

**THE INFLUENCE OF VERBAL PARENTS
COMMUNICATION ON THE SOUL AND
PERSONAL GROWTH OF EARLY CHILDREN
(Observational Study of Various Professions,
Tribes/Ethnicity in Palu City, Central Sulawesi
Province)**

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Abstract: This study aims to find out how the verbal communication of parents (fathers and mothers) influences the growth of the soul and personality of children aged. The reason why the writer chooses this problem is due to the phenomenon that; the growth and even development of the soul of an early child is determined by communication between the two parents which is the main factor, apart from the family living together, the child's play environment, parents' lifestyle and other internal and external factors. The method used in this study is the result of direct observation, even the author himself as a human instrument (actors; speakers). In addition, a random survey of 500 populations through open questionnaires, interviews and other instruments to support research. A review of research phenomena shows that (1) the main cause of children's violent character is due to the rude communication of parents, (2) the main cause of disobedient and disobedient children is because their parents often argue and do not love each other, (3) the main cause of stubborn children is because of sustenance doubts subhat/or illegitimacy, (4) Children are not polite because their parents do not act like that, (5) All forms of attitudes, behavior, speech of children are based on the genes or heredity of both parents, (6) Playmates of children aged Early childhood which is the closest environment enough to influence the growth of children's character. The final result as a conclusion that; through a verbal communication approach (gentle, gentle and full of love and care) based on a religious approach (praying and reading the Koran at all times and circumstances). This amount reaches 48% of the research sample. This number is still categorized as quite high. In contrast, the group of parents who succeeded reached 52% of the research sample with various success categories. The group of parents (children/sample) who received an A score totaled 2 people or 4%, a B score was achieved by 5 groups of parents or 10%, a C score (score) was achieved by 7 people or 14%, while a score D was achieved with the highest frequency. high, that is; 24 people or 48%. This amount reaches 48% of the research

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Keywords: Influence, Parental Communication, Spiritual and Personality Growth.

Introduction

One of the causes that causes children to have a diversity of souls and personalities is the influence of verbal communication from various components of the family, especially the two children's parents. Likewise other internal and external factors. According to ART Dewi (2018: 35) personality is essentially an attitude, stance, soul, character, ethics, and others that are inherent in a child. This opinion is reinforced by S. Tatminingsih (2020: 17) that the personality that is owned and displayed by a person is usually the character that is seen and felt by the child. Therefore, according to Ismaya, communication literacy aims to build children's character. So good and correct communication according to AZ Sarnoto (2022) remains a top priority, namely religious education (Al-Qur'an). DA Rahmawati, Widyastuti (2022: 9) and T. Santika (2018: 12) and TE. Jatmikowati (2018: 10) agrees that the influence of parenting styles, the role of the family, teacher and community, and parental communication on intrapersonal personality of children is more effective for the growth and development of early childhood personality. Likewise the opinion of some researchers on early childhood education such as; GM. Pramanta (2020), M. Solihat (2005), YP. Tola (2018), and H. Bahri (2018) say that, the influence of the family environment, especially parental communication, will affect aggressive behavior in early childhood, and this is a strategy the most convincing communication. Allport quoted by Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata, (2004: 139) explains that a person's personality cannot be separated from his environment, in the process of interaction and adjustment to the environment it is important, so that personality develops to become part of the environment. Children who come from families with strict education from their parents will form a child who likes to be angry. In addition, PH. Pebriana (2017), and M. Makagingge, et al (2018) said that parental attention will affect children's communication patterns and will be embedded in their cognitive aspects.

The child's personality will continue to grow and develop throughout his life, especially from the time he was born (for Muslim beliefs), infants, children, adolescents, adults, old. Actually, if we want to examine it more deeply, the most decisive growth and development of early childhood is at the age of 0-5 years (Robbiyah, et al, 2018: 15). Meanwhile, S. Wartini (2018) states that early childhood is a period of forming one's character. Therefore, A. Sari, et al (2010), emphasized the need for parental supervision and attention starting from caring for parents and getting along with other family

members. R. Yanuarsari, et al (2019: 13) stated that the influence and role of family and parents is very large in shaping the personality of an early child. Wright, Norman (2009: 51) argues about the role of parents in shaping a child's personality through verbal communication interactions. The interactions experienced by children in the family cannot be separated from the influence of their environment. U Hasanah (2020), H Gunawan (2013) argues for an analysis of gender and religion in 2020. Children begin to know the world after interacting with their parents, learning about the habits of their parents and their influence from the environment. Agus Sujanto, et al (2004: 9), H Lufipah, B Pamungkas (2022) explained that before children can take responsibility for themselves, they still depend on how to respond to something new, and the patterns of thinking from their parents. PS Tanjung, S Hartati (2020) most of the children imitate what is done by the family, especially parents as role models. According to NA Azzahra, et al (2019), parents must act carefully and pay attention to how children accept differences from parents, which will cause children to be in doubt which one to adhere to and will affect the personality of the child itself, which tends to have a weak personality. . HS Putri, MS Sugandi (2021), and H Gunawan (2013) understand how important attention is from parents, children grow and develop in a family environment. DN Aprianti, H Hairunnisa (2022) that parents play an important role in giving attention to their children because they are the ones who spend a lot of time with their children. goddess. S, (2017) the attention that children get is mostly obtained from parents and other family members. This is in accordance with the opinion of Hasbullah (Eka Aulia Oktaviani, 2011: 4), MK Payer (2018) which reveals that it is very natural for parents to hold important responsibilities regarding the education of their children and cannot be represented by others. N Nazhifah, (2017), Parents must be able to create environmental conditions of mutual respect, respect, and build good communication between family members for children's development. H Hairunnisa (2022) that parents play an important role in giving attention to their children because they are the ones who spend a lot of time with their children. goddess. S, (2017) the attention that children get is mostly obtained from parents and other family members. This is in accordance with the opinion of Hasbullah (Eka Aulia Oktaviani, 2011: 4), MK Payer (2018) which reveals that it is very natural for parents to hold important responsibilities regarding the education of their children and cannot be represented by others. N Nazhifah, (2017), Parents must be able to create environmental conditions of mutual respect, respect, and build good communication between family members for children's development. goddess. S, (2017) the attention that children get is mostly obtained from parents and other family members. This is in accordance with the opinion of Hasbullah (Eka Aulia Oktaviani, 2011: 4), MK Payer (2018) which reveals that it is very natural for parents to hold important responsibilities regarding the education of their children and cannot be represented by others. N Nazhifah, (2017), Parents must be able to create environmental conditions of mutual respect, respect, and build good communication between family members for children's development. goddess. S, (2017) the attention that children get is mostly obtained from parents and other family members. This is in accordance with the opinion of Hasbullah (Eka Aulia Oktaviani, 2011: 4), MK Payer (2018) which reveals that it is very natural for parents to hold important responsibilities regarding the education of their children and cannot be represented by others. N Nazhifah, (2017), Parents must be able to create environmental conditions of mutual respect, respect, and build good communication between family members for children's development.

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The attention given by parents to children in the family environment greatly influences the formation of the child's own behavior, the process of interaction that occurs between children and parents is adjusted to the characteristics of the child. as said by Wright, Norman (2009: 17) who revealed that:

The atmosphere in the household, including how parents pay attention to their children in the form of verbal and non-verbal communication from parents, plays a very important role in shaping a child's identity and behavior. These problems are in accordance with the results of the interviews conducted with dozens of parents.

Based on the description that has been explained about the existing problems, this research focuses on the personality of students who are influenced by attention from parents. Therefore researchers are interested in conducting research.

Methods

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach because the techniques and procedures used in this study are descriptive words based on observations. Survey research (observation) to see the level of relationship between the two variables (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2010: The population in this study is 500 children by specifying 10% of the total population, namely; 50 children as a sample of observational research through random or lottery. The instruments used in the study This is an instrument to see the attention of parents and an instrument to measure children's personality through (1) observation, (2) interviews, and (3) educational measurement techniques.

Data analysis used in this study used descriptive analysis and frequency distribution analysis to find the average influence of parents' verbal communication. This analysis is intended to reveal the influence or relationship between one variable (parents) and another (children) variable. Data analysis was carried out through a measurement test (mean).

FX

by formula : $M = \frac{FX}{N}$

N

Is known:

M = Mean (average count), sum

F = Frequency

X = Score

N = Number of parents & children

Questionnaire acquisition scores that were distributed were translated into value categories A = strongly agree with a score of: 90-100, B = agree with a score of 80-89, C = indifferent to a score; 70-79, D = disagree with a score; 60-69 and E = strongly disagree with a score of 0-59.

Discussion

The score for obtaining the influence of verbal parental communication is as follows:

Table 1
Frequency in each interval category

score	tallies	frequency
90-100	//	2
80-89	/////	5
70-79	///// //	7
60-69	///// ///// //	12
50-59	///// ///// ///	13
40-49	///// ///	8
30-39	//	2
20-29	/	1

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the highest frequency is in the interval category (50-59) with 13 parents and the lowest is 1 parent. Furthermore, the acquisition score varies greatly between the lowest score of 20 and the top 100.

Table 2
The sum of the parents' scores in each interval category

score	frequency	Central Intervals	FX
90-100	2	95	190
80-89	5	85	425
70-79	7	75	525
60-69	12	65	780
50-59	13	55	715
40-45	8	45	360
30-39	2	35	70
20-29	1	25	25
Amount	50		3090

Then the calculation formula is used to find the average, as follows:

FX

by formula : $M = \frac{FX}{N}$

N

M = Mean (average count), sum

F = Frequency

X = Score

N = Number of parents & children

3090

by formula : $M = \frac{\sum (X \cdot F)}{N}$
50

$M = 61.80$

The middle interval (X) is obtained from the sum of the lower and upper scores each divided by two (: 2) then the results of the division (X) are multiplied by the frequency (F) in the same interval category. Next, the multiplication result between the middle interval (X) and the frequency (F) is added up. The sum result is divided by the participants (50) parents (N) so as to produce an average (mean) as a result of the influence of parental communication verbally. The results of the analysis show that there is an influence of verbal parental communication on the growth and development of early childhood.

Next, the percentage score of parents' views on this research variable is needed, including the following:

Table 3
Percentage Influence of parents on the level of Perceived Value.

score	Letter Value! number	frequency	%
90-100	A 4	2	4.00
80-89	B 3	5	10.00
70-79	C 2	7	14.00
60-69	D 1	12	24.00
20-59	E 0	24	48.00
Amount		50	100

Through the table above, it is known that there are some groups of parents (sample) who fail or have not been able to cope with the situation (growth and development of their children's personality). This number reaches 48% of the research sample. This number is still categorized as quite high. succeeded in achieving 52% of the research sample with various success categories. The group of parents (children/sample) who received an A score totaled 2 people or 4%, a B score was achieved by 5 groups of parents or 10%, a C score (score) achieved by 7 people or 14%. Meanwhile, the score D achieved the highest frequency, namely; 24 people or 48%.

Some examples of verbal communication that can affect the growth and development of early childhood personality include; language or communication that has become a conventional agreement in the midst of society, especially in the city of Palu, Central Sulawesi Province, can be stated as follows:

Table 4
Verbal Communication is good and not good and influences the growth and development of the personality of Early Childhood

No.	This type of communication has become social-conventional communication Everyday Malay dialect	source; Parents, siblings; family, friends or others	Influence (Effect) Children lack confidence, shy, hurt, can revenge
1.	-This kid is stupid!, Stupid!, Stupid!, No brain, Where do you take your brain, rebellious child, etc. -How are you dear, smart child!, clever child!, expensive child!, pious child, handsome child, beautiful child, etc. (very good)	Parents, uncles, siblings, aunts, teachers, close friends.	The child will also use it in conversations with friends
2.	-Look lightly, take it for granted, what kind of person is that, a liar, a liar, a fraud, arrogant, indifferent, lazy, cowardly, arrogant, etc.	Common people, employers, work partners, heads/chairs of institutions or organizations	sd
3.	Shave, impudent, bahlul, damn, shave the mustache, damn.	Swearing between fellow children recorded by children.	sd
4.	Some swear words are in the form of phrases that cannot be conveyed in this article	Conventional (Kaili, Bugis, Makassar, Manado)	Contains insults that are synonymous with dirty or unclean things.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the results of the acquisition of educational measurement statistics on the influence of verbal parental communication (not explained about ethics, manners of communication, respect, character, morals, and manners) on the growth and development of early childhood personality caused by several factors, including; (1) genetic background = heredity, (2) status background; parent's occupation (ustadz/kyai, clergyman, entrepreneur, entrepreneur, and others), (3) environmental factors, (4) playmates at school, home, (5) living in a city or village (kauman), (6) patterns; how parents educate; communicate with children, (7) awareness of parents educating children with religious, customary, cultural, ethnic, and other approaches.

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