



## Description of Mother 's Knowledge and Attitudes Stimulation Ability Speech and Language in Children *with Speech Delay* Age Pre School

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Lack of information sources on speech and language stimulation for children with speech delay causes mothers to not receive complete information. This study aims to determine the description of mothers' knowledge and attitudes in stimulating speech and language skills in preschool-age speech delay children. **Methods:** This study uses a descriptive research type with a cross-sectional study approach. Data collection is only at one time using univariate analysis tests. **Results:** Mother's attitude in stimulating speech and language skills in children with speech delay from 32 respondents almost half have a positive attitude as many as 23 respondents (71.9%) and a negative attitude of 9 respondents (28.1%). Lack of knowledge as many as 14 respondents (43.8%) and a small part has good knowledge as many as 6 respondents (18.7%). **Conclusion:** Mothers provide stimulation based on information from other sources which results in them feeling less enthusiastic and less confident in doing stimulation at home because they are afraid of making mistakes. These reasons ultimately form a pattern of parenting in providing maternal stimulation that is too permissive and authoritarian and can shape the child's character in the future.

Keyword: Attitude, knowledge, speech delay

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## INTRODUCTION

Lateness talk or *speech delay* is disturbance marked development in children with difficulty in disclose emotions, desires, and convey message verbally (Rahman et al., 2022). Ability language is indicator all over development child. Ability language sensitive to lateness or damage to the system other things, because involve ability cognitive, sensory motor, psychological, emotional and environmental around child. A child No will capable speak without support from the environment. They must listen related discussions with his life daily nor knowledge about the world. They must Study express himself, divide experience with others and bring it up his wish (Adiputri & Darmiyanti, 2022).

According to *National Center for Health Statistics* (NCHS), prevalence lateness talk is 0.9% in children under aged 5 years and 1.94% in children ages 5 to 14 years. Based on evaluation, numbers incident in children age school increased 3.8 times. It is estimated that 4-5% of children experience disturbance development talk (Rohmah et al., 2018). Prevalence lateness talk in Indonesian to children preschool between 5%-10% (Safitri, 2017). According to The Indonesian Pediatrician Association (IDAI) East Java in 2014 carried out inspection against 2,634 children from aged 0-72 months. Check up result For sector development Language found exists deviation development language in 394 children (15.0%) (IDAI Jatim, 2014 in Rohmah et al., 2018).

In frame prepare grow flower, child need parenting from parents. But in reality in life family Generally in Indonesia it is the most important works as nanny is Mother. The reason because in Indonesia there is division role Still based on gender (Gender Division of Labor), children own attachment so in a way emotional more

near with mother, mother is also inclined can express and talk about more clear about discipline compared to father. That's Why role Mother in development ability talk toddlers are very important (Maher et al., 2021). A child stated own condition speech delay if at the age of 2 years have error in mention the word, have poor vocabulary at 3 years old, or also has difficulty in naming object at the age of 5 years (Suryana & Nilawati, 2012).

According to Setyowati (2010) shows that there is strong relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and behavior Mother with development Language child ages 24 to 36 months. The more tall education mother, then the more big influence knowledge, attitudes and behavior to development Language his son, then researcher do study about description knowledge and attitudes Mother in stimulation ability speech and language in children with speech delay aged pre school.

## METHOD

Study This use type study descriptive with approach *cross-sectional study*. Data retrieval only in One time with g using analysis tests univariate.

## RESULTS

### Description of Mother's Characteristics

Table 1. Distribution Frequency Maternal Characteristics (n = 32)

Respondent characteristics	n	(%)
<b>Age</b>		
25 – 30 yrs	6	18.7
31 – 35 yrs	16	50
36 – 40 yrs	10	31.3
> 41 yrs	0	0
Total	32	100
<b>Education</b>		
No school	0	0
elementary school	0	0
Junior high school	4	12.5
Senior high school	19	59.4

Respondent characteristics	n	(%)
PT	9	28.1
Total	32	100
<b>Work</b>		
PNS/BUMN/TNI	3	9.4
Private employees	13	40.6
Self-employed	7	21.9
Doesn't work	7	21.9
Health workers	2	6.2
Total	32	100
<b>Resources</b>		
Never	0	0
Print media	11	34.3
Electronic Media	21	65.7
Total	32	100

Table 1. Explains about characteristics Mother ie age, education level, occupation, time diagnosed and source information. Characteristics age obtained part big as many as 16 respondents 50% in range aged 31 - 35 years. Characteristics level education part big 19 respondents had a high school education, 59.4%. Characteristics work obtained part big respondents Work employee private as many as 13 respondents 40.6%. Characteristics of long diagnosis got most of it as many as 23 respondents 71.9% in range time <1 year. Furthermore characteristics based on source information part big get information through print media as many as 21 respondents 65.7%.

### Description of Mother's Knowledge Within Stimulation Ability Speech and Language in Children with Speech Delay Age Pre School

Table 2. Distribution Frequency Deep Mother Knowledge Stimulation Ability Speech and Language in Children with Speech Delay Age Pre School

Knowledge	f	%
Good	6	18.7
Enough	12	37.5
Not enough	14	43.8
Total	32	100

Based on table 2, it explains that the

mother's level of knowledge is in stimulating speech and language skills in children with *speech delay* from 32 respondents on almost half have as little knowledge 14 respondents (43.8%) And part small own knowledge Good as much 6 respondents (18.7%).

### Description of Mother's Attitude in Stimulating Speech and Language Skills in Children's Speech Pre-School Age Delay

Table 3. Distribution Frequency Internal Mother's Attitude Stimulation Ability Speech and Language in Children with Speech Delay Age Pre School

Attitude	f	%
Negative	9	28.1
Positive	23	71.9
Total	32	100

Based on table 3 explain that attitude Mother in stimulation speech and language skills in children with *speech delay* of 32 respondents almost half have a positive attitude as much 23 respondents (71.9%) and negative attitudes of 9 respondents (28.1%).

### DISCUSSION

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents have an age range of 31 - 35 years, the subject's age is suitable for carrying out the role of a mother. This fact is supported by Maher et al., (2021) who state that the older you get, the more your understanding and thinking patterns will develop. So that the knowledge they gain will improve and be more optimal in carrying out their roles.

From the research results it can be concluded that the age of the research subjects is suitable for carrying out the role of a mother.

Based on table 1, it can be seen that 19 (59.4%) mothers obtained a higher education level (high school or tertiary

education) and the mother's occupation was predominantly working as a private employee with a total of 13 (40.6%). The research results of Wondal et al., (2021) found that the level of parental education has no relationship with the parenting style applied by parents to their children. Referred to by (Yanti & Fridalni, 2020), the mother's education and work do not influence the child's motor development, but what is more influential is the length of stimulation and interaction with the child. In contrast to the results of Tiara & Zakiyah's study, (2021), a relationship was found between mother's knowledge and work and the level of development of toddler -aged children. This is supported by a quote from Zulkarnaini et al., (2023) that one of the risk factors for speech delays includes the level of parental education and a lack of stimulating children from an early age.

The author assumes that in this study higher education can influence parents' knowledge of developmental delays that occur in their children and that mothers who do not work can be closer to their children and therefore can be more sensitive to developmental delays in their children.

Another factor that can influence the level of knowledge is the source of information. From the research results, it was found that 21 mothers (65.7%) received information through electronic media. According to the research results of Sukadana & Noviyanto, (2020) regarding the description of the mother's level of knowledge regarding the growth and development of toddlers, the respondents had good knowledge, the age was in early adulthood, high school education and obtained sources of information from mass media, posyandu cadres, friends and family, while In the researchers' research, there were differences in the sources of information

where the majority of respondents had never received information about child development, especially speech delay . This is also supported by Barlow's study which shows that a mother's many sources of information can reflect greater knowledge, more information also makes the mother more confident so she is more comfortable with her own abilities when raising children (Barlow et al., 2010) . In Triana's research, it was also revealed that the mother's information about the child's condition and stimulation made the mother more confident in carrying out stimulation, and could compare her practice with other people's theories or practices.

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the subject received information related to speech delay & stimulate speech from various sources easily. Like from a child psychologist or therapist, sharing with a community of fellow mothers who have children with the same condition, books and the internet. Sources of information also play a role in mothers' self-confidence.

### **Deep Mother Knowledge Stimulation Ability Speech and Language in Children with Speech Delay Age Pre School**

Based on the research results in table 2, almost half of them have less knowledge 14 respondents (43.8%) and part small own knowledge Good as much 6 respondents (18.7%). This is in line with research conducted by Zukhra & Amin, (2019) , stating that there is a relationship between the level of parental knowledge about verbal stimulation and language development in early childhood at the Bhakti Siwi Foundation Kindergarten, Soran Village. Apart from that, the results of this research are in line with Safitri, (2017) , stating that there is a relationship between knowledge and toddler language

development, there is a relationship between parenting styles and toddler language development, and there is no socio-economic relationship with toddler language development.

According to researchers' assumptions, knowledge is very important for the life of every human being. In this case, especially for mothers, the better the mother's knowledge, the better the speech and language stimulation given to the child. Stimulation is very important for the growth and development of children, the better the stimulation provided, the better the child's development, and conversely, if the stimulation provided is not good, the child's development will be less good. Speech and language are very important things in life, because by speaking we can know and understand our desires and surrounding circumstances.

### **Mother's Attitude in Stimulating Speech and Language Skills in Children's Speech Pre-School Age Delay**

Based on table 3 explain that attitude Mother in stimulation ability speech and language in children with *speech delay* from 32 respondents almost half have attitude positive as much 23 respondents (71.9%) and attitude negative amounted to 9 respondents (28.1%).

This matter mentioned in Winter's research that enhancement knowledge and awareness Mother about parenting will in line with quality interaction mother-daughter and gift stimulation (Winter et al., 2012).

The subject has also understand that giving stimulation is not quite enough answer Mother with helped family, and therapist. However matter unique found that Still there is more respondents deliver stimulation to the therapist with reason busyness Mother Work. This matter

supported study Triana that role Mother in giving the stimulation is huge so that Mother must understand not quite enough the answer, however No means only Mother just give it stimulation (Setijaningsih & Noviana, 2017). Also supported by Parks' statement which states that role family should too help in giving stimulation, so become not quite enough answer together family, because role family also helps in parenting Mother. Whereas For role therapist of course can help in giving stimulation, however No can only depend on the therapist.

From the results study can concluded that subject Already understand importance giving stimulation in children Because driven by the environment (see ability Friend child), the subject has also been understand that giving stimulation is not quite enough answer Mother with help family, and therapist. However matter unique found that Still there is more subjects deliver stimulation to the therapist with reason busyness Mother Work.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on age Mother with child *Speech Delay* dominated occurs over a range aged 31-35 years. Based on Mother's education with child *Speech Delay* is dominant at level education high school (high school/vocational school or college high), Characteristics parents job child with *Speech Delay* in mother dominant work, Busyness working mother cause time play with child at home a little, so make Mother more surrender not quite enough answer stimulation to the therapist. Mother gave stimulation based on information from other sources that result they feel not enough enthusiasm and lack believe self in do stimulation at home Because Afraid do error. Reasons the Finally form pattern foster giving stimulation too mother

permissive and authoritarian and able form character children in the future .

### SUGGESTION

On research here, discussing regarding the description of maternal knowledge and attitudes Stimulation Ability Speech and Language in Children with Speech Delay Age Pre School. For that, researcher furthermore expected can do study about skills or behavior Mother in stimulating ability speech and language in children with Speech Delay.

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