

Principles of Islamic Communication in Early Childhood Education

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ABSTRACT

When people communicate, they seek to achieve shared meaning and share information, ideas, or attitudes with other individuals. If there is no resemblance, there will be a misunderstanding of meaning between the communicator and the communicant; alternatively, the communicant will not catch the message it receives; finally communication will not take place or not communicative. In addition, early childhood, which ranges from one to five years of age, is a very challenging time for children to understand the meaning of language; hence, communication must be considered to ensure that children are not confused. Because the data source for this research is not people but documents, this research uses a qualitative approach. In addition to using documentation techniques, researchers also use comparison methods to find common ground in the process of forming communication principles in early childhood. This research is one example of the type of research conducted in the library (library research). The type of analysis that looks at the substance of the data is called content analysis. The research findings suggest that children enter what is known as a "golden age" at a young age. This is a time when young children are exposed to a variety of stimuli, which this study defines as the "age of wonders." Through clear and consistent communication with children while they are young, we can help them learn to identify and distinguish between right and wrong, making it easier to solve problems, and look out for the best interests of the child. It is hoped that in the future, children will not make wrong decisions about the people they associate with outside the family and will not experiment with activities that can harm themselves or the environment.

Keywords: Islamic Communication, Early Age Communication, Principles of Islamic Communication.

INTRODUCTION

Communication is needed in order to connect with humans, both from an organizational perspective or other things. Education is dynamic; through it, we can maintain the values we want or cultivate new values in line with our efforts to grow as whole human beings (Sardiman, 2015). The Pancasila philosophy is the foundation of the national education system, and its main goal is to form citizens who are able to advance their personal development and contribute to the growth of the nation as a whole while maintaining piety to God Almighty. (Fatah & Rasai, 2021). For this reason, it is very important to build a learning and teaching environment that can encourage self-confidence as well as inventive and creative attitudes and behavior. This is because it is necessary to develop a learning and teaching environment that can foster self-confidence. Cultivating a pleasant atmosphere for learning and teaching can ultimately be a determining factor for the success or failure of a teaching or teaching activity.

According to Cherry and Stuart quoted by Hafied Cangara, the word "communication" comes from the Latin word "communis" which can be translated as "creating togetherness" or "building togetherness" between two or more individuals. Moreover, the term "communication" comes from the Latin word "*communico*", which means "to divide". (Hafied Cangara, 2014, page 20). [citation needed] Jhon B. Hason operates with the assumption that communication requires the exchange of words, ideas, or thoughts. This term is based on the premise that a concept or idea is transferred effectively from one person to another. Communication, according to Tubbs and Moss, is "the process by which meaning is created between two or more individuals." [citation needed] While Budyatna sees communication as the means by which people construct their own reality, we see it differently. The human world does not consist of things, but rather the reactions that humans have to things or the meanings that things have. (Muhammad Budyatna, 2015, p. 5). Early childhood as referred to in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System are children aged between 0 and 6 years; However, early childhood, as defined by experts, refers to children between the ages of 0 and 8 years. In order for a teacher to ensure that the students they teach fully understand the material being taught, effective communication on the part of the teacher is very important (Sunanah, 2017). The human world does not consist of things, but rather the reactions that humans have to things or the meanings that things have. (Muhammad Budyatna, 2015, p. 5). Early childhood as referred to in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System are children aged between 0 and 6 years; However, early childhood, as defined by experts, refers to children between the ages of 0 and 8 years. In order for a teacher to ensure that the students they teach fully understand the material being taught, effective communication on the part of the teacher is very important (Sunanah, 2017). The human world does not consist of things, but rather the reactions that humans have to things or the meanings that things have. (Muhammad Budyatna, 2015, p. 5). Early childhood as referred to in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System are children aged between 0 and 6 years; However, early childhood, as defined by experts, refers to children between the ages of 0 and 8 years. In order for a teacher to ensure that the students they teach fully understand the material being taught, effective communication on the part of the teacher is very important (Sunanah, 2017). Early childhood as referred to in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System are children aged between 0 and 6 years; However, early childhood, as defined by experts, refers to children between the ages of 0 and 8 years. In order for a teacher to ensure that the students they teach fully understand the material being taught, effective communication on the part of the teacher is very important (Sunanah, 2017). Early childhood as referred to in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System are children aged between 0 and 6 years; However, early childhood, as defined by experts, refers to children between the ages of 0 and 8 years. In order for a teacher to ensure that the students they teach fully understand the material being taught, effective communication on the part of the teacher is very important (Sunanah, 2017).

Today, early infancy is characterized by a number of distinct qualities in physical, social, moral, and other areas. Because childhood is a time to lay the foundation and foundation of personality, which will determine the child's experience in the next life, childhood is also a very decisive age for the rest of his life. This is because childhood is a period of building the foundation and basis of personality. Author Rahman stated in 2002: 31 that "the experiences faced by children at an early age will have a big influence on their next life", which means that these experiences will remain attached to the child for a very long time and not even can be deleted. . If at any time there is a stimulus that triggers a life experience that has been experienced,

Behavioral problems for early childhood are diverse and the most prominent problem at this time is imitating the speech and actions of others (Hurlock, 1980). Therefore, this period is also known as the imitating period. However, this tendency appears to be strong but children show more creativity in play during childhood than at other times in their lives.

Therefore, to communicate effectively with young children, it is very important to pay mental attention. Reading aloud is an activity that will give you the most to achieve the goals outlined in this mechanical skill. Reading quietly is the best activity to engage in if you want to improve your reading comprehension. According to studies conducted in Europe, children who are old enough to enroll in primary school have learned the ability to place relations in the language they use in a way appropriate to the level of development in their environment (Depdikbud, 1977: 4). Piaget provides the following additional explanation of language acquisition in childhood (Tarigan, 1985:7): The first touch (prelinguistic) stage occurs between the ages of 0.0 and 0.5 years. The second stage of emotion occurs between the ages of 0.5 and 1.0 years (pre-linguistic). Holopractice; sentences consisting of one word. Age range: 1.0 to 2.0 years. Linguistic Stage 1: Phrases or one-word utterances typical for two to three year olds who have reached language stage 11. Linguistic Stage III begins between the ages of three and four and focuses on developing grammar. Ages four to five, the fourth stage of language development, or grammar before adulthood. Full competence is achieved at age 5.0 years and language stage V. Linguistic Stage III begins between the ages of three and four and focuses on developing grammar. Ages four to five, the fourth stage of language development, or grammar before adulthood. Full competence is achieved at age 5.0 years and language stage V. Linguistic Stage III begins between the ages of three and four and focuses on developing grammar. Ages four to five, the fourth stage of language development, or grammar before adulthood. Full competence is achieved at age 5.0 years and language stage V.

Therefore, in this case the mastery of good communication must be properly formed, so that what is recorded and learned by the child from the teacher becomes a good guide for him, because according to Salahuddin (2006), preschool-aged children are in the age range of 4-6 years and is experiencing rapid development in various ways, both motor and language development as well as cognitive development. According to Solalhuddin (2006: 46), young people at this age have a world of vivid imagination and want greater autonomy. Children, because of their

lively imagination and active life of imagination, are ready to listen to fairy tales for a long time. Children also love and appreciate simple rhymes. Some young people can even remember what happened. Accordingly, her need for autonomy forces her to avoid excessive control and regulation. At the age of four to five, significant traits include an excited and enthusiastic attitude towards everything, and a natural curiosity. The young man takes risks and has a great adventurous spirit. Another feature of children at this age is the ability to understand other people's words and perspectives, which allows the development of children's communication skills.

Therefore, how important is good communication when teaching young children? If the principles of good communication include things like telling the truth in everything and having to tell everyone, or engaging in positive behavior when communicating so that young children can emulate it, then the establishment of principles must be compatible with compassion and love. generosity. early childhood in the future, related to the concept of communication, there are several factors that need to be considered so that early childhood has a positive influence from the communication that is carried out. Child behavior problems can be identified from the communication used with children; thus, behavioral problems for infancy are numerous; However, the most significant difficulty during this stage of development is imitating the speech and behavior of others (Hurlock, 1980: 109). As a result, this period is also known as the period of imitation because of its characteristics. Despite the fact that this pattern appears to be very common, it is during the childhood years that children display the highest degree of originality in their play than at any other period in their lives.

The way young children and adults communicate is undoubtedly different from each other. Even if the children are very young, parents or other adults should always be present when they communicate. Children develop their sensitivity to various stimuli at an early age and continue to do so throughout their lives. The sensitive phase varies from child to child, as is the rate of growth and development, which is affected by the child's level of maturity in terms of intelligence, as is the duration of the sensitive period. The capacity to organize one's thoughts into coherent sentences is often seen as an accurate indicator of the level of one's intellect from an early age. If a child at an early age frequently interacts with other people, these skills will continue to develop. According to research conducted by Hermoyo and P. (2015), effective communication in early childhood conditions includes the following factors: parents and teachers need to choose the right time to communicate with children; the language used must be understandable to children; pay attention to attitude when communicating; and the type of group in which the communication will take place.

One of the findings from research conducted by Benjamin S. Bloom and supported by U. Sihombing (2001) is that children's intellectual potential reaches 50% of its full potential at the age of 4 years, and reaches 80% of its full potential. at 8 years old. That is one of the conclusions of the research. After that, the remaining about 20% occurs in a child's twenties, after they reach maturity. The advice given to parents about how their children should grow up is complex and varied. Intact child

growth cannot be separated from three main aspects: provision of proper food and nutrition, maintenance and protection of health, as well as care and education adapted to the stage of development and potential of the child. This shows the need to teach children the basics of communication from an early age so that they can communicate effectively. Learning while children are young is essential for the development of positive qualities in them, and this is especially true during a pandemic, which poses many challenges for education as a whole, but especially for early childhood education.

So in communication it is necessary to build principles for the sake of maintaining this communication, according to Deddy Mulyana dividing the principles of communication into twelve types. These principles; Communication is a symbolic process, every behavior has a potential for communication, communication has content dimensions and relationship dimensions, communication takes place at various levels, communication takes place in the context of space and time, communication involves predictions of communication participants, communication is systemic, the more similar the cultural background, the more effective it is. Communication, Communication is Non-consequential. Meanwhile, if we look at it from the Islamic side, the principle of communication is taken from the Koran and Sunnah. In an Islamic perspective, communication is an integral part of human life because all our steps are always accompanied by communication.

Ethics, norms, morals and moralities have many similarities besides some differences. All of them are always related to behavior or good deeds that should be adopted by society. In terms of its function and role, it can be said that ethics is determining the law or value of an action that someone does to determine whether it is good or bad. In other words, ethics requires the creation of a society that is good, orderly, safe, peaceful, secure and prosperous both physically and mentally.

So some definitions and theories in fact there are those who do some who forget about this communication, sometimes educators only assume that the characteristics of early childhood communication are formed starting with the way they teach communication to children, such as telling children that "eat with the right hand" but the teacher actually eats with a different hand from what is taught, so this pattern can form the wrong communication characteristics. Moreover, it was explained by R. Panji Hermoyo (Hermoyo, 2014) that the characteristics of children in communicating

1. Children communicate using words and body cues.
2. Children's language skills are continuously encouraged to help children express desires and establish relationships with others.

So communication formed in body language is very influential with the communication that will be built by children, so this attention needs to be formed through what communication principles will be used in children's education at an early age. And in this study the researchers looked at all aspects to form good Islamic principles for early childhood education, based on principles from the Koran and

Sunnah, principles in communication were also seen from the side of understanding early childhood how they can understand language in learning.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative descriptive research is a formulation of the problem that guides research to explore or photograph social situations that will be examined thoroughly, broadly and in depth. With a review through previous research in explaining the principles of communication in Islam or in general, and this research also uses literature data collection methods. Several definitions and theories were also compared in the literature as well.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Principles of Islamic Communication in Early Childhood Education

Communication is something that children are exposed to from the moment they are born; However, for communication to be effective when applied to children after they finish elementary school and beyond, learning strategies are needed. When elementary school-age children are in the stage of development and growth in the process of maturation through education that fosters maturity, this is what is called the "elementary school period". Children are provided with learning techniques to achieve relevant learning goals, and these goals are set for children. Communication is a tool used in education to convey teaching material, such as ideas, attitudes from both the teacher's and students' perspectives, and views when responding to a problem. This tool is provided as part of the education system. Researchers apply interactive communication as a learning strategy in Islamic Religious Education lessons in elementary schools as a tool for broadcasting Islamic understanding to elementary school students. Various communications and communication branches are used.

Islamic religious education given to students in public schools must emphasize the importance of the principles of Islamic communication to make it more effective, efficient and on target, and allow students to experience the benefits of this education first hand. To be relevant to the experiences children will have in the future. From the start, the most important aspect of the educational process was the application of the concept of Islamic communication. This is due to the fact that actions related to education undoubtedly send messages and information related to subject matter. In early childhood education communication is not just verbal communication with direct speech, but also non-verbal communication in expressing themselves to others. (Bahri, 2018)

According to Saifulazry Mokhtar, et al (Mokhtar & et al, 2021) that when viewed from an Islamic communication perspective, it divides into 2 aspects to form good communication principles:

Bi al-Lisan communication

Bi al-Lisan communication or the sending of messages or information can be facilitated by the use of verbal communication, namely communication carried out through the use of language and various symbols. It is also possible to say that it is synonymous with all kinds of symbolic interaction systems and random interaction systems (Gouran, Wiethoff & Doelger, 1994). This communication is also known as verbal symbolic interaction, which is also a process in which a person uses words and other symbols to generate meaning and influence others. It is also a kind of communication (Trenholm, 1994). The author concludes by stating that verbal communication or also known as bi al-Lisan communication is communication that takes place through the use of words, sounds, and tones, as well as communication that takes place through several different forms of speech symbols that can be understood by listeners. Within this area, many different communication concepts are involved.

Communication bi al-Hal

Nonverbal communication, also known as bi al-Hal communication, can be defined as any form of message (communication) that is not encoded in words, as stated by Lewis (1975). The main characteristic that distinguishes the nature of verbal communication from nonverbal communication is that nonverbal communication is governed by the language system, whereas nonverbal communication is not included in the scope of this system; in other words, nonverbal communication is not regulated by the language system. The term "language" does not accurately describe nonverbal communication. The "language" of nonverbal communication can reportedly be broken down into five distinct images, as Ruesch and Kees (1972) have suggested. These images include signals relating to location and time, hand movements, facial or facial expressions, tone of voice, and the novelty of clothing. Meanwhile, Basril Bading, Andi Alimuddin Unde, and Mursalim (2018) stated that nonverbal communication consists of gestures or exchanges made with little physical contact with listeners. The author gets his definition of bi al-Hal communication, namely communication related to all forms of communication except those related to language, taking into account several of these points of view. This includes communication that occurs through non-verbal means, such as clothing, facial expressions, hand gestures, and so on, not through the use of the tongue. In the realm of communication principles, there are many different principles that are important, and to communicate effectively, everyone needs to be familiar with them. and Mursalim (2018) state that nonverbal communication consists of gestures or exchanges made with little physical contact with listeners. The author gets his definition of bi al-Hal communication, namely communication related to all forms of communication except those related to language, taking into account several of these points of view. This includes communication that occurs through non-verbal means, such as clothing, facial expressions, hand gestures, and so on, not through the use of the tongue. In the realm of communication principles, there are many different principles that are important, and to communicate effectively, everyone needs to be

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In Islam, the Qur'an and As-Sunnah serve as guiding principles for all endeavors. The Qur'an contains eight principles of communication which are called qaul or in Indonesian it is called kata. These principles describe words that have meaning and come out of the mouth based on the intentions and full awareness of the person who utters them (Harjani Hefni, 2015: 82), as well as parameters and rules for communicating so that it runs smoothly:

a. The true words (Qaulan Sadidan)

In order to perform actions that are considered to be of high moral quality, it is necessary to adhere to a principle of communication known as "true speech". No matter how big or small a job is, there is a high probability that it will fail due to wrong information or communication in the wrong language. One of the causes of mental disorders, according to Alfred Korzybsky, can be traced from the inappropriate use of language in interpersonal interactions (Waryono Abdul Gaffar, 2005:151). Early childhood can be taught verbal communication by teaching that everything must be said truthfully without manipulation, so this principle can shape the child's character to become a child who speaks the truth and does not lie for his personal interests.

b. Good words (Qaulan Ma'rufan)

Ma'ruf is an Arabic word which means "good" or "acceptable" according to the cultural norms and standards in which one lives (Quraish Shihab, 2007: 125). Recognition that is recognized as positive in the eyes of the context in which the communicator operates is considered a good speech. According to Amir, the meaning of the term Qaulan Ma'rufan is an honorable and appropriate expression (M. Amir, 1999:85), in principle a teacher can carry out verbal communication to implement always saying good to everyone, in Islam saying good is a worship the reward in it is counted, the positive impact is that children will have the character of good communication and are polite and civilized in every place, even in this principle educators can shape the child's personality to be even better

c. Good Dialogue

In the right conversational setting, neither side should feel under pressure. Since they were both working for the same goal, which was to find the truth without taking sides, both of them would feel respected. What happens is collaboration in the form of discourse with the aim of finding the truth. There is no need to debate whether productive discussions are beneficial or not for the purpose of spreading Islamiyah in the context of da'wah. Instead, it is the manhaj da'wah that has been explained by Allah in the Qur'an al-Karim and which has been used by previous prophets and messengers besides the preachers who have given Islamic da'wah (Abdullah Muhammad Zin, 1997). In addition, the Islamic religion prohibits any communication that includes words, deeds or any connotations that are inherently evil. This includes things like ripples, comfort, slander, lies, ridicule, insults, and many others. (Mokhtar & et al, 2021)

d. Using Wisdom and Good Counsel

In Islam, communication must be done in a way that is full of wisdom. When we talk about wisdom in this context, we are referring to the ability to communicate effectively through the use of simple positive actions or words to be received by the recipient (communicant). So a teacher must instill that every good and bad that we say in communication, especially the formation of the character of young children, communication plays an important role in the character of children, early childhood has a weak nature and mentality, so a teacher can use the principles of advice and wisdom so that the child knows what he is doing has a direct impact on the people around him.

e. Speak Meekly

Speaking gently is another principle of communication that can have a very deep impact and will leave an impression on the soul of the listener. This can be practiced by practicing some good communication methods. Among them are comfortable assembly, willingness to listen first, showing interest and enthusiasm, willingness to accept suggestions or differences of opinion, responding with orders and not hearing from others and being honest and forthright (Mohd. Nazri Zainuddin, 2005). Speak softly is also highly demanded by the Shari'a. This is because being

gentle can soften a heart as hard as a rock. It is like a fire that is worshiped with oil, it will spread fire again, whereas if it is worshiped with water, the situation will diminish. The nature of children who are so gentle must use gentle communication as well, so that pressure does not arise on early-aged children. If pressure appears on a child then the comfort and calm in him slowly disappears, because the pressure given to the child makes the child's mentality not too strong and this can be the cause of the child's obstacles in his education. It could be that harsh words make him rude to other people, because according to Sujiono (Dewi and Eveline, 2004: 351) explains that early childhood is a group of children aged 0-8 years who have various genetic potentials and are ready to be developed through the provision of various stimuli. So the development of children must be formed as well as possible.

But apart from words or verbal communication for children, a teacher must have non-verbal communication principles, an early childhood really likes to record and pay attention and imitate things he sees, hears and feels. Is it like throwing garbage into the trash can to describe cleanliness as part of faith. Let's see according to Mokhtar (2021), Honest, Sincere, and Noble-hearted To be an honest, true, and noble-hearted person, it is very important to explain these qualities in dialogues and conversations because they will captivate the hearts of those who listen. to you. When discussing good preachers, speak well and avoid accusing the preacher of hypocrisy. Most sane people realize that a preacher is only pretending until he likes what the preacher has to say, so accusations of hypocrisy are inappropriate. According to Abdullah Hassan's research from 2002, it is very rare that someone can persuade individuals who doubt their honesty and sincerity to respect them (and vice versa) (QS al-Saff, 61:2-3). This passage makes it abundantly clear that mankind must do all that God commands them to do. A person who only knows what to say, but doesn't put his words into practice and set an example, makes Allah Most High very unhappy. Therefore, a da'i must always have good self-appearance and legitimacy, besides having the ability to harmonize what is done with what is said. It would not be hypocritical to say that this immediately drives a person to be who he really is, which always drains his true worth but does not contradict the statement. besides having the ability to align between what is done with what is said. It would not be hypocritical to say that this immediately drives a person to be who he really is, which always drains his true worth but does not contradict the statement. besides having the ability to align between what is done with what is said. It would not be hypocritical to say that this immediately drives a person to be who he really is, which always drains his true worth but does not contradict the statement.

Communication Strategy for Early Childhood

In summary, effective communication is mutual understanding of what is meant by the sender of the message (communicator) and the recipient of the message (communicant). The study of oral communication as part of the conversation focuses on pronunciation. Basically, what is communicated in oral form must convey the message precisely and correctly. In developing an effective communication strategy,

it is necessary to pay attention to all elements of communication that communicate orally including:

- a. Use of Terms Communicators, both educators, adults or teachers, must choose the appropriate use of terms so that the communicants, namely the recipients of the message, in this case early childhood or students, understand what is conveyed more quickly. For example, the expression "maybe, perhaps, could be" and so on, can result in misinterpretation. It is possible that the communicator meant to say: yes, but he said it could in the sentence "Could you have brought food from home". This will slightly confuse the communicant or students. The communicants may feel hesitant to bring food. In contrast to "You may bring food from home".
- b. Ongoing The communicator certainly has a plan before communicating with the communicant. If it is carried out in the learning process, if you do not have good planning, it is possible that what is the target of learning is not achieved. Teachers who don't plan properly will deviate from the topic being discussed. So it takes a presentation that is continuous and coherent so that it is easy to understand. In general, usually with an introduction (introduction) to a theme then going into the content and finally a review or closing. In other words, the teacher's explanation must be focused and not convey things that are not important, especially things that are not important are conveyed in a prolonged manner. Thus communication is believed to be effective Bloom's study which was strengthened by U. Sihombing (2001) showed that learning stimuli at an early age provided invaluable experiences in later periods. Meanwhile, Prof. M. Akil Malla explained that although genetic factors are quite influential, an adequate environment is still needed to obtain additional inputs. Additional inputs make a major contribution in shaping children's intelligence as a learning tool that can stimulate or build children's thinking power and children's creativity so that they have high intelligence and moral abilities.

Children aged 2-5 years have special characteristics compared to children aged 0-2 years. At this age the formation of independence begins to occur and initiatives have emerged. Coupled with the emergence of egocentric nature and self-confidence. Parents who have children of this age will enjoy happiness

Research in the United States shows that children's vocabulary mastery increases from 150 words at the age of the first 24 months to 14,000 words at the age of 5 years. At this age has also developed social skills (social skills), the ability to control yourself. "Sense of Self" as an individual has developed and is already aware of differences in feelings with other people. In this case the researcher also saw that most children very easily form their own characteristics for the better if the communication used is nonverbal communication, because according to them communication in practice makes an impression on their memories, so the treatment

CONCLUSION

In early childhood there are many aspects that must be considered in communicating. Early childhood also pays great attention to various aspects of communication. Islamic communication, as defined by Khatibah (Khatibah, 2016), is communication based on the Koran and Hadith. It is not right to underestimate the principles of communication that exist as humans because with these principles, human life in this world is in a state of security and peace. Therefore, it is not right to underestimate the existing principles of communication. According to Helmi Akhtar and Ilhaamie Abdul Ghani Azmi (2017), the importance of communication in an Islamic perspective can be seen from the point of view of spreading da'wah, maintaining human relations and relations with Allah, carrying out sharia requirements, and upholding the principle of amar ma'ruf nah' munkar , and carry out all the commands of Allah and stay away from all His prohibitions. Consequently, the author of this section has provided a summary of two general guidelines for communication that can be found throughout the Qur'an and serve as guidelines for effective communication. Communication based on the principle of bi al-Lisn and communication based on the principle of bi al-Hal are the two types of communication that the author works on. Islamic communication can be one of the methods in early childhood education, because early childhood forms their speaking character through what they experience and what they hear. So in Islam, in short, communication is done by keeping communication away from all disobedience and sin. and stay away from all bad communication. So it can be concluded that an early childhood is a golden period of character formation, character building is done from verbal or non-verbal communication, because an early childhood has a strong memory and recorder in his mind, the better the communication built by an educator then the better the character that will be formed later in the day.

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