

**THE INFLUENCE OF PARENT-CHILD PLAYTIME ON THE
PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP AMONG MALAYSIAN
FAMILIES**

NURUL HUDA AHMAD NAWAWI

UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA

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FAMILIES**

NURUL HUDA AHMAD NAWAWI
(Matric No : 3221074)

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Nilai

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AUTHOR DECLARATION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I hereby declare that the work in this dissertation is my own except for quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged

Date : 3 August 2024

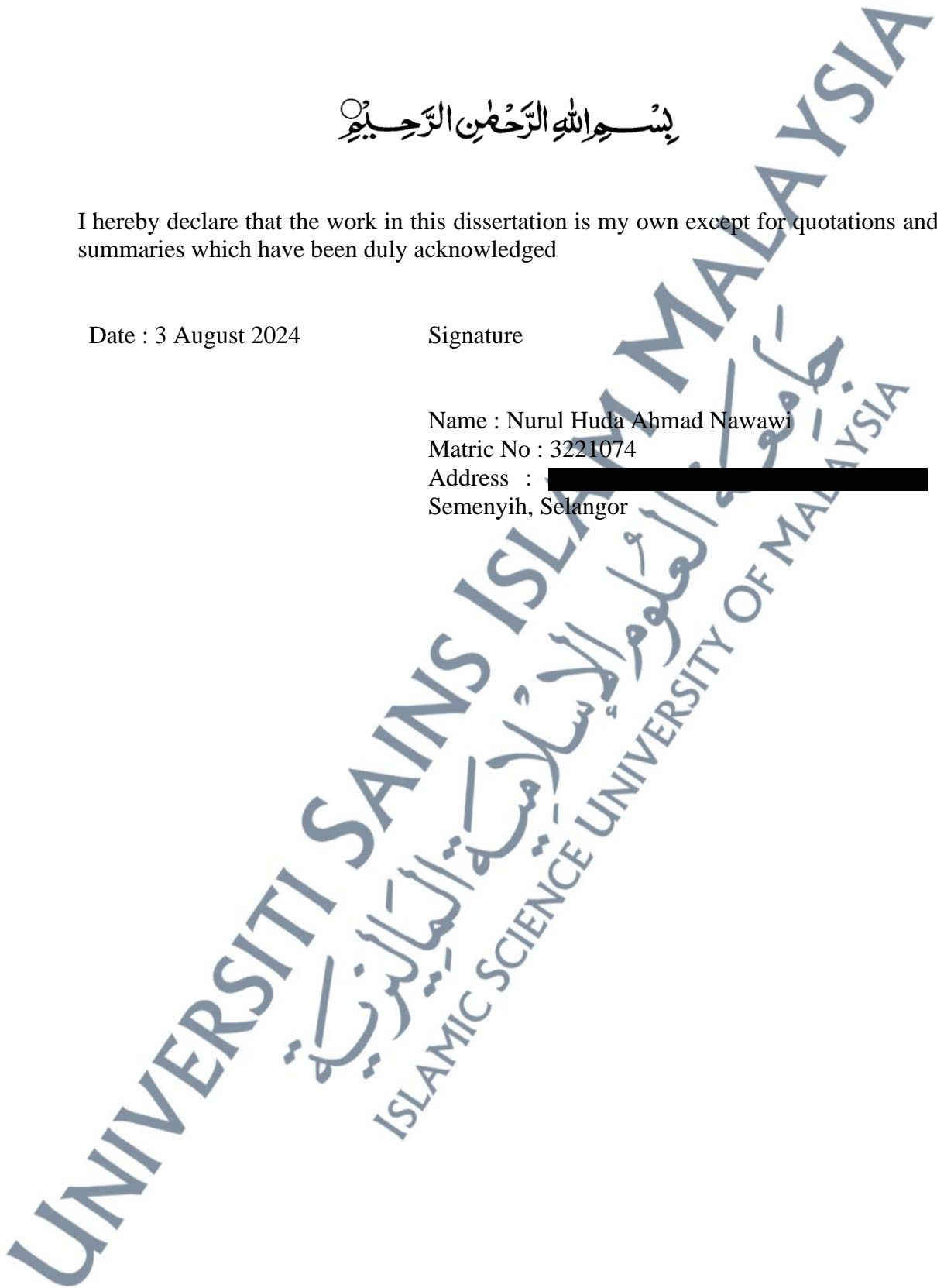
Signature

Name : Nurul Huda Ahmad Nawawi

Matric No : 3221074

Address :

Semenyih, Selangor



BIODATA OF AUTHOR

Nurul Huda Ahmad Nawawi (3221074) was born on March 3, 1984. She is currently residing at 2, Jalan 6/5 Serene Height 43500 Semenyih, Selangor. She previously was a student of Heriot Watt University and obtained Master in Actuarial Science. She is at present a Master student of USIM in Family Counselling.



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ABSTRAK

Masalah tingkah laku termasuk masalah kesihatan mental di kalangan kanak-kanak telah menjadi semakin membimbangkan dalam beberapa tahun kebelakangan ini. Menurut data, hubungan ibu bapa-anak yang lemah telah menjadi faktor penyumbang penting kepada fenomena ini. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh masa bermain ibu bapa-anak terhadap hubungan ibu bapa-anak dalam kalangan keluarga Malaysia. Sampel yang disasarkan ialah ibu bapa yang mempunyai anak berumur 2-8 tahun yang bekerja di Lembah Klang. Saiz sampel ialah dua ratus empat puluh responden ($n = 240$). Item daripada *Parent Play Questionnaire (PPQ)* digunakan untuk mengakses masa bermain ibu bapa-anak. Item daripada *Child-Parents Relationship Scale – Short Form (CPRS - SF)* digunakan untuk mengukur tahap hubungan ibu bapa-anak. Set soal selidik ini diedarkan secara rawak di kalangan ibu bapa yang bekerja di Lembah Klang. Semua data telah dimasukkan ke dalam SPSS dan dianalisis menggunakan *Pearson's r* untuk korelasi dan analisis regresi digunakan untuk menganalisis hubungan kesan antara pembolehubah. Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa ibu bapa mempunyai tahap masa bermain ibu bapa-anak dan hubungan ibu bapa-anak yang tinggi. Penemuan mendedahkan korelasi positif antara masa bermain ibu bapa-anak dan hubungan ibu bapa-anak. Di samping itu, analisis regresi menunjukkan bahawa keseronokan ibu bapa semasa waktu bermain menyumbang kepada hubungan ibu bapa-anak yang lebih tinggi. Kajian ini mempunyai implikasi kepada ibu bapa, kaunselor dan masyarakat untuk lebih menekankan bermain bersama kanak-kanak dalam menggalakkan hubungan ibu bapa-anak yang positif.

ABSTRACT

Behavioral problems including mental health issues among young children have become increasingly alarming in recent years. According to the data, a poor parent-child relationship has been a significant contributing factor to its prevalence. This study aims to examine the influence of parent-child playtime on the parent-child relationship among Malaysian families. The targeted sample is parents with children aged 2-8 years old working in Klang Valley. The sample size is two hundred and forty (n= 240). Items from the Parent Play Questionnaire (PPQ) were used to access parent-child playtime. Items from the Child-Parents Relationship Scale – Short Form (CPRS - SF) were adapted to measure the level of parent-child relationship. This set of questionnaires was distributed randomly among working parents in Klang Valley. All data was entered into SPSS and analyzed for correlation using Pearson's r and regression analysis to analyze the effect relationship between variables. The result of this study shows that the parents have a high level of parent-child playtime and parent-child relationship. Findings revealed positive correlations between parent-child playtime and parent-child relationship. In addition, the regression analysis showed that parent enjoyment during playtime contributed to higher parent-child relationship. This study has implications for parents, counsellors and the community to emphasis more in play with younger children in promoting positive parent-child relationships.

الملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى فحص تأثير وقت اللعب بين الوالدين والطفل على العلاقة بين الوالدين والطفل بين العائلات الماليزية. العينة المستهدفة هي الآباء والأمهات الذين لديهم أطفال تتراوح أعمارهم بين ٢-٨ سنوات ويعملون في وادي كلانج. حجم العينة هو ثلاثمائة وأربعة وثمانون مستجيباً ($n = 280$). تم استخدام عناصر من *Parent Play Questionnaire (PPQ)* لقياس وقت اللعب بين الوالدين والطفل. كما تم تكييف عناصر من *Child-Parents Relationship Scale – Short Form (CPRS - SF)* لقياس مستوى العلاقة بين الوالدين والطفل. تم توزيع هذه الاستبيانات بشكل عشوائي بين الآباء العاملين في وادي كلانج. تم إدخال جميع البيانات في برنامج SPSS وتحليلها باستخدام معامل الارتباط لبيرسون (r)، وتم استخدام تحليل الانحدار لدراسة علاقة التأثير بين المتغيرات. تُظهر نتائج هذه الدراسة أن الوالدين يستمتعان بمستوى عالٍ من وقت اللعب والعلاقة بين الوالدين والطفل. كشفت النتائج عن وجود ارتباطات إيجابية بين وقت اللعب والعلاقة بين الوالدين والطفل. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، أظهر تحليل الانحدار أن استمتاع الوالدين أثناء اللعب ساهم في تعزيز العلاقة بين الوالدين والطفل. لهذه الدراسة آثار على الآباء والمستشارين والمجتمع لتشجيع التركيز بشكل أكبر على اللعب للأطفال الأصغر سناً لتعزيز العلاقات الإيجابية بين الوالدين والطفل.

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Appendix 1: Research Instrument in Google Form

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ABBREVIATION

Abbreviations

N/n	: Number
%	: Percentage
&	: And
PPQ	: Parent Play Questionnaire
CPRS-SF	: Child-Parent Relationship-Short Form
CCPT	: Child-Centered Play Therapy
CPRT	: Child-Parent Relationship Therapy
ADHD	: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder