

THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN DEVELOPING MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES SINCE EARLY CHILDREN

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Abstract

Education plays a role in developing individual intelligence. The purpose of parents, teachers, and the environment becomes very important. Howard Gardner introduces Multiple Intelligence. The research method used is descriptive qualitative by combining theories of psychological development and intelligence from various literature, books, journals, or related articles. This study aims to maximize the role of parents in developing multiple intelligences in children from an early age.

Key Words : Multiple Intelligences, Howard Gardner, Early childhood

1. Introduction

Education is an effort to develop the potential of human resources by providing encouragement and facilities for the activities carried out. The critical key in education is learning. So that without knowing, there is no education. As a process, learning almost always has a large place in various disciplines related to educational efforts.

God bestows intelligence on humans as one of the greatest gifts. Compared to other creatures, humans are God's most perfect creatures. Intelligence is one of the greatest gifts from Allah SWT to humans and makes it one of the advantages of humans compared to other animals. Physically, humans have a perfect body structure, and humans are also given a mind that is not shared by other creatures. Therefore humans are physical and spiritual beings.

The diversity of potentials and intelligence contained in humans must be appropriately explored, developed, and directed. With this potential, humans can survive and improve their increasingly complex quality of life. Many people believe that intelligent people are those who have high Intelligence Quotient (IQ) abilities. Still, not all people who have high IQ abilities can have the ability to adapt, communicate, socialize, or control emotions.

Howard Gardner is very serious in studying human intelligence, and he concluded that human intelligence is not single, but multiple, even infinite. The theory of intelligence that was initiated by Howard Gardner is known as Multiple Intelligence, which consists of Linguistic Intelligence, Logic-Mathematical Intelligence, Visual-Spatial Intelligence, Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence,

Musical Intelligence, Interpersonal Intelligence, Intrapersonal Intelligence, and Natural Intelligence, existential intelligence, and emotional intelligence. (Said, 2015)

The implementation of the development of multiple intelligences possessed by children should be done from an early age, at least since elementary school age. Education must be able to provide opportunities for children to reach their highest potential, both in the areas of cognitive, emotional, and creative abilities. The process of developing this intelligence indeed cannot be separated from the role of parents in shaping it. Parents play a significant role in motivating, supervising, and being partners in children's daily play activities. The part of parents who are good at playing activities will also have a good impact on the cognitive development of preschool children. Likewise, on the other hand, the role of parents who care less will harm the cognitive development of preschool children. Children will become children who are not cheerful, lack self-confidence, less friendly, even easily afraid of their friends, and less creative. (Yusiana, 2012)

2. LITERATUR REVIEW

2.1 Multiple Intelligence (MI)

Intellectual intelligence is the Indonesian term for espionage. In psychological terms, it is known as Intelligence Question (IQ). Some psychologists claim that this factor determines the success and failure of the individual in the future. However, generally, people assume that intellectual intelligence is the determinant of future success. The French psychologist Alfred Binet first introduced academic intelligence (Nielsen., 2008) And it was then popularized by psychologists to several countries such as America, France, England, and Germany. Binet uses the same notion of intellectual intelligence as the definition put forward by Lewis Terman, namely the ability to think in the sense of thinking about abstract things.

Binet, as quoted by Lester D. Crow & Alice Crow, suggests the interpretation of intellectual intelligence with words to understand, argue, control, and criticize. Stern, as described by Lester D. Crow & Alice Crow, defines academic intelligence as "the general capacity of an individual is when he can find solutions to the demands and needs of his life. This includes finding solutions to the problems that exist in his life. (Syahrizal, 2016)

Regarding efforts to educate the nation's life, according to Muhaimin (2001), there is a need to organize a national education system that intently seeks to function intelligence optimally. The optimal function of this intelligence during the learning process is an effort to achieve high-quality education. In the past, individuals were said to be smart and successful if they had a high IQ. It turns out that the emergence of various intelligence is now refuting this "conventional" opinion. Gardner began those with multiple intelligences or by other experts such as Daniel Goleman with his emotional intelligence (Emotional Intelligence) and Ian Marshal and Danah Zohar with spiritual intelligence. (Dini, 2012). Gardner believes that in essence, every child is a smart child. This view opposes the assumption that intelligence is only seen from the IQ factor. Gardner sees intelligence from multiple dimensions possessed will be able to lead children to achieve success. (Anita 2014: 9)

Compound intelligence, according to Munif Chatib's view, is a person's ability to get used to himself by moving to make new products or works that have high cultural values and can solve problems faced independently and find the best final conditions quickly and satisfactorily. So

multiple intelligences is an awareness carried out by educators in developing education by treating all students with an equal and superior treatment. According to Gardner, intelligence is defined as IQ alone, but intelligence is about a person's ability to solve problems and produce products or ideas. (Chatib, 2015; Gardner, 2003). Gardner believes that each form of intelligence can be destroyed by brain damage involving unique cognitive skills and is seen uniquely from gifted children and idiots (mentally retarded individuals but have great talents in specific domains such as music, painting, and even painting). Numeric. Some experts say that someone can have general intelligence, but that general intelligence can be applied to predict school and work success. (Santrock 2008:140)

To arrive at their list of intelligence, Gardner and colleagues examined the literature in several areas: cognitive capacity development in normal individuals; a breakdown of mental capacities under a wide variety of organic pathologies; the presence of abilities in "special populations," such as miracles, autistic individuals, idiots, and children with learning disabilities; the forms of intelligence that exist in different species; forms of intelligence that are valued in different cultures; evolution of consciousness across millennia; and two forms of psychological evidence - the results of factor-analytic studies of human cognitive capacity and the effects of transfer and generalization studies. Candidate capacities that repeatedly appear in different literature make a provisional list of human intelligence, whereas abilities that appear only once or twice or are reconfigured differently in other sources are left out of consideration. (Hatch, 2015).

Howard Gardner believes that there is a specific type of intelligence or frame of mind. This framework is then described in several skills. Gardner classifies intelligence into eight groups. (Astuti, 2016; Santrock, 2008) namely :

1. (*Linguistic Intelligence*) Have the ability to express meaning, process words, and use words effectively both orally and in writing. People intelligent in this field can argue, convince, entertain, or interact effectively through the words spoken. This intelligence has four skills, namely: listening, reading, writing, and speaking.
2. (*Logical Mathematical Intelligence*) Have the ability to operate mathematics. This intelligence involves number processing skills and or proficiency with logic or common sense. Mathematical logic intelligence basically consists of logically analyzing problems, finding or creating mathematical patterns, and investigating something scientifically, for example, scientists, engineers, and accountants.
3. (*Spatial Intelligence*) The ability to visualize things into objects, he can also think three-dimensional examples of architects and sailors.
4. (*Kinesthetic intelligence*) Has the ability to cultivate body movements and manipulate objects in physical terms. Examples of surgeons, craftsmen, dancers, and athletes
5. (*Music intelligence*) Have the ability to recognize musical forms by perceiving (music lovers), differentiating (music critics), changing (composer), expressing (singing); this intelligence includes sensitivity to rhythm, patterns of the pitch in melodies, and tone or color colors the sound of a song. This ability is exceptional because he is very observant and sensitive to tone and rhythm.

6. (*Intrapersonal Intelligence*) have the ability to think reflectively, which refers to a reflective awareness of one's own feelings and thought processes so that he can understand himself and organize his own life effectively, examples of theologians and psychology
7. (*Interpersonal Intelligence*) Has the ability to interact effectively with others. It can think through a way of communicating with others. It refers to "human skills," being able to easily read, share, and interact with others.
8. (*Natural Intelligence*) Has the ability to recognize and classify various kinds of plants and animals in the environment, living things, or inanimate objects. This intelligence also includes sensitivity to other natural phenomena such as mountains, seas, or items in nature, in the sky in the morning, noon, or night. Get to know life in urban and rural areas.

2.2 Factors Affecting the Development of Children's Intelligence

Intelligence is a concept that requires careful thought with a variety of definitions, tests, and theories. It is not surprising that attempts to understand the concept of intelligence are riddled with controversy. One of the most controversial areas in the study of intelligence centers on the issue of the extent to which intelligence is affected by genetic and environmental factors.

According to the theory of nativism, every individual (child) is born into the world with hereditary factors (heredity) from birth from their parents. This innate nature has a vital role in individual development, including the development of intelligence. According to this theory, education and the environment have almost no effect on children's intelligence. As a result, nativism scholars have a pessimistic view of the impact of education. One of the factors that most determine the brightness of a child is heredity (heredity). Hereditary factors determine the limits and possibilities of what can happen in the environment. (Azwar, 2017)

Biologically, individuals develop from two cells, namely egg cells, and sperm cells. Both have chromosomes, which are structures that contain hereditary factors. Inside chromosomes are smaller structures called genes. This gene then forms the unique traits that parents pass on to their children. Such as hair color, eye color, and so on. The egg and sperm then divide, but in the reproduction process, cell division takes place through a different process called reduction division. In reduced division, the cell does not divide into two, but by dividing each of the twenty-three pairs of chromosomes. Thus each new section does not contain the same chromosomes as the others.

Meanwhile, environmental factors for individuals start from the beginning of conception. The environment has influenced the future baby through its mother. After birth, environmental factors have a more significant influence on the child's development, both emotionally and mentally. Everything can be influenced by the learning process, the effect of cultural groups, social norms, etc. Like culture, examples are also a reference for individuals to think and behave. (Azwar 2017: 76)

According to dr. Bernard Devlin from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Pitsburg, USA, genetic factors play a 48% role in forming a child's IQ. According to him, the fetal brain's quality is a "seed" or "seed" that comes from the father and mother, namely in the form of

genes found on chromosomes in sperm cells and egg cells. So if the quality of eggs and sperm cells is good, it can be expected that the rate of fertilization will also be useful. Charles Spearman argues that two factors influence intelligence: the G (General) factor, which is more genetic, and the S (Specific) element, which is more obtained from training and education. (Kasdu, 2004; Seto Mulyadi, Heru Basuki, 2017) We can conclude that the factors of inheritance or inheritance and the influence of the environment in which they are raised and socialized both have a role in shaping the character and nature of humans. So that one individual is not the same as another individual.

2.3 Early Childhood Development

Childhood is divided into two periods, namely 2 to 6 years of age, which is called the initial phase, and the final step is the age of 6 years until the child is sexually mature. In this childhood phase, it is called an early age where a child develops emotional, social skills that adapt to him. A condition that has an important role that significantly affects his ability to adjust both personally and socially is the type of relationship with his parents. Because it is at this time that children seek security, happiness, and dependence on their parents. Children who have a good relationship with both parents can be sure this has a positive impact on their development. Likewise, a child raised with a sense of trauma, fear, divorce then affects the child's development.. (Hurlock 1980: 130)

Early childhood is when a child is in the phase of imitating, competing, cooperating, sympathy, empathy, and sharing. So that the steps he went through, they got from people who were near him or called parents. Indirectly, the character that builds his behavior is what he sees, feels, and finds in his daily life.

The social development of children has a close relationship with individual children, the community environment, parents, and interactions with their peers have a significant share. Positive interactions certainly support a lot of children's development to adapt to their environment well. There is a close relationship between social skills and a happy period in early childhood—his ability to adapt to the ground. The acceptance of the environment and other positive experiences during social activities is a significant necessary capital for a successful and pleasant life in the future; what happens will have an effect in adulthood. (Mayar, 2013) However, we all know social skills must be learned, and early in life, children learn from those closest to them, such as parents. That is why, in addition to guiding and teaching children how to get along correctly, parents must also be good models for their children. Why is that because young children who like to imitate will imitate whatever their parents do, including interacting with the environment? Parents' role in developing children's social skills is right, apart from giving children confidence and opportunities, parents are also expected to provide reinforcement through stimulation in the form of rewards and punishments. That way, children can develop into healthy and responsible social beings.

2.4 The Role of parents to The Development of Intelligence of Children

Primary education is education that is in the family. The family is one of the most critical institutions in children's care, development, and knowledge. Although each family has unique ways of social values, political beliefs, and views on things. The potential inherited to a child

reaching the upper level is the environment in which he is. It's a little challenging to interfere with inherited characteristics. Also, attaining the inherited potential to the highest possible level is made possible through suitable environmental conditions. The first years of childhood are when the child usually acquires most of the behaviors and habits that he is supposed to learn and will influence throughout his life. The importance of the mother-father-son relationship in the development of the healthy personality of the child and his adaptation to the environment in which he is understood. (Cagdas A, 2006; Zeteroglu & Basal, 2017)

In addition to individual characteristics, parental attitudes and close environmental conditions influence children's behavior and development. The way parents approach and discipline their children gives shape to a child's personality and characteristics. At the same time, these attitudes influence student success in school, as well. The first interaction begins in the family during the first period of the child's life in which he acquires his personality characteristics, social adaptations, and social skills and values. Since they are responsible for their children's care and education, the parents have more of an effect, especially in the early developmental period. Developmental theories and approaches emphasize parents' role by considering these periods in determining children's first physical and social environments. Therefore, the attitudes of parents must be evaluated primarily in the preschool period.

Most of the time or time a child is with parents is in childhood. At a time that is often referred to as the golden age, this is an opportunity for parents to explore their ability to develop the intelligence possessed by a child.

In implementing learning at home, for the eight skills (Multiple Intelligence), parents can use several teaching strategies such as the following:

1. Verbal skills, for this skill tendency, parents can invite children to read, write, bold letters, discuss, then retell what has been done.
2. Mathematics skills, parents can provide logic games, riddles, play puzzles, travel to museums, and electronic exhibitions. It can also be done by counting objects and experimenting with numbers
3. Spatial Skills for this skill, parents can make several kinds of creative materials or puzzles that can be solved by children. Or invite children to outdoor activities then ask them to visualize their journey through a map
4. Kinesthetic skills, for this type, parents can provide the opportunity to do physical activities such as exercising together or dancing moves either directly with parents or watching shows from tv or video
5. Music skills, parents can provide children with a tape recorder or give them a musical instrument as a support tool. Or invite them to see a musical performance, and it can also encourage them to compose a song.
6. Intrapersonal Skills. Parents can encourage their children to have hobbies and interests and then give them space to express their hobbies and interests. Then parents can provide input and feedback.

7. Interpersonal skills, for the tendency of children to this skill, encourage them to be able to work in groups and help them to communicate and encourage them to participate in group activities or workshops
8. Naturalist skills, children can be invited to go to museums or enjoy nature or create a natural atmosphere in the house.

The examples of strategies above are very familiar to us, and we have often done it with children. It's just that after we know about multiple intelligences, we can enrich ourselves more with innovations and learning models that we can do with children at home. This is with the hope of stimulating his brain to be able to think creatively and independently.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Multiple Intelligences or multiple intelligences we can find in each individual. And intelligence should be honed from an early age. We already know the factors that support the development of a child's intelligence. Part of it is derived from heredity and part of it comes from the environment where the child grows and develops in the middle of his environment.

To realize how a child can explore his ability to find solutions in his life. So there needs to be a figure who acts as a model in his life. One of the models closest to him is parents who can be examples, direct, and guide him to achieve the desired goals. To hone multiple intelligences, of course, children are given a stimulus that can help them sharpen their intelligence in any field. In this case, it can be done from an early age, where a child is said to be in the golden period. And parents have a significant role in the success of this guidance for a child. These efforts require enthusiasm and cooperation, especially between father and mother. Making time together becomes a fun educational tool and, of course, has a positive impact on the development of children's intelligence.

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