

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN INTRODUCING SPEAKING SKILLS FOR TWO YEAR OLD CHILDREN

Siti Ismahani¹, Ardina Khoirunnisa Hasibuan², Azzahra Natasya³, Masriyanti Nasution⁴

^{1, 2, 3, 4}State Islamic University of North Sumatera, Jl. William Iskandar Ps. V, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

Email: sitiismahani@uinsu.ac.id

Article History

Received: 29-12-2023

Revision: 04-01-2024

Accepted: 06-01-2024

Published: 08-01-2024

Abstract. The role of parents is crucial in the early development of children, particularly in providing language stimulation. In the contemporary era, a significant proportion of parents are employed, dedicating a considerable amount of time to their work. Consequently, their children receive limited attention and are seldom accompanied in their daily lives, potentially leading to the development of reserved, shy, and reticent characteristics. Such children may encounter difficulties expressing themselves in public, contributing to a decline in their self-confidence levels. This research employs a literature review methodology, addressing various research issues by synthesizing information from existing literature and previous research data. The development that can be seen is that the child can chatter and make entertaining vocal sounds. Furthermore, the research indicates that between the ages of two to six months, infants begin observing their surroundings, and their vocabulary gradually increases as they grow older. As responsible parents, it is imperative to exercise wisdom in our interactions with children. Imposing excessive restrictions and rules can result in a loss of self-confidence in children. Therefore, parents should strike a balance by granting children freedom while maintaining vigilant supervision to prevent them from crossing boundaries.

Keywords: The Role of Parents, Speaking Skills, Children

Abstrack. Peran orang tua sangat penting dalam perkembangan awal anak-anak, khususnya dalam memberikan rangsangan berupa bahasa. Di era kontemporer, sebagian besar orang tua bekerja, menghabiskan sebagian besar waktu mereka di tempat kerja. Anak-anak mereka menerima perhatian yang kurang dan jarang didampingi dalam kehidupan sehari-hari mereka, yang dapat berdampak pada karakter mereka menjadi anak-anak yang pendiam, pemalu, dan tertutup. Mereka cenderung kesulitan menyampaikan sesuatu di hadapan umum dan hal ini akan menyebabkan tingkat kepercayaan diri mereka menurun. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode tinjauan pustaka, yang digunakan untuk menjawab berbagai masalah dalam penelitian yang diperoleh melalui literatur dan data dalam penelitian sebelumnya. Perkembangan yang dapat terlihat adalah anak dapat mengoceh dan membuat suara vokal yang menghibur. Sementara itu, penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa ketika bayi mencapai usia 2 hingga 6 bulan, mereka cenderung mulai mengamati aktivitas di sekitar mereka dan kosakata mereka bertambah seiring bertambahnya usia. Sebagai orang tua, kita harus bijak terhadap anak-anak kita. Memberikan terlalu banyak tuntutan dan aturan yang membatasi dapat menyebabkan anak kehilangan kepercayaan diri. Oleh karena itu, orang tua sebaiknya memberikan kebebasan kepada anak-anak mereka namun tetap mengawasi mereka agar tidak melanggar batas.

Kata Kunci: Peran Orang Tua, Keterampilan Berbicara, Anak-Anak

How to Cite: Ismahani, S., Hasibuan, A. K., Natasya, A., & Nasution, M. (2024). The Importance of The Role of Parents in Introducing Speaking Skills for Two Year Old Children. *Indo-MathEdu Intellectuals Journal*, 5 (1), 149-156. <http://doi.org/10.54373/imeij.v5i1.740>

INTRODUCTION

The parenting style of parents is the main factor that influences whether a child is late in speaking. Especially for children who are starting to reach the age of two, where at this age a child is starting to be able to hear and imitate whatever sounds they hear every day. So, the more vocabulary they get, the faster they will speak fluently. Early childhood is considered a critical period for a child to grow and develop their basic abilities in thinking and behaving according to the emotions they feel. The role of parents is very important for children at an early age in order to provide stimulation in the form of language. Language can be interpreted as a system or signs that children use to socialize and communicate (Fika, Meilanie, & Fridani, 2019). This communication can be in the form of verbal communication or non-verbal communication, as well as written communication and direct communication.

Verbal communication is communication that uses words, whether spoken or written or a form of communication that uses words, either in the form of conversation or writing (speak language). This communication is most widely used in relationships between humans. Through words, they express their feelings, emotions, thoughts, ideas or intentions, convey facts, data and information and explain them, exchange feelings and thoughts, debate and quarrel with each other (Tri Indah, 2016). Non-verbal communication is communication where the message is packaged in a form without words. In real life, nonverbal communication is much more widely used than verbal communication. In communicating, nonverbal communication is almost automatically used. Therefore, nonverbal communication is permanent and always there. Nonverbal communication is more honest in expressing what you want to express because it is spontaneous (Tri Indah, 2016).

From this explanation, the principle of "being able to speak" is something that is important for young children to have, however, there are still many shortcomings in optimizing the development of speaking skills. In the current era, most of both parents are workers, where most of their time is spent at their place of work. Their children receive less attention and are rarely accompanied in their daily lives, which can have an impact on their character becoming quiet, shy and closed children. They will tend to have difficulty conveying something in public and this will cause their level of self-confidence to decrease.

A two year old child generally has not yet gone to school, so they spend all their time at home or where they live. They tend to interact more with the people around them and they will explore a lot of new things around them. Therefore, this research was conducted to determine the importance of the role of parents in the development of a child's speaking ability at the age of two years.

METHOD

This research uses a literature review method, which is used to answer various problems in research obtained through literature and data in previous research. In literature review research, literature and relevant data are used as the main object of research, so that direct research in the field is no longer needed. The reason researchers use the literature review method is because this research problem can only be answered through library research and this literature review method is trusted for its results in answering the problems in this research. The literature review method was also carried out to summarize, analyze and interpret any theories related to the problem in this research. Several research method steps carried out by researchers are (1) prepare all necessary tools and materials, (2) prepare a working bibliography, (3) arranging or organizing time, and (4) read and record any material in the research. The four steps in literature investigation that are used as guidelines by researchers are searching for literature, assessing literature through several criteria, systematically examine and analyze the content of the literature, and synthesize the content of the literature (Nasution, 2017).

RESULT

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, researchers found that there are 3 patterns of parenting for young children, including:

- Democratic parenting style

In this pattern, parents give children the freedom to express their expressions or opinions but are still under the supervision of their respective parents. Through this democratic parenting style, communication and relationships between parents and children become more harmonious. Pinquart (2017) conducted research on early childhood children who were raised using a democratic parenting style. The research stated that parental warmth, controlled attitudes and giving rights to children can increase children's self-confidence and independent attitude because they are able to express what they want and that's all they feel.

- Authoritarian parenting style

In this pattern, parents care for children from an early age by giving limits, punishments and demands to children so that they obey and comply with what their parents tell them to do. This pattern shows that a parent has a harsh, demanding, rigid character, is a perfectionist, is difficult to compromise with, often controls, and tends to use physical punishment when the child makes a mistake. A study conducted by Juharta (2015) on

parents who provide parenting using an authoritative pattern by limiting, punishing children when they make mistakes and always demanding that children always follow their parents' orders. The results of this research show the impact on children who tend to be unable to express their opinions, these children also experience difficulties in socializing and communicating with other people.

- **Permissive parenting style**

This pattern shows parents' permissive parenting in that they are not always involved in a child's life. It is best for parents to give their children complete freedom, but still give them rules regarding what boundaries they cannot violate. Research conducted by Juharta (2015) found that parents with a permissive parenting style believed that love and affection were a need for children, so that disciplining children's activities was seen as something of control that would damage children's creativity. It is best for parents to give their children complete freedom, but still place a few limits.

This research also reveals that children who are raised with a permissive parenting style will find it difficult to socialize with their environment. This is influenced by a lack of communication with parents and due to the child's lack of self-control and the child's tendency to do things as he pleases without thinking about the environment. Therefore, this permissive parenting pattern can indirectly influence early childhood speech development.

Children's Speech Development

Research conducted by Berk (2012) found that a normal child can show development in speaking when he is 2 months old. The development that can be seen is that the child can chatter and make entertaining vocal sounds. Meanwhile, this research also shows that when babies reach the age of 2 to 6 months, they tend to start observing what activities are around them and their vocabulary gradually increases as they get older.

Tirtawati, Suryani and Andriani (2016) conducted a study which concluded that parents are the first place when children learn to pay attention to their desires and the desires of other people. Apart from that, parents are also used as a place for children to learn to work together, so that through this process they can give children experience in interacting which in the future will determine the child's behavior towards other people. Therefore, the speech delays experienced by children are related to the treatment or parenting patterns given by parents to children. Because in essence, parents have an important role in supporting children's speech development from an early age. However, when a child experiences a speech delay, it can be influenced by the lack of experience the child has gained while being cared for by his parents.

The results of this research also show that most parents apply a permissive parenting style to educate their children which is based on excessive pity for the child. So, permissive parenting has a big role in causing children's speech delays. Permissive parenting style is associated with delayed speech abilities in children aged two years. The relationship is:

- Busy parents; The busyness of parents causes a lack of parental attention and involvement in children's speech development. In fact, parents have a very important role in children's development because parents are the first people with whom children communicate.
- Low level of parental education; research conducted by Hartanto, Selina, H, & Fitra (2016) found that a mother's low education means that a child is likely to experience speech delays due to the lack of stimulation received by the child in the immediate environment, namely parents. Parents also essentially have a role as teachers of the child's first language and have the right opportunity to facilitate the child's language development.
- Lack of stimulation, positive support and interaction; lack of stimulation, positive environmental support and interaction between children and parents during development can cause speech delays. A child with a speech delay uses words or phrases to express his ideas but is difficult for others to understand. So, people around the child will tend to avoid conversations with the child.
- Parents' desire for children to be able to speak foreign languages; parents communicate with children using two languages, such as Indonesian and English. Thus, the application of bilingualism in the family environment is confusing for children. The use of a foreign language in the family environment can slow down children in learning their mother tongue.

DISCUSSION

Understanding Early Childhood Speaking Skills

Children are small humans who have potential that still needs to be developed. Children have certain characteristics that are unique and not the same as adults. Children are always active, dynamic, enthusiastic, and curious about what they see, hear and feel. It seems as if they never stop exploring and learning, children have scientific curiosity, are rich in fantasy, and are the period with the most potential for learning. Meanwhile, the skills described in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, is the ability to complete a task, the same meaning as dexterous, skillful, or dexterous is the ability to do a job quickly and correctly. Skills are the ability to complete tasks when children carry out an activity. Skills need to be honed from an early age so that in

the future children will grow into skilled and agile people when carrying out various activities. Children can be responsible and independent in their lives.

Language development for early childhood has four skills, that are listening (with elements of distinguishing sounds and understanding words or sentences), speaking (with elements of vocabulary development, expression, articulation, and clarity), reading (using phonics, meaningful words, and a combination of phonics and meaningful words), and writing (penmanship and expression). These four skills are a single unit that supports and complements each other. Each skill is related to the thought process that underlies language.

Development of Early Childhood Speaking Skills

Children's speech development is an effort to improve children's ability to communicate verbally according to the situation in question (Restuningktyas, 2017). Children who are trained and guided to speak well from a young age will be able to think critically and logically. By guiding children to speak from an early age, there will be many benefits for the children themselves. Children will be able to express their feelings verbally with correct pronunciation, children can pronounce the sounds of the language used correctly, children also have a large vocabulary and are able to use sentences well for verbal communication.

According to Jamaris Martini (2006: 30), basically the stages of children's speech development are divided into two, that are:

- Receptive development. In this general development of children seeing, observing, exploring, getting to know objects, events, places and so on to understand the world around them.
- Expressive development. On this development in general, the child can now how to express their wishes, opinions, and other things of their refusal.

Factors that Influence Early Childhood Speaking Skills

There are several factors that can be used as a measure of a person's speaking ability, consisting of linguistic aspects, such as accuracy of speech, appropriate placement of stress, tone, joints and duration, word choice, and accuracy of speech targets, as well as non-linguistic aspects, such as body posture, willingness to respect other people's speech, loudness and fluency in speaking, and relevance, reasoning, and mastery of certain topics (Restuningktyas, 2017). Factors that influence speaking skills at the initial stage are the linguistic aspect. These factors influence the quality of young children's speech at an early stage, so educators must pay attention to these factors when teaching them speaking skills. One of them is to determine the

child's ability to pronounce letters, ability to pronounce words, ability to imitate simple sentences, and ability to describe pictures orally.

CONCLUSION

A child who is said to be experiencing a delay in their speech development or is not in line with children their age, can be influenced by the parenting style applied by their parents. Any parenting style has a big impact on a child's speech development due to busy parents, low level of parental education, lack of stimulation and positive support from the environment, and the parents' desire to demand that their child be able to speak a foreign language. These factors are a manifestation of parents' selfishness in raising children, thereby reducing children's knowledge, and speaking experience in the family environment.

REFERENCES

- Berk, L, E. (2012). *development through the lifespan* (kelima). yogyakarta: pustaka pelajar.
- Fika, Y., Meilanie, S. M., & Fridani, L. (2019). *Peningkatan Kemampuan Bicara Anak melalui Bermain Peran Berbasis Budaya*. Jurnal Obsesi : Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, 4(1),50. <https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v4i1.229>
- Hartanto, F., Selina, H., H, Z., & Fitra, S. (2016). Pengaruh Perkembangan Bahasa Terhadap Perkembangan Kognitif Anak Usia 1-3 Tahun. *Sari Pediatri*, 12(6), 386. <https://doi.org/10.14238/sp12.6.2011.386-90>
- Hasanah Nur., Sugito., (2020). *Analisis Pola Asuh Orang Tua terhadap Keterlambatan Bicara Pada Anak Usia Dini*. Jurnal Obsesi: Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, 4(2), hal. 913-922. <https://obsesi.or.id/index.php/obsesi/article/view/456>
- Indah, Tri. (2016). *Komunikasi Verbal dan Non Verbal*. Jurnal Pendidikan dan Konseling. 6(2). <http://jurnal.uinsu.ac.id/index.php/al-irsyad/article/downloadSuppFile/6618/999>
- Jamaris, Martini, 2003. *Perkembangan dan Pengembangan Anak Usia Taman kanak-kanak*. Jakarta: Universitas Negeri Jakarta.
- Juharta, Y. nur fatimah, Tjalla, A., & Hidayat, dede rahmat. (2015). Belajar Dilihat Dari Pola Asuh Authoritative , Authoritarian Dan Permisif. *Insight Jurnal*, 4(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.21009/INSIGHT.041.18>
- Nasution, M. K. M. (2017). *Penelaahan literatur*. Sumatera utara.
- Pinquart, M. (2017). Associations of Parenting Dimensions and Styles with Internalizing Symptoms in Children and Adolescents: A Meta-Analysis. *Marriage and Family Review*, 53(7), 613–640. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01494929.2016.1247761>
- Restuningtyas, Rizkie. (2017). *Keterampilan Berbicara Anak Usia Dini Berdasarkan Pada Penerapan Permainan Balok Gambar di TK Pertiwi Kecamatan Rawalo Kabupaten Banyumas*. Skripsi. <https://lib.unnes.ac.id/29820/1/1601410006.pdf>
- Tarigan, Hendry Guntur. 2008. *Berbicara Sebagai Suatu Ketrampilan Berbahasa*, Bandung: Angkasa Bandung.

