

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTS NURTURING TO CHILDREN'S PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITY REPRESENTED IN I NOT STUPID TOO FILM (A DESCRIPTIVE QUALITATIVE RESEARCH)

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Abstract

Family, for children, is the very first non-formal educational institution in which children learn about good and bad. A good family environment with good communication among its members helps children develop themselves to be ethical and successful. In this matter, parents hold a very important role. However, there are many parents who still give less attention to this problem and neglect their children. It makes the children to lose their ways and become what the parents call naughty. I Not Stupid Too film takes the issue to show people how important this matter is.

This research is aimed at finding the influence of parents nurturing to students' problem-solving ability represented in I Not Stupid Too film. The writer uses the descriptive qualitative method in this research by using close watching technique. The writer analyzes the selected data by using the theory of psychology related with the theory of behaviorism. The result of the study shows how the parents nurture their children and what the influences are, especially, in the children's problem-solving ability.

Keywords: *Parents' nurturing, Students' Problem-Solving Ability, I Not Stupid Too Film*

Introduction

Soekanto (2004:6), in his book titled "Sosiologi Keluarga: Tentang Ikhtwal Keluarga, Remaja dan Anak", states that:

A family is the smallest unit of society which – ideally – consists of a father, a mother, and children who live in one place and they need each other (Soekanto, 2004:6).

In an ideal family, there are two or more individuals joined by marriage relationship or by blood inheritance. However, a family is not only a group of individuals living in the same physical room; it is considered ideal when its members have good interaction with each other and do each of their roles in order to create a harmony and connection among themselves. Thus, they can solve any problem and do any task effectively.

A family has a significant role in a child's life. Hulukati (2015: 265) in her scientific journal writes that:

The role of family environment is one of three of the central education pillars. family environment is the main pillar in creating a good individual; to develop him/her to have good ethics, morals, and behaviours.

Family environment is able to form a child's behavior and personality. Family can also set a process of education and become the source of knowledge for children – which can be influential to their academic and non-academic achievements. This statement is also supported by Hasbullah (1997), in his writing about the basics of science education, the family as an institution has several functions that serve in the

development of the child's personality and children's education at home; family/parents' function in supporting education in schools.

Although, generally, parents know that educating children is a big responsibility, there are still many parents who give less attention to this matter. Parents must understand that, in general, the success of children's education is usually associated with their personal growth and their parents whether or not they have a good relationship, communication and role models in the family.

Such issue has been an inspiration for several movies. One of those movies is "I Not Stupid Too". This movie shows how important a family is for the children to form their personalities and to achieve success. Thus, the writer has decided to analyse the movie. The research's title is "the influence of parents nurturing to students' problem-solving ability represented in *I not stupid too* film."

"I Not Stupid Too" film, that explores the issue of poor parent-child communication, tells about two different family; Yeo family and Lim family. Yeo family consists of six people; Mr. Yeo, Mrs. Yeo, Mr. Yeo's mother, Tom Yeo, Jerry Yeo, and a housemaid. There are only two people in Lim family; Chengcai and his father, Mr. Lim.

In both families, the children have strained relationship with their parents. Mr. Steven Yeo, a 3G phone sales representative, and Mrs. Karen Yeo, a magazine editor, are always busy with their works that they neglect their children; Tom and Jerry. Tom is a student at the Singapore High who studies along with Chengcai; while Jerry is a primary school student. These children have their own talents: Tom is a talented blogger and has won a competition, Jerry is good at acting that he is chosen as the lead character in his school performance, and Chengcai has a fighting-talent. However, their parents do not appreciate their talent. They think that children have to study; they have to focus on their academic achievements. Their hobbies or any other activities are only a waste of time. The parents always say negative things to their children; that they are naughty, useless, etc. What Chengcai faces is even worse, his father often beat him.

This lack of appreciation, poor communication, and all those discouraging words cause the children to lose their ways and get involved in many troubles. Jerry wants to buy his parents time so they can come to watch his performance at school. However, he doesn't have enough money and ends up stealing. Tom and Chengcai do very poorly with their academic lessons, break the school's rules and even have a fight with a teacher which causes Chengcai to be expelled and Tom to be punished with forty lashes on his bottom. Even worse, Tom and Chengcai join a gang who teach them to steal and rob.

Everything starts to get better when Tom's mother read his blog. The parents begin to understand the children's feeling. They decide to give more attention to the children. They start listening to their children and acknowledge their talents. Finally, the problem is solved; Chengcai gets back to school and become a self-defense athlete, Tom continues with his blog, and Jerry does well with his performance watched by his family.

Method of the Study

Research Design

This research belongs to qualitative type. Qualitative researchers aim to gather an in-depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that cause such behavior. The method used in this research is library research. It is done by collecting data through sorting out data and information in the library. This method aims to get

information which supports the analysis and the interpretation of data. Thus, the writer has analyzed books, internet, articles, and other sources related to the study in order to collect the data. The writer uses the psychology of literature approach in this study since the formal object is related with psychological aspect. The writer relates the data to psychological theories that support them.

Data sources

The data sources of this study can be divided into two kinds:

- 1) Primary source: information source which directly related to the research theme. In this study, the primary source is *'I Not Stupid Too'* film.
- 2) Secondary source: information source which helps researchers in examining the object of the study and is indirectly related to the research.

In this study, the writer uses books related to the research, websites, articles, and other sources which considered relevant to the study.

Technique of Data Collection

In order to collect the data, the writer used the close watching technique. It is done by watching *'I Not Stupid Too'* film directly and yet vicariously. To complete the data, the writer analyses various kinds of writings relevant with the data of this research.

The first step that is taken by the writer to collect the data is watching *'I Not Stupid Too'* movie and grouping the data based on the unit of analysis related to parents' action and their effects on children's behavior that lead them to solve their problem. The writer is able to give interpretation of the scenes through direct observation of any signal in the movie, both visual and verbal. After that, the writer paraphrases the signals found in the dialog and relates it to the theories.

The last step is drawing conclusions out of the results of the research. The data are presented in a descriptive form. The writer uses the critical paradigm which allow the writer to do text interpretation subjectively.

Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the writer uses psychological analysis. The data are collected from many sources such as books, articles, papers, internet, and primarily, from the *'I Not Stupid Too'* film itself. Then, the writer sorts the data that support the research. The writer observes about the parents' nurturing through their actions and dialogs. After that, the writer gives interpretations to the chosen data and relates them with the theory of behaviorism. The results of the research, then, is presented in descriptive form.

Discussion

How Parents' Nurturing the Children in *I Not Stupid Too* Film

After watching and observing *I Not Stupid Too* film, the writer has found several acts done by the parents to nurture their children. They are:

1. Providing more time for the children and giving more attention to the children than before

After their children start getting involved with a gang and into troubles, the parents try to give more attention to them. Mr. Yeo for instance; after he gets in a fight with Tom when he tries to get him back home from the gang's company, he takes Tom to a dinner in a restaurant - hoping that it can improve their

communication. He, then, asks Tom to get away from the gang but Tom refused. However, at least, Mr. Yeo has tried. This scene happens in minute 01:17:32,120 to minute 01:19:16,957 of the film.

Mr. Yeo even leaves a meeting discussing about a 3 million worth project to help his son when he is video-called by Tom and sees his son is beaten by the people for robbing an elderly woman. This scene is in minute 01:35:07,000 to minute 01:35:59,910.

Mrs. Yeo, Tom's mother, is a magazine editor who is so passionate about his work. Despite that fact, she lets go of her job for her children. She understands that her children need her. This scene happens in minute 01:02:09,960 to minute 01:02:17,317 of the film.

2. Sacrificing them-selves for the children

The parents are willing to sacrifice them-selves for their children. It can be seen in minute 01:35:07,000 to minute 01:41:14,717 of the film. The scene shows that Tom and Chengcai are being beaten by people for robbing an elderly woman. Mr. Yeo, being video-called by Tom and seeing his son is being beaten up, leaves the meeting discussing about a 3 million worth project and it causes him to lose his job.

Mr. Lim, Chengcai's father - seeing her son being assaulted - is very angry and tries to help his son fighting those people. Unfortunately, he also falls victim in that incident and has to be hospitalized.

In the same scene, Mr. Yeo sees his son, Tom, is also being assaulted and tries to help his son. Mr. Yeo begs for forgiveness from the people and the elderly woman for Tom. He even asks the elderly woman to tell the police that it is him who has robbed her and not her son. It is good for Mr. Yeo and Tom that the elderly woman forgives them and tells the police that it is just a prank and no one has robbed her.

3. Helping the children to solve their problems.

The parents try their best to help their children getting out of their problems. For example, Mr. Lim, in order for his son not to be expelled from school, he came to see the principal to beg for forgiveness so that his son, Chengcai, can go back to school. This scene happens in minute 01:07:51,920 to minute 01:09:37,709 of the film.

When the principal declines his request, Mr. Lim goes all over Singapore to find a school that will accept his son. However, his request is always rejected. This scene happens in minute 01:09:40,640 to minute 01:10:39,952 of the film.

Mr. Yeo, knowing his son, Tom, is being black-mailed by fake police-officers, helps Tom and make a plan together with his son. They execute the plan together as well. They, finally, succeed in sending those fake police-officers into jail by pranking them. It is in minute 01:44:16,360 to minute 01:46:09,793 of the film.

4. Changing their mindset about their children's talent

The parents - in the beginning - thought that talents other than academic achievement are a waste of time. However, after all that happens, the parents finally understand and no longer underestimate their children's talent. They finally understand that academic achievements are not the only good things in children. This scene happens in minute 01:52:29,320 to minute 01:55:38,196 of the film. The scene shows Mr. Lim, at the hospital, tells Chengcai that if he wants to fight, he has to aim to be a national champion.

The scene also shows Yeo's family is finally able to make it to Jerry's concert. Their presence at the concert is an encouragement and appreciation for Jerry's talent. Jerry even re-does his concert at home with his family watching him.

According to the behaviorism theory, all of the acts stated above are the stimulations given by the parents to their children. The stimulations provoke several responses which will be discussed in the following sub-title.

The Influence of the Parents' Nurturing to The Children's Problem-Solving Ability

Based on the film, the acts of parents' nurturing their children above have some influences to the children, especially in their problem-solving ability. According to the behaviorism theory, these attitudes that occur after what the parents has done are the responses of the stimulations which is discussed in the previous sub-title. The influences are:

1. The children regret their wrong-doings.

After all that the parents have done, the children start to feel guilty. They begin to see that what they do is wrong and they regret their wrong-doings. Jerry apologized to their parents for stealing money from a shop and explains his reason for doing so. By telling his parents the truth, Jerry has opened his parents' eyes even wider to see that the problem is not only on the children, but mainly from the parents. Thus, the parents start to fix their own behavior towards the children and change their mindset about them.

Tom Yeo, seeing his father kneeling down in front of the elderly woman he has robbed, is regretful and is willing to take the responsibility. He is ready to be taken to the police station. Luckily, the elderly woman forgives him.

Chengcai also regret what he does. When his father is laid down, helpless, in the hospital, his father's friend tells him what his father has done for Chengcai. Chengcai is so sad and regretful. He takes out the bag his father bought him, wears school uniform, and goes to the school. He goes to see the principal and to beg her for forgiveness so that he can come back to school.

All of the scenes above show that the children really regret their wrong-doings. They want to change their behaviors. They are willing to be better. These feelings, lead them to think of a way or another to solve their problems.

2. The children start to listen to and to cooperate with their parents.

As the result of the parents' nurturing, the children also become more obedient. They listen to what their parents tell them. Tom Yeo listens to his father and does as he told. They cooperate with each other in capturing the scammers who try to black-mail Tom and Chengcai. Thus, one problem is solved.

Chengcai tries to fulfil his father's wish. His father wants him to go back to school and study. So, he goes and tries to talk to the principal. However, his request is rejected.

3. The children become more confident about their talent and do their best at it

After their parents understand their feeling and they have proper communication, the children are set free by the parents to chase their dreams; to do what they love. Thus, they become more confident. Hence, they develop their talents to their best and they can give their best performance.

Based on the discussion, it can be seen that the behaviorism theory is applicable in the film. There are stimulations from the parents which are followed by the children's responses. With the parents' nurturing, the children become a better person and they are finally able to solve their problems.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, the writer has made several conclusions. They are:

1. The parents nurture their children by doing the following actions:
 - a. Providing more time for the children and giving more attention to the children than before
 - b. Sacrificing them-selves for the children
 - c. Helping the children to solve their problems.
 - d. Changing their mindset about their children's talent

These actions of nurturing are what so-called the stimulations that bring up children's responses.

2. The influences of the parents' nurturing to the children's problem-solving ability are as follows:
 - a. The children regret their wrong-doings.
 - b. The children start to listen to and to cooperate with their parents.
 - c. The children become more confident about their talent and do their best at it

These actions done by the children are the responses caused by the stimulations given by their parents.

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