

**THE EFFECT OF PARENTS' LANGUAGE ON THE LANGUAGE
DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY CLASS A CHILDREN IN RA. DARUSSALAM
KRAJAN, PETUNG PASREPAN VILLAGE, PASURUAN**

KHOLIPAH

lifakodir@gmail.com

ABSTRACT/ABSTRAK

Many people think that a child who talks a lot is a reflection of an intelligent child without paying attention to the language development of the child. The lack of language filters obtained from the environment causes an unfavorable influence on the child himself. Children are imitative or imitators, what they see, feel and see from their environment will be followed because they do not know the boundaries of right and wrong, good and bad and appropriate or inappropriate. The research method used is quantitative research. This method is used because this study aims to see how much influence parental language has on development in early childhood. The development of language in the children of RA Darussalam Dusun Krajan, Petung Village, Pasrepan Subdistrict can be influenced by communication with their parents. Parents who use polite language will be imitated by children in their daily lives. Meanwhile, parents who use abusive language will also be imitated by their children in their interactions. Based on this, it can be seen that the language of parents affects the language development of children.

Keywords/KataKunci: *Parent's Language, Children's Language Development*

PRELIMINARY

Early childhood is a child who is in the age range 0-6 years. At that age, development occurs very rapidly. Based on research results, about 40% of human development occurs at an early age (Khaironi, 2018:1). Therefore, an early age is seen as very important so that it is termed the golden age. Every individual experiences an early age, it's just that this early age only occurs once in every phase of human life, so the existence of an early age should not be wasted. Early age is the most appropriate time to stimulate individual development. In order to provide various development efforts, it is necessary to know about the developments that occur in early childhood. Knowledge of early childhood development will be the capital for adults to prepare various stimulations, approaches, strategies, methods, plans, media or educational game tools, which are needed to help children develop in all aspects of their development according to the needs of children at every stage of their age.

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, Chapter 1 paragraph 14 Early Childhood Education is a coaching effort aimed at children from birth to the age

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physical and spiritual growth and development. so that children have readiness to enter further education (Aisyah, 2014:1). The types of developments contained in the PAUD program are based on Permendikbud No. 147 of 2014 covers religious and moral values; physical-motor; cognitive; language; socio-emotional; and art. So, the existence of PAUD aims to help develop the potential possessed by children, including religious and moral values, social, emotional, cognitive, language, physical motoric, and also independence, therefore the development of the potential possessed by these children should be carried out properly. methods of creative and fun learning activities for students. If the child gets a good stimulus, then all aspects of the child's development will develop optimally.

The process of growth and development of a child is very rapid and can affect the next life. The world of children is different from the world of adults, where they are still active, free to fantasize and imagine, never get tired, full of curiosity/strong curiosity about what they see and hear. Sometimes learning time prefers to play games because children like fun things without any pressure from any party.

By socializing and interacting with friends and the environment, a child needs language to communicate. The ability to communicate with language is fundamental and very important in the development of a child. By using language, children will be able to develop social skills with other people. A person will not be able to communicate without the important role of language. Children can express and actualize what is in their minds through language with the aim that other people can understand what the child is thinking. In establishing a relationship, language has an important role so that it can help children in interacting with others. Therefore, there is no doubt that language is considered as one of the indicators of success that will be obtained by a child.

The reality in the environment is that many think that children who talk a lot are a reflection of intelligent children without paying attention to the language development of the child. The lack of language filters obtained from the environment causes an unfavorable influence on the child himself. This will be

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th other people. The language used
en interact. For example, if a child
often gathers with people who use polite language, a child will be formed into a child who speaks polite language. Conversely, if the child is in a language environment that is not good, the child's language will also be less good. The reason is because children will find it easy to record what they hear and see without seeing the consequences. Children at the time of formation will usually be influenced by genetic and environmental factors in shaping their personality. In this case, the child is imitative or imitator, what he sees, feels and sees from his environment will be followed because he does not yet know the boundaries of right and wrong, good and bad and appropriate or inappropriate. Children are still learning to try by correcting behavior that is acceptable to their environment. Therefore, a child must be sensitive to the influence of the surrounding environment. In this case, parents as educators at home and teachers as educators in schools must be able to provide the widest possible educative influence (educating) to children so that they can help develop positive child behavior. Providing educational influence can be by inculcating good morals as early as

possible and giving constructive advice using soft language so that children are not easily offended.

The problem that occurs in RA Darussalam Dusun Krajan, Petung Village, Pasrepan District, is that there are 14 out of 24 children who have an inability to use language well. The use of spoken language that is not good affects interactions with other people. Children become more temperamental so it is easy to fight both physically and verbally. This affects the learning that is carried out because the class can easily become noisy. The background of parents and the environment is one of the factors that trigger the emergence of these problems. The interaction between children with parents and children with the environment has more time than the interaction between children at school. However, the influence brought by children from home and their environment is also carried over in social interactions at school with school residents. Based on this, this research was made with the title "The Influence of Parental Language on Language Development for Early Childhood Class A in RA. Darussalam Krajan Hamlet, Petung Village, Pasrepan District, Pasuruan Regency"

RESEARCH METHODS

The research design is a plan, an outline of how the researcher will understand the form of the relationship between the variables studied (Andrini: 2017). Based on the background and objectives of this research, the approach chosen is a quantitative approach. The method used in this research is descriptive research method using a quantitative approach, namely research which is then processed and analyzed to draw conclusions. This means that the research carried out is research that emphasizes the analysis on numeric data (numbers) that are processed using this research method, a significant relationship will be obtained between the variables studied. Descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze a research result but is not used to make broader conclusions (Sugiyono, 2005: 21).

The method used in this study is correlational with the aim of detecting the extent to which variations in a factor are related to variations in one or more other factors based on the correlation coefficient. From the type of problem to be studied, this research is a correlation research. Where correlation research, according to Arikunto, is research that is intended to determine whether or not there is a relationship or influence between two or more variables (Arikunto, 2006: 37).

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Data collection techniques used in this study are: (a) Observation, Observation is a data collection technique where researchers make observations directly or indirectly on ongoing symptoms. The observation method is used when the object of research is human behavior, work processes, natural phenomena, small respondents. Observations are carried out in two ways, namely observing and recording the results carefully from the existing symptoms. Observations were carried out to find out how the steps in the process of developing children's language were carried out. In addition, to find out how the activities of teachers and parents during learning and student involvement during learning. (b) Documentation, Documentation is seeking and collecting data on matters in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, minutes, report cards, agendas and so on in Arikunto (2006: 158). Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that documentation is a source of data used to complete research in the form of semester programs, RPPM, RPPH, photos of activities and interview instruments. (c) Interview, interview technique is a question and answer process. In this case the interview or interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. Interviews were conducted with teachers, parents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study aims to determine how the influence of parental language on children's language development in class A children RA Darussalam Pasrepan Pasuruan. Therefore, the treatment in the form of learning was given to group A RA Darussalam, totaling 24 children. Learning is given in four meetings for approximately four weeks. Before the treatment was given, the researcher and assisted by the teacher conducted an initial measurement (pre-test) which aims to make the researcher know the initial ability of the child. After the treatment was given, the researcher conducted a re-measurement (post-test) using the same research instrument as the instrument in the initial measurement (pre-test), namely the observation sheet.

Furthermore, the results obtained from the pre-test and post-test were analyzed using nonparametric statistical tests with the Wilcoxon-signed level test with the formula Z because the sample used was more than 25. In this data analysis, it was obtained that $Z_{count} > Z_{table}$ ($2.73 > 1.96$) so H_0 is rejected. This means that the learning center has significant results in instilling faith in the A1 graders of RA Darussalam Pasuruan.

This increase in the cultivation of faith is shown by the development of abilities achieved and in accordance with the scope of the development of children's religious and moral values in Permendiknas No. 137 of 2014 concerning Standards for Early Childhood Education. The increase in children's language development is indicated by the increase in children's scores after participating. The increase in the score of language development in children is not the same. This is because the level of ability possessed by each child is different so that their development is also different.

When the action is in the form of learning through the activities provided, there is freedom to choose the activities they want, but also get directions to be able to learn while playing in a pleasant atmosphere.

When treatment in the form of learning is given, children are given the freedom to choose the activities they want, but the teacher also directs children to be able to learn while playing in a pleasant atmosphere. This is in accordance with the statement of Khodijah and Wismiarti, 2010: 24, namely the philosophy of the art center is that children get fun, aesthetic values and a systematic frame of mind, with the following focus activities: 1) color exploration, 2) fine motor skills, and 3) the creative process (exploring, Focusing, Producing and Stopping).

The type of play chosen by the child can be imitating the teacher in reciting daily prayers, playing hijaiyah letter cards and then arranging them, mentioning the pillars of Islam while singing and clapping the pillars of faith. This interesting activity makes it easier for children to achieve the expected competencies about instilling faith. Because learning that is playful does not seem to require children's abilities, but their abilities flow along with playing activities.

The results of the learning show that there are changes in the children before being treated by the teacher. In addition, based on the results of interviews with parents, it is known that children who are used to speaking impolitely are caused by imitating parents who use impolite language when they are angry. The habit of saying greetings when going in and out of class and saying thayiba sentences can also be used as evidence that there is an increase in language development in children. Children can speak politely and convey messages given by the teacher.

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanations in chapters 1 to 4, the conclusion of the study entitled "The Influence of Parental Language on Language Development for Early Childhood Class A in Ra. Darussalam Krajan Hamlet, Petung Village, Pasrepan Subdistrict, Pasuruan Regency" these are as follows:

Language development in class A children RA Darussalam Krajan Hamlet, Petung Village, Pasrepan District can be influenced by communication with their parents. Parents who use polite language will be imitated by children in their daily lives. Meanwhile, parents who use abusive language will also be imitated by their children in their interactions. Based on this, it can be seen that the language of parents affects the language development of children.

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