



Installation of Language in Communicating Early Children Age 5-6 Years

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ABSTRACT

Aim This study aims to examine the literature, articles and research documents that identify language maturation in communication in children aged 5-6 years. **Method** This study is a qualitative study with a literature review method based on reviews of national journals and international journals. The sampling technique used is reference in the form of primary articles of less than 20, 15 national journals with a period of 5 years and international journals with a period of 7 years that are quality, accredited and reputable. **The results** indicate that language maturation in communication can be done by sharing ways such as using flash cards, letterbox media, using songs during learning, using audio-visual media.

KEY WORDS

Maturation; language; language development; early childhood.

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INTRODUCTION

Early Childhood (AUD) is an individual who is in the golden age or often referred to as the golden age, at this time it is the initial process of development and growth towards the next stage of development and growth, meaning that this stage is the basic foundation for facing the next stage. In this golden age, children are expected to be able to achieve optimal levels of ability and can reach the stages of child development. There are six aspects of development in early childhood including Moral Religious Values, Cognitive, Physical Motor, Social Emotions, Language and Art.

Bahasa is all forms of communication that symbolize feelings and thoughts someone in order can convey meaning to others. So from that slutemdeed language in children starts from crying until the child can say the words. Language development is divided into two periods, namely: the Prelinguistic period, 1 year old and the 1-year-old linguistic period. It is in this linguistic period that children begin to speak their first words. (Kurniati, 2017)

Language is one of those very things useful in life. Language is a tool for communicating with someone without language we cannot interact with other people. Language development is one of the developments developed in PAUD. Therefore That is, language development needs to be stimulated, trained and developed from an early age related to oral development in children, especially vocabulary in children. (Yasbiati, 2017)

Language is an important part of life, language functions as a tool for expressing ideas or ideas that are owned so that it can be understood by someone, without language

humans cannot communicate because all activities use language, including music. music is less than perfect without a song, songs also use language as a tool to brainstorm ideas. Acquiring language in children is usually easy for children to accept and memorize words through the songs they hear (Rifaldi, 2020).

Communicate with peers or with local residents. A person needs language to communicate. Communicating using language can make it easier for someone to communicate with others. Communicating is an important thing in life. Using children's language can make it easier to get along with or make friends with other people. Without language, humans cannot communicate and interact with others.

With language children can express and express their feelings and thoughts so that others can understand what is on their mind. Language has an important role to play in communicating. Therefore, language is an indicator of success for children.

Environment has a role in language development. Lack of language selection that can be used in the environment can have a negative impact on children's language. An environment that has a good language can have a good impact on children. This can be seen when children interact and communicate with other people. Language in children depends on who they interact with frequently, for example children who often communicate with people who have polite language, then the child is also formed into a child who speaks politely. Conversely, if a child often interacts with people who have a language that is not good, then the child will also use language that is not good. Because children will record and imitate what they see.



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Children during personality formation will usually be influenced by genetic and environmental factors. At this time children are imitative or imitate what they see from the environment. Children cannot distinguish between good and bad. Children are still learning to try to change the behavior they get from the environment. Parents as educators at home and teachers as educators at school must be able to have a good influence on children. Providing broad learning to children in order to develop good children's behavior. Based on Sumaryati (2017)

The development of language and speech is influenced by several factors, including prenatal, perinatal and postnatal factors. Postnatal factors that affect language and speech development can be exposure to electronic media screens (Amalia et al, 2019)

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is qualitative research with the literature review method, which means analysis in the form of criticism (build / drop) of research that has been done on a specific topic or a question about a particular section of science. In this study, researchers analyzed related journals to determine language maturation in children. This study aims to analyze language maturity in communicating in early childhood. The data in this study were taken by analyzing both national and international journals. The grouping indicators in this journal analysis are divided into four, namely media, methods, the role of parents and other factors. References are in the form of primary articles of approximately 20 articles, 15 national journals with the last 5 years and international journals

with the latest and international journals with the last 7 years of quality, accredited and reputable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Language maturation is one of the development of children that needs to be improved, maturity of useful language for children to communicate and language maturation can improve children's communication as evidenced by several results that affect research from language development contained in journals that have been researched and for the creation of language mastery in Early childhood can be done in various ways, using learning media and the role of parents in language development in children. The following is the percentage result of the journals that have been analyzed in terms of several aspects including;

- (1) Media, (2) Methods, (3) The role of other people, (4) Other factors

Table 1. Journal Analysis Results

NO	Indikator	Jumlah Jurnal	Presentase
1.	Media yang berpengaruh terhadap perkembangan bahasa anak usia 5-6 tahun	5 Jurnal	30%
2.	Metode yang berpengaruh terhadap perkembangan	5 Jurnal	29%

	bahasa anak usia 5-6 tahun		
3.	Pola asuh orang tua terhadap perkembangan bahasa anak usia 5-6 tahun	5 Jurnal	29%
4.	Faktor lain yang berpengaruh terhadap perkembangan bahasa anak usia dini 5-6 tahun	2 Jurnal	12%

Based on the table above, it can be described

1. Media

The results of research conducted by researchers Yasbiati et al (2017) that increasing vocabulary in children can be increased using fles cards or picture cards. The increased ability of teachers to use picture card media to increase vocabulary in children. Using picture cards media can improve language development in children.

Then Adhani et al (2016) at TK Al Hikmah Malang, some children aged 5-6 years have an increase in language development, especially in phonology when using flash card media. In line with Antari et al. (2015) learning using the cooperative method of time taken and using flash card media can improve language in group B.

While Sumaliwati et al (2015) use letterbox media to improve language development in listening and speaking skills in children, because the use of letterbox media is very interesting and meaningful for children, so

that children will more easily remember the material that has been learned from supporting games.

As well as this letter box media game can stimulate children's interest in learning and arouse enthusiasm for learning words. Plus research from Amalia et al (2019) there is a relationship between duration, onset of types of exposure to electronic media screens with language development in children.

2. Method

The results of research conducted by Aminah (2016) to improve language development in children can use songs during learning, because they are more interesting and children can remember the words in the song. Using the method of listening to songs in the teaching and learning process has a significant

effect on language development achievement.

As done by Wati (2016), increasing language development in children using the method of listening and singing songs has an effect on language development, especially in children's English vocabulary. plus research from Refaldi (2020) adult songs have an influence on vocabulary acquisition in children even though the pronunciation is not perfect, but the child can catch the words in the song.

Meanwhile, according to Setyawan (2016) audio visual media can improve language skills in children, children can interact with their peers using the new language they get and the children's activity in participating in learning activities increases significantly. Meanwhile, Hamah (2018) Storytelling using flannel cloth can improve language skills in children.

3. Parenting



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From the results of research conducted by Joni (2015) parenting styles have a significant relationship with language in children. then Putra et al (2018) describe stimulation by parents has a significant effect on language development in children, parents who provide stimulation can have a good impact on children. because stimulation is very important for child development. In line with Mulqiah et al. (2017) the parenting patterns used by parents can affect language development in preschool children aged 3-6 years.

Bigelow et al. (2020) parents strategies in learning language in children produce children's language. Parental involvement in the implementation of the home visit strategy improves language development in children. Bornstein et al (2020) in the early years of language development are strongly supported for the preparation of children for school. The sensitivity of a mother and mother tongue can affect language development in children.

4. Other Factors

The results of research conducted by Karimah (2019) that second language literacy, acquisition of a second language greatly affects the language development of children aged 5-6 years. The second language is the language after the first language, namely the mother tongue. Second language is the language that children learn from the environment. There are other factors from Vejrup's (2017) study that prenatal mercury exposure can have an impact on children's language skills. Children exposed to low levels of prenatal mercury were positively associated with language and communication skills. Children exposed to high prenatal mercury can negatively affect children's language skills.

DISCUSSION

There were many problems with increasing language development in children, namely that some children were less able to communicate and express opinions or convey their wishes to others. Due to the lack of vocabulary in children.

Based on the results of the journals that have been analyzed, learning media is a factor that influences language development in children. Because with the media, children can easily receive learning material. This is in accordance with Oemar Hamalik's (1989) learning media is a tool, method and method used to make teacher-student interaction effective in the teaching and learning process.

Gerlach and Ely in (Arsyad, 2010: 3) media is an event that builds conditions that make students able to acquire knowledge and attitude skills. In this sense the teacher includes the media in learning because the teacher is a means of delivering learning. Learning media can stimulate children's thoughts, skills to encourage the learning process. This is in line with

Rohani (2019) media is a tool that can be seen as a tool / means / intermediary that supports the process

learn how to teach. Media is used to convey learning messages to children that can stimulate thoughts, skills or attitudes in children.

Based on the research results above, the learning method is one of the factors that influence language development in children. Using the method can develop aspects that make children have an interest in learning fun, foster cooperation between peers and foster creativity. In learning, teachers need methods to make children interested and understand what the



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teacher says. Before learning, the teacher should plan the methods that will be used when teaching. This is in accordance with Trianto (2010: 51) that the learning model is planning which is used as an indifference to planning classroom learning. The learning model is driven by the learning approach that will be used in teaching which is included in the learning objectives, learning stages,

Supported by Djamarah SB (2006) in learning requires a variety of methods according to what is to be achieved in learning, so that children do not get bored easily during learning and children easily accept the learning given to the teacher.

Based on the analysis of journals that have been analyzed, parenting is a factor that affects language development in children. Parenting patterns are one of the supporting factors for the achievement of speech or communication and language development of children according to their age stage Miswar (2015). The results of the study found that parents who apply democratic parenting have children with language development appropriate to their age stages. In line with research Hidayah, Prabowo & Najmuna (2013)

Which states that the mother's parenting style is very influencing language development in children. The results show that mothers with democratic parenting have children with normal language development in accordance with language development.

Based on the research results above, there are several other factors that affect language development, including second language in children. Acquisition of a second

language, which is usually interpreted as the language of early childhood. Acquiring a second language begins at the age of three when children learn language from the people around whom they speak. Since early childhood, children are often invited to interact in their environment. Mothers often provide opportunities for children to participate in social communication, so that is the first time babies get to know socialization that the world is a place to share feelings.

Second language acquisition is obtained after the acquisition of the first language. Mother tongue is the first language. Second language acquisition is obtained by children after their mother tongue. Tarigan (1988) second language acquisition refers to teaching and learning foreign languages. So the acquisition of a second language as a language learning that is obtained by the child himself.

Another second factor is exposure to mercury during pregnancy. Exposure to nutrients and toxins in the uterus has important exposures in fetal development and can result in continuous changes in them affecting health. Fish and seafood are the main sources of nutrition. Polyunsaturated fatty acids and methyl mercury Ekino et al (2017) high in-utero exposure to toxic mercury results in irreparable nerve damage.

Many things have an effect on language maturation in communication. One thing that encourages children to be able to communicate with other people is that they have a large vocabulary. Teachers should be more innovative and more creative in learning language in children so that children easily accept learning. To stimulate vocabulary enrichment in children, teachers can use learning media and learning methods that can attract children's attention.



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CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion presented, in general it can be said that, the maturity of language in children's communication that must be developed first is the vocabulary development in children first because the more children have a lot of vocabulary, the easier it will be for children to communicate with others. vocabulary recognition can be done by methods, media that are attractive to children. By using the right media and methods children can be interested and happy to learn them so that children can easily remember new vocabulary. Such as flash cards, letter box media, electronic media screens, the use of songs during learning.

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