

The Influence of Parents' Verbal Communication on the Self-Confidence of Children Aged 4-6 Years in Pelambaian Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency

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Abstract. This study aims to have the effect of verbal communication of parents on the self-confidence of children aged 4-6 years in Lampambaian Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency. This research is a type of correlation research with a quantitative approach. The subjects are parents and children. Meanwhile, the object is the influence of verbal communication of parents on the self-confidence of children aged 4-6 years in Pelambaian Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency. The population is 57 families, Suka Makmur Hamlet has 20 families, Sido Rukun Hamlet has 15 families, Suka Maju Hamlet has 13 families, Suka Mulia Hamlet has 9 families. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with the withdrawal of samples from 1 hamlet, namely Suka Makmur Hamlet, totaling 20 families. The data collection techniques are questionnaires, observations and documentation. The data analysis technique uses the product moment correlation test. The results of the study were obtained r calculation $0.475 > r$ table 0.4438 , and sig value. $0.034 < 0.05$, then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. This means that there is an influence of verbal communication between parents on the self-confidence of children aged 4-6 years in Pelambaian Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency.

Keywords: Verbal Communication, Self Confidence, Early Childhood.



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INTRODUCTION

Communication is a way for parents to speak so that their children can understand the message conveyed by parents. One of them is by means of communication. Communication is the most essential form of human activity, because all activities carried out by humans are related to communication, communication can be done simply so that the intention to be conveyed can be conveyed properly. Communication is divided into 2, namely verbal communication and nonverbal communication, communication is not just exchanging words through conversation or writing but can be conveyed through body language, facial expressions or movements and eye contact (Pohan, 2021).

Communication is like a silk thread that establishes harmony between children and their parents. When well associated, this communication opens a tremendous developmental gate for the child. A well-established communication between parents and children is the main key to early childhood development. Open, warm, and supportive communication allows children to express their will freely. Children feel safe and comfortable expressing their feelings, both positive and negative feelings, understanding and managing their emotions. Parents can help children understand different types of emotions and how to manage them appropriately. Good communication fosters a sense of love, trust, and closeness between parents and children. Children learn how to empathize, communicate effectively, and resolve conflicts in a healthy way (Rustan, E., & Subhan, S. 2018). Therefore, with the harmonious verbal communication of parents, it will make a positive development in early childhood. Children's emotional development is related to family communication as a form of interaction between parents and children and between family members. Through this cycle of correspondence, young people will know how to understand more, understand their own feelings and the feelings of others.

Mistakes in verbal communication can cause emotional wounds in children. This is due to the lack of parental knowledge in using it properly and correctly. Mistakes that make inner wounds in children are: 1) Bad communication (giving bad traits to children). 2) Underestimating way of communication. 3) Comparative communication methods. 4). Blame way of communication (Tanzel Khaerul Akbar, 2020):. Parents have a very important role in the family. Parents are the first and main teachers for their children because it is from parents that children get guidance and affection for the first time. Purwanto argues that parents are true educators because of their nature. Therefore, the affection of parents for their children is true affection as well, parents prioritize the interests and needs of their children by putting aside their own desires and pleasures. Parents should realize that children are a mandate entrusted to them by Allah, which must be guarded and always directed to the path of goodness (Purwanti Ngalim, 2000).

Confidence is a very important aspect of human personality, if the human being cannot have self-confidence then in the future life will cause many problems that occur to himself. Self-Confidence cannot just grow in humans but requires habituation from childhood, habituation to be able to have a sense of confidence that parents are able to give to their children will be useful in the future development of children (Purwa Santika Ningsih, Attin Warmi, 2021).

Maslow said that confidence is the basic capital for the development of the actualistic self. Based on this statement, a conclusion can be drawn that confidence needs to be possessed by all children, because through confidence children are able to express their abilities and hone their potentials so that they can develop further. Children who have confidence can also do it easily. It is important for children to experience good development from all aspects, especially in terms of self-confidence. Confidence is an attitude that develops when children are confident in their abilities or are able to achieve something by themselves by giving a decision or action of a problem that occurs in them without involving their parents, therefore it is very clear that children need to have confidence from an early age (Nur Alfi Aini et al, 2021). The Gospel of Jesus

Children with good emotional development will affect their self-confidence. In the research of Ayu Antini, Mutiara Magta and Rahayu Ujianti, Erikson argues that children's confidence develops when they feel supported and loved by the people around them. Parents who are responsive, give enough attention, and take care of the baby with love will help the child feel safe and confident in exploring the world. Conversely, a lack of attention or neglect can cause children to become insecure and worried about their surroundings (Ayu Antini, Mutiara Magta, Rahayu Ujianti, 2019)

One of the supports for children in controlling their sense of confidence starts from a supportive family environment, especially fathers and mothers, Social Support from Family Members. A family environment full of social support from family members, such as parents, siblings, and relatives, can provide a strong foundation for the formation of confidence. When children feel supported and loved by their family, this can build a strong sense of confidence. Aided by Positive Communication, Positive communication between family members is also very important. Praise and constructive feedback from parents can help reinforce a positive view of self and individual abilities. Parental Behavior Model Parents act as the primary role models for their children. When children see their parents face challenges with a positive, optimistic, and confident attitude, they tend to emulate those behaviors and build similar beliefs in themselves (Mah Ni, 2021).

Based on a research study conducted in Pelambaian Village, it was found that several children experienced problems with self-confidence which were influenced by parental verbal communication. Some of these incidents are:

1. Children who actively play with peers without being accompanied by their parents
2. Children who participate in gotong royong activities with mothers and fathers.
3. Children find it difficult to interact because they are not found by their parents.
4. Parents who pay less attention to their children when they are busy working.
5. Parents who do not give enough time to play and discuss with their children.

Based on the problems of children's confidence that have been stated above, the author is interested in conducting a research with the title "The Influence of Parental Verbal Communication on the Self-Confidence of Children Aged 4-6 Years in Pelambaian Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency".

METHODOLOGY

The type of research used is a quantitative approach with the type of product moment correlation. Quantitative research is mostly carried out by utilizing statistical methods to collect quantitative data in a study. In this approach, researchers and statisticians use mathematical frameworks as well as theories related to the quantity aspect being investigated (Karimuddin Abdullah, 2022).

This research will be carried out in Suka Makmur Hamlet, Pelambaian Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency. The time to be carried out is in January - May 2025. The subjects of this study are parents and children in Pelambaian Village, while the object of this study is the Influence of Parents' Verbal Communication on the Self-Confidence of Children Aged 4-6 Years in Pelambaian Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency.

The population in this study amounted to 57 heads of families who had children aged 4-6 years, heads of families who had children aged 4-6 years were in Suka Makmur Hamlet amounting to 20 heads of families, Sido Rukun Hamlet amounting to 15 heads of families, Suka Maju Hamlet amounting to 13 heads of families and Suka Mulia Hamlet amounting to 9 heads of families. The sample taken by the researcher is a Purposive Sampling Technique from the population of Suka Makmur Hamlet, namely 20 heads of families who have children aged 4-6 years. The author's consideration that only uses Suka Makmur Hamlet as a sample

is that the hamlet has characteristics that are considered to represent a wider population, so that the results of the study can be generalized. And Suka Makmur Hamlet is more accessible or has more complete data than other hamlets.

Data collection techniques use questionnaires, observation and documentation. Meanwhile, instrument tests use validation and reliability tests. The data analysis technique uses descriptive statistical analysis and inferential statistical analysis with normalization and linearity tests. The hypothesis test uses the correlation of product moment and determination coefficient.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was carried out in Suka Makmur Hamlet with a total of 20 samples. This study is correlated and consists of two variables, namely the free variable and the bound variable. The independent variable in this study was parental verbal communication (X) while the bound variable was the child's self-confidence (Y).

1. Results of the Verbal Communication Questionnaire for Parents

This research was conducted using quantitative analysis. With the type of product moment correlation. Data was obtained by providing a list of statements or questionnaires to 20 parents in Pelambaian Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency, which became a sample in this study consisting of parents in Suka Makmur Hamlet, Pelambaian Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency, as respondents could fill out the questionnaire properly. After that, the researcher took the questionnaire and collected 20 pieces. So the total number of questionnaires that can be processed and the total number of questionnaires distributed is 20 pieces. Furthermore, the data obtained is tabulated for quantitative analysis.

Table. 1
Questionnaire Score Recapitulation on Variable X of Parental Verbal Communication

Yes	Alternative Answers								Sum	
	S		HERSELF		KA		HCMC		F	%
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	18	90	2	10	0	0	0	0	20	100
2	19	95	1	5	0	0	0	0	20	100
3	16	80	4	20	0	0	0	0	20	100
4	18	90	2	10	0	0	0	0	20	100
5	15	75	5	25	0	0	0	0	20	100
6	17	85	2	10	1	5	0	0	20	100
7	18	90	1	5	1	5	0	0	20	100
Sum	121	605	17	85	2	10	0	0	140	100
Mean	86,42		12,14		1,42		0		100	

Based on the recapitulation of the questionnaire on verbal communication between parents, it is known that the alternative answer:

- Always selected 121 times
- Often selected 17 times
- Sometimes selected 2 times
- Never been selected 0 times

The total number of choices is 140. Furthermore, the number of choices of each alternative answer is associated with the score of each answer. The results of the alternative answers obtained are as follows:

Always : $121 \times 4 = 484$
Often : $17 \times 3 = 51$
Sometimes : $2 \times 2 = 4$
Never : $0 \times 1 = 0$
Sum Total: $140 = 539$ (F)

Then the sum of all the options is multiplied by the highest weight. $140 \times 4 = 560$ (N). Therefore the elements F and N are known, then distribute them into the following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{539}{560} \times 100\%$$

$$= 96,25\%$$

To find out the meaning of 96.25%, this score is referred to a previously set benchmark, namely:

- 81-100% categorized as excellent
- 61-80% are categorized as good
- 41-60 is categorized as quite good
- 21-40 is categorized as poor
- 0-20 is categorized as very poor

Based on the categories that have been determined, it can be concluded that the verbal communication of parents in Pelambaian Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency is classified as very good, with a percentage of 96.25%.

2. Results of Observation of Children's Self Confidence

In addition to distributing questionnaires, researchers also observed children aged 4-6 years in Suka Makmur Hamlet, Pelambakian Village. Observation is used to see firsthand how children behave in self-confidence. Observation uses four alternative options, which are as follows: 1: Not yet developed. 2: Start Growing. 3: Grow as expected. 4: Develop Very Well.

Table. 2
Recapitulation of Self Confidence Scores for Children Aged 4-6 Years

No Item	Aspect Item									Total	%	Category
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
1	2	3	3	2	3	4	3	2	2	24	66,6%	Keep
2	2	2	4	2	3	4	2	2	3	24	66,6%	Keep
3	2	2	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	23	63,8%	Keep
4	3	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	4	28	77,8%	Keep
5	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	23	63,8%	Keep
6	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	30	83,3%	Tall
7	2	3	3	2	3	4	4	3	4	28	77,8%	Keep
8	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	28	77,8%	Keep
9	2	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	4	27	75,0%	Keep
10	3	3	4	2	3	4	3	3	4	29	80,5%	Keep
11	2	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	4	28	77,8%	Keep
12	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	2	4	26	72,2%	Keep
13	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	31	86,1%	Tall

14	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	32	88,8%	Tall
15	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	30	83,3%	Tall
16	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	24	66,6%	Keep
17	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	2	4	27	75,0	Keep
18	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	33	91,6%	Tall
19	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	4	30	83,3%	Tall
20	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	30	83,3%	Tall
Total	52	56	72	55	68	83	71	60	83	555	154,1	

Based on the recapitulation of the Self Confidence score of children aged 4-6 years, it is known that the alternative answer:

- 81-100% categorized high
- 61-80% are categorized as medium
- <60% categorized low

To calculate the maximum score per child based on the number of indicators, the number of observations and the likert scale. Since there are 9 indicators and a likert scale of 4 points, the maximum score for each child is:

Maximum score = 9 (Indicator) × 1 (Observation) × 4 (Likert Scale)

Maximum Score = 36

After obtaining a total score, the percentage is calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Skor Total}}{\text{Skor Maksimal}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{24}{36} \times 100$$

$$= 66,6 \%$$

- Medium Category:

$$\frac{13}{20} \times 100 = 65\%$$

- Category Tinggi:

$$\frac{7}{20} \times 100 = 35\%$$

Based on the results of observations, it can be seen that most children aged 4-6 years (65.0%) show Self Confidence with moderate intensity. This shows that children have a sense of confidence that begins to develop or even develop according to expectations. However, 35.0% of 4-6 year olds show high Self Confidence, which means that children have a very good sense of self-confidence

3. Data Analysis

- Validation Test

Table.3
Variable X Instrument Validity Data

No Question Item	R count	Coefficin Validity	Status
1	0,917	0,4438	Valid
2	0,761	0,4438	Valid
3	0,726	0,4438	Valid
4	0,917	0,4438	Valid
5	0,763	0,4438	Valid
6	0,952	0,4438	Valid
7	0,797	0,4438	Valid

Source : Processed Data from SPSS 2020

Table.4
Variable Instrument Validity Data Y

No Question Item	R count	Coeficin Validity	Status
1	0,773	0,4438	Valid
2	0,743	0,4438	Valid
3	0,787	0,4438	Valid
4	0,593	0,4438	Valid
5	0,652	0,4438	Valid
6	0,631	0,4438	Valid
7	0,633	0,4438	Valid
8	0,627	0,4438	Valid
9	0,725	0,4438	Valid

Data Source: Data Processing from SPSS 2020

The data table was consulted with the r table at α (alpha) = 0.05 or a significant level of 5% with the number of N = 20 parents, then $dk = N-2 = 20-2 = 18$, the value of Df 18 was taken, then the value of r table = 0.4438 was obtained. Until it can be concluded that the 7 questionnaire items that have a table r value are smaller than the calculated r value. Thus, all questionnaire items can be used as research instruments.

b. Reliability Test

Table.5

Variabel	Cronbach' alpha	Critical Values	Conclusion
Communication Verbal (X)	0,916	0,60	Reliabel
Self Confidence (Y)	0,840	0,60	Reliabel

Cronbach alpha values are $0.916 > 0.60$ and $0.840 > 0.60$. So it can be concluded that the variables X (Parental Verbal Communication) and the Y variable (Child Self-Confidence) are reliable and acceptable and suitable for further analysis.

c. Normality Test

Table.6

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

N		Unstandardized Residual
20		
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.98193661
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.147
	Positive	.147
	Negative	-.120
Test Statistic		.147
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) ^c		.200 ^d
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed) ^e	Sig.	.308
	99% Confidence Interval	
	Lower Bound	.296
Upper Bound		.320

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

e. Lilliefors' method based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with starting seed 624387341.

Based on the results of the normality test above, because the Asymp.Sig value is $0.200 > 0.05$, it can be stated that the research data has met the normal distribution

d. Linearity Test

Table.7

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
self confidence * komunikasi verbal	Between Groups	(Combined)	55.853	5	11.171	1.373	.293
		Linearity	.803	1	.803	.099	.758
		Deviation from Linearity	55.050	4	13.762	1.692	.208
	Within Groups		113.897	14	8.136		
	Total		169.750	19			

Based on the table, the sign is 0.208 which means in this case the sign is larger α ($0.208 > 0.05$) which means that H_a is accepted and H_o is accepted. F value ($1.692 < 3.112$), so it can be found that between verbal communication between parents and self-confidence children aged 4-6 years has a linear relationship.

e. Uji Hypothesis

Table.8

Correlations			
		komunikasi verbal	self confidence
komunikasi verbal	Pearson Correlation	1	.475 [*]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.034
	N	20	20
self confidence	Pearson Correlation	.475 [*]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.034	
	N	20	20

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Based on the data table above, it can be seen that there is an influence of parental verbal communication on the self-confidence of children aged 4-6 years in Pelambaian Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency. With the calculation of the correlation coefficient, a value of 0.475 was obtained. Then the value is compared with the sig level of 5% for $N = 20$ and $df = N - 2 = 18$ obtained the number 0.4438 and it can be seen that $0.475 > 0.4438$, then it can be concluded that there is an influence so that H_o is rejected and H_a is accepted.

f. Coefficient of Determination

Table.9

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.475 ^a	.226	.183	2.702

a. Predictors: (Constant), komunikasi verbal

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the value of r square is 0.226 or equal to 22.6%. These numbers and observations mean that parents' verbal communication systems have an influence on the self-confidence of children aged 4-6 years. While ($100\% - 22.6\% = 77.4\%$) which means 77.4% is influenced by variables that are not studied. If a determination coefficient test has been previously carried out, then test the hypothesis using and, with the following formula:

$$t = \frac{0,226\sqrt{20-2}}{\sqrt{1-(0,226)^2}} \quad t = \frac{226 \sqrt{18}}{\sqrt{1-0,051076}} \quad t = \frac{958,836795289}{0,9741273017} = 984.30$$

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-(r)^2}}$$

Determining a searchable value t_{tabel} by using *the distribution table t*
in the following way:

A mean = $0.05/2 = 0.025$ (duasisi)

The

in t_{tabel} it is 2.10092. So $9.84 > 2.10$ which means that H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected.

4. Discussion of Research Results

Based on a questionnaire about verbal communication and self-confidence observations that have been distributed to parents and children in Pelambaian Village. It is known that parents have become accustomed to communicating directly with their children with simple but consistent habits carried out daily. This can be seen from the verbal communication questionnaire of parents who obtained a percentage of 96.25%. Therefore, it can be concluded that the verbal communication questionnaire for parents in Suka Makmur Hamlet, Pelambaian Village has a very good category.

Furthermore, based on children's self-confidence observations, it is known that as many as 13 children have confidence in the medium category. This happens because children who are still quite early are vulnerable at the age of 4-5 years, children do not have the courage to express their desires or opinions. It is known that the highest frequency is located at the age of 5.5 years – 6 years with a percentage of 83.3% - 91.6%, respectively, while the medium category is located at the age of 4 years - 5 years with a percentage of 63.8% - 80.5% respectively.

After discussing the description of the data on the influence of children's verbal communication and self-confidence, the researcher discussed a hypothesis test using product moment correlation. Based on the results of the hypothesis, it was obtained that "there is an influence of verbal communication of parents on the self-confidence of children aged 4-6 years in Pelambaian Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency".

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis in the previous discussion, it can be concluded that parental verbal communication affects the self-confidence of children aged 4-6 years. This can be seen in the level of relationship between the two variables, which is in the index of 9.84. It is clearly seen to be larger than the r of the table either at a significant level of $0.05/2 = 0.025$ which is 2.10, or in another way it can be written as $9.84\% > 2.10\%$. So, it is known that H_o was rejected and H_a was accepted, and it can be concluded that there is an influence of parental verbal communication on the self-confidence of children aged 4-6 years in Pelambaian Village, Tapung District, Kampar Regency.

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