THE RELATIONSHIP OF PATTERNS OF COMMUNICATION WITH PARENTS' TEMPERTANTRUM PRE-SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN KINDERGARTEN RAUDHATUL ATHFAL AL-AMANAH PADALARANG

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ABSTRACT
The study was backed by the results of a preliminary study of the interview by 11 parents (biological mother) at the Raudhatul Athfal Al-Amanah obtained that almost the entire mother says the child is experiencing controlled emotions, emotions increased when the wishes of the child are not met and the response of the mother against child, 4 people discussing over the wishes of the child, 3 3 prohibits people grant. Research objective the communication patterns of relationship parents with temper tantrum children at the Raudhatul Athfal Al-Amanah. Temper tantrum is uncontrolled children’s emotions. The research method used is descriptive quantitative approach of cross sectional. Using frequency distribution test and test chi square. The number of samples of 85 respondents with sampling is saturated. Research results is no relation of communication patterns of parents (democratic, authoritarian, permissive) with a temper tantrum pre-school aged children at the Raudhatul Athfal Al-Amanah with p-value 0.452 authoritarian communication patterns, p-value 0.199 democratic communication pattern and p-value 1.000 permissive communication patterns. Researchers recommend that parents apply proper communication in accordance with the conditions of the child that is being consistent and firm but still be warm.

Keywords: communications, temper tantrum, pre school

I. Introduction
Communication is a part which cannot be avoided in everyday life, communication has been used by humans since the baby is in the womb. Communication will be affect behavior, so that communication can be a tool or facilities in a relationship. The issue that concerns human beings can be identified and solved through communication, but also a lot of little things in human life are becoming a big problem because of communication (Syriac, 2006).

The communication pattern can be interpreted as a form of relationship between two or more people in the process of sending and receiving messages with the right way so that the message can be understood by the intended recipient of the message (Djamarah in Hatuwe, 2013). Communication between parents and children can take place properly when parents are able to deliver a message to children the right way.

The quality of communicating with children are very influenced by how far parents were able to understand the meaning of the child. Communication in families with Preschool age children is very important for smooth interaction.

Preschool age children in this case is a child who is 3 years old until the age of 6 years (Wong, 2009). Preschool period is the period that is very sensitive to
the environment and lasts very briefly and is not reversible. Preschool age is the age in which stage the process maturity of emotion happened (Elsevier, 2010). Developed during this stage takes place (Soetjiningsih, 2014).

Child — a child on the stage of the pra operational usually become “egocentric” it’s means that children consider something is only from their own perspectives. Children will not understand why other people have different points of view with him, so not being able to put himself as others, in this stage the child has its own feeling where all it’s autonomy can be arranged according to his will, if the parents are not able to understand the intention of the child, the child will express his own suit (Wong, 2009). Temper tantrum or regular child emotion explosion occurs when the delayed gratification, wishes and needs are not being met (Seotjiningsih, 2014).

Temper tantrum is a naturally occurring, especially in children who are not yet capable of expressing disappointment or his frustration through words (Papalia in Hartini, 2012). Temper tantrum is said to be normal if it occurred in children aged 1-3 years but if it is not handled correctly temper tantrum can be increased to the age of 5-6 years.

Social and personal impact arising from the temper tantrum is to be more aggressive, unable to face the external environment, can not adapt, can’t fix the problem, could not take a decision and not be able to grow up because of the past the temper tantrum will make children growing up then to process or manage emotions play an important role in the development of the personality of the child. Physical impacts directly from the temper tantrum will make child injuries such as rolling around on the hard floor resulting in children being injured. A child who can’t control his emotions will lose control and can hurt themselves, other people and damaged surrounding objects (Dariyo in Kirana, 2013).

II. Method

Methods and research design used was a quantitative research method and design of descriptive research approach with the correlation variable in cross sectional to know the relationship of patterns of communication with parents of temper tantrum pre-school age children in kindergarten Raudhatul Athfal Al-Amanah. The sample in this research are parents (biological mothers) who have pre-school aged children in kindergarten Raudhatul Athfal Al-Amanah Padalarang parenting without the aid of a host of other 85 people.

The sampling techniques used in this research is saturated sampling. Sampling is a technique of determination of saturated samples when all members of a population is used as a sample (Sugiyono, 2013).

A. Instrument

This study used two pieces of questionnaire and used a closed questionnaire type (Closed ended question). A statement to assess the communication pattern using Likert scale. On the Likert scale the given questionnaire statement is divided into 2 categories ie positive and negative, where positive statements are given a score of 4 = always, 3 = often, 2 = rare, 1 = never and negative statements are given inverse scores ie 1 = always, 2 = Often, 3 = rare, 4 = never (Sugiyono, 2013). Temper tantrum PreTemper Temperature Sheets use a guttman scale. This scale is firm and consistent gives a firm
answer to the questionnaire statement provided "yes" and "no". Guttman scale made checklist with interpretation of positive statement of score score yes = 1 and not = 0, negative statement applies value yes = 0 and not = 1 (Sugiyono, 2013).

B. Data Collection

Technique of collecting data is done by as follows:

1. The researcher submits the permit letter to the destination of TK RaudhatulAthfal Al-Amanah Padalarang on November 1, 2016.
2. The researcher approached the Head of Kindergarten of RaudhatulAthfal Al-Amanah Padalarang and discussed the time of data collection.
3. Researchers collect data after obtaining the permit and time specified from TK RaudhatulAthfal Al-Amanah Padalarang.
4. Researchers assisted teachers to collect parents who have been directed as respondents.
5. Researchers first explain the purpose and benefits of this research is to identify whether there is a relationship between parent communication patterns with the tantrums of preschoolers preschool age in kindergarten Raudhatul Athfal Al-Amanah Padalarang.
6. Researchers asked respondents to fill out informed consent to be respondents. After the approval sheet filled by the respondent then the researchers gave a questionnaire to be filled by the respondent.
7. Researchers explain how to fill in the questionnaire sheet so that respondents can understand the contents of the questionnaire.
8. Researcher accompanies the respondent in filling in the questionnaire and is willing to answer questions from the respondent if there is something that is not understood by the respondent.
9. Respondents already complete the questionnaire, then the researcher took the completed questionnaire.
10. Researchers do check the data whether there is a number that is missing for the content.

C. Data Analysis

III. Results

Univariate analysis performed aiming to description the characteristics of each study variable, which in this study is the pattern of communication of parents temper tantrum pre-school age children in RA Al-Amanah kindergarten can be seen in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication pattern</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authoritarian</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>49,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communication patterns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unauthoritarian</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>50,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communication patterns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>85</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2 Frequency distribution
Patterns of communication Democratic Parents in RA Al-Amanah Kindergarten December 2016 (n = 85)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication pattern</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>democratic communication pattern</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>45.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non democratic communication pattern</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>54.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3
Frequency distribution patterns of communication of Permissive Parents pattern in RA Al-Amanah Kindergarten December 2016 (n = 85)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication Pattern</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permissive communication pattern</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>48.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non permissive communication pattern</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>51.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4
Frequency distribution patterns of communication of temper tantrum Parents in RA Al-Amanah Kindergarten December 2016 (n = 85)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temper Tantrum</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temper Tantrum</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>44.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Temper Tantrum</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bivariat analysis
Bivariat analysis was done to see whether there is a relationship of communication patterns of parents (democratic, authoritarian, permissive) with a temper tantrum pre-school age.
Table 5
Analysis of the relationship of communication pattern of authoritarian Parents with a Temper Tantrum at the Pre-school age children in RA Athfal Al-AKindergarten December 2016 (n = 85)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication pattern authoritarian</th>
<th>Temper Tantrum</th>
<th>Not Temper Tantrum</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authoritarian communication pattern</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non authoritarian communication pattern</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>39,5</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>60,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6
Analysis of the relationship of Parent Communication Patterns with Democratic Temper Tantrum Pre-school age children in RA Athfal Al-Amanah Kindergarten December 2016 (n = 85)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democratic Communication pattern</th>
<th>Temper Tantrum</th>
<th>Not Temper Tantrum</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic communication pattern</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>35,9</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>64,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non democratic communication pattern</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>52,2</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>47,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7 Analysis of the relationship of the Permissive Parent Communication Patterns with the Temper Tantrum Pre-school age children in RA Athfal Al-Amanah Kindergarten December 2016 (n = 85)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permissive communication pattern</th>
<th>Temper Tantrum</th>
<th>Not Temper Tantrum</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


IV. Discussion

Univariate Analysis

Authoritarian Parents Communication pattern based on the results of the research done on 85 parents (biological mothers) in RA AL-Amanahkindergarten show that 78 respondents (78%) use democratic patterns of 100. Parents with a democratic pattern are the parents who usually give praise to the child when the child is doing well and treat children so that everything treated independently with a sense of responsibility, the democratic pattern of the elderly would produce characteristics of children who are self-sufficient and then slowly can control yourself (Santrock, 2007).

The communication pattern of Permissive Parents

Univariate results from this study indicate that most respondents (44.7%) as many as 38 people experienced temper tantrum and most older respondents (55.3%) experienced no temper tantrum as many as 47 people. The research is aligned with research done by Itryah (2014) about parenting parents with child temper tantrum that 38 parents (47.5%) have children who are temper tantrum. The research of Sham (2012) says that the incidence of temper tantrum in the OLD Goddess KuntiPadalarang as much as 13 (34.2%) had an incidence of uncontrolled temper tantrum. The research of Rosa, dkk (2017) found most respondents have a child with a temper tantrum of a high category occurrence by as much as 16 respondents (53.3%).

Bivariat Analysis

The results of the research relationship bivariat authoritarian parent communication patterns with the temper tantrum pre-school aged children at the RaudhatulAtfal AL-Amanah in the statistical test chi square acquired p-value = 0452 > 0.05 Ha it means being rejected or it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the authoritarian parent communication patterns with the temper tantrum pre school aged children. Parents with strickness in educating children i.e. does not change the words 'not to be' yes 'at the time of the child's temper tantrum is a consistent attitude, be warm and in control but still monitor children is a great way to let children understand a
parent pernanan (Widayani, 2014). The results of the communication patterns of relationship bivariat democracy temper tantrum parents with pre-school age children at the RaudhatulAtfal AL-Amanah in the statistical test chi square acquired p-value = 0.199 > 0.05 Ha it means being rejected or it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the pattern of communication democratic temper tantrum parents with pre-school age children. The research is in line with the research conducted by the elderly parent with this democratic parenting being rational, underlying his actions were always in the ratio or thoughts. Parents with parenting also gives the democratic freedom of the child to choose an action, and approach on the child so warm (Aisha, 2010).

The role of parents in democratic communication patterns according to Widiani (2012) is guiding children, to provide an explanation for any prohibition made by the parents. Researchers argue that democratic communication patterns can suppress the child's emotions slowly uncontrolled through the attitude of parents who give the child freedom to choose and do a thing but still restricted by the rules and supervision of the elderly.

Wise parents attitude will make children able to refrain in want of something and can control his emotions at the moment having the desire and when wishes are not fulfilled. On the results of this research are parents who use democratic patterns towards children who experience temper tantrum as much as 14 people but the proportion who are not temper tantrum is more 25 people. The child who is raised by a democratic parenting styles will develop self-confidence, having good control emotions, always want to know, dig into things that can expand insight and personal maturity.

Children are able to find direction and purpose of it’s development tasks. Children develop develop responsible attitudes and believe in the ability of self (Suwanti, in Sunarti, 2016). The results of the research relationship bivariat permissive parent communication patterns with the temper tantrum pre-school aged children at the Raudhatul Athfal AL-Amanah in the statistical test chi square acquired p-value = 1,000 > 0.05 Ha. It means being rejected or it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the pattern of communication democratic temper tantrum parents with pre-school age children. Auliah (2014) in the research said that the pattern of permissive parenting is best after democratic in emotional intelligence, 87% of children who grew up with permissive patterns known to have had a medium level of emotional intelligence.

This research there were no relationships with parents communication pattern temper tantrum pre-school age children in kindergarten Raudhatul Athfal Al- Amanah Padalarang. Temper tantrum is not only influenced by the communication patterns of parents but by other factors. Antasari, Rosa, dkk 2017) stated that the cause of a child’s temper tantrum, namely the inability of children to reveal themselves make the elderly or others do not understand the meaning so that the child becomes frustrated, attention-seeking desire, a sense of fatigue, hunger, or unpleasant conditions and other environmental factors, these factors are in line with the theory presented by Soetjiningsih (2014).
V. Conclusion

Pursuant to research purpose which refers to research problem formulation about relation of parent communication pattern with temperature tantrum of child of preschool age at kindergarten Raudhatul Athfal Al-Amanah Padalarang, hence obtained conclusion as follow:

1. Some parents in RA Al-Amanah kindergarten use authoritarian communication pattern
2. Some respondents in RA Al-Amanah kindergarten use have children who experience temper tantrum
3. There is no relationship of authoritarian parent communication pattern with the tantrums of pre school children in RA Al-Amanah kindergarten
4. There is no relationship of democratic communication pattern of parents with temper tantrums of pre school children in RA Al-Amanah kindergarten
5. There is no correlation between parent permissive communication pattern with temper tantrum of pre school children in RA Al-Amanah kindergarten.

References


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