

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presented the finding and discussion of the study. In the finding, the researcher only mentioned the data found in the “Instant Family” movie. Meanwhile, in the discussion, the researcher finds the analysis on Islamic Positive Parenting in the “Instant Family” movie based on Adhim’s perspective and to describe about how are the impact of Islamic positive parenting in the “Instant Family” movie based on Adhim’s perspective.

A. Research Findings

In conducting this research, the researcher collected the data using literature data and then, in process of analyzing the data to get more information of research problem, the researcher used content analysis. The researcher observing the literature that relevant, classifying sources based on primary and secondary data, and then identifying the dialogue and actions in the movie. From data collected, the researcher provided information about which one that are includes features of Islamic Positive Parenting in analyzing the qualitative data, the principles in positive parenting, the manifestation of positive parenting and the impact of positive parenting in the movie. For further information, the researcher would like to explain in discussion.

1. The various kind of Islamic positive parenting that found in the “Instant Family” movie based on Adhim’s perspective

According to Fauzil Adhim, there are 3 principles in positive parenting, they are:

1) Supporting Healthy Attitude



In the scene minutes (01:10:25-01:11:05), Pete Wagner supports Lizzy to do whatever his foster daughter wants, even though he initially invited Lizzy because she had a fight with his wife, Ellie. Pete appreciates Lizzy’s efforts to calm her anger by helping Pete at work. Pete even complimented his foster daughter before advising her and made her apologize to her Mom.

According to the researcher, this scene exemplifies supporting healthy attitude behavior. This can be seen from how Pete keeps smiling at Lizzy who helps him in his work. Pete invites Lizzy to have fun, so that his foster daughter does not get angry. Pete also explains about what his works is, then when Lizzy looks happy and helps him with his

work, Pete gives her a compliment. That's called a warm attention toward children.

This is closely related to Mohammad Fauzil Adhim's theory of supporting healthy attitude where parents can at least praise their children when they do something positive, even though they are want to do something annoying, as their parents, we must be able to appreciate our children's good intentions. Then, in this scene, Pete reflects Adhim's theory which states that a supporting health attitude can also be applied by inviting children to play.



In the scene minutes (01:13:14), Pete praised Lizzy's ability to set up a tent in one try. Previously, he had watched Lizzy from afar and came to praise her good deeds so Lizzy seemed happy.

This scene, according to researcher, exemplifies supporting healthy attitude behavior. When a family trip and decided to go camping, Lizzy had intended to set up a tent alone and her foster parents didn't mind. They just let Lizzy do what their foster daughter wanted as long as it was a positive thing, but still Pete kept an eye on Lizzy in case

her daughter got into trouble. Pete then gave credit when Lizzy managed to pitch the tent in one go.

This illustrates the supporting healthy attitude of Adhim's theory. How Pete keeps Lizzy from afar and comes to give praise is an example of giving warm attention or appreciating a child's good intentions. They also try to invite their foster children to play, joke together and so on.

2) *Qoulan Sadida*: Assertive-Positive Communication

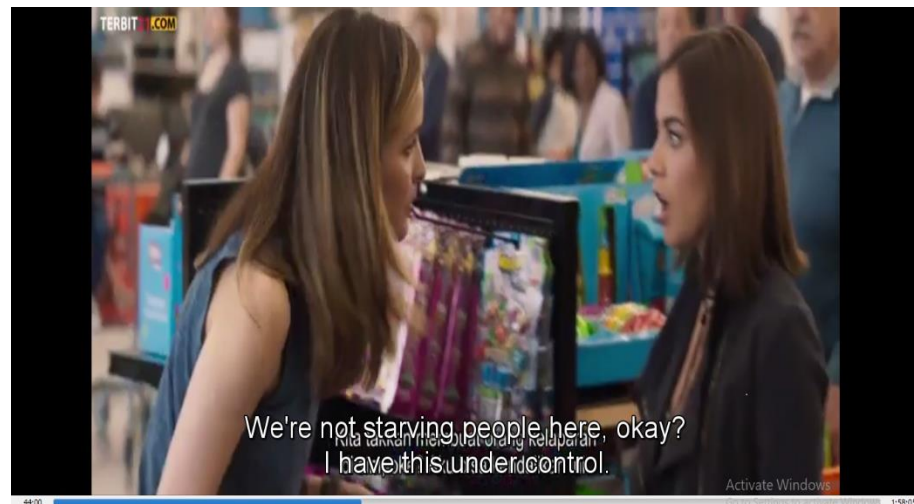


In the scene minutes (43:50-43:55), Juan which is Lizzy's brother said at the supermarket that he didn't want to be beaten by Pete Wagner when actually Pete never even said anything rough or hit him. Pete then explained that he never hit his foster kids.

According to the researcher's observations, this scene reflects *Qoulan Sadida*. *Qoulan Sadida* is saying something honestly. Pete and Ellie take their foster children to go shopping, but Lita has a tantrum and asks for a Barbie doll, causing a commotion. In this scene, Juan who is the only foster son of the Wagners here does have a slightly

fragile personality and is even afraid of something that never happens. Here, Juan previously shouted at Pete who asked him to get up and get out from under the shopping trolley that he didn't want Pete to hit him, "Don't hit me, please!" he said repeatedly. Therefore, before causing any noise or misunderstanding, Pete immediately explained that he had never hit Juan before.

This is quite related to Adhim's explanation about *Qoulan Sadida*. Indirectly, Pete set an example to his foster children that lying is not a good thing. He wants his children to get used to speaking kindness as well as truth.



In this scene minutes (43:58-44:01), when Lita rages at the supermarket for wanting a Barbie toy, Lizzy threatens if Lita can't get her dinner if she doesn't obey their foster parents. After hearing that, Ellie immediately explained the truth to Lizzy that no one would go hungry in their house.

According to the researcher's observations, this scene reflects *Qoulan Sadida*. *Qoulan Sadida* is saying something honestly. Pete and

Ellie take their foster children to go shopping, but Lita has a tantrum and asks for a Barbie doll, causing a commotion. In this scene, Lizzy, who was impatient with her sister, threatened Lita that no dinner would be given to Lita if she didn't obey. However, Ellie said that no one should go hungry in her house. She understood Lizzy's point, but she didn't want any misunderstanding happens just because Lizzy was emotional.

This is quite related to Adhim's explanation about *Qoulan Sadida*. Indirectly, Ellie set an example to her foster children that lying is not a good thing. She wants her children to get used to speaking kindness as well as truth. Ellie taught that even if it was just an empty threat, her children still had to say kind and honest things.

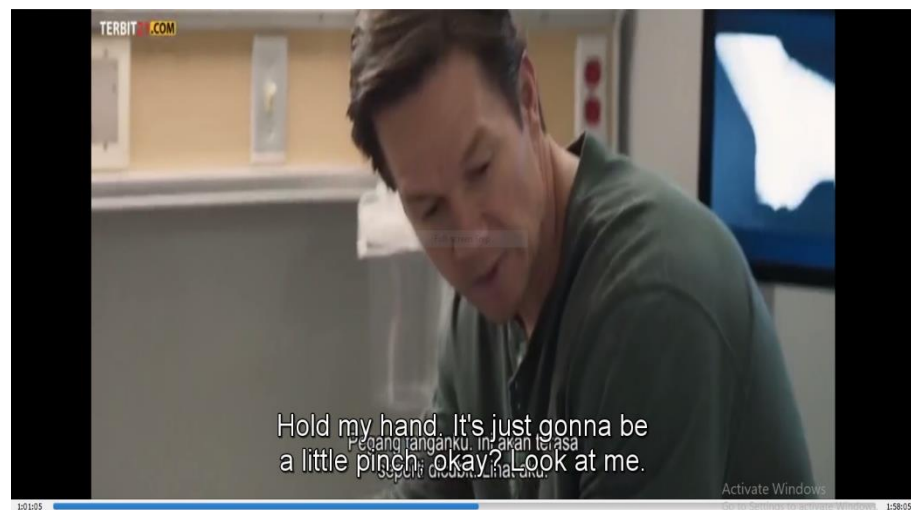
3) Promoting Attachment



In this scene minutes (36:45-36:55), Pete and Ellie wanted to express their affection with action, so after saying goodnight, they discussed whether they were going to have a goodnight kiss and they really did.

According to the researcher's observations, this scene reflects promoting attachment. The warm closeness that parents give to their children is reflected in how the Wagner couple discussed whether they would give their foster children a goodnight kiss when they just became parents after coming to the place of adoption. In addition, goodnight kiss will also make children feel closer to their parents so that they will not feel reluctant to tell stories.

Mohammad Fauzil Adhim also said the same thing through his theory. Parents should be able to win the hearts of their children as much as possible by forming a stronger bond with them, one of which is by giving warm closeness to their children.



In this scene minutes (01:01:04-01:01:08), Pete Wagner continued to hold Juan's hand, rubbing his forehead to tell Juan that he as his foster father would always be there for him. Pete points out that he and Juan are so close, he even carried Juan to the hospital.

According to the researcher's observations, this scene reflects promoting attachment. Pete's body language in this scene depicts the

bond between a father and son. He kept saying nice things to Juan and rubbed his head affectionately. Physical closeness, which is the most important thing in promoting attachment, has been successfully achieved by these two couples.

This is closely related to Adhim's theory which gives an example of how the Prophet was very close to his grandchildren by inviting them to play, hug and so on. In this minute's scene, Pete plays the role of a good father and shows his very high care for his foster son.



In this scene minutes (01:03:05-01:03:20), Lizzy wakes up with her hair stuck and Ellie helps Lizzy tidy up her tangled hair.

According to the researcher's observations, this scene reflects promoting attachment. Ellie offers her comb to Lizzy as well as helps her foster children to tidy up her tangled hair. At that time, Lizzy was touched to the point of crying. Apart from remembering how her biological mother always combed her hair in the past, Lizzy also didn't think she could feel that with Ellie who her foster mother was.

This is very relevant to Adhim's theory which states that warm closeness towards children is very influential in the family. That promoting attachment is not only about emotional bonding but more for physical closeness.

In addition to the three principles above, there is a manifestation of positive parenting in children's education. Mohammad Fauzil Adhim describe the embodiment or the manifestation of positive parenting in children's education as follows:

1. **Cheer up your child! Do not burden them.**



In this scene minutes (34:02-34:12), the Wagners clearly told their foster children to openly state their wishes. They don't want to demand that their children accept something they don't want.

According to the researcher's observations when watching this film, this scene is sufficient to describe how parents allow children to do whatever they want to do. Ellie and Peter allow Lizzy to choose any color for her bedroom walls if she wants. Ellie didn't really approve of Lizzy's color choice in the end, but she kept it airy because Lizzy liked

it. Pete and Ellie respect Lizzy's decision because it will not harm anyone.

Similar to the previous statement, Mohammad Fauzil Adhim also conveyed this through his theory where parents should respect their children's choices, encourage them and not put excessive expectations on their shoulders. Parents should pay more attention to their children's desires so that their excitement does not drop and they feel closer to their parents.

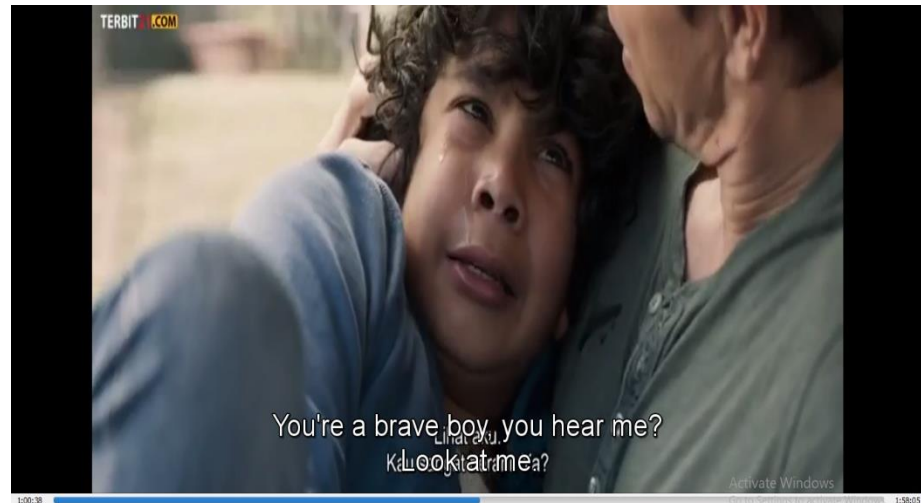


In this scene minutes (40:20-40:25), Ellie told Lizzy not to feel burdened by anything. Ellie wants Lizzy to tell her about her problems even though Ellie is only her foster parent.

According to the researcher's observations when watching this film, this scene is quite illustrative of how parents don't want to give their children excessive expectations. Ellie told Lizzy not to keep everything to herself, she also said that even though she was only her foster mother but Lizzy could say anything to her. Ellie cheered Lizzy on whatever the girl was thinking.

This is quite relevant to the theory of Mohammad Fauzil Adhim, where Ellie's attitude describes the recognition of parents to their children. Parents don't ask their children for this and that, they let their children choose and decide to be a good listener before giving advice.

2. Cultivate self-confidence in children



In this scene minutes (01:00:32-01:00:38), Pete Wagner positively told Juan that his foster son had been very brave. Pete grew Juan's confidence that his fragile foster son was very strong.

The researchers can say that this scene is a clear illustration of how parents raise confidence in their children. Juan is a child who has social anxiety, he is very afraid of anything, there is no self-confidence in him who is always careless. Therefore, when Juan's foot was hit by a nail, Pete told Juan that his son was the bravest so that along the way Juan didn't cry so much.

This is quite relevant to Adhim's theory which states that every child is born with the courage to try so they can grow up doing what they want. Juan may have a fragile personality because his biological

parents gave him less affection. Therefore, how Pete built Juan's confidence was commendable.



In this scene minutes (01:00:39-01:00:42), Ellie also strengthened Juan. He really built his foster son's confidence that everything would be fine.

Just like previous analysis that researchers can say that on this scene is clearly an illustration of how parents raise confidence in children. Juan is a child with social anxiety, he's very afraid of anything, there's no sense of self-confidence in him who's always careless. That's why Ellie helped to raise Juan's optimism that he was strong, he praised Juan in order for Juan to be calmer and he believed in himself that he was going to recover quickly.

It's quite relevant with Adhim's theory that every child is born with the courage to try so they can grow up doing what they want. Juan may have a weak personality because his real parents have less love for him. That's why, how Pete and Ellie build confidence Juan deserves to be appreciated.

3. Build children's character



In this scene minutes (40:56-41:02), Pete and Ellie taught their three foster kids to pray together before eating.

The researcher believes that this scene reflects the build of children character behavior. Wagners teaches their foster children to pray together before eating by holding hands. They teach them to be grateful before eating, to pay more attention to desires or whatever happens that day.

Mohammad Fauzil Adhim said that parents are role models for their children. How the Wagners teach their children to be grateful to God, saying good things before eating is one of their ways to build the character of their foster children.



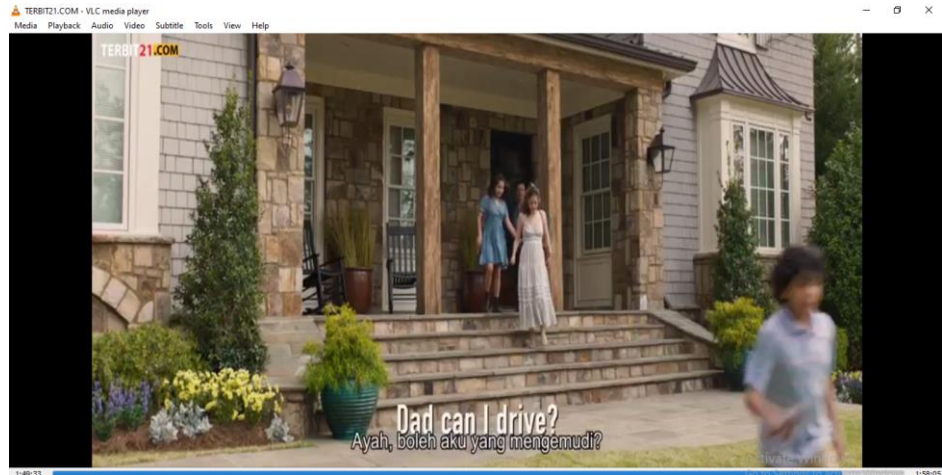
In this scene minutes (47:05-47:15), Ellie forbid Lizzy from playing cell phones while they were eating together.

The researcher believes that this scene reflects the build of children character behavior. Table manners are things that are commonly done to maintain politeness at the dinner table. Ellie reminded Lizzy not to use her cellphone while she was eating to build her foster daughter's character.

As previously explained, according to Adhim, parents are role models for their children. Because of that Ellie tried to apply it to the foster daughter who had just joined her family.

2. The impact of Islamic positive parenting in the “Instant Family” movie based on Adhim’s perspective

1) Supporting Healthy Attitudes



In this scene minutes (01:49:32-01:49:50), when they were going to court for reading the results that they officially became a family, Lizzy asked Pete permission whether he could drive a car or not. Then, Pete asked if Lizzy was sure, only after that he allowed with a note that Lizzy had to focus during the journey with Pete sitting next to him.

It's very intrinsic to the impact of supporting healthy attitudes that have been explained before. As has already been said, supporting healthy attitudes means supporting the good intentions of the child even though it makes the parents feel disturbed. Ever since the beginning of this movie, Pete and Ellie have always taught their children that they have the right to do whatever they like as long as it doesn't cost them anything. Then, their daughter felt that they could do this, and that was because her parents supported him. At first, Ellie told Lizzy that she could pick color for her room wall, Lizzy could also build her own tent with her parents'

supervision. That's why, when Lizzy had a wish, she was sure her parents would support her. The evidence is how she asked Pete's permission to drive because she knew Pete would always take care of her and wouldn't let her get hurt.

As Mohammad Fauzil Adhim said in his book, although parents often interfere with the good intentions of a child that might be less good for them, as our parents still have to give appreciation. We have to impress that we're taking care of children, that they're not alone and they can do positive activities that won't harm themselves. That's what parents and Wagners are supposed to do. Therefore, the good intentions of the child are not weary and end up dead but continue to grow because they believe their parents will always exist.

2) *Qoulan Sadida*: Assertive-Positive Communication



In this scene minutes (01:01:54-01:02:12), When Juan got hurt in his leg, Lizzy confessed to her foster home representative that she was guilty of the case. Lizzy asked him to be punished and not both his foster parents because he was screaming until Juan was surprised and wounded.

Qoulan Sadida or trying to be honest is clearly applied on this scene. From the beginning, Ellie and Pete thought their three foster kids that they can't tell lies even if it's just a joke or used for threats. Ellie clearly said that no one could tell a lie in her house, so even though Lizzy just a teenager, she knew that she was guilty on this scene, so she had to be honest. She doesn't want both her foster parents to be punished for what she has done, which has already very depicted a *Qoulan Sadida* or said truthfully and nicely. More than that, the foster home representation gave the code that Pete and Ellie had managed a little bit to conquer Lizzy's stubborn head and that it was a good progress.

It's very clear that this scene fits very well with Fauzil Adhim's perspective. Communicating in a positive way is obviously very necessary. In addition to avoiding misunderstandings, saying the truth and the good will make our lives more peaceful. This is explained in the book of Adhim.

Allah SWT, said:

وَأَلْيَحْشَ الَّذِينَ لَوْ تَرَكَوْا مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ ذُرِّيَّتَهُمْ ضِعْفًا خَافُوا عَلَيْهِمْ فَلْيَتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلْيَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

“Let those (disposing of an estate) have the same fear in their minds as they would have for their own if they had left a helpless family behind: let them fear Allah, and speak words of appropriate (comfort).” (Q.S An-Nisa’: 09)¹

¹ Al-Qur’an, *An-Nisa’ (09)*, n.d.

3) Promoting Attachment



In this scene minutes (01:47:57-01:48:01), when Lita hugged her neighbor who wanted a hug. This scene happened when they were gathered as a whole family because their three real mothers were found still on drugs.

As explained above, promoting attachment is more pressing to physical closeness. Where in the “Instant Family” movie, Pete and Ellie's childless babysitters who have been saying since childhood rarely wander around with others, especially Lizzy who refuses to hug or just kiss good night. This Lita scene became one of the examples of the impact that happened on Pete and Ellie's parents. They show mercy to their foster children by inviting them to play, hug, and laugh together and so on, so that the children also begin to act as they have learned from their parents.

It's in line with what Adhim's mentioned, where children love to play with their parents at that age. Adhim set forth an example as the

Messenger played with his grandchildren to show that He loved them very much.

4) Cheer up your child! Do not burden them.



In this scene minutes (01:12:31-01:12:38), Lizzy seemed to take part in a soccer competition at her school. Before that, it was briefly explained that Lizzy had moved schools frequently, as well as her younger siblings. However, Lizzy is said to really like soccer as one of her favorite sports. Here, Pete and Ellie didn't stop their daughter's passion, they were very supportive of her. There is even a dialogue at the end of the story where Pete and Ellie will always support Lizzy and her hobbies. They gave motivation that it was okay for Lizzy to keep playing ball, it was okay for Lizzy to go to the prom because they would always be clapping and cheering her on.

Mohammad Fauzil Adhim explains in his book that children need motivation from their parents so they can get more excited to pursue their desires. Some parents may have enforced their rights, but it's a good thing parents don't keep enforcing. According to Fauzil Adhim, it would be better for parents to raise the belief of children that they could as an

attempt to increase pride in themselves, but it does not mean that they can exaggerate themselves.

It makes perfect sense as an example of impact to encourage children and not burden them. Parents can invite children to talk, they try to listen to children's wishes. After that, the parents started giving advice and motivation without breaking the child's hopes. Pete and Ellie encouraged their children, they always tried to get closer and listen to them and didn't even burden their foster children with expectations beyond their tolerance.

5) Cultivate self-confidence in children



In this scene minutes (01:12:21-01:12:30), Pete taught Juan how to play softball. Pete knows that Juan is his weakest son, unlike his two stronger sisters. Juan is the son who has the lowest confidence in himself than the others, because it's useful to increase confidence in his son, Pete brought Juan to learn a lot but didn't force his son to rule everything. Pete just wanted Juan to get stronger and play comfortably with kids in his age.

In his book entitled positive parenting, Fauzil Adhim emphasizes that actually children are born with the courage to try. Sometimes it is not the fault of the parents that causes children to have low self-confidence, so that when they feel a little different from their friends, they lose confidence. Then, Fauzil Adhim also explained that to strengthen children's confidence, parents can have private dialogues with their children and give mental immunizations such as mentally reassuring them that the world will accept them regardless of any differences. Fauzil Adhim also mentioned that parents can warn their children not to feel inferior.

That's what Wagners couple expect. They're trying to convince their children, especially Juan, that they're strong and free to do anything. The child who not only expect praise, but who are truly optimistic about living. Juan himself started to look more confident all the time. He's no longer crying or accusing anyone if he's hurt. Juan became more confident and confident that he could.

6) Build children's character



In this scene minutes (01:15:51-01:16:14), Lizzy's asking her parents' permission to do something. Usually, Lizzy never asked for permission. She's a kid who does whatever she wants, but in this scene, her attitude is slowly changing. She's more respectful of both her foster parents, even asking permission to do something.

Actually, in this "Instant Family" movie, Pete and Ellie showed a lot of behavior that reflected that they were parents who deserved to be role models for their children. The Wagners taught a lot of manners that their children had never had before because they lacked the role of their parents in their lives. Therefore, it can be seen that Lizzy's behavior that was once very stubborn and did whatever her heart wanted began to change. Pete even taught Lizzy to humbly apologize first if she was wrong.

Adhim also mentioned that the child's environment also affects the child's character, so the elders as much as possible keep an eye on the child's friends from a distance to make sure they grow better in that environment or not. However, according to Adhim, the strong character was formed by a strong denominator. That's why Ellie and Pete can be said to be successful because even though they're impressed with being forced to discipline children, the three of them become better individuals at the end of the story.

B. Discussions

Looking at the results of research on Islamic Positive Parenting in the “Instant Family” film, about three principles, three embodiments and also the impact of each of those points shows a pretty good result. The “Instant Family” itself is a non-Islamic movie, but it turns out the Wagners still have parental similarities according to Fauzil Adhim whose notary is Muslim.

Mohammad Fauzil Adhim with his theories about Positive Parenting mentioned a lot of interesting things, for example what researchers have taken. In his book, it was mentioned that parenting had a huge impact on the growth and development of children.

Through the above results, researchers who have watched the “Instant Family” film seven times stated that the above findings are quite true if stated through the perspective of Mohammad Fauzil Adhim. From the observation of the film and matching it with Adhim's theory, it is known that it turns out that parenting teachings of every religion are not very different. Everyone wants to teach their children well.

Therefore, researchers will discuss how Islamic Positive Parenting appears in the "Instant Family" movie through behavior and also expressions that will be depicted through the film script or dialogue. First, the researcher will discuss how Lizzy's behavior changed from being very rough at first, with her stubborn personality suddenly changing to being obedient and more respectful of those who are older than her. However, in the scene minutes 01:07:40 – 01:12:02, there are many dialogues that shows some of the kind of Islamic positive

parenting based on Adhim's perspective. The researchers will put some dialogues below and discuss the context.

Pete: "Change the clothes! It's not that big of a deal."

Lizzy: "Hey. Do I dress like a douche?"

The context of this dialogue is that Lizzy just got into a fight with her foster mother about the hairbrush that Lizzy throw to the toilet and Pete took over because he knew his wife could be very emotional if both of them kept together. But then Lizzy wore clothes that weren't fit for a kid her age so Pete asked her to change.

Lizzy: "What are we doing here? I'm gonna be late for school, you know."

Pete: "Come on."

Lizzy: "Okay. So you're punishing me with manual labor."

Pete: "*This isn't a punishment, okay. Truth is, when I'm pissed I don't like to talk about it, either. But you know what I do like to do? I like to break sh*t.*"

Lizzy: "Really?"

Pete: "Anything in this room. Swing away."

Lizzy: "Okay."

Pete: "*How'd that feel?*"

Lizzy: "*It felt good!*"

Pete: "*Feels good? I told you.*"

Lizzy: "Yeah."

Pete: "There you go. You like that?"

Lizzy: "*Yeah, that was good.*"

From this dialogue, researchers can see how Pete tries to approach his foster children in a very good way by diverting her attention to something more interesting so she can forget her anger. After that, by providing warm care so that Lizzy could really feel that she was loved, Pete was able to give advice.

Lizzy: *“About that hairbrush... my mom used to brush my hair.”*

Ellie: “I don't know, I'm sorry.”

Lizzy: *“It's okay. I'm sorry too.”*

Ellie: “No, you have no reason to be sorry.”

Lizzy: *“No, I'm really sorry. All right. I'm gonna go clean up.”*

Ellie: “Hairbrush is in the toilet, if you need it.”

Lizzy: *“Good one. Thank you.”*

However, from this dialogue, the researchers can say that there are two principles can be seen from Mohammad Fauzil Adhim at the same time, namely promoting attachment and also supporting healthy attitudes. Researchers can explain that promoting the attachment itself is more pressing to physical closeness where the reason Lizzy threw away Ellie's hairbrush is because when Ellie helped her hair wash, she immediately remembered her mother. It can be summarized from here that the physical closeness that Ellie was doing was able to make Lizzy faint. Then about supporting healthy attitudes you can see from how Pete let Lizzy get rid of her anger by breaking up or destroying stuff from Pete's workplace that actually works as a home repair. Pete went on and told Lizzy which part to deliver so Lizzy did very well. Pete didn't protest at all, he was just happy to see Lizzy do it well.

Moreover, it's not just about the kind of Islamic positive parenting according to Mohammad Fauzil Adhim, it's also about the impact. It's proven by how Pete was doing about calming Lizzy's emotions by letting her foster daughter do what she wanted, Lizzy could take Pete's advice with her cold head so she finally apologized to Ellie.

Mohammad Fauzil Adhim explained that giving appreciation for what children do is very much needed so that the child's good intentions do not die. Supporting healthy attitudes here can also be said by helping children to mature their emotions, because emotional maturity also helps thinking skills and this really supports children's good intentions.² Likewise with promoting attachment, approaching children, paying attention and showing concern for the problems children face is a very important thing to do in realizing Islamic positive parenting, so it can be concluded from this dialogue that these two principles really emerge.

This statement is also the same as what John Gray said in his book. So, according to him, it is okay for children to have negative emotions, such as anger, sorrow, envy, disappointment, frustration, insecurity and even shame. According to Gray, negative emotions are needed in the stages of child maturity and from there it can be seen how children and parents should communicate.³ Positive parenting exists to explain to parents that their children are in no way responsible for how they feel. What Pete did was right, separating his foster daughter and wife, then creating new communication skills which in the end

² Adhim, *Positive Parenting*, 79–80.

³ Gray, *Children Are from Heaven: Positive Parenting Skills for Raising Cooperative, Confident, and Compassionate Children*, 9–11.

led Lizzy to goodness, made her mind open and such. By learning to communicate negative emotions, children most effectively learn to individualize from their parents so they can have the ability to self-correct after making a mistakes.

Besides, there's other evidence of dialogue that shows how love can make a child's heart pass. Here researchers will show how Pete and Ellie are trying to raise her daughter's heart in a warm way. This scene is the ending scene of this movie itself. In this scene minutes 01:43:08 – 01:46:57, researchers will show some forms of manifestations from positive parenting based on Adhim's perspective.

Ellie: "Lizzy."

Lizzy: "Please go away. You're not my parents."

Pete: "No, we're not, but you know what we are? We're here."

Ellie: "That's right, we're here and we love you."

Lizzy: "*No, you don't. You don't even know me.*"

Ellie: "*Lizzy, honey, we do know you. We know that you hate cheese, but you really love cheeseburgers. And we know that when you feel good in the morning, you put on a little less makeup than you do on the bad days.*"

Pete: "Exactly. And look, we know that the most important thing in the world to you is to protect Juan and Lita from the things nobody protected you from. We know that about you, right?"

Ellie: Yes, honey.

Pete: *“We know there's so much we don't know, but if you're afraid we can't handle knowing the bad stuff, or the scary stuff, we can, I promise.”*

Ellie: “Yeah, bring it. I mean, whatever you got, we want it. Because we love you, Lizzy.”

Pete: *“You were what was missing, Lizzy. But now you're here and you are stuck with us.”*

Ellie: *“That's right. We're gonna be at every soccer game. We're gonna be all over your ass about your grades.”*

Pete: “And we're gonna buy you your first prom dress.”

Ellie: “Yeah, and it's gonna be really pretty.”

Pete: “You know, not too sexy. Just like... really that gorgeous sweet spot.”

Ellie: “Yeah. And when you graduate high school, we're gonna be in the front row embarrassing you.”

Pete: *“Then we're gonna be in the front row again when you graduate college too, or even if you don't.”*

Ellie: *“But you will be graduating college, 'cause it's so important and you're so smart. I don't mean to push, but it just opens up so many more opportunities. But either way, we're gonna be there for you.”*

Pete: “And someday I'm gonna give you away at your wedding. Even if I think the guy's a puissant and he's not good enough for my little girl.

Ellie: “That's right, someday in the future. Someday in the way, way, way, way off, deep, deep, deep distant future.”

The context in this dialogue is how Lizzy is feeling insecure because she doesn't feel worthy of being Pete and Ellie's children. But Pete and Ellie as

foster parents are willing to add Lizzy and her two sisters to their family trying to strengthen Lizzy's heart. From this dialogue, when Ellie said that she didn't press Lizzy for college and graduation, she also praised her daughter that Lizzy was so smart that Lizzy would definitely do anything.

Mohammad Fauzil Adhim has six positive parenting manifestations, and out of those six, researchers eventually chose three better ones to explore and link with this "Instant Family" movie. From the dialogue above, it is clear that two positive parenting forms are cheer up your children! Do not burden them, and also cultivate self-confidence in children. In the last part of the dialogue where Ellie praised Lizzy smart and said that college graduation could open up a broader path of opportunity, Ellie didn't force her will either and that was the form of not burying a child with her parents' expectations. In addition, another sentence where they say that they're going to give Lizzy the best and support her positive activities is the form of a cultivate self-confidence in children, which Lizzy who was initially insecure became confident.

Fauzil Adhim said in his book that children who have damage self-confidence will find it difficult to raise their spirits.⁴ Therefore, Ellie and Pete's decision to immediately correct Lizzy's negative thoughts was the right thing to do. It's hard for kids to get up if they don't believe they can do something meaningful, and those Wagners made Lizzy feel invaluable.

John Gray said that most parents think that they have to teach their children to work hard and learn to be responsible. However, actually children learn it all by imitation, they usually do what their parents do so it is very important for

⁴ Adhim, *Positive Parenting*, 59.

parents to create a happy and fun atmosphere for children. According to him, hard work is not really needed until the child starts puberty.⁵ Therefore, although not in line with Adhim, but what Gray said was the right thing. Gray here mentions how parents become role models for their children, where one of the manifestations of positive parenting is building children's character. From Lizzy's dialogue and also Wagners above, the couple openly showed Lizzy how they were also doing their best to understand each other.

From the dialogues, the researcher found that everything it's in line with Mohammad Fauzil Adhim theories that every parent always tries to do their best and that every child needs guidance not to get caught in the wrong environment and habit. In the view of Islam, the success of parenting cannot be separated from the criteria from caregivers (parents) who must first have positive characteristics. Parents must act as good educators who have a number of traits so that positive parenting is created in the family such as patient, caring, flexible, controlling emotions and advice adequately. This type of positive parenting is common in Islam and Wagners couple already meet the standard even though there are many lack of their actions in the name of parenting.

⁵ Gray, *Children Are from Heaven: Positive Parenting Skills for Raising Cooperative, Confident, and Compassionate Children*, 71.