



## The Relationship Between the Interpersonal Communication of Father with Prosocial Behavior of Children Age 4-6 Years in Semarang

Dwi Kiki Anna <sup>✉</sup>

Department of Early Childhood Teacher Education, Faculty of Education, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

---

### Article Info

Received September 2017

Accepted October 2017

Published November 2017

---

Keywords:  
interpersonal communication; prosocial behavior of children aged 4-6 years

---

### Abstract

Important prosocial behavior developed in the pattern of family care is seen from the more modern times of development and increasing juvenile delinquency. Parenting patterns can lead children to prosocial behavior and anti social behavior. Parents are not only responsible for the growth of children but also in building relationships between family members. A relationship certainly can not be separated from the communication between members. Through the family, parents' interpersonal communication, especially the father is able to give influence to the formation of a child's attitude, especially his prosocial behavior. This study aims to determine whether there is a relationship between the father's interpersonal communication with the behavior of prosocial children aged 4-6 years in Semarang. The method used in this study is quantitative correlational research that aims to find a relationship between two or more aspects. Data collection in this study using two scales, namely the scale of interpersonal communication and the scale of prosocial behavior. The population of this study is all fathers who have children aged 4-6 years in Semarang city that carried out in three areas namely Tambak Aji, Kalimasada and Bandarharjo with sampling techniques as many as 100 fathers. Methods of data analysis in this study using product moment correlation analysis. The results of this study indicate there is a positive relationship between father's interpersonal communication with child's prosocial behavior obtained from  $r_{xy} = 0.572$  with significance value  $p < 0.05$ . The direction of positive relationship shows the higher interpersonal communication father, the higher the behavior of prosocial children aged 4-6 years in Semarang. Conversely, the lower the father's Interpersonal communication, the lower the child's prosocial behavior.

## INTRODUCTION

Prosocial important behavior developed in parenting family viewed from the more modern times and rising juvenile delinquency. According to Bingham (Dayakisni dan Hudaniah. 2015: 161), prosocial has the meaning of behavior contributes to the well-being of others, with generosity, friendship, cooperation, help, save and sacrifice which is the behavior of forms prosocial. Other terms in the prosocial, i.e. the behavior as behavior, caring, benevolence, charity and volunteer is also used to describe about the good things people do to provide the needed assistance to others. Parents can instill in a child with prosocial behavior invites children into the activity of sharing food with a busker on the streets or with a visit to the orphanage. It is also supported by *Milestone Child Development* (Restuwati and Kumara, 2014) where at the age of 4 years or more starts to show empathy and concern for others, in collaboration with others, demonstrate improved skills solve the problem, as well as easy to interact with peers as well as adults.

Prosocial behavior arises from two factors that affected it, according to Yoon-Mi & Rushton (Lestari, 2013), 55% prosocial behavior is affected by genetic factors and 45% due to environmental factors so that it can be concluded that parenting parents indeed have great influence in the formation of children's prosocial behavior than their surroundings. Parenting is a way or deeds in parenting that is defined with a guide, care for, educate, train and lead (Rahmawati and Diana, 2016). When a parent raising a child with a censure, then he'll learn cursing others and if the child is raised with affection from his parents and he learns to find love in her life. Through this the proverbial parent parenting resisting him already baikkah against his son. In fact, there are still many parents who give all the child's needs are the same, whereas every child has different needs (Dewi and Handayani, 2016).

Parents are able to direct the behavior of children on anti social behaviour and prosocial. According to Baron and Bryne (2005:92) revealed that prosocial behavior is all any action that benefits others. Generally the term is applied to the actions that do not provide a direct benefit on the person doing the action, and may even involve a risk for people who help. Definitions in the context of social psychology mention prosocial as an action that benefits other people without having to provide a direct benefit on the person doing the action. High prosocial behavior in children affect their relationship with the envi-

ronment. When children are able to co-operate in resolving the matter with his friend, willing to help a friend's distress. This can be a benchmark growth of prosocial behavior in children. Parents are not only responsible for growing flowers and children's behaviour but also in building relationships between family members.

A relationship certainly cannot be separated from the communication between members. When viewed in terms of the term "communication" derived from the English language is *communication* that comes from the word *communis* meaning the same, the same here means is "the same meaning", the same meaning here can be interpreted the existence of the same message and the meaning of the message conveyed in order to occur communication. According to DeVito (Effendy, 2000: 59) mentions the definition of interpersonal communication: "*The Process of sending and receiving messages between two persons, or among a small group of persons, with some effect and some immediate feedback*" ie the process of sending messages and receiving messages between two people or between a small group of people have some immediate consequences and feedback.

Interpersonal communication is in fact a process of delivery of messages between two or more parties composed of communicators and komunikant happening effectively in the form of verbal or nonverbal feedback arising therein so the interaction. One example of interpersonal communication is a good relationship between the child and parents tightly when the child did not hesitate to tell the everyday life and lamented over their fate against anything to his parents. Through mutual storytelling, communication between children and parents parents can feel the hearts of children and control the daily life of children. It aims to both be able to release the pressure that is in the natural. As a parent, more openness to the child has a goal to keep up with the times and understand the child's mindset. Effective communication that is tightly in the family will make the relationships between family members become more harmonious.

Through the family, parental interpersonal communication is very influential for the formation of a child's attitude. Naturally, family is a major factor in character education of children but today parents are too busy with their work (Pranoto et al, 2014). In family relationships, the ability to speak is the most natural thing done by everyone, including children and the means to communicate (Azizah and Pranoto, 2013). Moreover, the association of children in the era of technological development is increasingly rapid

and so free to make teenagers easily affected. As a parent should be more alert with the environment around the child perhaps the child needs parents to be able to share with the problem but the parents are too indifferent. Therefore, parents need to establish a closer communication relationship with the child. The relationship of children to groups within the family can influence the social developments that exist within the individual child (Anapratitiwi, et al, 2013). This is at least able to prevent children from promiscuity and juvenile delinquency.

The job of taking care of children is indeed always identical with the mother, but the role of fathers in parenting is also very important to provide reinforcement to provide rules for the child. The lack of the presence of fathers in parenting disclosed Social Minister Khofifah Indar Parawangsa i.e. RI (Mandiri, 2015) disclosing that Indonesia is the second country in the world whose children are not in turn fathered (*fatherless country*). The statement pointed out that currently Indonesia is undergoing a crisis the presence of fathers in parenting. However in research *National Center for Fathering and the National Parent Teacher Association* showed that turned out to be the father of the current achievements of plume print far compared to 10 years ago, namely the increasing role of the father in education his son between 7% to 20%. But the percentage was not comparable to the large number of father who still has not been involved in the education of children between 32% to 74% (<http://www.anakku.net/si-kecil-butuh-ayah.html>). Parents should be aware that the presence of parents, mother and father in the pattern of parenting can affect the growth and development of children. Especially in the discovery Sula Wolf (Tandry, 2011) showed that the absence of a father figure is one factor that can influence the growth of anti-social behavior in children.

Parents certainly do not expect their children to grow up with anti-social behavior. However, the results of observations made by researchers show that some fathers prefer to spend time outdoors like fishing or visiting friends rather than caring for the child when his wife is not at home. Though the absence of a father figure is one factor that can influence the growth of antisocial behavior in children. This behavior is associated with low prosocial behavior in children. Anti-social behavior can affect the social relationships of children with peers who can cause negative reactions from around the child like a child who likes to regulate. Especially in children who like groups sometimes these children do not want

to mingle with other friends and feel the toys or stuff that he holds is his toys and belong to his group. This behavior makes the child's adjustment to his other friends less.

This further strengthens the researcher that interpersonal communication is needed in educating children, educating children instead of feeding, clothing, and decent shelter but also how parents build a communication that creates an interaction within it. Interpersonal communication is personal where the individual must be able to communicate thoughts and feelings appropriately so as to create mutual respect for each other. Based on the above conditions it can be concluded that with the interpersonal communication that exists between father and son well, in fact both of them practice to be able to express the problems experienced and try to solve them together by utilizing the opinions of children and the rationality of the father, especially the presence of father in the family able to avoid children of antisocial behavior and foster child prosocial behavior. Based on these problems the researcher intends to examine the Relationship Between the Interpersonal Communication Father with Pro-social Behavior of Children Aged 4-6 Years in Semarang.

## METHOD

This research uses quantitative research method can be interpreted as research method which is based on *philosophy of positivism* which is used to examine at certain population or sample, sampling technique is generally done by random, data collecting using research instrument, quantitative or statistical data analysis with aim to test the hypothesis that has been established (Sugiyono, 2014). This research is correlational quantitative, according to Kumar (1999) correlational research is a study that aims to find a relationship between two or more aspects (Dwitya, 2012).

Research on father interpersonal communication with prosocial behavior of children aged 4-6 years was conducted in three areas in Semarang City namely Aji, Kalimasada, and Bandarharjo. The sample is taken from the entire population with the criteria of father who has children aged 4-6 years who are domiciled in Semarang as evidenced by Family Card (KK). The 4-6 year age range criteria are based on Milestone Child Development (Restuwati, 2014) where children at 4 years of age or older begin to show empathy, concern for others, and easy interaction with peers and adults. Sampling technique is purposive sampling technique and use sample as

much as 100 subject. This technique is used as a consideration to look for specificity in digging information that will be the basis of the design and theory that emerged, this process is also called *purposive sampling*. The *purposive sampling* does not necessarily represent the entire population so that the sample has sufficient knowledge and is able to explain the true state of the research object (Putri, 2012).

Data collection methods in this study using Likert Scale which is divided into two scales namely the scale of interpersonal communication and the scale of prosocial behavior. The scale of interpersonal communication refers to the aspect expressed by Devito (2011) which consists of seven aspects: openness, empathy, support, positive feelings, similarity, belief, and readiness. On the scale of prosocial behavior researchers refer to the aspects proposed by Musen (Sugiyanto, 2015: 30), share, help, charity, cooperation, and act honestly. Both scales are the scale of interpersonal communication with the number of valid 35 items and the scale of prosocial behavior with the number of 33 valid items that have previously been tested with validity and reliability test so that it can be used in research. Methods of data analysis in this study using product moment correlation analysis with the help of *SPSS Version 16.0 for Windows*.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The relationship of father's interpersonal communication with child's prosocial behavior emphasizes prosocial behavior as dependent variable and father's interpersonal communication as independent variable. The purpose of this study to determine the relationship of interpersonal communication father and child prosocial behavior in Semarang. Researchers use two scales namely the father's interpersonal communication scale and the child's prosocial behavior scale. The father's interpersonal communication scale is described in 35 items of statements compiled by Likert Scale with 4 choices of answers that are Very Accordant (SS), Compliant (S), Inappropriate (TS), and Very Unsuitable (STS). As for the scale of prosocial behavior of children aged 4-6 years is described in 33 items of statements prepared by Likert scale with 4 choices of answers are Very Accordant (SS), Compliant (S), Inappropriate (TS), and Very Unsuitable (STS). The scale is then distributed and filled by respondents.

Accorded to Jourard (Handayani, 2016). Interpersonal communication that develops,

reveals itself tends to be mutual and makes the atmosphere become more familiar from time to time. Familiarity between individuals can lead to good behavior of children prosocial behavior. Prosocial behavior according to William is a behavior that has the intensity to change the physical or psychological state of the beneficiaries of the less good to be better, in a mental and psychological sense (Dayakisni and Hudaniah, 2015: 161). Implementation of early prosocial behavior is expected to fortify children from the rampant anti-social behavior that can't be controlled by parents because of time constraints. In the family, parents can instill prosocial behavior in children by taking children in small things like sharing food with friends, lending toys to friends and teaching entrepreneurship by learn to be punctual, discipline, putting toys away after doing the activity, learning to save money in the bank or piggy bank, and other good habits. (Waluyo and Latiana, 2014). It can also be applied in interesting activities that are more comfortable, safe and fun for children (Tasu'ah, 2016).

Based on the results of normality and linearity analysis test that has been done, the results obtained that the research data is normally distributed and linear. From these results then analyzed whether the data of this study qualify for the acceptance of the hypothesis or not. Through the results of the hypothesis test using *Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS) version 16.0*, the relationship of interpersonal communication variables between the father and the child's prosocial behavior is shown by correlation score  $r_{xy} = 0.572$  with  $p < 0.05$ . Based on the results of the calculation shows that a relationship between father's interpersonal communication with the prosocial behavior of children aged 4-6 years in Semarang, the proposed hypothesis accepted.

Maryati (2012) revealed that the characteristics of interpersonal communication in the family is able to support the existence of prosocial behavior in adolescents that are deep and widespread with the attitude of mutual understanding and open, is personal where the individual must be able to communicate thoughts and feelings appropriately so as to share with people other. Communication emphasizes the relationship aspect rather than the content aspect with mutual support and mutual help that is expressive and informal by showing warm and happy attitude and the expression of sympathy. These results indicate that in fact interpersonal communication in the family has a share that can improve prosocial behavior in children. When parents are able to spend time telling stories about activi-

ties they have done, watching favorite shows with children, playing and learning with their children by reading books, playing games, and playing roles (Tusifa and Tasu'ah, 2015), and there is always time to meet children.

Every parent would not want her child to grow up with behavioral disorders or anti-social behavior. However, the lack of parental awareness of child development is one of the effects of the lack of parental presence in parenting. In the family communication of parent and child is very important. According to Sholihat (Pusitaningtyas, 2016) states that the existence of communication in the family is expected to occur interaction, mutual exchange of opinion, experience, and so forth. Through the family, children recognize the values and living norms that adapt from their parents' behavior, family habits, responsibilities as behavioral consequences. However, lack of communication and parental awareness of child development is one of the impacts of antisocial behavior that appears in child behavior. The anti-social behavior that appears in the child can be modified. Behavior modification designed to improve desired behavior and undesirable behavior reduction with token use (signs) (Mufidah, 2014).

The importance of interpersonal communication between father and son in line with that disclosed by Wijayanti (2013) in his journal shows that the background of parental attitudes toward his child also influences the communication patterns between father and son. The role of the father is as important as the role of the mother and has an influence in the development of the child although generally spend relatively less time compared with the mother. This is because according to Fromm in Akhirilazi, et al. (2016), a father's love is based on certain conditions, in contrast to unconditional mother's love. Thus, the love of the father motivates the child to appreciate the values and responsibilities. The relationship between parent and child here is two-way, accompanied by a shared understanding of something in which parents and children are entitled to express opinions, thoughts, information or advice.

Communication between parents and children lasts since the child is still in the womb. All forms of parental emotions will be felt by the child. The transformation of values occurs within the family from birth. Word by word, sentence by sentence began to be taught the child to be understood as positive or negative values. In the early phase of the child's life, parents become the reference for all his behavior. Based on this research

can be concluded that father's attitude to improve relationship with children able to improve communication and able to influence satisfaction of relationship between them. When father is willing and able to always be present in the growth of the child it is able to bring a warm atmosphere in the family. This condition is able to cultivate good feelings for family members and to guide prosocial behavior in children.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been done that the correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) interpersonal communication with child prosocial behavior of 0.572. The value of significance in this study is ( $p > 0.05$ ) it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between father's interpersonal communication with child's prosocial behavior. These results also indicate the direction of a positive relationship that the higher the interpersonal communication of the father, the higher the child's prosocial behavior. Conversely, the lower the interpersonal communication father, the lower the prosocial behavior of children aged 4-6 years in Semarang.

## REFERENCES

- Administrator. (2012). Si Kecil Butuh Ayah. (online). 1 januari 2012. <http://www.anakku.net/si-kecil-butuh-ayah.html> (diakses pada 3 Februari 2017).
- Akhirillazi. dkk. (2014). Peran Ayah Pada Pola Asuh Anak dalam Prespektif Komunikasi Keluarga. Palembang.
- Anapratwi, D. (2013). Hubungan antara kelekatan anak pada ibu dengan kemampuan sosialisasi anak usia 4-5 tahun (Studi pada RA Sinar Pelangi dan RA Al Iman Kecamatan Gunungpati, Semarang). *Indonesian Journal of Early Childhood Education Studies*, 2(2).
- Azizah, N. (2013). Tingkat Keterampilan Berbicara Ditinjau Dari Metode Bermain Peran Pada Anak Usia 5-6 Tahun. *Indonesian Journal Of Early Childhood Education Studies*, 2(2).
- Baron, Robert A. dan Don Bryne. (2005). *Psikologi Sosial Jilid 2 Edisi Kesepuluh*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Dayakinsi, Tri dan Hudaniah. (2015). *Psikologi Sosial*. Malang: UMM Press.
- Dewi, K. A. (2016). Parenting Parents Toward The Twins in Tambakromo Pati. *BELIA: Early Childhood Education Papers*, 5(1).
- Devito, Joseph A. (2011). *Komunikasi Antar Manusia*. Tanggerang Selatan: Karisma Publishing Group.
- Dwitya, Juwita Ardiana. (2012). Hubungan Antara Keterlibatan Ayah dan Perilaku Prososial Pada Anak Sulung Usia Prasekolah Terhadap Adik

- Bayi. *Skripsi*. Universitas Indonesia.
- Effendy, Onong Uchjana. (2000). *Ilmu Teori dan Fisafat Komunikasi*. Bandung: PT. Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Handayani, Mei. (2016). Peran Komunikasi Antar-pribadi dalam Keluarga Untuk Menunmbukan Karakter Anak Usia Dini. *Visi PPTK PAUDNI*, 11(1), 57-64.
- Lestari, Rini. (2013). Keluarga: Tempat Proses Belajar Perilaku Prososial. Prosiding Seminar Nasional Parenting, A(4), 62-73.
- Maryati, Ria. 2012. Peranan Komunikasi Interpersonal Dalam Keluarga Terhadap Kecenderungan Perilaku Prososial. *Skripsi* (online). Universitas Gunadarma. <http://library.gunadarma.ac.id/repositoty/view/371126/peranan-komunikasi-interpersonal-dalam-keluarga-terhadap-kecenderungan-perilaku-prososial.html> (diakses pada 16 April 2017).
- Mandiri, Ardi. (2015). Duh, Anak-anak Indonesia Merasa Tak Punya Ayah. (online). 23 Februari 2015. <http://suara.com/lifestyle/2015/02/23/051300/duh-anak-anak-indonesia-merasa-tak-punya-ayah.html> (diakses pada 3 Februari 2017).
- Mufidah, U. (2012). Efektivitas Pemberian Reward Melalui Metode Token Ekonomi untuk Meningkatkan Kedisiplinan Anak Usia Dini. *BELIA: Early Childhood Education Papers*, 1(2).
- Pusitaningtyas, Anis. (2016). Pengaruh Komunikasi Orangtua dan Guru Terhadap Kreativitas Siswa. *Proceeding of ICECRS*, Vol. 1, 953-942.
- Putri, V. D. (2012). PRAKTIK PENGASUHAN ANAK PADA KELUARGA PETANI PESERTA BINA KELUARGA BALITA (BKB) MELATI 3 DI DESA NGUKEN KECAMATAN PADANGAN KABUPATEN BOJONEGORO. *BELIA: Early Childhood Education Papers*, 1(2).
- Pranoto, Y. K. S., Sugiyono, S., & Hong, J. J. (2014). Developing Early Childhood's Character Through Javanese Traditional Game. *Indonesian Journal of Early Childhood Education Studies*, 3(1), 68-72.
- Rahmawati, E., & Diana, D. (2016). Difference of Children Ages 5-6 Years of Independence Viewed from The Caregiver (Parents and Grandparents) in Kindergarten Kartini 1 and Kartini 2. *BELIA: Early Childhood Education Papers*, 5(1).
- Restuwati, Evi Sri dan Kumara, Amitya. (2014). Pengaruh Implementasi Program "Temanku Sahabatku" dalam Meningkatkan Perilaku Prososial Anak Pra Sekolah. *Humanitas*, Vol. 11 No. 1, Hal. 19-32.
- Sugiyanto, Wening Purbaningrum. (2015). Pengaruh Pola Asuh Orang Tua Terhadap Perilaku Prososial Siswa Kelas V SD Se Gugus II Kecamatan Pengasih Kabupaten Kulon Progo Tahun Ajaran 2014/2015. *Skripsi*. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
- Sugiyono. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Tandry, Novita. (2011). *Buku Pintar Perilaku Anak 101 Info Menangani: Perilaku Buruk, Kemarahan, Tuntutan, Sensitivitas, dan Agresivitas dalam Diri Anak*. Jakarta: Libri.
- Tasuah, N. (2016). The Implementation of Creative Entrepreneurship and Self-Reliance Values Through Role Playing Method in Kindergarten (Research in Belia Kindergarten B Group-Semarang). *Indonesian Journal Of Early Childhood Education Studies*, 5(2), 123-129.
- Juwita, T., & Tasu'ah, N. (2015). Bead Board Letter Media Effectiveness as The Introduction Concept of Reading in Children Aged 5-6 Years. *Indonesian Journal of Early Childhood Education Studies*, 4(1), 46-50.
- Wijayanti, Yenny. (2013). Proses Komunikasi Interpersonal Ayah dan Anak dalam Menjaga Hubungan. *E-Komunikasi*, Vol. 1 No. 3.
- Waluyo, E., & Latiana, L. (2014). Entrepreneurship Learning for Early Childhood in Early Childhood Institutions. *Indonesian Journal of Early Childhood Education Studies*, 3(1), 73-78.