



The Social Interaction Ability of Early Age Children was Reviewed from The Lifestyle of Parents 'Hedonism

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Abstract

A lively lifestyle found in the modern era is the lifestyle of hedonism. Such a lifestyle is also among parents, seen from the high lifestyle of parents who follow the trend that is famous or booming as much as 71.875%, these parents have an idol or a reference in appearance and behavior. The purpose of this study is that parents pay more attention to their own behavior in order to provide the best examples for children, especially in the development of children's social interactions with their environment, so as to create a good personality in children. This research is a quantitative research type with research subjects of children aged 5-6 years as many as 120 children and is supported by the data of parents of children totaling 120 people in KB-TK HJ. Istriati Baiturahman 2 Semarang. Data collection techniques in this study are using a questionnaire with a scale of children's social interaction abilities, and the lifestyle scale of parental hedonism, while data analysis techniques use simple linear regression. The hypothesis of this study is that there is an influence of parental hedonism lifestyle on the social interaction abilities of children aged 5-6 years at KB-TK HJ. Istriati Baiturrahman 2 Semarang. The results of the study are based on statistical calculations, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence on the lifestyle of parental hedonism on children's negative social interaction abilities so that the hypothesis is accepted. The lifestyle of parental hedonism contributed 38.4% to the social interaction ability of children aged 5-6 years at KB-TK HJ. Istriati Baiturahman 2 Semarang.

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INTRODUCTION

Early childhood is called the “golden age” meaning that the golden period is marked by the growth and development of brain cells that are very rapid formed at the time. Growth and development that takes place during this period can shape the behavior and characteristics of children. Child development period is a special, as a period of growth and development according to aspects and functions (Nugrahaningtyas, 2014). Children’s intelligence can also be developed by manipulating (imitating) what happens and is done by adults or objects that are around the child (Nafisah, 2013). Parents as the closest adult to children have a great influence on the development of children. Parents have an important role that must be done in their duties to children, namely forming the child’s personality with full responsibility in an atmosphere of affection.

Parents’ obligations in carrying out their duties towards children can be described as follows: 1. Parents are obliged to control, raise, educate, and protect their children. 2. Parents are obliged to develop their children according to their abilities, talents, and interests. 3. Parents are obliged to prevent early marriage to children. Child care is a continuation of family care, because children will imitate and learn all the care given by the family (Munawar & Arri, 2015).

Early childhood is also often referred to as a copycat, because children imitate what is done by adults around them. Therefore, parents as the closest adult children can have a great influence in the development of children. The attitude, personality, behavior and abilities of children are also influenced by the way parents teach them. How parents in educating children can also affect the attitudes, personality, behavior and abilities of children. The way each parent is different in educating children, it is influenced by the lifestyle of parents. The parent’s lifestyle is influenced by cultural, demographic, social class, and reference group factors. Lifestyle carried out by parents such as activities to obtain or use goods and services, including the decision-making process in determining daily activities. The lifestyle phenomenon that is currently being encountered is the lifestyle of hedonism. The lifestyle of hedonism will be described as someone who likes to have fun, and his life is only interpreted as mere pleasure and no hard work, like a walk to a shopping center that aims to find pleasure. According to Levant and Linda (Rianton, 2013). The hedonism lifestyle of a person can be known from the activities, interests, and opinions that always emphasize the

pleasures of life. The lifestyle of parental hedonism will have an impact on children’s behavior because the child mimics what he sees, so that it has an impact on the child’s social interaction abilities.

Since early childhood social interaction problems can be identified from a variety of behaviors displayed by children, including children always wanting to win themselves, being aggressive, getting angry easily, every desire must always be obeyed, rebelled and even withdrew from their environment and did not want to hang out with friends -her friend. Personal interactions between children, parents that take place can be verbal and non verbal. Verbal interactions are expressions through words and language that are mutually understood between the two parties. Meanwhile non-verbal interactions can be in the form of movements, expressions, actions, and behaviors carried out by parents, families and communities that directly or indirectly affect children (Prasetyati, 2015)

Associated with the problem of the development of social interactions of these children, According to Soekanto (2000) social interactions are dynamic social relations that concern the relationship between individuals, between human groups, and between individuals and between human groups. Social interaction is a relationship between two or more individuals where individual behavior influences, changes, or improves (Gerungan, 2009). When two people meet, then social interaction starts at that moment, they will be reprimanding, greeting, shaking hands, talking to each other or maybe even fighting. This is a form of social interaction. Social interaction is the key to all social life, therefore without social interaction, there would be no social life together.

Social interaction occurs if the conditions can be met. Thus the conditions for social interaction according to (Soekanto, 2000) namely the existence of social contact, and the existence of communication. Social contact and communication are interrelated to realize social interaction in behavior. Behavior in social interaction is determined by various factors, including other people who are around with specific behavior. According to (Walgito, 2003) the factors of social interaction are as follows: imitation, suggestion, identification, and sympathy. The imitation process is carried out by early childhood to imitate the lifestyle, behavior, language, and mindset of their parents, because parents are important figures in their development. Suggestions are stimuli or views given to others. Parents give suggestions to children as stimulants for the development of

children's social interaction abilities. The identification process is how a child identically imitates and learns norms or actions from his parents. Sympathy is a deep feeling between a child and his parents.

Indicators of aspects of social interaction according to Sarwono (2010), namely: communication, attitudes, and group behavior. This can be seen from the lifestyle and behavior carried out by children. It can be illustrated that the social interaction ability of early childhood that first developed was communication. With communication children can develop various abilities they have. Attitude is a feeling, emotion, or action given by someone towards something. Children will respond or behave towards anything that the child feels. Attitudes that children show are expressive feelings, good pleasure, hate, anger, sadness, anxiety, and others. Group behavior is a group of people who form new behavior. In the behavior of groups of children will gather with a group of friends, so the group has behavior that reflects the group.

Children's social interactions are the result of parental education. Parents' lifestyles affect the development of children's social interactions. The hedonism lifestyle is a lifestyle that is shown by activities, and aims to find the pleasures of life, can be seen from the amount of time spent outside the home, more playing, happy in the city crowd, happy to buy expensive things he likes, and always wants to be the center attention (Sabarisman, 2011). Hedonism lifestyle is a behavior or habit of someone to spend time just for fun with a group of friends and wants to be the center of attention in their environment. The hedonism lifestyle causes social interaction between one individual with another individual or with a group, so that the emergence of individual behavioral tendencies that prioritizes pleasure and freedom, to achieve enjoyment of life (Trimartati, 2014).

Individual factors in following the lifestyle of hedonism according to Piliang (Sabarisman, 2011) include internal and external factors. Internal factors are factors that originate from within a person. Factors originating from within a person, include attitudes, personalities, motives, and emotions. While external factors originating from outside oneself include: culture, values and norms, family, reference groups, and social class. Similarly, internal and external factors that influence parents for the lifestyle of hedonism. The hedonism lifestyle consists of several aspects (Martha et al, 2008), namely activities, interests and opinions. Activities are activities or actions carried out in daily life, these activities can be de-

monstrated by spending time outside the home, eating in restaurants or restaurants, shopping, and others. Interest is the interest or desire of someone for something. Interest can usually be seen from the desire to have something that is considered interesting. An opinion is a person's ideas or thoughts about something.

People who have a hedonic lifestyle usually like activities that are fun rather than social activities, not too serious, and like the crowd. The lifestyle of parental hedonism influences parenting patterns in children. Parents play the biggest role in the formation of individual attitudes and behavior, because parenting parents will shape children's habits that indirectly affect the child's lifestyle. The parenting model is a picture of the attitudes and behaviors of parents and children in interacting, communicating during parenting activities. parents will give attention, rules, discipline, gifts and punishment, as well as responses to the wishes of their children. The habits of parents will always be seen, imitated, and assessed by children who then consciously or unconsciously will be infused, then become a habit for their children. Parents set an example to children by setting a good example because children will imitate what their parents do. Exemplary is done by giving direction in all good parental movements and behavior, because children like to imitate what they see and hear and the behavior exemplified by parents will be imitated by children.

The lifestyle of parental hedonism affects children in the process of developing social interaction. Because children who have parents with a lifestyle of hedonism, will experience obstacles in the form of a tendency to choose friends that are comparable with him. These social problems, if left unchecked, will develop into broader and more complex problems because children will develop in the direction of the worse, the formation of bad personalities and the resulting emergence of negative behaviors that are not expected. In other words the child will experience difficulties and obstacles in the process of development. Researchers hope that with this research, parents pay more attention to their own behavior in order to provide the best examples for children, especially in the development of children's social interactions with their environment, so as to create a good personality in children. this research can be used as self-introspection material in lifestyle.

METHODS

The research method used in this research is to use quantitative research methods. This re-

search was conducted at KB-TK Hj. Istriati Baiturrahman 2 Semarang which is located on Jl. Abdul Rahman Saleh no 285, Kalipancur Village, Ngaliyan District, Semarang City, Central Java Province. The location of the school is very strategic to be used as research because it is located in an elite residential neighborhood. The variables of this study are: Dependent variable (dependent variable), namely: the ability of early childhood social interaction, and the independent variable (independent variable), namely: the lifestyle of parental hedonism.

The subject of this study was used to examine populations or samples. The population in this study is the early childhood group TK B in KB-TK Hj. Istriati Baiturrahman 2 Semarang as many as 124 children, and parents of TK B group students attending KB-TK Hj. Istriati Baiturrahman 2 Semarang as many as 124 people. The sampling technique in this study is purposive sampling which is a deliberate sampling technique which means the researchers determine their own samples taken. Arikunto (2012) if the population is more than 100 people, then a sample of 10-15% or 20-25% of the population can be taken. So the sample in this study is a B2 class with 32 children and parents of a B2 KB class student -TK Hj. Istriati Baiturrahman 2 Semarang, amounting to 32 people. The method of data collection is done by questionnaire (questionnaire). Data collection instruments in this study used a questionnaire or a questionnaire with a Likert scale. Data Analysis Techniques using simple linear regression analysis analysis is used to predict how much the contribution of the influence of independent or independent variables, namely the lifestyle variable of parental hedonism, to the dependent or dependent variable, namely the abi-

lity of early childhood social interaction. with the help of the SPSS 20 program.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Filling out the questionnaire instrument by respondents obtained data to be analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis. From the results of descriptive analysis is used as material to categorize variables. Determination of descriptive statistical categorization of variables is made into three parts, namely high, medium, and low.

Based on the Table 2 can be seen that there are 10 subjects with a percentage of 31.25% are at the level of high social interaction abilities that have a score between 90-120, while 10 other subjects with a percentage of 31.25% are at the level of the moderate category that has scores between 60-89, and 12 subjects with a percentage of 37.50% are in the low category level which has a score between 30 - 59.

Based on the Table 3, it can be seen that there are 13 subjects with a percentage of 40.625% at the high category of lifestyle hedonism which has a score between 105-140, while 11 subjects with a percentage of 34.375% are at the moderate category level which has a score between 70- 104, and 8 subjects with a percentage of 25% are in the low level category which has a score between 35-69.

The next simple linear regression analysis is used to predict how much the contribution of the influence of independent variables, namely the lifestyle variable of parental hedonism, to the dependent variable, namely the ability of early childhood social interaction. The value of the contribution or correlation can be seen in the following sections:

The Table 4 explains that the value of the

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of mortgage data and empirical data

Variable	N	Mortgage Data				Empirical Data			
		Mean	Min subject score	Max subject score	SD	Mean	Min subject score	Max subject score	SD
The ability of early childhood social interaction	32	75	30	120	15	74,81	49	104	18,560
Lifestyle of parental hedonism	32	87,5	35	140	17,5	88,63	49	113	22,544

Table 2. Percentage of categorization of social interaction abilities of early childhood

Value Range	Number of Research Subjects	Presentase	Category
90 – 120	10	31,25 %	High
60 – 89	10	31,25 %	Medium
30 – 59	12	37,50 %	Low

Table 3. Categorization of lifestyle values of parental hedonism

Value Range	Number of Research Subjects	Presentase	Category
105 – 140	13	40,625 %	Tinggi
70 – 104	11	34,375 %	Sedang
35 – 69	8	25 %	Rendah

contribution (R Square) is 0.384. These results indicate the influence of the lifestyle of parental hedonism on the ability of early childhood social interaction with a contribution value (R Square) of 0.384. The results were then presented at 38.4%.

Table 4. Simple linear regression test results

Model Summary ^b		
Model	R	R Square
1	0,620 ^a	0,384

a. Predictors: (Constant), gaya hidup hedonism

b. Dependent Variable: kemampuan interaksi sosial

Social behavior that develops in early childhood based on the foundation laid in infancy. Therefore social behavior in children can be formed from the first time in the simplest social group environment, namely the family (Anap-ratiwi, 2013). The task of parents in parenting children is the existence of commitment and good communication regarding care in the child's growth and development. Between mothers, fathers take time to interact and play with children, in order to create a social interaction. (Handayani 2015)

Based on the results of the study above shows that the average value of the ability of social interaction abilities of early childhood in class B2 is 75. The ability of social interaction of early childhood is mostly in the low category of 12 subjects with a percentage of 37.50% with a range of values (30 - 59). This can be seen through aspects of the ability of social interaction of early childhood, namely communication, attitudes, and behavior of groups of children carried out, in line with Sarwono's indicator theory (2015). Child interaction can also be seen from the interests of early childhood in their peers begin to grow, and can choose friends who children like and start friends with small groups (Zulminiati, 2012). It can also be in accordance with the level of achievement of the development of pro-social behavior in early childhood according to Permendikbud No.137 of 2014 (Elis & Wati, 2015).

The calculation of statistical data obtained is inseparable from the factors that influence the

ability of social interaction in early childhood, these factors are obtained by children through the lifestyle of parents. This supports the theory of Maryati and Juju (2007) about the factors that influence the ability of social interaction in early childhood, namely: Imitation, Suggestion, Identification, Sympathy, and Empathy. The factors that most influence the ability of early childhood social interaction are obtained from parents, because children will imitate everything that is done by parents. The lifestyle used by parents in caring for their children in the modern era is hedonism. The lifestyle indicators of parental hedonism (Martha, 2008) are: Activities, interests, and opinions. In line with Martha's indicator theory, it can be seen the calculation of hedonisme lifestyle statistics of parents. The average value of the lifestyle level of parental hedonism in class B2 is 87.5. The lifestyle of parental hedonism in class B2 is mostly in the high category, namely 13 subjects with a percentage of 40.625% who have scores between (105-140).

In line with the theories above, the lifestyle of parental hedonism influences the ability of early childhood social interaction. This can be seen from statistical calculations, that the magnitude of the contribution of the influence of the lifestyle of parental hedonism to the ability of social interaction of early childhood is (R Square) of 0.384. This is in line with Minggus theory (2017) a person's lifestyle is influenced by background behind the person are. This lifestyle affects the ability of early childhood social interaction. This causes the relationship between one person and another person is hampered.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion of the influence of parental lifestyle hedonism on the ability of early childhood social interaction in KB-TK Hj. Istriati Baiturrahman 2 Semarang, it can be concluded that the magnitude of the contribution of the influence of the lifestyle of parents' hedonism to the social interaction abilities of children aged 5-6 years at KB-TK Hj. Istriati Baiturrahman 2 Semarang which is 38.4%.

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