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PROCEEDING

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**EARLY CHILDHOOD AND TEACHER EDUCATION
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KNOWING THE CHARACTERISTICS BEHAVIOUR OF EARLY CHILDREN

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Abstract

In essence, the development of early children behavior follows the stages through which every individual. Kecepatan development of every child is different, so the formation of different characteristics pula. A child can go faster progress compared to a peer friends, while others in the field is slower. This is what led to the development of each child is unique., but basically there are certain characteristics that characterize their behavior at each stage. Behavioral characteristics of early childhood is the formation of a number of positive behaviors, through a process of learning in education, with children to cultivate awareness of himself to maturity and the DAPT kedewasaan.Hal obtained through observation, keteladanan dan social interaction. Behavior that develops in early childhood among which is, self-concept, self-centered, empathy, problem solving, physical / movement, thought and language.

A. Introduction

Play is the hallmark of early childhood activities, almost all of their activities involve playing. Play in the early period not only without meaning, because it is through play children learn. Learn about many things, including studying the physical device itself memanfaatkan, learn to know the meaning of friends, learned to communicate with the same verbal language with the language of the neighborhood, and learn to behave in accordance with the procedures of control rules. Play while you learn and learn as you play a phrase that sums up the characteristics of physical activity and early childhood mental. Elizabeth Hurlock, said that early period was a period of golden (golden age) in child development manusia.Anak had an amazing leap of progress, not only physically advances such as running, jumping and flexible to use your fingers too emotional and not a baby sosial.Anak Again, he is an "I" who is beginning the process of searching dirinya.Anak human embryo has become an increasingly clever, but because of the increase "intelligence", then the child is now

becoming increasingly difficult diatur.Ia began to realize that he is a man of independent, then I want to show to her, saying "no" is the way children are most apt to oppose the will of the people lain.Perkembangan child starts looking for independence and their peers. Children have a variety of motor skill, able to organize the inputs to address the problem to an end. Children also get richer emotions he felt and expressed, as well as attached in love with someone close dengannya.Anak feel what he feels, what he can do and what he can not do.

Children also have the language skills, perbendaraan word that dominated the child is able to communicate his wishes, so the child begins to smoothly communicate with people around him. In essence, the development of the child's behavior following the steps taken by each individual, although the speed of different child-beda.Laju different development allows for the different characteristics between a child with a lainnya.Seorang children can go faster than my friends peers in one area, while in others it is more lambat.Karena, the development of each child is unique. Although every child is

sendiri. Anak also been aware of the different roles.

b. Egocentric

Although the children realize that other people have their own feelings, but egocentric child is still strong. Strong egocentric behavior will also affect children at bermain. Hal can be seen, where the children play with other children with no interaction, children are reluctant to lend, or otherwise refused to return the toy pinjamannya. Perilaku paves the conflict or dispute in play activities bersama. Piaget told how to think children are selfish is considered correct what he thinks, although not correspond to reality.

c. Overflow of Curiosity

Naturally, early childhood have a great curiosity to know besar. Rasa in various fields, including the sexual field. The child asked the baby where it came from and sebagainya. Menurut Sigmund Freud, a psychoanalyst said the child will form a bond with the parents of the other sex berbeda. Children perempuan close to his father, while the boy close to her mother. Children begin to understand gender differences and feel the sense of being a boy and a girl.

d. The rich world of imagination

Early childhood behavior is heavily influenced by imajinasi. Ia still difficult to distinguish between a child's imagination with realitas. Seperti busy telling "experience" is actually just a fantasy, because children can not distinguish between reality and fantasy. Delusion may lead to an illogical fear, anxiety. But imagination also has an important function in life anak. Imajinasi is a tool to explore the world, a tool for experimenting with the experience and feelings anak. Khayalan usually give birth to imaginary friends or imaginary friend for anak. Seperti see children talking

themselves, in fact the child is talking to imajinernya. Hal friends can freely pour out his feelings, when upset, scolded, and so on, children can let go of tension. So the rich imagination of children in everyday life is a reflection of the child's development and imagination will gradually shrink as the child's growing understanding of reality.

e. Considering Learning Pain

Early childhood interest in peers began to grow, and be able to choose friends dekatnya. Anak began to enter the associative play. It can be seen the child involved in play groups with his friend, anakmeningkat socialization skills, although still modest level. Children begin to develop empathy, he began to feel what is perceived by others. Child's awareness of the feelings of others is part of the development of the ability to separate between himself and others. Awareness of the nature or the world around, so that the child is interested in the environment. Children will try to adjust their behavior to be accepted in its environment. If previously to be reactive and spontaneous child, the child finally able to "see" the result will tindakannya. Karenanya children carefully and weigh the result of his actions.

f. Problem Solving.

In line with the increased understanding of reality, the child's ability to solve problems started kelihatan. Anak express wishes and feelings of joy, joy, and not in a way acceptable to the environment. Children have started to read the facial expressions of others, so the child can respond with either, because the children already know which one is right danmana, and feelings of internal muncul. Kontrol malupun is easy to get along with your child in sebayanya. Umumnya child is able to enter the stage play cooperative, children are

able to cooperate with temannya.seperti; listen and respond tepat.Akhirnya children can be emotionally self-contained, ready to enter the environment and adjust their behavior to the broader standards of behavior.

3. Physical influences, Cognition and Language Behavior Against

From early childhood karakteristi above, it is clear that at an early age is an important period for children's development selanjutnya.Menurut Sigmund Freud "the first five years of experience of one's life really define mental health and ability to adapt in later life". Indeed the development of the child's behavior does not stand alone, but in line with the development of other aspects of the physical, cognitive and language development.

a. Physical Development

Increasing children's physical abilities will affect children's behavior, he was able to fend for himself or independent, even give help to people lain.Karena that sometimes your child refuses help, because kids want to do sendiri.Meningkatnya physical abilities of children by encouraging the increased mobility of the child, so children almost never silent, always wanted to move on to see and experience many hal.Montessori said physical movement / motor will make the child direct the meaning of freedom and make the children become more calm, happy and feel satisfaction.

b. Development of Thinking.

In the early preschool years, children begin to develop an understanding of the ability berpikir logical, but still limited. While curiosity overwhelming, this will result in the child's behavior. For example, kids are

so annoying because it always asking this and itu, but difficult given the understanding that sesuai.Ferrari (2010) said that knowledge and cognition can develop well in a contextual experience, specific and situasional then Montessori viewed education as a means to provide assistance to the life of one child in the child's developmental process anak.Ikutifah mind, that by following the development of children, teachers can adjust teaching methods, curriculum and children well.

c. The development of Languages.

Child's vocabulary is meningkatpada early age, language development is very important in the lives of children selanjutnya.Anak be able to communicate better, to express wishes verbally, That is why children need peers, so that children can melatif vocabulary by playing along with temannya.Montessori said the importance of language development in children is that he is better able to express feelings and himself. Anonymous said then physical / motor and language will support the establishment of the whole personality of the child.

Conclusion

1. Development of early childhood behavior follow the stages through which every individu.Kecapatan every child is different, so the formation of different karakteristikyang pula.Seorang children can go faster progress than their peers, while in other areas more lambat.Hal is what causes the development of every child is unique.
2. Karakteristi early childhood behavior is the formation of a number of positif behavior through learning outcomes in education to develop

awareness of children about him sticks ripeness and maturity, gained through experience, example, and social interaction.

3. Behavior that develops in early childhood include, self-concept, self-centered, empathy, problem solving, movement / physical way of thinking and language.

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