

Parenting Styles and Their Impacts on Children in *@dailyjour*'s TikTok

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to analyze the types of parenting styles and their impacts in *@dailyjour*'s TikTok, the story of a mother educating her children in everyday life through her roleplay. The applied theories are the types and impacts of parenting styles by Diana Baumrind. The types are authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. The impacts for the authoritarian are discontent, withdrawal, and distrustful. The impacts for the authoritative are content, self-reliance, and self-control. The impacts for the permissive are a lack of self-reliance and a lack of self-control. The data is based on the mother's words towards her children and their potential impacts on the children. The findings show that the authoritarian parenting style indicates totally negative impacts, the authoritative indicates the most positive impacts, and the permissive indicates the least positive impacts. In conclusion, the mother's various ways of parenting influence the children's behaviors.

Keywords: authoritarian parenting, authoritative parenting, children's impact, parenting style, permissive parenting, self-control, self-reliance, TikTok

INTRODUCTION

TikTok has become a powerful platform for creativity, storytelling, and discovering educational and entertaining content. Initially seen as entertaining social media (Roose, 2018, in Schellewald, 2023), TikTok is now the most downloaded app with 45.8 million downloads and 625 million active users, providing fast and engaging information (Suswinda, 2019, in Rahmana et al., 2022). TikTok serves as a learning medium for Gen-Z, offering knowledge and new learning materials (Rahmana et al., 2022). Additionally, it helps Indonesian parents with parenting tips and trends, supported by the Ministry of Education and Culture's #SamaSamaBelajar program, which provides equal access to educational content on TikTok (Rahmana et al., 2022).

One popular TikTok account for parenting in Indonesia is *@dailyjour*, created by Mrs. Halimah, a well-known parenting influencer and gentle parenting practitioner with over 1.2 million followers (Budiarti and Dewi, 2023). *@dailyjour*'s extensive reach and credible insights provide valuable perspectives on parenting, which plays a pivotal role in shaping children's well-being. This well-being encompasses physical, emotional, social, and mental dimensions (Han, 2023). Therefore, TikTok's parenting content encourages community engagement, discourse, and empowers parents with knowledge and resources for raising children in the digital age.

The content analyzed from *@dailyjour* is linked to Diana Baumrind's three parenting styles: authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. Authoritarian parenting is characterized by strict rules and expectations, Baumrind (1966) asserts that this parenting style emphasizes maintaining the children's place, limiting their autonomy, and assigning household responsibilities to instill respect for work. Meanwhile, authoritative parenting sets firm rules and boundaries while providing support. Baumrind (1966), this parenting style involves directing the child's activities in a rational and issue-oriented manner. Permissive parenting is a more lenient approach with minimal rules, allowing children greater freedom in behavior and decision-making. Baumrind (1966) describes this parenting style as having minimal demands for household responsibilities and orderly behavior.

These styles offer different frameworks for parental guidance and interaction, each with implications for child development.

In analyzing the impacts of these three parenting styles, the second applied theories explore the consequences of each approach on the children's development. The first one is the impact of authoritarian parenting tends to have negative impacts. Authoritarian parenting involves strictness and high demands with little warmth. According to Baumrind (1971), "parents of children who, relative to the others, were discontent, withdrawn, and distrustful, were themselves detached and controlling, and somewhat less warm than other parents. In addition, the impact of authoritative parenting tends to have a positive impact. Authoritative parenting strikes as warm, rational, and receptive to the children's communication. Baumrind (1971) shows the results of authoritative parenting are self-reliant, self-controlled, and content. Last, but not least is the impact of permissive parenting that displays lower levels of self-reliance and self-control.

In analyzing *@dailyjour's* content, one can explore various parenting styles and their impacts on children. *@dailyjour's* TikTok features dialogues reflecting everyday parenting situations, focusing on the experiences and challenges faced by parents and their children. The content typically includes a mother as the parent figure and her children. *@dailyjour's* TikToks address common parenting issues such as communication breakdowns, setting boundaries, managing household chores, and handling conflicts. The videos often suggest improving communication by expressing emotions calmly, setting clear boundaries, encouraging cooperation, and fostering mutual respect. Practical tips and strategies are also shared to help parents navigate these challenges effectively.

It should be explained that in *@dailyjour* content, which uses Indonesian, this analysis is focused on the translated version of *@dailyjour* content conversations into English. The purpose of this analysis is to understand how original content in Indonesian is conveyed in English. It is important to note that despite the language change, the context and essence of *@dailyjour* content remain intact.

ANALYSIS

Authoritarian Parenting Style by Criticizing and Insulting and Its Totally Negative Potential Impacts: Discontent, Distrustful, and Withdrawn

Dominant parenting is shown by the mother's strong and dominant power or influence in the mother-child relationship. It represents the concept of authoritarian parenting in Baumrind's theory. The mother tends to take on the most powerful and controlling role, through her words by criticizing and by insulting. Criticizing means "to judge (someone or something) with disapproval." (Collins Dictionary, n.d.). Meanwhile, insulting means "to treat or speak to with scorn, insolence, or great disrespect; subject to treatment, a remark, etc. that hurts or is meant to hurt feelings or pride" (Collins Dictionary, n.d.)

The mother's criticism is characterized by her dominant attitude and strong control through words over her children. This way is often expressed with harsh language without regard for the child's feelings or emotional state. It tends to lack constructive feedback for improvement and instead focuses on highlighting the children's mistakes or shortcomings. This type of criticism can evoke feelings of threat or low self-esteem in children, hindering their emotional and psychological development. Moreover, it often lacks empathy and fails to consider the children's perspective or emotions, disregarding the potential impacts it may have.

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Firstly, the mother criticizes her child who is just busy watching TV. This communication does not only highlight the mother's dominant role but also demonstrates how her influence shapes the child's behavior. By consistently pointing out perceived flaws or distractions, the mother reinforces her position of control and attempts to mold the child's actions according to her expectations.

[MOTHER: Good, good, just continue watching TV all day. Watching TV regardless of parents. Carrying heavy groceries from the market, you just relax there, watching.]

CHILD: (sighs) Okay, Mom, I'll help wash the dishes then

HALIMAH: ... When we command them while being angry, nagging, hinting that they don't know how to work, hinting that they are lazy, the child will receive two different messages. One message is criticizing themselves as lazy, ignorant, and not knowing the work. Another message is telling them to do the household chores, but what often stabs into the child's heart is the part where we criticize them. While the part where we tell them to do the chores doesn't get through. So, try to be as calm as possible when asking your child to do something, separate our emotions... (*@dailyjour*, 2021, Come on, you can shop comfortably without teasing your children at my *@alfamart* using #Alfagift, 0.00-1.42)]

In this dialogue, the mother displays dominant parenting by criticizing her child for watching TV instead of helping with chores. Her use of sarcasm, saying "*Good, good, just continue watching TV all day,*" indirectly asserts her authority and expresses frustration. By commenting, "*Watching TV regardless of parents. Carrying heavy groceries from the market, you just relax there watching,*" she emphasizes the imbalance between her responsibilities and the child's leisure. This interaction highlights the mother's dominance, as she uses indirect criticism and sarcasm to convey her expectations that the child should prioritize chores over personal entertainment.

The child's sigh refers to "a long, deep, audible breath expressing sadness, relief, tiredness, or a similar feeling" (Oxford Language, n.d). This non-verbal cue highlights the child's reluctance and lack of enthusiasm for the task at hand. It is also supported by his saying, "(sighs) Okay, Mom, I'll help wash the dishes then." The child's feeling unhappy and a little annoyed emphasizes her unwillingness and indicates that the child agrees to help out of obligation rather than genuine willingness. The child's response shows the potential impact of discontent. The child's discontent can make herself tend to withdraw from the mother. It means the child does not want to listen to anything her mother says. This is proven by the mother's statement that labeled her child as lazy and ignorant. It indicates the bad potential impacts on the child because of Halimah's statement.

The second, insulting refers to the mother's saying something that offends or humiliates her children intentionally. She uses disrespectful or offensive language with the aim of belittling the children targeted. Characteristics of insulting behavior include using derogatory language, targeting someone's personal attributes or characteristics, and intending to belittle the children. Insulting remarks may be delivered with the purpose of causing emotional harm or asserting dominance over the children. Insults can vary in intensity, ranging from subtle jabs to outright offensive comments, and the mother often aims to undermine the children's self-esteem or confidence.

In this conversation, the mother criticizes her teenager's friends, leading to a defensive response from the teenager. When the teenager asserts that his friends understand them better than the mother, it highlights the significance of peer relationships in adolescent identity formation. By undermining the teenager's friendships, the mother inadvertently alienates her child and disrupts the lines of communication between them.

[Parents are scolding teenagers. Teenagers usually stay silent until their parents say this sentence...]

MOM: None of your friends are right!

CHILD: Mom, do you know? They understand me better than mom!

HALIMAH (Text): A friendship circle is important for a teenager who is looking for identity. He/she found a part of himself/herself in his/her friends. Mocking their friends will make teenagers close the lines of communication with their parents. (@dailyjour, 2022, Don't occasionally make fun of your teenage child's friends if you don't want your child to hide all their friends from their parents. 0.00-0.11)]

From a dominant parenting perspective, the mother's scolding and dismissal of the teenager's friends suggest controlling behavior. Dominant parenting often involves strict rules, little flexibility, and a focus on obedience over understanding. The mother's disapproval is clear when she says, "*None of your friends are right!*" This statement shows her desire to control the teenager's social circle and is likely to make the teenager feel insulted and defensive. By dismissing all of the teenager's friends, the mother undermines the teenager's judgment and risks damaging their self-esteem and sense of autonomy. This approach can lead to increased tension and conflict in their relationship, as the teenager may feel misunderstood and unfairly judged.

This dialogue shows that there is a possibility for the teenager to have withdrawal feelings. This possibility represents the potential impact for the teenager. His feeling of withdrawal might happen when the teenager's response, "*Mom, do you know? They understand me better than mom!*" This statement indicates a deep sense of detachment from the mother, likely arising from feelings of being misunderstood and judged. As explained by Halimah, this pattern of withdrawal and reliance on external sources for emotional fulfillment, underscores the breakdown in trust and communication between the teenager and the mother. This condition shows the potential impact of having withdrawal feelings from his family.

Authoritative Parenting Style by Firming and Its Most Positive Potential Impacts: Content, Self-control, and Self-reliance

Semi-dominant parenting is a parenting style in which the mother does not really have strong and dominant power or influence in the mother-child relationship. In this case, in this parenting the mother still gives her children opportunities to respond to the mother's words. In other words, there is two-way communication between mother and child. This concept is in line with authoritative parenting by Baumrind. It refers to a communication style where the mother asserts her authority and expectations. It can be said that she also considers her children's feelings and opinions. It shows a balance between the mother's setting rules and paying attention to her children's emotional needs. In this parenting style, the mother is still in control, but she also recognizes the importance of opening dialogue and providing space for children's expression.

In these examples of semi-dominant parenting, the mother demonstrates a firm yet compassionate approach to enforcing rules regarding curfew, prioritizing the safety of her child while also acknowledging her desire for independence and socialization. By maintaining clear boundaries and expectations, the mother emphasizes the importance of safety without resorting to harsh discipline or authoritarian tactics. Instead, she offers alternative solutions, such as inviting friends over to celebrate New Year's Eve at home, fostering a sense of understanding and compromise. This approach exemplifies the principles of "*gentle parenting*", which prioritize empathy, communication, and respect for both the child's autonomy and the family's values.

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[(People think Gentle Parenting is about "keeping up with the times", but Gentle Parenting is affirming family values in a gentle way.)

MOTHER: There's no exception or negotiation about the curfew, dear, this is not about you being young or about you being a girl, but about safety. I understand, dear. If you really want to celebrate New Year's Eve like your friends until morning, I understand, you must be very sad, how about inviting your friends over to celebrate New Year's at our house. Because mommy can't negotiate about your safety. (@dailyjour, 2023, Don't knock. which makes children less independent and irresponsible, that's not gentle parenting hehehe, 1.50-2.12)]

In this dialogue, the mother exemplifies the principles of semi-dominant parenting by prioritizing safety while maintaining a gentle and understanding approach with her child. When the child asks permission to hold a New Year's party with her friends until the morning, the mother forbids her from attending the event, demonstrating her authority over her child. Rather than rigidly enforcing rules without explanation, the mother takes the time to communicate the underlying reasons behind the curfew rule. She emphasizes that the rule is not arbitrary but is based on the value of safety, which is important for the well-being of her child. This parenting style helps the child understand the rationale behind the rule and fosters a sense of trust and respect for the mother's decision.

This dialogue shows that there is a possibility for the child to have content feelings. This possibility represents the potential impact for the child. His feeling of content might happen when the child feels heard and understood, while also learning important boundaries shown by the mother's statement, *"I understand, you must be very sad,"* and the mother suggests inviting friends over instead, the mother demonstrates a willingness to compromise. This condition shows the potential impact of having a feeling of content.

Next, in this interaction, the mother effectively communicates boundaries to the child in an assertive yet empathetic manner. By expressing her emotions calmly and explaining the reason behind her request, the mother provides clear guidance while acknowledging the child's perspective. This approach fosters understanding and cooperation, as the child learns to recognize and respect boundaries without feeling intimidated or belittled. The emphasis on maintaining a respectful tone demonstrates the importance of nurturing healthy communication habits within the mother-child relationship, promoting mutual understanding and trust.

[Telling the child about her own feelings in an assertive way makes the child understand boundaries.

MOTHER: Come down now, Mom is really angry. You are climbing on the cupboard like that because Mom has warned repeatedly that it's dangerous. Next time, if you want to take anything from above, tell Mom and ask for help.

HALIMAH: The essence of the advice is the same, only the tone is different. We ourselves can distinguish which one is more pleasant to hear. I know, of course, that it's not easy to lower our tone of voice when we are feeling all kinds of emotions in our hearts, but by starting with lowering our tone, we are actually building a really healthy communication bridge. (@dailyjour, 2023, in terms of tone, the results are different, 0.46-0.59)]

In this dialogue, the mother adopts a semi-dominant parenting approach by being assertive yet empathetic. She clearly expresses her feelings by saying, *"Come down now, Mom is really angry. You are climbing on the cupboard like that, because Mom has warned repeatedly that it's dangerous."* This shows her firm stance on safety and sets boundaries while teaching the child to communicate effectively. Her assertive language helps the child understand the consequences of his

actions and reinforces the importance of following rules. By addressing the child's behavior and providing clear instructions, the mother promotes accountability and teaches responsibility.

This dialogue shows that there is a possibility for the child to have self-control. This possibility represents the potential impact for the child. His feeling of self-control might happen when the mother has assertive communication about her feelings and the situation sets clear boundaries for the child. This parenting style is not only reinforcing self-control in the child, but also builds a healthy communication bridge as shown in "*... by starting with lowering our tone, we are actually building a really healthy communication bridge.*" It is ensuring that the child feels understood and valued, as stated by Halimah. This condition shows the potential impact of having self-control on himself.

Lastly, in this interaction, the mother demonstrates a compassionate and supportive approach to addressing her child's reluctance to do homework. Rather than resorting to coercion or punishment, she acknowledges the child's feelings of fatigue and boredom, offering understanding and alternatives to help alleviate the stress. By maintaining consistency in enforcing rules while also providing emotional support, the mother prioritizes her child's well-being and mental health. This approach fosters a sense of trust and open communication, allowing the child to express his concerns without fear of judgment or reprisal.

[MOTHER: Why do you not want to do your homework? Sweetheart, I know it must be really tiring to study, and the activities are boring, it's the same thing every day. I understand completely, but we have to be consistent and say that gadgets can only be used after you've finished your homework. Let me help, what do you want? Should I give you a massage while you drink hot chocolate and then study, or do you want to take a nap first and then study? It's up to you. You still do not want to do your homework? Okay, but I'll still be consistent with our rules, not doing homework means no gadgets. There won't be any negotiation about this rule anymore, sorry, my dear.

HALIMAH: Taking care of a child's mental health does not mean we have to fulfill all their desires to keep them happy all the time, but it's about being a parent who is always there for their child to navigate through uncomfortable feelings, such as feeling left out, behind, disappointed, sad, tired, and so on. Let's keep learning so we do not have misconceptions about mental health. (@dailyjour, 2022, #SerunyaBelajar about Mental Health, 0.00-0.16)]

In this conversation, the mother balances parenting by prioritizing her child's mental well-being while setting clear boundaries. She starts by acknowledging the child's feelings of tiredness and boredom about homework, offering understanding and support. This creates a nurturing environment where the child feels listened to and valued. At the same time, she maintains consistency by enforcing rules like limiting gadget use until homework is done, teaching the importance of responsibility and self-discipline. The mother also provides alternatives, such as a massage or a nap before studying, showing flexibility and allowing the child to choose what works best while meeting their responsibilities.

This dialogue shows that there is a possibility for the child to have self-reliance. This possibility represents the potential impact for the child. His feeling of self-reliance might happen when the child learns and grows through his own experiences while still receiving necessary support and guidance. As explained by Halimah, taking care of children does not always mean fulfilling his every wish, but rather being present for him during his lowest moments and understanding his feelings. This condition shows the potential impact of having self-reliance on himself.

Permissive Parenting Style by Pampering and Its Least Positive Impacts: Lack of Self-control and Lack of Self-reliance

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Non-dominant parenting represents the opposite of dominant parenting. In this parenting style, the mother only prioritizes fostering a nurturing and empathetic relationship with the children over asserting power or imposing strict rules. Through open communication and validation of the children's feelings and opinions, the mother creates an environment where children feel valued and empowered. However, this parenting style also entails certain risks. With unlimited freedom, children may face consequences, both positive and negative, based on the children's choices.

First, the non-dominant mother is overly spoiling the child's feelings and pleasures, to the point of not caring about the child's responsibilities in education. Even though responding to the child's enjoyment is important, ignoring the child's responsibility for doing school work can be wrong. As addressed in the conversation below.

[(People think that taking care of a child's mental health is like this...)]

MOTHER: Why, darling? Don't you want to do your homework? You must be tired, huh? Alright, it's okay, don't do your homework. If you're feeling stressed like that, your mental health will be affected again. Want to play games until late? No problem, just play games. The important thing is that you're happy and your mental health is maintained.

HALIMAH: Taking care of a child's mental health doesn't mean we have to fulfill all their desires to keep them happy all the time, but it is about being a parent who is always there for their child to navigate through uncomfortable feelings, such as feeling left out, behind, disappointed, sad, tired, and so on. Let's keep learning so we don't have misconceptions about mental health. (@dailyjour, 2022, #SerunyaBelajar about Mental Health, 0.19-0.54)]

In this conversation, the mother uses a non-dominant parenting style by prioritizing the child's emotional well-being. Instead of imposing expectations or dismissing the child's feelings, she acknowledges his stress and offers support, saying, "*Alright, it's okay, don't do your homework. If you're feeling stressed like that, your mental health will be affected again.*" By allowing the child to make choices and providing opportunities for self-care, such as playing games instead of doing homework, the mother empowers him to manage his own emotional state and promotes autonomy.

This dialogue shows that there is a possibility for the child to have a lack of self-control. This possibility represents the potential impact on the child. His lack of self-control might happen when the child wants to play more, instead of doing assignments that are the child's academic responsibilities. This is shown in this dialogue "*Want to play games until late? No problem, just play games. The important thing is that you are happy and your mental health is maintained*". The mother lets the child do activities he likes. It is assumed to cause impulsive and irresponsible behavior. This is also confirmed by Halimah's comment about the mother not needing to fulfill all the child's wishes. It shows that if a child obeys too much on the surface level emotions of happiness. This condition shows the potential impact of having lack of self-control.

In the final evidence concerning non-dominant parenting in @dailyjour's TikTok content, when the mother employing a non-dominant style reacts impulsively to her child's problems. She is accustomed to indulging her son without establishing clear boundaries, she may react to situations spontaneously and without thoughtful consideration. This tendency can lead to immediate responses based on emotions rather than rationality, potentially exacerbating the child's difficulties instead of effectively addressing them.

[HALIMAH (Text): Always assuming the child is right without listening to other versions.]

MOTHER (to the CALLER): Do not make baseless accusations. My child is the sweetest, most obedient child at home.

HALIMAH (Text): Not hesitating to use power and money to defend the child's mistakes.

MOTHER (to SON): Calm down, dear, daddy will handle everything. Watch out for those teachers. (@dailyjour, 2023, Let's differentiate the types of parenting so we don't have to worry about it!, 0.50-1.03)]

In this situation, the mother adopts a non-dominant parenting style. She reinforces an unrealistic sense of entitlement in her son by assuming he's always right, dismissing other perspectives with statements like, "Do not make baseless accusations. My child is the sweetest, most obedient child at home." Instead of fostering open communication and accountability, she shields her son from criticism and consequences. Her tendency to rely on the father's power and resources, as shown by "Calm down, dear, daddy will handle everything," hinders her son's development of responsibility. By resorting to intimidation and implying threats towards teachers, she undermines their authority and avoids taking accountability for her son's actions.

This dialogue shows that there is a possibility for the son to have a lack of self-reliance. This possibility represents the potential impact for the son. His lack of self-reliance might happen when the mother tends to indulge in all her son's needs, especially for power and money. This also has the potential impact of her son becoming very dependent on the mother as the protector, without teaching her son to be responsible for the mistakes or actions that have been committed. This condition shows the potential impact of a lack of self-reliance.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study on parenting styles on TikTok reveals three main styles: dominant, semi-dominant, and non-dominant. The dominant parenting style leads to negative impacts, while the semi-dominant parenting style results in positive impacts. The dominant parenting style results in children becoming discontent and lacking trust in the mother. Semi-dominant parenting fosters self-reliance, self-control, and contentment in children. Non-dominant parenting affects children with a lack of self-control and self-reliance. Based on my opinion, semi-dominant parenting, also known as authoritative parenting, is the most ideal parenting style. This style of parenting effectively balances parental control with warmth and open communication. This balance ensures that children feel guided and secure, yet free to express themselves and develop independence. In developing this study, the parenting aspect can be further developed, which is explained in detail through the mother's actions towards the children.

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