

# The Role of Family Education in the Formation of Adolescent Personality

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## Abstract

This literacy study investigates and analyzes the role of family education in adolescent character development. The aim of this research is to understand the contribution of home education to the development of adolescent character and values. Research methods include an in-depth literature review covering psychological theories of adolescent development and the concept of family education. The results of this study show that family education has a significant influence on adolescent personality development. Through daily interactions, the transmission of values, and the formation of family norms, adolescents internalize and develop their own identity. Factors such as family communication, parental involvement, and the formation of emotional bonds play an important role in shaping the psychological well-being of adolescents. Furthermore, this research emphasizes the importance of harmony between the values taught at home and the values applied in society. This balance plays an important role in helping teenagers overcome social pressures and develop strong personalities. These findings in practice mean the need to strengthen the role of family education through parent support programs and the development of family communication skills. This research contributes to the understanding of the important role of home education in adolescent personality development. Therefore, efforts to improve and strengthen education at home are expected to make a positive contribution to the development of the younger generation as a whole, preparing them to face life's challenges with confidence and integrity.

Keywords: Education, Family, Adolescent Character, Adolescent Personality

## Introduction

The family is the smallest unit of society, consisting of the head of the family and several other family members who live together under one roof and depend on each other. The role of the family consists of various ways of thinking and acting, values and goals of society related to the functions of people in their social group (Syamsuddin, 2021; Prasetyo, 2021). From Italian and English, the word "personality" means "persona", which means "mask". Until now, no one knows where this word comes from. External and social description is the basis of personality (Rasyid et al., 2020). Shaping personality is a process of building human capital for the future, giving the younger generation morality and good character. The family is the best place to emulate religious principles in children to form independent personalities in their fathers (Syaiful, 2014).

The verse above should be interpreted as meaning that taking care of oneself and one's family is absolutely necessary for every human being through personality formation, so that they are able to direct themselves to the pleasure of Allah SWT. The family environment is the initial foundation in the social process of every individual. The family environment will be the first place for an individual, therefore the family environment plays an important role in an individual's self-identity. Adolescence is of course a transition period, when children experience changes from the childhood phase to adolescence, which will experience various changes both physically and psychologically. Therefore, self-identity, character and individual personality during adolescence are the result and role of the formation of the family environment.

Teenagers' personalities can be seen from the role of parents in teaching and instilling social and religious values, both from farming families, entrepreneurs and various other jobs. Individual children are not only influenced by the education provided by parents at home, but are also influenced by developments in technology, the environment and the people close to them. So lately, it is not surprising that there are still children whose personalities are impolite, both in terms of words and actions. For example, they only speak by name, they refuse their parents' orders, if they are advised they acts indifferently and answer in a louder voice. Jane C. Ollenburger believes that in everyday life there is a double burden on the family, namely the burden of providing care to their children without any strings attached and the burden of providing economic continuity to their children.

Adolescence is when someone is not mature enough to be categorized as a child anymore, but is still considered an adult (Vuorre et al., 2021). One periodization (development) of humans is adolescence, which is a transition period from

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childhood to adulthood (Vygotsky et al., 2021). Behavior during development requires special attention because currently people tend to do what they want because of the desire to learn about everything, so that they sometimes forget the interests of their parents, family and the surrounding community, and even violate applicable social norms. Apart from the characteristics of adolescents as above, Sigmund Freud emphasized that the main cause of unhealthy development, inability to adapt and criminality in children and adolescents is mental conflict, a feeling of not having their basic needs met, such as feeling safe, respected, free to show their personality and so on. The various problems that occur during adolescence can no longer be denied. The more sophisticated the technology, the faster complex (detailed) information can be obtained regarding various adolescent problems so that the more aware there are of the many problems in adolescents (Vuorre et al., 2021).

When we observe and pay attention to some parents who can build teenagers' personalities so that they can live on their own and it can be seen from the teenagers' attitudes. Time discipline and the ability to carry out tasks independently, be responsible for their own choices and complete their own homework, even though many parents also do not have the ability to develop their children's personalities, so that some teenagers cannot work independently and manage their time well without help from their families. The needs provided through roles will give teenagers the opportunity to show that they are part of the people around them. It can be concluded that the role of parents is very large in shaping the personality of adolescents. All the problems faced by parents in this era of globalization force the situation or role of parents in shaping teenagers' personalities in the family environment amidst today's very sophisticated technology. Not all families have the same way of shaping teenagers' personalities, so this role will influence the process of interaction between parents and teenagers and this is where we can see the role of parents in shaping teenagers' personalities in this era of globalization which is all about technology.

Shaping a teenager's personality can be seen from the role of parents in teaching and shaping the religious personality of teenagers from an early age, whether from farming families, entrepreneurs and various other jobs. Teenagers' personalities are not only shaped by their parents' upbringing at home, but are also influenced by technological developments and the surrounding environment. So, in this day and age, it is not surprising that teenagers have different personalities. Some of them are polite and obedient to their parents, older siblings and people older than them. Apart from that, there are also those who are impolite, both in terms of words and actions. For example, he denies his parents' orders, if he is given advice, he acts indifferently and responds with a louder voice, does not fall asleep quickly when using technology such as a cell phone, does not say hello or excuse himself when passing by someone older than him. This can happen because parents do not supervise, provide good examples and the influence of the surrounding environment, especially their peers.

## Literature Review

The family is the smallest unit of society consisting of the head of the family and several people who gather and live under one roof in a state of interdependence. According to experts as follows: a) According to Elliot, a family is the smallest group, consisting of two or more people who share the same residence and are related by blood, bound by marriage or adoption into a family. b) According to Hendi, a family is a group consisting of two or more people who are bound by ties of blood, marriage or adoption and live together. c) According to Kartono, the family is the most intimate social group bound by relations of sex, love, loyalty and marriage (Kartono, 2010). According to Hasan in Syamsuddin (Syamsuddin, 2014), a family consists of a group that has tied of marriage, descent or blood, or adoption, then family members live together in one house, and family members interact and communicate with each other in social roles. Besides that, families have habits or culture that originate from society (they have their own unique characteristics).

In general, the family begins with the marriage of an adult man and woman. At this stage the relationship that occurs is in the form of a husband-and-wife relationship. When the first child is born a new form of relationship emerges, namely the parent-child relationship. When the next child is born, another form of relationship appears, namely the sibling relationship. These three types of relationships are the main forms of relationships in the form of a nuclear family. In a wider family or extended family, there will be more forms of relationships, for example grandfather/grandmother-grandchild, in-laws-daughter-in-law, brother-in-law and uncle/aunt-niece. Each form of relationship that occurs in a family usually has different characteristics.

Role is a series of patterns of behavioral attitudes, values and goals expected by society which are related to an individual's function in their social group. Roles provide a means to participate in social life and are a way to test identity by validating someone, so that everyone is always busy with roles related to their position [8]. From the description above, it can be concluded that parents play an important role in their family, especially in instilling morals in their children from childhood because parents are the first people their children know from the time they are born. Whether a child's character is good or bad depends on the upbringing of his parents. Therefore, parents hold key factors that make children grow up with an Islamic spirit. From Abu Hurairah Ra, the Prophet said:

## كُلُّ مَوْلُودٍ يُوَلَّدُ عَلَى الْفِطْرَةِ فَأَبَوَاهُ ، يُهَوِّدَانِهِ أَوْ يُنَصِّرَانِهِ أَوْ يُمَجْسِنَانِهِ

“Every human being is born, they are born in a state of nature. It was his parents who made him a Jew and a Christian, a Magian” (HR. Bukhari-Muslim)

The hadith above explains how important the role of parents is in developing the potential that children have been carrying since birth. It is the parents who will color and determine the child's personality in the future. The potential that children carry will only be able to develop well through the education provided by parents. So, it can be concluded that parents play a very important role in educating their children from a young age. From the way they are educated, it can be seen that how good the child is depending on the upbringing of the parents. As a parent, you are required to be responsible for educating and directing your child's future, which must be adapted to each child's personality, because parental direction and motivation are very important for the child's future. Because without this, it is feared that children will make mistakes in determining their future. So, it has a bad impact on the child's future the human beings whom the children met for the first time are their parents. A child sees the daily behavior of parents that the child witnesses and feels has its own influence on the child's soul and personality. Therefore, parents must be aware that it is from the daily interactions between parents and children that the modeling process occurs. The morals, behavior and personality of parents such as being generous, honest, brave, steadfast, carrying out and carrying out trust, respecting the older, loving the younger, and so on, will have a positive impact on the formation of the child's personality (Didin, 2019).

### Method

This article uses library research. The authors conducted a literature study which aims to find a rationale or basis for obtaining and building a scientific narrative related to the theme raised by the author in this article. Literature studies can be in the form of theoretical studies which discussion focuses on research (Ridwan et al.,2021).

### Results and Discussion

Parents are responsible for educating and guiding teenagers and providing good examples for their children. Parents play a very important role in shaping a child's personality by developing their educational role in the family and interacting with each other to become a stable and *kaffah* (whole) person.

#### Personality

The word personality is synonymous with the word personality (English) which comes from personal (Latin) which means guise or mask. Masks are tools commonly used by stage performers to perform/express their roles. The mask usually worn by the actor is adjusted to the character of the character he is playing. The word personality comes from Italian and English which means persona or personality which means mask. However, until now the origin of this word is not known. The original context of personality is the external and social image (Rasyid, 2019).

In general, what is meant by personality is an essential characteristic that is reflected in the essential attitude that distinguish a person from other people.

1. According to Koentjaraningrat: the definition of personality is several character traits that a person shows outwardly, consistently and consequently in their behavior, so that the individual has a special identity that is different from other people.
2. According to Cuber: personality is the total combination of traits that are visible and can be seen by a person.
3. According to M. A. W. Brown: personality is a pattern of social behavior which includes a person's pattern of strength, encouragement, desires, opinions and attitudes (Luttrell et al., 2020).

Personality is a very unique part of human beings, and humans tend to be quite reactive to everything. By understanding adolescent personalities, you can understand personality typologies. Human personality can be divided into four types as follows:

1. Corellis is a firm personality type and tends to lead and organize. Choleric teenagers usually have strong motivation themselves.
  2. Sanguini is a cheerful personality type, who loves getting attention. Sanguinis is a teenager who really likes playing and hanging out with lots of friends.
  3. Phlegmatic is a personality type who likes to do everything based on a predetermined schedule. Phlegmatic teenagers usually tend to be silent and give in, avoiding conflict.
- Melancholic is a good personality type. The most obvious characteristic of melancholic teenagers is that they are very organized teenagers who like to control everything themselves, such as tidying everything up.

## **Teenagers**

Garison said that adolescence is a realm where individuals can no longer be classified as children and are not yet mature if they are grouped into adults. According to experts as follows:

1. According to Mappiare: adolescence lasts between the ages of 12 years and 21 years for women and 13 years to 22 years for men (Ali, 2011; Ali, 2021).
2. Bigoth, Ph. Kohstan and BG. Palland (Netherlands), stated the division of adolescence, namely; Puberty is between 15-18 years old and adolescence is 18-21 years old.
3. Jersild, talks about teenagers in the age range of 11-12 years and during this period of growth a person is transitioning from childhood to adulthood.
4. Elizabeth. B. Hurlock states that the age range for adolescents is between 13-21 years and in early adolescence it is 13-17 years and in late adolescence it is 17-21 years.
5. Priyatno, who discussed the problem of juvenile delinquency from an Islamic perspective, mentioned the age range of 13-21 years as adolescence.
6. Winarno Surachmad stated that the age of 12-22 years is adolescence (Panut et al., 1999).

## **Factors that influence the formation of a teenager's personality**

Factors that become obstacles in the formation of adolescent personality:

### ***Family factors***

The family is the smallest social unit that provides the primary foundation for children's development. Moreover, this behavior is very easily acquired by pubescent children who are not yet mentally stable and are experiencing a lot of inner turmoil. The quality of the household or family life clearly plays the biggest role in shaping a teenager's personality (Kartono, 2014). Family is a factor that becomes an obstacle in the formation of a teenager's personality because the family environment in which a teenager grows and his personality is formed.

### ***Surrounding environmental factors***

The surrounding environment also provides nuances to adolescent development because the good and bad of the family structure and surrounding community influences the good and bad of the child's personality growth. Educational responsibilities cannot all be carried out in the household environment. There are things that parents are not able to do, considering other disciplines that fathers and mothers have or do not have certain knowledge at all to help improve teenagers' skills. The school environment becomes a bridge for children who connect life in the family with life in society later (Rasyid et al., 2020). Under the protection of society, teenagers grow and develop so that indirectly in the community environment, teenagers' personalities are formed, both into good and bad personalities.

### ***Genetic or congenital factors***

Genetic factors mean factors that are innate from birth and are the hereditary influence of the parents' characteristics or it could be a combination of the characteristics of both parents. Therefore, we often hear the term "the apple doesn't fall far from the tree". For example, it is not impossible that a father's irritability will also pass on to his child (Sjarkawi, 2006). The attitudes and personality of a teenager since childhood are indirectly formed from genetic or innate influences so it is not surprising if teenagers become good individuals or vice versa.

## **Conclusion**

Family education has a significant impact on adolescent personality development through daily interactions, transmission of values, and formation of family norms. Key factors such as family communication, parental involvement, and emotional bonds play an important role in shaping adolescents' psychological well-being. The importance of harmony between home and community values is emphasized, with this balance helping teenagers overcome social pressures and develop strong personalities. Research highlights the need to strengthen the educational role of families through parent support programs and the development of family communication skills.

The contribution of this research to the understanding of the role of home education in adolescent personality development is very important. Efforts to improve education at home are expected to make a positive contribution to the development of the younger generation as a whole, preparing them to face life's challenges with confidence and integrity. The role of family education in shaping teenagers' personalities includes aspects of supervision, giving rules, role modeling, as well as encouragement and example. In the phase of searching for identity, guidance and direction are crucial, considering that teenagers are easily influenced by the surrounding environment such as society, family and school. Factors inhibiting personality development include the influence of peers, family environment, and social media.

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## Conflicts of Interest

The author hereby declares that there are no conflicts of interest that could affect the objectivity and integrity of writing this article. The authors have no financial affiliations or personal relationships that could be construed as a conflict of interest relevant to the material presented in this article. This statement includes, but is not limited to, membership in an organization or body that may benefit or have an interest in the results of the research or views expressed in this article. The author solemnly confirms that the entire process of researching, writing and presenting this article was carried out in good faith and full transparency, without any influence or pressure from any party that could create an undisclosed conflict of interest.

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