



*Original Research***CHILDREN'S AGE AND PARENTING STYLE IN CHILDREN
WITH SPEECH DELAY****Idola Perdana Sulistyoning Suharto¹, Endang Mei Yunalia², Indah Jayani³, Devangga Darma
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*E-mail: idolaperdana@unik-kediri.ac.id**Abstract****Background**

Speech delay is a state of speech development that has below average quality. Speech delay is influenced by several factors including the children's age and parenting style. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between child age and parenting patterns with speech delay.

Methods

The study was cross-sectional, with a sample size of 70 respondents which from pediatric patients at Kediri Physiotherapy Clinic in 2023, obtained through accidental sampling. The study's dependent variable was speech delay, and the independent variables were the children's age and parenting style. The instrument used is a questionnaire. Data were collected using a questionnaire analyzed by chi square statistical test.

Results

Most children were male (51 respondents) on pre-school with 1 of siblings (42 respondents). Parents were mostly on high level education and they use authoritarian parenting style for their children. Chi square statistical test show that there is no relationship between the children's age and speech delay (p-value = 0,271), and there is a relationship between parenting style and speech delay (p-value = 0.000).

Conclusion

Parenting style has a correlation with speech delay. Therefore, the role of parents in providing parenting was very important for children's development. Parents must pay attention to provided stimulation and interaction with children, it was very important for children's growth and development, because the role of parents in caring for children was very impactfull.

Keywords: Children; Age; Parenting; Speech Delay

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INTRODUCTION

Development is an increase in more complex body functions and structures in gross and fine motor skills, speech and language, as well as socialization and independence (Holloway & Long, 2019). Development is everything related to changes that occur in children, both physical, cognitive, emotional, and psychosocial changes. Children's development is the main focus of productivity throughout a person's life. For example, for children with cognitive disorders, this disorder can be a predictor of low learning achievement (Morgan et al., 2019).

More than 200 million children under the age of five are found not to be developing according to age. Speech and language disorders are one of the most common causes of developmental disorders in children (Tohidast et al., 2020). Several reports state that the incidence of speech and language disorders ranges from 5-10% in school-age children (Adani & Capanec, 2019). Based on an initial survey conducted at Trimulia Physiotherapy, there were 53 children who experienced cases of speech delay.

The first five years of growth and development are called the golden age, this is because, during this period, the physical condition and all of the child's abilities develop rapidly (Lipkin et al., 2020). At the beginning of the second year of life, children's brains begin to function to regulate language connections when they see pictures in story books and hear stories from other people, mentioning the names of animals from the pictures they point to (Micai et al., 2020). At this time, children can also combine two words into one meaningful sentence and say up to 300 words (Nouraey et al., 2021). The age of 24 months is the initial age at which a child can be identified as having a speech delay or not (Casillas et al., 2020). If there is a language delay and difficulty understanding during this period, it will cause children to be very vulnerable in education (Janus et al., 2019). In fact, several studies have shown that children with language development disorders can experience excessive social fear at the age of 19 and symptoms of anxiety due to social activities at the age of 31 (Vasa et al., 2020).

Speech delays in children occur due to several factors, namely the age of the child, gender, maternal pregnancy history, genetics, screen time, parental education, and parenting style (Mondal et al., 2016). The age of children is the most vulnerable factor during toddlerhood because children are more susceptible to disease and usually have poor nutrition, which can affect their growth and development (Adani & Capanec, 2019). Inappropriate parenting style also cause children to experience speech disorders (Bellon-Harn et al., 2020). For example, letting children play with their toys for too long. This causes children not to hone their socialization skills so that children become late speakers.

Based on this description, the author is interested in researching the subject Children's Age and Parenting Style in Children with Speech Delays. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between age and parenting style with speech delay.

METHODS

Research design

This research were a cross-sectional study to analyze correlation between children's age and parenting style with speech delay.

Sample

This research was carried out in May 2023 at a Trimulia Physiotherapy clinic in Kediri. The population was all pediatric patients who perform physiotherapy at the Trimulia Physiotherapy clinic. The selected sample was a portion of children who perform physiotherapy at the physiotherapy clinic selected using the accidental sampling technique. Within a week of the research process, 70 samples of children were obtained.

Instrument

The instrument used to determine parenting style variables was the standard parenting questionnaire by Najibah (2017) which is used to determine the type of parenting style given by parents to their children. This questionnaire contains 24 questions. Based on the answers from filling out the questionnaire by parents, it will be known which type of parenting style was used by parents in raising their children. The parenting styles in this study were categorized into democratic, authoritarian, and permissive parenting styles. Categorization of parenting styles was by giving a score on the questionnaire that has been filled out by the parents. If the score obtained is 24 - 48, then it is included in the permissive parenting style category. If the score obtained is 49 - 72, then it is included in the democratic parenting style category. If the score obtained is 73 - 96, then it is included in the authoritarian parenting style category. The children's age variable was measured by calculating the difference between the examination date and the child's date of birth. The ages of the children in this study were categorized into toddler and pre-school.

Data Analysis

This study analyzed several variables, namely children's age and parenting style as independent variables and speech delay as the dependent variable. Data were processed using SPSS for windows version 26. This study uses the chi square statistical test because the data scale on the age and parenting variables are nominal, while the speech delay variable is an

ordinal scale. If the p value is less than alpha (0.05), the hypothesis is accepted.

Ethical Considerations

This research has gone through a proper ethical process. This research has been ethically tested with certificate number 79/FIK-UNIK/V/2023. The researcher has provided an explanation of the research mechanism to the respondents. After being given an explanation, the respondent filled out the consent form to become a respondent before filling out the research questionnaire.

RESULT

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that 51 respondents (72.9%) were male, 41 respondents (58.6%) had a high level of education, and 42 respondents (60%) had one sibling.

Table 1 Respondent Demographic Profiles

Profiles	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Female	19	27.1
Male	51	72.9
Parental education		
Middle level education	29	41.4
High level education	41	58.6
Number of siblings		
1	42	60.0
2	27	38.6
3	1	1.4

Based on Table 2, 64 respondents (91.4%) belong to the preschool category, 60 parents (85.7%) apply authoritarian parenting styles, and 58 respondents experience speech delay (82.9%).

Table 2 Respondent Age, Parenting Style, and Speech Delay Profiles

Profiles	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
Toddler	6	8.6
Pre-school	64	91.4
Parenting Style		
Authoritarian parenting	60	85.7
Democratic parenting	10	14.3
Permissive parenting	0	0
Speech Delay		
Speech delay	58	82.9
No speech delays	12	17.1

The results of data analysis using the chi square test showed that the p-value = 0.271 (Table 3), which showed that there was no relationship between the child's age and the incidence of speech delay.

Table 3 The correlation between age and the incidence of speech delay

		Incidence of speech delay				Total	
		Speech delay		No speech delay			
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Age	Toddler	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	6	100.0 %
	Pre-school	54	84.4%	10	15.6%	64	100.0 %
		p-value = 0,271					

The results of data analysis using the chi square test showed that the p-value = 0.000, which means that there is a relationship between parenting style and the incidence of speech delay.

Table 4 The correlation between parenting style and the incidence of speech delay

		Incidence of speech delay				Total	
		Speech delay		No speech delay			
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Parenting style	Authoritarian parenting style	55	91.7%	5	8.3%	60	100.0 %
	Democratic parenting style	3	30.0%	7	70.0%	10	100.0 %
		p-value = 0.000					

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the chi square test between age and the incidence of speech delay, it was found that the child's age was not related to the occurrence of speech delay in children. There are several factors that can influence speech delays in children. Based on research from Kuvac et al. (2021), there are two factors that can influence children's speech delays, internal and external. Internal factors include physical disabilities experienced by the child, both in the mouth and tongue, which cause the child to have difficulty articulating when speaking. Another internal factor is the child's gender. Boys experience more speech delays because boys are more active in motor development than in speech development (Kuvač-Kraljević et al., 2021).

External factors include parental education. When parents have low education, parents tend to lack knowledge about the child's speech development. The second external factor is the parenting style applied by parents and family. Parents and families are models that will be an example for children. If parents and families do not provide sufficient stimulus to children, such as inviting children to talk or tell stories, children will experience delays in speaking. The third external factor is technology or gadgets. Children who are usually given gadgets by their parents will be more passive because the child only watches and listens without any reciprocity in communication (Kuvač-Kraljević et al., 2021).

Other factors that can cause children to experience delays in speaking are, first, children's lack of knowledge, such as children aged 2-3 years who were not taught by their parents to recognize letters and numbers so that children cannot yet recognize letters and numbers. The second factor is bilingualism or the use of two languages. The third factor is health. When children are often sick, they will experience delays in growth and development, especially language development (Kurniasari & Sunarti, 2019). Based on the several factors above, it can be interpreted that the child's age is not the main factor that can cause speech delays.

Based on the results of the chi square test between parenting style and the incidence of speech delay, the result was a p -value = 0.000, which means there is a relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of speech delay in children at Trimulia Physiotherapy in 2023. Parenting style is the way parents treat children, educate, guide and discipline and protect children in the maturation process and teach children about the values that exist in society (Livingstone et al., 2015). Parenting is all forms of interaction provided by parents to children so that children are able to adapt to the physical, social environment and values of society (Sanders & Morawska, 2018). The care provided by one parent and another parent is different, which can have an influence on the child's personality and behavior, which can be carried over into adulthood.

Authoritarian parenting is a parenting pattern implemented by parents by limiting every child's activities, punishing if what the child does is not according to their wishes, and the child must follow the parents' orders (Samiullah Sarwar, 2016). From the research results, it was found that parents who apply an authoritarian parenting style have an impact on their children experiencing speech delays. This happens because children are always limited and have to follow the rules given by their parents so that children cannot express what they want. Based

on the research results, it shows that 55 children experienced speech delays in authoritarian parenting.

Parents play a very important role in the growth and development of children, because the role of parents in caring for children is very influential (Albanese et al., 2019). Children who are given less stimulus, support and interaction or communication from their parents can cause them to experience speech delays, because children will be more silent and obey what their parents say (Vallotton et al., 2017). Inappropriate parenting patterns can have a negative impact on children (Samiullah Sarwar, 2016). Every development that occurs in children requires different treatment and parenting patterns; parents more often apply an authoritarian parenting style where this parenting pattern only makes rules for children to follow according to the parents' wishes and provides punishment if the child does not comply with the parents' wishes, so that the child does not have the opportunity to say what he wants. This causes children to experience speech delays.

Democratic parenting is a parenting pattern that is applied by parents by paying close attention to the child's needs and fulfilling them by taking into account realistic factors of the interests and needs of the child. With this parenting style, children rarely experience speech delays because children receive warm parenting from their parents (Livingstone et al., 2015). It can be seen from the research that out of 10 children who received democratic parenting, seven of them did not experience speech delays.

IMPLICATION

The results of this research can be used as a reference in providing nursing care for children with speech delay. Providing appropriate parenting patterns can reduce the incidence of speech delays. Therefore, providing education to parents about providing appropriate parenting styles can be a consideration when providing nursing care.

STRENGTH AND LIMITATIONS

The results of this study can have an impact on parents and their children. The impact is on the parenting patterns given by parents to their children. As parents, they must understand when they use democratic parenting patterns, and when they use authoritarian parenting patterns. Sometimes parents give their children leeway, so they use democratic parenting patterns. Sometimes they have to be strict with their children, so they have to use authoritarian parenting patterns.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion that can be drawn from this research is that there is no relationship between the child's age and the incidence of speech delay, and there is a relationship between the parenting style applied by parents and the incidence of speech delay in children. It is highly recommended to conduct research on the relationship between age and duration of gadget use with the incidence of speech delay.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There were no conflicts of interest in this publication.

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