



Analysis of Aggressive Behavior in Early Children

Siti Erlina Sari¹, Masganti Sit²

^{1,2} Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara Medan, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: ✉ ekayusnaldi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The teacher's strategy in this research is the effort made by the teacher to achieve the goal of fostering and handling aggressive behavior in early childhood which is a problem in the learning process at school. Aggressive behavior in this research is the child's attitudes, actions and words when the child interacts with other people which shows anger and emotional outbursts as well as harsh words such as scolding and shouting at other people expressed by the child which can disrupt the learning process at school. The aim of this research is to determine teachers' strategies for dealing with aggressive behavior in early childhood. This research is qualitative research with the nature of a case study and is described descriptively. Data collection techniques in this research are observation, interviews and documentation. The data analysis technique in this research uses a model, namely data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The results of this research are about the teacher's strategy in dealing with children's aggressive behavior, namely the teacher embracing the child when the child takes action. aggressive, persuade teachers and give good advice to children, teachers must also be gentle in dealing with children who behave aggressively. Based on this research case study, it is known that the strategies implemented by the teacher can reduce children's aggressive behavior well using the Book Antiqua font size.

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INTRODUCTION

Children are an invaluable treasure for most parents. Parents will be proud to have children with good character, so the majority of them will send their children to school starting from early childhood education (PAUD). PAUD in Indonesia can take the form of Kindergarten (TK), Raudhatul Athfal (RA), Child Care Center (TPA), and Play Group (KB) (Masitah & Setiawan, 2017). PAUD is a level of education before basic education which aims to instill basic character (Yunalia & Etika, 2020). Instilling basic character aims to develop children's abilities to become humans and citizens who have the character values of the Indonesian nation, develop religious habits in accordance

with their respective religions, instill a spirit of leadership and responsibility, train independence and creativity, and get used to maintaining security. and environmental comfort. The explanation above can be concluded that PAUD is important for developing basic character in children so as to reduce the possibility of negative behavior such as aggression (Wonga, 2023).

Self-awareness in AUD aged 5-6 years includes: showing self-ability to adapt to situations, showing caution towards people you don't know (growing trust in the right adults), recognizing your own feelings and managing them appropriately (controlling yourself appropriately) (Wahyuni, 2023). A sense of responsibility for oneself and others, such as: knowing one's rights, obeying class/activity rules, managing oneself, being responsible for one's behavior for one's own good, and playing with peers (Mustika, 2020). Prosocial behavior: knowing the feelings of friends and responding appropriately, sharing with others (Musslifah et al., 2021).

Early childhood children who have received character education but still show behavior that is considered naughty, such as fighting over toys, fighting, teasing, so that people around them often feel disturbed. These behaviors are characteristic of early childhood, but within certain limits they can be said to be unnatural behavior and require special handling (Hasibuan & Rahmawati, 2019). Children can be categorized as aggressive based on the observer's own subjectivity, the quality of the aggressive behavior, frequency, intention to do it, and an attitude of avoiding responsibility. The quality of aggressive behavior is how bad the consequences of the child's actions are (Putri Arista, 2015). Frequency of aggressive behavior, namely how often/rarely the child shows this action. Intention/deliberation is the existence of a goal to be achieved through an act of aggression. Avoidance is an attitude of not caring/feeling not guilty for the act of aggression that has been committed (Arif, 2021).

RESEARCH METHODE

This research is qualitative research with the nature of a case study and is explained descriptively. The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach (Hasibuan et al., 2022). Data collection techniques in this research are through observation, interviews and documentation (Jailani, 2023).

The interview technique uses an interview guide, while the observation technique uses an observation sheet which observes the child's aggressive behavior and the strategies used by the teacher in dealing with this aggressive behavior. The data analysis technique in this research uses a model, namely data reduction, data presentation (data display), as well as drawing conclusions and verification (conclusion drawing and verification) (Alhamid, 2019).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Understanding Aggressive Behavior in Early Childhood

Aggressive is an adjective that comes from the word aggression (noun). In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1989: 10), aggression is defined as "an attack by one country against another country, feelings of anger, (Ginting et al., 2021) or harsh actions due to disappointment or failure in achieving satisfaction or final goal which can be directed at people or objects, hostile acts which are physical or psychological attacks on other parties (Praisanti, 2004). Meanwhile, aggressive means having the character or desire to attack, tending to want to attack something that is seen as a thing or situation that disappoints, hinders, or hinders (Suparmin, 2010).

Aggressive behavior is actions that tend to attack other people, both physically and psychologically (Tola, 2018). Aggressive attitudes can appear in people of various ages, from early childhood to adults. Aggressive behavior in children is usually only considered ordinary mischief (Nurjannah, 2017). Aggressiveness is any form of behavior intended to hurt or injure another living creature. Aggressive behavior appears with the aim of causing discomfort, annoying, annoying, or even hurting someone or another living creature (Nasution, 2018).

Basically, aggressive behavior is an act, whether intentional or unintentional, aimed at attacking another party, either physically or verbally (Nurhidayah, 2022). Forms of physical aggressive behavior, for example hitting, kicking, pinching, slapping, biting, and others related to physical activity. Then, forms of verbal aggressive behavior, for example in the form of insults, scolding, cursing, slurs, ridicule, and others that are classified as verbal activities (Rani, 2021).

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that aggressive behavior is an act or activity carried out by someone intentionally or unintentionally aimed at attacking another party, either physically (hitting, kicking, pinching, slapping, biting, etc.) or verbally (in the form of insults, scolding, curses, slurs, ridicule, and others that are classified as verbal activities).

In the Standard Indonesian Dictionary, aggression is "an attack or invasion of one country by another country, an act of hostility that is offensive in nature". "Aggressiveness Azman (2013:13) is the desire to attack something that is seen as a thing or situation that disappoints, hinders or hinders." In aggressive, there is also another term mentioned by Busman and Bartholow (Febrina, 2020), namely "Violence or violence. Violence can actually be expressed as aggression too, but in the context of violence the intensity and effect is greater than aggression (Hadisi, 2015).

Causes of Aggressive Behavior in Children

According to Izzaty there are several factors that cause aggressive behavior in early childhood, namely:

1) Speaking less fluently

Children who have deficiencies in speaking can be a trigger for aggressiveness. If the people around them do not understand their wishes, it will irritate the child, so that the child displays aggressive behavior, for example a child says something to a friend but the friend does not understand the child's words, then the child can hit. or hurt his friend.

2) Excessive energy

Children who have excess energy also have an impact on spending and doing physical activities. For example, this activity is used to tease friends and annoy friends, this behavior is classified as aggressive behavior.

3) Imitation

Children are reliable imitators at their age, "children tend to imitate aggressive behavior in small disputes that occur in children, if children often watch television then they will resolve disputes by kicking and hitting" and in an American study "Children who often watch television shows The nuances of violence make children think that violence is normal in everyday activities. And this triggers children to solve problems with violence." Based on the explanations of the figures above, imitation in children, one of which is through the influence of television, will have an impact on triggering negative behavior in children.

4) Feeling Hurt

Children also feel adversity such as disappointment and sadness. In children, outbursts of sadness and disappointment are expressed in aggressive behavior, even though they are still at an early age, they already have feelings of disappointment and sadness.

5) Seeking attention

In early childhood, seeking attention is a natural thing, which is useful for showing one's existence to the family, community and teachers at school. When children seek attention, they display aggressive behavior because they feel like they are being a good child by being reprimanded and paid attention to by those around them (Permatasari et al., 2017).

Handling Aggressive Behavior in Kindergarten Children

Handling aggressive behavior in early childhood can be minimized by creating an environment, both at home and at home, school, and in the community (Mumtahanah & Casmini, 2024). There are several steps to handle children's aggressive behavior, as follows:

- a. Reducing punitive actions against young children or actions that are repressive (restraining, detaining and oppressing) children. So educators who want to minimize children's aggressive behavior should reduce the frequency of these repressive actions

- b. Give attention or appreciation to a child's positive aggressive behavior, for example by giving him praise, hugs, kisses, gifts and so on.
- c. Parents must limit children's rights where children should ask for something to be given and parents provide certain limits.
- d. Providing comfort to students in Kindergarten or KB, when aggressive behavior is carried out by aggressive children in the local area
- 6) disturbing other children's discomfort, so to suppress children's aggressive behavior that appears, PAUD educators must provide comfort to all their students in kindergarten or KB without exception (Firdaningsih, 2022).
- e. They really need the trust of PAUD educators towards children who behave aggressively. This trust can be realized from thinking positively about their overall behavior and giving children confidence to do something positive, for example asking children to prepare a line before entering class asking children to lead prayer and so on. Parents must limit children's rights where children should ask. something is given and parents set certain limits, providing comfort to students in kindergarten or family planning (Mashar, 2015).

CONCLUSION

Decision Early childhood education (ECED) is essential for building a child's basic character. ECD teaches children values such as independence, responsibility, creativity, religious habits, leadership, and awareness of environmental safety and comfort. An important aspect taught to five- to six-year-olds is self-awareness and responsibility, which includes adaptability, recognizing and managing one's own feelings, and prosocial behavior, such as sharing and understanding the feelings of friends.

However, young children sometimes still exhibit behaviors that are considered naughty or aggressive, such as fighting over toys and fighting, even though they have been educated about character. While natural at a certain age, these behaviors can develop into more serious aggression, so they need to be monitored. The quality, frequency, intention behind the aggression, and avoidance of responsibility can be used to assess aggression in children. As a result, it is important for parents and educators to give special attention and appropriate treatment to children's aggressive behavior so that they can grow into good and responsible people in the future.

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