

**THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTING STYLE OVER MARY'S
PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT IN *GIFTED* (2017): A
PSYCHOANALYSIS
THESIS**

**Submitted in Fulfillment Partial of the Requirements For the Degree of
Sarjana of Humanoria**



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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Allah SWT who always gives mercy, health, guidance, and sustenance and everything the researcher needs to complete this research.
2. My beloved parents who always provide motivation, enthusiasm, love, affection, and all sacrifices that have been given so far.
3. Myself who has been able to going through all the struggles to finish the thesis, and not give up for everything happened.
4. My dearest families who always keep support on me while I complete this thesis.
5. My beloved best friends who always remind me to finish and complete this thesis.

MOTTO

“You don’t have to be great to start, but you have to start to be great” – Joe

Sabah

“If you can dream it, you can do it” – Walt Disney

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *The Influence Of Parenting Style Over Mary's Personal Development in Gifted (2017): A Psychoanalysis* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, Desember 20th,
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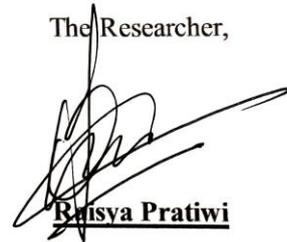
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The researcher realizes that this thesis is not perfect but, the researcher hopes that this thesis can be useful for the future researcher who will discuss the same topic and also be useful for the readers in general.

Surakarta, 20th Desember 2023

The Researcher,



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ABSTRACT

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Parenting style is a parenting method that aims to get an outcome from the child. This result will influence the child's personal development, whether mentally, psychologically or socially. This parenting issue has become a common topic of discussion on social media, seminars, and even films. One of the films that inserts this parenting issue is the film entitled Gifted (2017) by Marc Webb. This research will use the film Gifted (2017) to discover types of parenting styles and their influence on personal development.

This research uses a psychoanalytic approach using the Four Parenting Style theory by Nancy Daring. In this theory there will be four types of parenting style which will be discussed to find out which type is found in Gifted (2017). then the Stage Four of Eight Stages on Personal Development theory by Erick Ericson (1950) to find the negative or positive impact of personal development on parenting style.

This research uses qualitative research. The data found is in the form of text and image. Meanwhile, data collection steps include watching films, reading film scripts, identifying data and classifying data. Researcher also use data validation techniques to prove the accuracy of the data by validator.

This research found data with a total of 63 data. From the data found, there are 3 types of parenting styles found there is, authoritarian parents, authoritative parents, and indulgent parents, as well as the impact of personal development there are Industry vs Inferiority and it was found that Industry was the most dominant.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTIONS

A. Background of the Study

Parenting style is a psychological action and behavior of parents in educating children to build emotional and psychological bonds between parents and children (Nancy and Steinberg, 1993). Parenting can be interpreted as the ways and attitudes of parents in leading and educating their children so that it will affect the development of the child's personality. Parenting style refers to how parents or caregivers raise and interact with their children. It encompasses parents' attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors in nurturing and disciplining their children.

The parenting style applied by each family is different from other families because each parent has many ways of raising their children. Nancy Darling (1998) argued that the role of parents in influencing the development of the child's personality, behavior, and identity is adjusted, supported, and given by parents according to the needs and demands of the child. The desire of parents in children to become part of a family, under the demands of the child's future, supervision, discipline, and the way parents deal with children who do not obey orders from parents. In its application, the parenting style provided by parents is very influential and has a major impact on the psychological side of the child. Parenting style is one of the key

factors in the child's socialization process. Parents manage their educational practices rationally and intuitively, introducing several patterns from their primary families. If they accept their roles, they become subject to cultural stereotypes in which they grew up and those around them. Parents have an implicit conception of family and parenthood (Havigerová et al., 2013).

Parenting style plays a significant role in shaping a child's development, behavior, and overall well-being. The impact of parenting style on children's lives has been extensively studied in psychology and child development. According to Baumrid (1993), Parenting style affects a child's emotional health, including self-esteem, self-confidence, and ability to manage and express emotions.

Not only in the world of psychology, parenting issues are also shown in the film *Gifted* (2017). This film explains how Frank Adler, as an uncle, tries desperately to maintain his custody of Mary, the daughter of his sister Diane. At that time, there was a conflict between Frank and his mother, Evelyn, who thought that Frank would not be able to take care of Mary because Frank's economic condition was not guaranteed for Mary's life. But more than that, the researcher is interested in the parenting style that Frank gives to Mary in the film *Gifted* (2017).

The same thing happened in the film *Gifted* (2017). Frank Adler is Mary's adoptive parent and her uncle. As a foster parent, Frank faced many challenges while raising Mary, especially in the film; it was told that Frank was not married because he was focused on caring for Mary. Frank's condition, which is not Mary's biological parents, also impacts Frank's parenting style toward Mary. Mary has a very different and unusual personality from other children her age, so Frank must have his way of disciplining Mary. Parenting includes a variety of attitudes and the behavior of parents toward their children however, often the concept and measurement are only described using the idea of parenting styles that usually utilize the concept of parenting from Baumrind (1991). In addition, when Mary's behavior is indecent/inappropriate, Frank immediately alerts her and tells her what to do. Mary could also accept and understand what Frank said about her behavior, which was considered unfavorable. Frank also taught Mary in various ways that she could immediately understand. For example, is the scene below:



Figure 2.1 Frank has a deep talk with Mary.

In this scene, Mary has a problem with the principal of her school. She scolded her principal because she planned to transfer to a special school for gifted children. Frank provided her space to think about her actions. And give silent treatment as her punishment. But after that, Mary apologizes to Frank for her efforts in school. They apologize to each other and go to the coast to calm down and advise Mary not to do the same thing. This is one of the things about upbringing from authoritative parents. They want their children to be assertive, socially responsible, independent, and cooperative.

Some previous studies may have topics about parenting style. The first study is by Erica Szkody, Ellen H. Steele, & McKenney (2020), entitled *Effects of Parenting Styles on Psychological Problems by Self-Esteem and Gender Differences*. This study discusses how the gender of the parents affects the self-esteem of children. The second study is by Xiaowei Li and Jing Xie (2017) entitled *Parenting Styles of Chinese Families and Children's Social-emotional and Cognitive Developmental Outcomes*. This study discusses how the Chinese family's researchers affect the children's emotions and outcomes. The third study is by Sathiya, B.R. Manohari S. M, & Vijaya R. (2019) entitled *Parenting Styles and Its Impact on Children Across Cultural Review With A Focus on India*. This study discusses how the cross-cultural parenting style in India affects children. The fourth study is

by Martin Pinquart & Dana-Christina Gerke (2019), entitled *Associations of Parenting Styles with Self-Esteem in Children and Adolescents: A Meta-Analysis*. This study discusses how parenting style affects the self-esteem of adolescents and children. The last study is by Elsa C, Maria T. R., Ana I. P., & Magda S. R (2018) entitled *Parenting Stress and Preschoolers' Socioemotional Adjustment: The Mediating Role of Parenting Styles in Parent-Child Dyads*. This study discusses how parenting stress affects children's emotions. From all the previous above, the researcher found some differences, but the researcher did not find that parenting style can affect personal development.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher feels interested/important to do this research because she wants to find out how Frank has applied the parenting style to Mary and also what kind of development Mary got after being given the parenting style by Frank. Therefore, the researcher wants to research "The Influence of Parenting Style Over Mary's Personal Development in *Gifted* (2017)".

B. Limitations of the Study

The research does not want to widen on target and analysis. The researcher decided to focus on one topic: the influence of Frank's parenting style on Mary's personality development. Parenting is a factor that cannot be separated from development and children's lives.

Parenting has become a topic that is often a daily conversation among parents or on social media and become the most popular topic in counseling or seminars for parents.

Based on the explanation above, to make this research and analysis more focused and detailed, the researcher limits the study by setting limitations in some coverage. For the object limitation, the researcher uses *Gifted* (2017), because the researcher assumes that the work portrays parenting style very well. For the characters that will be analysed will be limited up to two characters Frank Adler and Mary. For the theory coverage, the researcher uses two theory, Four Parenting Style (1999) by Nancy Darling for analyze the type of parenting style and Stage Four Of Eight Stage Personal Development from Eric Ericson (1950) for analyze personal development of Mary.

C. Formulation of the Problems

1. What are types of parenting styles found in *Gifted* (2017)?
2. How does parenting style influence Mary's personal development in *Gifted* (2017)?

D. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this studies is to find type of parenting style was used by Frank Adler to discipline Mary. Is it important for researcher to find the type of parenting style among the characters.

This research also conducted to find out how the parenting style was influences a personal development of Mary.

E. Benefit of the Study

The researcher hope this studies can have both practical and theoretical benefits. Here are some examples:

1. Theoretically, this research is expected to help readers to improve understanding of parenting style and personal development that is often rooted in family. Studying parenting style and personal development can help the researcher and scholars better understand these parenting style and personal development how they play out in relationships parent-child. Research on parenting style and personal development can shed light on these broader societal issues and how they impact in parent-child relationship.
2. Practically, this research is expected to help readers understand that parenting style and personal development can help professionals, such as social workers, counselors, and law enforcement officials, to better prevent and intervene in instances of parenting style and personal development. Lastly, the researcher hopes that this research will be useful for UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta, especially English Letters because with this research, students and lecturers of UIN Raden Mas

Said are able to innovate by producing new works that are entertaining and inspiring for the society.

F. Definition of Keyterms

1. Parenting Style

Parenting style is one of the foremost thought of approaches to grasping the impact of parents on children's development (Yalemeshet et al., 2021)

2. Authoritarian Parenting

Authoritarian parenting is a parenting style that applies demands for rationality and clear basic rules and has high expectations for children (Baumrid, 1991)

3. Authoritative Parents

Authoritative parents encourage independence, manage unbiased and coherent discipline, and display warmth (Rego T, 2015)

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis is a series of research methods and psychiatric treatment. From this method, we get ideas that help our understanding of the human psyche and its surroundings (social and cultural phenomena), as well as ethical principles and a mental health perspective (Syahrul). The application of psychoanalysis often goes beyond the boundaries of general psychology. A science that was originally compiled based on in-depth clinical observations refuses to be confined only to psychotherapy and the basis for explaining abnormal psychiatric phenomena. Psychoanalysis has developed into a powerful method for analyzing characters in films and shows, becoming an effective method for understanding and explaining cultural and social phenomena (such as religion, traditions, or symbols in historical heritage, as well as myths and folklore) (IPI, 2019). As previously mentioned, psychoanalysis is not only carried out in the psychological realm. Psychoanalysis can also be used in the realm of film analysis, and this is closely related to the object being researched by the researcher.

Literary psychology is a literary study that views work as a psychological activity. The researcher will use creativity, taste, and work in his work. Likewise, the reader in responding to the work will also not be separated from their psyche. Even literary psychology recognizes literary works as a reflection of the soul. The researcher will capture the symptoms of the soul and then process them into the text and be equipped with a mental state. Projection of own experiences and life experiences around the researcher will be projected imaginary into images, especially films.

- 1) Both Psychoanalysis and Literature both use 'human' as the object of their research.
- 2) Literature can clearly describe the psychological story of the characters in the story cannot be explained in detail by psychoanalytic studies.
- 3) Psychoanalysis can be used to answer the internal conflict of a character in the story (Lacan, 1984)

2. Nancy Darling Four Parenting Style (Parenting Style and It's Correlates 1999)

Nancy Darling is an American psychologist. She is the William and Jeannette Smith Chair of psychology at Oberlin College, editor-in-chief of the Journal of Adolescence, and founder of 1step2life. Darling is of German descent; her maternal grandparents arrived in the United States between World War I and World War II.

She holds a Bachelor of Science, a Master's degree, and a PhD from Cornell University. After completing his doctorate, she joined the psychology faculty at Temple University on a post-doctoral scholarship until 1993.

According to Darling (1999) parenting style has a major impact on child development. The parenting style applied by each family is different from other families because each parent has many ways of raising their children. Previously, Darling referred to the typology of parenting style from Baumrid (1966), there are authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. Then Nancy divided it again into four. Parenting can be interpreted as the ways and attitudes of parents in leading and educating their children so that it will affect the development of the child's personality. Nancy Darling (1999:2-3) who refers to opinion Baumrind also divides parenting patterns into four:

1. Authoritarian parents (authoritarian parenting)

Authoritarian parents are demanding and commanding, but unresponsive. Parents expect their orders to be obeyed without explanation. Authoritarian parenting is a strict style of parenting that places high expectations on children. Authoritarian parents set rigid rules with no explanation, and expect their children to obey them without question or face severe punishment (Baumrid, 1991). Parents expect kids to

follow the rules with no discussion or compromising. Parents use this approach for many reasons. Some parents are distant and demanding, which leaves their children struggling with mental, moral, health and self-esteem issues (Waller et al, 2018)

2. Authoritative parents (authoritative parenting)

Parents provide balanced demands and acceptance. They set clear standards for their child's behavior. They are firm but do not limit the child. Their method of discipline is supportive, not punitive. They want their children to be assertive and socially responsible, independent, and cooperative. Kids raised by authoritative parents are more likely to become independent, self-reliant, socially accepted, academically successful, and well-behaved. They are also less likely to report depression and anxiety, and less likely to engage in antisocial behavior like delinquency and drug use. And research suggests that having at least one authoritative parent can make a big difference (Fletcher et al, 1999).

3. Uninvolved parents

Parents are not involved in child-rearing. Parents do not demand or release their children at all. They tend to ignore children. Children in this parenting pattern will feel ignored, so they are not socially competent. Uninvolved parents prioritize their own needs over their children. Consequently, they take little

or no interest in their children's accomplishments, interests, or activities. They choose to ignore the child and fail to make a limit with the child. Impact of this kind of parenting is child fail to set their personal development, did not have purpose of live, being agresiv/shy in front of people, poor academic performnace, low self esteem, and low of mental health (Pinquart et al, 2019).

4. Permissive/Indulgent parents

Parents with this parenting style are more liberating than demanding. Permissive parents are very warm and responsive to children's emotional needs. But they don't set rules or enforce limits consistently. The combination of support and lack of restraint will result in child creativity. This parenting styles let the child choose what they want to do with minimal limits and punishment. But child with this kind of parenting will have narcissism side. It caused by parent who always comply with child desires, child will have low empathy, and will have egoistic side. Even though this parenting style will helps child hone creativity because you are not limited in carrying out all kinds of activities and higher self-esteem (Wischerth, et all. 2016).

3. Erick Ericson Stage Four of Eight Stages on Personal Development Theory (*Childhood and Society* 1950)

One of the most influential psychoanalysts of the 20th century, Erik Erikson was born in 1902 in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. After completing high school, he moved to Florence to pursue his interest in art, and in 1927 became an art teacher at the school for psychoanalytically enlightened children started by Dorothy Burlingham and Anna Freud in Vienna. The move changed his life and career. He obtained a certificate from the Maria Montessori School, then began psychoanalytic training at the Vienna Psychoanalytic Institute. In 1936, he joined the Institute of Human Relations, part of the department of psychiatry at Yale University.

Erikson's most famous work titled *Childhood and Society* (1950) is his theory that each stage of life is associated with a particular psychological struggle, a struggle that contributes to major aspects of personality. Its developmental progression – from trust to autonomy, initiative, industry, identity, intimacy, generativity, and integrity – is understood as a sequential reorganization of ego and character structures. Each phase is a potential root of health and pathology later in life. These stages encompass both childhood and adulthood and focus on the interplay between an individual's personal and social development. Here are Erikson's eight stages of psychosocial development:

1. Trust vs. Mistrust (Infancy, 0-1 year):

The primary task is to develop a sense of trust and security. It's crucial for infants to feel their basic needs will be met consistently and that they can rely on their caregivers.

2. Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt (Toddlers, 1-3 years):

This stage focuses on developing a sense of independence and self-control. Children learn to explore their environment and make choices, fostering a sense of autonomy.

3. Initiative vs. Guilt (Preschool, 3-6 years):

Children begin to take on new challenges and responsibilities, but they must do so within the limits set by their parents. Success in this stage leads to a sense of purpose and initiative.

4. Industry vs. Inferiority (Elementary School, 6-12 years):

During this stage, children learn to master new skills and apply themselves to tasks. Positive experiences lead to a sense of industry and competence, while failures can result in feelings of inferiority.

5. Identity vs. Role Confusion (Adolescence, 12-18 years):

Adolescents grapple with the question of "Who am I?" as they explore their personal identities, values, and roles in society.

Successful resolution leads to a strong sense of identity, while confusion results in role uncertainty.

6. Intimacy vs. Isolation (Young Adulthood, 18-40 years):

Young adults focus on forming intimate relationships and finding meaningful connections with others. Successfully navigating this stage leads to satisfying relationships, while failure can result in isolation and loneliness.

7. Generativity vs. Stagnation (Middle Adulthood, 40-65 years):

Middle-aged adults seek to contribute to society and guide the next generation, whether through parenting, mentoring, or other forms of generativity. Failing to do so may lead to feelings of stagnation.

8. Ego Integrity vs. Despair (Late Adulthood, 65+ years):

In late adulthood, individuals reflect on their lives and come to terms with their mortality. A sense of integrity and wisdom emerges for those who have led a fulfilling life, while unresolved issues can result in despair.

Erikson's theory of psychosocial development emphasizes that successful resolution of each stage contributes to a person's overall psychological well-being and their ability to address the challenges of subsequent stages. It's important to note

that individuals may experience different outcomes at various stages of their lives, and these stages provide a framework for understanding the complexities of human development (Erickson, 1950). Based on the theory the researcher used stage four as the main theory to analyze the object. The reason is that the theory is very suitable to the object of this research which is a character in a film who plays the role of a seven year old child.

Stage four : Industry vs Inferiority

a. *Industry*

In stage four of Erikson's psychosocial theory ages 6 to 12 years are immersed in a world of education, learning to read, write, and solve math puzzles (Erikson, 1958, 1963). Industry in Ericson 1993 theory refers to hard work focuses on academics, competition, and social interactions. Someone who is industrious, for example, works at developing and mastering their skills to achieve something. Parent and teacher play an essential role in child continued growth within this stage. At the same time, peer groups and social interactions are increasingly relevant in the development of self-esteem, and feelings of pride arise as we successfully perform or complete tasks.

During the earlier stages, a child's interactions centered primarily on caregivers, family members, and others in their immediate household. As the school years begin, the realm of social influence increases dramatically. Friends and classmates play a role in how children progress through the industry versus inferiority stage. Over these years, demands on parents increase considerably; it becomes essential for parents to learn how to handle the many social and academic expectations (Syed & McLean, 2018).

b. Inferiority

Balance in stage four leads to a sense of accomplishment and competence. If successful, development leads to the virtue of competence, while failure can result in a sense of inferiority, where we feel unable to perform specific skills. Learning to fail can be a crucial element in our maturation – leading to the development of modesty – while success meets our basic psychological need for feelings of competence (Ryan & Deci, 2018). Industry is a critical stage in setting a foundation for the next stage of identity and establishing confidence in life. Successful completion of this stage

promotes the feeling of being capable and working toward goals in life.

According to Erikson (1950), this stage is vital in developing self-confidence. Kids who do well and are encouraged in school and other activities are more likely to develop a sense of competence, good social skills, confidence, and develop a greater sense of self-esteem. Children who struggle in school and other activities, and aren't supported in developing their unique skills and abilities, may be left with feelings of inadequacy and inferiority both of which contribute to levels of low self-esteem.

4. Gifted (2017) Movie And The Synopsis

Gifted (2017) tells the story of a man named Frank Adler who gets involved in a fight for custody of his niece, Mary. After his sisters's death, Frank Adler (Chris Evans) accepts the responsibility of being the foster parents of his niece, Mary (Mckenna Grace). Frank also had to postpone some of his plans for the future to nurture and care for Mary.

At the age of 7 years, Mary has an above-average level of intelligence, especially in Mathematics. Just like her late mother, Mary was able to solve Math problems with a high level of difficulty

at a very young age. But this doesn't necessarily make Mary liked by many people, she doesn't even have friends the same age. Mary's character who is very opposite to Frank becomes a challenge for Frank himself. Mary who is stubborn, and also unruly makes Frank have to be patient with his attitude. Frank had to try a few times to get Mary to be calmer and in control. With a plot that continues to flow, as well as some scenes that drain emotion and patience, making this film is worthy of viewing for all ages. Marc Webb and Tom Flynn have successfully made a film that is worth watching by the public. According to Fox Searchlights Pictures *Gifted* (2017) has been sold and grossed \$42 million.

Marc Preston Webb (Marc Webb) is an American music video director and director. He made his feature film directorial debut with the romantic comedy *500 Days of Summer* and went on to direct the 2012 Spider-Man reboot, *The Amazing Spider-Man*, and its 2014 sequels, the drama *Gifted* (2017), and *The Only Living Boy in New York*. He was born in Bloomington, Indiana to Norman Webb and Margaret Stocker. He grew up in Madison, Wisconsin. His brother became an engineer. In the *Gifted* (2017) Marc Webb was meeting Tom as a story researcher. (*Gifted*, 2017)

B. Previous Study

In this previous studies, many have examined the pattern of parenting. The first is the research is Baumrid Diana (1991) whose

research focus is the influence of parenting style on adolescent children. She mentions that the development process of adolescents is none other than the background of authoritative and democratic parents. In social life, young adults need a lot of control from authoritative parents because they have more desire for independence. Therefore, even authoritative parents must protect adolescents in the larger social life and also have more norms than values.

The second previous study is by Erlanger A Turner, Megan Chandelier, and Robert W. Heffer (2013) the focus of his research is the influence of parenting by providing motivation and self-efficacy in academic achievement in college students. they state that the success of a child who excels is influenced by the parenting style of his parents. in the results of their research, they said that college students who excel had advantages in different levels of communication skills compared to other children. it is influenced by the provision of an authoritative parenting style and also provides a close bond to their children which are predicted also to give children success in academics. they also say that the results of their research can be applied to educational development programs to produce academically successful children. difficulties in directing college students who are less interested in academic life and lack motivation, alternatives can be given through authoritative parental influence and

also provide more motivation so that the child will feel proud and also have an emotional and physical attachment to his parents.

The next previous study, Perveen Akhtar, Jamil A Malik, and Sander Begeer (2016). Their study examined the influence of grandparents on parenting styles and social competence in children in Joint families. As a result, children who have a more emotional attachment to their grandparents will have a habit of discussing their problems with them. Grandparents who provide children with social and emotional support will create distance between father and son. The discovery of the concept of the model of this family system has the aim of giving loyalty and giving mutual attention to fellow family members so that they have a higher level of care than other families. support from grandparents encourages family members to care for each other and also builds an emotional closeness between them.

In this previous study Martin Pinguart's (2015) focus of his research is the association of parenting style dimension on the academic achievement of children and adolescents. he said that researcher should not overestimate the general dimensions of parenting to change academic achievement. The association of coaching style did not indicate a correlation between parenting and children's outcome. there may be some clues that will change the style of excessive parenting. given the fact that cross-lagged parenting generally did not indicate what was predicted. The fact is that parents

prefer to increase warmth and also provide an authoritative parenting style and avoid abusive controls such as psychological controls.

And the last is, Masayo Uji, Ayuko Sakamoto, and Keiichiro Adachi (2013) who focus on the impact of authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting styles on mental health in Japan. They found that authoritarian parenting harmed children. Japanese politeness culture is effective in maintaining group harmony, it is proven that it can be profitable both at work and in social settings. Passivity and humility are no longer useful individuals in this social environment. On the other hand, independence and self-confidence are needed to maintain positive mental health such as a functioning life, psychological well-being, and self-esteem. complain to children firmly and authoritatively, they need healthy communication, and children need to acquire positive personality traits. Without exception, we found a high positive correlation between the same subtypes of parenting styles for mom and dad. This can be interpreted in two ways. First, the judgments one makes of others tend to similar. This can be caused by psychological projections, the mechanism by which a person's perception of another person is defined by associating other people with the various internal elements of one's psychic world, such as subconscious desires, repressed feelings, and unwanted impulses. Another interpretation is that mothers and fathers agree to adopt

children and provide the same parenting style as a result of sharing the same ideas about raising children.

Based on the five previous studies that have been reviewed by the researcher, none of the previous studies discusses the influence of parenting style on personal development , or in particularly using *Gifted (2017)* as the research object. Therefore, the researcher wants to analyze the topic redundance and object that has been chosen by the researcher as a reference to obtain data.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The study employs a qualitative method. In general, qualitative research is descriptive, as it tries to comprehend and depict cultural processes that are concealed or underappreciated by the general public (Blaxter et al. 2006; Moleong, 1989; Strauss & Corbin, 2003). Qualitative research has to be planned from the beginning. In qualitative research, the research design is a more general outline of what will be done in the study. The plan is more generic, flexible, and adaptable to field changes (Lincoln and Guba, 1985; Creswell, 2008).

Researcher contain an analysis of the influences of parenting style on Mary's personal development in *Gifted (2017)*. These results are derived from a theoretical foundation that is already in place. The right theory and study topic are initially determined by researcher. Synchronizing data and hypotheses can also be used to do research. There are two theories used to answer the research question of the kind of parenting style found in *Gifted (2017)* and how Mary's responses and her personal development.

The result is that qualitative research is carried out with a research design whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or in the form of calculations, but aims to reveal a holistic-contextual phenomenon by collecting data from natural settings and

utilizing the researcher as a key instrument. Qualitative research has a descriptive nature and tends to use an inductive approach to analysis so that the process and meaning based on the subject's perspective are highlighted in this qualitative research. This qualitative research design can be used as a method in research because the design is described in a comprehensive manner that is easy to understand by researcher and academics (Fadli, 2021).

Creswell (2007) mentions several characteristics of good qualitative research, including:

2. Researcher use procedures to get the right data.
3. The limits of the research are within the assumptions and characteristics of the qualitative approach.
4. The researcher uses a qualitative approach in his research.
5. Researcher start research with one focus.
6. The research contains detailed methods, and appropriate approaches in data collection, data analysis, and report writing.
7. The researcher analyze the data using analysis separation at several levels.
8. Researcher write persuasively so that readers can feel the same experience.
9. The research process with a qualitative approach.

B. Data and Data Source

Data and data sources are materials that are really needed to analyze the topic under discussion. The data is critical to obtain the research's outcome. Data can be in forms of images, numbers (used as a compliment to an overall process orientation to the research) (Maxwell, 2016). The data and data sources must be relevant and have a connection to the chosen topic and problem formulations. The data in this research is picture which containing textual and visual data forming in word, phrase, or dialogue.

Arikunto (2009) stated that data source is the subject from which data can be obtained. The researcher used *Gifted* (2017) as the data source. The researcher examines this film by analyzing the pictures taken which is linked to the theory that the researcher has used. Based on existing factual facts and following the results desired by the researcher.

C. Research Instrument

Research instrument is a written guide about interviews, or observations guide, or a list of questions, or documentary guided which are prepared to obtain information (Gulo, 2000). The instrument of this research is the researcher herself. The researcher observe, takes notes, collecting information to collect the data, and do some discussion (Cohen et al., 2018). Those are all of the skills that

need to be learned. The researcher involved in every step of processes in the research from observing the object, collecting the data, finding the right theory, reviewing the data collected, analysing, and concluding the data.

D. Data Collection Techniques

Following the types of research and data sources mentioned above, the data collection techniques used in this study were to study the parenting style of Mary's personal development. These techniques were chosen to obtain data about parenting style and Mary's personal development. The following of this description :

1. The researcher watch the Film.
2. The researcher takes a screenshot to collect the data.
3. The researcher collect the data that indicates about kind of parenting style, Mary's responses, and Mary's personal development in *Gifted* (2017).
4. The researcher review and doubled check the data.
5. The researcher analyze the data.
6. The researcher use theory to analyze the data which is have been collected before.
7. The researcher get the final formulation.

The researcher classified the data found in *Gifted* (2017) as a data coding. In this research, the data given code to make analysis more easier. The example is:

01/AUP/SE/00.19.52

Coding Explanation:

01 : number of data

AUP : authoritative parents (Parenting Style)

IN : Industry (Personal Development)

00.19.52 : time of screenshot taken

Table 3.1 : Data Sample

No.	Data	Code	Explanation
1.	 <p>Note: The data show scene how worried frank about marry after he heard that Mary hit her classmate to defended her friend who was being bullied.</p>	01/AUP/ IN/00.1 9.52	Frank worried about Mary, According to Nancy (1999) Frank action was categorized in authoritative parents who believe and acceptance the behavior of Mary that's why he didn't yelled marry and give her warning about her action. Marry defended her friend, According to Ericson (1950) her action drawing industry process that she know bullied is wrong so she defend her friend by hitting the bulliers. Its show how social skill of marry is grow up and she can distinguish between what is right and what is wrong.

E. Data Validation Techniques

Validation are necessary to demonstrate the accuracy of the information (Creswell, 2014). According to Sugiyono (2012), research data validation is a series of forms of accuracy on the degree in a research variable that connects the research process on the object of research using various data reported by a researcher. Creswell (2014) suggested several qualitative validity procedures as follows: examine transcripts to ensure that they do not include evident transcription errors.

To make the data research more reliable, the researcher need to validate data that has been collected. The validator is from the lecturer of English Letters in UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta Mr. Muhammad Rizal, M. A. He is someone who is expert and capable in English Literature of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta The researcher choose him as validator because of his expertise was beneficial for the researcher.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is a sustainable process that needs a continuously reflected towards the data that has been collected by the researcher through analytic questions and brief notes during research (Creswell, 2014). The researcher use descriptive qualitative analysis to analyze the data. In descriptive qualitative research, According to

Spradly (1979) there are four activities to analyze the data, it is domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential table, and cultural theme.

1. Domain analysis

Domain analysis is a systematic procedure to find hypothesized confirm or disconfirm domain by asking structural question. The researcher selects the data which are specified by parenting style theory and personal development theory in *Gifted* (2017).

2. Taxonomy Analysis

After conducting domain analysis, the next step is taxonomy analysis. Taxonomy analysis is describing the selected domain in more detail by making focused observations to find out its internal structure. (Sugiyono, 2015, p. 348). Using the technique of taxonomic analysis, researcher discovered new relationships among folk terms which also revealed the internal structure of domains (Spradley. 1979, p. 132).

In this step, the researcher classified the data based on theory of parenting style and personal development in *Gifted* (2017). This framework is used in qualitative research to understand and classify the structures and organizations that underlie cultural knowledge held by

individuals or groups. Researcher can systematically analyze and understand data domains, theoretical frameworks, and research questions.

Meaning Abbreviation:

AP :Authoritarian Parents

AUP :Authoritative Parents

IP : Indulgent Parents

UP : Uninvolved Parents

IN : Industry

INF : Inferiority

Parenting Style				Personal Development	
AP	AUP	IP	UP	IN	INF

Table 3.2 Taxonomy Table

3. Componential Analysis

Componential analysis is the systematic search for the attributes (components of meaning) associated with cultural symbols (Spredley, 1979, p. 174). The researcher looks for patterns, similarities, and differences among the items to

understand the cultural organization of the domain in the *Gifted* (2017).

Character							
AP		AUP		IP		UP	
IN	INF	IN	INF	IN	INF	IN	INF

Table 3.3 Componential Table

4. Cultural Theme

Cultural themes are patterns of shared meanings that are important to a particular group or community. Cultural themes are elements in the cognitive maps which make up a culture. Themes are larger units of thought. They consist of a number of symbols linked into meaningful relationships. (Spradley, 1979). From the explanation cultural theme is the result of the final data. The cultural theme concludes the most dominant data from the analyze result.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Findings

After data has been collected, this chapter contains finding and analysis related to parenting style and personal development in *Gifted* (2017). Using Four Parenting Style by Nancy Darling (1999) and Stage Four of Eight Stages on Personal Development by Eric Ericson (1950) the researcher analyzes the data to find the type of parenting style and personal development in the object. In this research there are 63 data in total that considered as the type of parenting style with personal development.

1. Types of Parenting Style found in *Gifted* (2017)

The researcher analyze types of parenting style from *Gifted* (2017) by using theory of Four Parenting Style by Nancy Darling (1999). According to her theory, parenting style are complex activities that work individually or together to develop child outcomes. These activities can be verbal, physical, or traits and habits that apply to children. There are four types of parenting style found in this research.

No.	Type of Parenting Style	Total Data
1.	Authoritarian Parents	19
2.	Authoritative Parents	37
3.	Indulgent Parents	7
4.	Uninvolved Parents	-
Total amount of data		63

Table 4.1 Table of Parenting Style

Based on the table 4.1, the researcher found 4 types of Parenting Style in *Gifted* (2017) with 63 total data. There are 16 data found for Authoritarian Parents, 37 data found for Authoritative Parents, and 7 data found for Indulgent Parents. These all data was found by the reseacher after analyze one of the character from *Gifted* (2017) Frank Adler.

In this research, the researcher focuses on two character, Frank Adler and Mary Adler. Frank is a character who is described as a single man who is firm, warm and hardworking. Frank became the foster father of Mary Adler, his niece. In this film, it is told that Frank and Mary live together in a suburb. To fulfill their daily lives, Frank works as a dock repairman. The relationship between the two can be said to be a normal Parent-Child relationship. Frank, who plays the role of foster parent, teaches Mary many things. However, what makes Mary different from other children is that she is a child who is

gifted with cognitive talents, especially mathematics. The parent-child relationship shown by Frank and Mary shows several Parenting Style behaviors that influence Mary's personal development.

a) Authoritarian Parents

Authoritarian parents is a form of parenting style that refers to an authoritarian nature that does not give children freedom other than following their parents orders. This type of parent has strict rules and demands that their children obey their orders. Several scenes in *Gifted* (2017) show how Frank applies parenting styles to Mary, one of them is this authoritarian way. Below are the example of dataof the Authoritarian Parents:

(7/Gifted/AP/INF/00:02:19)



Figure 4.1. Frank force Mary to get on the bus.

In this scene, it can be seen that Frank and Mary are in front of the school bus stop. As soon as the bus arrived, without further ado, Frank immediately told Mary to enter the bus. But Mary still doesn't want to leave and makes Frank repeat what he said. Parents who have an authoritarian parenting style will not be happy when their orders are

rejected. Authoritarian parents will make unilateral decisions even if they are in the form of kindness. Because authoritarian parents have high expectations of their children and demand that their children be better than themselves. A rejection from Mary was a natural thing even though it was ultimately in vain because Frank didn't listen to her opinion. Another example of an authoritarian parenting style is below:

(33/Gifted/AP/INF/00:02:19)



Figure 4.2 Frank stopping Mary plays the legos.

Frank: “Mary... Stop! Stop! Stop with the Legos! Listen.”

Mary: “What?”

Frank: “Are you allowed in this apartment this early Saturday morning? Yes or no?”

Mary: “No.” (continues playing with legos)

In this scene, Mary breaks the rules that Frank has made. Frank has a rule with Mary. Every Saturday, Mary is not allowed to stay at home for one day, which means that Mary is entrusted to her neighbor for a whole day on Saturday. The reason Frank made this rule was because Frank wanted to have his own time and so did Mary who could play outside with her neighbors without limits

during Saturdays. However, because Mary broke the rules, Frank finally got angry and scolded her about the rules they had made. Tough and firm attitude are demanding child to follow the orders shown by Frank in this scene. Authoritarian parents have little patience and also do not like a misbehavior. So when he found out Mary broke the rules, Frank didn't care what impact it had on Mary when he broke out in anger when the orders and rules he had made were violated. Another example:

(26/Gifted/AP/IN/00:29:34)



Figure 4.3 Mary doing math

Frank: "Hey, let's go outside."

Mary: "No"

Frank: "Come on, it's nice out."

Mary: "I don't care."

Frank: "Hey, no more math today."

In this scene, Mary is seen practicing math problems. However, Frank told her to stop because Mary was too focused on the problem and didn't hear what he was saying. Authoritarian parents do not want to be rebutted or hear the child's explanation,

because authoritarian people have superiority over the child. The same thing happened when Frank told her to stop studying because he didn't want Mary to focus too much on math and ignore him when talking. Authoritative parents have little patience and when their child continues to ignore them, they will force the child to stop doing activities.

b) Authoritative Parents

Authoritative parents tends to apply a firm attitude but does not limit children. According to Nancy Darling (1999), authoritative parenting usually tends to be firm, supportive and not punitive but tend to prioritize acceptance of children's outcomes. Even though they have demands on their children, authoritative parents do not impose their expectations on their children and tend to support whatever their children do. Authoritative parents' way of parenting is by firmly advising their children to listen to their orders, but not forcing them. Data example:

(16/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:10:26)



Figure 4.4. Frank and Mary having a conversatiions.

Frank : “You know what? You find this interesting, so I googled ‘first grades who yelled at the principal’ and statically you never believe how many kids do it”

Mary : “How many?”

Frank : “None”

Marry : “Frank, I’m sorry. I’m really sorry”

On the first day of school, Mary threw a tantrum by scolding the principal and telling him to call Frank to pick her up from school. As a result of this incident, Frank was finally called to school. After that incident, Frank then advised Mary as in the scene above. Frank tried to make Mary understand more about her behavior by scolding the principal that it was the wrong thing to do. Frank did not say harsh words or shout at Mary, with subtle sarcasm and a firm tone, Frank succeeded in making Mary regret and apologize without force.

Authoritative parents have a firm nature and also have a good understanding of their children's emotions. In Mary Frank's case, she tried to explain in her own way so that Mary understood her mistake. However, Frank did not just forgive this incident, but he also warned Mary of her mistake. Even though authoritative parents set their children free, that doesn't mean they just let go of their supervision. They will still give warnings to their children but also provide understanding of

their mistakes. Examples of other data from authoritative parenting:

(22/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:19:52)



Figure 4.5 Frank is worried about Mary.

Authoritative parents have supportive characteristics, especially psychologically, socially and academically they want to their child are become socially accepted, academically successful and well behaved. In this scene, Frank finds out that Mary got into trouble with her classmates because she stood up for a friend who was being bullied. The first thing Frank did was not to scold Mary but to ask about Mary's condition. The way Frank did this was so as not to make Mary panic. However, after making sure Mary was fine, Frank warned Mary that hitting a classmate was wrong. This warning also made a change in Mary's attitude, like the example data below:

(23/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:23:08)



Figure 4.6 Mary apologize ti her friends

Teacher: “Okay, Mary. I think you have something you’d like to say to the class. You wanna hop up and say it?”

Mary: “Okay, I’m supposed to say something. Hitting people is wrong even if they’re bad. I won’t do it again so don’t be afraid of me.”

Teacher: “Okay. Thank you.”

The impact of Frank's authoritative parenting style had an effect on Mary's personality. For example, in the scene above, after receiving several warnings from Frank, Mary showed her guilt and apologized to her classmates. The effect of this parenting style is that Mary, who was previously reluctant to go to the trouble of making friends, has become more lenient towards her classmates. Authoritative parents want their children to adapt well in social environments and also have good behavior. This has been proven by Mary's actions in the scene above. Another example is the one found in the data:

(24/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:23:11)



Figure 4.7. Mary standing for her friends.

Mary: “Now, can i say something i wanna say?”

Teacher: “Sure.”

Mary: “Before they ruined it, Justin zoo was the best art project. By far, it was awesome.” (Clapping) “Come on. Little harder.”

Apart from being good socially, the effect of Frank's authoritative parenting style had an effect on Mary emotionally. Mary is more able to respect other people and give direct praise to her friend who is being bullied so that she doesn't feel sad anymore. Nancy Darling (1999) assumes that children who have authoritative parents have a strong mental. Another example of authoritative parents:

(36/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:42:41)



Figure 4.8 Mary and Frank had conversation

Mary: "Do yo really have no live because of me?"

Frank: "Thast not what i said."

Mary: "Hmm. Do you mean it?"

Frank: "Last mont you said I was the worst uncle in the world and you wished death upon me 'cause I don't buy you a piano. Do you mean that?"

Mary: "No. No entirely."

Frank: "There you go. We say things al the time we don't mean, so let's forget it okay?"

In this scene, Mary and Frank have a conversation after they have an argument. But Frank apologized first to Mary because he felt guilty for scolding her. Frank tries to explain that he didn't mean to say anything offensive to Mary. Authoritative parents will validate the feelings their child has, in this case Frank tries to explain that he is guilty of making Mary sad and apologizes directly.

As an authoritative parent, what Frank did to make Mary forget their quarrel was an attempt to make Mary feel like she was not abandoned. Frank's mistake had an emotional impact on Mary and Akhiena doubted whether Frank was really having trouble with Mary's presence. Frank trying to explain in language that is easy for Mary to understand so that Mary can understand the meaning of Frank's words is an unintentional mistake.

c) Indulgent/Permissive Parents

Indulgent parents/permissive parents are a parenting style that provides freedom/liberating but still provides warmth to the child. This type of parent prefers to let their children do whatever they want without setting limits or giving punishment if they make a mistake. Usually this type of parenting can be seen from its impact rather than when it is implemented. for example:

(29/Gifted/IP/IN/00:34:30)



Figure 4.9 Mary and their neighbor are singing together

Frank allowed Mary to spend the night with her neighbors. It can be seen in this scene that Mary freely expresses her feelings by singing happily with her neighbors. Because of Frank's impact, he doesn't place any restrictions on Mary when she's not under his supervision, so Mary can do everything, including singing together on a chair. Indulgent parents usually let their children do what they want without restrictions. like Frank did to Mary, he let Mary go with her neighbors and do all the things she liked without Frank's supervision. Another example:

(38/Gifted/UP/IN/00:43:57)



Figure 4.10 Mary and Evelyn

Mary: “Wow, you and my mom were always together.”

Evelyn: “Always.”

In this scene, Mary is seen spending time with Evelyn. Evelyn is Mary's biological grandmother and Frank's mother. Frank let Mary come with Evelyn to introduce Mary to her grandmother. Frank's goal in letting Mary go with Evelyn was so that Mary could get to know her own grandmother because all this time Mary had only lived alone with Frank without knowing any other family figures.

2. Personal Development Over Mary's in Gifted (2017)

Industry vs inferiority is the fourth stage of the eight stages of personal development created by Eric Ericson. This stage explains how personal development gradually affects children aged 6-12 years. Ericson explained that child at this age there will be an increase in learning abilities, social interactions and having a high competitive spirit, this stage is called Industry. Meanwhile, the

inferiority stage has the opposite definition from Industry. Children will find it difficult or even unwilling to learn, close themselves off/aggressive when interacting with other people and have no desire to compete. In the film Gifted (2017), Mary, who is depicted as a 7 year old child, experiences several phases to develop her personality. For this reason, researchers analyzed Mary's character to determine the development of industry and Mary's inferiority.

No.	Personal Development	Data
1.	Industry	41
2.	Inferiority	22
	Total amount of data	63

a) Industry

Characteristics of children experiencing the industrial phase are the child's cognitive development and academic abilities, especially mathematical problem solving. In several scenes of Gifted (2017) when Mary is able to solve math problems. Example data is below

(12/Gifted/AP/IN/00:06:08)



Figure 4.10 Mary answer the question.

Teacher : “Can you tell me 57 multiplied 135 is?”

Mary : “...”

Teacher : “...okay, who can tell me what four-“

Mary : “ it’s 7.695. I don’t think anyone can do that. ... the square root is 87.7 and change. Now what ad nauseam means?”

In this scene, Mary can be seen very easily answering basic mathematics questions asked by the teacher. Basically, Mary has been gifted with cognitive intelligence so it is not difficult for Mary to answer this question. As Ericson said, children who have industry development have extraordinary academic expectations, which makes children more active in learning and have a high sense of curiosity, such as the question asked by Mary. Other data examples are:

(21/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:14:41)



Figure 4.11 Mary doing exam.

Theacher: “Put your name on the top of the paper, so that i know who did such good work. Pass those paper around guys, okay? I wanna see your work. Turn around, face the desk. Think about how you get the answer. It’s not just about you know... guessing. Don’t be messy.”

Mary: “Done.”

Teacher: “Let’s see. Mm-hm. Okay, i thought you might finish quickly, so a little something extra.”

In this scene, the teacher knows Mary's strengths so she adds to the questions given and in an instant Mary is able to solve them well. Because she knew that Mary was so talented, the teacher gave her a few more difficult exam questions, but Mary was still able to solve them quickly. Ericson said a child who develops at the industry stage has a competitive spirit. More example below:

(43/Gifted/IP/IN/00:50:06)

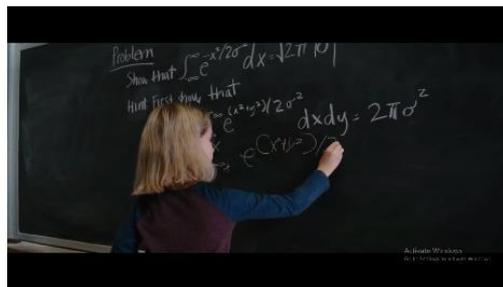


Figure 4.12 Mary solving math.

In the screen above, Msry is able to do the questions given by the professor. Mary solves the math problems given easily and without saying anything. A child who is in the industrial phase has great ambitions to compete. In this scene, Mary feels challenged by a question given by the professor. But Mary was able to do it well.

Apart from being interested in learning, a child who is in the Industry stage also has good social interactions. Family,

teachers and peers play a major role in the social formation of the child. An example is the scene below:

(20/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:12:59)



Figure 4.13 Mary does the story telling

Mary : “For my Show and Tell, I have the most awesome cat in the history of time. Not only his name Fed, but he has just one eye. Uno, go ahead and count, but I promise you it’s always one.”

Students : “How did he lose his eyes?”

Mary : “I don’t know. I wasn’t there at that time. I just found him inside a trash can next to the botte akohol or something. He is smart, smart cat but no one realize that. No one undestand him. No one.”

In this scene, Mary is able to be a good storyteller. he talked about Fred, his favorite cat. His friends were also interested in the story. This scene shows how Mary interacts with her classmates. The interactions that occurred were very good and Mary was able to control herself when she was a story teller for her friends. Another example:

(40/Gifted/UP/IN/00:47:49)



Figure 4.14 Mary had conversation with Evelyn

Mary: “Maybe I’ll have my picture up here someday.”

Evelyn: “If you really desire it you can have your picture up there, daling. I can help you. It takes focus and hard work but if you succeed your name will live forever.”

Children who are in the industrial stage have a competitive spirit and want to achieve. For example in this scene, Mary wants to gain recognition for her expertise in mathematics and wants herself to be displayed as someone who is an expert in solving mathematical problems. In this scene, Evelyn, who is Mary's grandmother, tries to support Mary in making her wish come true. Mary's ambition to be on par with great people in mathematics also shows that she wants her achievements to be recognized by her grandmother.

b) Inferiority

The inferiority stage is the opposite stage of Industry. At this stage, children are usually lazy about studying,

arrogant, unable to communicate well and even have a bad temper. For more details, see example data below:

(8/Gifted/AP/INF/00:04:36)



Figure 4.15 Mary lazed around in the class

Mary lazed around because she was bored with the lessons being taught. because according to Mary the basic calculation lesson was very easy and she felt there was no need to follow it. She doesn't want to take classes. According to Erikson, what Mary is doing now is a phase of inferiority which causes her to be lazy about studying and have a little arrogance because she feels smart.

Mary's treatment of her teacher caused a commotion. Mary's attitude shows that she is uncomfortable with her situation. When children of her age calmly learn to follow the teacher's directions, Mary actually underestimates what her teacher does. but because there was pressure from Frank not to show that Mary was a very smart child, she became uncomfortable and in the end she could only laze around to cover up his boredom. Another example:

(14/Gifted/AP/INF/00:07:43)



Figure 4.16 Mary scolding principal

Teacher : “Mrs. Davin is our principal”

Mary : “Mm... Okay. Now, I want you to get on your phone and call Frank to get me out of here!”

The visit made by the principal to the class added to Mary's irritation. So Mary became angry and shouted loudly and ordered her teacher to immediately call Frank to pick her up. Mary's aggressive actions include an attitude of inferiority, which means that Mary doesn't want to learn, and also doesn't have good communication with those around her, making her emotions rise and ultimately making the atmosphere even more murky. Another example:

52/Gifted/AUP/INF/01:17:54



Figure 4.17 Frank leave Mary

Mary: "I wanna stay with you. Frank, you promised me!"

Frank: "Come on. Don't do this."

Mary: "You promised me!"

Frank: "I know. I know."

Mary: "Please, Frank. Why are you leave me?"

The attitude shown by Mary shows that she does not want to be abandoned. Feelings of sadness and fear made Mary force her child not to leave her. Mary's inferior attitude shows that she wants to be recognized as her only family by Frank. This feeling of inferiority emerged when Mary felt the threat of being abandoned by Frank. Because of that, Mary tried to persuade Frank not to leave her. But his efforts were in vain and Frank still left Mary.

B. Discussion

In this part, the researcher focuses in discussing based on formulation of the problems they are Types of Parenting Style and Personal development in *Gifted* (2017). The theory of Parenting Style is used by the researcher is theory of Four Parenting Style by Nancy Darling. Besides the researcher used Stage Four of Eight Stages on Personal development theory by Erick Ericson (1950). From the analysis the researcher found several data of parenting style through personal development.

MARY							
AP		AUP		IP		UP	
IN	INF	IN	INF	IN	INF	IN	INF
6	10	29	11	6	1	-	-

Table 4.2 Result of Parenting Style and Personal Deveopment

From the analysis the researcher found 3 types of parenting style from the data. There are 16 data for Authoritarian Parents, 40 data for Authoritative Parents and 7 data for Indulgent/Permissive Parents. Result of the analysis regarding to the similiarity in the largest number of data who has dominant role in th film.

In this study, there are two research questions. The first discussion is about type of Parenting Style found in *Gifted* (2017). The secon diccussion is how is parenting style affect to the Mary's personal development. From the result for parenting style the most findng data is 40 data for Authoritative Parents from 63 data.. Meanwhile for the personal development the researcher found 41 data for Industry from 63 data. It can be concluded the type of parenting style found in the *Gifted* (2017) is Authoriative Parents and the personal development is Industry.

Gifted (2017)is a family drama genre film that tells the story of a custody battle. However, the focus of researchers here is to examine the foster parent-child relationship which is the object of this researchThe cutural theme that found in the film *Gifted* (2017) explore

the the Authoritative Parenting applied by Frank to Mary, the main character. By examining how parenting are affect to personal development from the film It was discovered how Mary developed with various parenting styles. However, authoritative parenting can develop Mary's industrial abilities significantly. Based on the data found, Mary's personal development is determined by how the parenting style is applied, the data that is most dominant in the type of parenting means she has a big opportunity to improve personal development.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, SUGESSTION

A. Conclusion

In this part, the researcher provides the conclusions from findings and discussions. The researcher analyzed two main characters, Frank and Mary, in the film Gifted (2017). From two characters, the researcher analyzed types of Four Parenting Style by Nancy Darling (1999) and Stage Four from Eight Stages Personal Development by Eric Ericson . From the analysis, the researcher found 3 types of parenting style and personal development which are classified into 63 data. 16 data for Authoritarian Parents, 40 data for Authotitative Parents, and 7 data for Indulgent Parents. For the Personal development there are 41 data for Indusry and 22 data for Inferiority.

The most common parenting style found in Gifted (2017) is Authoritative Parents. This is based on Frank patterns and attitudes who applied parenting style to Mary. Besides that, the perspective of supportive, demanding but not restrictive and also firmly depicts the character of an authoritative parent. Beside, the most finding in Mary's character is personal development Industry. this shows how parenting style has an effect on personal development.

B. Implication

This research examines parenting style and personal development. discussions about parenting style can help understand the role of parents and the effect on personal development in more depth. Meanwhile, academically, discussions about parenting style research and personal development can help readers understand parenting style and also the impact on personal development.

C. Suggestion

Based on this research, after analyzing parenting style through personal development. Researchers have suggestions as below:

1. For English letters students

Researchers suggest that English literature students master parenting style more broadly and deeply, especially on the effects of personal development, so that they can help understand a person's nature more deeply.

2. For the other researchers

The researcher suggests to other researchers, especially parenting style researchers, to expand research using other parenting theories to create more varied results

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APPENDIX 1

VALIDATION SHEET

This thesis data titled *The Influence of Parenting Style Over Mary's Personal Development in Gifted (2017): A Psychoanalysis* has been validated by Muhammad Rizal, M.A in:

Day : Saturday

Date : December 9th, 2023

Surakarta, 9 November 2023

Validator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Rizal', written over a horizontal line.

Muhammad Rizal, M. A

APPENDIX 2

DATA VALIDATION

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTING STYLE OVER MARY'S DEVELOPMENT IN GIFTED (2017): (A PSYCHOANALYSIS)

Notes

Title of Film : Gifted (2017)

1. Four Parenting Style by Nancy Darling (1999)
 - a) Authoritarian Parents (AP)
 - b) Authoritative Parents (AUP)
 - c) Indulgent Parents (IP)
 - d) Uninvolved Parents (UP)

2. Stage Four of Eight Stages on Personal Development by Eric Ericson (1950)
 - a) Industry (IN)
 - b) Inferiority (INF)

No.	Data	Minute	Data Number	Parenting Style	Personal Development	Note	V/In V
1.	 <p>Notes: Frank took Mary to the front of the house to board the school bus that would pick up Mary. But when the school bus arrived in front of the two of them, Mary still didn't want to get on the bus because she didn't want to go to school. Frank said "Come on" and Mary reluctantly boarded the school bus.</p>	00:02:19	7/Gifted/AP/INF/00:02:19	Authoritarian Parents	Inferiority	Frank force Mary to get on the bus even, though Mary didn't seem to want to go to school, she still got on the school bus because Frank told her to. According to Darling (1999) Frank showing Authoritarian parenting, This reluctant attitude shows that Mary feels inferior and is lazy to go because she feels already smart (Ericson, 1950)	valid
2.		00:04:36	8/Gifted/AP/INF/00:04:36	Authoritarian Parents	Inferiority	Mary lazed around because she was bored with the lessons being taught. because,	valid

	 <p>Notes: As Frank wished, Mary finally went to school, but at school Mary just lazed around and didn't listen to the teacher who was talking.</p>					<p>according to Mary the basic calculation lesson was very easy, and she felt there was no need to follow it. According to Darling (1999) effect of the authoritarian parents makes children struggle with morals and self-esteem and this is also connected to the inferiority stage by Ericson (1950).</p>	
3.		00:04:43	9/Gifted/AP/INF/00:04:43	Authoritarian Parents	Inferiority	<p>Even though Mary is a gifted child, Mary has a bad attitude and is reluctant to socialize with her peers because she feels she is already smart and doesn't need to have</p>	valid

	<p>Notes: a teacher was explaining in front of the class but Mary just lay down on the table</p>				<p>friends or listening lesson from the teacher on the class. In this scene Mary still cannot control herself and is still struggling with morals to be able to adapt to an environment that is quite new for her, according to Darling (1999) this is the authoritarian effect that Frank applies to Mary which forces her to go to school and is related to the inferiority phase By Ericson (1950) where he stated that in the inferiority phase children will not be able to adapt and will also have low socialization.</p>	
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4.	 <p>Notes: Mary : “Three plus three? Really?” her friend was confused with her because she suddenly wake up and asking that question.</p>		10/Gifted/AP/INF/00:04:59	Authoritarian Parents	Inferiority	Mary's question shows that she underestimates the lesson being taught by her teacher. However, what is of concern is that the attitude shown was very impolite because he interrupted in the middle of the explanation. According to Ericson (1950), the inferior attitude shown by Mary is a reflection of her lack of social skills.	valid
5.		00:05:15	11/Gifted/AP/INF/00:05:15	Authoritarian Parents	Inferiority	Mary complained about the classroom atmosphere being unpleasant for her, especially in arithmetic lessons. Based on Ericson's	valid

	<p>Notes: Mary : “What kinda school is this anyways?” Teacher : “It’s the kind of school Where student don’t speak without permission. Nobody in this classroom speaks”</p>					(1950) argument, Mary's impolite act of interrupting her teacher while explaining was an inferior act that caused Mary's have bad attitude.	
6.	 <p>Notes: Teacher : “Can you tell me 57 multiplied 135 is?” Mary : “...” Teacher : “...okay, who can tell me what four-“ Mary : “ it’s 7.695. I don’t think anyone an do that. ... the square root is 87.7 and change. Now what ad nauseam means?”</p>	00:06:08	12/Gifted/AP/IN/ 00:06:08	Authoritarian Parents	Industry	Mary began to show off her cognitive abilities because she didn't want to be underestimated. and the last sentence asked by Mary shows how curious she is. This scene showing how Mary is still under the effects of authoritarian parenting which makes her still struggle to adapt to herself and her environment, but in this scene, Mary	valid

						begins to show her academic abilities. According to Ericson (1950), Mary's ability to demonstrate her skills in mathematics shows that she is in industry.	
7.	 <p>Notes: The principal visits the class to see how the class is going in learning. But Mary started to interrupt by raising her hand. Teacher : “Yes, Mary?” Mary : “Is she the boss?”</p>	00:07:35	13/Gifted/AP/INF/00:07:35	Authoritarian Parents	Inferiority	The principal visits the class to see how the class is going in learning. but Mary started to interrupt by raising her hand. The effect of authoritarian parents causes Mary to have bad behavior, morals that are difficult to form in Maru cause Mary to have a bad emotional temperament. Based on Ericson	valid

						(1950) theory, Mary's behavior in interrupting when the teacher is speaking can be categorized as an impolite act. This impolite act can lead to inferiority.	
8.	 <p>Notes: Teacher : “Mrs. Davin is our principal” Mary : “Mm... Okay. Now, I want you to get on your phone and call Frank to get me out of here!”</p>	00:07:43	14/Gifted/AP/INF/00:07:43	Authoritarian Parents	Inferiority	The scene shows the impact of authoritarian parenting, which causes a lack of self-control and bad temperament. Mary screamed and forced her teacher to call Frank to take her home. This scene shows Mary's impulsive nature when no one can obey her wishes. Based on Ericson (1950) Mary's condition like this	valid

						shows inferiority where she cannot communicate well and cannot control her emotions.	
9.	 <p>Notes: Frank: "Yes. But sadly, it's a school night and there's homework to do. What a surprise though, right? Say good night to grand mother or evelyn." Mary: "Good night."</p>	00:24:59	25/Gifted/AP/IN/00:24:59	Authoritarian Parents	Industry	In this scene, it is told that Evelyn, who is Mary's grandmother, came because of the principal's report about her grandson. But Frank already knew Evelyn's intentions in trying to prevent their conversation from continuing. In this scene, Frank is seen telling Mary to immediately go to do her homework and say good night. Even though it sounded a bit pushy, Mary still obeyed and	valid

						said hello. Frank's actions can be called authoritarian parents.	
10.	 <p>Note: Frank: "Hey, let's go outside." Mary: "No" Frank: "Come on, it's nice out." Mary: "I don't care." Frank: "Hey, no more math today."</p>	00:29:34	26/Gifted/AP/IN/00:29:34	Authoritarian Industry	Industry	The awkward atmosphere caused by Grandma Mary's arrival made Frank think hard about how to get Mary to talk to him. Subtle methods had been used, so Frank was forced to use his authority and force Mary to stop working on her math problems. Frank's actions can be categorized as an authoritarian parent, while Mary who tries to reject Frank because she prefers doing math, it can be	valid

						categorized as industry.	
11.	 <p>Note: Mary: "I can't find my DVD." Roberta: "It's right there, baby." Mary: "No, it isn't. You come and find it." Roberta: "I'm doing lady bussiness, Now you were the last person to watch it."</p>	00:39:00	30/Gifted/AP/IN/00:39:00	Authoritarian Parents	Industry	Parents who set the rules to their children are authoritarian parents (Darling, 1999). In this scene, Mary still lives with Roberta and Mary is looking for her favorite DVD. But Mary broke Frank's rule of not coming home before 8 am in Saturday morning to look for her DVD. But because she was curious about where her favorite DVD was, Mary took the initiative to go to the apartment she shared with Frank, without	valid

						remembering the rules the two of them had made. According to Erickson (1950), Mary's curiosity was part of the industry phase.	
12.	 <p>Note: Teacher: "OH MY GOOD!" Mary: "Good morning, Ms. Stevenson"</p>	00:39:49	31/Gifted/AP/IN/ 00:39:49	Authoritarian Parents	Industry	Mary rushes home to look for the DVD and catches her teacher coming out of Frank's room. But Mary still greeted her out of politeness. According to Ericson (1950), the effect of the industry phase causes children to be able to socialize well. In this scene, it shows that Mary maintains politeness even in very awkward situations.	valid

13.	 <p>Note: Frank: “Mary... Stop! Stop! Stop with the Legos! Listen.” Mary: “What?” Frank: “Are you allowed in this apartment this early Saturday morning? Yes or no?” Mary: “No.” (continues playing with legos)</p>	00:40: 23	32/Gifted/AP/IN F/00:40: 23	Authoritarian Parents	Inferiority	The way Frank stops Mary from playing with Lego by forcing her and grabbing Mary's Lego. He wants her to pay attention to him and then starts to negate Mary because Frank doesn't like having his Saturday disturbed by Mary. It is the attitude of authoritarian parents, and Mary feels guilty and can only answer Frank's questions briefly, making her inferior.	valid
14.		00:41: 01	33/Gifted/AP/IN F/00:41: 01	Authoritarian Parents	Inferiority	Mary could only remain silent when she heard Frank scold her. In this scene, Frank scolds Mary, complaining about her life.	valid

	<p>Note: Frank: “Are you allowed to,,, Hey! Stop! Enough with the legos. Are you allowed to use Roberta’s keys?” Mary: “No.” Frank: “Hey! Look at me. Then why are you here, huh? Can you answer me that? You broke every rule! You just embarrassed me. We have these rules. We’ve gone over them a hundred times! Ahh! God! Damn it! Can I just get five minutes of my own life?”</p>					<p>Frank felt angry at Mary because he was embarrassed when Mary caught him sleeping with Mary's teacher. And also angry at Mary, who had violated the previously agreed rules. According to Darling (1999), authoritarian parents will feel disappointed when the expectations made for their children do not match what they want. Frank showed this by venting his emotions towards Mary.</p>	
15.		00:41:12	34/Gifted/AP/INF/00:41:12	Authoritarian Parents	Inferiority	Because Mare felt sad and disappointed with Frank who scolded	vaid



Note:
Mary slamming the door.

her, Mary finally got up from her seat went to her room and slammed the door to her room to show her disappointment to Frank. Realizing that he was wrong to scold Mary, he could only sigh in disappointment. The effect of Frank's anger due to his disappointment made Mary feel inferior and lacked the confidence to speak and had low self-esteem. According to Ericson (1950), Mary's actions show a phase of inferiority.

16.	 <p>Note: Frank: "Come on, Mary. We're going home." Mary: "No" Frank: "Let's go, Mary." Mary: "No!" (Running outside)</p>	01:26:57	55/Gifted/AP/INF/01:26/18/23	Authoritarian Parents	Inferiority	In this scene, Frank forces the door to open and enters the room after finding out that Evelyn has been lying to him all this time. Mary is forced to fulfill her ambition to be able to replace her daughter Dianne or her mother Mary in becoming a mathematician like her. Frank didn't accept that Mary was treated like that, so he finally asked Mary to come back to live with Frank, but Mary refused because she was disappointed in Frank.	valid
17.		00:00:57	1/Gifted/AUP/INF	Authoritative Parents	Inferiority	According to Darling (1999) what Frank did is	valid

	 <p>Notes:in this scene showing how Frank to persuade Mary to breakfast with him. But marry didn't open the door.</p>		F/00:00: 57			like authoritative parents. He knows that he was ignored by Marry, but he didn't give up to persuade Mary to breakfast with him. Mary's respond showing her emotion like child in general who hates being woken up in the morning. Ericson (1950) said in social skill with parent showing how much her self-esteem grow up. But, Mary is stubborn. She didn't want to being woken up by Frank.	
18.		00:00: 59	2/Gifted/ AUP/IN F/00:00: 59	Authoritative Parents	Inferiority	Darling (1999) said authoritative parents have a patience but still firm for their child.	valid

	 <p>Notes: in this scene Mary was said “you can’t cook” to frank. But, he still stand in front of the door for waiting Mary.</p>					<p>Frank with his patience to persuade Mary, and listen what she says. He didn’t force her to open the door, but he show his firm with stand in front of the door. And Marry try to dropping his confidence. She give negative responses to Frank. It show Mary has an inferiority to showing positive emotion.</p>	
19.		00:01:02	3/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:01:02	Authoritative Parents	Industry	<p>Authoritative parents usually will not let their children do as they please. When their children start to be unruly they will start to show firmness but not in</p>	valid

	<p>Notes: Frank said "Mary. Open the door" in a firm tone showing that he was the person who could control Mary.</p>					<p>a harsh way (Darling, 1999). Frank persuaded Mary gradually. What was initially soft became firm because Mary was difficult to persuade. In this case, Mary started to obey Frank to open the door. Parents play a role in creating a good child's personality (Ericson, 1950). Mary's communication with Frank is still not smooth because Mary still has a high ego to obey the orders of her parents.</p>	
20.		00:01:08	4/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:00:59	Authoritative Parents	Industry	As authoritative parents they will support their children to make	valid

	 <p>Notes: Mary opened the door with her face bent showing an unpleasant expression. But Frank complimented Mary "You look beautiful" showing that Frank wasn't bothered by Mary's expression.</p>					<p>their children confident (Darling, 1999). Frank praised Mary for being enthusiastic and confident. Mary's response was just silence because she still had a high ego. But basically a child will feel happy if someone praises them, and you can see in this scene that Mary doesn't argue or reject Frank's praise. According to Ericson, Mary's attitude shows industry towards children.</p>	
21.		00:01:24	5/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:01:24	Authoritative Parents	Industry	<p>according to Darling (1999) authoritative parents like Frank will do anything</p>	valid

	 <p>Notes: In this scene, it can be seen that Frank is preparing breakfast for Mary. but Frank lied to Mary that he prepared a special breakfast. "You said, you made me a special breakfast" Mary said that to show her protest because Frank only made her a normal cereal breakfast.</p>					<p>for the good of their children. Even though Mary was only given cereal for breakfast, she wanted Mary to fill her stomach before going to school so she wouldn't starve. Even though Mary protested about her breakfast, she still ate it out of respect for Frank. According to Ericson (1950), Mary's attitude shows empathy at the industry stage.</p>	
22.		00:02:02	6/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:02:02	Authoritative Parents	Industry	Frank tries to get Mary to go to school because Frank feels that Mary should socialize with her peers. Even though	valid

	<p>Notes: In this scene, Mary argues with Frank because Mary doesn't want to go to school because she feels no one will invite her pet to play ball. But Frank still forces Mary to go to school "Fed, will be okay. No more argument okay? We've discussed this ad nauseam" then Mary asked Frank "What is nauseam?" then Frank replied " Oh you don't know? Well, look someone need schools"</p>					<p>Mary is a talented child in mathematics, Frank feels that Mary doesn't know anything else and wants Mary to be friends with children her age. according to Darling (1999) this frank action shows authoritative parents. Mary responds by asking Frank. It is an industry in communication referring to Ericson. The more children want to know and ask questions, the more the industry grows.</p>	
23.		00:10:04	15/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:10:04	Authoritative Parents	Industry	Frank's way of explaining the situation to Mary was that she was	valid

	<p>Notes: Mary : “Other kids answer question. They don’t get into trouble” Frank : “You didn’t get into trouble for answering question. You yelled at the principal” Mary being quiet.</p>					<p>wrong to have shouted at the principal. gently without any visible emotion but Frank still firmly warned Mary. Frank's treatment can be categorized as authoritative parenting. Mary's silent response showed that she was thinking hard and also felt that she had ruined her first day of school. According to Ericson (1950) Mary is experiencing an industry phase.</p>	
24.		00:10:26	16/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:10:26	Authoritative Parents	Industry	The previous warning was not enough, Frank tried to provide more explanation to make Mary	valid

	 <p>Note: Frank : “You know what? You find this interesting, so I googled ‘first grades who yelled at the principal’ and statically you never believe how many kids do it” Mary : “How many?” Frank : “None” Marry : “Frank, I’m sorry. I’m really sorry” Frank : “Yeah right. You can’t show off like that at school”</p>					regret and feel guilty for her actions. Even though Frank looked annoyed, he tried to control his emotions and tried to give Mary a logical explanation. in accordance with Darling's (1999) explanation, if a child has authoritative parents, they will provide firmness if the child crosses the line. This was proven by Mary apologizing to Frank and this was progress in the industry.	
25.		00:11:52	17/Gifted/AUP/I	Authoritative Parents	Industry	According to Darling (1950), authoritative	valid

	 <p>Notes: Mary : “Would my mom have wanted me to go to this school?” Frank : “I can only guess. But i’ll tell you what she would have wanted you to have friends” Mary : “Idiot friends?”</p>		N/00:11: 52			parents are supportive of their children. In this scene, Frank tries to make Mary understand what he is saying. Frank wants Mary to have a friend. With Mary's confusion, Frank tries to make Mary understand without forcing her. The small conversation between Mary and Frank shows how close they are. Mary was curious about her mother's wishes, and Frank answered gently and tried not to hurt Mary with the answers he gave.	
26.		00:12: 16	18/Gifted/AUP/I	Authoritative Parents	Industry	Darling (1999) said that authoritative parents will not	valid

	 <p>Notes: Frank : “And she’d want you to have compassion for others. Like a cat can have for a sandpiper” Mary : “But, what if they don’t like me?” Frank : “Then they’re idiots.” Mary being quite and frank give her a caress.</p>		N/00:12: 16		limit and support what their children do. Frank's way of supporting Mary is by advising Mary not to give up on going to school. Frank took this opportunity to advise Mary, so that she can care more about the people around her. And it turns out that Mary was just worried about how her classmates would react, Mary was just afraid that her classmates didn't like her. This was a significant change where Mary began to care about the social reactions of her surrounding environment, based	
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						on Ericson (1950) this is an Industry reaction.	
27.	 <p>Note: The teacher : “Good morning, class” Students : “Good morning, Ms. Stevenson” Teacher : “Good morning, Mary” Mary : “Good Morning, Ms. Stevenson”</p>	00:12: 43	19/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:12: 43	Authoritative Parents	Industry	The effects of Frank's authoritative parenting have produced positive results. After Mary had many conversations with Frank. In this scene, Mary seems to be starting to soften and is also starting to be more orderly by responding to the teacher's greetings. There is no rude attitude and no shouting in this scene. Mary is starting to make real social adaptations, and this is the industry	valid

						of Mary's development.	
28.	<p>Notes: Mary : “For my Show and Tell, I have the most awesome cat in the history of time. Not only his name Fed, but he has just one eye. Uno, go ahead and count, but I promise yoi it’s always one.” Students : “How did he lose his eyes?” Mary : “I don’t know. I wasn’t there at that time. I just found him inside a trash can next to the botte akohol or something. He is smart, smart cat but no one realize that. No one undestand him. No one.”</p>	00:12:59	20/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:12:59	Authoritative Parents	Industry	In front of the class Mary told about her favorite cat, Fed. In this scene, Mary has shown the courage to talk about the things she loves. There was no awkwardness in Mary, even when her classmates asked questions, she answered casually without showing her usual arrogant attitude.	valid

29.	 <p>Notes: Theacher: “Put your name on the top of the paper, so that i know who did such good work. Pass those paper around guys, okay? I wanna see your work. Turn around, face the desk. Think about how you get the answer. It’s not just about you know... guessing. Don’t be messy.” Mary: “Done.” Teacher: “Let’s see. Mm-hm. Okay, i thought you might finish quickly, so a little something extra.”</p>	00:14:41	21/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:14:41	Authoitative Parents	Industry	In this scene, it can be seen that Mary is carrying out the exam. Mary seemed to be working quickly. Because the teacher knew that Mary was a gifted child, he prepared another test paper that was different and more difficult than the previous one for Mary. The teacher wanted to see whether Mary could do the questions given or not, but Mary did the questions very easily. According to Ericson (1950), children who are in the industrial stage will experience very rapid academic	valid
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						development and this was experienced by Mary.	
30.	 <p>Notes: Frank: “Hey, hey. Are you okay? You good? Allright. ”</p>	00:19:52	22/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:19:52	Authoritative Parents	Industry	Frank worried about Mary, According to Nancy (1999) Frank action was categorized in authoritative parents who believe and acceptance the behavior of Mary that’s why he didn’t yelled marry and just give her warning about her action. Marry defended her friend, According to Ericson (1950) her action drawing industry process that she know bullied is wrong so	valid

						she defend her friend by hitting the bullies. It shows how social skill of Mary is growing up and she can distinguish between what is right and what is wrong.	
31.	 <p>Note: Teacher: “Okay, Mary. I think you have something you’d like to say to the class. You want to hop up and say it?” Mary: “Okay, I’m supposed to say something. Hitting people is wrong even if they’re bad. I won’t do it again so don’t be afraid of me.”</p>	00:23:08	23/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:23:08	Authoritative Parents	Industry	After the incident where Mary hit her classmate, in this scene the teacher tries to ask Mary to apologize. But without resistance, Mary apologized and said that she had made a mistake in hitting her friend. Mary unexpectedly did this without coercion. Mary's actions illustrate the development of significant social	valid

	Teacher: "Okay. Thank you."					skills in the industrial stage.	
32.	 <p>None: Mary: "Now, can i say something i wanna say?" Teacher: "Sure." Mary: "Before they ruined it, Justin zoo was the best art project. By far, it was awesome." (Clapping) "Come on. Little harder."</p>	00:23:11	24/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:23:11	Authoritative Parents	Industry	In this scene, with Mary's initiative, she says something that makes her classmates happy. Mary's classmate who lost her art project because other friends teased her felt sad. but Mary's praise made him feel happy again. Unexpectedly, Mary, who doesn't like her classmate, becomes her defender when her friend experiences something unpleasant. According to Ericson (1950), in the development of industry, children's peers and	valid

						classmates are a very important part of forming a child's character.	
33.	 <p>Note: Mary: "Is there a God?" Frank: "I don't know." Mary: "Just tell me." Frank: "I would if i could. But idon't know and neither does anybody." Mary: "Roberta knows." Frank: "No, Roberta has faith and that's a great thing to have. But faith's about what you think, feel not what you know."</p>	00:30:09	27/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:30:09	Authoritative Parents	Industry	In this scene you can see how Frank never lets go of Mary's hand, whatever Mary does, Frank always lets her go. With various kinds of questions asked, Frank answered according to what she knew and let their conversation flow naturally. Frank's treatment is in accordance with what Darling (1999) said that authoritative parents will never limit their children and remain firm and supportive. In this case, the one	valid

						who opened the conversation was Mary and showing that Mary wanted to know something was progress in the social interactions carried out by her parents.	
34.	 <p>Note: Frank: “The only difference between the atheis and Roberta is that Roberta loves you. She’s trying to help. Tell you what though. One way or another we all end back together in the end. Thats what you’re asking right?” Mary: “Yep”</p>	00:31:07	28/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:31:07	Authoritative Parents	Industry	Understanding what Mary meant, Frank began to soften by telling Mary that whatever happened they would stay together. and Mary began to calm down with Frank's answer. like parents in general who calm their children when they are worried that Frank won't continue the conversation.	valid

35.	 <p>Note: Frank: “Nothing that happened today was your fault. I got mad at you. I was really get mad at me. And the manufacturers of legos they should all be in prison. I’m sorry. Do you forgive me?” Mary: “Sure. Whatever.”</p>	00:41:37	35/Gifted/AUP/INF/00:41:37	Authoritative Parents	Inferiority	Frank regrets his actions and tries to persuade Mary to forgive him. He admitted to Mary that he felt guilty and angry with himself and should not scold Mary because of this incident. And Mary only answered briefly. In this scene, Frank admits that his actions were wrong. Authoritative parents support their children psychologically and dare to apologize first without having to punish their children.	valid
36.		00:42:41	36/Gifted/AUP/INF/00:42:41	Authoritative Parents	Industry	Mary was disappointed by	valid

	 <p>Note: Mary: “Do yo really have no live because of me?” Frank: “Thast not what i said.” Mary: “Hmm. Do you mean it?” Frank: “Last mont you said I was the worst uncle in the world and you wished death upon me ‘cause I don’t buy you a piano. Do you mean that?” Mary: “No. No entirely.” Frank: “There you go. We say things al the time we don’t mean, so let’s forget it okay?”</p>		N/00:42:41			Frank's previous words that he had no life because of Mary. In this scene, it can be seen that Mary, who just a child, feels disappointed with her uncle, which makes Mary silent because she is disappointed, but she is more curious about why Frank said that. But Frank tried to explain in words that were easy for Mary to understand, that Frank didn't mean to express his emotions in that way.	
37.		00:42:52	37/Gifted/AUP/I N/00:42:52	Authoritative Parents	Industry	In this scene, Mary and Frank have made up, but like children in general,	valid

	 <p>Note: Mary : “Frank?” Frank: “Yeah?” Mary: “can i have a piano?” Frank: “No.”</p>					<p>when they feel safe, they ask for something in return, even if it is rejected. but Mary is not the type of child who will get angry and tantrum when her wish is rejected, she understands that her request is impossible to fulfill. Frank's firm answer when rejecting Mary shows that Frank is not the type of parent who is easily swayed by his child, this type is an authoritative parent.</p>	
38.		00:50:52	44/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:50:52	Authoritative Parents	Industry	<p>Mary told the professor the reason she didn't tell him the mistake in the</p>	valid

	 <p>Note: Professor: “Mary, you know the problem was incorrect. Why didn’t you say anything?” Mary: “Frank says, i’m not supposed to correct older people. Nobody likes a smart ass.”</p>					<p>math problem she was working on was because Mary remembered Mary's advice not to correct people who were older than her. In this scene, Frank succeeds in instilling advice into Mary and succeeds in making her apply this advice. And it turns out that Mary isn't a difficult child to tell, she just makes it difficult because of her nature.</p>	
39.		00:51:51	45/Gifted/AUP/IN/00:51:51	Authoritative Parents	Industry	<p>Darling (1999) said that authoritative parents will not limit anything their children do. This was proven by Frank when Mary</p>	valid

	<p>Note: Mary: "Frank?" Frank: "Mary." Mary: "I like evelyn. She looks like my mom and she has piano. But i don't wanna live with her. She's bossy."</p>					<p>preferred to live with Frank were Mary's emotional and mental development and succeeded in conveying what she wanted. The proof that Mary prefers Frank is that Frank has succeeded in providing a safe 'place' for Mary and according to Ericson (1950) children who have good communication are children who are in the industrial phase. This is shown by Mary expressing her wishes to Frank.</p>	
40.		00:52:06	46/Gifted/AUP/I	Authoritative Parents	Industry	The agreement made by Mary and Frank is a symbol	valid

	 <p>Notes: Frank: "I've heard that. Hey, don't worry. You're not going anywhere." Mary: "Promise?" Frank: "I promise."</p>		N/00:52:06			of the supportive parents Frank shows Mary (Darling, 1999). Frank also listened to every word Mary said, showing patience and attention to Mary. Menurut Ericson (1950) Mary managed to express what she felt easily thanks to Frank its an industry stage.	
41.	 <p>Note: Mary: "If i was the dad of a little girl and i never saw her and i was in the same town, i</p>	00:59:09	47/Gifted/AUP/INF/00:59:09	Authoritative Parents	Inferiority	In this scene shows Mary's disappointment. It turns out that all this time, Mary's biological father was still alive, even in the same city, but her father never found out about Mary's whereabouts. This	valid

	would visit her. He doesn't even wanna see what i look like."					shows Mary's sense of inferiority. Frank, who knew about Mary's condition, couldn't do much and could only listen to Mary's disappointment.	
42.	 <p>Note: Mary: "What are we doing here?" Frank: "Waiting. We can see that." Mary: "How long do we have to stay here?" Frank: "As long as it takes. And keep your voice down. It's a hospital."</p>	01:00:05	48/Gifted/AUP/INF/00:01:00:05	Authoritative Parents	Inferiority	Frank took Mary to the hospital to show her something. However, because Mary was still angry about the previous incident, she felt annoyed when Frank asked her to go and questioned what they would do at the hospital. Mary's reluctance shows subtle rejection of Frank. Frank uses an authoritative	valid

						attitude in a firm manner. According to Darling (1999), parents who have an authoritative nature will be strict with their children. Even though Frank knew that Mary was annoyed with him, Frank remained firm in his stance to make Mary remain silent with him.	
43.	 <p>Note: Frank: “ Look. That exactly how it was when you’re born.” Mary: “This happy?”</p>	01:02:12	49/Gifted/AUP/IN/01:02:12	Authoritative Parents	Industry	According to Darling (1999), one of the characteristics of an authoritative parent is supportive, one of the things Frank does in this scene is show this. Frank supports Mary in an emotional strategy so that she	valid

	<p>Frank: "This happy." Mary: "Who came out and told everybody?" Frank: "I did." Mary: "Can we stay for another?"</p>					<p>does not feel sad about the fact that she is not wanted by her biological father. Frank implied that Mary's birth was a blessing for him.</p>	
44.	 <p>Note: Mary was very happy to see other people happy because of the birth of a baby.</p>	01:02:56	50/Gifted/AUP/IN/01:02:56	Authoritative Parents	Industry	<p>The effect of Frank's authoritative attitude towards Mary taught Mary something very valuable. That every birth in this world is a very miraculous thing. Typical parents who don't say much and show it directly to their children. The effect of how gentle Frank was was to make Mary understand and start to show good</p>	valid

						expressions, including in Industry (Ericson, 1950)	
45.	 <p>Note: Frank: “Hey, come on. I’m only 25 minutes away.” Mary: “Please don’t leave me here. Please.” (crying) Frank: “No. Look, you’re going to a brand new school. A better school.” Mary: “I don’t want to, i want my crummy school.”</p>	01:17:18	51/Gifted/AUP/INF/01:17:18	Authoritative Parents	Inferiority	Frank was forced to put Mary with her adoptive parents by court decision. This made Mary unable to accept it mentally because of how suddenly this happened. Frank made various persuasions to get Mary to stay, but Mary increasingly refused. According to Darling (1999), authoritative parents want their children to be more independent. And what Frank does in this scene is aimed at making Mary	valid

						self-reliant because of the prosecutor's decision. However, Mary's attitude of great refusal is included in the stage of inferiority.	
46.	 <p>Note: Frank: "Mary!"</p>	01:27: 15	52/Gifted/AUP/IN/01:27:15	Authoritative Parents	Inferiority	The authoritative attitude with the firmness shown by Frank makes Mary want to go with him. Mary, who refused to allow Frank to leave the room, ran out so that Frank could not catch her. However, Frank still tries to chase Mary because he didn't want Mary to be used as an experiment for Evelyn's ambition. According to Ericson (1950), Mary's rejection	valid

						included an attitude of inferiority.	
47.	 <p>Note: Frank: "Hey! Mary! Stop it." Mary : "No! Let me go!" Frank: "Hey, stop it. Come here." Mary: "You lied to me!" Frank: "I know."</p>	01:27: 54	57/Gifted/AUP/INF/01:27:54	Authoritative Parents	Inferiority	Ericson (1950) mengatakan sikap inferiority ditandai dengan komunikasi yang tidak baik antara orangtua dan anak juga trempamen yang buruk. Mary's strong refusal became even worse after Frank caught her. Her impulsive behavior makes it difficult for Frank to calm Mary down. Frank patiently faces	valid

						Mary's anger, a typical authoritative parent (Darling, 1999)	
48.	 <p>Note: Frank: "I made a mistake. I'm so sorry." Mary: "You promised." Frank: "I know. I'm sorry." Mary: "You said you wouldn't leave me." Frank: "I made a mistake. I'm sorry."</p>	01:28:19	58//Gifted/AUP/IN/01:28:19	Authoritative Parents	Industry	In this scene, Mary expresses her disappointment with Frank. Frank didn't keep the promise they made to stay together. Mary finally reveals that she misses Frank. However, a child will definitely feel neglected if his parents leave him. Mary's attitude shows Industry (Ericson, 1950)	valid

	Mary: "I was so sad! I missed you!"						
49.	 <p>Note: Mary: "Why did you leave me there?" Frank: "Because I thought i was bad for you. And then it dawn on me. If Mary is this amazing, smart, sweet human being. Then I must be doing something right."</p>	01:29:09	59/Gifted/AUP/IN/01:29:09	Authoritative Parents	Industry	Frank showed an authoritative attitude so that Mary could understand Frank's purpose in leaving her. In this scene Frank explains why he left Mary was that he didn't feel he was good for Mary. with his condition that he was only a dock repairman. Frank just wants Mary to be a normal child	valid

	Mary: "You're smiling."					her age. Mary accepts Frank's reasons and wants to go back to living with Frank is an attitude of acceptance of the frank and is an industry stage.	
50.	 <p>Note: Mary study in university.</p>	01:35:15	60/Gifted/AUP/IN/01:35:15	Authoritative Parents	Industry	Because her abilities were above the average for children her age, Mary finally went to university to continue honing her abilities in mathematics with Frank's support for Mary, in accordance with the authoritative parents mentioned by Darling (1999). In this scene, Mary seems to be able to attend class well and is not	valid

						disturbed even though her classmates are much older than her. The ability to adapt to the surrounding environment using the industrial stage in Mary.	
51.	 <p>Note: Frank pick up Mary at university.</p>	01:35:31	61/Gifted/AUP/IN/01:35:31	Authoritative Parents	Industry	In this scene, Mary is seen being picked up by Frank, which means that Frank supports Mary in going to university. Frank's attitude shows the supportive attitude of authoritative parents (Darling, 1999) Mary also looks happy to be picked up by Frank.	valid

52.	 <p>Note: Frank: "How was your school?" Mary: "Hmm, fun. Not like a regular school, but interesting."</p>	01:35:37	63/Gifted/AUP/IN/01:35:37	Authoritative Parents	Industry	Frank's authoritative attitude to support Mary's activities has a positive effect on Mary. Frank tried to ask how Mary was doing at school. However, Mary answered calmly, which meant that Mary was comfortable at the university and Frank looked calm after receiving Mary's answer. This scene shows how easy it is for Mary to talk to Frank, which means that Mary's industry stage is going well.	?
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53.	 <p>Note: Frank drop Mary in elementary school.</p>	01:36:20	56/Gifted/AUP/IN/01:36:20	Authoritative Parents	Industry	<p>Even though Mary went to university, Mary also went to elementary school to adjust herself to be able to act like a child her age. Frank happily accompanied Mary and when she arrived, Mary immediately ran to the middle of the field to catch up with her friends playing together. According to Darling (1999), supportive parents will have a good impact on children. for example in this scene, how frankmen supports Mary by taking her to elementary school and the impact is on</p>	?
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						Mary's personality which becomes more cheerful and can also socialize well with her peers. According to Ericson (1950), Mary's attitude is an industrial stage.	
54.	 <p>Note: Mary: "I wanna stay with you. Frank, you promised me!" Frank: "Come on. Don't do this." Mary: "You promised me!" Frank: "I know. I know." Mary: "Please, Frank. Why are you leave me?"</p>	01:17:54	52/Gifted/AUP/INF/01:17:54	Authoritative Parents	Inferiority	Mary wants to live with Frank but Frank's difficult circumstances mean he can't do many things. According to Darling (1999), authoritative parents will be firm in their stance. In this scene, Frank and Mary are both mentally shaken because Frank has to leave Mary while Mary wants to stay with Frank.	?

						But Frank tried to ignore his feelings so he could leave Mary. Mary's rejection shows how low Mary's self-esteem is. A child who still needs a parental figure is left behind, making Mary feel abandoned. Mary shows feelings of inferiority in this scene	
55.	 <p>Note: Frank: "We've discussed this. Come on. Please."</p>	01:18:10	53/Gifted/AUP/INF/01:18:10	Authoritative Parents	Inferiority	Mary's impulsive behavior shows great resistance to Frank's decision to leave Mary. The fear of being abandoned makes Mary act violently and hit Frank to express her feelings. The effect shown by Frank's	?

	Mary: “No! No! No!” (Slapping Frank)					authoritative attitude was to make Mary's impulsive actions appear and show her inferiority attitude (Ericson, 1950)	
56.	 <p>Note: Mary: “Frank! Don’t leave me please!”</p>	01:18:23	54/Gifted/AUP/INF/01:18:23	Authoritative Parents	Authoritative Parents	by strengthening himself to be firm in his stance, the authoritative attitude shown by Frank to Mary received a negative impulse. In this scene, Frank finally leaves Mary without paying attention to Mary's screams asking her to come back. Frank becomes uncaring and heartless for Mary's sake.	Explain in detail

						According to Erikson (1950), Mary's attitude shows an attitude of inferiority.	
57.	 <p>Notes: Mary sing along with her neighbor Roberta happyly.</p>	00:34:30	29/Gifted/UP/IN/ 00:34:30	Indulgent Parents	Industry	Frank leaves Mary with a neighbor for the night. According to Darling (1999), the attitude shown by Frank is that of an indulgent parent. But in this scene can be see that Mary prefers playing with Roberta because she is the only playmate in her neighborhood. Whatever she does freely, Roberta will never scold Mary.	valid

						and Mary is always happy to be with Roberta, which means that Mary never feels awkward with Roberta when communicating even though they have a very large age difference. According to Erikson (1950), Mary's open friendly attitude and communication is an industrial attitude.	
58.		00:43:57	38/Gifted/UP/IN/00:43:57	Indulgent Parents	Industry	Frank let Mary come with Evelyn to stay with him for two days. because Frank felt that Mary needed to get to know her grandmother and free Mary to do	valid
	Notes:						

	<p>Mary: “Wow, you and my mom were always together.” Evelyn: “Always.”</p>					<p>anything. Mary didn't refuse because Evelyn persuaded Mary to use something she liked, namely mathematics. According to Darling (1999), Frank letting Mary go with Evelyn is uninvolved parenting.</p>	
59.	<p>Note: Evelyn: “It’s late. You’ve got a big day tomorrow. Come on. Up up up.” Mary: “Can I playing the piano?”</p>	00:45:24	39/Gifted/UP/IN/00:45:24	Indulgent Parents	Industry	<p>Frank let Mary go with Evelyn so Mary could get to know her grandmother. According to Darling (1999), Frank's attitude in freeing Mary to go with Evelyn is a characteristic of Indulgent parenting. Mary tries to persuade Evelin to let</p>	?

	<p>Evelyn: “No, You can’t. Now stop dragging your feet.” Mary: “But It’s so fun!”</p>					<p>herself play the piano. But again, Mary gets rejection, children tend to be curious about things they have never tried and Mary experiences this because Mary has never played the piano before. Mary's industrial self-development is still at a further stage (Ericson, 1950).</p>	
60.	 <p>Note: Mary: “Maybe I’ll have my picture up here someday.”</p>	00:47:49	40/Gifted/UP/IN/00:47:49	Indulgent Parents	Industry	<p>After Evelyn said that Mary's mother could not solve the Navier-Stokes math problem before she died, Mary's ambition arose to have the same dream of being able to hang a photo of herself</p>	?

	Evelyn: "If you really desire it you can have your picture up there, daling. I can help you. It takes focus and hard work but if you succeed your name will live forever."					as one of the great figures of mathematics. This has triggered Evelyn to be able to make Mary what she wants. Mary's wish is not a difficult thing because Mary is supported by extraordinary cognitive development, and Mary's industrial development will continue considering that Mary is still 7 years old (Ericson, 1950)	
61.		00:48:20	41/Gifted/UP/INF/00:40:20	Indulgent Parents	Inferiority	Mary and Evelyn met a professor and Mary was tested with a math problem that made her think hard to solve the problem.	?

	 <p>Note: Professor: "Mary, I see you're looking at our little problem." Mary: "Little? It's big." Professor: "Yeah."</p>					<p>According to Ericson (1950), it is normal for a child who is in the inferiority phase to find it difficult to solve mathematical problems.</p>	
62.	 <p>Note: Mary: "Why you say that? It's was wrong." Evelyn: "What?" Mary: "Well, forthe starter he forgot the negative sign on the exponent. It went downhill from</p>	00:49:15	42/Gifted/UP/IN/00:49:15	Indulgent Parents	Industry	<p>This scene shows that Mary actually knows how to solve the math problem she previously tried to solve, and she even knows where the problem is, but Mary doesn't say it and chooses to remain silent. When Evelyn started to get annoyed, Mary</p>	?

	there. The problem was unsolvable. Maybe this school isn't as great as you think it is.”					told her the truth. According to Ericson (1950), Mary's courageous attitude to tell Evelyn the truth was an industry attitude.	
63.	 <p>Note: Mary solving the problem.</p>	00:50:06	43/Gifted/UP/IN/ 00:50:06	Indulgent Parents	Industry	Erikson (1950) stated that children who are in the industrial stage have above average cognitive abilities, this is shown by Mary in this scene. Mary solves the math problems given easily and without saying anything. This scene shows Mary's ability to solve mathematical problems.	?