



## KNOWING THE CHARACTERISTICS BEHAVIOUR OF EARLY CHILDREN

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### Abstract

*In essence, the development of early child behavior follows the stages through which every individual. The speed of development of every child is different, so the formation of different characteristics. A child can go faster progress compared to peer friends, while others in the field is slower. This is related to the development of each child is unique, but basically there are certain characteristics that characterize their behavior at a certain stage. Behavioral characteristics of early childhood is the formation of a number of positive behaviors, through a process of learning in education, with children to cultivate awareness of himself to maturity and the DAP (Developmentally Appropriate Practices) of adulthood. It is obtained through observation, modeling and social interaction. Behavior that develops in early childhood among which is, self-concept, self-centered, empathy, problem solving, physical / movement, thought and language.*

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## INTRODUCTION

### Background

Play is the hallmark of early childhood activities, almost all of their activities involve playing. Play in the early period not only without meaning, because it is through play children learn. Learn about many things, including studying the physical device itself memanfaatkan, learn to know the meaning of friends, learned to communicate with the same verbal language with the language of the neighborhood, and learn to behave in accordance with the procedures of control rules. Play while you learn and learn as you play a phrase that sums up the characteristics of physical activity and early childhood mental. Elizabeth Hurlock, said that early period was a period of golden (golden age) in child development manusia. Anak had an amazing leap of progress, not only physically advances such as running, jumping and flexible to use your fingers too emotional and not a baby sosial. Anak Again, he is an "I" who is beginning the process of searching dirinya. Anak human embryo has become an increasingly clever, but because of the increase "intelligence", then the child is now becoming increasingly difficult diatur. Ia began to realize that he is a man of independent, then-I want to show to her, saying "no" is the way children are most apt to oppose the will of the people lain. Perkembangan child starts looking for independence and their peers. Children have a variety of motor skill, able to organize the inputs to address the problem to an end. Children also get richer emotions he felt and expressed, as well as attached in love with someone close dengannya. Anak feel what he feels, what he can do and what he can not do.

Children also have the language skills, perbendaraan word that dominated the child is able to communicate his wishes, so the child begins to smoothly communicate with people around him. In essence, the development of the child's behavior following the steps taken by each individual, although the speed of different child-beda. Laju different development allows for the different characteristics between a child with a

lainnya. Seorang children can go faster than my friends peers in one area, while in others it is more lambat. Karena, the development of each child is unique. Although every child is unique, has a different speed of development, but basically there are certain characteristics that color the child's behavior for each stage. Early childhood behavioral characteristics seen in the self-concept begins to develop, in addition to coloring too egocentric behavior. Learn to empathize, there is a curiosity, imagination, solve problems, physical effects and the development of thinking and language development of children's behavior.

## DISCUSSION

### Characteristics Behavior of Early Children Education

Characteristics of each individual is different, because each individual is a unity of body and mind to manifest itself fully in its uniqueness (Ali and Asrori, 2011). Uniqueness and individual differences are also influenced by innate factors and lingkungan owned by each of the individual differences individu. Dengan The implications and imperatives of each educational services provided in accordance with the essence and nature manusia. Manusia created unique, different from each other and each individual has different characteristics of individual premises which an individual lainnya. Perbedaan nature is natural. Various aspects of developing the individual through a variety of ways, resulting in changes of varying individual characteristics. Kitayama and Cohren, 2010, said the strong influence of human culture pada pembentukan in aspects of cognition, perception, memory, emotions, behavior, taste and personality. Canfield and Wells, 1975 explaining the success in the academic field is determined by whether or not the successful conduct of education, especially regarding the concept diri. Thoha, 2008 said human behavior is as a function of the interaction between the individual and the environment.

Pai, 1993 said regarding the behavior of human qualities, such as, self-esteem and believe diri. Perilaku is the result of learning. Because behavior is the result of learning to bring some consequences. First, efforts should be made terencana, systematic and aims to establish a positive attitude. Second, efforts should be based on the synthesis and lead to the integrity of the individual. Third, the formation of behavior associated with the academic field, as determined by the behavior of academic success. Children who behave positively, like, open to criticism and willing to accept the changes will succeed in academic learning. Bandura says, one child behave based on a model that he lihat. Kemudian Vaughan and Hogg, 1995 said the establishment of the child's behavior will be effective, if they are given the opportunity to participate and explore and express and develop ideas in a warm, friendly and enthusiastic. Some of the above description it can be concluded that early childhood karakteristik behavior is the formation of a number of positive behavior through learning outcomes in education. Education to establish early childhood behavior requires methods and strategies, in which there is experience, example, and the interaction sosial. Model and the chosen strategy puts the growth of awareness of children about him towards maturity and adulthood.

### **Some Aspects of the Development of Early Age Behavior of Children**

#### **a. Growth of Self Concept**

Early in the life of the child to feel that the self and the environment together, but in his understanding of life perlahan berkembang. Anak realize that he is different with others, he began to recognize him as the "I" and has a range of feelings to himself. Along with an understanding of the differences in identity, children are also beginning to realize that another party has an identity sendiri. Anak also been aware of the different roles.

#### **b. Egocentric**

Although the children realize that other people have their own feelings, but egocentric

child is still strong. Strong egocentric behavior will also affect children at bermain. Hal can be seen, where the children play with other children with no interaction, children are reluctant to lend, or otherwise refused to return the toy pinjamannya. Perilaku paves the conflict or dispute in play activities bersama. Piaget told how to think children are selfish is considered correct what he thinks, although not correspond to reality.

#### **c. Overflow of Curiosity**

Naturally, early childhood have a great curiosity to know besar. Rasa in various fields, including the sexual field. The child asked the baby where it came from and sebagainya. Menurut Sigmund Freud, a psychoanalyst said the child will form a bond with the parents of the other sex berbeda. Children perempuan close to his father, while the boy close to her mother. Children begin to understand gender differences and feel the sense of being a boy and a girl.

#### **d. The rich world of imagination**

Early childhood behavior is heavily influenced by imajinasi. Ia still difficult to distinguish between a child's imagination with realitas. Seperti busy telling "experience" is actually just a fantasy, because children can not distinguish between reality and fantasy. Delusion may lead to an illogical fear, anxiety. But imagination also has an important function in life anak. Imajinasi is a tool to explore the world, a tool for experimenting with the experience and feelings anak. Khayalan usually give birth to imaginary friends or imaginary friend for anak. Seperti see children talking themselves, in fact the child is talking to imajinernya. Hal friends can freely pour out his feelings, when upset, scolded, and so on, children can let go of tension. So the rich imagination of children in everyday life is a reflection of the child's development and imagination will gradually shrink as the child's growing understanding of reality.

#### **e. Considering Learning Pain**

Early childhood interest in peers began to grow, and be able to choose friends dekatnya. Anak began to enter the associative

Children begin to develop empathy, he began to feel what is perceived by others. Child's awareness of the feelings of others is part of the development of the ability to separate between himself and others. Awareness of the nature or the world around, so that the child is interested in the environment. Children will try to adjust their behavior to be accepted in its environment. If previously to be reactive and spontaneous child, the child finally able to "see" the result will tindakannya. Karenanya children carefully and weigh the result of his actions.

#### **f. Problem Solving**

In line with the increased understanding of reality, the child's ability to solve problems started kelihatan. Anak express wishes and feelings of joy, joy, and not in a way acceptable to the environment. Children have started to read the facial expressions of others, so the child can respond with either, because the children already know which one is right danmana, and feelings of internal muncul. Kontrol malupun is easy to get along with your child in sebayanya. Umumnya child is able to enter the stage play cooperative, children are able to cooperate with temannya. seperti; listen and respond tepat. Akhirnya children can be emotionally self-contained, ready to enter the environment and adjust their behavior to the broader standards of behavior.

#### **Physical influences, Cognition and Language Behavior Against**

From early childhood karakteristi above, it is clear that at an early age is an important period for children's development selanjutnya. Menurut Sigmund Freud "the first five years of experience of one's life really define mental health and ability to adapt in later life". Indeed the development of the child's behavior does not stand alone, but in line with the development of other aspects of the physical, cognitive and language development.

play. It can be seen the child involved in play groups with his friend, anakmeningkat socialization skills, although still modest level.

#### **a. Physical Development**

Increasing children's physical abilities will affect children's behavior, he was able to fend for himself or independent, even give help to people lain. Karena that sometimes your child refuses help, because kids want to do sendiri. Meningkatnya physical abilities of children by encouraging the increased mobility of the child, so children almost never silent. always wanted to move on to see and experience many hal. Montessori said physical movement / motor will make the child direct the meaning of freedom and make the children become more calm, happy and feel satisfaction.

#### **b. Development of Thinking**

In the early preschool years, children begin to develop an understanding of the ability berpikir logical, but still limited. While curiosity overwhelming, this will result in the child's behavior. For example, kids are so annoying because it always asking this and itu, but difficult given the understanding that sesuai. Ferrari (2010) said that knowledge and cognition can develop well in a contextual experience, specific and situasional then Montessori viewed education as a means to provide assistance to the life of one child in the child's developmental process anak. Ikutilah mind, that by following the development of children, teachers can adjust teaching methods, curriculum and children well.

#### **c. The development of Languages**

Child's vocabulary is meningkatpada early age, language development is very important in the lives of children selanjutnya. Anak be able to communicate better, to express wishes verbally. That is why children need peers, so that children can melatif vocabulary by playing along with temannya. Montessori said the importance of language development in children is that he is better able to express feelings and himself.

Anonymous said then physical / motor and language will support the establishment of the whole personality of the child.

## CONCLUSION

1. Development of early childhood behavior follow the stages through which every individu. Kecepatan every child is different, so the formation of different karakteristik yang pula. Seorang children can go faster progress than their peers, while in other areas more lambat. Hal is what causes the development of every child is unique.
2. Karakteristi early childhood behavior is the formation of a number of positif behavior through learning outcomes in education to develop awareness of children about him sticks ripeness and maturity, gained through experience, example, and social interaction.
3. Behavior that develops in early childhood include, self-concept, self-centered,

empathy, problem solving, movement / physical way of thinking and language.

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