

THE RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTING PATTERNS WITH THE LEVEL OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF TODDLERS AT THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF TODDLERS AT THE TRI WAHYUNI MIDWIFE CLINIC IN SIBOLGA CITY SUB-DISTRICT YEAR 2023

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the relationship between parenting styles and the level of language and social development of toddlers at Bidan Tri Wahyuni Clinic, Sibolga Kota District, in 2023. The research method used is an analytical survey with a cross-sectional approach. The study sample consisted of 53 respondents selected using purposive sampling techniques. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using the chi-square test. The results showed a significant relationship between parenting styles and toddler language development (p-value 0.011) as well as social development (p-value 0.021). In conclusion, the parenting styles applied by parents influence toddlers' language and social development.

Keywords: Parenting style, Language development, Social development, Toddler.

INTRODUCTION

The family is the primary environment that plays a role in shaping a child's personality and development, including language and social aspects. The parenting styles applied by parents have a significant influence on children's language development and social interaction. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2018, about 15-20% of toddlers experience language and social development disorders due to a lack of stimulation from the family environment.

Based on Indonesia's Health Profile data in 2020, toddler language development reached 80.2%, while social development was 69.3%. However, these figures fluctuate yearly depending on the parenting styles applied by parents. Previous studies have also shown a relationship between parenting styles and child development in both language and social aspects.

A preliminary survey conducted at Bidan Tri Wahyuni Clinic, Sibolga Kota District, found that some toddlers had suboptimal language and social development. This is suspected to be due to parents spending more time working, thus limiting interaction with their children. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the relationship between parenting styles and toddler language and social development at the clinic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study uses an analytical survey design with a cross-sectional approach. The study population consists of all mothers with toddlers aged ≤ 5 years at Bidan Tri Wahyuni Clinic, Sibolga Kota District, with a total population of 115 individuals. The research sample consists of 53 respondents selected using a purposive sampling technique.

Data collection was conducted using questionnaires covering variables of parenting styles, language development, and toddler social development. Data analysis

was performed using univariate and bivariate analysis with the chi-square test at a 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$).

RESULTS

1. Characteristics of Respondents (Mothers)

Table 4.1
Characteristics Based on Mother's Age

No.	Age	Total	
		Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	≤20 Years	5	9,4
2	21-35 Years	27	50,9
3	>35 Years	21	39,6
Total		53	100

Based on table 4.1 above, it can be seen that of the 53 respondents, the age of mothers who were ≤20 years was 5 people (9.4%), the age of mothers who were 21-35 years was 27 people (50.9%), and the age of mothers who were >35 years was 21 people (39.6%).

Table 4.2
Characteristics Based on Mother's Education

No.	Education	Total	
		Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	SD	31	58,5
2	SMP	13	24,5
3	HIGH SCHOOL	9	17
Total		53	100

Based on table 4.2 above, it can be seen that out of 53 respondents, mothers who have elementary school education are 31 people (58.5%), mothers who have junior high school education are 13 people (24.5%) and mothers who have high school education are 9 people (17%).

Table 4.3
Characteristics Based on Mother's Occupation

No.	Jobs	Total	
		Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Farmers	36	67,9
2	IRT	8	15,1
3	Self-employed	9	17
Total		53	100

Based on table 4.3 above, it can be seen that out of 53 respondents, mothers with farmer jobs were 36 people (67.9%), mothers with IRT jobs were 8 people (15.1%) and mothers with self-employed jobs were 9 people (17%).

2. Characteristics of Respondents (Toddlers)

Table 4.4

Characteristics Based on Age of Toddler

No.	Age of Toddler	Total	
		Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	0-3 Years	23	43,4
2	>3-5 Years	30	56,6
Total		53	100

Based on table 4.4 above, it can be seen that out of 53 respondents, mothers who have toddlers aged 0-3 years are 23 people (43.4%) and mothers who have toddlers aged >3-5 years are 30 people (56.6%).

Table 4.5

Characteristics Based on Gender of Toddlers

No.	Sex of Toddlers	Total	
		Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Male	25	47,2
2	Women	28	52,8
Total		53	100

Based on table 4.5 above, it can be seen that out of 53 respondents, mothers who have toddlers with male gender are 25 people (47.2%) and mothers who have toddlers with female gender are 28 people (52.8%).

3. Univariate Data Analysis Results

Table 4.6

Frequency Distribution of Parenting Patterns at the Tri Wahyuni Midwife Clinic, Sibolga City Subdistrict in 2023

No.	Parenting	Total	
		Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Authoritarian	14	26,4
2	Permissive	27	50,9
3	Democracy	12	22,6
Total		53	100

Based on table 4.6 above, it can be seen that out of 53 respondents, authoritarian parenting patterns were 14 people (26.4%), permissive parenting patterns were 27 people (50.9%) and democratic parenting patterns were 12 people (22.6%).

Table 4.7

Frequency Distribution of Level of Language Development of Toddlers at the Tri Wahyuni Midwife Clinic, Sibolga City District, 2023

No.	Language Development	Total	
		Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)

1	Pralinguistic Stage	23	43,4
2	Linguistic Stage	30	56,6
Total		53	100

Based on table 4.7 above, it can be seen that of the 53 respondents, the level of language development of toddlers in the pralinguistic stage was 23 people (43.4%) and the language development of toddlers in the linguistic stage was 30 people (56.6%).

Table 4.8
Frequency Distribution of Social Development of Toddlers at the Tri Wahyuni Midwife Clinic, Sibolga City District, 2023

No.	Social Development	Total	
		Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Sharing	27	50,9
2	Cooperate	11	20,8
3	Act Honestly	8	15,1
4	Caring for Others	7	13,2
Total		53	100

Based on table 4.8 above, it can be seen that the social development of toddlers with the development of willing to share as many as 27 people (50.9%), social development of toddlers with cooperation as many as 11 people (20.8%), social development of toddlers acting honestly as many as 8 people (15.1%) and social development of toddlers with concern for others as many as 7 people (13.2%).

4. Bivariate Data Analysis

Table 4.9
Cross tabulation between parenting patterns and the level of language development of toddlers at the Tri Wahyuni Midwife Clinic, Sibolga City District, 2023

No	Parenting	Language Development				Total		P-Value
		Pralinguistic Stage		Linguistic Stage		F	%	
		f	%	f	%			
1	Authoritarian	4	7,5	10	18,9	14	26,4	0,011
2	Permissive	17	32,1	10	18,9	27	50,9	
3	Democracy	2	3,8	10	18,9	12	22,6	
Total		23	43,4	30	56,6	53	100	

Based on table 4.9, it can be seen that authoritarian parenting patterns with language development at the pralinguistic stage are 4 people (7.5%) and the linguistic stage are 10 people (18.9%). permissive parenting patterns with language development at the pralinguistic stage are 17 people (32.1%) and the linguistic stage are 10 people (18.9%). democratic parenting patterns with language development at

the pralinguistic stage are 2 people (32.1%) and the linguistic stage are 10 people (18.9%).

Based on the results of the *chi-square test* at the 95% confidence level, a *p-value* of 0.011 <0.05 can be concluded that parenting is related to the level of language development of toddlers at the Tri Wahyuni Midwife Clinic, Sibolga City District, 2023.

Table 4.10
Cross tabulation between parenting patterns and the level of social development of toddlers at the Tri Wahyuni Midwife Clinic, Sibolga Kota District, 2023

No.	Parenting	Social Development										P-Value
		Sharing		Cooperate		Act Juju		Caring for Others		Total		
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	F	%	
1	Authoritarian	1	1,9	5	9,4	4	7,5	4	7,5	14	26,4	0,21
2	Permissive	18	34	4	7,5	3	5,7	2	3,8	27	50,9	
3	Democracy	8	15,1	2	3,8	1	1,9	1	1,9	12	22,6	
Total		27	50,9	11	20,8	8	15,1	7	13,2	53	100	

Based on table 4.10 above, it can be seen that authoritarian parenting with the level of social development of toddlers willing to share as many as 1 person (1.9%), cooperate as many as 5 people (9.4%), act honestly as many as 4 people (7.5%) and care for others as many as 4 people (7.5%). Permissive parenting with the level of social development of toddlers willing to share as many as 18 people (34%), cooperate as many as 4 people (7.5%), act honestly as many as 3 people (5.7%) and care for others as many as 2 people (3.8%). Democratic parenting with the level of social development of toddlers willing to share as many as 8 people (15.1%), cooperate as many as 2 people (3.8%), act honestly as many as 1 person (1.9%) and care for others as many as 1 person (1.9%).

Based on the results of the *chi-square test* at the 95% confidence level, a *p-value* of 0.021 <0.05 can be concluded that parental parenting is related to the level of social development of toddlers at the Tri Wahyuni Midwife Clinic, Sibolga City District, 2023.

DISCUSSION

The results of the study indicate a significant relationship between parenting styles and toddler language development. Toddlers raised with a democratic parenting style tend to have better language development compared to those raised with

authoritarian or permissive parenting styles. This is consistent with previous studies that state that responsive and supportive parenting can enhance children's language skills.

Furthermore, there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and toddler social development. Toddlers who receive supportive and interactive parenting are better able to adapt to their social environment. Conversely, toddlers raised with permissive or authoritarian parenting tend to experience limitations in social interaction.

The findings of this study support the theory of social development, which states that the family environment is the primary factor in shaping children's social skills. Therefore, educating parents about appropriate parenting styles is essential to optimize toddlers' language and social development.

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