The Urgency of Parents' Effective Communication in Improving Intellegence of Early Chidlhood

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ABSTRACT

Effective communication between parents and children is very important in determining the development of children. This happens because the communication that occurs is two-way, namely where the meaning that is stimulated is the same or similar to that intended by the communicator (parents) or the sender of the message (children). This study aims to analyze the urgency of effective parental communication in increasing the intelligence of early childhood. This study uses a qualitative description method with data collection techniques through interviews and documentation. The results of the study found that the task of parents in nurturing and educating children will be carried out well when using effective communication. The learning and knowledge conveyed by parents will determine the development of children's intelligence so that everything that is conveyed by parents will be well received by children.

Keywords: Effective Communication; Parent; Intelligence; Early Childhood

1. INTRODUCTION

Early childhood is an individual figure who is undergoing a process of rapid and fundamental development for the next life. Early childhood is an individual who is in the age range 0 to 8 years. Early childhood really needs the help of adults in the process of growth and development. Therefore, the role of the family and the school environment greatly affects the development of children. Early childhood education (PAUD) is intended for preschool children so that children can develop their potential from an early age. a conscious effort to facilitate the physical and spiritual growth and development of children from birth to the age of six, which is carried out through the provision of rich and developing experiences and stimulation in an integrated and comprehensive manner so that children can grow and develop in a healthy and optimal manner in accordance with values, norms and society's expectations. According to *National Association for the Education of Young Children* (NAEYC), the age range for early childhood is 0-8 years. According to Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System relating to Early Childhood Education, Article 28 Paragraph 1 reads "Early Childhood Education is

held for children from birth to six years and is not a prerequisite for attending basic education".

PAUD consists of Child Care (TPA), Playgroup (KB) and Kindergarten. One of the formal education pathways in early childhood education (PAUD) is known as Kindergarten (TK). Kindergarten is one of the formal educational facilities for children aged 4 to 6 years. At an early age children's growth and development occurs very rapidly so that now is the right time to provide stimulation in the child's learning period to develop all aspects of children's development and intelligence. each child tends to have a different intelligence, some have high intelligence in certain aspects while low in other areas. it is influenced by innate and stimulation from an early age. proper stimulation will make individual children who have high quality intelligence. these intelligences include the intelligence of 1) mathematical logic; 2) verbal linguistics; 3) spatial; 4) musical; 5) kinesthetic; 6) interpersonal; 7) intrapersonal; 8) naturalist and; 9) spiritual [1]. Children's learning should be able to improve all children's intelligence so that children are able to adjust to the community well.

Every child in development cannot be separated from his family environment. every child needs communication with his family in everyday life. communication is an exchange of thoughts and feelings, the exchange can be carried out in any form of language such as: sign language, expression, emotional, spoken/spoken, and written language. if communication is meant for the exchange of thoughts and feelings there are two important elements. first, children must use forms of language that are meaningful to the people they are communicating with. second, in communicating children must understand the language used by others [2]. every child needs help in order to learn to communicate and trust the adults around him, this will only happen if the child trusts parents who have time and are interested in what they are doing, and what the child thinks. children really hope for parents to know how to behave with them. a good family is if they find a way to be able to share each other's experiences and feelings, so that the child will become an open person. good parental communication with their children every day, children will feel comfortable, free to express and motivated to do things they like. therefore, effective communication from parents will determine the intelligence of children.

Based on the observations and interviews of researchers in Kuranji sub-district, Padang, it was found that many parents communicated loudly with their children, small children received such reprimands, immediately looked down, suppressing the feelings that would be conveyed to their parents. if parents often treat and forbid their children to express their feelings, knowledge, and thoughts, then the child will be depressed, disappointed, sad, afraid and so on. even 100 parents, there are parents who still speak harshly to children, have not listened to children to express their feelings, thoughts, even parents often yell at their children in a loud voice. therefore, the author wants to know the importance of effective parental communication on children's intelligence entitled "*The Urgency of Efective Parental communication in improving early childhood intelligence*".

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The study used a qualitative descriptive method. The research was conducted in Kuranji District, Padang City. Data collection techniques through interviews and documentation. The observation tool used is in the form of an interview format conducted with resource persons in institutions related to child protection. Documentation data in the form of photos, recordings and videos as attachments to strengthen research results.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Early childhood is at the golden age stage of human life [3]. At this time children are experiencing a process of rapid growth and development. Early childhood is in the age range 0-6 years. Early childhood is a figure who really needs maximum stimulation in the process of growth and development [4]. Early childhood is an individual figure as a sociocultural being who is undergoing a very fundamental development process for the next life and has a number of certain characteristics [5]. Therefore, children's learning must stimulate aspects of child development by adjusting to the characteristics of children. Early childhood is an individual figure who is undergoing a development process rapidly and fundamentally for the next life [6]. Early childhood is a group of children who are in a unique process of growth and development [7]. The process of rapid development should be optimally stimulated.

Early childhood with different characteristics is a form of emotional maturity and thought that is not yet perfect so that these characteristics are considered something that is normal for early childhood. This is what makes it different from teenagers and adults. Early childhood is also commonly referred to as a unique individual, where at this time they have a distinctive characteristic life phase [8]. Characteristics that usually stand out in early childhood are curiosity and egocentricity. The characteristics of early childhood are individuals who have a relatively fast level of development to respond (capture) everything from various aspects of existing development [9].

The characteristics of early childhood are a) egocentric; b) is unique; c) express their behavior spontaneously; d) is active and energetic; e) have a strong curiosity and enthusiasm for many rights; f) is exploratory and adventurous; g) rich in fantasy; h) still easily frustrated; i) lack of consideration in doing something; j) have short attention span; k) have the most potential learning period [10]. Unique early childhood has the following characteristics: a) Children are egocentric; b) the child has curiosity (curiosity); c) is unique; d) children are rich in imagination and fantasy; e) children have short concentration power [5]. Characteristics of early childhood a) Unique; b) Egocentric; c) Active and energetic; d) Strong curiosity and enthusiasm for many things; e) Explorative and adventurous; f) Spontaneous; g) Happy and rich in fantasy; h) Still easily frustrated; i) Lack of consideration in doing something; j) Short attention span; k) Passionate to learn and learn a lot from experience; l) Show more interest in friends [11].

Early Childhood Education is a process of providing stimulation so that the potential that exists in children can develop optimally [12]. Early childhood education

(PAUD) is a conscious effort to facilitate the physical and spiritual growth and development of children from birth to the age of six which is carried out through the provision of experience and stimulation that is rich and develops in an integrated and comprehensive manner [13]. so that children can grow and develop in a healthy and optimal manner in accordance with the values, norms, and expectations of society. Early childhood education that provides educational services for children aged up to 6 years. Early childhood education will assist and facilitate optimal child development in accordance with the moral values that exist in society [7]. Early childhood education is a coaching effort aimed at children from birth to the age of six, which is carried out through the provision of stimulation [14].

Early childhood education is all efforts and actions taken by educators and parents in the process of caring for, nurturing and educating children by creating an environmental atmosphere where children can freely explore experiences that provide opportunities for them to know and understand the learning experiences he gets from the environment, through observing, imitating, and experimenting which takes place repeatedly and involves the potential and intelligence of children [15]. Early Childhood Education is an educational unit that is very fundamental in providing a basic framework for forming and developing attitudes, basic knowledge and skills [16].

Early childhood education aims to improve children's intelligence optimally according to the stages of child development. Stated that it aims to guide and develop the potential of each child so that each child can develop the potential so that it can develop optimally according to the type of intelligence [17]. Education organized with the aim of facilitating the growth and development of children as a whole which emphasizes the development of all aspects of the child's personality [18]. Therefore, the effort to develop children's potential optimally is an effort to achieve the goals of PAUD implementation.

PAUD aims to guide and develop the potential of each child in order to develop the potential of each child so that it can develop optimally according to the type of intelligence [19]. There are two objectives of holding early childhood education, namely. The main goal, to form quality Indonesian children, namely children who grow and develop according to their level of development so that they have optimal readiness to enter basic education and navigate life in Early childhood education is organized through the provision of educational stimuli that aim to shape physical and spiritual growth and development so that children have readiness to enter further education to [20] [7].

The essence of communication is the process of statements between humans, which are stated to be one's thoughts or feelings to others by using language as a channeling tool. In the "language" communication is called a message (message), the person who delivers the message is called the communicator while the person who receives the message is named the communicant. Communication is the process of giving and delivering messages in the form of transferring knowledge in this context are considered as communicators and child as recipients of knowledge or are considered as objects or communicants [21].

Herbert in [5] states that communication is a process in which it shows the meaning of knowledge being transferred from one person to another, usually with the intention of achieving some specific goal. Based on some opinions of experts, it can be concluded that teacher communication is the process of delivering an idea in the form of knowledge that is sent from the teacher (communicator) to the recipient of the idea or knowledge that aims to increase knowledge and change behavior. Here the communicator has the most important role in determining the success of communication while the communicant is only a passive object. States that the purposes of communication in general are: 1) So that what is conveyed can be understood; 2) Understanding other people; 3) So that our ideas can be accepted by others; 4) Motivate other people to do something. States the purpose of communication is to achieve a level of understanding of what is communicated or conveyed to the recipient of the message [21].

States that the purpose of human communication is to fulfill various basic human needs that must be satisfied before focusing on other, more abstract needs. Based on some opinions of experts, it can be concluded that the purpose of communicating is so that the message conveyed can be directly received and understood by the recipient of the message so that it can cause a response and feedback or action on what is conveyed in fulfilling the basic needs of the sender and recipient of the message [22]. States the basic elements of communication are: 1) The sender of the message is the individual or person who sends the message; 2) Message is information that will be sent to the recipient of the message both verbally and non-verbally; 3) Channel is the path that the message travels from the sender to the receiver; 4) The recipient of the message is the one who analyzes and interprets the content of the message he receives; 5) Feedback is a response to a received message that is sent to the sender of the message [23].

According to Mulyana and Rahmat states the special elements of communication are: 1) Sources are people who have a need to communicate; 2) Encoding is a person's interaction activity to select and stimulate verbal and nonverbal behavior in accordance with grammatical rules in order to create a message; 3) Message (Message) is the information to be sent; 4)

Channel (Channel) is a connecting path between source and receiver; 5) Receiver is the person who receives the message; 6) Decoding is the internal process of receiving the message and giving meaning to the behavior of the source that represents the feelings and thoughts of the source; 7) Receiver response (Receiver response) is concerned with what the recipient does after receiving the message; 8) Feedback is available information that allows for a response or action received by the source to the message it conveys to the recipient of the message [24]. Based on several expert opinions, it can be concluded that the elements of communication are the sender of the message/source, the message, the receiver of the message, the channel and the feedback. If the sender of the message is able to convey the message well to the recipient of the message, and causes an action or response that is received and sent to the sender of the message, this is what results in an effective communication process.

Effective communication is very important in interacting with other people, and every creature must always communicate in its own way, that's why effective communication skills absolutely must be possessed by anyone, both within the family, organization, and also work [25]. Efforts to achieve effective communication in transferring information and understanding abilities between individuals, between senders and recipients of information should have something in common, namely regarding the nature of the individual, experience, environment and socio-cultural background so that they can absorb information appropriately [26]. Therefore, parents should understand the characteristics of children in conveying information such as using simple language, soft voice and expressions of affection. The existence of good communication in a family cannot be separated from the role of both parents, because both are role models for their children so that they live safely and prosperously [27]. Effective communication can occur if there is feedback indicating that the communication can run effectively [28]. Effective communication from parents will be easily understood and responded to by children as a sign that the information conveyed is well understood by children.

Multiple Intelligence is known as multiple intelligence. A person's intelligence includes elements, namely 1) logical-mathematical intelligence; 2) linguistic intelligence; 3) musical intelligence (musical intelligence); 4) visual-spatial intelligence (spatial intelligence); 5) kinesthetic intelligence (kinesthetic intelligence); 6) interpersonal intelligence (interpersonal intelligence); 7) intrapersonal intelligence (intrapersonal intelligence); and 8) naturalist intelligence [1].

Multiple intelligences, Gardner tries to expand the scope of human potential beyond the limits of/other than IQ scores [29]. The theory of multiple intelligences changes the traditional view of intelligence and mental abilities in education and cognitive science and significantly influence educational procedures and exercise programs [30]. Gardner's eight intelligences have been are summarized as follows: a) Verbal/linguistic intelligence involves mastering language through a combination of listening, reading, writing and speaking; b) Mathematical/logical intelligence consists of the ability to detect patterns, reason deductively, and think logically at various levels of abstraction; c) Visual/spatial intelligence involves the ability to create and manipulate mental images to solve problems; d) Musical intelligence refers to understanding tone, rhythm, and timbre to capture feelings or express emotions; e) Bodily/kinesthetic intelligence consists of the ability to understand the world through the body by manipulating objects or using concise, controlled actions; f) Interpersonal intelligence refers to the ability to perceive and distinguish the moods, feelings and motives of others to facilitate communication; g) Intrapersonal intelligence develops through our internal resources and involves the ability to know and understand one's own inner workings; h) Naturalist/environmental intelligence involves the ability to understand nature's symbols and subtle balances that sustain life on our planet [31].

The theory of multiple intelligences believes humans have many intelligences, but each person has a unique profile or combination. Based on this description, it can be concluded that every human being has intelligence and tends to have several dominant intelligences. These intelligences include logical-mathematical, linguistic intelligence, musical intelligence, spatial visual intelligence, kinesthetic intelligence, interpersonal intelligence, intrapersonal intelligence, and naturalist intelligence [32]. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that multiple intelligences are multiple intelligences in which each child has different intelligences. The children's intelligence will increase with appropriate stimulation by teachers and parents. All efforts to stimulate children are closely related to communication between teachers or parents and children.

Based on the results of observations and interviews, it was found that the task of parents in nurturing and educating children will be carried out well when using effective communication. Parents should understand the characteristics of children in conveying information such as using simple language, soft voices and expressions of affection. Effective communication from parents will be easily understood and responded to by children as a sign that the information conveyed is well understood by children. Learning and knowledge conveyed by parents will determine the development of children's intelligence so that everything that is conveyed by parents will be well received by children. All children's intelligence will be stimulated properly if

parents and teachers use effective communication in the child's learning process. In addition, communication within the family is an important factor in determining whether a child is good or bad. If parents instill good attitudes towards children, such as being honest, noble, humble, brave, grateful for the blessings of Allah SWT and so on, then the child will grow up in honesty, be formed with noble character, be brave and carry out goodness.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Effective communication between parents and children is very important in determining the development of children. This happens because the communication that occurs is two-way, namely where the meaning that is stimulated is the same or similar to that intended by the communicator (parents) or the sender of the message (children). The results of the study found that the task of parents in nurturing and educating children will be carried out well when using effective communication. Parents should understand the characteristics of children in conveying information such as using simple language, soft voices and expressions of affection. Effective communication from parents will be easily understood and responded to by children as a sign that the information conveyed is well understood by children. Learning and knowledge conveyed by parents will determine the development of children's intelligence so that everything that is conveyed by parents will be well received by children. All children's intelligence will be stimulated properly if parents and teachers use effective communication in the child's learning process. It is recommended for parents to always use effective communication in accordance with the characteristics of children in an effort to develop children's intelligence.

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