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The Role of Parenting Patterns in Children's Second Language Development

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ABSTRAK

Anak-anak adalah generasi penerus keluarga, bangsa, dan negara. Perkembangan anak yang baik akan dimulai dari lingkungan keluarga. Jika keluarga memberikan lingkungan yang nyaman dan mendukung perkembangan anak, pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak akan lebih optimal. Oleh karena itu, pola asuh yang baik diperlukan untuk mendukung perkembangan anak, baik secara fisik maupun mental. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran pola asuh dalam perkembangan bahasa anak. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik studi pustaka, yaitu dengan mengumpulkan berbagai penelitian atau literatur yang berkaitan dengan pola asuh dan perkembangan bahasa. Analisis data dilakukan dengan mendeskripsikan secara tertulis studi-studi yang telah diperoleh. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peran pola asuh orang tua sangat penting bagi perkembangan bahasa anak. Orang tua yang memiliki pola asuh demokratis cenderung lebih stabil dan dapat menghindari gangguan menta.

Kata kunci: *Pola Asuh, Orang Tua, Bahasa, Anak-Anak.*

ABSTRACT

Children are the next generation of the family, nation and state. Good child development will start from the family environment. If the family provides a comfortable environment and supports child development, the child's growth and development will be more optimal. Therefore, good parenting patterns are needed that support children's development both physically and mentally, . This research aims to determine the role of parenting styles in children's language development. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Data collection was carried out using a literature study technique, namely by collecting various studies or literature related to parenting patterns and language development. Data analysis was carried out by describing the studies that had been obtained in writing. The research results show that the role of parental parenting is very important for children's language development. Parents who have a democratic parenting style tend to be more stable and can avoid mental disorders.

Keywords: *Parenting Patterns, Parents, Language, Children.*

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INTRODUCTION

The current era of globalization has resulted in various impacts on aspects of human life. The presence of various sophisticated equipment and technology has had a positive impact such as ease of communication. On the other hand, the development of sophisticated technology also has a negative impact on human life, including children's development, health, increased crime, and can also lead to gadget addiction. In children, gadget addiction will have a negative impact on children's mental and language development. This is because when children are addicted to playing with gadgets, social language processes with the outside world will be disrupted, and communication between the child's parents will also become increasingly rare. Children will tend to close themselves off and withdraw from their social language environment. Therefore, so that children's development can run optimally, it is necessary to have the role of parents in educating, supervising, controlling, and also providing direction to each student's activities (Suryani et al, 2020).

Language development is a person's ability to manage their language. A person with good language development will be able to regulate and control the language turmoil within him. Language development in individuals will be gradual as they get older. In general, the more mature a person is, the better their language control will be. Language development in children shows different stages. This is because the attitudes, methods, personalities, and also the family environment, especially parents, in directing and caring for children are also different. However, actually this Second Language aspect cannot be separated. This is because these aspects intersect with each other (Mulyani, 2014: 145).

Language mental development is a condition in which a person experiences language, psychology and attitudes that completely influence their behavior. How parents guide their children has a huge impact on their language development (Maullyah, 2018). Language help children convey their feelings and needs to others. Language can also influence a child's ability to adapt to their social language environment. Parental care strategies are very important to ensure children's optimal Second Language development (Yulianto et al., 2022).

Second Language development is a child's ability to relate, communicate and provide answers to things and also behave according to existing rules and norms. Second Language development that is not achieved optimally indicates that the child cannot regulate his language well and has difficulty communicating with other people. In a Second Language study of children, Santrock (2012) stated that children's social language competence is also related to the language life of their parents (Fitnes and Duffield). For example, they found that parents who express positive language have high social language competence, through interaction with parents children learn to express his language verbally.

The family is the best forum for educating, nurturing and social languageizing children, and study findings show that the family has a great deal of control over increasing children's language intelligence. Some examples of the role of the family environment in the growth and learning of children's language intelligence include ensuring that families have their respective rights and obligations, and avoiding things that could cause damage (Burhanuddin, 2020). In other research it is also stated that the family is the main sphere in which children gain knowledge about the various feelings they can experience when experiencing an event. Children in the golden age learn quickly and are more likely to do the same things as their parents. Children's language development is vulnerable to getting from their parents because parents help them interact and communicate with the world around them consistently and apply their children's language correctly (Maulina & Budiyono, 2021).

Family is the first stepping stone that children get from their parents at an early age . Father and mother have the same important role in guiding children in the family. Parents always hope that their children grow and develop so that they can become capable, healthy, independent, innovative individuals, who have faith and piety to Allah SWT. If they don't do it, the child's full development will be affected (Novela, 2018). The smallest community group consists of two bonds of adult women and men and children in it. The family has a function that is very important in human life because the family basically shapes the individual nature of its family members. The most important applies to children who are under the protection and responsibility of their parents (Basri & Luqman, 2013). The interaction between parents and children, there is physical contact and warm communication, which helps children understand the norms and principles of life (Jundi Al Faqih et al., 2022).

Early childhood is a child who will continue to develop both physically and mentally. Language development is very important for children to show attitudes and behavior and shape the child's personality. Language development in children can be carried out well if it is supported by a good environment. The family environment is the first environment and is very close to the child, so in this case the role of parents is very important for the child's language development. In educating and helping children's development, parents are required to be able to provide parenting patterns that are appropriate for the child's development.

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The parenting style carried out by parents will greatly influence how children grow and develop. Based on research conducted by Yunisari and Yusro (2020), it is explained that parental parenting will provide an impression and role model for children. Good parenting provides a conducive environment for children's development. Based on this research, discussions related to the role of parenting styles on children's language development need to be studied in more depth.

METHODS

The research method used is qualitative research with a literature study research type. The objects discussed in the research are related to parenting patterns and children's language development. The data collection technique in this research is literature study, namely collecting literature related to the object being studied. Next, the literature will be read , noted, and interpreted. Data analysis in research uses descriptive data analysis which consists of data collection, data reduction, data interpretation, and concluding.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Mental and language development is significantly influenced by the family environment, which can cause various problems. Parental parenting is one of the elements that influences mental and language development. Additional studies show that the majority of parents use permissive parenting by one hundred percent, and mental language development by one hundred percent. With the acceptance of H1, which shows that there is a correlation between the way parents raise children and the child's mental and language state (Astuti & Suhartono, 2020). Based on the research results above, it can be concluded that the family environment, especially parents who are the child's first teachers, has a big influence on the child's Second Language development.

Because the family is the oldest educational institution, parents must have the ability to care for and educate children. Educating children is a job that requires a lot of knowledge and understanding from parents throughout their lives. Apart from the fact that successful parenting depends on adaptation (stages for roles in the family), closeness (language relationships) between family members, and communication between family members, educating children also depends on the religion of the parents. Parents' religious knowledge shows the way parents see their children, their current life and their future. The complexity of humanitarian problems demands humanist parenting methods to give birth to children in the digital era (Marcheta, 2019). Parenting style is a total interaction between parents and children, where parents provide encouragement for children by changing behavior, knowledge and values which are considered most appropriate for parents so that children can be independent, grow and develop, independently. healthy and optimal, has self-confidence, is curious, friendly, and oriented to success.

There are at least three parenting patterns that parents can apply, namely:

First: Authoritarian parenting style with the characteristics of parents imposing their will on the child, strictly controlling the child's behavior, giving physical punishment if the child acts not in accordance with the parents' wishes, the child's will is largely regulated by the parents. In this type of parenting, children usually do not have the freedom to make decisions, even for themselves because all decisions are in the hands of the parents and made by the parents, while the children must obey them without any opportunity to object or express opinions. The characteristics of this parenting style include the dominant, if not absolute, power of parents, children who do not obey their parents will receive harsh punishments, children's opinions are not listened to so that children have no existence at home, children's behavior is controlled very strictly (Sari, Sumardi, and Mulyadi, 2020).

Second is Democratic parenting. This parenting style uses a rational and democratic approach. Parents really pay attention to their children's needs and fulfill them by considering realistic factors of interest and needs. Of course, it's not just about following the child's wishes, but at the same time teaching children to appreciate the needs that are important for their lives. Parents also supervise children's activities. Children are given the freedom to be active and social languageize with their friends. Parents provide freedom accompanied by responsibility, so that the child can carry out activities and social languageize with others. Assignments and demands for responsibilities are carried out fairly (Mahmud et al, 20 13).

Third is permissive parenting. In this type of parenting the parents give complete freedom to the child. The characteristics of parents are being lax, not giving too much guidance and control, and giving the impression of lacking attention. Complete control of the child rests with the child himself. Children can learn many things through the parenting style carried out by parents, including learning about personality.

All parents have a unique approach to educating their children. Suteja said that parents use three types of parenting: democratic, authoritarian and permissive. Each parenting style influences a child's social language-language development. (1) Authoritarian parenting style; This parenting style is very dominant

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because parents always demand that their children obey their orders and punish them if they don't. (2) Democratic parenting style; Parents who educate their children in a democratic way usually value openness, acknowledge their children's opinions and encourage them to work together. Giving children freedom, even responsibility. For example, you can complete household tasks such as sweeping, mopping, washing dishes and washing clothes well. (3) Permissive parenting style; Permissive parenting means parents give their children complete freedom to grow into independent people. This excessive freedom can disrupt children's mental development and make them angry and aggressive (Suteja, 2017). The impacts that parenting patterns have on Second Language development include; (1) Democratic parenting has a good impact, shown by social language-language behavior and the behavior of children who are happy, independent, easy to make friends, brave, enthusiastic and want to work together, democratic parenting helps children's development. (2) Permissive parenting causes children to become selfish, uncontrollable, unable to control themselves, difficult to work together, and not independent. (3) Authoritarian parenting makes children tend to be quiet, unable to make their own decisions, unhappy, relying on other people, not daring to defend themselves or be free, and always obedient and obedient.

Parental parenting styles for children include providing mental, physical, capital, social language and language stimulation that will maximize the child's growth and development. Bad parenting patterns will hinder children's social language development. Factors that influence children's behavior and attitudes vary depending on the quality and intensity of parental parenting (Firdausi & Ulfa, 2022). Children inherit the language characteristics of their parents in the long term. Parents have more control over how their interactions with their children go. Children inherit the language of both parents in the long term. Parents have greater control over how their children interact with them (Wauran et al., 2023).

The upbringing of parents who have a good parenting style is the most important because parents act as the first madrassa for their children and form children who have morals and good social language behavior. If educators continue to encourage students to complete their developmental tasks. Educators must help children improve their social languageization skills by teaching them how to accept and carry out responsibilities, how to behave social languagely, how to compete with others, how to work together, and how to create a socio-cultural environment that is healthy and good for social language development. language, and morals (Siti Anisah et al., 2021).

The intensity and social language development of children is influenced by the quality of their parents' behavior and personality. Good parenting will produce good social language development as well. Parenting is a parent's habit of guiding, leading, forging and nurturing in the sense of looking after (DHIU & FONO, 2022). In terms of children's Second Language development, parental parenting has an influence in four ways: (1) helping children understand parents' rules and communicate using simple methods; (2) giving children time and opportunities to express their language and feelings; (3) giving children the opportunity to express themselves, not only maintaining good relationships with children, but also involving children in activities outside the home and social languageizing with other people; (4) Parents teach their children to be patient. Parents regulate, limit, and talk about children's desires. Parents also teach children to be patient (Eti Risnawangsih et al., 2021).

Children's development occurs regularly, consistently and progressively. Development in children means physical and psychological changes that influence each other which occur gradually and sequentially. The development of social language and language behavior is a component of child development that requires parental help. Most parents realize that children's social language-language behavior will be related to happiness and success in the next period of life. To ensure that children adjust well, parents should provide opportunities for their children to establish social language-language relationships with other children and try to encourage them to be social languagely active. Children's behavior in social language environments, such as picking up a friend's fallen toy, working together to clean up toys, getting angry when a friend takes his pencil, sharing snacks, happy when he is praised, afraid to see strangers, jealous when his friend is close to the teacher, and sad when his friend falls, is an example of a child's social language-language development. Parents who are too restrictive or even always follow their child's wishes will have an impact on the child's social language-language development (Suteja,2017).

CONCLUSION

Children's development will be influenced by their environment. This also applies to children's language development. Language development can run optimally if it is supported by a good environment, especially in the family. Parents are the core component in determining a child's growth and development. Parents have a role in caring for children. Therefore, parenting styles also have an important role in children's language development. There are three types of parenting styles, namely authoritarian, democratic and

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permissive parenting styles. Each parenting style has a different impact on a child's development. The ideal parenting style is generally a democratic parenting style, this parenting pattern at least gives children the opportunity to express more and convey what is in their hearts and minds. Authoritarian parenting tends to have limitations on the rules made by parents so that what children do will depend on the rules of the parents. Meanwhile, in permissive parenting, children are too free and given permission so that control and supervision of children is less than optimal. This will give an overly language impression.

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