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## Indonesian Adolescents Attitude toward Their Grandparents: Perspective from The Youth

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### ABSTRACT

Adolescent attitudes towards grandparents will affect their well-being. Nowadays, adolescents tend to be less polite and have less respect for their grandparents. The purpose of this study is to describe the attitudes of adolescents to their grandparents from the point of view of adolescents. The primary method that would be used in this study was a qualitative approach using in-depth interviews to collect research data. This study involved ten teenagers in Surakarta, Indonesia. Data analysis employed the thematic analysis with the help of the Nvivo 12 program. The results of this study classified adolescent attitudes into positive and negative attitudes that were broken down into three components of attitudes, namely cognitive, affective, and conative. Cognitive included positive views of adolescents towards their grandparents, in the form of giving advice, attention, and forgiveness, while the negative views were individuals who had a decreased physical condition, easily angry and offended, and impatient. Besides, for affective, the positive feelings were in the form of feeling happy, relaxed, and comfortable, while the negative feelings included: angry and upset, less comfortable, and tense. As for the positive behaviors, they were giving help, greeting, obedient, and consider older people as friends, while the negative behaviors included: not listening to advice, do not obey orders, speak loudly, and refuse to give help. This research is expected to be used as a reference in developing programs to foster positive values in adolescents concerning attitudes towards grandparents.

**Keywords:** Adolescents; Attitude; Grandparents; Older people.

**JEL Code:** I00; I3; I300; Y9.

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### 1. Introduction

Entering the millennial era, there has been a shift in values in adolescents related to their attitudes towards grandparents. Formerly, especially in Solo, the younger generation, especially

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adolescents, were very respectful to older people, especially the older people, even more to their grandparents. However, the attitudes displayed at this time are very different, such as: speaking loudly, using language that is not polite, passing by in front of the older people without permission, and indifferent when the older people need help. In addition, there are many cases, especially in Indonesia, where the older people is ignored by families or younger people. Many cases/incidents where the older people are neglected, sometimes become victims of crime, even to the extent of the murder committed against the older people.

The family is the closest party that has an essential role in the well-being of the older people, in which in the older people phase, individuals have a vulnerability to psychological problems, such as feeling anxiety, worry, fear, lack of confidence, loneliness, and depression in dealing with various problems at the end of his/her life, which results in the inability of the older people to work optimally (Laksmana, 2013; Suardiman, 2011). Furthermore, Mastuti and Sulandari (2016), in their research in Surakarta, Indonesia, found that there was a positive relationship between family social support and happiness. Family support in the study contributed about 47.78% of the happiness of the older people. Family support is an essential thing for the older people to face the conditions that have been passed so that it will cause peace of thought and mind. Besides, it is to assist the older people in adjusting the changes that occur in their lives.

According to Desiningrum (2014), perceptions of social support contributed 54.6% to psychological well-being. Someone who had high psychological well-being could take an active role in meeting their daily needs, being independent, able to withstand social pressure, and able to be positive towards themselves. Desiningrum added that social support made the older people feel cared for, valued, and loved, thus supporting the welfare of the older people (Desiningrum, 2014).

One important thing related to social support is how the attitude of people around the older people in treating them. Several decades ago, an older people person was highly respected and regarded, especially by young people (adolescents). A polite attitude is shown by adolescents in a manner, such as polite speaking, paying attention when the older people are talking, helpful toward older people, and so forth. Now, it has begun to erode, shown by the attitude of adolescents who do not respect the older people. Based on preliminary observations, it was found that adolescents talk loudly to the older people; when the older people were talking, the adolescent left the older people without paying attention to what the older people conveyed. These negative attitudes are also shown by teenagers in Poland. Based on research by Cybulski et al. (2013), it was explained that the older people feel some negative traits from adolescents, including ignoring/not caring, ignorant/indifferent, aggression, insulting, lying, and lack of understanding. It is also not much different from the negative traits mentioned above, which also began to be felt by the older people in Surakarta, Indonesia.

Directly or not, the attitudes shown by adolescents today will affect the well-being of the older people. Based on preliminary interviews conducted by researchers, the older people who received less pleasant treatment would tend to feel sad easily, feel unnoticed. In contrast to the older people who get proper treatment from adolescents, they felt valued and more meaningful.

Findings from Knodel, Teerawichitchainan, Prachuabmoh, and Chulalongkorn (2015) showed that as many as 15% of families were replaced with figures of grandparents and grandchildren who were generally caused by parents who went to work so that the intensity of interaction between the two was far more intense. Even the results of research conducted by Attar-Schwartz and Buchanan (2018) showed the grandparents were involved in the lives of grandchildren and were linked to the welfare of their grandchildren. Furthermore, Dunifon, Musick, and Near (2019), in their research, stated that grandparents have happier feelings when spending time with their grandchildren, which indirectly increases their grandparents' well-being. Ku et al. (2013) emphasize that one of the grandparents' life satisfaction is due to living together with their grandchildren.

Referring to (Desiningrum, 2014; Mastuti & Sulandari, 2016) on the importance of social support especially families concerning the welfare of the older people, a more in-depth understanding is needed regarding the attitudes of adolescents and grandparents in order to identify the needs to foster a more positive attitude of adolescents against his grandparents. Previous research revealed that adolescent attitudes towards the older people in general were conducted in 1993 (Power, 1993). However, the results of these studies are western countries' studies and have not shown a shift in adolescent attitudes. The research still showed the results that adolescents really respect and appreciate the older

people. Mellor, McCabe, Rizzuto, and Gruner (2015) added that there were positive and negative adolescent attitudes. They emphasized that adolescents focus on the behavior of helping, emphasizing active interaction with the older people, and tolerance as the highest respect aspect. Conversely, negative attitudes shown by adolescents towards their grandparents include resisting, rarely obeying their grandparents, using high notes, not listening to advice, and refusing to give help. Several studies conducted by (Puspitasari & Rosalia, 2018; Zhang, 2004) stated that the negative behavior shown by adolescents to their grandparents as not listening, complaining, disagreeing, and bossy.

References relating to adolescent attitudes towards the older people, especially their grandparents in Indonesia, are still very limited. Therefore, the latest research related to adolescent attitudes towards grandparents is needed to overcome the problems of the older people related to their well-being. The aim of this research is to find out and describe the attitudes of adolescents towards their grandparents, based on the perspective of adolescents themselves.

## **2. Literature review**

### **2.1 Adolescent**

Adolescent is a period of growth from childhood to adulthood. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), adolescent age limits are divided into two groups, namely early adolescents aged 10-14 years and late adolescents 15-20 years. Meanwhile, according to the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2010, adolescent age limits range from 10-19 years and not married.

According to Rohman (2016), adolescence is a crucial period because there are a change and transition in adolescents. The characteristics of adolescents explained include: (1) the period that causes fear in adolescents due to the start of the conflict with parents; (2) adolescents looking for self-identity; (3) period that is not realistic; (4) and constitute the threshold of adulthood. Besides, according to (Meilina & Virianita, 2017), the characteristics of adolescents are often associated with the level of education and personal experience of adolescents, where everything related to this is included in the characteristics of adolescents.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that adolescence is a period of growth that occurs from childhood to adulthood that lasts from the age of 12 to 20 years with some characteristics that occur in adolescents.

### **2.2 Older people**

According to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2004 concerning Implementation of Efforts to Increase Social Welfare of Elderly, it states that an elderly person is someone who has reached the age of 60 (sixty) years and above. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), it classifies the age limit into four groups, ranging from middle age, namely 45-59 years old, 60-74 years old, 75-90 years old, and very old people over 90 years old.

According to Clegg, Young, Iliffe, Rikkert, and Rockwood (2013), aging is associated with structural characteristics and physiological changes that occur in the brain. The characteristics of each elderly differ from one another. According to Maryam, Ekasari, Rosidawati, Jubaedi, and Batubara (2008), they concluded that there are three characteristics of the elderly, namely based on Physical, Psychological, and Social. Physical characteristics of the elderly can be seen from the decline in hearing, vision, and experience changes in other body parts, such as hunchbacks and wrinkles. Psychological characteristics include decreased memory, feeling lonely, and afraid to face death.

Based on the description that has been explained above, it can be concluded that the elderly is a process of aging or increasing age continuously, which begins to take place at the age of 60 years and over, with the physical, psychological, and social changes that occur.

### **2.3 Attitude**

According to Ahmadi (2004), attitude is an action based on an individual's mindset and is learned through observation, hearing, and experience. Hogg and Vaughan (2010) add that attitudes are overall beliefs, feelings, and behaviors that have a social tendency towards objects, groups, events, or symbols. Attitudes can be general feelings or evaluation processes related to good and bad about a person, object, or issue. Rusyidi, Nurwati, and Humaedi (2016) added that attitude is a perspective that

is positive, negative, or ambiguous towards a condition or situation that can affect the response of the individual.

Other opinions regarding the understanding of attitude (Bohner & Dickel, 2011; Harmon-Jones, Harmon-Jones, Amodio, & Gable, 2011), are subjective judgments in one's memory that are shown well or poorly. McKenna, Conradi, Lawrence, Jang, and Meyer (2012) also add that attitude is a direct experience with an object, beliefs about an object, and a person's tendency to conform to social norms about that object.

It is concluded based on several previous theories (Bybee & McCrae, 2011; Hogg & Vaughan, 2010; Jain, 2014) that there are three components of attitude, including Affective Component (Feeling/Emotion), Behavioral Component (Response/Action), Cognitive Component (Belief/Evaluation). Affective Component (Feeling/Emotion) can be interpreted as an attitude that is expressed by liking/disliking responses to something. Behavioral Component (Response/Action) is the tendency of verbal or open (nonverbal) behavior by an individual and consists of observable actions or responses that are the result of the object. Cognitive Component (Belief/Evaluation) is the evaluation of entities, which are individual opinions (trust/distrust) about objects. Cognitive components are more likely to the individual's thoughts and beliefs about something.

#### **2.4 Previous research regarding adolescents and grandparents**

Living life in old age for some individuals is not easy. Adaptation is needed for changes that may be experienced by the elderly. Thus, the elderly require the presence and support of people around them who are often referred to as social support, or closer is family support. Komalasari (2006) added that the presence of other people in one's personal life is necessary. Therefore, family support is one of the crucial things for the elderly. Family social support is assistance received by individuals from individual family members that can be in the form of emotional support, appreciation support, support tools, and informative support (Utami, 2016).

As with the results of research conducted (Cybulski et al., 2013) in Poland, the results obtained on several things that were felt by the elderly when in contact or direct contact with younger ones, including the elderly felt like young again, the elderly could learn about new skills (like internet use), as well as the elderly found it more useful. Bryant et al. (in Luchesi et al., 2016) added that older people got attention and affection from younger ones, and it would have a good impact on health outcomes and had a good influence on the attitudes of the older people.

The relationship between the older people and younger people should be established well by respecting and serving so that they can maintain family harmony. However, now, the values of respect have lost their meaning, because not many are behaving accordingly due to the shift in people's behavior. An research (Irawan, Prasetyo, & Arsi, 2016), explains that there is one grandchild who considers the older people as an economic burden and worries the family because usually, the older people fight with other family members triggered by a misunderstanding that results in a verbal dispute or physical. Thus, it caused the family to agree to put the older people who are his family in a nursing home. Also, Goulette, Evans, and King (2016) state that an adolescent who gets care from his grandmother/grandfather will more often do deviant behavior, compared to teenagers who get care only from their parents.

Good relations that occur between the older people and younger people must also be established outside the family environment. Based on the results of interviews conducted (Freitas & Ferreira, 2013) showed that one adolescent considers the older people as parents who must be respected because they have a lot of life experience. However, there is a mismatch between the views of adolescents and the attitude shown in respecting old age. Faridah (2015) added that respect was shown by adolescents sometimes experienced ups and downs because adolescents did not yet understand how to apply genuine respect, and at that time, they were at the mere level of knowledge.

According to research conducted by Mellor, McCabe, Rizzuto, and Gruner (2015), it also explained that although adolescents agree that the older people must be treated with respect, some of them avoid initiating respectful interactions with older people. Santini, Tombolesi, Baschiera, and Lamura (2018) also added that in Italy, more and more adolescents refuse to have a relationship with the older people. One adolescent in the study stated that the relationship between adolescents and the older people are basically considered a burden because, in Italy, adolescents have to bear the needs of

the older people after retirement, which is considered burdensome. This study also explained how the views of the older people in Italy towards adolescents. One of the elderlies stated that adolescents only think of themselves; there cannot be a close relationship between adolescents and the older people. It was because older people are boring, and adolescents do not want to stay in touch with the older people.

Another study that explained the attitudes of adolescents towards the older people was conducted by Damayanti and Jatiningsih (2014), which found that there were differences in the attitudes of urban adolescents and rural adolescents. It was influenced by differences in social contacts that occurred in rural environments that still maintained daily communication with the older people, even if only greeting. Whereas in urban environments, communication would only occur if adolescents had an interest that must be done with the older people. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that it is vital for every adolescent to be able to maintain a mutual attitude and respect for the older people.

Sciplino and Kinshott (2019) said that grandchildren who lived together and were cared for by their grandparents since childhood have feelings of joy; even those are shown with regard and respect for them. In fact, the results of the study also said that respect for their grandparents tended to increase with age. Communication is one of the essential things that influence adolescent attitudes towards grandparents. As stated by Giles, Davis, Gasiorek, and Giles (2013), communication plays an essential role in the quality of interpersonal relationships, because on average, in one week, as much as 20% of grandparents spend time with their grandchildren (Dunifon, 2018).

### 3. Method

The primary method that would be used in this study was a qualitative approach using in-depth interviews to collect research data.

#### 3.1 Research participants

This study involved ten adolescents in Surakarta, Indonesia, who were selected through purposive sampling with the following criteria: (1) aged 12-18 years, (2) having a grandfather, (3) living in the Surakarta Residency, and (4) willing to become research participants.

The age range of participants involved in this research was 12-18 years, consisting of three women and seven men. Some three adolescents did not live with their grandparents, and seven others lived with their grandparents. Two participants were middle school students, and eight others were high school students. Likewise, the educational background of parents varied from elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, and bachelor's degree.

Table 1.

*Participants' characteristic*

P	Sex	Age (y.o)	School	Living arrangement	PEB
P1	Male	17	SHS	Parents and younger siblings	Father: JHS Mother: SHS
P2	Female	16	SHS	Parent, grandmother, and younger sibling	Father: ES Mother: ES
P3	Male	16	SHS	Grandmother, grandfather, and uncle	Father: SHS Mother: SHS
P4	Male	12	JHS	Father, mother, uncle, and grandmother	Father: SHS Mother: SHS
P5	Female	16	SHS	Mother	Father: SHS Mother: JHS
P6	Female	16	SHS	Parents, grandmother and 2 siblings	Father: SHS Mother: SHS
P7	Male	16	SHS	Grandparents, mother, and younger sibling	Father: BD Mother: SHS
P8	Male	14	JHS	Parents	Father: SHS Mother: SHS
P9	Male	18	SHS	Grandmother	Father: SHS

P10	Male	18	SHS	An older sibling, grandmother, and grandfather	Mother: JHS Father: SHS Mother: BD
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Note: Participant (P); Male (M); Female (F); Elementary School (ES); Junior High School (JHS); Senior High School (SHS); Bachelor Degree (BD); Parents' Educational Background (PEB)

### 3.2 Research procedure

The procedures that researchers used in conducting this research included field orientation in the form of understanding the situation and conditions in the field, and permitting participants with a mutually agreed upon time. In the field orientation, the researcher approached the participants according to predetermined criteria. The researcher came to the participant's home by asking for his approval to become a research participant, which was indicated by filling in his informed consent. Overall, data collection was carried out at the participant's home, along with the agreed time between participants and researchers. The researcher guaranteed the complete confidentiality of the participant's identity.

### 3.3 Data collection

Researchers employed interviews to collect research data. Interview guides were prepared to assist researchers in the data collection process. Interviews were conducted in Javanese or Indonesian, according to the preferences of the participants. The frequency of data collection that researchers did for each participant as much as one to two times. The duration of the interview ranged from 13 minutes to 80 minutes, with an average interview time of ± 30 minutes for all participants.

Table 2.

*Interview guide*

Questions
What do you think your grandparents are like?
What do you do when you are with your grandparents?
How do you feel when you are with grandparents?
How do you talk to grandparents?
When talking to grandparents, have you ever talked loudly? Why?
Have you ever argued when advised by grandparents? At what time and why?
What will you do when your grandparents need help?

### 3.4 Data analysis

Data analysis was carried out using thematic analysis, which was processed with the help of the Nvivo12 program. First, the initial step taken was to prepare transcripts from all participants. Furthermore, the data were coded and categorized to obtain research themes related to adolescent attitudes towards grandparents. Some excerpts were given in the results section to represent the themes that emerged in the study.

## 4. Result

Based on the data obtained, the activities that adolescents did with their grandparents included: providing assistance, sharing stories, watching TV, picnicking, eating, joking, sleeping, and exercising.

Table 3.

*Adolescents' activities with grandparents*

P	Activity(es)	P	Activity(es)
P1	Giving help, sharing stories	P6	Giving help, sharing stories
P2	Sharing stories, watching TV, recreation	P7	Sharing stories, eating
P3	Sharing stories, providing help	P8	Sharing stories, joking, giving help
P4	Sharing stories, watching TV	P9	Watching TV, eating
P5	Sharing stories, sleeping, giving help	P10	Sharing a story

Furthermore, the data obtained showed that the attitudes of participants towards their grandparents varied. Some showed similarities, and there were also different ones. The results of this study were grouped into three groups of attitude components in the form of: cognitive (adolescent's view of grandparents), affective (what adolescents felt about their grandparents), and conative (adolescent behavior towards grandparents).

Table 4.

*Research themes*

Attitude	Theme	Participant
<b>Cognitive</b>		
Positive	Like advising	P1 and P6
	Giving attention	P10
	Forgiving	P6
Negative	The physical condition was declining	P4, P5, and P9
	Easily angry and offended	P2 and P3
	Impatient	P7 and P8
<b>Affective</b>		
Positive	Happy	P1, P4, P5, P7, P8, and P9
	Relax	P3
	Comfortable	P5
Negative	Upset and upset	P1, P2, P3, P4, P6, and 10
	Less comfortable	P3, P7, and P10
	Tense	P3 and P7
<b>Conative</b>		
Positive	Giving help	P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, and P10
	Greet	P3, P4, P6, P8, P9, and P10
	Obedient	P2, P3, P7, and P8
	Regarding older people friends themselves	P3, P5, and P9
Negative	Do not listen to advice	P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P9, and P10
	Do not obey orders	P2, P3, P5, P6, P8, and P9
	Speak loudly	P5, P6, P7, and P10
	Refuse request for help	P2, P3, and P8

#### 4.1 Cognitive

Adolescents' views of their grandparents were positive, and some were negative. Positive views of adolescents towards their grandparents were in the form of giving advice, attention, and forgiveness. Meanwhile, negative views included individuals who had a decreased physical condition, irritable and offended, and impatient.

##### 4.1.1 Positive

Giver of advice. Participants 1 and 6 stated that his grandparents often gave them advice for things that should be done and not done. Even when someone did something wrong, they would be advised. They mentioned:

"Yes, if we do something, we are told [advised/given advice]" [P1]

"Mother [grandmother] always gives good advice when there is a problem" [P6]

Attention. One participant claimed that their grandparents were the people who care most about them, and even though the participants did not fulfill the wishes of their grandparents, for example, asking them to do something. His grandparents also always supported any participant activity. As he said:

"The grandmother is more free for his grandchild's activities, she is always supportive . . . grandma still cares [even I am not following her advise]. . ." [P10]

Forgiving. One participant mentioned that his grandmother was a forgiving person. She pointed out that whatever she did, even if she made a mistake, her grandmother would accept her apology.

"The mother [grandmother] always apologize to her child [for every mistake I did]" [P6]

#### 4.1.2 Negative

Having a decreased physical condition. According to participants, their grandparents were people who have experienced a decline in physical conditions, such as in terms of vision and hearing. In addition, grandparents also became easier to forget than before. Some of them stated:

"They are old, then sometimes they forget easily . . ." [P4]

"The vision is not as good as before . . ." [P9]

In fact, one participant revealed that his grandparents were often ill, which required the participant to look after them:

"Sometimes grandparents easy to get sick, being told to look after. [My grandma] often gets sick. . ." [P5]

Easily angry and offended. Two participants considered that their grandparents were someone who was easily upset or offended by trivial matters. It caused difficulty in communicating with the grandparents. One of the participants admitted that his/her thinking was, in many ways, incompatible with his grandparents. Also, it caused a dispute between them, so that his grandparents were easily upset and hurt by P2, as he said:

"His heart [grandpa] is easily offended, for example, I said something, then he is easily feeling offended, hurt, and temper tantrum" [P2]

Impatient. According to two participants, his grandparents had impatience. When they asked participants to help with something or household chores, they wanted the adolescents to do it right away without pause. One of them, according to the P8, children these days preferred to relax in doing things so felt uncomfortable when asked to do the wishes of grandparents immediately, and there when asked. Participant 8 stated:

"If they want something, they want it done quickly. It is different from the character of adolescence, nowadays, who wants to relax first, then working on it later... " [P8].

Feel always right. One participant stated that his/her grandparents were always right. Whatever the participant said was always considered wrong. The same thing when the participant tried to explain the reason for doing something, it was definitely not to be heard/cared about by his/her grandparents.

"Yes, grandparents are always on the side that is always right. So, we do not have any point to explain anything [they do not care] okay, well." [P3]

#### 4.2 Affective

The feelings of adolescents when with grandparents were divided into two types of feeling responses, namely: positive and negative feelings. Positive feelings were in the form of feeling happy, relaxing, and comfortable, while negative feelings included anger and upset, less comfortable, and tense.

##### 4.2.1 Positive

Happy. Six participants stated that they felt happy to be able to interact with their grandparents. Most of them admitted that the older people could be friends to joke around; not infrequently, they laughed together. In addition, the feeling of pleasure was also because they wanted to make their grandparents happy at an old age. Some of them said:

"[Usually I] being happy . . . when asked or talked, they were smiling and joking" [P1]

"Glad to be respectful for the older people . . ." [P4]

"[I am happy] because able to laugh with grandparents and make them laugh . . ." [P8]

More than that, one participant who was left by her parents migrated said that she felt closer to her grandparents compared to her parents. Participants emphasized that being close to grandparents made him happy. As P5 said the following:

"Happy, being closer to grandparents more than with my parents because the problem is that since younger, my parents leave me, for working purpose, with my grandparents, so I feel closer to them." [P5]

Relax. One participant also stated that they felt relaxed when together with their grandparents. This feeling arose when adolescents and grandparents shared stories. One of them stated:

"If we are with Grandma, we are just relax more . . ." [P3]



Comfortable. One participant mentioned that he/she felt comfortable when together with the older people. Participants felt closer and like friends. Some activities were also carried out with grandparents because of the comfort factor.

"We [I and grandparents] are already close from childhood, just feel comfortable . . ." [P5]

#### 4.2.2 Negative

Angry and upset. According to the six participants, they stated that during interacting with the older people who were his family, they had feelings of anger and resentment. It was revealed because it was often blamed, relented when watching TV, was reprimanded for playing cellphones, or nosy on a younger sibling, and the work carried out often received unpleasant comments from his grandparents, as well as unequal thoughts between the older people and teenagers. Some of them said:

"[sometimes] There must have been something annoyed and unpleased. [Usually] The fight over TV shows, grandparents like with the show of bedah rumah, so yes, at the end, there were those who gave in, sometimes me, sometimes grandparents. . ." [P2]

"Yes, I was once upset, I mean, why mother is not of the same mind as us, but if I think about it, the advice is good. ." [P6]

"Sometimes, if the work is commented on, it is a bit annoying, for example, it is already maximal, for example, being told by grandfather, the grandfather tells me to, but the grandfather exemplifies like this, even though I can do it better than grandfather, after that the grandfather comments. ." [P10]

Less comfortable. In contrast to participant 5 (P5), who felt comfortable with his grandparents, three participants felt uncomfortable when with their grandparents. This inconvenience was caused for several reasons, such as participant 7 (P7) felt uncomfortable sharing stories with the older people. It was because the topic of discussion concerns family matters. As he said:

" . . . Sometimes there are also unpleasant things to share with grandparents, especially for family problems . . ." [P7]

Tense. Furthermore, three participants claimed to feel tense when interacting with the older people. It was because the intensity of communication that was rarely done between teenagers and grandparents, so when talking to the older people, it felt a little more formal. They said:

"But if I am with grandfather, I feels tense ." [P3]

" . . . Sometimes tense [when being with grandfather]. . ." [P7]

"We [I and grandfather] rarely talk, if speaking, a little formal." [P10]

### 4.3 Conative

Adolescent behavior towards grandparents was diverse. Several behaviors appeared in some participants, but there were also only appear in one participant. Adolescent behavior towards grandparents was grouped into positive behavior and negative behavior. As for positive behaviors, they were giving help, greeting, complying, and regarding older people friends themselves, while negative behavior included not listening to advice, do not obey orders, speak loudly, and refuse to give help.

#### 4.3.1 Positive

Giving help. Based on the information conveyed, all the participants contributed to their grandparents. The assistance was given when the grandparents really needed or asked. Assistance provided was in the form of helping with house cores, massaging, escorting to the mosque. Some of them said:

"Like just now, begging to help delivering social gathering " [P2]

"Helps such as helping deliver and accompany [my grandpa] to the mosque" [P9]

"He asked to be trampled and kept asking me to scraping" [P10]

Greet. Meanwhile, from the description of six participants who claimed that when they met their grandparents, they would say hello by kissing their hands and calling out their names. It was done because it was their habit and also as a form of respect for older people.

"As usual, immediately call her 'grandma'... " [P10]

"Greetings then continuing to kiss their [grandparents] hand. If not, call out the name " [P8]

Obedient. Four participants chose to obey their grandparents' orders, as expressed by two participants that their grandparents were always right and all their wishes had to be obeyed, so they chose to be silent and obeyed their wishes. One of them also obeyed the wishes of his grandparents to avoid being scolded, as P8 said:

"I am obedient, especially when told to eat, just eat [instead of getting angry]. . ." [P8]

Regarding older people friends themselves. Three participants claimed to have regarded the older people as their friends because, since childhood, they have lived together with the older people. Participants felt comfortable to pour out their hearts to their grandparents. They were not unwilling or reluctant to tell everything that was passed and what was felt. One participant said that he often joked by pinching the cheeks of the older people, as stated by P8:

"... [Joking] I pinched the cheek . . ." [P8]

#### 4.3.2 Negative

Not listening to advice. Eight participants sometimes did not take the advice given by their grandparents. Some participants did not make suggestions from grandparents; for example, I was asked to pray at the mosque but still did not want to and prayed at home. Similarly, P4 also ignored the words of his grandparents not to interfere or tease his brother to cry. Some of the participants stated:

"I just fought with younger sibling, then I was told to give in, I immediately got angry and argued" [P4]

"There was a time, yes, like before, like did not think the same, it was argued more often than I listened to them." [P6]

"Once [I did not listen them], when it was advised about prayer" [P10]

Do not obey orders. Six participants said that they had never obeyed the orders or wishes of their grandparents. Usually, the thing that the older people asked for participants was doing housework. Participants refused their orders for several reasons, such as being tired, doing other activities, or because they were lazy to do activities. If the older people asked them to do something at the wrong time, they felt upset. Some of them stated:

"Well, sometimes I answer [No] like that when told to take care of the house . . . because I still study." [P2]

"Usually, if I am in diligent, I help, but if there is work, there is home work or in a group activity, sometimes I do not help, or I am lazy, usually I do not help." [P6]

Speak loudly. Four participants who claimed to have used a high/loud tone while talking to their grandparents. It was done by one participant because he did not help his parents with household chores and instead played gadget, as revealed by P6:

". . . When playing cellphone, I am reminded to help her who is busy. I do not help and keep playing with cellphone then being reminded by grandmother. Sometimes, I speak too loudly to her if being reminded " [P6]

Another reason was when participants tried to explain to their grandparents about their decision to go out of the house because there was an activity at school, but their grandparents did not believe it. One of these participants, P10, said:

". . . When I was out for doing school activity, grandfather could not believe it, then I explained in a loud tone . . ." [P10]

However, they also claimed that they felt guilty because they did not respect their grandparents. Participants said that he had shouted and fought against his grandparents, who gave advice and just wanted to know the activities carried out by participants outside the home. As stated by some of the participants:

". . . Yeah sometimes I feel guilty, I am already mad at grandma, then after that I feel like it is not good . . ." [P6]

"[I am] Crying, to the grandmother who apologizes even though she is not wrong. . . yeah still feel guilty . . ." [P9]

Refuse to provide assistance. Although overall participants said they helped their grandparents, there were times when participants also refused to provide assistance to their grandparents. Three participants claimed to reject the request of their grandparents, including when asked to deliver something or buy something, but participants refused. The rejection made by the participant was

because the participant was tired and wanted to take a break from the activity that has just been done. Especially, one of the participants claimed that the activity being carried out would be completed shortly. Some examples of quotes from participants:

"Even though my position is also tired, continue being told by grandparents to go around and keep doing things they ordered. I am tired, I want to rest, especially if instructed to do other things. Continue to order something, and I do not wish to complete it. Later, grandma and grandfather even say to me, oh, that's insolent like that." [P3]

"I said wait [when grandparents asking for assistance], I am almost done, soon . . ." [P8]

## 5. Discussion

Based on the results of the study, it was obtained from ten adolescents' participants that eight participants, namely P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P9, and P10, lived together with their grandparents. Meanwhile, two participants, namely P1 and P8 other participants stated that they did not live in one house but visited the family's home every day. It is in line with research conducted by Sacan, Adibelli, and Akyil (2020) which showed that as many as 63.7% of adolescent families lived in the same city as their grandparents. Furthermore, adolescent families and the older people who live together with their grandparents are indirectly involved in joint activities. It is supported by the results of research conducted by Keeling (2012), which stated that 40% of adolescents had joint contact with their grandparents involved in joint activities.

Dunifon (2018) stated that adolescents who lived together with their grandparents spent time as much as 20% each week. The results of our study stated that adolescents were involved in activities with their grandparents, including providing assistance, sharing stories, watching TV, sharing picnics, and sports. It is in line with research conducted (Jovianti, Suryakusuma, Turana, & Handajani, 2018), which showed that providing assistance in completing housework, sharing stories, and sports together were activities that were often done by adolescents with their grandparents. It was known that adolescents who provided assistance to grandparents were found in participants P1, P3, P5, P6, and P8. For story sharing activities, there were participants P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, and P10. As for sports, together with grandparents, it was only on P3 participants. Smorti, Tschiesner, and Farneti (2012) revealed that activities carried out together between grandparents were different. Grandma was more inclined to linguistic and language activities, such as sharing stories, while grandpa was more likely to be in physical activity.

Furthermore, the results of research conducted by Leseberg and Manoogian (2019) stated that watching TV together was an activity that was often done by adolescents with their grandparents. The research was also found in our findings that participants P2, P4, and P9 also conducted TV watching activities. The results of research conducted by Mia (2010) found that a picnic was an activity that was often done with his grandchildren. This activity was also found in our study, in participant I2. Although some activities carried out by adolescents with their grandparents have been found in several references, however, accompanying their grandparents' sleep has not been found in previous studies. The activity was carried out on the participant P5.

Besides, this study also showed that adolescents had different views on grandparents. Adolescents looked at their grandparents from the positive and negative sides. Positive views of adolescents were such as advising, attention, and forgiving. The results of our research have in common with the results of research conducted by Geest (2004) in sharing stories by giving advice to adolescents. Story sharing activities carried out together with his grandparents were found in participants P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, and P10. However, it is different from our findings, which showed that the advice given by grandparents to adolescents relates to school, learning, and friendship, while the findings from Geest stated that certain cultural, life, and behavioral values were topics discussed together with adolescents.

Furthermore, the results of research conducted by Mia (2010) stated that grandparents gave attention in the form of motivation and support in the academic field. However, it is different from our research, which stated that the form of attention that grandparents showed was a case of not disputing adolescent attitudes that did not help their grandparents, even grandparents provided full support for the attitudes of adolescents who were active in the organization. This view was found in the participant P10. References about adolescents' perceptions of their grandparents are still limited,

so our findings that have not been found in previous studies were that their grandparents are forgiving, as conveyed by participant I6 who stated that grandparents forgave adolescents for their attitude.

On the other hand, negative views on his grandparents included individuals who had decreased physical condition, irritability, and offense, as did previous studies conducted by Vauclair et al. (2017). It also showed that adolescent views usually focus on the physical and thinking ability of older people who are seen negatively. Geest (2004) adds to his research that adolescents assess grandparents as deteriorating physical conditions, need help, advise, share stories, work hard, and even someone who is near death. This view was also found in our findings, such as declining in physical condition as expressed by participants P4, P5, and P9. The findings of this study also emphasized that adolescents consider grandparents impatient, irritable, and offended. It is a new thing in research nowadays.

One of the factors that have the potential to influence adolescent views on grandparents is social learning factors, especially in the family environment, the attitude shown by parents in the family environment towards an older person has a great influence in shaping the attitudes and views of adolescents towards grandparents. Perceptions of adolescents who regard the older people as angry and easily offended (Mellor, McCabe, Rizzuto, & Gruner, 2015) make adolescents avoid interacting with their grandparents.

Furthermore, based on data obtained about feelings that arose from adolescents when interacting with grandparents, it caused various things, such as happy, relaxed, and comfortable. It is supported by previous research, which stated that the feelings of adolescents towards the older people who were shown to be more likely to have positive feelings included a sense of comfort and pleasure when interacting with grandparents because they were seen as good individuals (Vauclair et al., 2017). However, unlike the study, there were also participants in this study who felt angry and upset, uncomfortable, and tense when with their grandparents. This form of negative feeling arose in the study of participants when they were with the older people.

The results obtained from this study also showed how adolescent behavior towards grandparents was divided into two groups, positive and negative. Positive behavior that was shown was giving help, greeting, being obedient, and assuming the older people were their friends. Based on similar research conducted previously (Mellor, McCabe, Rizzuto, & Gruner, 2015), explains that adolescents focus on the behavior of providing assistance, emphasizing active interaction with the older people, and tolerance as the highest respect aspect. In fact, the findings from Leseberg and Manoogian (2019) state that as adolescents get older the relationships established between grandparents tend towards friendship. It is consistent with the findings of the researchers that participants P3, P5, and P9 stated that they considered their grandparents as friends.

Furthermore, Sciplino and Kinshott (2019) revealed that the relationship established between adolescents and grandparents who have been caring for adolescents since childhood formed a respectful relationship. The respectful relationship found by researchers in this study was like being obedient to the wishes and orders of grandparents. Geest (2004), in his findings, revealed that the respect shown by adolescents towards grandparents was like greeting by visiting grandparents' rooms every morning to ascertain their situation. However, it is different in our research that adolescents greeted their grandparents every time they met them on the street and even come and kiss their grandparents' hands.

However, this study also showed that adolescents also had negative behaviors towards their grandparents, including not listening to advice, not following orders, talking loudly, and refusing requests for help. The above behavior showed that the reduced respect shown by adolescents towards the older people is in line with research conducted by Wardani and Uyun (2017), which stated that there were adolescents who considered that respect was not so important to do, giving rise to negative behaviors carried out towards older people

The interesting thing in this study emphasized that adolescents who did not live together with their grandparents tended to have more positive attitudes, such as providing assistance, following the wishes of the grandparents, and regarding grandparents as friends themselves as well as the needs of adolescents were met by their grandparents. Geest (2004) stated adolescents who are not at home and often visit grandparents' homes feel that grandparents are more patient, sympathetic, and caring even they feel freer when they are at the grandparents' home.

According to the results of previous studies, girls are more obedient to parents and are more polite than men (Dewanggi, Hastuti, & Herawati, 2015; Karina, Hastuti, & Alfiasari, 2013). However, it is different from the findings of this study, where female participants did not show a dominant positive attitude towards their grandparents when compared to men. This could be due to the issue of gender equality, which has been widely cited so that it also affects the image of women who were once considered more polite. Likewise, with the educational background of parents, this study emphasizes that the higher educational background of parents does not mean the attitude of their children towards older people is more polite. It is certainly very different from previous studies regarding the influence of parents' educational background on children's attitudes in various cases (Stenhammar, Sarkadi, & Edlund, 2007; Valcke, Bonte, De Wever, & Rots, 2010).

## 6. Conclusion

The results of this study classified adolescent attitudes into positive and negative attitudes that were broken down into three components of attitudes, namely cognitive, affective, and conative. Positive views of adolescents in cognitive aspects towards their grandparents were in the form of giving advice, attention, and forgiveness, while negative views included individuals who had a decreasing physical condition, easily angry and offended, and impatient. Positive feelings in affective were in the form of feeling happy, relaxed, and comfortable, while negative feelings included angry and upset, less comfortable, and tense. The positive behaviors were such as giving help, greeting, obedient, and consider older people friends themselves, while negative behaviors included not listening to advice, do not obey orders, speak loudly, and refuse to give help. Furthermore, participant criteria, such as gender, living arrangement, and parents' educational background, did not show a dominant difference in adolescent attitudes towards grandparents.

This research is expected to use as a reference for government, non-government organization, or practitioner in developing programs to bridge the expectations of the older people and also maintain or restore positive values that should be present in adolescents.

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