Language ability is the whole indicator of children’s growth. The retardment in talking is the main complaint which is often being felt by parents and this disturbance increases rapidly every day.

The aim of this study is to discover the Relationship between Mother’s Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior with 24 – 36 Month Children’s Language Development at District of Krembangan Selatan, Surabaya.

The design of the study is observational analytic with Cross Sectional approach. The population in this study is all the women with 24 – 36 months children which number is 98. The value of the sample is 79 people, which is selected with simple random sampling. Data processing is run by using frequency tabulation which is analyzed with Chi Square test and Multiple Logistic Regression.

From the statistical result “Chi Square” it is got the relationship between mother’s behavior with children’s language development (p = 0.000 < α 0.05). Then, from multiple logistic regression test it is got a significant value 0.000 and Odd ratio 0.026. The conclusion of this study is that mother’s behavior which is less active in stimulating her children’s development, then the possibility of her children’s language development suits with 0.026 time if it is compared to a mother who is active, or a mother who has active behavior the possibility of her children’s language development suits with 38.47 times if it is compared to children’s language development which is not relevant. Therefore, interaction factor will determine more a children’s success in her/his language mastery.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitude, mother’s behavior, language development.
SUMMARY

The Relationship between Mother’s Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior with 24 – 36 month children’s language development at District of Krembangan Selatan, Surabaya

Toddlerhood is a golden time for the children’s brain development which is known as “The Golden Age Period”, that is the age which determines the children’ life quality. In this period language is one of the children development’s parameters. The retardment in this period could cause various problems in the learning process at school ages.

From the data which are recorded on the period of 2006 - 2009 it shows that the numbers of school age children who have language obstacle is growing more and more. This condition was shown in Rehabilitation Department of Cipto Mangun Kusumo Hospital at 2006, from 1125 children patients there are about 10.13% who are diagnosed as having talking and language retardment. While from the growth and development poly of Dr. Sutomo Hospital, Surabaya the case of talking retardment from year to year has tendency to increase (12.69% in the year 2008, 19.58% in the year 2009 and on the January 2010 (20.33%). Based on the data from Health Department of East Java Province in 2009 it is recorded that the attainment figures of toddler growth’s early detection was 70.91% and at Krembangan Selatan’s health center was 17.38%. This condition is still too far from the target which is determined by East Java Health Department, namely 80% of the total toddlers.

One of the succeed factors in the children’s language development is influenced by environment factor, especially home environment. From the initial survey which was done in the Early Children Education Post, in the District of Krembangan Selatan, Surabaya on the March 10th, 2010 from 20 women it is got that they had less knowledge 40%, not good attitude 50% and less good attitude about children’s language development 70% and 10% of 24-36 children experience speaking retardment. Thus, it could be concluded that the mother’s knowledge, attitude and behavior about early detection of language development is still lack.

The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between mother’s knowledge, attitude and behavior with 24 – 36 month children’s language development at district of Krembangan Selatan, Surabaya.

This is an observational research with Cross Sectional approach, the data accumulation uses primary data by using questionnaire and observation sheets which was done on May to June 2010. The population is all mothers and 24 – 36 months children which numbers is 98 in the Early Children Education Post at district of Krembangan Selatan, Surabaya. The sampling taken by using probability sampling with the technique simple random sampling, the number of the sample is 79 people. Data processing is done by using frequency tabulation which is analyzed by using Chi Square test and Multiple Logistic Regression.

From the “Chi Square” statistical test it is got that there is relation between mother’s attitude with the children’s language development (p = 0.000 < α 0.05). Then
Multiple Logistic Regression is done and it is got that mother’s attitude has significant value 0.000 and the Odd ratio is 0.026.

The conclusion of this study is that mother’s behavior which is less active in stimulating her children’s development, then the possibility of her children’s language development suits with 0.026 time if it is compared to a mother who is active, or a mother who has active behavior the possibility of her children’s language development suits with 38.47 times if it is compared to children’s language development which is not relevant. Therefore, the children’s language development could grow normally based on their ages if being supported with their mother’s attitude in enriching the children’s language vocabulary. In other words, interaction factor will determine more a children’s success in her/his language mastery.

It is suggested that mothers with toddlers could develop their role as a key model and the children’s stimulation giver by increasing their knowledge through learning at Early Children Education Post.