



The Study of Caregiving with Babysitter on the Ability of Speaking of 2-3 Years Old Children (Descriptive Study is in Puri Hijau Housing Estate Purwokerto, Regency of Banyumas)

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to describe the caregiving form by babysitter as well as supporting and inhibiting factors of caregiving with babysitter that influence the ability of speaking of 2-3 years old children in Puri Hijau Housing Estate Purwokerto, Regency of Banyumas. This research is a qualitative research of descriptive study research and using methods of observation, interviews and documentation in collecting data. Data analysis techniques is interactive model. Technique of authenticity of data using triangulation technique. According to the result of the research there are some substantive theories that have emerged, namely among others that (1) The Form of Babysitter Caregiving on Speaking Ability of 2-3 years old Children include: Duties as a children' playing friend and surrogate parents, explaining new words, storytelling contains a message, the nature of authoritarian, democratic and permissive, caregiving combination between parents and babysitter, conversing, eye contact and showing direction, understanding 2 orders, love to asking, storytelling about experience, quiet, argue and cry. (2) Supporting and inhibiting factors affecton of caregiving with babysitter on the ability of speaking of 2-3 years old children include: The interference of parents in stimulus, nature and attitude of children to babysitter, cooperation between caregivers and parents, the performance of babysitter, babysitter knowledge about the children speaking ability, babysitter's patience dealing with children, facilities and infrastructure as well as a family environment, unruly children behavior, attitude of parents, lack of patience babysitter in the face of a hyperactive child, communication between parents and the babysitter, the minimum caregivers' knowledge, attitude and nature of the babysitter towards the children.

INTRODUCTION

Parenting is an activity to meet the needs of young children to be nurtured, cared for, guided, educated and nurtured on an ongoing basis so that children can grow and develop optimal physical, mental, spiritual and social. Parenting role in terms of providing assistance to the development of the whole child in a sense can develop their physical potential as much as possible, as well as aspects of coaching skills, skills of practical value that should be given to children. Parenting is generally done by the mother and father (biological parents of the child), but if the parents are not capable of parenting, then this task is taken by close relatives, including his brother, grandparents, foster parents, or by a nanny or babysitter.

The success of a child depends on the treatment of parents in parenting. Parents should create a safe and friendly environment for the growth and development of children. Children will be anxious and would negatively affect the child's development when the care of the parents to their children do not meet the basic requirements necessary. In line with Ayuningtyas Journal of Early Childhood Education Papers (2) (2013) In terms of the establishment of rules in family interviews show the rules in the family is done by consensus and indicates cooperation. Viewed from time to divide time between work and parenting mothers who work have relatively little time compared to mothers who do not work and when seen from whether there is coercion learning time and ever mother to punish the child is no dissent from ten informants stated there is no compulsion in learning but two informants mentioned no specific schedule after playing.

Parenting parents largely determine the character and development of the child so the parents have to underline that the mistakes in child care will result in a failure in the formation of good character. Supervised child care is basically a prime responsibility of a family. If within this period the child received less attention in terms of education, upbringing, care, health care and nutritional needs then feared the child can not grow and develop optimally. Parenting should be on the right or educated so as to produce a generation of intelligent and in accordance with the expectations of the parents.

According Prihandini (2009 : 180-181) stimulation given to influence parenting skills speaking children. Starting from the age of 6 months, progress more rapidly to enter the age of 3 years when children can use the skills as how

to communicate effectively. Lack of stimulation, or otherwise excessive stimulation in child care, coupled with gross and fine motor movements that do not develop properly, can cause damage to environmental concerns. In line with Azizah in Indonesian Journal of Early Childhood Education Studies 2 (1) (2013) Playing the role of macro given in this study can improve speaking skills in children, namely improving communication skills in children, improve cooperation on children in problem solving, as well as add vocabulary owned subsidiary. This is different to play a role in the play micro micro where communication happens that one-way communication. This is because in playing the role of micro- children tend to play with toys so there is no exchange of vocabulary. The absence of exchange is less expand vocabulary vocabulary in children.

Based on observations in the area Purwokerto, many women spend their time outside the home. A mother worked every day, a career in accordance with their capabilities, while family life should be continued and carried out a solution employing a housekeeper. Not infrequently parents in the middle class and above bestow parenting to the babysitter. It has become a phenomenon of progress of society, but there are other reasons that are more to fill the empty time or make friends and anyone wanting to pursue a career. A babysitter is different from a housekeeper, babysitter is someone on the payroll specifically to care, parenting and child care, in addition to the babysitter is also responsible for managing diet - drink and make the beds and toys, and are required to have an official certificate from the foundation dealer.

Based on observations in Puri Hijau Housing Estate Purwokerto, Regency of Banyumas on February, speaking skills of children aged 2 years cared for by a babysitter still stammering and only issued last syllable like "bike into da", "candy become men", "good becomes nak", "five to ma" and so on. Children also spoke slurred as "the milk into a tutu". Babysitter rarely invites children to talk because children tend to have properties bored to hear the story of a babysitter. Children prefer to listen to music and singing favorite songs of children. Children often spend time with a babysitter while parents have a lot of time at home, but parents are not concerned with the child. Parents bestow their children to the care of a babysitter but still with supervision. It causes the child to be closer to the babysitter. A babysitter still has a fairly extensive knowledge about the growth and development of early childhood so that the babysitter just do childcare in

accordance with what is believed to be true babysitter in accordance with parental consent. Babysitter function should just help childcare while parents go is not entirely in the hands of the care of a babysitter. Parenting done by babysitters are generally permissive or let the child behaves own way so that the child is difficult to set up.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted using qualitative research methods, namely the role of the researcher as the main instrument in the research process. A researcher trying to describe and understand the phenomenon of social or community as the people themselves perceive themselves (to learn from the people) or are EMIC (emic-factor) (Sumandiyo, 2006: 68). The research method uses descriptive study approach to analyze, explain and find an understanding of the parenting assessment of the ability to speak with a babysitter of children aged 2-3 years. Another reason researchers used a qualitative research method is the way to obtain the data, because problems would be more appropriate meticulous researcher using qualitative so the data owned by more factual and depth answers from the object to be examined. Data was collected using observation, interviews and documentation. Technique authenticity of data used in this study is the technique of triangulation. Data analysis was done with data reduction, explained the empirical material, conclusion and verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Parents at Puri Hijau Housing Estate Purwokerto, Regency of Banyumas entrust the care of children to a babysitter because parents are busy working. The main reasons parents use the services of a babysitter is to manage, maintain and meet the needs of children when parents are working and not at home. Parents worry no guard and meet the needs of children when parents work. The presence of a babysitter also can ease the burden of parents in child care. Babysitter chosen by parents is a babysitter who comes from foundations or LPK babysitter so that parents do not worry things happen that are not desirable. Babysitter different from the housekeeper, babysitter get educated about the growth and development of children as well as how to care for children properly and get an official certificate from the institution.

Parents have a consideration in choosing a babysitter for the children. Parents determine

some of the requirements to become a babysitter for the children is like the same children, honesty, responsibility, understand what is needed children, clean, diligent, fun, creative, and patient and of course from a trusted institution. The conditions determined by the parents of course because they want the best for their children so that the parents determine which is the best babysitter for the children instead of parents caring for children when parents work.

Judging from the competence of the caregiver or teacher also called young companion according to the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia No. 137 Year 2014 regarding National Standards Pendidikan Childhood, among others:

Caregivers need to understand the basics of parenting is to understand the role of nurturing the growth and perkembangan children, understand the dietary and nutritional needs of children, understanding the basic services of health and hygiene of children, understand basic protection services, understand the duties and authority to help teachers and teacher assistants.

Caregivers must be skilled to implement the care that is skilled in feeding and drinking son, skilled in conducting hygiene care of children, skillful play and communicate verbally and non-verbally with children, recognize and overcome the discomfort of children, skilled care hygiene facilities children's playground, skilled in protecting children, skilled berkomunikasi effective and empathic with children, skilled singing and storytelling.

Caregivers must act and behave in accordance with the psychological needs of children, fond of children sincerely, behaved patient, calm, cheerful, attentive, and to protect children, sensitivity and responsiveness in addressing the child's behavior, present themselves as a mature person, wise, and responsible responsibility, simple-looking, neat, clean and healthy, behave politely, appreciate, and respect for the child's parents.

Babysitter using different types of care in accordance with the circumstances and parental consent. Authoritarian nature conducted by the babysitter to make children into fighting and shouting because the child feels cornered so that children make physical contact such as punching and pulling babysitter. Children who are active and talkative cause babysitter permissive or let the child so that the child asked for any babysitter obey for fear the child crying and upset at the babysitter. Children dared to express his desire to babysitter without fear for not obeyed. Dif-

ferent again with the care performed by a third babysitter is democratic . Babysitter provide the opportunity for children to express its wishes and then discussed together . Not necessarily what the child wants to be followed by a babysitter .

Babysitter using different types of parenting but the babysitter still have the same duties and obligations are all related to the child. Babysitter different tasks with a housekeeper. If a babysitter babysitter household chores will be given additional salaries by parents because the work was not in accordance with the profession. Duties and responsibilities of a babysitter for children conducted with the consent of the parents. Parents are more aware of what is needed by children in the growth and development of children. Parents also had the occasional criticism about the performance babysitter to babysitter less in accordance with the wishes of parents. The relationship between parents and the babysitter goes well as his own family. Parents and babysitters are always discussions about child development, especially on the ability to speak the child. Babysitter gave a verbal report to the parents of children and vice versa parents sometimes ask about the child's development to the babysitter. There is always the interaction and communication between parents, babysitters and child.

Children showed the same character and attitude between for parents and children to a babysitter because relationships are equally close to her parents and the babysitter while not denying the child is spoiled when with his parents and has a more intimate relationship . When the babysitter or the parents are not beside the child , the child will look for a babysitter and feel lost. Babysitter has a role in the growth and development of children . In this study, researchers focused on how the speech of children aged 2-3 years are cared for by a babysitter. Parents also should know how the growth and development of children. Babysitter has a duty to report any growth and development that occurs in children .

Ability to speak the child cared for by a babysitter in accordance with the stage of development of children aged 2-3 years . And the child has mastered a vocabulary of approximately 50 . Children also begin to pay attention to what people are saying around him and is able to understand what the old man said . Parents gave orders at once to the child but with eye contact and directing towards the goal . Babysitter first be authoritarian to a child or forcing so that children prefer denied to the babysitter and more , according to the parents so that the child speak chatty when with a parent. Babysitter impose sanctions

when unruly child that is usually by letting the child or to be indifferent to the child so that the child becomes quiet and cry but the babysitter sometimes overcome such problems by seeking the attention of children by inviting children to do things that kids like.

In contrast to the second and third babysitter more often invite children to talk so that the child be happy to talk and ask, although sometimes there are some words that are poorly understood by parents or babysitter. The child is able to retell the events that had a natural child with a babysitter means showing images related to the event. Babysitter always taking children conversing that child's vocabulary grow each day. Children are able to make a sentence with interrogative sentence like why, what and where. Children are also pleased to tell you about the activities carried out today because of the child's parents and the babysitter always ask the kids every day. Babysitter know about the development and growth of early childhood according to the stage of its development as a babysitter while the babysitter get the knowledge training in LPK. Parents discuss with babysitter knowledge about the growth and development of children, especially children whose speech is very easy to know because speech is the most effective way of communicating to children. Not only babysitter, parents should also need to know about the speech of children aged 2-3 years because essentially the parent who has the obligation to care for children so parents should better understand the growth and development of children

Based on observations , babysitters and parents work together to provide stimulus to the child so that the child 's ability to speak is increasing in various ways or stimuli . The following businesses babysitters and parents in a residential complex Castle Green in improving speaking skills of children aged 2-3 years : (1) Telling stories or storytelling; (2) Conversing with children Sing; (3) Watching something objects around the child and tell the object to children; (4) Watching educational videos and CD track children; (5) Play such as role playing or stuffed with children.

Conversation is most often done by babysitter and parents at Puri Hijau Housing Estate Purwokerto, Regency of Banyumas in improving the child's ability to speak . This is in line with the opinion (Howard , Shaughnessy , Sanger , and Hux , 1998) in Seefeldt & Barbara (2008 : 75) states that Conversing is a favorite activity of children four years of age

Another thing to note parents , many ways can be done to stimulate children, especi-

ally children whose slow speech development . However , because the development is a process , it takes the patience of parents in guiding their children. The above statement is in accordance with the opinion according to Prihandini (2009 : 180-181) speaking skills , highly influenced by stimulation of parents . Starting from the age of 6 months , progress more rapidly to enter the age of 3 years when children can use the skills as how to communicate effectively . Lack of stimulation , or otherwise excessive stimulation , coupled with gross and fine motor movements that do not develop properly , can cause damage to environmental concerns .

According to Ronald (2006: 48-49) there are some things parents can do to help their children learn to communicate young are as follows: (1) Listen carefully to the sound of crying newborn and learn to distinguish the voices crying it. Then fill needs; (2) Provide a time to converse with children without being bothered by the noise of others; (3) Note that the voices coming out of the mouth of the child is an important tool for the child in speech. Let the children play the spoons with the tongue or mouth while eating; (4) Be parents were loving and gentle. It is easier for children to talk with people who are friendly to it, so that children feel comfortable to mingle; (5) Play with a child. Help your child connect words with objects that symbolize; (6) Provide an environment where children can play freely and explore; (7) Keep objects that should not be touched children from around where children play. If too much should not be approached, it would generate or foster negative feelings instead of the positive attitude that had been embedded in the child; (8) Instill in children that communicating is fun. Respect the child's progress by revealing the child.

Based on observations and interviews conducted by researchers in depth the factors supporting and inhibiting factors in the care of the babysitter of the ability to speak the child is as follows : The interference of parents in the stimulus , the nature and attitude of children to a babysitter , the collaboration between caregivers and parents , the performance of a babysitter , knowledge babysitter about the ability to speak the child , the nature and attitude seta patience babysitter dealing with children , infrastructure and family environment , the child's behavior that is unruly , the attitude of parents who spoil the child and less attention to the babysitter , a lack of patience babysitter in the face of a hyperactive child , lack communication between parents and the babysitter , caregiver knowledge that minimum , maxi-

mum performance is less babysitter.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research The Study of Caregiving with Babysitter on the Ability of Speaking of 2-3 Years Old Children (Descriptive Study is in Puri Hijau Housing Estate Purwokerto, Regency of Banyumas) it can be concluded that: a substantive theory that emerged in the care of the babysitter to the speech of children aged 2- 3 years include: task as child's play and surrogate parents, explain new words, tells the story contains a message, the nature of authoritarian, democratic and permissive, the combination of parenting between a parent with a babysitter, conversation, eye contact and show the way, to understand 2 command, like asking, storytelling experience, silent, argue and cry. As for the substantive theories generated about enabling and inhibiting factors in the care of a babysitter on the ability to talk with children aged 2-3 years, among others: the intervention of parents in the stimulus, the nature and attitude of children to a babysitter, the collaboration between caregivers and parents, babysitter performance, knowledge babysitter of the child's ability to speak, patience babysitter dealing with children, infrastructure and family environment, parental attitudes, the lack of babysitter patience in the face of a hyperactive child, communication between parents and the babysitter, the attitude and the nature of the child's babysitter. Suggested parents be more selective in choosing a babysitter who serve as surrogate parents, especially mothers substitute when you're working in child care in order to avoid something to be desired as interfere with the growth and development of children who disasuh.Orangtua should spend some quality time with the child.

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