



COMPILATION OF ARTICLES

THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LITERATURE

"Literature and Society 5.0"

**Wednesday-Thursday
02 – 03 October 2019**

**LITERATURE CLUSTER OF FACULTY OF
LANGUAGES AND ARTS IN
COOPERATION WITH HISKI
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI YOGYAKARTA
2019**

Learning from Amy Tan's Two Kinds as a Reflection for Alpha Generation Parenting Style

Chusna Apriyanti

STKIP PGRI Pacitan

Email: chusna.apriyanti@gmail.com

Abstract:

Gen A were born as digital native. Authoritarian parenting style is not common in this era as reflected in Amy Tan's Two Kinds. It explains the various conflicts between Jing Mei and her mother. Those conflicts seem familiar for "old" people, but it leaves trauma for children. However, this study aims to describe the parenting style in Amy Tan's Two kinds as well as the recommendation for parents. This is library research. The data were taken from the short story entitled Two Kinds. The data were collected by reading the story and noting. The result shows that there are four common negative parenting style: the parents force the daughter to be what they want, the mother compare the daughter to other children, the mother does not listen the daughter's opinion, the mother does not communicate wisely to the daughter.

Keywords: Alpha Generation, Parenting Style, Amy Tan's Two Kinds

INTRODUCTION

The experts identify five types of generation. They are: (1) the baby Boomer generation born in 1946-1964, (2) the X generation born in 1965-1980, (3) the Y generation born in 1981-1994, (4) Generation Z born in 1995-2010, and (5) Alpha generation born in 2011-2025. Generation Z is also called as the I-generation, The

Net or the internet generation that was born from X and Y generation (Tapscott, 2009)

Gen A or Alpha generation is called digital native. They were born with an enchanted development of technology. A baby even can touch smart phone at the age of one. Their siblings, at the age of kindergarten can search their Spiderman cartoon on You tube. Even, their older brother can make an account of social media when they stay at elementary school. Those happen naturally. Their curiosity rises because their parents bring technology into home.

The Alpha Generation belongs to the group born after 2010 (Augusto de Reis, 2018). They were born with the parents from millennial era. They will change their life style. They do not need television program except for football live streaming. You tube becomes their daily life. Working place is not designed with formal shape office design, but they prefer to more interactive office. Working hour is not merely 8-5 anymore, their job is dynamic and full of innovation.

The phenomena above will change every part of their life. It effects their perception toward the world, their friendships, their relations, even their toys. They can learn from everywhere without going to school. Unsurprisingly, many experts argue that this generation is smarter than before generation. Even though,

the Alpha generation are not entering the school yet, the experts can predict the challenge for them.

Alpha generation gives challenge for parents and their parenting styles. In Kopko (2007) Psychologist Diana Baumrind identified four patterns of parenting style based upon two aspects of parenting behavior: control and warmth. Parental control refers to the degree to which parents manage their children's behavior – from being very controlling to set few rules and demands. Parental warmth refers to the degree to which parents are accepting and responsive of their children's behavior as opposed to being unresponsive and rejecting.

Those two basic aspects lead to four parenting style:

1. Authoritative parents are warm but firm. They encourage their adolescent to be independent while maintaining limits and control on their actions.
2. Authoritarian parents display little warmth and are highly controlling. They are strict disciplinarians, use a restrictive, punitive style, and insist that their adolescent follow parental directions.
3. Permissive parents are very warm, but undemanding. They are indulgent and passive in their parenting, and believe that the way to demonstrate their love is to give in to their adolescent wishes.

4. Uninvolved parents are not warm and do not place any demand on their teen. They minimize their interaction time, and, in some cases, are uninvolved to the point of neglectful.

Amy Tan's two kinds reflects authoritarian parenting style. Jing Mei's mother is high demanding mother. She wants to make her child as "prodigy" in America. It describes Jing Mei's childhood, her mother's dream and Jing Mei suffers in her life. Her mother has dreams that everything is possible in America. She forces her dream on her daughter. However, Jing Mei does not have opportunity to speak or become her wants.

Her mother treats her to dance like Shirley Temple's movements on TV. Then, she asks Jing Mei that she can use her short haircut to the audition for the role of Peter pan. After watching Ed Sullivan show, her mother insists Jing Mei to take piano lesson to her neigh boor, Mr. Chong. However, all of her mother efforts seem useless.

Her mother and Mr. Chong bring Jing Mei to talent show held in a church hall. Her mother invites her friends and relatives to watch Jing Mei debut. But she begins making mistakes by playing the wrong notes. She walks back to her seat trying not to cry. Then her mother continuous her piano lesson. One day, her mother reminds Jing Mei about four o'clock lesson. "Why should I? I am not genius," she said. Her mother cries. When she says that she

will never be the daughter her mother wants her to be, her mother says that there are only two kinds of daughter “those who are obedient and those who follow their own mind.” Their mother says that only obedient daughters can live in her house.

Looked at the story above, Jing Mei’s mother can be classified as toxic mother. Chok (2019) underlined the essay with the title “Toxic mother is more dangerous than an absent father”. It refers to the condition that being toxic mother is disaster for children development. Actually, home is the safest zone for children. They can love and be loved around people called “family”. But how if home has become a battlefield for the family members. Everyone fights their own ideas. Parents control everything inside their home and children get frustration. Toxic parents, absolutely can damage the relationship between children-parents. It happens days by days. Modern times have created huge parental pressure which in turn creates a generation that goes through epidemic levels of anxiety & depression (Levine, 2006). Toxic parents can be malicious & try to be nasty to their children but for most cases, they are usually self-centred & are unable to comprehend the fact that their children have their own various needs such as assurance, emotional support & desires (Chok, 2019).

METHOD

This is library research. The data were collected from the short story entitled *Two Kinds* written by Amy Tan. The data were collected by reading activities and noting the expression that support the analysis.

The researcher completes the findings by theories related to parenting style to make the research comprehensive.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

After analyzing the short story, the result shows that there are four common negative parenting style done by Jing Mei's mother:

1. The mother forces the daughter to be what she wants.

Jing Mei's mother has high expectations and hope to her daughter. She believes that America is the best place to catch her dreams. She had moved to San Fransisco in 1949 after losing everything in China: her mother and father, her home, her first husband, and two daughters, twin baby girls. She has no regret and she believe that everything will be better in so many ways.

She lays her dream on Jing Mei, her daughter. She believes that Jing Mei can be a prodigy in America. At the beginning of the story, the mother thought that her daughter can be Chinese Shirley Temple after watching Shirley's old movies on TV. The mother asked Jing Mei to watch the action while poking her daughter's arms. She says "Ni kan,you watch." And when the Shirley's eyes flooded with tears, she says "You already know how. Don't need talent for crying!" After getting the idea of Shirley Temple, she brings her daughter to the beauty training school in the Mission District.

Besides, the mother also gives tests taking her example from stories of amazing children that she read in *Ripley's Believe It or Not* or *Good Housekeeping*, *Reader's Digest*, or any dozen other magazines.

Days by days, the tests get harder. When the mother presented her tests, the daughter performed listlessly. Two or three months went by without the news of her debut in being prodigy. Then, her mother watches the Ed Sullivan Show on TV. Three days after watching that program, the mother takes Jing Mei to Piano lesson with Mr. Chong. Mr. Chong is their neighbor who live on the first floor of their apartment building. Old Chong is a retired piano teacher and the mother had traded housecleaning services for weekly lessons and piano for me to practice on every day, two hours a day, from four until six.

It is not the end, after Jing Mei takes piano lesson, the mother and Mr. Chong conspired to have Jing Mei to play in a talent show that was to be held in the church hall. The parents bought secondhand piano for Jing Mei's debut. Jing Mei plays confidently and happily. Jing Mei believes that her show will be great. So, she was surprised when she hit the first wrong note. Time flies after that show. Her mother still asks her to come to piano lesson at four clocks. The tension rises. Her mother said that only obedient daughter that live in this house.

2. The mother compares the daughter to other children.

In spite of having high expectation, the mother also compares her kid to other children. She thinks that other children are better than Jing Mei. She compares Jing Mei to a story about three years old boy who knew capital of all the states and even the most of the European countries and could pronounce the names of the foreign cities correctly.

Then, she also compares to Waverly, Auntie Lido's daughter. "She brings home too many trophies." Aunti Lindo lamented that Sunday. "A day she plays chess. All day I have no time do nothing but does of

her winnings.” She threw a scolding look at Waverly, who pretended not to see her. “You lucky you don’t have this problem,” Auntie Lindo said with a sight to the mother. And my mother squared her shoulders and bragged: “Our problem worse than yours.” If we ask Jing Mei wash dish, she hears nothing but music. It is like you cannot stop this natural talent.” From this statement, the mother does not proud to Jing Mei. She also does not know to Jing Mei’s talent.

3. The mother does not listen to the daughter’s opinion.

Jing Mei’s mother always pushes her to do what her mother’s dream. She believes that being prodigy is happiness for Jing Mei. Jing Mei does not want to take piano lesson, but her mother always asks her to come to Mr. Chong to learn piano. Jing Mei says “Why don’t you like me the way I am?”. She adds “I am not a genius! I can’t play the piano. And even if I could, I wouldn’t go on TV If you paid me a million dollars!”. She loves music, but it is not piano lesson with strict rules. She wants to hit the notes freely as her imagination.

When the schedule of piano lesson comes, the mother reminds Jing Mei to go. But she will not go because she won’t do it again. Her mother says “Turn off TV.” But Jing Mei decides to rebel. She believes that she is not her mother’s slave. This is not in China. She has listened her mother before and she says that she is stupid one.

4. The mother does not communicate wisely to the daughter.

Her mother does verbal abuses to Jing Mei. She compares Jing Mei to other kids. She also does not communicate wisely as mother and daughter. They do not have warm relationship. After conflict of Piano debut at Church hall, her mother shouted “Only two kinds of daughters,

those who are obedient and those who follow their own mind! Only one kind of daughter can live in this house. Obedient daughter!” Then, Jing Mei said “Then I wish I weren’t your daughter, I wish you weren’t my mother.” These words are actually too harsh for mother and daughter communication. It hurts heart.

Discussion

Seeing from the story, it is implied that the mother has authoritarian parenting style. She always does whatever she wants to her daughter. She forces the daughter to catch her dream that is actually the implementation of her dream after losing everything in China. From the story, there are four negative parenting styles of Jing Mei’s mother:

1. The mother forces the daughter to be what she wants.

This is the characteristic of authoritarian parenting style. According to Jadon dan Tripathi (2017), In this type of parenting, the demands from the children are too high whereas the parents are not responsive at all. This type of parenting is very strict and rigid. The decision or rules from parents is strictly decided by them without negotiation. When the parents say so, the children do not ask the reasons “why”.

In the beginning of the story, Jing Mei is asked to be like Shirley Temple as her mother watch on TV. She brings Jing Mei to training class. She believes that Jing Mei can learn acting as Shirley Temple did. The mother does not believe on talent. As she said “You already know how. Don’t need talent for crying.” as watching Shirley Temple flooded with tears. She believes that everything can be done with hardworking

and high learning. The children cannot show their own potential and passion. As shown in this example below:

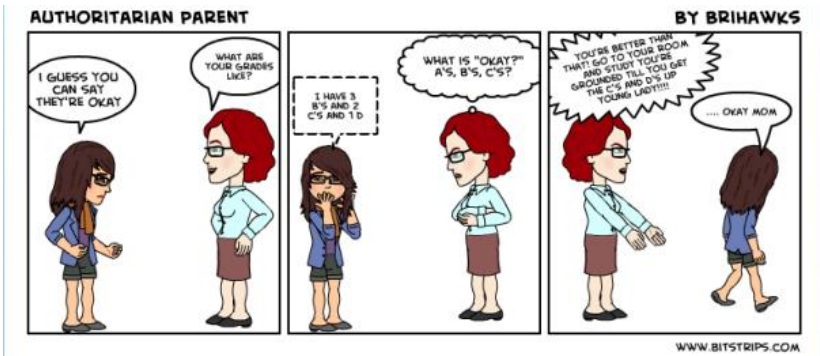


Picture 1: The Example of Authoritarian Parenting Style

The picture above shows that the daughter asks permission to her father to play basketball. But her father asks her to join choir. The daughter also says that she really wants to play basketball. But her father says that basketball never helps the daughter in life. She adds that she can get scholarship by playing basketball. But her father still does not listen her opinion. It is not negotiable. It means that the daughter cannot follow her passion, even her talent. It leads miseries and tears for the daughter. It can be predicted that the girl will go to her room silently and blame her father about this accident. Days by days, the girl will not communicate to her father. This condition makes the bad relationship between daughter and her father. It weakens the daughter's personality.

As reflected in Jing Mei's life in *Two Kinds*, she also cannot pursuit her passion. Jing Mei's mother has decided the activities that must be taken by Jing Mei. She has to take piano lesson; she has to be as Shirley Temple and follow the beauty training. Her mother is discipline and decide everything about her daughter. Her mother cannot accept Jing Mei's opinion or arguments. She just needs Jing Mei to do

whatever her mother want to do. Jing Mei should be a prodigy. She has to catch her success in America. Her mother cannot accept the failure. Demanding the perfection without accepting the children failure is also the characteristics of authoritarian parenting style as shown in the following picture:



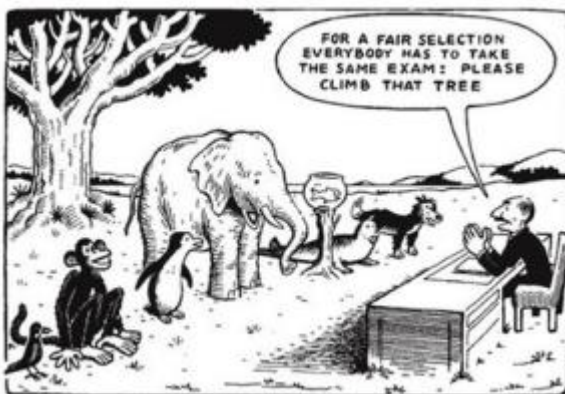
Picture 2: The Example of Authoritarian Parenting Style

In this picture, the mother cannot accept the daughter's marks with C and D. The mother asks the daughter to study harder and get A and B. The daughter just agrees to her mother's demands and goes to her room to study harder. It is the old perception from the parents. Now days, the technology changes that it is not always demanding the highest intelligence ability. There are many innovations that need the student's multiple intelligence. There are seven multiple intelligences, including verbal-linguistic, logical-mathematical, visual-spatial, musical-rhythmic, bodily-kinesthetic, interpersonal, intrapersonal, and existential (Hajhasemi, et al; 2017).

Those theories about multiple intelligence show that learners have different abilities in learning. A student who can learn Math easily does not always have high ability in verbal language. Students are

specific. However, forcing the students to have high score on all the subjects is killing the students' real talent. As parents, they need just know the student's passion and support them to catch their dream based on their passion. Surely, they will do all the activities happily. Forcing the children to do what they won't do or beyond their ability is switch their creativity off. As quoted from Ayah Edy Book entitled *"Memetakan Potensi Unggul Anak"*, He said *"Mengapa negeri ini begitu rapuhnya? Karena banyak pohon beringin ingin jadi pohon jeruk dan pohon jeruk ingin jadi pohon mangga."*

Every child was born by their specific talent and ability. The parents or even schools push them to do what the "standard" ability of children. It results on "average" ability of children. No one have specialization and being the greatest specialist on Math, no one has majoring on Economics because the students have to master all subjects in schools. Children were loaded with many subjects and materials without considering their real passion and talent. The standardize tests were implemented to test the students. The picture below is the illustration:



Picture 3: The Standardized Test for Animal

The picture above is the criticism for the education system today. The examiner says “For a fair selection everybody has to take the same exam: please climb that tree.” It is totally not fair. Why? Because fish cannot climb the tree, neither penguin nor the walrus. The monkey will be the winner in climbing tree test. It refers that the animal ability is different each other. The fish will be the winner if the test is about swimming across the river. The elephant will be the winner in bringing the log. As well as the fox will be the winner in climbing the mountain. However, there is no standardized test for different animal’s ability.

But not all parents know about it. There are many “Jing Mei’s mother” in this world, as well as in Indonesia. The limited information related to children development is the main factor. The supporting factors, like the assumption of prestige in life happens. Common people believe that doctor is noble job. It is different from painter or tailor. That makes the boundaries for children’s imagination. However, not all children have high ability on Math. They still have other option and other ability. Having low score on math is not disaster. They will have other paths that in line to their passion and their ability. Overall, high parental expectations may be a double-edged sword in terms of adolescents’ development. On the one hand, high parental expectations are positively associated with adolescents’ academic performance. On the other hand, high parental expectations may serve as a stressor and induce depression of adolescents (Ma, et al; 2018).

As double-side sworn, Yamamoto and Holloway (2010) have proposed that parental expectations may influence children’s academic

performance through four aspects, including children's motivation, self-efficacy beliefs, parental involvement, and teachers' positive evaluations. In the present study, the mechanism underlying the relationship between high parental expectations and adolescents' academic performance is explored based on these four proposed aspects. However, unlike the mentioned theory above, Sideridis (2005) has posited that a performance orientation may create a vulnerability to depression in the case of repeated failure. Thus, higher value of academic performance among adolescents may be associated with higher levels of depression.

2. The mother compares the daughter to other children.

Jing Mei's mother always compares her daughter to other children, both in real life or in magazine. She compares to Waverly who has trophy in chess. She also compares to three years old boy who cannot remember the capital city and pronounce the name of cities in the world. It hurts Jing Mei's heart.

Comparing children is hurtful for them. There are four aspects in children living that are "probable" to compare with other children: characters, physical appearance, student's achievement, and learning style. The common expression in comparing children is presented in the following picture:



Picture 3: Example of Comparing Children Parenting Style

The parents believe that by comparing children, they can motivate them. But it leads to negative results. There are some negative impacts of comparing children to others:

a. The children get stress

Being compared to other children makes them stressful. They live in the mirror of other children. They will have no initiation to start action because they are afraid of being failed.

b. The children get lower self-esteem

Lingren (2006) said that Self-esteem is a person's understanding of how valuable he or she is in the world. Researchers have found that people who have high self-esteem are effective and productive. They know they are lovable and capable and do not have to tear other people down, dominate them, or view them as less important or less useful persons. Self-esteem gives impacts on children future. By comparing children, they will get underestimated. The parents do not see their capabilities. However, they will think that they are useless.

c. The children will avoid social interaction

The children will avoid social interaction when parents always compare them to their friends or neighbors. They do not want to join the family gathering or friends league. They will keep silent at home without hearing their parents compare them with other children. From early childhood through to adolescence, socially withdrawn children are concurrently and predictively at risk for a wide range of negative adjustment outcomes, including socio-emotional difficulties (e.g., anxiety, low self-esteem, depressive symptoms, and internalizing problems), peer difficulties (e.g., rejection, victimization, poor friendship quality), and school difficulties (e.g., poor-quality teacher-child relationships, academic difficulties, school avoidance) (Rubin, et. al.,2009).

d. The children loss their talent

The children will not show their talent because the parents do not accept their talents with pride. It happens in many cases. The tension rises because the parents rejects the children hobbies or activities. Those rejections are caused by many factors: parents' choice, activities pride, and social influence. The Kansas City Star editor fired Walt Disney because of lack of creativity. Days later, Walt Disney can prove that he is the best animator and film producer. Caruso's music teacher told him 'You can't sing, you have no voice at all'. Time flies and he becomes the great singer and song-writer. Those are some examples of many exceptionally able students.

Imagine that the parents compare children and limit children talent due to their “image” to accept it. The children cannot show their best.

e. The children will against their parents

The children will hate their parents. They will keep the distance from parents. They do not want to come along with their parents when the parents cannot accept them as they do. They will avoid big family if the parents compare them to their siblings or relatives.

Comparing children actually has good aims as stated by many parents. They want to motivate their children become what they called “good”. But it gives negative impacts when it lower children self-worth. The parents need to change the sentences to avoid misinterpretation by children. Instead of saying “Look your sister, she got A for Math, you need to be like her”, the mother can say “You need to study hard to get A on Math. What I can do for you?”. The aims of both the sentences mentioned above is similar. The parents want to motivate children to get A. But the essence is different. Statement A causes “comparison” between her and her sister. Statements B is purely asking the daughter to learn Math harder to get A.

3. The mother does not listen to the daughter’s opinion.

Listening opinion is part of communication. Jing Mei’s mother tends to be talkative to her daughter. She controls everything without receive any feedbacks from her daughter. She does not need the answer from Jing Mei. She just needs Jing Mei to do the wish list she created for her. Listening is a way of life. It is important because the parents’

way in seeing the world will be different from the children's way in seeing the world. As the example, when a three-year-old boy climb the table, the mother will say it as naughtiness. But, in children perspective, it is a matter of achievement. Clark (2014) proposed reasons why parents need to listen their children. The parents need to listen their children because it acknowledges their right to be listened to and for their views and experiences to be taken seriously about matters that affect them. Besides, it is because of the difference listening can make to our understanding of children's priorities, interests and concerns. In addition, parents need to listen because of the difference it can make to our understanding of how children feel about themselves and listening is a vital part of establishing respectful relationships with the children we work with and is central to the learning process.

4. The mother does not communicate wisely to the daughter.

Jing Mei's mother do not have "good communication" to her daughter. The first ineffective communication happens because the mother does not listen the daughter opinion and feeling. It is the key to daughter-mother relationship. If the mother gives time the daughter to speak with her, their daughter will have bravery to talks everything to her mother. If they get problems, they will find their mother. They will not talk their problem to "inappropriate" friends because they can give bad influences to daughter. Jing Mei's mother have done this. It is not an end; the mother also give pressure to her daughter to do whatever she said about. She ever slaps her daughter because Jing Mei give arguments to her. It is not verbal bullying anymore, but it also deals with physical bullying.

In the end, her mother threatens Jing Mei about the characteristic of daughter by saying “Only two kinds of daughters, those who are obedient and those who follow their own mind! Only one kind of daughter can live in this house. Obedient daughter!” Then, Jing Mei said “Then I wish I weren’t your daughter, I wish you weren’t my mother.”

Jing Mei wish to be not he mother daughter because they get threaten every day. Home is not the safest place for her. Home is like a place for living in without love. Jing Mei’s statement that she wishes not her mother’s daughter seems the final tension between them. She has no ideas how to make her mother happy with the way she is. Her mother always pushes her to be a great person without seeing her feelings and listening her opinion. However, good communication between daughter and mother can lead to good relationship.

Kenemore and Spira (1996) suggested that communication between mother and daughter has moments of highs and lows, in that both mother and daughter are dealing with their own emotions, need for separateness and connections. It starts in the daughter childhood until her adolescence. It implies that good communication is started when the daughter is in the age of early childhood continues to the teenager ages and adolescence. Good interaction starts by giving time for daughter to speak up her feelings. Besides, the mother can be a democratic person by giving options for her daughter. The daughter can choose the options given by the mother. Here, the mother can teach two values: responsibility and respects opinion. They can share and give feedback to the daughter’s choices. Decision menu for dinner, outfit color, place

for vacation, even the courses can be the interesting items to be discussed between daughter and mother. Good communication lead to strong character of a daughter. She does not need other people to support herself when she has doubt.

Powell (2004) acknowledged that during the period of adolescence, biological, emotional or psychological conflicts are evident. Good communication in childhood ages should be maintained until the daughter get her adolescent age. It is crucial period since the problems of the daughter not merely rely on the choice of courses or the color of her shirts. It deals with their friendship or love relationship, problems in school, even the major in universities. Conflicts arise in broad circle of her life. But, still daughter-parent good relationship needs to build due to family strength. Strong family bonding gives good impacts for the family members psychologically and psychically.

Raise Alpha Generation Children

As mentioned above, Alpha generation is digital native. They enter the world of virtual. Cyberspace is broadly open for them. Technology development is increasingly developed. The parents cannot compare to the period when they sit their kindergarten ages. They cannot say “I get cellphone when I sit in Senior High School”. The world changes and time flies. What happens today is different far from a decade before.

Therefore, being parents for Gen A generation is not easy. The existence of gap perspective even the changing of technology creates challenges for parents. However, the researcher tries to describe some recommendations for parents in raising Gen A children. Those recommendations are as follows:

1. Be friend with technology

As digital native, alpha generation will be very familiar to technology development. They can get parents' smart phone as they can sit and walk. They can do "video call" with relatives. Visual literacy becomes important point here. The parents' role become crucial because they cannot limit their time by themselves. They still cannot differentiate the TV series or information beneficial for them. Technology rise as long as their age. Therefore, parents need to keep in line with technology development. It is a must.

2. Be firm but warm

Children will learn many things outside their home. They learn also everything in cyberspace. Internet does not merely tell about positive things, negatives things also come along with it. As parents, they need to be firm. It is proper to say "No" for the prohibited actions. But, being firm does not mean being authoritarian. They need still being warm. Therefore, children will define the good actions and bad actions.

3. Create a rule about gadget time

Gadget is interesting for them. Gadget can be their friend for 24 hours without complaining. However, parents need to create rule to their gadget time. Gadget can give information together with entertainment. They still can argue that they will learn school subjects through gadget. But they still need to keep in touch with their real friends. They need to interact with relatives and neighbor. They need to learn getting problem with friends and solve by

communicating with them. Besides, rules for gadget time is beneficial to keep their eyes health.

4. Introduce the features of social media

Giving gadget means giving responsibility to them because gadget contains everything both good and bad things. So, before giving gadget, parents need to introduce the features of social media. They need to learn the rules and consequences of being a part of social media. It aims to make

5. Fill a home with love

They will be surrounded with technology. They will be friends with robot. They will less their intuition because everything runs fast. Therefore, parents need to fill their home with love. They need to saying jokes together, telling stories together, playing together, even preparing day out together. Some theorist believes that the best toy for children is their parents. By doing this, their heart will be filled with love.

6. Strengthen their personality factors

The parents do not need to raise children to have good in academic performances. They also need to have empathy to others. They also need to rise their self-esteem and self-worth. Strong personality will make them survive in the future.

7. Be a good role model

Absolutely, talking without giving example is nonsense. The parents do not just give the suggestions for children by saying “You must..., you must..., you must...” without doing first. Before asking the children to pray at mosques, the parents should

do it first. Being role model is much more effective than keep talking what are the good and the bad. It happens because the children listen and see.

8. Keep talking and listening

Keep in touch with children is a must. Then, the parents go to work every day and the children are left by the caregivers, do not asks the simple question or yes/no question when arriving home. Avoid asking “Have you eaten or have you done your homework?” because the children will answer “yes or no” based on their condition. Parents need to change the question into “How is your school today?” or asks them about their friends or their activities. The parents also can ask about their menu for lunch.

9. Good collaboration

Father-mother relationship is children key development. Being parents means creating the same vision and mission about family living. It covers everything, including children development. They need have agreement about children’s school choices, children’s courses, even the place for vacation. Without agreement, children will difficult to follow whether their mother or father.

10. Avoid anger trap

Working parents do not merely focus on family’s matter. They have time to think their jobs. However, sometimes they get anger trap after going home from work. The tired body and crowded thought will give bad actions for children. Therefore, they

have to be relaxed when they get home. Parents need time to sit relax and take a rest before playing with children.

11. Be trusted

Lying is harmful for children-parents relationship. If parents cannot be trusted, the children will learn to lie too.

12. Do not compare the children

As mentioned above, comparing children with siblings or other children is harmful and hurtful. The parents just motivate the children without comparing with others.

13. Love yourself

It is the most important thing in raising children. Parents need to be happy. Happy parents help happy children. It is okay to take “me time” for mother and father. Communication becomes the key. Besides, gender partnership becomes urgently needed.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, there are four negative authoritarian parenting style done by Jing Mei's mother: the parents force the daughter to be what they want, the mother compares the daughter to other children, the mother does not listen the daughter's opinion, the mother does not communicate wisely to the daughter. Those authoritarian parenting style do not suit with the modern parenting style for alpha generation. As people know, alpha generation children are surrounded with technology. They are different from their parents. There is gap among them. However, effective parenting style will help them in solving this problem. Here are some examples of researcher's

recommendation for parents in raising alpha generation children: be friend with technology, be firm but warm, create a rule about gadget time, introduce the features of social media, fill a home with love, strengthen their personality factors, be a good role model, keep talking and listening, good collaboration, avoid anger trap, be trusted, do not compare the children, love yourself.

REFERENCES

- Chok, Javerson. (2019). *A Toxic Mother is More Dangerous Than an Absent Father*. Murdoch University
- Clark, Alison. (2014). *Listening as a Way of Life: Why and how We Listen to Young Children*. Published by the National Children's Bureau on behalf of Sure Start
- Hajhashemi, Karim; Caltabiano, Jane Nerina; Anderson, Neil; Tabibzadeh, Sayed Asadollah. (2018). *Multiple Intelligences, Motivations and Learning Experience Regarding Video-Assisted Subjects in Rural University*. International Journal of Instructions. 11 (1): 167-182
- Jadon, Singh Priyansa & Tripathi, Shraddha. (2017). *Effect of Authoritarian Parenting Style on Self Esteem of the Child: A Systematic Review*. IJARIE-ISSN(O) 2395-4396 Vol. 3 Issue 3 2017.
- Kenemore, E. & Spira, M. (1996). *Mothers and Their Adolescent Daughters: Transitions and Transformations*. Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal, 13(3), 225-240.

- Kopko, Kimberley. (2007). *Parenting Styles and Adolescents*. Cornell University Cooperative Extension.
- Levine, M. (2006). *The Price of Privilege: How Parental Pressure and Material Advantage are Creating a Generation of Disconnected and Unhappy Kids*. Harper Collins Publishers
- Lingren, G. Herbert. (2006). *Self-Esteem in Children. Children and Family*. Hawaii Institute for Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources HITAGR Brief 095; reissued Nov. 2006.
- Powell, K. C. (2004). *Developmental Psychology Of Adolescent Girls: Conflicts and Identity Issues*. Education, 125(1), 77-87.
- Rubin, H Kenneth; Coplan, Robert J; Bowker, Julie C. (2009). *Social Withdrawal in Childhood*. HHS Public Acces, Author Manuscripts. 60:141-171.
- Sideridis, Georgios D. (2005). *Goal Orientation, Academic Achievement, and Depression: Evidence in Favor of a Revised Goal Theory Framework*. Journal of Education Psychology 97 (3): 366-375
- Tapscott, D. (2009). *Grown up Digital: How the Net generation is Changing Your World*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Thompson Augusto dos Reis. (2018). *Study on The Alpha Generation And The Reflections of Its Behavior in the Organizational Environment*. Quest Journals. Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Science Volume 6~ Issue 1(2018) pp.: 09-19 ISSN (Online) : 2321-9467www.questjournals.org. 2018

Yamamoto, Yoko & Holloway, Susan D. (2010). *Parental Expectations and Children's Academic Performance in Sociocultural Context*. *Education Psychology Review* 22(3):189-214. Brown University.