The Role of Family Communication in Child Education

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Keywords: Family Communication, Education, Children.

Abstract:

Interwoven family communication is very important in determining the child's education. Unfortunately, many families are less attentive to the communication and interaction patterns. The purpose of this research is to find out the problems in family communications in child education. This research uses a variable of family communication factors that have four dimensions, namely communication source, message, media, and receiver. This research methodology is quantitative with a type of descriptive research. The population and samples amounted to 34 people who were elementary school students. The results of this study show that there is less in the family communication factors performed by their families. This is seen on the lowest mean, which is a message with a science indicator.

1 INTRODUCTION

According to Kharuddin in Ammang, et al. (2017), the family is the most important primary group in society. Historically, families were formed from limited organizational units, and had a minimum size, especially on the parties, who initially held a bond.

Families are small groups who play an important role in influencing the mindset of a child. In families, the child will be educated, cared for, and built a social construction. In terms of building a mindset and others, there needs to be a communication.

According to Ika in Safitri(2017), the pattern of communication and interaction that is carried out in a family, has an influence on the development and formation of mental health in children. One of them is the pattern of parents in facing and resolving issues. The pattern will be handed down to the child through modelling.

A child with a golden parent will tend to have a similar trait to his or her parents. They also tend to be a pencezes. Meanwhile, children who have aggressive parents, will tend to have aggressive perliaku too (Sari, et.al, 2010).

The pattern of behavior above, will directly affect the mindset and behavior of children. Likewise, with the thought of a child about the importance of education and school, will be greatly influenced by the family. Therefore, communication

within the family should be observed, ranging from the way to communicate, the frequency of communication, and what is communicated will affect the child's education (Fithria, 2011).

This communication is instrumental in conveying a message and what the message will be to be interpreted by the child. Reviewed from the scope of education, the family is the first environment for child education (Novrinda et al., 2017).

Statistical data from Kemdikbud, in the year 2017/2018 there are elementary school children who drop out of school in Indonesia. This is certainly based on communication families the child which is one of their drivers for dropouts (Watuliu, 2015).

Communication is fundamental to human life. Communication becomes a basis for the establishment of a society or community that is integrated with information. Each individual in the community, sharing information with each other to achieve a common goal(Sudjipto, 2017).

Communication is also understood as a form of interaction, that is, the process of causation or aksireaksi that turns the direction. Where, this communication involves communicator as a message presenter, both verbal and nonverbal to the communicator. The communishes then respond actively, dynamically, and reciprocally to verbal and non-verbal responses. Thus, the interaction between parents and children greatly determines the basis for a child's supply. In order to grow the child's growth

process is assured and lasts optimally, the family must meet the basic needs of children, namely attention and compassion (Hyoscyamina, 2011).

The attention and compassion given to the child is included in the communication. It is communication that occurs among family members in both verbal and nonverbal forms. Communication in a family has two principles, effective communication and ineffective communication. The effectiveness of family communications is intended to deliver a relatively clear message that has an understanding of the meaning of the message (Sambuaga, 2104).

In this study, we used a Newcomb model introduced by Theodore M Newcomb. This theory aims to introduce the role of communication in social relations (society) and to maintain social balance in social systems. The consentration of the Newcomb theory is on social communication purposes, showing all communication as a means of maintaining the relationship between people. This theory is commonly called the "ABX" Newcomb communication Model because it works in a triangular format or an "ABX" system:

A – Sender
B – Receiver
X – Matter Of Concern

It is a model of the intentional two-person (interpersonal) communicative action because in Newcomb models, communication is a common and effective way that allows people to orient themselves to their environment.

This is another way to say that we are gaining social and psychological support for the orientation we do. If the B we value is rated X in the same way as ours, we tend to believe in our orientation more. So we communicate with the people we value about objects, events, people and ideas (all including X) that are important for us to reach an agreement or a coorientation, or use the term Newcomb, symmetry. Asymmetry is part of the Newcomb model when people "agree to disagree".

ABX Newcomb's communication model is a social psychology communication model that seeks to understand communication as a means in which everyone can maintain their balance of relationships. Essentially things are balanced through persuasive communication that is trust, attitude, and something that is important to a person. Also according to the theory this model develops that the role of communication between individuals in a relationship is very important, with the demonstrated

interconnectedness and interest between two people connected by A X B.

Communication using objects or discussion. This is to maintain a balance of social relationships that occur between two individuals.

When the balance of relationships is interrupted, it certainly uses communication to rerenew the relationship. According to Newcomb, the simplest form of communication situation is described by the situation where Mr. A talked to Mr. B about something that is labeled X. This Model is also known as balance theory.

Based on the background and literature study above, it can be formulated the problem as follows how the role of family communication on child education. As well as the formulation of the problem, the purpose of writing is to analyse and find answers to problems in family communication to children's education.

2 METHOD

The research methods used in this study are quantitative and descriptive methods. According to Sugiono (2014:7) A descriptive method is interpreted as a study that intends to expose the data by analyzing the data obtained so as to obtain a clear picture of the method that emphasizes on the aspect of the measurement objectively To social phenomena, quantitative research was processed and analyzed by statistics. The type of research method used in this research is research surveys where the data will be taken from a predetermined sample. Then the data is studied and is taken into conclusion of the relationship between the relevant variables in the research process. The population in this study is elementary school students with a sample age of 7-13 years. The communication that happens should be considered, because the family environment is the beginning of child learning. Especially when the children are in the learning period and many want to know

In this study, the author will conduct research on 26 - 30 June 2019. This research is done by spreading the questionnaire with the respondent who has determined the criteria. The author also only conducts research within that time and will not conduct research at any other time to compare.

The descriptive method aims to expose situations and events. A descriptive method is to seek or examine the relationship between variables. Descriptive research studies the problems of society and certain situations including relationships,

activities, attitudes, views and ongoing processes and influences of a phenomenon. The purpose of descriptive research is to make descriptions, depictions or paintings systematically, factual and accurate as well as the facts, traits and relationships between the phenomena investigated (Rakhmat, 2014).

The factors of communication in the family are very important, because the family is the initial environment of learning children. Then according to Cangara (2013). There are dimensions, i.e. communication sources, messages, media, and receivers with the indicators to be measured are:

- 1. Information sender
- 2. Science
- 3. Entertainment
- 4. Information
- 5. Advice
- 6. The Five Senses
- 7. Message Goals
- 8. Message effects.

3 RESULT

We conduct research on the role of family communications on child education to learn and analyse and find answers to issues in family communication to children's education. The following is the result of this research findings presented in the Table 1.

Table 1: Mean per dimension.

No	Dimension	Mean
1	Communication sources	3,2
2	Message	3,1
3	Media	3,3
4	Receivers	3,17

Based on the Table 1, it can be crossed that the highest mean value is in the third dimension of the medium, and the lowest dimension is in the second dimension of the message. We conduct research on the role of family communications on child education to learn and analyse and find answers to issues in family communication to children's education he media dimension is the highest dimension. According to the average respondent's response, the communication that is happening face to face on their family is maximal. Whereas message dimensions get the lowest mean value. The average respondent's response tends to indicate that the communication does not contain educational elements. The following is a table per indicator:

Table 2: Mean per indicator.

No	Indicator	Mean
1	Information Sender	3,2
2	Science	3,01
3	Entertaiment	3,085
4	Information	3,26
5	Advice	3,09
6	The Five Senses	3,335
7	Message Goals	3,02
8	Message effects	3,32

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the highest mean on the five senses indicator, and the lowest mean per-indicator is on the science indicator. Table above the data processing results 16 statements, 8 indicators, 4 dimensions, and 34 statement. Based on the mean per-indicator diagram, it can be seen that the highest mean being on an indicator using the five senses is the highest indicator, this indicates that the respondent's family is maximized in delivering the information using the five senses. While the lowest mean is at the lowest indicators of science, it shows that the respondent's family has not maximized information about science.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Communication is important in life, we may not be able to communicate either intentionally or unintentionally. So, the communication that happens in a family is not the same as other family communications. Each family has its own communication pattern. Communication in the family is very important because there is openness between parents and children. This research consists of 4 dimensions, namely communication source, message, media, and receiver.

The highest-value dimension is owned by the media, with the average respondent strongly agreed. This shows that communication that happens face-to-face on their family is maximal. This dimension has one indicator, namely five senses.

The first indicator, the five senses face-front. On this indicator the average respondent replied very agree because their family has been maximal in communicating through the media face to face.

The lowest Mean is on the science indicator, this shows that the respondent's family has not maximally conveyed information about science.

Family communication should be carried out as the four dimensions exist on the family communication factors. Following these standards, will make an improvement in the good relationships of a family, and also improve the quality of children's education.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank to FIS UNJ who has sponsored this research.

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