

Phenomenology of toxic behavior in language use by children in Wanasalam Village, Banten

Vicentius Michael Hadinata
University Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia
Email: michael2100030181@webmail.uad.ac.id

Dani Fadillah
University Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia
Email: Dani.fadillah@comm.uad.ac.id

Abstract

This research examines the phenomenology of toxic behavior of children in kp. Wanasalam, Banten, with a focus on the object of children in kp. Wanasalam. This research aims to analyze the factors and also the reasons why a child can behave toxically in the environment where he lives and also why these factors can be the reason for children to behave toxically. This research was conducted in Banten Province, Lebak Regency, Wanasalam Village. This research uses a qualitative approach with phenomenological theory according to Husserl (1938) with a case study method. The data in this study were collected through direct observation in kp. Wanasalam. The sample was selected based on a certain age range, aged 7-12 years. Based on the results in this study, it has been found that a child's toxic behavior is caused by toxic parenting, besides that the environment or culture in an area is also one of the causes of why a child can behave toxically. To overcome children's bad behavior in Banten Wanasalam village, several actions can be taken such as education and character development, social network development, mental health improvement, and rehabilitation programs that involve families and local communities. In addition, it is also important to involve local stakeholders such as the head of the rt and rw in prevention and intervention efforts to improve children's behavior social environment of children in wanasalam village.

Keywords: Culture, Phenomenology, Toxic behavior

INTRODUCTION

In our lives, communication is very important wherever we are, including in the context of family. Every family desires to create an intense and harmonious dialog within the family. The role of the family, especially parents, becomes very important for the development of children's character, especially if this development starts at an early age. Family communication is the way family members communicate with each other and serves as a place for the formation and cultivation of values that become the foundation of life. (Oktariani, 2021). What happens if family communication patterns and toxic parental behavior join a family will undoubtedly affect the development of children and even the health of the children themselves, thus preventing children from living their lives when they are in a community context. According to (Nakhma'Ussolikhah et al., 2023) Family is a form that performs fundamental instrumental activities and family expressive functions for its members connected by blood or marriage. It can also refer to the home. Coleman and Cressey in (Rianti & Ahmad Dahlan, 2022). Toxic Parents are the actions of parents who do not respect and treat their children well as individuals. They can commit various forms of violence against children and even affect the mental condition or health of children. Toxic Parents are also very reluctant to communicate with their children, take responsibility or even just apologize. This is often done by parents who are in a very bad neighborhood and are also addicts. This situation creates a dangerous environment for children,

whether in the form of emotional abuse, sexual abuse, physical violence, or physical abuse (Chairunnisa, 2021).

Toxic families have a long-term effect on children, especially on the psychological side of a child which can lead to trauma. Moreover, this trauma has the potential to lead to the application of this toxic lifestyle to the family that this child will have in the future. In addition, the culture of an area is one of the factors that may form a toxic behavior in a child, the culture in the Banten area itself such as the language that follows a place of residence. Sundanese has become a daily language in the Banten area and part of Banten, such as the author's area, in Wanasalam village, Lebak district. The coarse Sundanese language is part of the culture in the area where the author lives, sometimes in the author's area it is rare to use Indonesian for daily conversation, as well as a parent who communicates with his child they do not look at any age to say a conversation. A language that sounds rough but has become commonplace in my area, because of that a child who is in that environment will respond and follow an action that occurs in an environment that he lives in.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Husserl (1938) The sciences that strive for absolutes in their specialized disciplines are phenomenology. Consequently, it is an all-encompassing science that examines the elements that make up existence. Imu that studies about phenomena or everything that appears is called phenomenology. The study of phenomena that offers a method after being tried and true to analyze related symptoms. in consciousness. Husserl emphasized that phenomenology is the science of appearance as it is, eliminating all kinds of underlying assumptions (SUSILO, 2019). According to Sugiyono (2016: 17) the case study method is a method in which the researcher must conduct exploratory The case study method is an exploratory method, researchers track plans, events, processes, activities, one or more people.

a) Location and Object of Research

This research was conducted by the author in Banten Province, Lebak Regency, Wanasalam Village. In this case the object behavior is Toxic a child and the factors that exist such as Toxic Parents or culture.

In this study, the authors tried to find literature for this research using the publish or perish application to find the right reference sources and find gaps of knowledge so that the authors could find something new in the research that the authors did. In the search, I only limit it to publications in the form of journals indexed in Google Scholar in the period 2020-2022, which the author did so that the references the author found were not too old and still fresh to be discussed. The author uses the keyword organizational communication to match the subject of this research. Based on the search in the public or perish application, the following publications were found:

Table 1

| Cites | Authors | Title | Year | Source |
|-------|-------------------------|--|------|---|
| 52 | IPA Saskara, SM Ulio | Peran komunikasi keluarga dalam mengatasi "toxic parents" bagi kesehatan mental anak | 2020 | ... Widya: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini |
| 44 | F Mayasari | Etnografi virtual fenomena cancel culture dan partisipasi pengguna media terhadap tokoh publik di media sosial | 2022 | Journal of Communication and Society |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|------|---|
| 40 | MAH Putra, M Mutiani, J Jumriani... | The Development of a Waste Bank as a Form of Community Participation in Waste Management | 2020 | The Kalimantan Social ... |
| 35 | NA Praptiningsih, GK Putra | Toxic relationship dalam komunikasi interpersonal di kalangan remaja | 2021 | Communication |
| 28 | O Oktariani | Dampak toxic parents dalam kesehatan mental anak | 2021 | ... Penelitian Pendidikan, Psikologi Dan Kesehatan (J ... |

The author, IPA Saskara, SM Ulio with the title "The role of family communication in overcoming toxic parents, for children's mental health". Published year 2020 from the journal Early Childhood Education. In this study, they highlight the importance of family communication as a means of interaction between family members and as a forum for the formation and development of values that guide life. Especially when the formation of children's character begins at an early age, the role of parents, especially in dealing with the behavior of "toxic parents," has a significant impact on children's mental health.

Author F Mayasari, with the title "Virtual ethnography of the cancel culture phenomenon and media users' participation in public figures on social media". Publication year 2022 from the journal of communication and social. Cancel culture is a collective community effort to 'cancel' someone because of actions or words that are considered to violate existing social norms. This phenomenon often occurs through the internet or social media, especially on Instagram. Public figures, including celebrities and influencers, can be impacted by these cancellations both virtually and in real life.

Authors MAH Putra, M Mutiani, J Jumriani with the title "The Development of a waste Bank as a form of Community Participacion in Waste Management". Published in 2020 from a social journal, this research highlights the importance of waste banks as a solution to the problem of waste intensity that is not followed by environment-based management. Through waste banks, communities can sort and process waste, change their views on waste, and increase environmental awareness.

Author NA Praptiningsih, Gk Putra with the title "Toxic relationships in interpersonal communication among adolescents". Published in 2021 from the journal of communication, In this study, toxic relationships are defined as relationships that have no impact on internal conflict. This type of relationship is very vulnerable to making the sufferer unproductive and experiencing mental disorders, it can even trigger emotional outbursts that lead to violence. The research method used is a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through focus group discussions (FGDs), observation, and in-depth interviews with informants/participants as primary data. Secondary data was obtained from literature studies sourced from journals, e-books/books, and documents.

Author O Oktariani, with the title "The impact of toxic parents on children's mental health". Published in 2021 from the journal of educational research, psychology and health, this research discusses Toxic Parenting: This parenting pattern involves parental behavior that is disrespectful to children as individuals. Examples include the inability to praise children's work, comparing children to others, and physical or verbal abuse. Parents who engage in these toxic behaviors are often unaware of their negative impact on their children.

In the research that the author conducted on a child who behaved toxically in wanasalam kp, banten due to environmental factors and also the culture of harsh language in the area. While the previous research that the author researched discussed the impact of parenting or what we can know such as toxic parenting and also toxic relationships in a relationship. So the author emphasizes that the toxic behavior of children in the author's environment is due to a culture of harsh language in the environment.

Reported by Kompasiana.com, UNICEF data in 2016 shows that juvenile delinquency in Indonesia is estimated to have reached around 50%. The data has illustrated that juvenile delinquency is very high. Recognizing this problem is closely related to parent and child problems related to parental behavior that is harmful to children's health. In this study, hopefully it can positively influence parents in choosing parenting styles. In addition, it can provide solutions to overcome toxic parenting behavior.

Therefore, I will take the theory put forward by Husserl "The sciences that strive for absoluteness in their particular discipline are phenomenology. As a result, it is an all-encompassing science that examines the elements that make up existence." Besides that, the purpose of this research is so that readers can understand about a child's toxic behavior that is formed in a residential environment. And besides that the role of parents is also very important for the formation of children's character.

METHODS

According to Sugiyono (2016: 17) the case study method is a method in which researchers must conduct exploratory. The case study method is an exploratory method, researchers track plans, events, processes, activities, one or more people. This research is qualitative research, according to (sugiyono, 2013) in his book entitled Quantitative, Qualitative and R & D Research Methods as "natural" research, which refers to the fact that qualitative research is conducted in authentic circumstances. Because it is often used for studies in the field of cultural anthropology, qualitative research is sometimes known as ethnographic techniques. Because the data and analysis in this study are qualitative, it is called qualitative research.

The population taken is children, and the sample in this study is selected based on a certain age range, aged around 7-12 years. Phenomenological studies of toxic behavior in children in Wanasalam Village can be carried out using samples selected through long-term observation. Phenomenology aims to understand the subjective experience and meaning of behavior from the point of view of the children involved. Long-term observation allows researchers to gain insight into the social interactions, behavioral patterns and environmental dynamics that influence toxic behavior. In this context, the researcher will continue to systematically observe the behavior of children in Wanasalam Village in their daily lives, recording their interactions with peers, family, and the surrounding environment.

Through long-term observation, the author was able to collect detailed data, which was then analyzed to identify common themes and patterns of toxic behavior. The results of this study can provide a deeper understanding of the phenomenon and assist in designing effective interventions to reduce toxic behaviors among children in the village. Data were compiled and presented from long-term observations and in-depth interviews with children in the village. The author was directly involved in the children's environment, observed their social interactions, and recorded their behaviors and dynamics. In addition, the author collected narratives of the children's experiences through interviews, which enabled the study to understand how the children interpreted and experienced toxic behaviors in their everyday contexts.

Therefore, the data in the study reflected the direct experiences and subjective perspectives of the children, providing rich and detailed insights into the phenomenon of children's toxic behavior in Wanasalam village. This phenomenological research not only explores what happens, but also how and why it is perceived and understood by the children concerned.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regarding the phenomenology of toxic behavior of children in Kp, Wanasalam Banten is interesting and important because toxic or unhealthy behavior can cause serious problems for society. This proposal will explain the phenomenon of toxic behavior in Kp, Wanasalam Banten Province and the actions that can be taken to overcome these problems. the phenomenology of toxic behavior in

children is an understanding of unhealthy behavior and causes serious problems in children. Toxic behavior in children can be in the form of violence, lies, disrespect, and others. Toxic behavior in children can cause serious problems in society such as conflict, war, etc. In the Phenomenology of Toxic Behavior in Children, we will explain the toxic behavior that occurs in Wanasalam Village, Banten Province from an individual's point of view (Carelina & Suherman, 2020).

The phenomenological theme of ambiguous behavior is relevant for understanding unhealthy and problematic behavior. Phenomenology is a methodology used to understand phenomena from a personal perspective. In this proposal, we will explain the toxic behavior that occurs in Wanasalam Banten from a personal point of view. Toxic or unhealthy behaviors can include violence, lying, rudeness, and so on. Toxic behavior can cause serious problems in society, such as conflicts with neighbors, etc (Nakhma'Ussolikhah et al., 2023). The phenomenology of toxic behavior in children can be explained through several aspects such as, toxic behavior in children, toxic behavior in children can be manifested in the form of violence, lies, exaggeration, and others.

Toxic behavior in children can cause serious problems in society such as conflict, war, and violence is one of the most obvious and destructive forms of toxic behavior. Children who exhibit violent behavior often use physical actions such as hitting, kicking, or pushing to express their anger or frustration. This violence not only causes physical harm but also emotional trauma to the victim. Violence perpetrated by children can create an unsafe environment, trigger fear, and damage social relationships among them.

Internal factors that influence children's toxic behavior include an unstable emotional state, immature thinking, and being a victim of a dependent partner. In addition, excessive behavior such as excessive attention seeking is also a form of such behavior. Toxic behavior. Children who exhibit this behavior will often take extreme measures to attract the attention of those around them. This can include disruptive behavior in class, doing dangerous things, or behaving inappropriately in public places. Excessive behavior like this will not only upset others, but also harm themselves. External Factors External factors that influence children's misbehavior include the influence of the social environment between other families, peers, schools, and communities have a significant influence on children's behavior.

Children who grow up in an environment of conflict, violence, or emotional instability are likely to engage in similar behaviors. Peers also play an important role, and group pressure can encourage children to exhibit negative behaviors in order to be accepted by the group. Jealousy, or jealousy, is a common emotion in children and can encourage misbehavior. Children who are jealous of the attention or achievements of their friends or siblings may exhibit aggressive or manipulative behavior to gain the attention they believe they lack. These feelings of jealousy can lead to unhealthy competition and long-term conflicts. Deception or manipulation is another type of misbehavior that is influenced by external factors. Children may learn to lie or cheat from their environment, either seeing dishonesty from parents or peers.

Deception is often used as a mechanism to avoid punishment, gain advantage, or manipulate situations for personal gain. Defiance and temper as well as authority, such as parents or teachers, are often reactions to feelings of unfairness or lack of control. Children who feel pressured or denied space to express themselves may display defiant behavior as a way to assert their independence. Environments that are overly authoritarian or do not provide space for the child to participate in decision-making may exacerbate the defiant behavior.

The impact of toxic behavior on children can be physical, such as physical abuse, psychological abuse, and economic abuse. The impact of toxic behavior on children can also be psychological, such as fear and trauma that arise when reconnecting with the opposite sex, Toxic behavior in children can cause serious social problems. One of the most important impacts is conflict. Children who misbehave often trigger arguments and tensions among peers, families, and communities. Prolonged conflicts can divide communities and create a disharmonious environment. In addition, toxic behavior in children can lead to higher levels of violence in society. Children who are used to using violence to solve problems may grow up using violence in their interactions.

This can exacerbate the problem of violence in society, creating a cycle of violence that is difficult to stop. In a broader context, war can be defined as an extreme escalation of conflict. Although it is rare that children's misbehavior leads directly to war between countries, to address toxic behavior in children, various actions can be taken, such as education and character development, social network development, income generation, mental health improvement, and many more. This proposal will further explain what actions can be taken to overcome toxic behavior in children in Wanasalam Village, Banten.

In addition, there are actions that can be taken to overcome the toxic behavior of a child in Kp, wanasalam, Banten, among others, education and character development education and character development can help reduce toxic behavior. This can be achieved through engaging and impactful educational programs, Education and character development is an important way to stop children from engaging in harmful behaviors. By providing them with an engaging and impactful education, we can help them develop the social and emotional skills necessary to become healthy and responsible people.

Social network development helps reduce misbehavior. This can be done through engaging and impactful social network development programs. In addition, a school's character-based curriculum can create programs that teach values such as empathy, honesty, responsibility, and cooperation. Some things can also help a child in learning about empathy, for example, can include activities that teach children to understand the feelings of others and act with compassion. Teachers and school staff can be good role models for children, educators can model good behavior by demonstrating behaviors such as communicating respectfully and resolving conflicts constructively.

This helps children understand and follow positive actions. And also Educators can model good behavior by showing behaviors such as communicating respectfully and resolving conflicts constructively. This helps children understand and follow positive actions. Increasing income can help reduce toxic behaviors. This can be achieved through effective and impactful income generation programs. It is possible that increasing family income plays an important role in reducing children's involvement in toxic acts. Since economic instability often has a direct impact on children's emotional and behavioral well-being, effective and impactful income generation programs can help families create a more stable and positive environment for their children. In addition Parents can obtain better and stable jobs through skills training and vocational education programs. By improving skills, parents can increase family income and set a positive example to their children about the importance of education and hard work. These programs may also include entrepreneurship training that helps parents start small businesses that can earn them more money .

An important step in increasing family income is to provide better access to employment opportunities. Working with non-governmental organizations and the government can help low-income people find new jobs and get more information about job openings. Job fairs, career guidance services and online job search portals can be components of this program, it may be beneficial for low-income families to receive subsidies and financial assistance.

Improving mental health can help reduce toxic behaviors. This can be achieved through effective mental health improvement programs and the impact of reducing toxic behavior in children requires mental health improvement. Good mental health not only improves one's quality of life but also makes the environment more peaceful and positive. Effective mental health promotion programs can help children manage emotions, avoid negative behaviors, and interact healthily with others. Counseling and therapy services are also one of the most effective ways to improve children's mental health is through the provision of counseling and therapy in schools and communities.

Counselors and therapists can help children discover and address their emotional problems, provide emotional support, and provide instruction on how to manage stress. Individual and group therapy can also provide children with a safe environment where they can express their feelings and share their experiences. Experience. Mental health education, a comprehensive education program on mental health can help children and parents understand the importance of maintaining mental health and emotional well-being.

The program can teach them how to manage emotions, identify signs of mental illness, and get professional help if needed. Incorporating mental health education into the school curriculum can also help reduce stigmatization of mental health problems. In this case, it explains that the actions that can be taken to overcome the toxic behavior of a child in Kp, wanasalam, Banten who behaves badly.

CONCLUSION

The thing about the phenomenology of toxic behavior in children in Wanasalam Village Banten is that toxic behavior in children can bring serious problems to society such as conflict, war, etc. Toxic behavior in children may be caused by internal factors such as unstable emotional state, immature mindset, and being a victim of dependence on a partner. Toxic behavior in children can be caused by external factors, such as the influence of the social and cultural environment, jealousy, deceit, defiance, and so on. Toxic behavior in children can have physical effects, such as physical abuse, psychological abuse, and economic abuse. Toxic behavior in children can also have a psychological impact, such as fear and trauma from reconnecting with the opposite. To overcome the bad behavior of children in Banten wanasalam village, several actions can be taken such as education and character development, social network development, mental health improvement, Physical and emotional violence can cause physical harm to children and others, while economic violence can destroy family finances. The thing about the phenomenology of toxic behavior in children in Wanasalam Village Banten is that toxic behavior in children can bring serious problems to society such as conflicts, wars, etc. Character education and development should be a top priority, with the goal of building positive principles and teaching strong social and emotional skills. Engaging and effective educational programs that teach empathy, responsibility and effective communication can help children develop healthy and productive behaviors.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to thank the supervisor and other parties who have helped and also do not forget to provide encouragement and support in writing the journal. Hopefully this work can be useful and provide inspiration regarding the phenology of toxic behavior of a child around us. Psychic abuse can also help with fear.

REFERENCES

- Amaliya, T. (2022). *Peran ayah dalam dalam mencegah toxic parenting pada anak usia dini*.
Chairunnisa, S. R. (2021). Pengaruh Toxic Parenting Terhadap Perilaku Emosional Anak Usia Dini Di Kecamatan Pondok Aren Tahun 2021. In *Skripsi*.
Informan 1. (2024, 8 april) Personal Interview.
Nakhma'Ussolikhah, Kurniawan, F. A., Novianti, C., Sulkhah, S., & Marliani, L. (2023). Kepribadian Toxic People terhadap Kehidupan Era Metaverse. *KONSTELASI: Konvergensi Teknologi Dan Sistem Informasi*, 3(1), 142–149. <https://doi.org/10.24002/konstelasi.v3i1.6959>
Oktariani, O. (2021). Dampak Toxic Parents dalam Kesehatan Mental Anak. *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan, Psikologi Dan Kesehatan (J-P3K)*, 2(3), 215–222. <https://doi.org/10.51849/j-p3k.v2i3.107>
Rianti; Ahmad Dahlan. (2021). Pola asuh orang tua toxic parents pada anak di youtube In Middle of the Blackhole (Kajian semantik dan pragmatik). *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Linguistik Dan Sastra (SEMANTIKS)*, 3(1), 689–696.
Rianti, & Ahmad Dahlan. (2022). Karakteristik Toxic Parenting Anak dalam Keluarga. *DIAJAR: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran*, 1(2), 190–196. <https://doi.org/10.54259/diajar.v1i2.742>

- Rismawanti, S., Dede,), Adiputra, K., & Sampurna, I. (2023). Analisa Dampak Penyebab Siswa Sekolah Dasar Bergaul Dengan Remaja Toxic. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar Setia Budhi*, 139(2), 2023. <https://stkipsetiabudhi.e-journal.id/jpd>
- Rossy. (2022). *Kenakalan Remaja di Indonesia*. Kompasiana.Com. <https://www.kompasiana.com/rossy3133/63a7b2bd4addee10606092d2/kenakalan-remaja-di-indo>
- Saskara, I. P. A., & Ulio. (2020). Peran Komunikasi Keluarga dalam Mengatasi Toxic Parents bagi Kesehatan Mental Anak. *Pratama Widya: Jurnal Pendidikan Usia Dini*, 5(2), 125–134. <https://ejournal.ihdn.ac.id/index.php/PW/article/view/1820/1493>
- Serojaningtyas, M. (2022). Hubungan Toxic Parents terhadap Self-Esteem Peserta Didik Kelas IV di SD Muhammadiyah 12 Setiabudi Pamulang. *Repository.Uinjkt.Ac.Id*. https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/handle/123456789/62182%0Ahttps://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/62182/1/11180183000073_MEIDY_SEROJANINGTYAS.pdf
- Sugiyono. (2013). metode penelitian kuantitatif kualitatif dan r&d. *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 6(11), 951–952., Mi, 5–24.
- Susilo, M. (2019). *Pernikahan Dini Dan Dampaknya Terhadap Keutuhan Rumah Tangga Di Desa Ogodopi Kecamatan Kesimbar (Suatu Kajian Filosofis Sosiologis)*. [http://repo.uinsatu.ac.id/id/eprint/10000%0Ahttp://repo.uinsatu.ac.id/10000/4/BAB I.pdf](http://repo.uinsatu.ac.id/id/eprint/10000%0Ahttp://repo.uinsatu.ac.id/10000/4/BAB%20I.pdf)
- Tasfiq, M. S. (2021). Dimensi Fenomenologi Perkawinan Usia Muda di Malang. *Iqtisad Reconstruction of Justice and Welfare for Indonesia*, 8(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.31942/iq.v8i1.4148>