

**THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT AND FAMILY  
COMMUNICATION PATTERNS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF  
SPEECH DELAY IN CHILDREN IN GAMPONG  
LAMBAROANGAN, DARUSSALAM DISTRICT, ACEH BESAR  
REGENCY**

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**ABSTRACT**

The family environment is very influential on the development of children's speech. Early childhood speech delay requires special treatment and more attention from families, especially parents, in order to improve children's language development, so that children are able to communicate well in the family and community environment. The existence of interaction activities between family members, especially for children aged 3-5 years through communication patterns and stimuli, will determine the basis for providing speaking skills to children. This study uses quantitative with purposive sampling method, namely sampling with certain criteria or considerations. Where researchers want to know the relationship between the variables studied, namely the influence of the environment and family communication patterns on the occurrence of speech delay in children in Gampong Lambaroangan, Darussalam District, Aceh Besar Regency. The population of this study were children who experienced speech delay with a sample of 60 people obtained from observations through Puskesmas and Posyandu activities. Through this sample, 72.1% of fathers were found to be early adults with 61.0% secondary education level and had 32.0% occupation as traders, while 82.2% of mothers were early adults with 64.7% secondary education level and only 40.3% as housewives. Also through the results of the study obtained a significance value smaller than 0.05 ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ) and a correlation coefficient value of 0.632. Based on the results of the data obtained from the analysis conducted, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between the environment and family communication patterns on the occurrence of speech delay in children in

Gampong Lambaroangan, Darussalam District, Aceh Besar Regency.

**Keywords:** Environment, Communication Patterns, Family, Child Speech Delay

## **INTRODUCTION**

Childhood is an important period for learning language, if the introduction of language is not done before adolescence, the child will experience a lifetime of inability to use good grammar. For this reason, the introduction of words and sentences to children from an early age can help children to acquire better language and speaking skills (Fatimah et al, 2024). Early childhood education is education provided to children aged 0-6 years. This age is a critical period in developing the basis of thinking, behavior and emotional well-being of children (Bakken, Brown, & Downing, 2017). This period is also the easiest to receive stimulation. So that the role of parents, family members and the environment is needed in providing stimulation of child development, one of which is language development (Hasanah & Sugito, 2020).

The use of vocabulary and children's language skills depend on the experiences children have in the family and environment. Families, especially parents, play a very large role in helping children's speech and language development, namely through stories, guessing, word games, singing, reading books together (Kurniasari & Sunarti, 2019). The age of 2.5 years to 5 years is the most peak and rapid age in language development compared to toddlers. Language skills in children are considered a measure of normal child development (Sunderajan & Kanhere, 2019).

The communication pattern carried out in the family should be a two-way communication because this communication pattern will directly provide opportunities for children to express their opinions and/or for toddler age children this will help train them to speak (Silviana et al, 2021). However, if the communication is only one-way (from parents), it is difficult for children to practice speaking or develop their language skills. In developing communication to children, parents have an important role in doing so, such as maternal demographics consisting of high education, a mother will find it easier to develop verbal to children (Savitri et al, 2024).

Delay in speaking or what is commonly referred to as speech delay can be classified as a speech barrier. Obstacles are a form of difficulty for someone in achieving a goal (Hutami & Samsidar, 2028). There are many possible factors that cause children to experience delays in speech, such as: lack of parental ability to create communication relationships with children, poor community environment factors that

result in children not being allowed to play outside the home, the influence of television and gadget viewing, and the factor of parents' busy daily lives so that children spend their time playing alone (Ulya, 2024).

Language delays in children are caused by lack of stimulation from parents towards children who are not good, causing disruption to the child's growth and development process. As a result, children will have difficulty in adjusting and socializing with the surrounding environment, so that children will withdraw from the environment (Fauzia et al, 2020). The danger will affect the ability to communicate with the environment and have an impact on academic learning ability. With effective child speech communication, children will be able to convey their wishes, hopes, and requests (Kurniasari & Sunarti, 2019).

Language development in children aged 3-5 years is found to experience many obstacles, in the form of articulation disorders, words or vocabulary, sound production. Lack of stimulation of parental communication with children, usually due to parents who are too busy working and do not have time to communicate effectively with their children (Purnomo et al, 2023). The percentage of children in Indonesia who live with biological parents is 87.5%. This indicates that most children in Indonesia still get care from both parents. However, not all families have the strength to help children grow and develop properly, some families have demographic status problems such as education, employment, and lack of income, so that these things can support the inhibition of child development including communication (Syahrizal, 2023).

Furthermore, in a study written by Aini (2022) stated that the results of the study had shown that there were 11 factors influencing speech delay that occurred in the case subject, namely the concept of multilingual (Multilingual), models that are not good enough to imitate, lack of opportunities to practice speaking, lack of motivation to speak, guidance, encouragement, peer relationships, self-adjustment, classification in sex roles, gender, and family size. In addition, there are also 3 factors found in this study, namely the factor of children's habits in watching television or gadget, the sibling system, and the knowledge of people around the subject who do not understand these obstacles (Aulia, et al, 2023).

Through the family, children are guided to develop their abilities and creativity. Parents usually have various ways and strategies to communicate and educate the most important informal for education, so communication patterns in the family will affect the process of growth and development of children. Therefore, the interaction between parents and children through family communication patterns determines the basis of children's provision including children's speaking skills.

(Merdekawati, 2018). Family communication patterns are communications that occur in families where the source is parents to their children or children to parents who have certain patterns. The results of the study concluded that family communication patterns have a positive effect on child development in physical, emotional, cognitive, psychosocial and language. Thus, family communication patterns are very important in supporting children's language development including children's speaking skills (Wiranata & Tsurayya, 2024).

The results of the initial study of researchers conducted at Posyandu Gampong Lambaro Angan to several mothers who have children with verbal development disorders, stated that they had to leave children because of work, then lack of interaction at home and also due to low parental education so that they did not know the causes or signs of children experiencing language development disorders. Children's development needs to be honed and developed rapidly through early stimulation that can be given directly by parents, other family members, or when interacting with other people when outside the home. The stimulation provided will relate to aspects of language development and children's independence. Based on the description above, the author feels the need to conduct research on the influence of the environment and family communication patterns on the occurrence of speech delay in children in Gampong Lambaroangan, Darussalam District, Aceh Besar Regency.

## **METHODS**

This type of research is quantitative, where researchers want to know the relationship between the variables studied, namely the influence of the environment and parental communication patterns on the occurrence of speech delay in children in Gampong Lambaroangan. This research will be conducted in Gampong Lambaroangan, Darussalam District, Aceh Besar Regency and carried out in September 2024. The things that were done were researchers met parents during Posyandu activities. Researchers asked parents, especially mothers to fill out a research questionnaire while providing guidance on how to fill out the questionnaire.

This study uses purposive sampling technique, namely sampling with certain criteria or considerations. The criteria used by the sample in this study are: (1) children aged 3-5 years who experience speech delay (2) parents (father/mother/guardian) who have children with speech delay problems and live in Gampong Lambaroangan, Darussalam District, Aceh Besar Regency. According to information from the Darussalam District Health Center officer during Posyandu activities, the coverage of visits by children aged 3 - 5 years each year is

316 children and for verbal development in 2023 for toddlers as many as 42% still experience problems such as communication delays even though the child's age has reached 5 years. The population of this study were children who experienced speech delay with a sample of 60 people obtained from observations through Puskesmas and Posyandu activities. The data in this study were obtained from a questionnaire on family communication patterns and a test of children's speaking skills.

The instrument is made closed, namely the statement is presented in such a form that the respondent just gives a check list (√) in the appropriate column or place, with a direct questionnaire using a multilevel scale. Suggests alternative answer choices consisting of only four choices, namely Very Suitable (SS), Suitable (S), Less Suitable (KS) and Very Unsuitable (STS). Each answer is associated with a numerical value. The data obtained from this research is continued by analyzing the data and then drawing conclusions using parametric statistics. The statistical analysis technique used to test the hypothesis in this study is Product Moment Correlation Analysis (Arikunto 2010: 317).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study was conducted on 60 respondents with the title of the influence of the environment and family communication patterns on the occurrence of speech delay in children in Gampong Lambaroangan, Darussalam District, Aceh Besar Regency. Based on the research, the following results were obtained:

### Research Results

The characteristics of the respondents in this study are shown in table 1:

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents (n=60).

No	Characteristics	f	%
Age of Father			
1	Young Adult	42	72.1
2	Middle Adult	18	27.9
Mother's Age			
1	Young Adult (20-35 years)	51	82.2
2	Middle Adult (36-45 years)	9	17.8
Father's Education			
1	Higher	20	30.1
2	Intermediate	35	61.0
3	Elementary	5	8.9
Mother's Education			
1	Higher	28	29.5

2	Intermediate	38	64.7
3	Elementary	2	5.8
Father's Occupation			
1	Civil servant	4	8.3
2	Contract	9	13.2
3	Private	17	28.8
4	Trader	20	32.0
5	Handyman	8	11.5
6	Fisherman	2	6.2
Mother's Occupation			
1	Civil servant	10	8.5
2	Private	11	23.0
3	Trader	17	28.2
4	HOUSEWIFE	22	40.3
Family Income			
1	High	14	15.8
2	Medium	35	67.3
3	Low	11	16.9

Table 1. illustrates that the largest number and percentage of the 60 families of children under five were 42 (72.1%) fathers of early adulthood, 51 (82.2%) mothers of early adulthood, 35 (61.0%) fathers with secondary education, 38 (64.7%) mothers with secondary education, 20 (32.0%) fathers worked as traders, 22 (40.3%) mothers as housewives, 14 families (15.8%) had a high income level and 35 families (67.3%) had a medium income.

Testing the requirements of analysis using normality test and linearity test. The results of the normality test calculation for all variables are presented in table 2:

Table 2. Summary of Normality Test Results

Variable	Sig (p)	Description
Environment family	0,541	Significance > 0,05 = normal
Communication patterns family	0,513	Significance > 0,05 = normal

From the calculation of the normality of the data distribution of environmental variables and family communication patterns on speech delay in children in this study is normally distributed, because it has a significance value greater than 0.05 at ( $p > 0.05$ ).

The results of the linearity test on environmental variables and family communication patterns on the occurrence of children's speech delay are presented in table 3:

**Table 3. Linearity Test Results**

<b>Correlation</b>	<b>F count</b>	<b>Sig (p)</b>	<b>Description</b>
X.Y	1,516	0,148	Linier

The results of the linearity test above, it can be seen that the significance value is greater than 0.05 ( $0.148 > 0.05$ ), this indicates that all research variables are linear.

Data analysis used to test the hypothesis in this study is product moment correlation analysis. The hypothesis in this study is “there is a significant influence between the environment and family communication patterns on speech delay in children in Gampong Lambaroangan, Darussalam District, Aceh Besar Regency”.

The results of the product moment correlation test are presented in table 4:

**Table 4. Influence of environment and family communication patterns on the occurrence of speech delay in children**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>r count</b>	<b>p sig.</b>	<b>Description</b>
X.Y	0,632	0,000	Significance

Based on table 4, it can be seen that the results of the analysis with the product moment correlation test for the influence of the environment and family communication patterns on the occurrence of speech delay in children obtained a probability of 0.000. Because the probability of significance of the resulting research is less than 0.05 ( $p < 0.05$ ), it means that the correlation coefficient is significant. So the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) which reads “there is a significant influence between the environment and family communication patterns on speech delay in children in Gampong Lambaroangan, Darussalam

District, Aceh Besar Regency”, is accepted.

## **Discussion**

The results of the study in table 1 conclude that “there is a significant influence between the environment and family communication patterns on the occurrence of speech delay in children in Gampong Lambaroangan, Darussalam District, Aceh Besar Regency” with the level of parental education. This was obtained from the educational background of parents of children aged 3 - 5 years in this study, namely 61.0% of fathers with secondary education and 64.7% of mothers also with secondary education. Wallace et al. (2015) stated the same thing, namely risk factors associated with speech and language delays are male gender, family history and low parental education.

Based on this table, it can be explained in detail that the causes of speech delay in children. First, parents are busy, which causes a lack of attention and involvement of parents in children's speech development. Though parents have a very important role in the development of children because parents become the first person where children communicate. Second, the low level of education of parents causes a lack of knowledge to facilitate and stimulate children's speech development. Research conducted by (Hartanto, Selina, H, & Fitra, 2016) found that a mother's low education has a high possibility for children to experience speech delays due to the lack of stimulation obtained by children in the closest environment, namely parents.

Parents also essentially have a role as the child's first language teacher and have the right opportunity to facilitate children's language development (Siregar & Hazizah, 2019). Third, the lack of stimulation, positive environmental support and interaction between the child and family during the developmental period causes speech delay (Fitriyani et al., 2019). A child with speech delay uses words or phrases to express their ideas but is difficult for others to understand. Thus, people around the child will tend to avoid conversations with the child.

The results of this study also show that there is a positive and significant influence between the environment and family communication patterns on the occurrence of speech delay in children in Gampong Lambaroangan, Darussalam District, Aceh Besar Regency. This is evidenced by a significance value smaller



than 0.05 ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ) and a correlation coefficient of 0.632. This means that the strength of the influence of the environment and family communication patterns on speech delay in children in Gampong Lambaroangan, Darussalam District, Aceh Besar Regency includes a strong correlation. The results of this study strengthen the results of previous research conducted by Kurniasari & Sunarti, 2019 which states that the use of vocabulary and children's proficiency in language depends on the experiences children get in the family and environment. Thus, the environment and family communication patterns are very important in supporting children's language development including children's speaking skills.

Parents' parenting skills significantly impact children's language growth and development in life. Negative experiences that children get in childhood will provide long-term challenges to children's further development, including experiences that children get in the family for parental care (A'yun & Masykur, 2019). This study also corroborates Hurlock's (1980) opinion that one of the factors that influence how much children speak is the family. The family is one of the most important informal education places for children's education, so the environment and communication patterns in the family will affect the process of growth and development of children, so that it becomes the basis for equipping children's speaking skills.

Based on the description previously stated, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant influence between the environment and family communication patterns on speech delay in children in Gampong Lambaroangan, Darussalam District, Aceh Besar Regency. The better the influence of the environment and family communication patterns on a child, the better the word and language patterns will increase, so as to prevent speech delay in children. Therefore, families, especially parents, need to provide a good social environment and choose effective family communication patterns for children, so that they can support children's speaking skills.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the data obtained from the results of the analysis conducted, it was found that the education level of the father (61.0%) and mother (40.3%) was relatively secondary

education, and also the father (32.0%) and mother (28.2%) both had jobs as traders. Meanwhile, through the data, the significance value is smaller than 0.05 ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ) and the correlation coefficient value is 0.632. So this means that there is an influence of the environment and family communication patterns on the occurrence of speech delay in children in Gampong Lambaroangan, Darussalam District, Aceh Besar Regency.

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