

The Role of Parents and Schools Behind the Riding Policy for Primary School Students

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Abstract. The current state of traffic conditions in Indonesia is quite worrying; many violations occur, both intentionally and unintentionally. Many minors ride motorcycles without knowing the traffic rules. This research focuses on problems related to school regulations that allow students to ride motorbikes to school, as well as the role of parents regarding the use of motorbikes for underage children. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study research method. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation, followed by interviews and documentation. The results of the research show that there are factors regarding permission from parents and family, including: 1) the role of parents because they are busy and cannot take their children to school; 2) the efficiency of time used because of the long distance from home to school and the absence of public transportation in the area; 3) a lack of parental guidance regarding understanding traffic; 4) invitations from peers. 2) Allowing them to ride motorbikes has an influence on their behavior patterns, including making them more skilled at riding motorbikes. Because in that area, when they enter junior high school (SMP), because the distance from home is increasingly far away, their parents allow them to ride motorbikes to school. 3) Parents have a very important role in supervising children. The family is considered a basic ecology in which a child's behavior is manifested from childhood in a negative or positive way.

Keywords: children, parents, violations, school

1. Introduction

The current state of traffic conditions in Indonesia is quite worrying; many violations occur, whether intentionally or unintentionally. Many minors ride motorcycles without knowing the traffic rules. According to Monita,(2022) generally, there are children who learn to ride motorbikes self-taught and only know how to ride a bicycle without knowing the traffic rules, so it is dangerous if they use the road with other riders. Lack of understanding and minimal compliance with regulations when driving can cause accidents and result in losses experienced as a result of these accidents, such as minor injuries, physical disabilities, or death (2).

The most common traffic accidents currently experienced by minors. Seeing the number of accidents involving minors, the police should be aware of this problem, according to data from Rizqiyah, (2023) the number of accidents collected in the 2020–2023 period seems to continue to increase in Indonesia. The number of traffic accidents in 2020 was 100,028. Motorcycles were to blame for 73% of the accidents in this number. At student age, especially at the high school level, the most motorbike accidents occur, namely more than 80 thousand people. Following this number

were 12 thousand and 17 thousand accidents involving elementary school students. Considering existing laws and the interests of children as the cause of traffic accidents, children should not be punished but rather given guidance and direction so that they can grow and develop as normal children (4). Providing information to children about traffic safety from an early age is one way to shape children's mindset and character so that they are expected to be disciplined in traffic (Sugiyanto, 2016). However, traffic problems in today's society have not been given special attention because there are always conflicts between parents and children. Traffic accident situations involving minors often become problems in the realm of criminal law and therefore have the potential to cause controversy (6).

According to Kusumastutie (2018), teenagers are the biggest victims in traffic accidents, namely the 5–14 year age group in second place and the 15–29 year age group in first place. The risk is higher because the child's emotional condition is still unstable, so many violations occur (Anggraeni, 2019). The main factor in this problem is that children ride motorbikes to school, so parents facilitate this. The reason why students drive vehicles to school is because there is no adequate public transportation in the surrounding area (Isnaeni, 2021). There are two factors, namely internal and external, in the phenomenon of underage children riding motorbikes, which is currently widespread. According to Wada (2017), internal factors that influence children include self-motivation to ride a motorbike, while external factors are environmental factors and peers, relative distance from home to school, and the role of parents.

Apart from parents, the distance between schools is also a factor causing the increase in children riding motorbikes. For instance, it is not reachable by public transportation because it is in a rural area far from residential areas (Jerry, 2014). Early childhood e-learning efforts by schools to organize Zone of School Safety (ZoSS) are based on recently introduced e-learning training by the Indonesian government to jointly maintain safety in schools (12). Motorbikes driven by children under 17 years of age have now become a widespread phenomenon in various regions. The number of underage motorbike users in Indonesia is increasing every year (Nurmalisa, 2014). In fact, the risks experienced are greater for children whose emotions are still unstable, causing various mischiefs. Nowadays, we often find children who are still in elementary school already riding their own motorbikes (Meiga, 2019).

This happens because the factor that makes them use motorbikes is their parents, because basically parents have the authority to give motorbikes to their children, whether for going to school, playing, and so on (Nurlia, 2018). Basically, many parents don't care about the safety of their children when riding motorbikes to school; regarding this, there are already regulations for underage children riding motorbikes. The causes and consequences are felt, such as a lack of attention from parents towards children (Muhammad Abduh, M.Pd, 2023). The consequences of a lack of parental attention can be detrimental both for the child and for the parents themselves. In accordance with Article 281 of Traffic and Transportation Law Number 22 of 2009, motorbike riders who do not have the right to ride are threatened with a maximum prison sentence of four months or a maximum fine of 1,000,000 rubles. if parents understand the impact, and traffic regulations prohibit children from

riding motorbikes with minors (16). However, due to a lack of understanding about traffic, some parents let their underage children ride motorcycles to school.

Parental supervision and guidance are positively correlated with adjustment, where if parental care for children is good, then the child will adapt well to school routines, and vice versa if parental care for children is not good, so what happens is that students cannot adapt to school regulations (17). However, currently, school regulations are ignored by parents. Due to various factors, parents are forced to allow their children to drive motorized vehicles to school, even though there are regulations from both the school and government. According to (Rika, 2023), it seems that prohibitions do exist for each school, but the teacher's attitude towards prohibitions, whether in the form of prohibitions wrapped in consequences or prohibitions in the form of advice, makes it actually clear that there are regulations that apply in the government.

The environment greatly influences a child's growth and development. This happens because developing children are usually influenced by their environment in shaping their personalities (19). Relating to ecological theory, both in the family and school environment. In general, family ecology is a science that studies the relationship between the family and the living environment in which the family lives, resides, or interacts (Martiastuti, 2020). The family environment greatly influences the development of children's character, especially in educating children and providing facilities that help children facilitate and assist children's activities. Not only the family environment, but the school environment is also a factor in children's development. Education is one of the most important aspects of human life (Muhroji, 2022). Education is very important for children's development, especially in forming children's character, which can be influenced by factors in the school environment. According to Farhan (2020), the school environment is a unified space within a formal educational institution that influences the formation of attitudes and the development of student potential. From these two environmental ecologies, there are things that influence a child's growth and development and thus shape their character.

The difference between this research and previous research lies in the problem chosen. Previous research shows that when it comes to the safety of minors, especially those still in junior high school (SMP) and senior high school (SMA), it is dangerous for their safety and also for underage motorists driving motorbikes. (1,7,8,10,23,24). Meanwhile, this research focuses on problems related to the role of parents in guiding children, especially in allowing them to ride motorbikes when they are underage and regarding permission from the school to allow their students to ride motorbikes to school, especially children who are still in school. Elementary schools (SD) are bound by school regulations. The results of this research are expected to be useful both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the results of this research are expected to increase understanding of the importance of the role of parents in ensuring children's safety. Understanding traffic can also be useful for parents so that they can always maintain children's safety in the world of education and the real community environment, as well as providing information to parents about children's safety considerations and supervision, as well as providing literature to schools to provide better supervision to their students.

Apart from its function as a means of communication, language also has a function as a national identity and unifying the nation. It is known that humans use language for everyday communication, expressing ideas, thoughts, ideas, and so on. Through language, humans think and reason which will direct them to behavior, actions and deeds so that what they do can be controlled and controlled (25). It cannot be denied that language is important for a country regarding its existence, because language can be a tool for national unity. This is in line with what was expressed by Sanjaya (26), the Indonesian language has until now unified the multi-ethnic and multilingual Indonesian people into a unified nation. Because as a unified language, Indonesian people must actually care about and respect their national language (27). Don't forget, in the youth oath, young people proudly swore that Indonesian was the language of unity capable of upholding state sovereignty. Indonesia, which since 1928 has upheld Indonesian as the language of unity, should prioritize terms in Indonesian to strengthen the sovereignty of the Indonesian language (28).

Instead of language being a means of unifying the nation, it is very unfortunate that nowadays there is a phenomenon of favoring the use of foreign languages compared to Indonesian. In line with what was explained by Sitorus (29), he described how nowadays, many students mix foreign languages with Indonesian in their speech because they feel that foreign languages will give the impression of being cooler, more intellectual and other impressions. This is what has become the erosion of the national language through foreign languages. In line with what was said by Anto et al. (30), they explained that the millennial generation has been influenced by the culture of using English in several public places. Opportunities to dignify and maintain the existence of Indonesian as a language of the past arise from the nation's own problems (31). This is clear, how the Indonesian language, instead of being able to be used as a tool for national unity, becomes defeated due to the actions of its own people and things like this can reduce the authority of the Indonesian language as the identity of the Indonesian nation.

The entry of foreign languages into a country has become commonplace nowadays, considering that technological developments and the rapid flow of globalization mean that anything can happen without control from certain parties, including the intervention of foreign languages entering Indonesia. From this development, foreign languages, especially English, have been placed in a strategic position which allows them to influence the development of Indonesian at the heart of national life (32). In the era of globalization, the introduction of foreign languages has become a daily occurrence in society, even at the same time providing gradual penetration into the formal realm (33). In line with what was expressed by Kusumawati (34) the development of language as a support for the growth and development of culture, science and technology is the impact of globalization. In this case, the author concludes that globalization requires all nations to play a role in competition with other nations in the field of communication, in this case language, politics and economics.

From the influence of globalization, if there is no concrete action then the Indonesian language in this case will be under threat. The existence of the Indonesian language is on the verge of decline, the defeat of the Indonesian language by Indonesian language users themselves makes foreign

languages better known, liked and popular among Indonesian people. The demands of technological development and the vast world of work are one of the factors behind the loss of Indonesian or the mixing of languages by Indonesian language users. The development of information technology and the massive world of work and education require people to master two languages (bilingualism) or even more than two languages (multilingualism) (35). And it is this condition that creates a mixture of languages in everyday speech, both spoken and written, and can make Indonesian language users comfortable in using foreign languages because they seem cool and interesting. In fact, when talking about the development of Science and Technology (IPTEK), Indonesian has a position as a supporter of national development interests (36).

This phenomenon or symptom of losing the Indonesian language is often called xenoglossophilia. A language observer, Lanin (37) explains in his book that many Indonesians suffer from xenoglossophilia, they feel they lack style if they do not use or include English in their conversations or writing. Apart from that, supported by Fajri et al. (35), they say that the tendency to use or insert foreign languages in all communication activities is called xenoglossophilia. Furthermore, Harahap (38) explains that xenoglossophilia is a pathological practice where in practice there is a tendency for users to violate the boundaries of socio-cultural values and norms, from which a kind of self-denial and self-identity emerge. The term xenoglossophilia should be a foreign or Latin word that has not been included in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), therefore the author chose the word xenomania to describe the Latin term for this language symptom. The word xenomania should have been written in the KBBI but is still not very popular in society, this word means an excessive liking for everything foreign (originating from abroad). In this case, it can be said that language xenomania is a person's pleasure in using a foreign language instead of Indonesian in all his speech, both written and oral, without being reasonable, not paying attention to who he is talking to, and in what atmosphere he is speaking.

The author often encounters symptoms of this linguistic xenomania in various things, such as inserting English words into a building or hotel, naming food menus, and even naming policies made by the government in using the language. In essence, in the public sphere the use of Indonesian is starting to be replaced by foreign languages (39). From a number of foreign words inserted, the author highlights digital pamphlets which are now an effective way to provide education, information and communication with other parties. Pamphlets are one of several publicity media aimed at the public (40). Pamphlets in the KBBI are interpreted as leaflets. Ulfah (40) said that a pamphlet is writing that can be accompanied by pictures or not, without covering or binding, which is printed on a sheet of paper on one side or both sides, then folded or cut in half, a third, or even a quarter, so that it looks smaller. However, what the author is targeting and highlighting is pamphlets in the digital realm, which are often found on Instagram social media, which is one of the popular social media used by people of all ages. Instagram is a social media that focuses on photos and videos, unlike Facebook, which first appeared, has features that are freer and more flexible in use (41). Photos and videos that are often uploaded on Instagram are usually accompanied by captions, this is what will help explain what is conveyed in the photos or videos uploaded to each account (42). This

is what can make pamphlets in this era of globalization a channel of information aimed at people who use virtual media, and if you pay attention, this opportunity can be used to spread education related to the Indonesian language, but on the other hand, if this opportunity is not used, it will even seem worse. promoting foreign languages, it is certain that the existence of the Indonesian language in the future is threatened with decline and extinction. Because information that is promoted in the public space, both in cyberspace and the real world, will ultimately be absorbed and influence people's attitudes and behavior (43).

On the occasion of this research, the author found several pamphlets uploaded for public consumption in cyberspace including and even using foreign languages in their creation. It is considered natural when the pamphlet created is aimed at people who use foreign languages or the international community, but in this context the pamphlet that the author is targeting is a pamphlet that is actually aimed at Indonesian-speaking people or the national community, who understand better when communicating using Indonesian. One of them is a national competition pamphlet. The author found foreign words which all have equivalent words in Indonesian, for example the words timeline, prizes, e-certificate, contact person, media partner, and many more.

Based on the explanation above, the symptom or phenomenon of linguistic xenomania is a discourse that is important to examine when viewed as a text and a sociocultural practice. This is also a social criticism because Indonesian already has equivalent words related to the vocabulary chosen. This is actually a behavior that does not pay attention to various language use regulations in a country, starting from Law Number 24 of 2009 concerning the National Flag, Language and Emblem as well as the National Anthem, Government Regulation Number 57 of 2014 concerning Development, Development , and Development of Language and Literature, as well as Improving the Function of the Indonesian Language, and Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2019 concerning the Use of the Indonesian Language which was stipulated by President Joko Widodo in 2019 (44). The articles of legislation and regulations that have been made by the country have regulated the use of language in national and international forums, and the phenomenon of language xenomania in national competition pamphlets is a sociocultural practice that violates regulations. the regulations that have been made.

On the occasion of this research, the author found several pamphlets uploaded for public consumption in cyberspace including and even using foreign languages in their creation. It is considered natural when the pamphlet created is aimed at people who use foreign languages or the international community, but in this context the pamphlet that the author is targeting is a pamphlet that is actually aimed at Indonesian-speaking people or the national community, who understand better when communicating using Indonesian. One of them is a national competition pamphlet. The author found foreign words which all have equivalent words in Indonesian, for example the words timeline, prizes, e-certificate, contact person, media partner, and many more.

Previous research indicates that many similar phenomena have been discovered, such as research conducted by Itaristanti (45)entitled "Prioritization of Indonesian in Public Spaces in the Names of Business Places on Jalan Perjuangan Cirebon" the discovery of naming foreign languages

in places. A business place on the struggle road in Cirebon city, that's where inappropriate names also occur due to wrong language attitudes. Research conducted by Wulansari (46) entitled "Landscape Linguistics in Bali: Multilingual Signs in Public Space Name-plates" explains that nameplates were found which were named in English, and naming in English constituted the majority of those found in English. Indonesian and regional languages. Furthermore, research carried out by Oktavia (47) entitled "Escalation of Indoglish in the Public Space of Social Media" explains that there is a lot of use of Indoglish, which is a mixture of Indonesian and English in the realm of social media. Meanwhile, research by Fajri & Sabardila (35) entitled "Language Humor in the Film Ooo Menu Jarin: Less Memorable as Criticism of Xenoglossophilia in Public Spaces" found the use of foreign languages in naming the names of signs and places packaged in the film, in this research also aims to criticize the phenomenon of xenoglossophilia or language xenomania. Then Nazriani & Arsad (48) in their research entitled "Errors in Using Indonesian in Public Spaces (Outdoor Media) in Baubau City" found data on writing errors and language use resulting from writing in English.

The difference between this research and similar studies mentioned above is that in the subject of study or study material to be researched, this research uses national competition pamphlets as the subject to be researched, while the studies above have not studied it in depth. linguistic xenomania phenomena in national competition pamphlets. Apart from that, from the research above there is nothing that has linked it to the existence of Presidential Decree number 63 of 2019. From this the aim of this research is to describe the phenomenon of language xenomania in the writing of national competition pamphlets and describe the relationship between language xenomania and its implementation in Presidential Decree number 63 of 2019.

2. Method

This type of research is a type of qualitative descriptive research. This type of qualitative descriptive research results will later be emphasized in terms of meaning, not generalizations. Rohmadi & Nasucha (49) and Sugiyono (50) explains that qualitative research methods are research that emphasizes combined data obtained in the field in the form of phrases, clauses, sentences and discourse and the results prioritize meaning or qualitative rather than generalizing the results of the research. This type of research was chosen because it is in accordance with the research objectives that have been created. The data for this research is in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences from objects in the form of national competition pamphlets which contain the phenomenon of language xenomania. The data source for this research comes from a national competition pamphlet which contains the phenomenon of language xenomania.

The national competition pamphlet used as a data source was taken from one In-stagram account, namely the @lomba.nasional account. This account was chosen as a data source because it is in accordance with the title and aim of this research, namely that in essence the researcher will describe the phenomenon of linguistic xenomania and its causes as a criticism of the existence of Presidential Decree number 63 of 2019. The data was taken from the Instagram media. took national

competition pamphlets which were uploaded throughout 2022. From this, the researchers obtained 25 national competition pamphlets which the researchers finally narrowed down to 7 national competition pamphlets which were analyzed. The researcher reduced the data-by-data reduction because a lot of the data between one pamphlet and another was the same as the language model of the xenomania phenomenon.

Data collection was carried out by capturing the screen or screenshot of the national competition pamphlet which contained the phenomenon of language xenomania in it or what could be called a documentation technique through note-taking. (Sari et al. (51) said that documentation techniques are carried out by quoting from various data sources and then analyzing them. Data collection is carried out directly on Instagram social media so that you get real results. This documentation technique includes the steps: 1) the researcher searches for data at the data source; 2) Next, the data is collected by capturing the screen (screenshot) until sufficient data is obtained; 3) After all the data is collected, the researcher analyzes the data. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from literature studies through various national and international books and journals.

In analyzing the data, researchers used markup reading techniques, as a way to obtain a complete picture of the information in the National Competition pamphlet. This marking reading technique is an analysis technique that directly looks at the markings to determine the nature of the intended use of the language (52). These markers indicate the identity of a lingual unit or the identity of a particular constituent (53). Furthermore, translational techniques were also used to find the correct equivalent words from foreign vocabulary in the National Competition pamphlet. This translational technique is a subtype of matching method in data analysis (52). Because the determining tool uses language, it is called a translational technique (54). In the literature on language research methods (55), the method in this research is included in the ex-trilingual equivalent method, which connects language problems with things outside of language that are contextual in nature. In data analysis, the researcher also looked at Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis in accordance with what the researcher studied. In the view of Fairclough (56) the use of language, whether text or spoken, will always form 1) social identity, 2) social relationships, and 3) knowledge and belief systems in accordance with each identity and relationship. This means that text or language will contribute to shaping aspects of society and culture. In this case, the researcher views the phenomenon of language xenomania as a text, discourse practice, and social practice that can be linked to Fairclough's views.

In general, the data analysis techniques in this research are: 1) Identifying, namely in the process of collecting data in the form of photos with writing in them and containing implicatures whether the Instagram account is included in the research or not; 2) Classifying, that is, after the data has been identified to be included in research data, the data is then classified to be included in the phenomenon of language xenomania; 3) Analyzing data, namely data is analyzed by paying attention to its characteristics; 4) Presenting, namely after the data has been grouped, the data will then be presented to make it easier for the writer when analyzing the data; 5) Concluding, namely after the data has been analyzed, the final step taken by the author is drawing conclusions to

describe the results of the research. Meanwhile, overall, this research was carried out in three stages, namely (1) Preparation which was carried out by determining the study topic and collecting data. (2) Implementation, data analysis is carried out in accordance with predetermined analysis techniques, (3) Completion, presentation of data into a complete scientific article.

3. Result and Discussion

Based on the results of observations carried out in an elementary school (SD) in Tangen District, Sragen Regency, it is a school that is in accordance with the phenomenon of elementary school children riding motorbikes to school. Observation results The number of students in sixth grade is 20; from the observation results, there are 9 students who ride motorbikes to school and 2 students who often ride motorbikes. There are students who ride motorcycles without riding equipment such as helmets and other equipment. Based on observations obtained from parents and guardians, the lack of understanding about traffic is still minimal. It was found that the results of observations regarding their parents' attitudes did not pay enough attention to safety because it was found that their parents made no effort to provide proper driving facilities. Another factor was found that caused the children to ride their own motorbikes. This happened because they lived with their grandparents, most of whom could not ride motorbikes, so their parents were forced to allow their children to ride their own motorbikes to school. Regarding the school's policy regarding this problem, it was found that the school looked for a solution to the phenomenon that was occurring by appealing to parents and guardians of students to work together to maintain safety, especially at school, by always giving advice to parents to better send their children to school and not bring their own motorbike. The results of the observations did not find any regulations regarding children riding motorbikes but only found a school policy that allows students to park their motorbikes behind the school to avoid unwanted incidents. From observations regarding school policies regarding instilling traffic understanding in students by providing education about safe riding, Regarding cooperation with the police, it has been carried out, but the results have not yet been found regarding a solution to overcome this problem. From the results, the police only reprimanded and provided suggestions without any solution regarding the problem. It was found from observations that the school cannot prohibit it directly because it is adapted to the environment in the area, but the school always tries to ensure that no students ride motorbikes to school by appealing to parents and guardians, and every year fewer children ride motorbikes. Based on observations about the environment, it was found that the distance to school from one source was approximately 1 km. From the results of the observations, there was no public transportation such as buses, public transportation, or school facilities such as pick-up and drop-off cars, which did not exist in the area. because it is far from urban areas, where the area is surrounded by forests in Sragen Regency. Based on observations, the children there are used to riding motorbikes both when playing and helping their parents with riding motorbikes.

The selection of this information was carried out through direct interviews with several sources, namely the school principal, with the aim of finding information about school regulations that allow

students to ride motorbikes to school. Meanwhile, the second source was for two parents to look for data and information regarding the role of parents and their permission regarding their children taking motorbikes to school. Then also, the final subject was two students from sixth grade about their reasons for using motorbikes to school. and their insight into traffic regulations.

Based on the results of interviews with elementary school children who ride motorbikes to school and related to traffic understanding from both school principals, parents, and students, the following results were obtained:

The results of the school principal's interview are:

"Most of the students who ride motorbikes are in class 6. It turns out that for a long time, their older classmates also rode motorbikes to school; in fact, the school does not allow students to use motorbikes to school, and parents too. I am aware that elementary school children are not yet fit for purpose and are not allowed to ride motorbikes, but what can we do? Because of several factors and their lack of understanding about traffic, the rules are still being violated."

Results of the interview with P's parents:

"Actually, they understand traffic rules such as the use of helmets, but in this area many people don't attach importance to that because it's also far from urban areas; maybe that's why many parents, including myself, don't pay attention to safety."

Results of the interview with D's parents:

"I understand the traffic rules, but in this area it is difficult to comply, perhaps because it is far from the city, and I personally still don't pay attention to that."

Student P's interview results:

"I didn't use a helmet because my friend didn't wear a helmet; because he didn't have a helmet, even though the helmet was big, it wasn't comfortable."

Student D's interview results:

"Not wearing a helmet because the group didn't bring one."

From the interview responses above, there are results that show parents' lack of understanding regarding traffic and their sense of self-awareness regarding safety is still lacking. There are also interview results regarding the lack of special attention from the parties involved, such as cooperation between related parties and the police to provide attention in the form of understanding traffic, which should be given to all, especially in remote areas. However, in reality, this area still lacks attention from related parties.

Based on the results of interviews regarding cooperation regarding this matter, the following results were obtained:

The results of the school principal's interview are:

"At this time, there has been no prohibitive warning; only the police have advised the school not to allow its students to ride motorbikes to school. Both parties are also aware that they are basically making regulations that do not"

arbitrarily prohibit them but also adapt to what is happening in the surrounding environment. Because the police in the area often go directly into the community, they also realize that this problem needs more attention."

The results of the principal's interview are:

"The school itself has provided education for students' understanding of riding motorbikes. The police have also come to the school to ask questions and forbid us, but there has been no further follow-up to find a solution to this matter."

Results of the interview with parent P:

"There is no such thing, but the school often reminds us that if the child can be delivered, it is better for the child to be delivered, but it is not forbidding because it is possible that the school also understands that other parties, such as the police, do not coordinate or communicate because I also understand that that's something that's prohibited."

Results of the interview with D's parents:

"The school usually reminds me to deliver it, but what can we do? We have transportation, that's all; there is no other transportation here, and the roads are quiet, so I think it's okay as long as you're careful; the police haven't received any warnings."

Results of interviews with students P and D:

"Have you ever talked about sefty riding from school?"

The results of the interview above show that the police have actually tried to prohibit it, but due to the lack of a solution, they have not been able to handle it to prohibit parents as facilitators for their children from riding motorbikes to school. It can be concluded that the police here are less strict in prohibiting students' parents from allowing them, even though the regulations make it clear that children riding motorbikes violate regulations that could be enforced for parents to comply with these regulations. Based on the results of the interview, results were obtained regarding the role of parents, and results were obtained regarding the school's understanding of the surrounding environment to look for environmental factors:

The results of the school principal's interview are:

"Yes, most of them allow it, because here the parents are busy, mostly at home with their grandmothers who can't bring motorbikes, so another solution is to allow their children to bring motorbikes to school because if they walk or ride a bicycle nowadays, they don't have the heart because of the distance, which is also not bad."

Results of the interview with D's parents:

"A lot of children ride motorbikes here, but it depends on their parents to take them to school. Personally, I also realize that it's wrong, but what can I do? It's a good distance from home, and I'm going to junior high school soon, so I can practice too."

Results of parent interview P:

"Yes, I always remind my child to always be careful when going to school." If you pay attention to equipment, you can only give suggestions, such as asking if you bring a helmet, but at this time this has not been done because maybe these factors include peers who also don't bring helmets, so my child may not be able to use riding equipment."

Results of the interview with D's parents:

"Always reminding me to be careful, but when it comes to bringing a helmet, I once asked my child to bring a helmet and didn't want to because maybe the helmet was too big and his friend didn't bring a helmet."

Student P's interview results:

"My parents once advised me not to be reckless and to be careful on the road."

Student D's interview results:

"I was advised to always be careful."

According to the interview above, parents cannot escape their responsibility to supervise their children and provide suggestions and advice to them. The following is an interview regarding how parents pay attention to and advise their children. The results of the interview are:

D's parent's interview results:

"I always supervise and always remind my child to be careful when driving, and I have also warned him not to bring a motorbike to school, but I myself sometimes don't have the heart because the distance is far and I can't deliver it because of my job."

From the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the environment is a factor that influences the phenomenon of children who are still in elementary school already riding motorbikes to school because of several environmental factors. School regulations are a number of regulations that must be obeyed or implemented in school. However, in reality, many regulations are still violated. Seeing that prohibitions seem to exist for each school, however, teachers' attitudes towards prohibitions are in the form of prohibitions wrapped in consequences or prohibitions in the form of advice. Based on the results of interviews regarding elementary school children who ride motorbikes to school and regarding the school regulations regarding this matter, the following results were obtained:

Results of interviews with school principals:

"Actually, there are rules or regulations, but they are only in the form of warnings and have not been written on the regulations board, but the school gives an appeal via the WA group because we also have a WA group for communication with student parents."

Results of the interview with P's parents:

"There's no such thing, but schools often remind us that if we can take our children, it's better to send them. However, it is not prohibitive because it is possible for the school to understand, and for other parties such as the police, there is no coordination or communication because I also understand that this is something that is prohibited."

The results of the interview with parent D:

"There are no prohibitions on school regulations; they just appeal to parents and guardians to, if possible, take their children to school in the WhatsApp group."

Student P's interview results:

"There are no regulations about that."

Student D's interview results:

"There are no regulations yet."

From the interview above, it can be concluded that at the school there are no written regulations that actually prohibit students from riding motorbikes to school because the school itself has tried to prohibit it and is aware that its students are clearly breaking the law because they are still underage. The following were the results of interviews regarding school policies for regulating and supervising elementary school students who use motorized vehicles, and the results of interviews regarding cooperation between schools and related parties were obtained:

The results of the principal's interview are:

"From the school, there is no such thing as an agreement that prohibits or reprimands directly. Only the school and parents usually communicate in the class WhatsApp group to give advice, such as be careful and if it can be delivered, then actually deliver it. There are also fewer children riding motorbikes every year at school here."

"There will definitely be cooperation because the police and the school always communicate well because of the environment around them, and both parties also have an education security and social security group, namely security and public order as well as relations with the school."

"The school also always communicates with the police because we also have good relations with them. Hopefully, in the future, we can find the right solution to reduce children riding motorbikes, especially not just at school here but also comprehensively to prevent children from riding motorbikes to school, especially elementary schools."

From the interview above, it can be concluded that the school does not turn a blind eye to this phenomenon, and they are also trying to prohibit children who are still in elementary school from riding motorbikes to school, and cooperation with the police has also been attempted in the future. Factors in the surrounding environment are the main problem for children riding motorized bicycles, but other factors are also found due to the lack of other accommodation or public transportation in the environment. This is because many parents allow their children to go to school on motorcycles. From the environmental problems in the area, the following results were found:

The results of the principal's interview are:

"Because in this environment there are far factors, there are also other factors because the parents are busy and can't take them to school; some of the students whose parents work from the morning so they can't take their children; and those who live with their grandmother because their parents have moved away because there are so many children around here who can use motorbikes to help with activities at home."

Results of the interview with parent P:

"Yes, because here most of the parents are busy and most of them stay at home with their grandmothers who can't bring motorbikes, so another solution is to allow their children to take motorbikes to school because if they walk or hang around nowadays, they don't have the heart because the distance is also quite long."

The results of the interview with D's parents are:

"In this area, most of the parents are busy because the majority of them work; there are also my children's friends who accompany their grandparents who are forced to be allowed to ride their own motorbikes because there is no other accommodation such as a school bus."

Based on the interview above, environmental factors are a problem as to why parents and guardians allow students to ride motorbikes, which clearly violates a rule because they are still underage. From the results of the interview, it can be concluded that regulations can work depending on how an area can accept regulations that are adapted to the environment in which they live.

Based on the results of observations and interviews, documentation results were found in this research.

- a. According to data from Rizqiyah (2023), the number of accidents in Indonesia continues to rise, particularly among underage motorbike riders. The number of accidents collected in the 2020–2023 period appears to continue to increase in Indonesia. The number of traffic accidents in 2020 was 100,028, and 73% of these accidents were caused by motorcycles. There were even 12 thousand students and elementary school students.
- b. There is also a law that prohibits minors from riding motorbikes. According to Kumajas (2023), Republic of Indonesia Law No. 77 Paragraph 1 Article 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation explains that a person who drives a motorized vehicle must have a driving license. which is still valid. This research makes it clear that elementary school students are not allowed to ride motorbikes because they are underage, and the law (UU) also explains that those who ride motorbikes must have a driving license (SIM).
- c. There is also a news source that states that elementary school students bringing their own motorbikes to school has become a normal sight around us (57).

The results of research explain why children riding motorbikes are found in this area. The factors why parents could not deliver because they were busy were discovered in the recorded work of two sources who were interviewed, and the answer was discovered to be because they were busy. There are many sugar cane farmers in this area, and many of them migrate out of town for other jobs, so they don't focus on their children at home, resulting in a lack of attention from parents to children. The distance factor traveled from field research found that there was 1 resource person who provided information that the distance from home to school was approximately 1 km, which was estimated to take up to 15 minutes on foot, whereas driving a motorbike was more efficient with a distance of around 6 minutes. It was also found that the school's policy was to provide students with

an understanding of driving safety and safe riding, and there were Powerpoints given to students to serve as education for students' understanding. Another school policy is to find a solution to this phenomenon by always communicating well with parents and guardians of students to jointly maintain safety at school and always calling for it to be better for their children to be prohibited from driving motorbikes and being taken to school. The next school policy is to allow parking in the school area, precisely behind the school, with the aim of ensuring that students' vehicles are safe and can control students from entering and exiting the school.

Discussion

Low knowledge about traffic

a. Lack of education

The lack of understanding is a problem in this area. It is difficult to comply with the regulations stated in Article 77, paragraph 1, of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 22 of 2009, which states that minors are not allowed to ride motorbikes. According to (1), many underage children ride motorbikes without knowing the traffic rules. Even though it is clear that minors violate traffic rules, this is often ignored in society; therefore, violations are often caused by the general public's ignorance of road signs and markings (Rohkim, 2023). The results of research conducted at an elementary school (SD) in Tangen District, Sragen Regency, showed that there were several elementary school students who rode motorbikes to school. The lack of understanding of traffic in this area results in a lack of awareness of the importance of safety for them. However, the people in this area have reasons that might be used as an effort to make transportation easier, which is why these regulations are violated, both school regulations and traffic sign regulations.

b. Ignoring Safety

In terms of their understanding of traffic, they actually already understand the function of driving equipment; however, because the school is located in a border area far from urban areas, the lack of road signs around the school means that the public does not pay enough attention to it. The school must pay special attention to cooperation with the police to find a solution to this phenomenon. A relevant concern lies in understanding the traffic regulations that must be adhered to, especially in remote areas. According to Rizqiyah, (2023) data that has been collected during the 2020–2023 period shows that the number of accidents in Indonesia continues to increase. The number of road accidents in 2020 reached 100,028 cases, and sadly, there were 12 thousand elementary school students. Seeing the increasing number of accidents with children under age, the police should be aware of this problem so that it can be followed up.

c. Lack of attention from related parties

The lack of concern and education from the police and related parties in the area causes people in the area to pay less attention to traffic safety. Just a ban that is a warning without any solution, it seems difficult for those in the area to obey traffic regulations. In order to stop this phenomenon from happening again, there needs to be awareness among everyone—including the police and schools—about cooperation to find other alternative solutions so that parents and guardians of students can accept them and understand the value of safety for their children and the responsibility of parents to teach their children—who are still young—not to ride motorbikes. The behavior of minors certainly cannot be separated from the way their parents care for them. Because parents have a very important role in shaping children's behavior.

Factors that influence underage motorcyclists in Sragen Regency

The environment plays an important role in the implementation of traffic regulations and school regulations. The family environment is the first and most important educational institution that actually determines the future of family life (59). The family is a benchmark for a child's character development, which can determine the formation of character. Because where there is a family, there is education (Kamali, 2023). According to this theory, the family and environment greatly influence a child's character. Family ecology in general is a science that studies family relationships and the environment in which the family lives, resides, or interacts (Martiasuti, 2020). The success of developing a child's character cannot be separated from the support of the family and the surrounding environment, one of which is the school environment. The school environment is a unified space within a formal educational institution that influences the formation of attitudes and the development of student potential (59). Factors in the surrounding environment are the main problem for children riding motorcycles. Internal and external factors were found that made this phenomenon occur:

1. Internal Factors

a. Self-Desire

Motorbike riding by minors occurs because of their own very strong desire, especially if there is external motivation such as peers. The number of underage motorcyclists often increases every year. This happens because the child may be influenced by the environment around him, which makes the child appear curious, which makes the feeling of desire appear. because individuals create incentives to commit deviations. Because not all behavior is free from various internal and environmental influences, because all behavior cannot be separated from various internal and environmental influences. It could be that children ride motorbikes because they want to, and there is no pressure from their parents because they are influenced by their peers and the social environment around them.

b. Freedom

The freedom in question is the freedom of parents to let their children ride motorcycles. Parents who are negligent in controlling encourage deviations in children because they are unable to control their emotions, which can lead to delinquency and even social deviance. Parents' busy lives are one of the reasons why minors ride motorbikes to school. Parents do not have enough time to drop off and pick up their children because they are busy with personal and work matters. So parents give their children the freedom to ride motorbikes to school, even though they know it violates the school and the law. Based on the results of student interviews, it is known that almost all informants stated that they were allowed to ride motorcycles to school.

c. Time and Distance Efficiency

As time goes by, children like things that are practical and instant. Apart from that, technological developments make it easier for people to do everyday things, thereby helping to increase the use of time in all activities, including transportation. The reason students ride motorbikes to school is because the distance from home to school is quite far. Apart from that, riding a motorcycle can save time. Based on the results of the interview, the informant answered that he did not get tired quickly, did not bother, and arrived at school on time. The reason is that they decided to use motorbikes to go to school instead of using motorbikes. Using a motorbike saves time and is more efficient in choosing a means of transportation that makes traveling to school easier. So it cannot be denied that there are still many students who ride motorbikes to school; in fact, it is increasing every year, even though research results show a decline. If children who ride motorbikes do not immediately find a solution, then it could increase every year.

2. External factors

a. Family

Based on the research results, it was found that parents really facilitate private transportation for their children because parents are busy working and do not have time to take their children to school. Of course, it is not wise to give a motorbike as a gift to a minor who is considered dangerous, especially at an age where he cannot yet drive. When parents allow underage children to ride motorbikes, there are many risks that are not good for the child. Today, most parents are unaware of the dangers their children may face. Even parents give and allow their children to ride motorcycles and go to school. Although the informants felt that there were many reasons why parents allowed it because they had already entered junior high school, the researchers considered this to be unreasonable because it was clearly prohibited and could endanger children. Based on the results of student interviews, most parents let their children ride motorbikes and do not even try to equip their children's vehicles to carry riding equipment. Parents are always connected, and monitoring can continue even if they only get advice in the form of getting parental attention. But there are also parents who admit that because they are busy, it is difficult for parents to monitor and pay attention.

to their children, when taking their children to school, parents go to school because they are busy working.

b. School Environment and Peers

How social interactions at school also influence student behavior, including discipline. In the same environment, different children have different backgrounds; that is, schools with different children's characters will influence the characters of other children because they often interact with each other. When there are lots of naughty kids at school, other students try to join in because they want to be like the others. Friends are also a place to socialize because children often play with and interact with their peers. Minors who still have unstable emotional levels are more easily influenced by other people, including their own friends. Elementary school-age children also want to try new things because of their great curiosity, including trying their own motorbikes. It can be concluded that the motorcyclist was still a minor because he wanted to follow his friend. Seeing many friends riding motorbikes to school encourages children to do the same so they can imitate their friends and become like other friends. Thus, it can be said that peers cause children to imitate, although it can be said that this is a social deviation due to intense interaction with peers.

c. Lack of Public Transportation

The lack of affordable public transportation for school students also has a big impact on minors who ride motorcycles to school. The difficulty of getting to school due to the lack of public transportation in the area has caused many parents to look for other alternatives to allow their children to ride motorbikes to school. The lack of affordable transportation costs for children to school is a factor that greatly influences children who ride motorbikes to school. Access to schools is difficult due to the lack of public transportation. This is one of the reasons why children ride motorcycles to school. This is the problem with children using motorbikes as a means of transportation to school, which clearly violates the rules.

Parental policy participation

1. Parents' Responsibility As Facilitators

According to Ruli (2020), parents have the responsibility to educate, care for, and guide their children to reach certain stages that prepare them for social life. Likewise with his rights and authority to give rules to his children. According to (62) the role of parents in paying attention to children's development must always be consistent, meaning that the development and training process in shaping children's character is always under the direct supervision of parents. The facilities that parents provide to their children can also endanger them. Likewise Juliansyah's opinion (2020) states that parents must be thorough and extra careful in choosing good facilities and infrastructure for their children and ensure that children do not fall into things that are detrimental, especially for themselves, and can continue to control in everyday life.

2. Parental Negligence

The role of parents in making it easier for their children to carry out activities by providing facilities that can endanger safety seems inappropriate. From the results of the research, several factors were found that explain why parents are busy with work, so they cannot take their children to school because they are busy with work, which makes some parents choose the easy way but pay less attention to their children's safety. In this area, the majority of their parents work, and some have migrated out of town. According to Abduh, (2022), who states that parents have a choice or solution to the obstacles experienced by parents, namely by telling children that their parents are busy working, Parents remain responsible and do not just let their children ride motorbikes; this is caused by environmental factors and the busyness of those who cannot take their children to school. Some parents realize that busy work means they cannot take their children to school, so they allow their children to ride their own motorbikes while still controlling and providing advice. Even though it is clear that the facilities provided by parents can harm their children, Seeing these factors is the problem of why traffic regulations are difficult to enforce and the negligence of parents who still allow their children to ride motorbikes to school even though they are still underage.

School rules

1. Regulatory policies are not followed

Parental care is positively correlated with adaptation, where if parental care directed at children is good, then children can adapt well to school routines, and conversely, if parental care for children is not good, then students cannot adapt. school regulatory conditions (17). This phenomenon cannot be separated from school regulations, which allow students to ride motorbikes to school; therefore, the school also involves the students' parents in the design and implementation to discuss with each other what will be done for the children's needs (Harun, 2018).

School regulations School regulations are a set of rules that must be obeyed or enforced in school. Apart from that, the moral decline of students is the lifestyle of schoolchildren who are individualistic, insensitive to the conditions of their surrounding environment, and unable to cooperate with their friends. There are children who ignore applicable school regulations and neglect their responsibilities, he answered as a school child (Hayati,2022). In reality, many rules are still violated in the school environment, rules or regulations for students to obey, even though schools are educational institutions that carry out the teaching and learning process. According to Rika (2023), it seems that prohibitions exist for every school, but teachers' attitudes towards prohibitions are in the form of prohibitions wrapped in consequences or prohibitions in the form of advice. School policies regarding regulations prohibit or encourage parents and guardians to pay more attention to the safety of their children. Schools haven't been able to establish clear rules that both parents and students can abide by, though, for a number of the reasons mentioned above.

2. Lack of Regulations

Some of the regulations enforced by schools do not contain prohibitive regulations but only provide advice to parents. Parents also understand why schools and related institutions have not set rules prohibiting it. Because underage people are not permitted to drive vehicles, such as going to school, using a motorbike is clearly prohibited. Factors that influence parents are unable to comply with traffic regulations and school regulations because there is no solution to this problem. The school's policy on monitoring is still just an appeal to prohibit parents from working together to maintain safety at school, especially regarding the problem of children riding motorbikes to school. The school cannot yet prohibit or reprimand directly because the environment is less supportive of making strict rules so that parents and students can obey them. An unsupportive environment and the absence of a solution to this problem make it difficult for schools to make regulations that give rise to pros and cons.

This should be a problem for which an appropriate solution must be found, seeing that every year the number of accidents involving minors continues to increase. Schools and police must make continuous efforts to ensure student safety. Apart from that, the police and schools also maintain safety at the school and in the area itself so that, in the future, underage children riding motorbikes will not happen again. Traffic regulations and school regulations must be immediately enforced by involving parents to find solutions to solve this problem. In short, there will be no debate about the rules that have been created if schools and related parties prohibit the best solutions for the area. From this, the regulations can be obeyed if there are no pros and cons to the regulations themselves. Therefore, the family and school environment are supporting factors in achieving these regulations.

4. Conclusion

Students taking motorcycles to school violate traffic regulations; it is stated in the traffic regulations that they do not meet adequate driving requirements. Moreover, they are still in elementary school and are still minors. There are several things that can be learned from the phenomenon of children riding motorbikes to school. 1) Internal and external factors influence students in the area to ride motorbikes. Family or parental factors are because parents are busy, so they cannot take their children to school, and students who live in the neighborhood with their grandparents who cannot ride motorbikes, time efficiency due to the long distance from home to school, and a lack of public transportation. directions to understand traffic, friend invitations, and lifestyle. 2) Allowing them to ride motorbikes influences their behavior patterns, including making them more adept at riding motorbikes. The reason is that in this area, their parents allow them to ride motorbikes to school when they enter junior high school (SMP), because the distance from home is getting farther. The role of parents is very important in guiding children. The family is considered a basic ecology in which children's behavior is manifested negatively or positively during childhood. The parenting style that parents use has a significant impact on the child's behavior patterns and character development process. Apart from family ecology, there is also the ecology of the school

environment, which influences why there are still many elementary school (SD) students in the area who ride motorbikes to school because of their friends' social invitations and lifestyle.

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