Verbal Abuse of Parents in Urban Poor Families

by Andi Agustang

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ABSTRACT

Terminologically, verbal abuse is a rude utterance that is said by a person without touching physically, but it makes an impact psychically to suicide risk. In this study, verbal abuse was done by the parents to male and female children. This study aims to determine the factors that cause verbal abuse in a poor family. Methodologically, this study used a qualitative approach by conducting interviews with several verbal abuse actors and victims of verbal abuse. The result showed that the factors of verbal abuse in a poor family are caused by a lack of education, low income, habits, or environment.

Keywords : Verbal Abuse, Poor Family, Low Education, Economic and Poverty

I. INTRODUCTION

As an area with a seaside image, Pattingaloang village of Ujung Tanah regency Makassar city has 0,39 kilometers wide, occupied by 2.863 citizens, and regional density 1.544 kilometers, with characterized by the social phenomenon of verbal abuse to the low-income family (Central Bureau of Statistics of Makassar City, 2018). The social board noted that many low-income families in Makassar 2019 existed at 82.326, then rose in June 2020 154.632 or upon 72.306 or 3 percent to 7 percent (Central Bureau of Statistics of Makassar City, 2020).

It is influenced by high stress and economic matters, which is not able to recover among them and creates verbal abuse in their family. The verbal abuse is an action of insulting, not only by words but also by a shout of voice, facial expression, and body language (Lane T, 2003).

Generally, the action of verbal abuse is implemented by growling, negative labeling, and nasty sentences, which are inappropriate heard to the children. Mamesah (2018) states that verbal abuse is a violence of words which causes pain of feeling and psychically hurt. To say rude without physically touching, for instance, threatening, slandering, humiliating, is a

verbal abuse category. Verbal abuse leaves a deep hurt more rather than any other verbal abuse (Bartlett, 2019).

A verbal abuse which is done by the parents to their children by calling them stupid achieves 12,44 percent, snapping and frightening 41,86 percent, confining and leaving the children in the room 1,55 percent. Meanwhile, the parents who do not graduate from the primary school tend to conduct a verbal abuse that achieves 59,71 percent, compared with the parents who graduate (Data and information center of health ministry of Republic of Indonesia, 2014).

Board of empowerment of women and children protection (PPPA) Makassar city notes that the case of psychic violence or verbal occurs to several children, mainly female, achieving 59 cases in 2018. Those numbers are higher than in a similar case, with 39 cases in the same year (DPPA Kota Makassar, 2018).

This research is not the first time but various research existing related to the verbal abuse in a family. The different study exposes the low-income family due to the low income; it has an excellent frequency creating verbal abuse towards the children than adequate remuneration.

The research done by Kim (2019) revealed a form of verbal abuse action that will be felt by the children, along with their life. This research presented a solution in teaching to all parents on how to communicate effectively and well-behaving to their children.

Boston 2017, in time to communicate with the children, the parents should control their emotions, particularly in unhappy conditions. When your children make a mistake, do not reprimand them in a

hurry, at first asking your children why to do that thing.

Similar research to Vega (2019) that verbal abuse is directly influenced by a negative parenting form towards the children. Findings in the study noted when they are educated with love, hugs, kissing, children's neuro will grow more stable, compared with educated by anger, invective, and bellow. Lastly, the negative energy will be absorbed to themselves till they are adults.

The research applies some theoretical bases used as an analytical tool from data findings when it is implemented. The first theory is the theory of poverty culture recognized by Oscar Lewis and Boeke Man of the natural poverty perspective and from the individual poverty side, caused by biological factors, psychological and the weakness of socialization owned by the poor person.

A theory expressed by Karl Marx and Dos Santos is the second theory implemented by the researcher. The poverty occurs because of the failure and mistakes in a system, in which a community base to be poor. Meanwhile, other community bases stand in better form.

Adam Smith and Charles Valentine became the third theory in supporting the research, both by which carry the relative poverty and absolute, view the human as a rational creature. Poverty occurs because of various distortion, namely discrimination, and imbalance of income.

Existing research conveys that a neglectful family will tend to be poor. The trend is dominated by a single parent and many children, Fernandez (2019).

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

This research used a qualitative research method, which was a method based on post-positivist philosophy that views a reality/syndrome/phenomenon to be classified, namely a permanent relative, concrete, observed, and having a causality symptom. Sugiyono (2019, 16:17).

The researcher undertakes research by implementing a social phenomenon related to the verbal abuse of poor families in Makassar city. By focusing on Pattingaloang Village Ujung Tanah Sub District, the researchers' reason choosing the location because it is a dense area and occupied with the poor people, a number of a family with a large amount and social condition trapped in absolute poverty and disability to be proper life because of low income.

Sutiyono (in Pradoko, 2017:5), in the qualitative research paradigm, its phenomenon will be analyzed by questioning directly towards the people who have experienced the moment. According to him, phenomenology is a science that learns a human awareness process to handle the symptom in front of a man's eyes.

The researcher takes 30 people to be population, categorized as a poor family. The population, meant as the association of all objects, will be learned based on sample, Tiro & Urbaningsih (2017:2). It is a generalization area consists of object/subject which has a certain quality or characterization determined by the researcher, in order to be learned and concluded, Sugiyono (2018:80).

Its character's population is homogenous. It is not complicated for sampling because of unvariety. It becomes a basis for the researcher to determine a population of poor families by taking some parts in the group. The sampling procedure was by using a cluster, in which first to identify the group or organization than taking the names of persons in the group and draw a sampling inside of it, Cresswell (2009).

Sudaryono (2019), the obstacles which is faced in the research, is our population target at large, so it is more practical to handle a subgroup in forecasting a review to all members of the group. To draw a sample implemented by using a purposive sampling technique. Determining a sample implemented by a certain consideration as the researcher wants. Because its data saturation is achieved, the researcher determines the main informant amount of 4 people as the poor family, one key informant as a public figure, plus one supporting informant, a citizen, owns a facility or foundation which is actively educating or coaching for the poor family.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Low Education

The result of the research yield exposes that low education has a great effect to occur verbal abuse. Questioning which is undertaken to the supporting informant found that a high amount of verbal abuse by the poor family because of the low education of parents in a family. A part of the poor families in this area only graduated from Primary school.

Maryam (2017), the parents' education, owns a pattern relationship towards the abuse form in a household. Formal education, which is got by parents, can reduce a form of abuse, particularly verbal abuse that is occurred in a household. The parents' education will affect the pattern or coaching ways in a family; according to the key informant, verbal abuse occurs in that area because of the low education of parents. A poor family with low education is not able

to exemplify a good idol to their children, mainly in communication ways.

Suyanto (2013), one of the main factors in which the verbal abuse towards the children in a household family is its background of low education of parents. Utami (2014), the parents' education is related to physical violence and verbal in coaching in the house. If it is illustrated, getting lower of parents' education will be getting high of physical and verbal abuse towards the children. Indeed, it will harm a child as a weak individual and require a hug and protection from his parents.

They are questioning the fourth informant, complaining about how difficult to educate a stubborn pupil and against his parents. Armiyanti (2018) stated that some parents feel difficult to educate their child, unaware of undertaking verbal abuse to their child physically or verbally.

A lack of protection towards the children in a poor family, according to the key informant, becomes arising from verbal abuse, which directs to the physical violence. Early physical violence occurs due to verbal abuse, while a protection form towards verbal abuse has not been legal protection.

Arma (2019) aims to child protection is to guarantee to provide the children's rights in order to grow, maturate, and participate optimally as well as human dignity, and having protection from the violence and discrimination to realize qualified children, honor attitude and prosperity.

Economic and Poverty

The yield of observation by the researcher is to expose the citizens' livelihood in Pattingaloang, Ujung Tanah Sub District, that as apart of fish collector, parker smith, and builder. Based on

questions from the second and fourth informant, income from selling the fish or parker is uncertain. Sometimes their income obtained Rp 2000 a day or even less than such amount.

One of the factors to more frequencies towards the verbal abuse behavior because of the family's economic condition is poverty. It is the highest effect of parents' behavior towards the children in doing the verbal abuse. It causes a part of parents can not control their emotion. The poverty influence and life shock are so rising and powerless in overcoming economic matters, cause the parents to easily angry and exposes their anger to their children. Goldberg & Goldstein. (Thomason, 2018), language and utterance, which causes inconvenience to individuals regarded as underestimating, ashamed, intimidating, or impolite conduce to inferiority, low of self-esteem, and inflicting to the goal and ambition, categorized as verbal abuse.

The poverty occurs to the family in Pattingaloang, Ujung Tanah Sub District Makassar City, caused by apathetic, surrender to the condition of themselves. The structural poverty that was inherited from their parents previously to be obstacles to raising their live rate. Soekanto (2017), the poverty is meant as a condition in which somebody is disabled to maintain himself in accordance with the rate of a group of life and also unable to provide the mental condition, even physically in that group.

Informant 4, in time to be questioned, there is no skill to own, which makes him hard to have a permanent job in a company. An odd job, scatter labor, is the final choice to do. No other choice, my parents were not leaving wealth to me to make a capital trade. I accept a reality like this, and I have something to eat.

Natural poverty is a form of poverty that occurs in a poor family in Pattingaloang village, Ujung Tanah

Sub-District. Poverty occurs due to laziness, limited skill, and disability to overcome economic trouble. The laziness that they can not alleviate it. They do not have the capability to do better. Meanwhile, the foundation has provided training for them, for instance, shredded fish maker, fish meatball, etcetera. It requires the district government to give them working vacancy, enterprise capital, and exaggerate a creative economy that can reduce the poverty numbers.

Habitual

The yield of observation, which is implemented by the researcher, reveals that the children exist in surrounding the poor family frequently hear a negative utterance, feel inferior, no self-confidence, and no having capability, when they are called fools, they will regard themselves as a fool forever.

A supporting informant said that the environment influenced the children's growth. The environment in Pattingaloang, Ujung Tanah Sub District, is comfortable to have a verbal abuse. The children gather with the mature will give them a significant impact on what they hold in their environment. The observation sustains that the researcher has done towards the children who are so easily utter the negative words in the space of their conversation. The words which hurt somebody cause somebody believes the untruth or speak the false to somebody, able to be categorized as verbal abuse (Noh, 2012).

The yield of observation, which is implemented by the researcher towards the children who always accept a verbal abuse in their family and environment, seem no self-confident, shy in facing the crowd, decreased thinking ability, bad mentality, and emotion easily.

It is strengthened with the opinion revealed by Sege (2018:2), the children who suffered the verbal abuse will face the risk, among them shorter life, bad physical health and mentally, educational trouble (including drop-out), limited ability as the parents later, homeless. Meanwhile, psychological impact that will be risen, not sensitive with other's feeling, growth disorder, emotional disorder, social relationship to be disturbed, sociopath personality or social resistance of personality disorder, creating an evil environment in the family, weak of learning motivation and the worst is self assassination, Lestari (2016).

The 1st informant and 3rd said snapping or mentioning with negative utterance had been so usual in their environment. This way considered as an effective manner in order that their children would like to hear what the parents uttered. According to him, if they are not hardened, they are not obedient. If they are spoiled, possibly they will be opposed. It is customarily for 2nd informant to call his child with a negative title. As a matter of fact, they are happy and not protest.

Zuhrudi, (2017), a form of abuse like this, sometimes disobeyed and considered a custom or even a joke. Abuse like this comprises of insulting, reproach, cursing.

Verbal abuse occurs towards the children in utterance form; for instance, "you're naughty" or insulting the child, seems acceptable widely because it is sometimes required, even practiced and showed widely, Lavi (2019:377).

Verbal abuse is considered as a usual custom. However, it has a very negative impact on the children, among them, they are lack of sensitivity to other feelings, disruptive growth, aggressive, emotional disturbance, lack of self-confidence, to be

suicide factor and creating an evil boundary in the family, Hartawan (Soetjiningsih, 2016).

Imam Ghazali revealed that when a child grows with an imperfect utterance, so later, he will be a detractor (Erica, 2019). The parents who customarily insult their children will make the children have a bad attitude because of parents' idols. The effect of verbal abuse in childhood, according to Taillieu (2016), looks stronger than the disobedient verbal effect in childhood. Generally, the verbal abuse is done by the parents towards their children, among no love or apathetic, intimidated, underestimating, to be ashamed, insulting, rejecting, and extreme punishment, Fitriana (2015:82).

The 4th informant explained that since childhood, they should be well educated. If they make a mistake, the parents must advise them. To criticize the children by regard them at fault customarily is a kind of humiliating, insult their weakness, surely direct to the verbal abuse, Mackowicz (2013).

For several decades, much research has gathered documented the long-term negative of the symptom of verbal abuse in childhood. According to him, the most rising impact is psychological disruption and depression in adulthood. Violence to the child consistently will effect various healthy of mentality, including depression, heart shock, personality disorder, suicide idea, until drug exploitation at adulthood, Afifi (2017).

Critical Analysis

Even the education becomes one of the factors rising to the verbal abuse in the poor family, based on the researcher analysis, the education can not be a benchmark. Some families with the high education are able to do a verbal abuse, mainly the parents with the high routine activity and tend to stress. The researcher analyses the verbal abuse, occurs in the family because of physiological condition which is not controlled, emotion uncontrollable, as well as the verbal abuse experience.

The high frequencies of work done by the parents will be impacted to anger impingement in the family particularly to the children. Generally it happens to the parents who work together. Even though its percentage is not as great as the parents with low income, but the verbal abuse attitude in the family can happen. A lack of experience in coaching or educating and a verbal abuse empirical, will become a booster which is difficult to reduce a verbal abuse attitude in the family.

The researcher's assumption, it occurs tendency towards the aid which is given by the government to the poor family. As a result, the incentive dependence to the poor family, will make them lazy and uncreative. They regard that they are poor, so they have right to be given aid by the government from all sectors. Social capital allocation with training of enterprise is an exact step to alleviate the structural poverty.

Opinion and researcher's analysis are strengthened by what have been revealed by Fitriana (2015), the parents' education does not relate with the abuse behavior in the home or out of home. It means that both are able to do the verbal abuse behavior towards the children.

IV. CONCLUSION

The verbal abuse occurs in the poor family is a social phenomenology which is customarily ensuing. A low education, economic condition which cause a poverty, environmental factor, become the verbal abuse continuing done. It is not only done by adult to the others, but the most dangerous is the verbal abuse which is done by adult to the children. It will be

impacted greatly towards the growth process of children in the future.

A yield of this research found the impact, risen by the people who ever experience the verbal abuse at their childhood. It looks from low of self confident, sensitive, low of appreciation, deep rancor and social bad attitude. Beside, the researcher's findings expresses the verbal abuse action because similar behavior which was ever felt by somebody, then simultaneously they will do the same to others, mainly towards the children. It will a chain that never cut off, if there is no parents' knowledge about impact of verbal abuse which they have done to their children. Understanding towards the verbal abuse impact, mainly about their children, is so weakness. They regard that the verbal abuse towards the children a form of attention, feeling and hug in educating their children.

V. CONCLUSION

A machine learning based approach for the detection of noisy/corrupted DTMF tones has been presented in this paper. Four KNN models were designed out of which the first two models had been trained without augmented data set and the remaining two had been trained with the augmented data set. Similarly, two approaches have been proposed for feature selection and extraction which utilized either MFCCs or DFT coefficients using Goertzel's algorithm. The entire proposed KNN model has been validated with the help of the confusion matrix, by computing the recall, precision and F1 classification scores. From the experimental analysis it has been concluded that the proposed KNN Model D attained the highest F1 score of 97.70046 which is appropriate for real-time DTMF detection. The average computing time for detection of a single DTMF tone using the KNN model D is approximately 20ms. In accordance with the internal features of machine learning models, the obtained

solution allows the possibility of obtaining a significantly faster decoder which is much less affected by noise and sound interference compared to the traditional approaches. Also, the experimental results have shown that noise has a negligible effect on the model's accuracy.

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