

Examining the Connection Between Parenting Styles and High School Students' Interest in Learning

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Abstract: High school is an important stage of individual development, and students in this period will face more learning pressure and greater interpersonal pressure. Whether these life pressures can be handled well also directly affects their physical and mental health. Children's nature is to imitate their parents' behavior, explore their children's thirst for knowledge, and let them see the desire to learn from themselves, so as to form positive values. If their parenting style is very extreme, then it will have an indelible impact on the child. It can be said that high school should be a stage where children have a strong interest in learning and are eager for knowledge. If not properly guided, it is also a great loss for the child. Therefore, the influence of parents' educational style on high school students' learning interests is very important. Based on this problem, this paper explores the relationship between parental styles and high school students' interest in learning, emphasizing the crucial role parents play in encouraging their children's academic curiosity and providing a proper reference for future research in this domain.

Keywords: Parenting style, learning interest, high school, education

1. Introduction

Family is the first environment for children's socialization and psychological development, and the parenting style has an important impact on the adaptation and development of young students [1]. The old-fashioned concept of "looking forward to the success of the son and the success of the woman" in Chinese traditional education will cause great pressure on students. Many parents only gradually realize the importance of students' learning in high school, and will constantly push students to improve through almost strict education, this wrong teaching method can cause great pressure on students.

There is a significant negative correlation between parents' parenting style and children's self-concept. Specifically, negative parenting style, the lower the children's self-concept score, the lower the self-evaluation. Positive parenting style, the higher the child's self-concept score, can positively affirm self-worth. Miao Liyang's research shows that family parenting styles are significantly related to adolescents' indirect aggression, but not to direct aggression. Family parenting styles are closely related to adolescents' social adaptation [2]. Lenient and democratic parenting styles are conducive to adolescents' positive adaptation to society, while patriarchal parenting styles cause adolescents' negative adaptation to society. Zhang Jinghuan's research shows that family parenting styles are closely related to adolescents' creative potential [3].

The factors of family-rearing style can predict individual creativity and exert their influence through the mediation of self-esteem.

2. Interest in Learning

Learning interest refers to an individual's positive cognitive inclination and emotional disposition towards the process of acquiring knowledge. It can be categorized into direct learning interests and indirect learning interests [4]. The former is directly caused by the material or learning activity – the learning process itself. The latter is caused by the results of learning activities.

Interest in learning is undoubtedly the source that pushes students forward. It not only gives this article the motivation to learn but also allows them to constantly discover new possibilities on the road to exploring knowledge. For everyone, the formation and cultivation of learning is a long-term and challenging process. Everyone's learning interests have their own characteristics, some people are curious about scientific exploration, and some people have a special love for literature and art. Whatever the interest, students need to invest time and energy in deep learning and research.

There may be many factors that affect their interest in learning. Nowadays, high school students lack the ability to deal with problems independently and have little experience in seeing the world. They do not think about why they study, the meaning of study, and how to plan and grasp life. The reason for family education mode limits the initiative, consciousness, and depth of students' learning. In the context of society, the difficulty of learning is increased, the amount of knowledge is increased, and systematic comprehensiveness is enhanced.

In a word, interest in learning is the precious wealth of students in study. Students should cherish it and constantly explore and expand their areas of interest to make learning an indispensable part of their lives [5]. At the same time, students should also learn to constantly challenge themselves and surpass themselves in the process of learning, in order to achieve higher academic achievements and broader development space.

Learning interest can be said to be a field under motivation, motivation is the psychological tendency to cause an individual activity, maintain the activity that has been caused, and guide the activity toward a certain goal [6]. Both can be thought of as mental tendencies that cause the development of a certain goal.

3. Parenting style

Although the difficulty of high school study is increasing, parents have fewer opportunities to directly tutor students in school, but frequent parent-child communication and good parenting style help parents pass on their life attitudes and values to their children, and promote their children's academic interests. There are different categories of parenting styles. American scholar Simmonds puts forward the dimension of parenting style, and he divides family parenting style into two dimensions: acceptance-refusal and domination-obedience. Another well-accepted theory divides them into indulgent type, authoritarian type, and democratic type [4].

Parenting style refers to the ways and forms usually used by parents in the activities of raising and educating children. It is the characteristic summary of various parenting behaviors of parents, and it is a behavior style with relative stability. Currently, domestic scholars do not adhere strictly to a single term for parenting style; some use "parenting style" while others prefer "education style". In fact, parenting mode and education mode have different concerns for children. The former mainly focuses on parents' physical upbringing of children, while the latter focuses on parents' transmission and teaching of children's values, attitude systems, and social norms as direct performers of social culture [7].

Family parenting style is formed and developed in the process of interaction between parents and children. The result of this interaction is not only reflected in the process of parents' physical upbringing of children, but also reflected in the transmission of parents' behavioral norms to children. The difference in the role and function of parents determines their respective characteristics and different parenting methods. Fathers generally pay more attention to their children's personality, discipline, and various physical, social, and competitive skills. Mothers, on the other hand, tend to give their children more emotional care, warmth, and support. With the development of society and the economy, the number of women participating in the workforce has increased, and the roles of fathers and mothers in the family and their parenting styles have also changed, but in most families, the primary responsibility for the care of children is still the mother.

Chinese psychologists' research on parenting styles mainly focuses on the relationship between parenting styles and children's learning (such as intelligence, grades, and school adaptation), socialization development (such as social expectations, peer relationships, and sex), creativity (such as art, science, social activities, and social fields), personality (such as personality characteristics, self-concept, self-esteem), etc. The scope involved is relatively wide.

Yin Xuqun showed in his research that parents' parenting style is significantly negatively correlated with children's self-concept. Specifically, The more negative the parenting style, the lower the children's self-concept score, and consequently, their self-evaluation. Positive parenting style, the higher the child's self-concept score, can positively affirm self-worth.

Miao Liyang's research shows that family parenting styles are significantly related to adolescents' indirect aggression, but not to direct aggression. Family parenting styles are closely related to adolescents' social adaptation. Lenient and democratic parenting styles are conducive to adolescents' positive adaptation to society, while patriarchal parenting styles cause adolescents' negative adaptation to society.

Zhang Jinghuan's research shows that family parenting styles are closely related to adolescents' creative potential. The factors of family-rearing and family-rearing style can predict individual creativity and exert their influence through the mediation of self-esteem [8].

However, there is still a lack of clear research demonstrating a definitive correlation between parental parenting styles and the learning interest of high school students, which also serves as the focus of this paper's research.

4. Suggestions

Parents' encouragement, support, and active participation in parenting can promote the development of children's self-concept, so that children's self-esteem can be improved. Studies suggest that children with authoritative and permissive parenting have better cognitive development than children with authoritarian and permissive parenting [9]. Zhang Lihua et al. believe that the democratic parenting model is conducive to the development of children's self-esteem, while the inconsistent and loving parenting model is negative to the development of children [10]. The authoritarian parenting style of parents will inhibit the self-concept development of children, thus leading to the decline of children's self-acceptance and assessment ability in many aspects [11].

Family plays an irreplaceable role in shaping children's personalities, and it can even be said that family is "the factory that shapes human character". For adolescents, the parenting method of parents' understanding of children's emotions will have a positive impact on their children's personality development, which is manifested as high extroversion such as kind-hearted, rigorous, self-discipline, strong personal ability, emotional stability, good interpersonal relationship, more confident and positive attitude. The parenting methods of punishment, refusal, and denial adopted by the mother have negative effects on the child's personality, which are manifested as parents adopting punishment, refusal, and denial. The parenting method leads to the lack of sincere, tolerant, enthusiastic, rigorous,

calm character, strong emotions, mood swings, personal ability, weak or poor interpersonal status, and lack of confidence and enthusiasm for life and career [12].

A study has found that in families, there are no common wrong parenting methods, 40.22%~47.59% of parents took different degrees of negative and positive rejection of their children and their children. They use strict education, and absolute rights to suppress and persecute children, at the same time, there will be corporal punishment and other situations. Such educational methods often lead to the child's personality characteristics being rough, aggressive, rebellious, lying, two-sidedness, and so on [13].

5. Conclusion

This paper summarizes the factors that affect the parenting style from the characteristics of parents, children's characteristics, and learning interests, which can help understand why different parenting styles lead to the ups and downs of children's good grades. It is concluded that parental rearing style (except the dimensions of father preference and mother preference) is significantly related to high school students' learning interests. There is a significant correlation between parenting style and behavioral motivation. There is a significant correlation between high school students' behavioral motivation and their psychology. Based on these findings, this paper proposes that parents' active parenting styles are positively helpful to high school students' interest in learning and can stimulate students' enthusiasm for learning to a certain extent. On the contrary, the negative parenting style will make the child rebellious, and tired of learning. In summary, parents are encouraged to adopt a positive parenting style so as to promote students' overall development.

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