.955
Middle	36.7	43.3	20.0		
Low	51.9	29.6	18.5		
Supportive environment					
Low	31.7	41.7	26.7	0.41	9.966
Middle	23.3	39.5	37.2		
High	16.7	16.7	66.7		

Based on the results of the study, respondents who have less knowledge of verbal abuse on children had low (33.3 percent), moderate (33.3 percent) verbal abuse behavior, and those who had high verbal abuse behavior (33.3 percent). Respondents with sufficient knowledge about verbal abuse on children had low verbal abuse behavior (13 percent), moderate verbal abuse behavior (32.6 percent), and high verbal abuse behavior (54.3 percent). Respondents who had good knowledge of verbal abuse on children had low (35 percent), moderate (41.7 percent), and high (23.3 percent) verbal abuse behavior.

The results showed that respondents who did not experience verbal violence at a young age had low

(37.5 percent), moderate (45 percent), and high (17.5 percent) verbal abuse behavior. Meanwhile, respondents who experienced verbal violence when they were children had low (21 percent), moderate (33.3 percent), and high (45.7 percent) verbal abuse behavior.

Respondents with low economic status had low (10.9 percent), moderate (37.5 percent), and high (51.6 percent) verbal abuse behavior. Respondents who had moderate economic status and had low verbal abuse behavior (36.7 percent), respondents with moderate verbal abuse behavior (43.3 percent), and those who had high verbal abuse behavior (20 percent). Meanwhile, respondents with high economic status who had verbal violence

against their children were low (51.9 percent), moderate (29.6 percent), and high (18.5 percent).

When respondents were in an environment that has low verbal abuse behavior, they tend to have low verbal abuse behavior (31.7 percent), moderate (41.7 percent), and high (26.7 percent). Respondents who were in a moderate environment to support the occurrence of verbal abuse on children had low (23.3 percent), moderate (39.5 percent), and high (37.2 percent) verbal abuse behavior. Respondents who were in a high environment to support the occurrence of verbal abuse on children had low (16.7 percent), moderate (16.7 percent), and high (66.7 percent) verbal abuse behavior.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, there were more female respondents than male respondents (Table 1) since the process of carrying out the research data collection was carried out in the morning until noon (at 09.00-14.00 WIB). At that time the men (fathers) were working or outside the home and what the researchers met were female respondents (mothers). Besides, the majority of families that have been previously determined as respondents in this study were families with mothers who do not work or are housewives. Of the 121 families that have been identified as respondents, 71 families (58.7 percent) were families with mothers who do not work or are housewives. Mothers who do not work or housewives usually spend all day at home so that female respondents were respondents who were easy to find when the research was conducted by researchers. Most of the respondents' relationship with children was the relationship as a mother.

Respondents in this study have varying educational background, namely University, Senior High School, Junior High School, Elementary School, and Uneducated (table 1). In this study, respondents were taken randomly so that it was possible to represent them from each educational background that existed. One of the characteristics of parents who have the potential to commit acts of violence against their children is parents who are less educated (Irwanto, 2000). A person's low educational background allows a person to receive less stimulus in the form of information about

verbal abuse on children, thereby increasing the occurrence of verbal violence in children.

Respondents in this study have varied occupations including as farmers, laborers, self-employed, civil servants, and housewives. This is related to the educational background of the respondents in this study. The diversity of the respondent's education background resulted in a variety of occupations. Besides, the research location was located quite close to the city center, which was approximately 6 km. The closer an area is to the city center, the higher the diversity of activities the region has (Djunaedi, 2002).

The results showed that the respondents have verbal abuse behavior towards their children which was almost evenly distributed at low, medium, and high levels (table 1). This is because respondents have different educational background, knowledge, experience of experiencing verbal abuse as a child, economic status, and different environments.

Based on the results of the study, respondents have various levels of knowledge about verbal abuse on children. The diversity of knowledge possessed by these respondents could be due to the diversity of information obtained by respondents through electronic media, print media, and health education about verbal violence.

Respondents (66.9 percent) have experiences of experiencing verbal abuse when they were young. This is because verbal abuse is often carried out by parents against their children even every day (Anderson Kerby (2005). Respondents in this study who have a low family background to support the occurrence of verbal abuse on children were 69 respondents. This occurs because few respondents have family characteristics that support the occurrence of verbal abuse on children, including marriage before the age of 20, having more than three children, and having unexpected children.

In this study, more than 50 percent respondents have less economic status (Table 1). Each month's family income is less than six hundred thousand rupiahs. It was found in families where the majority have jobs as farmers, laborers, and entrepreneurs. The problem of poverty faced by a family often leads the family to a situation of

disappointment which in turn leads to violence against children.

Social and cultural values possessed by respondents support the occurrence of verbal abuse on children. As much as 60.3 percent respondents have a socio-cultural background at a moderate level to support the occurrence of verbal abuse on children. There was 49.6 percent of respondents in a low environment for verbal abuse to children.

The Relationship between Knowledge Factor and Verbal Abuse Behavior

Based on the research results, it was found that there was a significant relationship between the level of parental knowledge about verbal abuse on children with the verbal abuse of parents towards their children. This is in line with the results of research by Sutandio (2003) who states that there is a strong relationship between parental knowledge and parenting of street children in providing childcare (Sutandio, 2003). With the results of this study, it can be assumed that a person's knowledge affects their behavior.

Parents who do not know or who have less information about children's development, and had unrealistic expectations of children's behavior play a role in increasing violence against children. For example, the child's age is not yet possible to do something but due to the lack of parental knowledge, the child is forced to do so. Then, when they are not yet able, the parents become angry (7,35).

Lack of parental knowledge about children's education and lack of parental religious knowledge also play a role in the background of violence against children (12). Lack of knowledge affects the abilities and skills of parents in educating their children. According to Sirotnak (2001), the increase in the incidence of violence in children is the result of the absence of the ability and skills of parents in educating children (9).

In this study, there was a significant relationship between the two due to the influence of the educational background of the respondents. High educational background allows the opportunity to receive more information about verbal abuse in children to produce good knowledge about verbal

abuse in children. This will affect the verbal abuse of parents towards children.

The Relationship between Experience Factor and Verbal Abuse Behavior

Based on the results of statistical calculations with the chi-square test, the results showed the p-value was 0.008. Because the p-value < alpha value (p-value <0.05), H_0 was rejected and H_a failed to be rejected. This means that there was a significant relationship between the experience of parents getting verbal abuse as a child and the verbal abuse of the parents towards their children.

Parents who are mistreated when they were young are a situation that triggers violence against children (1). The experience of parents who used to be raised in violence tends to pass on this parenting to their children (35). Children who get cruel treatment from their parents will become very aggressive and after becoming parents they will be cruel to their children. Aggressive parents give birth to aggressive children. Mental disorders have to do with the bad treatment received by humans when he was a child (8).

The experience of seeing their parents quarreling, being scared, and being scolded with dirty words by their parents which was experienced by respondents as a child will be recorded in their subconscious and will be carried to adulthood and continue throughout their life. This results in a tendency for parents to do the same to their children. The habit of their parents who yelled, cursed, and threatened when they spoke also contributed to the tendency of parents to commit the same violence.

The Relationship between Economic Status and Verbal Abuse Behavior

In this study, a significant relationship was found between the economic status of the respondents and the respondent's verbal abuse behavior on his children. Most of the violence in households occurs because it is triggered by poverty factors, and life pressures or economic pressures (2,9). Poverty is closely related to the causes of violence against children due to an increasing number of crises in their lives (for example, unemployment or overcrowding) and because they have limited

access to economic or social resources to support them during times of stress (11).

The poverty faced by a family often leads the family to a situation of disappointment which in turn leads to violence against children. This usually occurs in families with very large members. Concerning family problems or conditions of economic limitations can create various kinds of problems in terms of fulfilling daily needs, education, health, buying clothes, paying rent for houses. These things can relatively affect the soul and the pressure that often ends up being vented on children. (35).

Unemployment, Termination of Employment (PHK), and other life burdens exacerbate this condition (16) The factor of poverty and the increasing pressure of life, accompanied by anger/disappointment with the spouse because of helplessness in overcoming economic problems causes parents to easily express emotions, anger, disappointment, and inability to the closest person. Children as creatures are weak, vulnerable, and are considered the property of their parents, children are the most easily targeted (2).

This economic factor also includes social inequality. The researchers found that the perpetrators and victims of violence mostly come from low socioeconomic groups. Due to economic pressures, parents experience prolonged stress (8). Parents become very sensitive and irritable. Physical exhaustion did not allow them to joke with the children. Then, there was emotional violence. At certain times, parents can become inflamed and yell at their children in front of many people. So that there is verbal violence (8).

The results in this study differ from the opinion of Patricia (1985), that mistreatment of children does not only occur at low socioeconomic levels. Parents from high socioeconomic groups too, that is, when suffering from stress and tend to place too high expectations on their children (15).

This difference is because research conducted by the researchers sets the standard for the economic status of respondents based solely on their monthly income. With the assumption that low income levels are the cause of various problems such as insufficient daily needs, fulfillment of children's education, and health. These things result in

prolonged stress on parents. Parents become very sensitive and will become irritable easily. Aggravation coupled with disappointment can lead to verbal abuse in children in the form of yelling, cursing, and scolding with foul language.

The Relationship between Environment and Verbal Abuse Behavior

Based on the research results, there was relationship between the environment and the verbal abuse of parents in children. Environmental factors influence violence against children (10). The existence of social isolation, insufficient support from the surrounding environment, and housing problems will increase the vulnerability of the family which will eventually result in child abuse and neglect (35). The results of this study are similar to Istiawan's (2006) research who states that there is a significant relationship between the environment and adolescent behavior in alcohol abuse (37). Another study also stated, Evendi (2004) that smoking behavior in adolescents is significantly influenced by the smoking behavior of people in their environment (38). Based on the results of the previous research, it can be assumed that there was a significant relationship between the environment and a person's behavior.

The sudden emergence of environmental problems such as pressure from the economic crisis contributed to the incidence of verbal violence (1). Apart from the surrounding environment, the development of information media also adds to the possibility of child abuse. Television as the most effective medium in conveying various messages to the wider community, has a high potential to influence violent behavior by parents. Television is the media with the most dominant influence compared to magazines and newspapers (24).

In the results of this study, respondents who have high verbal abuse behavior were 66.7 percent in an environment that supported the occurrence of verbal abuse in children. The environment which is the type of person who is loud and often speaks in a high tone of voice influences them to do the same whether for adults or children. The habit of often hearing neighbors say dirty results in the same thing. The existence of information in the form of news via television about incidents of violence perpetrated by parents against their children further

increases the possibility of parents committing

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The results showed that there were more than 50 percent of respondents who have good knowledge, experience of experiencing verbal abuse as a child, low economic status, low family characteristics for the occurrence of verbal violence, and a moderate environment to support the occurrence of verbal abuse in children.

Parents' knowledge about verbal abuse affects the behavior of parents to commit verbal abuse to their children. Knowledge is a factor that comes from within (internal) that affects the behavior of parents. Parents who do not know or who have less information about child development, as well as the lack of parental knowledge, especially about verbal abuse, affect the occurrence of verbal abuse in children.

The experience factor of parents who get violent behavior when they were young affects the behavior of parents to commit verbal abuse to their children. Parents who experienced violent behavior as a child are a trigger situation for child abuse. Children who get harsh treatment from their parents will become very aggressive and after becoming parents they will also be tough on their children.

Economic factors are external factors that influence parental behavior. Economic factors greatly influence the behavior of parents in verbal abuse of their children. The factors of poverty and increasing life pressure, accompanied by anger/disappointment with the spouse because of helplessness in overcoming economic problems, make it easy for parents to vent their emotions, anger, disappointment, and inability to their closest ones. Children as creatures are weak, vulnerable, and are considered the property of their parents, children are the most easily to be targeted.

Environmental factors also influence verbal abuse in children. The environment is a factor that comes from outside (external) that affects verbal abuse in children. The environment in which many people speak dirty words, have a habit of speaking in loud tones, are the type of person who

verbal abuse to children. is rude, and the development of information through television shows plays a role in providing examples for parents to verbal abuse their children.

Suggestion

The results of this study can be used as a basis for implementing community interventions related to verbal abuse by parents against their children. By knowing the factors associated with the occurrence of verbal abuse by parents to their children. The next activity that can be carried out is to provide parenting activities to parents to further increase awareness about the dangers of verbal abuse committed to their children.

The target of this training activity is to provide information in the form of health education about verbal abuse to parents through various parties and the media, considering that parents' knowledge affects verbal abuse behavior in their children. Provide an understanding that the experience of experiencing verbal abuse as a child affects their behavior when they become parents so that parents will not abuse their children. Then, it will not occur again in the next generation. Understanding to parents that family conditions greatly affect verbal abuse behavior by parents to children. Increase the role of society in exercising social control so as to reduce the incidence of verbal abuse in children.

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