Symbolic Interaction Between Parents and Children in Education During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

In social life between humans is usually done by means of communication. Communication is an element of culture that continues to grow from year to year, especially in modern times now all communication can be done indirectly using various social media such as Instagram, Facebook, and many more. Online communication is very necessary, especially when COVID-19 19 this hit. Therefore, this study aims to determine the symbolic interaction in education that occurs between children and parents during the COVID-19 pandemic in the field of education. The purpose of this study is to determine the symbolic interactions in education that occur between parents and their children during the pandemic. covid-19. The approach used is descriptive qualitative with study methods and the results of this study found that parents interact with their children in various variations, such as using Chinese in explaining lessons that their children do not understand.

Keywords: *COVID-19 pandemic, parent-child relationship, qualitative, symbolic interaction*

1. INTRODUCTION

This COVID-19 pandemic first occurred in Wuhan City on December 1, 2019, and was designated a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO). To date (September 13, 2020) in the world there are 28,584,158 cases, including 916,955 deaths [1]. In Indonesia, the first case of COVID-19 appeared on March 11, 2020. Until now, the number of people affected by Covid can be said to continue to increase drastically, especially in Indonesia, as of September 13, 2020, the positive number reached 218,382 and 8,723 died. (COVID-19 Task Force, 2020). The number of people affected by COVID-19 is quite high.

The government has implemented various methods, but the results are the same, but the number of people affected by COVID-19 increases every day. The number of people in Indonesia affected by COVID-19 continues to soar very high. This makes us unable to carry out activities as usual and makes almost all countries experience various problems such as unstable economic problems.

With the Covid-19 pandemic, all people, from teenagers to adults, must carry out all their activities at home. School-age children and adolescents now must carry out an online learning system to avoid an increase in the spread of the Covid-19 disease. Likewise, most adults who are supposed to work outside the home are also forced to "workforce". This causes most of the activities to be done online. The use of the internet can have both positive and negative impacts. The age group that gets the negative impact from the internet is children and school-age teenagers. In order to avoid unwanted things, the role of the family is significant in supervising online learning activities and supervising their children in using the internet and social media. Parenting patterns and habits applied in everyday life will shape the child's personality in the future. Parents or closest people need to conduct directions using social media and the internet to their children to have sufficient information about what is appropriate and inappropriate to do in using the internet and various kinds of social media.

Parents can make various kinds of efforts to reduce the negative impact by conducting continuous monitoring and can also provide information about which ones are bad and which ones are good so that the child can wisely use the internet later or in doing online learning later [2].

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused various changes experienced by children and parents. This change forces us to stay at home and make the relationship between children and parents closer or more harmonious.

During this lockdown period, it can create a more intensive communication between children and parents. However, the opposite can also happen, making the relationship between parents and children more tenuous or even there is no communication. This can happen when children play online games excessively so that there is no communication at all between children and parents, especially around children aged 6-12, they rarely have self-awareness if there is no parental guidance.

The communication relationship between children and parents is very important at the same time as the COVID-19 pandemic that forces us to stay at home can have an impact on communication within a family between children and parents.

Based on this background, the researcher wants to focus more on finding out more about the communication relationship between children and parents whose children are around 6-12 years old, during the COVID-19 pandemic.

1.1. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background described above, the problem formulation of this research is how the communication interaction between parents and children related to education during the COVID-19 pandemic takes place.

1.2. Research Purposes

This study was made with the aim of knowing the symbolic interactions in (online) education that occur between parents and children during the COVID-19 pandemic.

1.3. Benefits of Research

1. Academic
   This study was made to know the symbolic interactions in (online) education that occur between parents and children during the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. Practical
   For parents in the North Jakarta area, it is hoped that this research can help parents pay more attention to their children in this COVID-19 pandemic, because with good communication, a humorous relationship will be established between parents and children while at the same time improving children's learning performance. during the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Symbolic interaction

This symbolic interaction theory is usually done in human life to carry out social relations between one person and another. Symbolic interactions are based on ideas about individuals and their interactions with society. Symbolic interaction is an activity that can be said to be something owned by an individual or group, where there is an exchange of symbols where each symbol has a different understanding so that each individual's attitude or behavior must be considered the interaction can run smoothly well. Symbolic interaction reflects a basic social life, which is that in carrying out interactions, humans usually use symbols, symbols that can describe what the person wants so that the interlocutor is also easy to understand. George Herbert Mead [3] applies that symbolic interaction is closely related to the relationship between humans in communicating or it can be in exchanging symbols that have certain meanings in them. Then according to Mead, himself, there are several concepts consisting of 3 very important concepts in the theory of interaction which consist of the mind, society, and self.

2.1.1. Mind

Thought in Mead can be defined as a communication process that is usually carried out by a person with himself so that he can form his own thoughts that are impossible to find in others. Characteristics that are special or different from others that are in the mind are an ability possessed by certain individuals to generate or create a thought from various kinds of responses obtained in society.
 Thinking according to Mead is a process in which individuals interact with themselves by using meaningful symbols. Through the process of interaction with oneself, the individual chooses which of the stimuli directed at him will be responded to. According to the mean that in a language has a certain symbol (significant symbol) in which the meaning can be known and accepted by all individuals.
The concept of thought according to Mead is a thought (though), a conversation with oneself for example: there is someone who has difficulty in the learning process at school or in lectures, it will make that person remember the struggle or effort that has been made to reach a certain point, the most important thing According to Mead, what is important is role-taking, a thought that has meaning in oneself by using the imagination of other people's characters, for example from those closest to them.

2.1.2. The Self

Self or self-concept which is a characteristic possessed by each individual in carrying out life in socializing which each individual has a different self-concept depending on how to see an objectivity or own perspective in seeing something or concluding something and can continue to grow. in carrying out social interactions between individuals with other individuals
In this self-concept, each individual when conducting social interactions with his interlocutor can conclude for himself what answers will be issued and what thoughts have formed in his mind so that every time he does social relations a new perspective will appear in the individual's mind that will produce a self-concept. the new one

2.1.3. Society

Society is an endless social process that precedes the mind and the self. Society has its own role in shaping the mind and self, because society gives them the ability through self-criticism, to control themselves. At a more specific societal level, Mead defines a number of ideas about social institutions. Broadly speaking, Mead defines institutions as "community shared responses" or "community living habits".
More specifically, he says that individual actions in communication will be based on certain circumstances in the same way.

2.2. *The Role of Parents in Education*

Family as a means of education that is first obtained by a child from being a baby to becoming an adult human in terms of age, physique and also the way of thinking like an adult. In a family, children are taught and told various things about life for example, such as being taught about customs, customs, religion, race so that the child can practice it when he is already in the community or already in the adult world. Parents have a very big role in determining children's education. According to Rizkiyah (2015) the role of parents in children's education is to instill a love of learning, divide children's study time, and provide motivation in doing school assignments. Another theory states that the role of parents is to control study time, monitor the development of children's academic abilities, monitor children's personality development including children's moral attitudes and behavior, and monitor the effectiveness of school hours. The form of the role of parents in supporting children's education, namely: parents who can be used as a motivator for their children in the teaching and learning process so that children have their own motivation in this online learning process then parents as a substitute for the teacher figure at school because for now everything is taught online so that teachers are less able to pay attention to their students, therefore parents are responsible for directing the students to continue learning, parents as facilitators where parents are a supporting factor in online learning activities by giving children a strong wifi network and then by providing a laptop or a sophisticated computer so that when doing face-to-face through social applications it can run very smoothly

2.3. *Online Network Learning*

e-Learning is a teaching process that is structured to use a computer or a strong wifi network so that it can improve or even support a learning process so that it is more effective. Another theory states that e-Learning is a learning system used for facilities as a teaching and learning process carried out by researchers. As for the previous research as follows, therefore, the researchers collected from sharing journals that were made into a single unit so that they could increase the level of teaching materials following the facts or conclusions obtained from the various journals.

2.4. *Previous Researchers*

In this study, there are various previous studies that are related or related and even strengthen the research that is being carried out by the researcher so that by collecting various scientific journals from people related to the topic of the researcher so that it can be used as a reference, the following are several research journals:
1. Enni Uli Sinaga, Metty Muhariati and Kenty (the relationship between the intensity of parent-child communication on student learning outcomes)
2. Rani Ardiwati and Arief Sudarajat (patterns of social interaction in the use of gadgets for elementary school children)

3. Bagas Kurnianto and Ravita Deasy Rahmawati (the relationship between parenting styles and student motivation)

2.5. *Framework*

The framework of thought is a relationship between topics or a variable that is related to a problem being studied (Kuncoro, 2013).
The following is a form of the framework of this research can be seen in the image below.
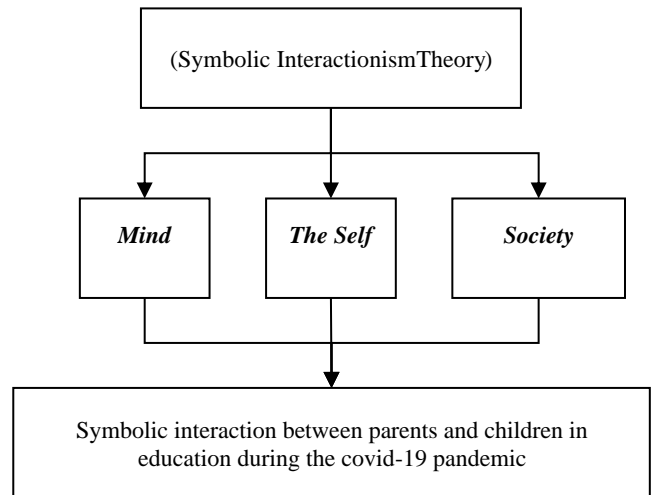
Figure 1 Framework

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted using qualitative research methods. Qualitative research aims to understand the phenomena that often occur in this life by utilizing various kinds of research methods that are in accordance with the phenomenon being studied [4].
Qualitative research has a very solid foundation and qualitative research refers to the phenomenological aspect [5]. While the research approach used is descriptive. This descriptive research is used to solve or solve problems that are being faced based on data obtained in the field or from scientific journals or through words. Descriptive methods can be used in case study or survey research
This research uses the case study method. A case study is a comprehensive study that uses various techniques, materials, and tools to identify symptoms or characteristics of problems or deviant behavior, both in individuals and groups. valid.
In this case study can make researchers to maintain the logic of humanity. This case study method also has an advantage that it can facilitate researchers in combining various types of information that have been obtained from certain sources in the form of documents, equipment, interviews, and observations. Research design requires a type of data collection in order to produce the most efficient and effective method possible. There are 6 sources of data that

are generally used in case study research, namely: documentation, interviews, direct observation, participant observation, artifacts, and archival records [6]. In data analysis there are 3 stages, namely data reduction in the form of analysis which aims to separate unnecessary data [7]

The data validity technique is a level of trust in research data obtained and can be justified [8]

There are 4 validity techniques consisting of: credibility test, transferability test, dependability test, objectivity test.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After conducting interviews with informants consisting of 4 parents and 4 children, a total of 8 informants were interviewed, each of whom was in a different school and was still in 6 elementary school. which is important in the child's learning process and it turns out to be more effective when parents teach their children about school lessons, everyone has their own way of interacting with their children, for example, parents use Chinese with their children because their children are used to the language, the child becomes easy to understand and parents know if their child does not understand just by looking at the expression on the face or behavior that is intended as if the child does not understand the child instead of being silent it can be seen that the child does not understand but there are also children who immediately ask if they still do not understand about lessons..

5. CONCLUSION

 Based on the results of research conducted on "how is the communication interaction between parents and children related to education during the COVID-19 pandemic, it can be concluded that in this online learning process parents still have difficulty in interacting with their children regarding learning gained at school because when interacting there are parents who use Chinese or their own local language in explaining a lesson that their children do not understand, but there are also several resource persons who understand better when their parents explain it, and in the online learning process the researchers found that there are some children who do not need to be guided by their parents because the child is able to do it on their own (independently) so that the parental interaction that occurs at home with the child is minimal but apart from this online teaching and learning process, parents and children already have a relationship. a close relationship where for example the child often confides about the problem he is facing to his parents, then there is a meal together every night so that they interact with each other between parents and children then in the family there is no difference in status between one child and the second child , so the researcher is sure in the future that parents will be more effective in interacting with children in the teaching and learning process because during the covid-19 pandemic the most important thing is the health of the parents and the child because if the child's health is disrupted due to stress in the online learning process will be able to endanger the life of the child, especially the case of covid-19 is on the rise, so it can be recommended that it is better to give the child free time to refresh his mind so that his mental and health is maintained, it is better for the child not to go to class than having to get sick or even die from the covid-19 virus. this. So in personal communication that occurs between parents and children in the online learning process during the less effective COVID-19 pandemic, there are still several kinds of obstacles.

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