ROLE OF COMMUNICATION FOR PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE PERSONAL-SOCIAL FIELD

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ABSTRACT

Family is one of the bodies that carries out the duties and is responsible for achieving goals that can develop the child's personality positively. To what extent is the effective role of parents in providing education from infancy as a means to develop their personality and make them aware of the importance of love in everything they do based solely on the principle of reciprocity. The psychosocial development of an individual can be seen from a psychological perspective or point of view. Development from childhood to adolescence is a very interesting thing to study related to family, friends and the environment. This psychosocial development can be seen from the increased social development of children marked by changes in their knowledge and understanding of needs and existing regulations. The theory of psychosocial development from Erik Erikson which can improve the skills of parents to be able to understand and educate children to an optimal level of maturity. The results of this study indicate that interpersonal communication between parents and children can provide more complete and flexible attention. The messages conveyed by parents, verbal and non-verbal language, are carried out to strengthen the messages conveyed when children experience difficulties in terms of communication and social interaction. The process of communication between parents and children really helps children understand themselves, their feelings, thoughts, opinions and desires.

Keywords: Communication, Psychosocial Development, Personal-Social Field

INTRODUCTION

Communication is something that cannot be avoided in human interaction. Whether through words, facial expressions, or even body cues, communication plays an important role in forming social relationships and developing individual psychosocial skills, including children (Mailani et al. 2022). In the family context, parents act as the main agents in shaping communication patterns and have a major influence on children's psychosocial development. Research has shown that effective communication between parents and children can have a significant positive impact on a child's emotional, social, and mental development. Therefore, the role of parents in understanding and optimizing communication with children is very important to ensure that children have a strong foundation in living their social lives. One of the important aspects of parental communication that influences children's psychosocial development is the quality of communication that is established. Parents who listen empathetically, speak age-appropriate language, and pay full attention to their children tend to form stronger relationships with their children. These positive communication patterns allow children to feel supported and accepted, thus increasing their self-confidence and independence.

Apart from that, good communication also plays an important role in teaching children about values and social norms. Through daily communication, parents can guide children in understanding and recognizing emotions, regulating behavior, and understanding the consequences of their actions. Thus, parental communication helps form the moral and ethical basis of children, which helps them become responsible and empathetic members of society (Setyowati 2013). Another aspect of the role of parental communication is as a model of behavior for children. Children tend to imitate the behavior of their parents, including the way they communicate and express emotions. If parents display healthy and effective communication patterns, children are more likely to adopt these patterns in their interactions with others. However, if the parent's communication is unhealthy, such as aggressive behavior or ignoring the child's emotions, the child may have difficulty coping with their own emotions and interacting well with others. The condition of this mother in RW 03 Lakarsantri Surabaya does not fully understand the stages of psychosocial development of children with a psychological approach. So far, parenting done by parents is only limited to basic adequacy orientation, communication in parenting is also still in accordance with existing habits and not in accordance with the child's condition. Knowledge of children's psychosocial development is needed by parents to be able to see the child's development according to the stages that fit the proportion of the child's age. So that children do not experience failure in their development which will affect the next stage of development. To what extent is the effective role of parents in providing education from infancy as a means to develop their personality and make them aware of the importance of love in everything they do based solely on the principle of reciprocity. Parents can distinguish a child's personality by observing the following behaviors that children show every day when analyzing the child's communication style, lifestyle, and even problems to help children make their own decisions (Dewi and Wahyuni 2020).

The stages of development are critical periods that require stimulus to see developing and undeveloped potential that will require attention (Sukamti et al. 2014). There are several factors that can affect the growth and development of children, namely genetic factors (heredity) and stimulation from the

environment. These two factors are mutually sustainable and support each other to achieve optimal child potential. It can be seen that environmental factors that influence child development reach 80%. The influence of this environment will shape the child and bring up a stimulus to stimulate child development (Novitasari et al. 2022). So with this, parents are expected to be a good environmental factor by providing a positive environment and providing a stimulus to improve children's development.

Parents in family life are the head of the family. Indirectly, parents shape the character of their children through attitudes, thoughts, and everything they do. For example not listening to children, scolding children excessively, giving inappropriate advice, or speaking harshly to children. Some of the examples of behavior above can have a negative impact on child development. The family environment is the main aspect in influencing child development. children spend more time in the family environment, so that the family has an important role in shaping the behavior and personality of children.

It is very important for us to know how the psychosocial development of children, especially in today's times. By adding to the knowledge of children's psychosocial development, we can guide and help optimize the development process that will be experienced by children appropriately. Knowledge of psychosocial development will help mothers to face the challenges of raising children. There are various theories regarding the psychosocial development of children. In providing psychoeducational services, researchers used one of the expert theories, namely Erik Erikson.

METHODOLOGY

Descriptive research with a qualitative approach is a research method used to understand phenomena in depth, comprehensively and contextually. This study aims to describe and analyze information qualitatively, without measuring or calculating certain variables as in quantitative research. A qualitative approach allows researchers to understand the complexities and meanings behind human behavior, actions, and experiences, including in the context of the role of parental communication in children's psychosocial development. In this research, the qualitative research methods commonly used are case studies, in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and content analysis. Case studies allow researchers to dig up detailed information about individual cases or certain groups, such as families with effective and communicative parent-child interactions. In-depth interviews are a way to obtain data through direct interaction with parents and children, so that researchers can understand their views on communication and the role of parents in children's development. Participatory observation allows researchers to observe behavior and interactions directly in natural contexts, such as in a home or family environment, so that the data obtained is more contextual.

In addition, content analysis is used to analyze text or recorded interviews, field notes, and other related documents. In content analysis, researchers identify themes and communication patterns that emerge from the data that has been collected. In research on the role of parental communication in children's psychosocial development, content analysis can help identify how parents communicate with their children, how they understand children's emotions, and how this communication affects children's psychosocial development. Descriptive research with a qualitative approach provides in-depth and rich information about the phenomenon under study, which can assist in understanding the complex dynamics of parent-child

interaction. However, this research also requires a lot of time and dedication from the researcher, as it involves a careful process of data collection, analysis, and interpretation. The results of this research can provide valuable

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The situational perspective states that interpersonal communication focuses specifically on interactions between two people who communicate simultaneously, both verbally and nonverbally. Fast communication and feedback. Interpersonal communication is communication between two people that starts at the level of familiarity to the level of separation and goes through certain stages of interaction and relationships that are repeated. One of the main aspects of interpersonal communication is the ability to listen actively and empathetically (Martoredjo 2014). Good listening allows one to really understand what the other person is saying, including the emotions and feelings associated with the message. This helps build mutual understanding and trust in interpersonal relationships.

Apart from listening, verbal and non-verbal expressions also play an important role in interpersonal communication. Body language, facial expressions, and tone of voice can communicate emotions and intentions that words alone cannot convey. Therefore, conveying messages in an appropriate manner and recognizing non-verbal communication cues from the interlocutor are also important skills in interpersonal communication. In addition, the ability to tactfully convey criticism and input is also an important part of effective interpersonal communication. When giving criticism, it is important to avoid a blaming or judgmental tone and to offer constructive suggestions for improvement. This helps create a positive and supportive communication environment, which promotes personal growth and closer relationships

Interpersonal communication also involves the ability to manage conflict well. Conflict is inevitable in every relationship, but how to deal with it can affect the quality of the relationship. In interpersonal communication, it is important to respect differences of opinion, listen to the views of others, and seek mutually beneficial solutions together. In Erik Erikson's theory which is used to provide a new understanding, it has been explained that there are eight stages of life. The outcome of each stage is affected by the outcome of the previous stage, and an individual's ability to grow optimally depends on the resolution and success of each ego crisis. The ego needs to develop various skills to deal with the various demands that society puts on it. The eight stages of Erik Erikson's psychosocial development are as follows (Putri 2021):

1. Stage 1: Trust vs Mistrust (0-1 years) At this stage the child will acquire the skills needed to develop trust and hope if the mother is able to meet their needs. This person will always believe that other people are trying to take advantage if the child experiences an ego crisis, which can result in the child having difficulty trusting other people.

2. Stage II: Autonomy vs Shame and Doubt (1-3 years) At this stage, the child will discover that he can control his body. It is hoped that parents can guide children and teach children to control their children's impulses and desires without being rude. The goal at this stage is for children to learn to conform to social norms without losing their initial understanding.

3. Stage III: Initiative vs Guilt (3-6 years) At this time the child will learn to plan and take action. Children will be afraid to take the initiative or make decisions for fear of making mistakes if this stage is not successfully completed. Children will lack self-confidence and are reluctant to set goals for themselves when they grow up.

4. Stage IV: Industry vs. Inferiority (6-12 years) Children will learn at this age that completing academic tasks will give them joy and satisfaction. Children will be able to solve problems and feel successful if this stage is done well. Children will feel bad if they can't solve the problem.

5. Stage V: Identity vs. Identity Confusion (12-20 years) There seems to be a contradiction that children are considered adults on the one hand and immature on the other hand because there are changes in the child's physical and mental state at this stage. At this stage the importance of parents as protection begins to wane. The child will experience an identity crisis if at this stage it is not resolved properly, because at this stage the child's identity will begin to form.

6. Stage VI: Intimacy vs Isolation (young adulthood, 20-30 years) Young adults gain a deeper understanding of how to interact with others during this phase. Feelings of isolation will result from an inability to build solid social bonds. Love is obtained by ego skills if the individual is able to overcome this crisis.

7. Stage VII: Generativity vs Stagnation (middle adulthood, 30-65 years) At this point, the individual contributes to the continuity of the current generation and gives back to the world in exchange for what he has received inability to see the big picture, which gives the impression that life is purposeless and boring. When an individual is coping with a current crisis, mindfulness is one of the skills of their ego; However, the individual will believe that his life has no purpose if he fails.

8. Stage VIII: Ego Integrity vs Despair (late adulthood, 65 years and over) At this stage of old age, they will remember the past and feel the meaning of peace and integrity. It feels good to think about the past. People will appear depressed if they fail to complete this phase, if they succeed they will be satisfied with themselves.

With these stages, parents understand how important it is to complete each stage of a child's development so that it does not impact on the next stage of development and will cause a child's identity crisis if the stages of development cannot be completed properly.

According to Devito, the effectiveness of interpersonal communication includes openness, positive behavior, empathy, cooperative behavior, and similarity (Chairani, Wiendijarti, and Novianti 2009). This can be explained as follows:

1. Openness affects differences in variations of both verbal and non-verbal messages. This shows the quality of openness in interpersonal communication, and it includes two dimensions. The second aspect shows a willingness to be open and direct with others, and vice versa.

2. "Empathy, the ability to project oneself into the role of another person or try to feel in the same way as other people's feelings. With this empathy framework, a person will understand his position and thus will not judge the behavior or attitudes of others as wrong or right.

3. "Supportive behavior, interpersonal communication will be effective if in facing a problem you don't behave defensively or defensively. Openness and empathy cannot take place in a non-supportive environment."

4. "Positive behavior, in interpersonal communication of this quality there are at least three aspects of difference or that is interpersonal communication will be successful; if there is positive concern for one's self, interpersonal communication will be well maintained if a positive feeling towards other people is communicated.

5. "Similarity, includes similarities in two things. The first is the similarity in the field of experience among the actors. That is, interpersonal communication will generally be more effective if the actors have the same values, attitudes, behaviors and experiences. Second, the similarity in conversation between communicators, meaning that there are similarities in terms of sending and receiving messages.

Interpersonal communication can strengthen the relationship between the parties who communicate. In social life, humans can find peace in their lives because they have a life partner (Br Surbakti, Achiriah, and Abidin 2022). Through interpersonal communication, you can also build good relationships to avoid and overcome conflicts that arise. Interpersonal communication between parents and children can take a more complete and flexible attention. Parents who try to accompany their children in everyday life can better understand and understand their child's personality. The nature of the experience of interpersonal communication between parents and children can be expressed in their closeness and togetherness. This is very useful for parents and for knowing how to behave when facing communicative situations in the development of their child's personality. In addition to using non-verbal, let alone verbal, parents do a lot of things as communicators or message communicators so that messages are conveyed properly. received by the communicator (Wiananda 2020). (child). The messages conveyed by parents, verbal and non-verbal language, are carried out to strengthen the messages conveyed when children experience difficulties in terms of communication and social interaction.

Every parent has their own way of guiding their child. Because every child has a different personality, the aim is to shape the child's character. The child's desire to speak from heart to heart leads to interpersonal communication. Communication must be based on the child's trust in his parents (Gunawan 2013). With this trust, children develop self-confidence and try to trust their parents and truly understand their feelings. Of course, in a parent-child interpersonal communicative relationship, there are several things that hinder or help the communication get to the child. Parents must face man obstacles and support in interacting with their children, and parents must fulfill their duties as teachers and educate their children about good attitudes and behavior in social life (Pérez 2017).

The function of interpersonal communication or interpersonal communication is to try to improve relationships, avoid and overcome personal conflicts, reduce uncertainty about anything, and share knowledge and experiences with others. Interpersonal communication can strengthen the relationship between the parties who communicate. In social life, humans can find peace in their lives because they have a life partner (Sen 2020). Through interpersonal communication, you can also build good relationships to avoid and overcome conflicts that arise.

The other function of interpersonal communication is

1. To get a response or feedback. This is a sign of the effectiveness of the communication process
2. To anticipate after evaluating responses or feedback
3. To exercise control over the social environment
4. Creating and maintaining good interpersonal relationships.

The factor that underlies communication between parents and children is an open attitude and openness gives children the feeling that they are trusted, cared for and entitled to (Dzulhidayat 2022). An open attitude between the two parties establishes familiarity and frequent communication and interaction. In addition to openness, children's trust in their parents also influences communication factors. Children who trust their parents will always tell what happened to them. Children do not hesitate to share their experiences because they believe their parents are good listeners. That way, children feel safe to interact with their parents (Mikhaharahap et al. 2022). While the factors that hinder interpersonal communication between parents and children in the process of personality formation are as follows.

1. Parents' work and children's activities

    Parenting patterns can interfere with interpersonal communication with children, especially mothers. Mothers have an important role in raising children. If the mother works too much, the child will have little time to communicate with her. As in Wonosidi Village, many parents work as farmers and work in the garden from morning to night. The same goes for working children, full-time schooling and out-of-district schools. Therefore, communication is very rare and difficult to achieve Islamic character formation.

2. Children prefer to argue rather than listen

    The family environment can also interfere with interpersonal communication in the development of a child's Islamic personality. Defending children by one or more family members hinders communication between children and parents. Because children feel they have a protective shield and are not afraid of threats from their parents.

CONCLUSION

The psychological development of children is influenced by their social interaction with the environment, especially the family environment. Providing psychoeducational services provides parents with a new understanding of their child's psychosocial development and what will happen if each stage is not resolved properly. The process of communication between parents and children really helps children understand themselves, their feelings, thoughts, opinions and desires. Children are good at identifying their own emotions, which helps them identify those same emotions in others. As children are gradually trained to recognize emotions, they become more confident and in control of their emotions (easier to control what they already know).

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