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THE INFLUENCE OF FAMILY ON JUVENILE DELINQUENT IN
PSYCHOANALYTIC PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, cases of juvenile delinquency are increasingly found in the community. Some of the delinquencies that often occur are smoking behavior, arguing with parents, and having poor emotional control that affects themselves and the surrounding environment. Some of these behaviors are behaviors that are considered negative or not good. Especially smoking is an activity that has been commonly practiced by many underage adolescents in Indonesia. This paper uses a descriptive case study method with primary data obtained through observation techniques of an individual who has characteristics of juvenile delinquency and takes several sources from relevant journals. The Theory used in this paper is using the Theory discovered and developed by a psychologist named Sigmund Freud in the form of psychoanalysis Theory. Based on the results of the case analysis in this paper, it shows and explains that family attitudes have a very important role in individu's ego defense mechanisms that produce adaptive and maladaptive behavior of an individual, so that juvenile delinquency can occur.

Keywords: family affair; psychoanalytic; juvenile delinquent; ego defense mechanism

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a transitional period with changes that occur both physically, emotionally, or behavioral patterns that tend to have problems from childhood to adulthood. At this time an individual is looking for an identity and lifestyle that suits them so that it will cause them to do some deviant things.

Some of the deviations committed by adolescents are smoking, denying the words or advice of parents, scolding others for the resentment they harbor, and it is not uncommon to hear that there are teenagers who leave their home.

In psychoanalytic Theory, a person's behavior is influenced by their past, especially in childhood, namely the inhibition of the development process and the occurrence of problems so that an ego defense mechanism appears that is tightly attached to their personality so that juvenile delinquent behavior occurs.

The deviant behavior of a teenager is influenced by many factors both internally and externally, one of which is the family. The family is the first environment known by children. The character of an individual is basically arranged by parents by following their behavior and habits since childhood so that the nature of adolescents is influenced by how the family behaves.

This article will discuss how juvenile delinquent behavior and the influence of parents as the cause of such behavior in the view of psychoanalysis. In this article, one sample is taken, namely an individual who has characteristics of juvenile delinquency. The behaviors that appear are caused by habits and experiences gained since childhood from his family so that he has a high ego defense mechanism and is attached to his personality.

METHODOLOGY

This article uses a case study method with primary data obtained from observation and uses literature review as secondary data. Case study is an analytical technique that uses certain techniques, tools, and materials to study a situation and development of a problem with the aim of obtaining complete and confidential data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Observation result

Mr.A is a teenager with an explosive temper. He often scolds people around him, especially his younger brother who is a few years younger than him. He also very often goes to play with his friends without knowing the time even though his parents have forbidden him to go and even scolded him. Whenever anyone including his siblings tried to give him advice, he would divert the conversation or would scold the person advising him. In terms of his family, his mother and father were strict and demanding, and they both worked and rarely had time to communicate with Mr.A since he was a child. After having a younger sibling, Mr.A spent less time with his parents. Since childhood, he has often been told by his parents to look after the shop (his parents are merchants) and would scold him if he did not serve customers immediately. This caused him to become a loud and defiant person because he felt he heard his parents' scolding too often. However, because of this, she also took her education for granted. Although he went to school, he always felt he wanted to work because he had been taught to earn money (looking after the shop)

since he was a child. Mr.A's emergent behaviors include having many friends. He is a pleasant and helpful child, he is also a child who can be said to follow the learning at school well (not often skipping class or making big problems). Mr.A also plays more than he studies. When he had free time he would go out with his friends until late at night. Mr.A is also an active smoker. He also often scolds people around him, uses a high tone when speaking and does not filter his words when talking to others.

B. Cases Baseon on Psychoanalytic Theory

a. Definition of Psychoanalytic

In the world of psychology, there are several schools of Theory that have developed and are best known by name. They are psychoanalytic Theory proposed by Sigmund Freud, behaviorism Theory by James Watson, and humanistic Theory by Abraham Maslow. In this article, the Theory used is psychoanalytic Theory. Where psychoanalytic Theory itself was originally an approach aimed at treating people with mental illness and then developed into a concept about humans. So it can be concluded that psychoanalysis is a Theory that explains all human behavior based on motives or drives that are not realized by humans themselves. The Theory of psychoanalysis views the unconscious as the most important source of human behavioral energy. Freud argued that consciousness is only the smallest part of a person's mental life. The biggest part is the unconscious.

Sigmund Freud viewed humans as essentially deterministic (Corey 2009). Deterministic behavior is caused by irrational forces, unconscious motivation, and biological drives and instincts. Sigmund Freud's personality Theory is based on the experiences of his patients, the analysis of his dreams, and various scientific and humanitarian literature. Some of the distinctive theories developed by Sigmund Freud regarding personality are the levels of personality (conscious, preconscious, and unconscious) and the structure of personality (id, ego, super ego).

b. Ego Defense Mechanism

In psychoanalytic Theory, the ego defense mechanism is one of the dynamics of life that is often felt and carried out by a person. The existence of an ego defense mechanism is caused by an impulse or feeling that changes to find a substitute object. This ego defense mechanism was coined by Sigmund Freud. According to the view of Friedman & Schustack (2008: 88) who say that the defense mechanism is a stage used by the ego with the aim of diverting reality so that an individual's self is protected. In addition, the ego defense mechanism is a scheme used by an individual who has the aim of having a defense against the expression of the id drive and against a repression of the superego. A person carries out ego defense mechanisms in his life with the intention of reducing painful impacts and frictions which are through spontaneous reactions and have become daily routines. This conflict or friction can arise from the tension between unconscious desires and social demands and realities that require a person to restrain and control themselves.

With the ego defense mechanism carried out by an individual, it will provide assistance to a person to reduce and handle anxiety and counteract the ego that is experiencing threat. In

addition, a person's defense mechanism is carried out in essence so that one's self can be protected from vulnerability or external danger influenced by the ego. Then someone does an ego defense mechanism so that an individual is protected from threats that come from within an individual's own self which is a result of self-development. However, in this process something excessive or extreme can take place which aims to protect the self. The biggest effect of this is that it will influence the type of person an individual is and is embedded in the subconscious. This ego defense mechanism works in the subconscious and is manifested in the behavior of an individual.

Based on the analyzed case, there are several ego defense mechanisms shown by Mr.A. In Mr.A, ego defense mechanisms appear in the form of self-justification, projection, displacement, and sublimation. Projection is a form of ego defense mechanism in which a person throws their own weaknesses, discomfort, or desires onto others. The projection behavior shown by Mr.A is that he feels that his sister is the reason why Mr.A is often scolded by his parents. Mr.A felt that his parents spoiled his sister even though when he was a child, he did not get this so that Mr.A became very sensitive and often scolded his sister even though his sister only made a small mistake.

Then there is a displacement ego defense mechanism where someone who does displacement diverts negative emotions to other objects that are easier to aim for. Mr.A does displacement as an ego defense mechanism which is shown when Mr.A feels upset or has scolded others, Mr.A will go to play with his friends so that Mr.A will briefly forget his anger towards parents, younger siblings, or other siblings. This is Mr.A's way of diverting his feelings of anger or emotion.

Mr.A also performs sublimation which is also a form of ego defense mechanism where this sublimation is the behavior of turning unwanted urges into positive and productive actions. Mr.A demonstrated this sublimation by frequently visiting his older friend to get a job. Hallini did this with the aim that Mr.A would not be at home for a long time and do unproductive things because his emotions would explode when Mr.A was at home, especially when his siblings were present.

Not only projection, displacement, and sublimation, Mr.A also performs a form of ego defense mechanism with self-justification. This ego defense mechanism in the form of self-defense is carried out by always ignoring when given advice from others, even though Mr.A only pretends to listen when in reality Mr.A does not care what the person says. Mr.A feels that everything he does is right and the advice that others give him is useless for Mr.A to do. Mr.A performs several forms of ego defense mechanisms with the intention of distorting reality to maintain a socially acceptable self-image.

c. Style of Parenting

Kohn (in Agustawati) argues that parenting is the behavior or attitude of parents towards their children. Attitudes shown include how to provide understanding to children, how parents provide punishment and rewards, and how parents pay attention including showing authority and responding to a child's wishes.

Parenting is the way parents educate a child as a form of responsibility so that their child grows and develops into a good child and in accordance with the norms of society.

In the case analyzed, the parents' parenting of Mr. A was not appropriate and their parenting was not successful. Mr. A's parents are strict with Mr. A, use punishment more than rewards, and show favoritism towards their children.

The parenting style has caused Mr. A to engage in some deviant behaviors and commit juvenile delinquency.

CONCLUSION

From the analysis, it can be concluded that the experiences Mr. A got from his parents as a child greatly influenced his behavior as a teenager. The attitude of his parents who gave punishment made Mr. A bring up the ego defense mechanism of self-justification. His parents' favoritism towards his younger brother gave rise to the ego displacement defense mechanism. Mr. A also showed a sublimation ego defense mechanism, which is turning negative emotions into positive behavior.

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