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PARENTAL PATTERNS AND NARCISSISTIC BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS

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Abstract

Narcissistic behavior in adolescents is increasingly found along with the increasing need for social recognition during identity development. One factor suspected of influencing this behavior is parental parenting style. This study aims to analyze the influence of authoritarian, democratic, permissive, and neglectful parenting styles on narcissistic behavior in adolescents in Kupang City. This study used a quantitative approach with a correlational survey design. The study population was 2,522 adolescents aged 14 to 17 years in Kupang City, with a sample of 258 respondents obtained through cluster sampling technique. Data were collected using the Parenting Style Four Factor Questionnaire (PS-FFQ) and the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ). Data analysis was performed using descriptive statistics, classical assumption tests, backward multiple linear regression, F-tests, t-tests, coefficients of determination, and effective contribution tests. The results showed that authoritarian, democratic, and neglectful parenting styles significantly influenced narcissistic behavior, while permissive parenting styles did not and were therefore eliminated from the regression model. The three parenting styles collectively explained 33.3% of the variation in narcissistic behavior, with authoritarian parenting contributing the most. It was concluded that parental parenting styles are a significant factor influencing adolescent narcissistic behavior, although other factors beyond the study also play a role.

Keywords: Adolescents, Narcissistic Behavior, Parenting Style, Psychological Development, Quantitative Study

INTRODUCTION

Adolescents are a group that plays a crucial role in national development because they are in the transition phase from childhood to adulthood, marked by physical, emotional, and social changes (Diorarta & Mustikasari, 2020). Successfully navigating this stage is greatly influenced by parental support through appropriate parenting (Morris, Ratliff, Cosgrove, & Steinberg 2021). According to the World Health Organization (2024), adolescents are aged 10–19 years, while Santrock (2024) divides them into early adolescence and early adulthood 10-13 years old, middle 14-17 years old, and the end 18-21 years old. At this stage, Adolescents begin to form self-identity and show their existence in the social environment (Diorarta et al., 2020). In the process of searching for identity, adolescents often experience confusion and an identity crisis, leading them to seek recognition through their abilities, talents, and potential (Diorarta et al., 2020; Pristaliona, Hidayati, & Susanti, 2022). This phenomenon is part of early adolescent development (Poorthuis, Slagt, Aken, Denissen, & Thomaes, 2021). However, when excessively pursued to gain recognition, this condition can develop into narcissistic behavior (Palupi & Noorrizki, 2023).

Narcissistic behavior is characterized by a tendency to admire oneself, a desire to be the center of attention, difficulty accepting criticism, and a lack of empathy for others (Back, Kufner, Dufner, Gerlach, Rauthmann, & Denissen, 2013; Raskin & Terry, 1988). One factor influencing the emergence of this behavior is parenting style, as parenting experiences play a role in the formation of adolescents' self-esteem and social relationships (Azzahra, Shamhah, Kowara, & Santoso, 2021). According to Baumrind (1975), parenting is the process of educating, guiding, and protecting children as they grow into adulthood. Baumrind (1971) divided parenting styles into four types: authoritarian, authoritative, permissive, and neglectful. Appropriate parenting styles help adolescents develop a natural need for recognition, while inappropriate parenting styles can potentially increase narcissistic tendencies.

Previous research has shown inconsistent results. Septiningtyas (2020) found a relationship between democratic (authoritative) parenting and narcissistic behavior, while Zuliyanti (2022) found a relationship with authoritarian parenting. These discrepancies in findings indicate that it is unclear which parenting style is most influential on narcissistic behavior, particularly among adolescents in Kupang City. This study aims to analyze the influence of parenting styles on adolescent narcissistic behavior and identify the parenting styles with the greatest

influence. The urgency of this research is supported by the results of a pre-study of 100 adolescents, which showed that middle adolescents have a higher tendency towards narcissistic behavior than early and late adolescents. The novelty of this study lies in comparing the influence of four parenting styles according to Baumrind (1971) on adolescent narcissistic behavior with a larger population and focusing on adolescents in Kupang City.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach to examine the influence of parenting styles on narcissistic behavior in adolescents in Kupang City. The independent variables consist of authoritarian, democratic, permissive, and neglectful parenting styles based on Baumrind (1971), while the dependent variable is narcissistic behavior as measured through the dimensions of narcissistic admiration and rivalry concept according to Back et al. (2013). The quantitative approach was chosen because it aims to test the hypothesis using statistical analysis (Sugiyono, 2016). The study population was 2,522 adolescents aged 14 to 17 years in Kupang City based on data from the Kupang City Central Statistics Agency in 2025. The sample consisted of 334 respondents determined using the Krejcie and Morgan formula with a 5% error rate. Sampling used a cluster sampling technique based on six sub-districts in Kupang City so that each region obtained relatively even representation (Sugiyono, 2016).

Data collection was conducted using a questionnaire in the form of a psychological scale distributed online via Google Forms and offline in seven schools in Kupang City. The instruments used were Shyny's (2017) Parenting Style Four Factor Questionnaire (PS-FFQ), adapted by Alfarizi (2021), and Back et al.'s (2013) Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ), adapted by Muzaki (2024). Both instruments used a four-choice Likert scale. Instrument validity refers to the results of Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) conducted by Alfarizi (2021) and Muzaki (2024), with all items declared valid. Instrument reliability was tested using Cronbach's Alpha, with values of 0.816 for the PS-FFQ and 0.862 for the NARQ, thus declaring both instruments reliable (Azwar, 2012).

Data analysis began with descriptive statistics, then continued with normality tests, multicollinearity tests, and heteroscedasticity test. Hypothesis testing was carried out using multiple linear regression with the backward elimination method, equipped with F tests, t tests, coefficients of determination (R^2), and effective contribution calculations to determine the contribution of each type of parenting style to narcissistic behavior. The research procedure includes determining variables, preparing instruments, determining samples, distributing questionnaires to respondents who meet the criteria, and processing data using statistical analysis to obtain conclusions regarding the influence of parenting patterns on narcissistic behavior of adolescents in Kupang City.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis Results

Table 1 Variable Data Calculation

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Authoritarian	258	8	32	18.04	4,426
Authoritative	258	10	32	24.66	3,813
Permissive	258	11	32	22.20	3,735
Neglectful	258	8	32	15.50	4,720
Narcissistic	258	23	72	43.65	8,716
Valid N (listwise)	258				

Table 2 Variable Categorization Formula

Categorization	Norm
Very Low	X < M – 1.5 SD
Low	M – 1.5 SD < X < M – 0.5 SD
Currently	M – 0.5 SD < X < M + 0.5 SD
Tall	M + 0.5 SD < X < M + 1.5 SD
Very high	M + 1.5 SD > X

The results of the variable measurements in this study consist of 5 categories and based on the analysis of the categories of each variable in table 3 shows a consistent pattern where all aspects are dominated by the medium category. The authoritarian variable is in the medium category for 121 adolescent respondents (46.9%), the democratic variable is in the medium category for 114 adolescent respondents (44.2%), the permissive variable is

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in the medium category for 127 adolescent respondents (49.2%), the neglectful variable is in the medium category for 92 adolescent respondents (35.7%) and the narcissistic variable is in the medium category for 122 adolescent respondents (47.3%) which can be seen in the following table:

Table 3 Percentage of Variable Categories

Variables	SR	R	S	T	ST	Total
Authoritarian	16 (6.2%)	56 (21.7%)	121 (46.9%)	47 (18.2%)	18 (7.0%)	258 (100%)
Authoritative	11 (4.3%)	52 (20.2%)	114 (44.2%)	65 (25.2%)	16 (6.2%)	258 (100%)
Permissive	19 (7.4%)	51 (19.8%)	127 (49.2%)	44 (17.1%)	17 (6.6%)	258 (100%)
Neglectful	5 (1.9%)	91 (35.3%)	92 (35.7%)	48 (18.6%)	22 (8.5%)	258 (100%)
Narcissistic	9 (3.5%)	76 (29.5%)	122 (47.3%)	30 (11.6%)	21 (8.1%)	258 (100%)

Table 4 Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test Results

Parameter	Unstandardized Residual
n	258
Mean	0.0000000
Std. Deviation	3.07834178
Test Statistics	0.034
Asymp. Sig (2-tailed)	0.200

Based on the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) of the Parenting Pattern and Narcissistic Behavior variables showed a value above 0.200 (> 0.05), so it can be said that the data is normally distributed.

Table 5 Multicollinearity Test Results

Model	*Collinearity Statistics*		Information
	Tolerance	VIF	
Authoritarian	0.569	1,759	There is no multicollinearity
Authoritative	0.549	1,822	There is no multicollinearity
Permissive	0.557	1,795	There is no multicollinearity
Neglectful	0.499	2,004	There is no multicollinearity

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test above, it shows that the tolerance value of each independent variable is > 0.10 and VIF < 10, so it can be said that the data does not experience multicollinearity.

Table 6 Heteroscedasticity Test Results (Glejser)

Independent Variable	Sig. Residual	Information
Authoritarian	0.744	No Heteroscedasticity Occurs
Authoritative	0.220	No Heteroscedasticity Occurs
Permissive	0.983	No Heteroscedasticity Occurs
Neglectful	0.221	No Heteroscedasticity Occurs

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test for each independent variable, the Sig. value is > 0.05, so it can be said that the data does not experience heteroscedasticity.

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Hypothesis Testing

Table 7 Backward Elimination

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Neglectful Authoritative Authoritarian Permissive	.	Enter
2		Permissive	Backward (criterion: Probability of F-to-remove >= . 100).

Based on Table 7, there is model 1 where all independent variables, namely authoritarian, democratic, permissive, and neglectful, are entered into the model before the regression test is conducted. If the significance value is < 0.05, there is a significant influence on the dependent variable, and if the significance value is > 0.05, there is no significant influence on the dependent variable. Based on the multiple linear regression analysis, the results obtained can be seen in the following table:

Table 8 Multiple Linear Regression Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Zero Order
		B	Std.Error				
1	(Constant)	12,079	3,650		3,309	.001	
	Authoritarian	.621	.134	.315	4,642	<.001	.507
	Authoritative	.329	.158	.144	2,082	.038	.140
	Permissive	.184	.160	.079	1,149	.251	.252
	Neglectful	.527	.134	.285	3,933	<.001	.478

Based on the results of multiple linear regression using the backward method in Table 8, there is one independent variable, permissive, with a significance value of 0.251 or > 0.05. Therefore, this parenting style is eliminated from the regression model.

Table 9 Results of F Test Calculation

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6497.647	3	2165,882	42,236	<.001c
	Residual	13025.256	254	51,281		
	Total	19522.903	257			

Based on the results of the F test in table 9, the calculated f value is 42.236 and the f table value is 2.255. So, based on the F test decision criteria, in this study the calculated f value is > f table and the significance value is 0.001 < 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a significant simultaneous influence between the parenting pattern variable and the narcissistic behavior variable.

Table 10 Results of the Determination Coefficient Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	0.577	0.333	0.325	7,161

Based on the results of the determination coefficient analysis in table 10 above, the R Square value = 0.333 was obtained, which means that the three parenting pattern variables can explain 33.3% of the narcissistic behavior variable, while the remaining 66.7% is explained by other factors not examined in this study.

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Table 11 Results of T-Test Calculation

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.	Zero Order
		B	Std.Error	Coefficients Beta			
1	(Constant)	12,729	3,609		3,528	<.001	
	Authoritarian	.606	.133	.308	4,551	<.001	.507
	Authoritative	.448	.120	.196	3,736	<.001	.140
	Neglectful	.577	.127	.312	4,549	<.001	.478

The t-test was conducted by comparing the calculated t value with the t table at a significance level of 5%. The t table value of this study was 1.967 with degrees of freedom (df) = 254. The test criteria indicate that if the calculated t > t table or the significance value < 0.05, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

The t-test results showed that authoritarian parenting (t = 4.551; p = 0.001), democratic parenting (t = 3.736; p = 0.001), and neglectful parenting (t = 4.549; p = 0.001) had a t-value of > 1.967 and a significance value of < 0.05. Thus, the three types of parenting styles have a partial influence on narcissistic behavior.

Table 12 Percentage of Variable Contributions

Independent Variable	Beta (ß)	Zero Order (rx)	Presentation
Authoritarian	0.308	0.507	15.64%
Authoritative	0.196	0.140	2.74%
Neglectful	0.312	0.478	14.91%
Total			**33.27%**

Based on Table 12, it is known that authoritarian parenting has the largest contribution to adolescent narcissistic behavior, namely 15.62%. Meanwhile, democratic parenting has a relatively smaller role in explaining variations in narcissistic behavior, namely 2.74%. Overall, the three independent variables contributed a total of 33.27%, approaching the coefficient of determination (R2 = 0.333). This indicates that authoritarian, democratic, and neglectful parenting styles collectively contribute to explaining 33.3% of the variation in narcissistic behavior, while the remaining 66.7% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study..

Discussion

This study aims to determine the influence of parenting patterns on narcissistic behavior in adolescents in Kupang City. Based on the results of regression analysis, backward , it was found that of the four parenting pattern variables tested, the permissive parenting pattern did not meet the significance criteria and was therefore eliminated from the regression model. The results of the simultaneous test showed that the regression model consisting of authoritarian, democratic, and neglectful parenting styles had a significant influence on adolescent narcissistic behavior. This is indicated by the F value. Count of 42,236 which is greater than Ftable of 2.255, with a significance value of 0.001 < 0.05. Thus, the resulting regression model is suitable for explaining the influence of parenting patterns on narcissistic behavior in adolescents in Kupang City.

In addition, the value R Square A p-value of 0.333 indicates that authoritarian, democratic, and neglectful parenting styles collectively explain 33.3% of the variation in narcissistic behavior in adolescents, while the remaining 66.7% is influenced by other factors not examined in this study. This finding indicates that parenting styles are an important factor contributing to the development of narcissistic behavior.

The results of this study align with Baumrind's (1971) view that parenting styles are a developmental environment that plays a role in shaping a child's character through a combination of control, warmth, communication, and parental involvement. Parenting experiences received from childhood will influence how individuals view themselves and interact with their social environment. In the context of this study, these findings also align with the theory of Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Concept as proposed by Back et al. (2013), narcissistic behavior develops through interpersonal experiences that influence an individual's need for recognition, self-esteem, and self-image. Therefore, variations in parenting patterns that adolescents receive have the potential to shape narcissistic behavioral tendencies in different ways.

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1. The Influence of Parenting Patterns Authoritarian with Narcissistic Behavior

Based on the results of the analysis carried out, the authoritarian parenting style has an influence on adolescent narcissistic behavior. This is indicated by the regression coefficient value of 0.606, with a T value of count 4,551 which is greater than Ttable 1.967, and a significance value of 0.001 < 0.05. These results indicate that the higher the tendency of adolescents to accept authoritarian parenting patterns from their parents, the higher their tendency to exhibit narcissistic behavior. Through effective contributions, the contribution of authoritarian parenting patterns to narcissistic behavior is shown to be 15.64%, so this variable is one of the predictors that has the largest contribution among other parenting pattern variables, to the emergence of narcissistic behavior in adolescents in Kupang City.

According to Tea, Thoomaszen, Bunga & Killing (2016), some parents in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) use a strict parenting style or tend to use physical punishment in educating their children. When linked to Baumrind's (1975) parenting theory, authoritarian parenting is characterized by high levels of parental control and low responsiveness to children's emotional needs. Parents set strict rules, demand compliance, and tend to use punishment when children do not meet expectations. This condition can limit children's opportunities to express opinions, develop autonomy, and gain emotional validation from parents. As a result, self-esteem may depend more on compliance with parental demands than on relatively stable self-acceptance.

According to Nook et al. (2022), stressful parenting experiences can create fragile self-esteem, leading individuals to develop defensive self-regulation strategies, including narcissistic behaviors, in an effort to maintain their self-image. According to Back et al. (2013), parenting with minimal emotional warmth can potentially lead to a greater need for recognition from the environment as a form of compensation for the lack of emotional appreciation received within the family. They can also be more sensitive to criticism or rejection because their self-esteem is more dependent on external recognition than stable self-acceptance.

2. The Influence of Parenting Patterns Authoritative with Narcissistic Behavior

Based on the results of the analysis carried out, the authoritative parenting pattern has an influence on adolescent narcissistic behavior. This is indicated by the regression coefficient value of 0.448, with a T value of count 3,736 which is greater than Ttable 1.967, and a significance value of 0.001 < 0.05. Calculation of the effective contribution, democratic parenting contributed 2.74% to narcissistic behavior. These results indicate that authoritative parenting has a positive and significant influence on narcissistic behavior in adolescents, although it is not the main predictor in this study in explaining narcissistic behavior.

According to Baumrind (1971), authoritative parenting is characterized by high warmth (responsiveness) and rational control (demandingness), where parents provide emotional support, two-way communication, and clear boundaries to children. Through this parenting style, children have the opportunity to develop independence, decision-making skills, emotional regulation, and a healthy self-concept (Steinberg, 2001). However, the results of this study indicate that democratic parenting still has an influence on narcissistic behavior. Similar findings were found by Septiningtyas (2020), who showed that the majority of respondents who received democratic parenting still showed narcissistic behavior tendencies, whether in the low, medium, or high categories.

Horton, et al (2006), examined the dimensions of parenting which conceptually have similarities with the components of democratic parenting according to Baumrind (1971), such as parental warmth and monitoring . Based on the results of the research, the dimensions parental warmth and monitoring has a connection with narcissistic behavior. parental warmth related to adaptive characteristics of narcissism, such as self-confidence, feelings of worth, and belief in one's own abilities. Meanwhile, monitoring or parental supervision shows that parental involvement in children's lives can be related to the formation of positive self-perception.

According to Barry and Mechanic (2015), parenting patterns that involve children and provide positive support are linked to narcissistic behavior. This positive support is one of the main characteristics of democratic parenting in the dimension. responsiveness Children who grow up in a supportive nurturing environment tend to develop into independent individuals, have good self-confidence, and demonstrate high self-esteem. Research conducted by Pratiwi (2010) also shows that self-confidence and self-esteem are self-esteem is related to narcissistic behavior. The higher an individual's self-confidence and self-esteem, the higher the tendency for narcissistic behavior. When related to the characteristics of the study respondents, most respondents were middle adolescents. During this phase, adolescents begin to develop self-identity, develop independence, and demonstrate a greater need for social recognition and acceptance (Pratama et al., 2021).

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Under these conditions, the support, communication, and trust provided by parents through a democratic parenting style can foster adolescent independence. However, at the same time, adolescents also begin to develop more identities through interactions with peers and social media. Therefore, narcissistic behavior in adolescence is influenced not only by parental parenting styles but also by other factors, such as social experiences with peers and social media use, according to research conducted by Mevia (2024) and Nalenan (2022).

3. **The Influence of Parenting Patterns Neglectful with Narcissistic Behavior**

Based on the results of the analysis carried out, the neglectful parenting pattern has an influence on adolescent narcissistic behavior. This is indicated by the regression coefficient value of 0.577, with a T value of count of 4,549 greater than Ttable of 1.967, and a significance value of 0.001 < 0.05. These results indicate that the higher the tendency of adolescents to accept neglectful parenting patterns from parents, the higher their tendency to exhibit narcissistic behavior. Based on the effective contribution calculation, neglectful parenting contributed 14.91% to narcissistic behavior. This contribution is the second largest after authoritarian parenting. Thus, neglectful parenting is an important predictor in explaining variations in narcissistic behavior in adolescents in Kupang City.

According to Maccoby & Martin (1983), neglectful parenting is characterized by low warmth (responsiveness) and low control (demandingness). Parents tend to show minimal involvement in their children's lives, whether in the form of attention, emotional support, or supervision of daily activities (Baumrind, 1971). As a result, children find it difficult to obtain a sense of security, support, and emotional validation from the family environment (Maccoby & Martin, 1983). Adolescents who grow up with neglectful parenting styles are more susceptible to seeking acceptance and recognition from their social environment. Narcissistic behavior can be understood as an individual's attempt to gain attention, appreciation, and recognition that is not optimally obtained within the family environment. This is reflected in narcissistic behavioral characteristics, such as the desire for admiration and a high need for social validation.

This explanation is strengthened by Cramer (2011), who states that narcissistic behavior can develop as a psychological defense mechanism (defensive mechanism) to protect oneself from feelings of worthlessness and psychological vulnerability. Individuals who do not receive adequate emotional support during development may develop a seemingly positive and superior self-image in an attempt to mask their insecurities. Thus, narcissistic behavior does not always reflect healthy self-esteem, but in some circumstances can be a manifestation of unmet needs in early relationships with parents.

When related to the characteristics of the study respondents, most respondents were middle adolescents. During this phase, adolescents begin to develop their self-identity, increase their need for social acceptance, and become more sensitive to judgment from their surroundings (Pratama et al., 2021). Under these conditions, limited support and attention from parents can encourage adolescents to seek validation from outside the family, such as peers and social media. Based on these overall results, it can be concluded that the third hypothesis in this study is accepted, namely that there is a significant positive influence between neglectful parenting styles on the narcissistic behavior of adolescents in Kupang City.

4. **The Influence of Parenting Patterns Permissive with Narcissistic Behavior**

Based on the results of the analysis carried out, the permissive parenting style shows insignificant results. This is indicated by the T value count of 1,149 which is smaller than Ttable of 1.967, and a significance value of 0.251 > 0.05. In the multiple linear regression analysis method backward Permissive parenting was removed from the final model because it did not meet significance criteria after being tested alongside authoritarian, democratic, and neglectful parenting. Thus, these results indicate that permissive parenting has not been shown to be a significant predictor of narcissistic behavior in this study's respondents. However, this insignificant result does not mean that permissive parenting is completely unrelated to narcissistic behavior.

Several previous studies have shown that permissive parenting is linked to narcissistic behavior. Kurniasari (2018) found a significant positive relationship between permissive parenting and narcissistic tendencies. Furthermore, Alimah, Yunida, Rahimah, Sabila, Ilahiya, & Yuniarrahmah (2025) found that permissive parenting significantly influences narcissistic tendencies. According to Baumrind (1971), permissive parenting is characterized by high levels of warmth (responsiveness) and low control (demandingness). Parents tend to give their children broad freedom, set few rules, and rarely impose limits or

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behavioral demands. In this parenting style, parents play a more supportive role and tend to avoid confrontation with their children. Theoretically, the low level of control in permissive parenting is often associated with underdevelopment of self-control, discipline, and behavioral regulation in children. According to Taraban & Shaw (2018), permissive parenting can develop due to various factors that influence how parents fulfill their roles. For example, parents believe that giving freedom is a form of affection, find it difficult to be firm with their children, or choose to avoid conflict when children refuse to follow rules. Furthermore, parents' psychological state, previous parenting experiences, children's characteristics, and pressure and support from the family environment can also influence how parents raise their children.

According to Van Schie et al. (2020), the low demands and control in permissive parenting can be related to limited opportunities for children to learn to accept boundaries, understand behavioral consequences, and cope with disappointment. If parents tend to allow children's behavior without direction or consistent application of rules, children may be less accustomed to dealing with situations where their desires are not met. In certain circumstances, this can be related to the development of expectations for special treatment or the belief that they deserve different treatment from others. Leniency in the application of discipline by parents is related to vulnerable narcissism (vulnerable narcissism) in adolescents. Vulnerable narcissism refers to behaviors that reject criticism, require constant validation from others, and have low empathy. Research conducted by Van Schie et al. (2020) also found that experiences of being overly favored by parents are associated with grandiose narcissism (grandiose narcissism), namely feeling superior to others, really craving praise, and manipulating others to gain an advantage.

Based on this explanation, the insignificant results of the study on adolescents in Kupang City can be understood as a difference from previous research. This difference in results indicates that the influence of permissive parenting on narcissistic tendencies is not always found with the same results in each respondent group. Therefore, permissive parenting can still be considered a factor related to the development of narcissistic behavior, but in this study it was not proven to be a significant predictor.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that authoritarian parenting, authoritative, and neglect has a positive and significant influence on narcissistic behavior in adolescents in Kupang City. Authoritarian parenting contributed the largest contribution, at 15.64%, followed by neglectful parenting at 14.91% and democratic parenting at 2.74%. These findings suggest that different parenting characteristics may be related to narcissistic behavior through experiences of control, emotional support, and parental involvement in adolescents' lives. Meanwhile, permissive parenting has not been shown to be a significant predictor in this study's regression model. However, these results do not indicate that permissive parenting is completely unrelated to narcissistic behavior, but rather that the association has not yet received significant statistical support among the respondents in this study.

This study has limitations because it only examined parenting styles and did not consider other factors potentially related to adolescent narcissistic behavior, such as peer influence, social media use, self-esteem, self-concept, and social environment. Furthermore, research specifically addressing the relationship between democratic and neglectful parenting styles and narcissistic behavior is still limited, so the discussion of these two parenting styles also refers to theories and research that examine similar parenting dimensions. Therefore, further research is recommended to examine other factors potentially influencing narcissistic behavior and use a mixed methods approach to gain a deeper understanding of parenting experiences and the psychological dynamics of adolescents. Practically, adolescents are expected to develop selfawareness, empathy, and healthy self-esteem so as not to become overly dependent on social validation. Parents are also expected to implement balanced parenting patterns through clear boundaries, consistent emotional support, and open two-way communication to support adolescents' psychological development.

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