

ABSTRACT

The current condition of youth violence in Indonesia is still quite high. As in the data on child protection cases throughout 2019 by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission, there were 4,368 cases against children with the highest level of verbal violence in DKI Jakarta Province. Victims of verbal violence are dominated by age of students. A child who experiences verbal abuse too often can interfere with the child's social and emotional development. Where it is supported from the scope of the family, especially parents. This study uses social learning theory to support and clarify between variables. This study uses an independent variable, namely verbal violence with the sub-variables of intimidation, humiliation and criticism. The dependent variable is self-confidence, with the sub variable being confident in self-efficacy, optimistic, objective, rational and responsible. This research uses associative quantitative research methods with cluster random sampling data collection techniques with 384 samples in DKI Jakarta Province. In data analysis, using descriptive analysis techniques and correlation analysis. Descriptive analysis of the verbal violence variable obtained the dimensions of intimidation with the highest percentage of 41.7%. In the self-confidence variable, the dimension of responsibility is obtained with the highest percentage of 77.7%. Based on the results of the regression equation, namely $Y = 8.989 + (-0.094) X$ shows that every one unit increase in the value of the verbal violence variable, the self-confidence variable value decreases by -0.094. In the determination test, the large effect of verbal violence on self-confidence is 1.1%. The research hypothesis test obtained $t_{count} > t_{table}$, namely $2.034 < 1.966$. This means that there is an effect of parental verbal abuse on the self-confidence of early adolescents aged 12-14 years in DKI Jakarta Province.

Keywords : *Adolescent, Self-Confidence, Verbal abuse*