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The Relationship Between Level of Mother's Knowledge about Children's Language Development with Handling Behavior in Kalampa Village, Woha District, West Nusa Tenggara

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Abstract

Development defined as the enhancement of body tool function that can be achieved through the body, maturity, and learning. Children were not as described by public as a passive, parasite, who always accept and never give, so there's a need of attention to development including language development that will determine the direction of further development in the life of children. The problem was how the relationship between mother's knowledge level of child language development with handling behavior. The benefits of research for the community was can increase knowledge of the mother about the behavior of handling the language development of children aged 1-4 Years, especially about the relationship of mother's knowledge about the development of the language of children with the behavior of language development of children Age 1 - 4 Years. Samples were taken from mothers who have children 1 - 4 years old in Kalampa Village District Woha. Data was analyzed and concluded by using a statistical test of Spearman rho and found that was a significant correlation between mother's knowledge about children language with behavior in handling to child language development with $p = 0.025$ from standard of meaning level $\alpha = 0.05$

Keywords: Knowledge, Children, Language development

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Development after the first year was characterized by several very fundamental processes, for example, social development and personality development characterized by deviant behavior development. Deviant behavior must grow and become stable as a structural background of future behavior. In the first year, a basis must be made for the emergence of deviant behavior which will later play an essential role throughout life (Cahyaningsih, 2014). Knowledge and behavior of mothers in caring for their children can be strengthened and improved, awareness of the community especially mothers need to be improved by knowing each language development in each period of life, so that children will get their rights in care, especially in language development that will determine life next. Ignorance and ignorance about how to care for and know the development of children's language will have a bad influence on the lives of the next child (Soetjningsih, 2015). The role of nurses as health workers was crucial in providing an explanation to the public about the importance of knowledge of children's language development, handling behavior in children's language development (Cahyaningsih, 2014).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The study design used the Cross-sectional approach that measures Independent Variables with Dependent Variables at the same time (Burns & Grove, 2016). The first stage of the researchers identified children's language problems to find out the development of children's language. In the second stage, the researchers conducted counseling for mothers who had children aged 1-4 years in the village without concerning the stage of the development of children's language according to age development. The third stage of the researchers evaluated the ability of mothers to understand children's language development. The data collected were categorical data so that it is presented in the form of frequencies and percentages (Nugroho, 2014).

3.0 RESULTS

Data was grouped into two parts, namely general data and special data. General data was presented first and then special data.

3.1 General Data

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	n = 80	
	Frequency	%
Age		
15 – 19 Years	8	10.0
20 – 35 Years	37	46.2
> 35 Years	35	43.8
Educational background		
Elementary school	8	10
Junior high school	12	15
High school	50	62.5
College	10	12.5
Where to get health information		
Community Health Center/Integrated Service Post	54	67.5
Radio/Television	26	32.5
Newspapers / Magazines	-	-

Table 1 shows that the majority of respondents were in the age groups 20-35 years old (46.2%), High school (62.5%), and that the place where the respondents get the most health information was in the health centers / integrated service post, which were as many as 54 respondents (67.5%)

3.2 Mother's knowledge about children's language development

Table 2. The distribution of respondents was based on knowledge about children's language development

Knowledge Level	n = 80	
	Frequency	%
Good	30	37.4
Enough	31	38.8
Less	19	23.8

From the table above shows that as many as 30 respondents (37.4%) have good knowledge, and as many as 31 (38.8%) respondents have sufficient knowledge and as many as 19 respondents (23.8%) have insufficient knowledge about language development child.

3.3 Language development behavior for children aged 1-4 years

Table 3. Frequency distribution of respondents based on the handling behavior of children's language development

Behavior	n = 80	
	Frequency	%
Good	50	62.5
Enough	14	17.5
Less	16	20.0

From the table above it can be seen that as many as 50 respondents (62.5%) have good behavior in handling children's language development and as many as 14 respondents (17.5%) have sufficient behavior and as many as 16 respondents (20.0%) have behaviors that lacking in handling language development for children aged 1-4 years.

3.4 Cross tabulation between mother's knowledge about children's language development and language development behavior in children aged 1-4 years

Table 4. Cross tabulation between mother's knowledge about children's language development and language development behavior in children aged 1-4 years in the Woha District of Kalampa Village, Woha District in 2017

Knowledge	Developmental Handling Behavior (n = 80)							
	Good		Enough		Less		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Good	23	28.7	4	5.0	3	3.8	30	37.4
Enough	17	21.3	9	11.2	5	6.2	31	38.8
Less	10	12.5	1	1.3	8	10	19	23.8

Statistic test of Spearman rho $p = 0.025$

From table 4 above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents have good knowledge with good behavior, 23 (28.7%) and from the Spearman rho statistical test, it was found that there was a significant relationship between mother's knowledge about children's language development and children's language development handling behavior. where $p = 0.025$ with a standard level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$.

4.0 DISCUSSION

4.1 Mother's knowledge about children's language development

From the table above shows that as many as 30 respondents (37.4%) have good knowledge, and as many as 31 (38.8%) respondents have sufficient knowledge and as many as 19 respondents (23.8%) have insufficient knowledge about language development child. This was by the opinion of Tri Rusmi Widayatun 1990, who said there were three changes experienced by someone in learning, namely: changes due to psychological processes, changes due to the process of maturity and change due to the learning process (Rusmini, 2009).

Besides that, the family (respondents) get knowledge about children's language development from their learning outcomes / sensing it to various information related to children's development. Respondents also received information about the development of children from health education about child development from health workers in posyandu/puskesmas/hospitals and those received through mass media such as television, radio and magazines, the process of the occurrence of knowledge begins with individuals hearing, reading, or viewing from sources of information through messages conveyed by senders through the media (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

4.2 Language development treatment behavior in children aged 1-4 years

From the table above it can be seen that as many as 50 respondents (62.5%) have good behavior in handling children's language development and as many as 14 respondents (17.5%) have sufficient behavior and as many as 16 respondents (20.0%) have behaviors that lacking in handling language development for children aged 1-4 years. Besides that, good behavior arises from the desire of mothers to provide care, assistance, and protection for very young members/toddlers (100% of respondents were parents of toddlers). Generally, the family was responsible for creating and maintaining physical and health conditions and the development of language in supporting optimal child development. This was mainly done by mothers, such as the opinion of Nasrul Efendi, 1998, one of the biological functions of the family was to maintain, protect and care for family members (Effendi, 1998).

Behavior in handling the development of language was the response of a person or organism to stimuli related to growth, health care systems, food and the environment (Notoatmodjo, 2003). The existence of a response or behavior (way) that was very good from the family was a positive impact of the existence of knowledge about language development in the child itself.

4.3 The relationship between the level of knowledge of mothers about children's language development with behavior in handling it in children aged 1-4 years

Respondents had good knowledge with good behavior, namely 23 (28.7%) and from the Spearman rho statistical test, it was found that there was a significant relationship between mother's knowledge of children's language development and children's language development handling behavior where $p = 0.025$ with standardized levels significance $\alpha = 0.05$. This happens because the family has knowledge of language development as a result of learning, learning itself can occur in the family environment and society as the influence of the environment. Aside from the occurrence of positive family behavior in handling children's language development as a result of the influence of knowledge, it was also likely to be influenced by other factors such as due to the experience and sense of family responsibility in caring for, maintaining and protecting its members (Effendi, 1998).

A person's behavior towards a particular object was influenced by his knowledge of the object. the behavior itself can be passive (knowledge, motivation, perception, and attitude) or active (in the form of real action or practice) (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Then Lawrence Green 12 analyzes human behavior departs from the level of health. That the health of a person or society was influenced by two main factors, namely behavioral factors and factors beyond behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

5.0 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion previously described, the conclusions from this study will be described as follows: (1). The level of knowledge obtained from the results of this study shows that the average respondent has sufficient and good knowledge about children's language development, namely 38.8% and 37.4%. (2). The behavior of handling the development of children's language mostly has good behavior in handling the language development of children aged 1 - 4 years which is equal to 62.5%. (3). From the spearman rho statistical test, it was found that there was a significant relationship between maternal knowledge about child language and behavior in handling the language development of children with $p = 0.025$ from the standard significance level $\alpha = 0.05$.

Suggestions from research for communities or families were advised to be more active in finding all information that can increase their knowledge. Information can be obtained in the mass media, both print and electronic media the ability to solve health problems will be better if based on sufficient knowledge and generally, health care institutions to provide counseling about the importance of knowledge of each child's development in each of their growth and development so that they can know the form of action that was adjusted to the level of development, especially language development.

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