THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS VERBAL COMMUNICATION TOWARD CHILDREN'S LANGUAGE BRIGHTNESS AT KINDER GARDEN STATE 1 PADANG CITY

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to see how the relationship of parents' verbal communication to children's language politeness in Taman Kanak-Kanak (*Public kindergarten*) 1 Padang. This research is a type of collaborative research using quantitative methods that involve data collection in the form of questionnaires. And data processing using SPSS program version 21. Based on data analysis obtained the coefficient of determination of verbal communication of parents to the politeness of children's language by 0.294, the correlation coefficient between the relationship of verbal communication of parents to the politeness of children's language by 0.241. This means that parents' verbal communication of 49.1% of the child's politeness is significant at the 5% level.

Keywords: Verbal communication and politeness in children's language/language

BACKGROUND

Early childhood is an individual figure of a sociocultural being who is undergoing a process of fundamental development for the next life and has a number of certain characteristics. According to Martani (2012), early childhood is a "golden age" meaning it is a golden period for all aspects of subsequent child development. At this time children are very sensitive to receive stimuli from the surrounding environment, both related to moral aspects of religion, social-emotional, language, cognitive and physical. These potentials are stimulated and developed so that children can develop optimally (Setiawan, 2018). Early childhood experiences a fundamental development process in the sense that development experiences in early childhood can exert a lasting and long-term effect so that they underlie the process of subsequent child development. According to Betsy (2013) early stimulation is needed to be developed in order to provide stimulation to all aspects of child development, which includes the inculcation of basic values (religion and character), the formation of attitudes (discipline and independence), and the development of basic abilities (language, cognitive, motor and social).

Every aspect of development must be developed optimally. Because, learning development aspects are essentially practical activity on improving the quality language teaching by systematic planning (Aziz, 2017). It includes the development of children's language. Language is a means of communication that expresses feelings, conveys thoughts, ideas, concepts, and feelings. One factor that distinguishes humans from animals is language, and language is a gift from the creator to allow individuals to live together with others, help solve problems and position themselves as cultured creatures (Dewi, 2017).

The development of early childhood language at this time is indeed far from perfect. Rahman (2009) states that the potential ability of each person in different languages, there is good quality and there is low quality. However, its potential can be stimulated through active communication using the good and right language. Rogers and Lawrence in Canada (2016: 22) state that communication is an exchange of information between one individual and another individual. Menururt Endah (2011) explained that to build good communication between children and parents is the stage of storytelling, listening and empathizing.

To create good communication, first, create a good language, a good language is a language that pays attention to the use of grammar that is related to the placement of words in the use of language, pay attention to the meaning formed in language. Murcia & Freeman in Doi (2017) suggested that grammar is a three-dimensional involvement referred to by linguistics, namely the syntax of how the

language form is spoken, what semantics the meaning contained in the sentence, and pragmatic use of language such as when and why the language is used.

In obtaining good language, politeness is a very important aspect of language, because politeness can facilitate interactions between individuals. The politeness of language is reflected in the manner of communication through verbal signs or by verbal communication. Ratnasari (2007) explains that verbal communication is communication that is conveyed orally, writing in the form of speech (language). When communicating, language procedures must be in accordance with the cultural elements that exist in society. According to Mislikhah, (2014) a person's language procedure is not in accordance with cultural norms, so he will get a negative value, and will cause a conflict of problems. Related to the explanation (Pranowo, 2008) explains that people who are able to speak politely, usually have a good personality. Conversely, people who are not able to speak politely are usually not good personality. Therefore the procedure for language is very important to pay attention to smooth communication. By knowing the language procedures it is hoped that other people can understand the message conveyed by communication.

Early childhood is part of the social environment. In a child's life, there is a first agent who has an important influence on the politeness of a child's language. The first agent is parents. Parents are the closest adults to children who are a reflection of children. One of the characteristics of early childhood is imitating. Early childhood likes to imitate what he sees and what he hears.

Yeni (2018) explained that basically, parents play an important role in educating and familiarizing children with polite language wherever the children are. In line with the opinion of Amini (2015) parents have a very important role for the child's further development, including the first teacher for children, children learn from their parents' lives and whatever parents do to their children certainly cannot be separated from the perception of parents with teaching politeness to his child. Therefore, parents or adults who are around early childhood need to provide good examples and models of how to behave and communicate well in politeness in language. Like the opinion of Setyawati (2005), a pattern of communication that is wide open and derived from good thinking will lead to positive values for children. As explained by previous researchers explain that in entering and educating children, parents must provide attention, regulations, discipline, gifts, and punishment as well as responses in the wishes of their children. And all of that will be infused by the child and will become a habit for the child which will affect the child's subsequent development (Fatimah, 2012)

Based on the results of observations by researchers in the Kindergarten 1 Negeri Padang, it was found several children who spoke with vocabulary that was not polite, which was not in accordance with the norms in good grammar rules, causing conflicts in communication problems. Therefore researchers are interested in conducting research on the politeness of children's language.

The purpose of this research is to see how much the relationship between parents' verbal communication and children's language politeness in Public Kindergarten1 Padang.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a type of collaborative research using quantitative methods, and this study tries to find a relationship between (variable X) verbal communication of parents with (variable Y) politeness in children's language. The research was carried out in Public Kindergarten 1 Padang City.

The population in this study were all children and parents in public kindergarten 1 Padang City. Samples were taken using a stratification sample technique, namely children and parents of group B1 totaling 6 children and 6 parents, group B2 totaling 11 children and 11 parents, group B3 totaling 11 children and 11 parents, and group B4 totaling 12 children and 12 parents. So that the number of samples in this study was 40 parents and 40 children or 80 people. Data collection techniques are questionnaires and data collection tools listing written statements. Data analysis techniques using the *product-moment* formula were analyzed using the application SPSS version 21.

The instrument in this study was a questionnaire filled out by all parents of students and a questionnaire for children filled out by the homeroom teacher of each child. Before the study was conducted, the validity test of the parents' verbal communication questionnaire with the politeness of the child's language was tested first. According to Sunyoto (2012) to compare the valid or invalid items of a variable statement by comparing the value of r arithmetic and r tables. If r arithmetic > r table then Ho is rejected and r is indeed positive correlation means valid. In the SPSS application program, the calculated r-value is seen in the *corrected item-total correlation* column, while the value of r table: rα; df = (n-2). At the 5% significance level, it can be seen in r table = 0.444. The results of the validity test show that all verbal communication statements of parents and children's language politeness are valid because the r count value of each statement item > 0.444 and can be used as a measurement tool in this study. In addition, there is also a reliability test if the value of the rα > r table. The statement is said to be reliable because the parents' verbal communication statement has a value of rα 0.827 > 0.444 and for statements of politeness in children's language it has an rα value of 0.962 > 0.444. (Najmah, 2011).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study produces data about how the relationship between parents' verbal communication on children's language politeness in Public Kindergarten1 Padang City. Data obtained from verbal communication of parents with the politeness of children's language can be seen in tables 1, 2 3 and 4.

Table 1
Research Data Description
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	The mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Verbal Communication	40	63.00	57.00	120.00	3821.00	95.5250	15.30542	234,256
Courage in Language	40	78.00	35.00	113.00	3493.00	87.3250	16.14738	260,738
Valid N (listwise)	40							

1 Parental verbal communication.

Parental verbal communication data (X) was collected through a questionnaire consisting of 24 statements that had been tested for validity and reliability. From the research data, it is known that the distribution of answer scores from the lowest score of 57 and the highest 120. From the distribution of the scores obtained an average *(mean)* of 95.5250 and the standard deviation *(standard deviation)* 15, 30542.

2 The politeness of children's language.

Data on the politeness of children's language (Y) was collected through a questionnaire consisting of 24 statement items that had been tested for validity and reliability. From the research data, it is known that the distribution of answer scores spreads from the lowest score of 35 and the highest 113. From the distribution of the scores obtained an average *(mean)* of 87.3250 and the standard deviation *(standard deviation)* of 16.14738.

Furthermore, the analysis of the data in this study using testing requirements, in testing these requirements using the normality test and reliability test. The data normality test is intended to test the assumption that the average sample is normal for the population to know or give confidence whether the data is around or close to the normal line. To test the normality can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2
Summary of Normality Test X and Y
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Verbal Communication	Courage in Language
N		40	40
Normal Parameters [a, b]	The mean	95.5250	87.3250
	Std. Deviation	15.30542	16.14738

Most	Absolute	.115	.133
Extreme	Positive	.060	.066
Differences	Negative	-.115	-.133
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.727	.839
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.665	.482

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

Based on table 2 above it can be seen that the significant value of the X variable probability is 0.665 and the Y variable is 0.482 which is greater than the significance of α 0,0005. Based on the above decision-making basis, Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, thus it can be concluded that the data of the two variables in this study form a normal distribution.

The linearity test in the study aims to determine the relationship between verbal communication variables of parents with linear or not politeness in children's language, for this reason, the F test is used. The F test results can be seen in Table 3 below.

Table 3
F test

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	2448,025	1	2448,025	12,049	, 001 [b]
Residual	7720,750	38	203,178		
Total	10168,775	39			

a. Dependent Variable: Politeness in Children's Language (Y)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Parental Verbal Communication (X)

Based on the results of tests performed by the F test obtained F count = 12.049 > F table = 4.08 table figures obtained from df 1.38 and see it in the distribution table F0.05 *Degrees of freedom for nominators* , then obtained F table = 4.08 can be concluded that between verbal communication between parents and children's language politeness has a linear relationship.

Furthermore, in testing the hypothesis in this study using a collect test using SPSS version 21. The hypothesis proposed is "there is a relationship of verbal communication between parents and the politeness of children's language in Public

Kindergarten1 Padang". From the calculation results obtained by the correlation coefficient X to Y amounted to 0.491 and the summary analysis of this hypothesis can be seen in Table 4 below.

Table 4
Analysis of Variation X and Y Variables

R	R^2	Sig
.491	.241	.001

The results of the calculations in table 4 above show that the magnitude of the determination of verbal communication of parents on children's language politeness is 0.241. The correlation coefficient between verbal communication between parents and children's language politeness in Public Kindergarten1 Padang was 0.491. With ρ (sig) = 0,001 < α = 0,005. In the description, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parents' verbal communication and children's language politeness in Public Kindergarten1 Padang City at 49.1%.

Based on the above calculation it is known that the value of t arithmetic is 0.491 for α 0.05 and df is obtained t table 0.312. Then the t count obtained is consulted with t table, seen t count > t table. This shows that there is a positive relationship between parents' verbal communication and children's language politeness. So the hypothesis in this study "there is a positive and meaningful contribution between verbal communication of parents with the politeness of children's language".

From this study, it can be concluded that the results of this study are in accordance with the theories put forward by communication and language experts. Haris in Otto (2015: 37) explains that when a child communicates with others, he will communicate as he sees and what he hears, and usually, children communicate more often in the style of their parents. Because the people he often hears and he sees communicating are his parents. In line with the opinion of Djammah (2014: 86) states that the child's ability to say the words is the result of learning through imitation of the voices heard by children of their closest people and others as well.

Based on the results of this study parents' verbal communication has a relationship with the politeness of children's language. If parents communicate verbally in accordance with aspects of verbal communication that are good and polite then the child will also be polite in language. But if parents communicate not in accordance with aspects of verbal communication, children's language politeness is also low.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of researchers in Kindergarten 1 Negeri Padang there is a relationship of parents' verbal communication to children's language politeness with sig < 0.05 and the contribution is given by verbal communication of parents

49.1% means that verbal communication of parents has a relationship to politeness in children's language. If verbal communication of those parents in accordance with the modesty aspects of communicating verbally with the child, then the child will be polite in speaking. And the higher the level of knowledge of people's parents about stimulation verbal then it will be more and better development of the language of the child. Knowledge of someone so great an effect on the development of children later, and the purpose of giving stimulation were both in children is to help children carry on the development of optimal accordance with the expected (Handayani, 2012).

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