THE EFFECT OF PARENTING PATTERNS AND PARENTS' COMMUNICATION METHODS ON CHILDREN'S LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Children's language development is influenced by their social environment and parenting style. If the caregiver has adequate language skills and understands the child's development, he or she will determine success in language development. Thus, how does parenting influence a child's language development? This study aims to provide an overview of the relationship between parenting style and parental communication methods and children's language development. The method used in this research is the descriptive method. Based on the analysis, there are parenting styles for children, and the way parents communicate is very influential in the process of developing children's language. Each parenting style has a different way of communicating, which of course also causes differences in the processes and results of language development in children.
Keywords: parenting patterns, ways of communication, children's language development.

INTRODUCTION

Language is used mostly on human activities. The higher a person's level of language mastery, the better the use of language in communicating. The use of innovative techniques and methods can create a conducive learning situation. Through the dynamic learning process, it is hoped that a pattern of spoken communication will be created through listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills

Parents and the surrounding environment are important pillars that form the basis for the growth and development of a child. This relates to the first education given by parents and the environment itself. The education referred to here is education that has moral and religious values, which will later make the child a good citizen and a condition for life values. The family can be said to be a container or institution as well as the first place for a child to learn, and the mother is the first teacher for her children.

Vinayastri (2015) stated that the family environment and parenting have a big contribution to make in forming the basis and personality of the child. If parents are able to establish a good relationship with them, their intelligence will also increase as they actualize themselves.

According to research conducted by Rutter, Thorp, and Golding in 2000 (in Machado and Meyer, 2005), children experience father and mother language through frequently asked questions, verbal and nonverbal responses that are acknowledged and accepted, and intense interaction. It can be said that children with meaningful speech will be able to develop their language faster than others.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Development can be interpreted as a continuous change in an individual, systematically starting from birth to old age. The following are the criteria for stages in development, especially those related to the learning process:

1. Preschool (0.0–6.0 years) is divided into a vital period (the use of biological functions to explore what is around them) and an aesthetic period (children are able to develop their sensory functions).
2. Elementary school (6.0–12.0 years), namely the intellectual period. That is, the child is mature enough in age and mind to enter school.
3. Middle school (12.0–18.0 years) is a period of adolescence. At this age, the role of each child will determine his life in society. Divided into preadolescents (12–14 years), middle adolescents (14–16 years), and late adolescents (16–18 years).
4. Studentship (18.0–25.0 years) is a maturation of life stance. (LN, 2016).

Parenting Patters for Children

Language development is the ability to acquire and use verbal or nonverbal symbols of concepts or meanings, according to linguistics (semantics and syntax). Language development in children is divided into three parts: the formation of language elements, understanding and vocabulary, and use of language (Setyono, 2000).

The development of this language influences the parenting style used by parents in raising their children. Based on the grammar, parenting consists of the words pattern and foster. According to the General Indonesian Dictionary, the word pattern means a model, system, way of working, or form (fixed structure), while the word foster means guarding, caring for, or educating children so they can stand on their own. Parenting is fundamental to the formation of character. Exemplary parental attitudes are needed for children's development because children model and imitate their immediate environment. Openness between parents and children is important in order to protect children from negative influences that exist outside the family environment. Parents need to help children develop self-discipline (Sochib, 2000).

Hurlock (1999) divides parenting into three types, namely:

1. Permissive Parenting

Permissive parenting can be interpreted as a pattern of parental behavior in interacting with children that frees children to do what they want to do without questioning. In this parenting style, the relationship with language is that when parents feel they have neglected the child too much, freeing the child to associate with anyone can eventually make the child use inappropriate language. The language used may also be harsh language that should not be spoken by a child. In developing their language, children will encounter words or phrases that tend to be harsh and not in accordance with linguistic rules.

In hurlock's opinion (2009) permissiveness is a nurturing pattern where both parents indulge a child so much that a child grows up to be selfish and demanding. Demanding it is a child can then cause poor social adjustment, both at home and outdoors. As for another definition of permissiveness, as to the Lestari (2016) is a parenting pattern in which parents give little rules and demands to children, so that the child feels free and free to do whatever the child wants

2. Authoritarian Parenting

According to Gunarsa (2002), authoritarian parenting is parenting in which half of the parents apply rules and limits that absolutely must be obeyed without giving children the opportunity to express their opinion. If the child does not comply, they will be threatened and punished. This authoritarian parenting style can result in a loss of freedom in children and less

initiative and activity, so that children become less confident in their abilities. If it is related to language, when parents apply this parenting style, children will tend to be quiet and afraid to speak and express their opinions. When a child is around his parents or family, maybe the child can use words that are good and right when speaking, but when he gets one word or several words that are harsh or not good from someone other than his family, he may use those words. outside the environment. In developing their language, it will be difficult for children to use good language according to the circumstances because children tend to rebel when they are under parental pressure.

3. Democratic Parenting

Gunarsa (2000) argues that in instilling discipline in half children, parents who apply democratic parenting show and respect freedom that is not absolute, with understanding guidance between children and parents and giving rational and objective explanations if the wishes and opinions of children are not in accordance. In this parenting style, children develop a sense of responsibility and are able to act according to existing norms.

In this pattern, the child will later be more courageous in expressing his opinion and will not feel pressured by the rules of his parents. In learning, children's language development can develop faster because they will be freer to know words but also remain within reasonable limits because they are still under the supervision of their parents.

Ways of Communication Against Children

Komunikasi Communication has two general characteristics: direct and indirect. Direct communication is in the form of a face-to-face *process* between one human and another human. In contrast to direct communication, in indirect communication, humans need intermediaries or media to connect one human being with another, for example, TV, the internet, newspapers, and others. From the two characteristics above, communication is divided into two categories, namely verbal and nonverbal. Verbal communication is in the form of spoken (*oral*) and written (*written*) conversations. Non-verbal communication can be in the form of body language (gestures), pictures, colors, physical appearance, and others.

Effective communication is communication that is able to produce attitude changes *in* other people that can be seen in the communication process. The purpose of effective communication The purpose of effective communication is actually to provide convenience in understanding the message conveyed between the information provider and the recipient of the information so that the language used by the information provider is clearer and more complete and can be understood properly by the recipient of the information, or the communicant. Another goal of effective communication is that the delivery of information and feedback *can* be balanced so that monotony does not occur. In addition, effective communication can train the use of non-verbal language properly

DISCUSION

Based on the description of parenting and the way parents communicate with children, both of them are related to one another. Of course, this connection cannot be separated because of the close ties.

Permissive parenting certainly does not use good and correct ways of communicating with children, which is the object of research here. In this parenting style, parents are more impressed not to care about their children. Parents only focus on themselves. For all forms of learning for their children, parents tend to liberate without the slightest rules. Children who have no limitations on their education and life certainly will not have any limitations on the vocabulary or language

they learn. For example, children who use cell phones or gadgets without close supervision from their parents tend to use offensive language in everyday life because there is no parental control. Moreover, now there is such a thing as the influence of social media. Like games or online games that are often played by a child. These games can also affect language development in children.

Example:

Words that are often used by children when playing games tend to be rude and seem to curse, such as stupid, stupid, etc.

Then there is authoritarian parenting; from the name alone, it is definitely clear that the role of parents here can be considered as usurpers of freedom for children. Why is that? Because in this parenting style, of course, parents will be more dominant than the child himself. In this pattern, punishment is also applied, which will make the child feel depressed. Of course, in this pattern, communication between children and parents does not work effectively.

Children may speak well and politely only in front of their parents and the surrounding environment. However, when he is away from his parents and environment, he will use words that are rude and impolite. This is caused by the pressure a child feels about the punishment he gets when he makes a mistake.

Example:

(Conversation with parents)

A : "Have you had lunch yet?"

B : "Done"

A : "It's getting late; hurry up and rest."."

B: "Fine."

(Conversation with friends)

A : "Have you done your homework?"

B : "Not yet, *lazy-ass.*"

A : "Who is in the same group?"

B : "*No matter*, with who want it."

In the Democracy Pattern, parents and children have the same position. Where parents regulate and control their children without reducing their rights and freedomse and control their children without reducing their rights and freedoms. In this parenting style, there is effective communication between parents and children. Of course, in this pattern, the child will not feel pressured. In developing their language, children will tend to be able to choose and sort out what words and language are appropriate for their circumstances.

Example:

"I want to buy this, ma'am. May I?" (when with both parents)

""I want to buy this one. *Can I*?" (when with other people)

The language that the child uses when he is with other people may not be the standard language according to the rules, but still, the delivery seems more polite.

ANALYSIS

Parenting patterns and ways of communication between parents and children are two things that are very closely related to the process of children's language development. The parenting style of this child will affect the child. As for the influences, such as how children can speak well and politely, choosing the right words or vocabulary based on the situation and conditions when they speak can also affect the psychology of a child.

As we already know, each parenting style has its own strengths and weaknesses. Permissive parenting styles make children feel free, even too free, because there is no parental role in the process of language development. Children who are raised with a permissive parenting style will feel free to socialize, and in the end, the language and vocabulary that they use every day will tend to be more rude and seem impolite.

Furthermore, authoritarian parenting will make children feel pressured. Children tend to feel that their parents have taken away their freedom. Not to mention the matter of punishment that applies when the child does not behave properly according to the existing rules. In the process of language development, children will tend to speak politely when dealing with their parents or the surrounding environment, but when they are not close to their parents and their environment, they will rebel and find out what they did not know before, until they succeed in knowing something new. In this context, which means language or words, he will use them when he is not close to his parents or family environment. This is certainly not good considering that children will only speak politely to their parents and the surrounding environment.

Democratic parenting: of the two previous patterns, this is the best one to be applied by parents. The role of parents in this parenting style is to control and filter the language acquired by a child. The role of parents in this parenting style will not make the child feel pressured because the child still has the right to freedom. Within the scope of the family, children with this parenting style will also be able to be more open to both parents later.

CONCLUSION AND CLOSING

Parenting patterns and ways of communication between parents and children are very important for the child's language development process itself. Good parenting and parenting styles of communication will certainly make the child's language development process good too. Especially if, as parents, we show attitudes and lessons regarding the use of good everyday language, of course our children will follow us as parents. Especially for young children whose process of development and acquisition of language has just begun, what they are nervous about and imitate are their respective parents. So as parents, we must be able to determine good parenting patterns for children and follow them with good and effective communication methods so that the languages spoken by children sound polite.

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