



MINISTRY OF HEALTH REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
HEALTH POLYTECHNIC OF JAKARTA III



PROCEEDING

2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HEALTH RESEARCH AND SCIENCE



“Health Science and Practice For
Vulnerable People : Elderly,
Women And Children”

*Santika Premiere Slipi Hotel
Jakarta , September 18-19, 2019*

ISBN : 978-602-53540-3-8 (PDF)



Supported by :



PROCEEDING

2nd International Conference on Health Research and Science
Health Science and Practice for Vulnerable People:
Elderly, Women and Children

Santika Premiere Slipi Hotel /
Wednesday-Thursday, September 18-19, 2019



Published By:
Health Polytechnique of Jakarta III

PROCEEDING

2nd International Conference on Health Research and Science Health Science and Practice for Vulnerable People: Elderly, Women and Children

ISBN: 978-602-53540-3-8 (PDF)

COMMITTEE

Advisory Steering Referrer	:	Director of Health Polytechnique of Jakarta III
Person in charge	:	Vice Director I Poltekkes Kemenkaes Jakarta III
	:	Vice Director II and III Poltekkes Kemenkaes Jakarta III
Steering Committee	:	1. Chairman of Asosiasi Institusi Pendidikan Vokasi Keperawatan Indonesia (AIPViKI)
		2. Chairman of Asosiasi Institusi Pendidikan Kebidanan Indonesia (AIPKIND)
		3. Chairman of Asosiasi Institusi Perguruan Tinggi Teknologi Laboratorium Medik Indonesia (AIPTLMI)
		4. Chariman of Asosiasi Pendidikan Tinggi Fisioterapi Indonesia (APTIFI)

Organizing Committee

Chairman	:	Ns. Paula Krisanty, S.Kep, MA
Vice Chairman	:	Dewi Astuti, S.Si.,M.Biomed
General Secretary protocol	:	Roikhatul Jannah, MPH Secretarial / Erika, Yulita I., SST.MKeb (Coord)
Treasurer	:	Sri Sukamti, SKp, MKM (Coord)
Scientific division	:	Dr. Yudhia Fratidhina, SKM, M.Kes (Coord)
Event division	:	Nessi Meilan, SST.,MKeb (Coord)
Consumption division	:	Dra. Jomima Batlajery, M.Kes (Koord)
Public Relations Division	:	Diana Hartaty, M.Keb (Coord)
Publications, Registration & Documentation Division	:	Yandri Irawan, S.Kom, M.Pd (Coord)
Section Exhibition & Sponsorship Division	:	Debbiyantina, S.ST, M.Keb (Coord)

Logistics Division : Suherman, SPd.,MSi (Coord)
Accommodation, Transportation, : Rozy Efendi, AMAK (Coord)
& Security Division

Editors:

Dr. Yudhia Fratidina, M.Kes
Ns. Paula Krysanti, S.Kep, MA.
Roikhatul Jannah, M.Fis
Willa Follona, SST, M.Keb

Reviewer:

Prof. Masayo Matsuzaki, RNM., PHD
Prof. Hiroko Watanabe, RNM., PHD
Erljhon C. Gomez, MAN, RN
Dr. Jusuf Kristianto, M.Kes
Dr. Ni Made Riasmini, S.Kp, M.Kes, Sp.Kom
Dr. Yudhia Fratidina, M.Kes
Dr. Santa Manurung, M.Kep
Retno Martini Widhyasih, SSi., M.Biomed
Willa Follona, SST, M.Keb
Rizana Fajrunni'mah, M.Biomed

Design & Lay Out:

Yandri Irawan, S.Kom, M.Pd

Published by

Health Polytechnic of Jakarta III

Office :

Jl. Arteri Jorr Jatiwarna Kec. Pondok Melati Kota Bekasi
Jawa Barat Indonesia
Telp. 021 84978693
Fax. 021 84978696

All rights reserved

Reproduction of this paper in any form is prohibited without written permission from the publisher

KNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank God we pray to God Almighty for abundant blessings and mercy, on the 2nd International Conference on Health Research and Science Health Science and Practice for Vulnerable People: Elderly, Women and Children.

This proceeding contains the results of health researches which are carried out most by the lectures. Those have been reviewed by the experts, met the scientific requirements were defined, published through oral and poster presentations at the International Conference in which held by Jakarta 3 Health Polytechnic.

This proceeding was the journal of scientific conference. In a scientific climate, persons were not only creating a research but also had to make the publication of their works in the form of scientific media including in a form of proceeding. Writing a research report in the proceeding in a form of responsibility and accountability to work of researcher. This proceeding was expected to be a reference for the development of health sciences.

This proceeding could be issued because the entire processes of the international conference, oral and poster presentations had been conducted well due the good cooperation of the conference committee and support from various parties. On this occasion, we deliver our thanks and appreciations to the Director of Jakarta 3 Health Polytechnic, all Vice Director (1,2 and 3) as well as their staffs, all health professional organizations: Patelki (Medical Laboratory Technology Expert Association), IFI (Indonesian Physiotherapist Association), IBI (Indonesian Midwives Association), andPPNI (Indonesian National Nurses Association). All universities which are involved: Osaka University Japan, Burapha University Thailand, Centro Escolar University Pilippines, MRK Diagnostics, all participans particularly participats of oral and poster presentations, and also the whole committee members.

We still expect the critics and suggestions form all readers for the developing and quality of the scientific conference proceeding in the future.

The International Conference Committee 2019

WELCOME SPEECH DIRECTOR

Her excellency, Minister of Health Republic of Indonesia: Prof. Dr. dr. Nila F. Moeloek, Sp.M(K)

Guest of Honor, Head of Board for Development and Empowerment Human Resources of Health

Guest of Honor, Japan International Cooperation Agency Representative

Guest of Honor, Head of APKESI

Guest of Honor, Director of Jakarta I, Jakarta II, and Jakarta Banten Health Polytechnic

Guest of Honor, Head of Jakarta Provincial Health Bureau

Guest of Honor, Directors of Public and Private Hospital in Jakarta

Guest of Honor, Head of AIPVIKI, AIKIND, AIPTLM, AIPTIFI

Distinguished speakers,

Colleagues,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is indeed a great pleasure to welcome you this morning to our Second International Conference. As the Director and representing all academic community of Jakarta III Health Polytechnic, it gives me great pleasure to extend to you all a very warm welcome and I am honored to greet you here today to deliberate the development studies and to take part responsibilities gaining the improvement of health care access for vulnerable people.

Related with the theme of seminar, dedicated services for specific conditions have been evaluated in several settings, while they appear to be popular with patients, require more evaluation as to their system-level effects.

Prioritization systems involve the use of strategies such as scoring to formalize the priority to be given to patients based on the urgency or importance of their health problems have been studied, and seem to show that access (measured by who most needs help) can be improved by such systems, but there may be corresponding reductions in access for people deemed to have lesser need.

The purposes of this conference are:

1. To increase understanding of the health care access and key strategy to gain it.
2. To explore the opportunity program to enhance the quality of health professional.
3. To share the research result related the health science and practice for vulnerable people issues.
4. To facilitate faculty member to build partnership on gaining quality research

Her Excellency Madame Minister, our guests of honor, in this conference we deliver our new innovation in conference by using Webbinar to reach the participants from Eastern part of Indonesia and abroad who cannot join directly in this room. We also kindly inform you that the participant of the 2nd International Conference are:

- 1) Foreign participant: 4 persons (Australia, Singapore, Japan), in which using Webinar: 2 persons.
- 2) Indonesian participant: 414 persons.
 - Oral presentant: 8 persons
 - Poster presentant: 21 persons
 - Webinar presentant: 4 persons (Kupang, Sorong, Padang, and Medan)Total participant: 418 persons

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to all Committee Members and our honorable speakers and reviewers particularly our Minister of Health, Director General of Community Health and Head of Board for Development and Empowerment Human Resources of Health. I truly appreciate for your supports and attendance.

I would like to request to our Minister of Health to officially open this conference.

Finally, I would like to thank all delegates for your participation and support for this conference. I wish all these two days will bring the mutual understanding and beneficial program.

I wish you every success in your deliberations and a very pleasant stay in Jakarta Metropolitan Area.

Thank you. Have a wonderful day,
Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Yupi Supartini, SKp, MSc

CONTENTS

Committee	ii
Acknowledgement	iv
Welcome Speech of Director	v

ORAL PRESENTATION

1. ANALYSIS OF OCCURRENCE FACTORS (UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTION) IN POST-EARTHQUAKE INFANTS AT THE PENIMBUNG GUNUNGSARI HEALTH CENTER LOMBOK WEST NUSA TENGGARA YEAR 2018	1
Dwi Septian Wijaya, Hartawan	
2. THE DIFFERENCE OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT BEFORE AND AFTER GIVING STORY TELLING METHOD IN PRESCHOOL AT TK PERTIWI 01 SUMURREJO GUNUNGPATI	6
Fitria Primi Astuti, Ida Sofiyanti, Heni Setyowati	
4 LOGO THERAPY REDUCES THE DEPRESSION ON PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS CLIENTS	14
Yowel Kambu, Butet Agustarika	
5 PEER GROUP METHOD SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTS THE PERCEPTIONS OF THE ADOLESCENTS ABOUT REPRODUCTION HEALTH IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 SORONG CITY IN 2017	23
Cory C. Situmorang, Vera Abdullah	
6 THE EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL BEHAVIOR OF PLAYING ONLINE GAMES AGAINST MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS	27
Novia Nuraini, Shentya Fitriana	
7 EFFECTIVENESS OF PURSED LIP BREATHING (PLB) AND DIAPHRAGM BREATHING EXERCISE (DBE) TECHNIQUES AGAINST VITAL LUNG CAPACITY IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE PATIENTS (COPD) IN THE NEGLASARI COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER WORK AREA, TANGERANG CITY.	33
Kusniawati, Siti Wasliyah	
8 MATERNITY CLASS INFLUENCE IN CHANGING MOTHER BEHAVIOR ON PRELACTEAL FOOD DELIVERY AT NEONATES AGE 1 - 3 DAYS IN PANCURBATU DELI SERDANG REGENCY PUSKESMAS WORKING AREA	42
Elizawarda, Ida Nurhayati, Evi Desfauza	

POSTER PRESENTATION

- 1 **THE DIFFERENCE OF PREGNANCY MOTHER'S ANXIETY FOLLOWING THE PREGNANT WOMEN WITH THE PREGNANT MOTHER WHO FOLLOWS YOGA PRENATALS IN FACING AGAINST LABOR** 51
Sri Maharani, Fatihatul Hayati
- 2 **DRUG INVENTORY CONTROL WITH ABC ANALYSIS OF CRITICAL INDEX IN PHARMACY INSTALLATION OF KALABAHU GENERAL HOSPITAL, 2014** 54
Ni Nyoman Yuliani, Rahmawati Sangga
- 3 **STORYTELLING THERAPY TO IMPROVES CHILDREN ABILITY IN MANAGING VIOLENT BEHAVIOR** 60
Wahyu Endang Setyowati
- 4 **PESTICIDE EXPOSURE AND THE USAGE OF SELF-PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT RELATED TO THE ACTIVITIES OF CHOLINESTERASE ENZYME IN FARMER GROUP** 64
Diah Lestari, Husjain Djajaningrat, Rizana Fajrunni'mah
- 5 **CORRELATION BETWEEN DURATION OF DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2 WITH HBA1C, UREUM AND CREATININ LEVEL IN RSUP PERSAHABATAN.** 72
Tri Prasetyorini, Rafika Puspita Sari, Warida
- 6 **CORRELATION OF CD4+ CELL COUNTS AND SERUM ALBUMINS IN HIV-HCV COINFECTED PATIENTS** 79
Putri Rachmawati, Rizana Fajrunni'mah
- 7 **BODY IMAGE AND HABITS RELATED TO THE BEHAVIOR OF MENSTRUAL HYGIENE** 84
Fauziah Yulfitria, Nina Primasari, Yomima Batlajeri
- 8 **INVOLVEMENT OF HUSBAND IN THE CLASSROOM MENTORING PREGNANT WOMEN AND THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE IT** 90
Junengsih, Yulia Sari
- 9 **PARENT'S KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND SUPPORT FOR YOUNG WOMEN'S BEHAVIOR ON CONSUMPTION OF FE SUPPLEMENTS DURING MENSTRUATION** 97
Nina Primasari, Fauziah Yulfitria, Rusmartini
- 10 **EFFECT OF PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE RELAXATION EXERCISE INTERVENTION ON DECREASING BLOOD PRESSURE IN THE ELDERLY WITH HYPERTENSION AT ELDERLY CARE CENTER IN EAST JAKARTA** 103
Ratu Karel Lina, Roikhatul Jannah, Ganesa Puput Dinda Kurniawan, Meri Pita Lokasari

- 11 **BABY MASSAGE CAN IMPROVE SLEEP QUALITY OF INFANTS AGED 3-4 MONTHS AT INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST IN NORTH JAKARTA** 110
Dwi Agustina, Andy M.A. Hariandja, Deis Dinamaulid
- 12 **EFFECT OF GUIDEBOOK OF PREGNANT WOMAN WITH PREECLAMPSIA ON CADRE'S KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE** 116
Ulty Desmarnita, Yuli Mulyanti
- 13 **THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL MODEL WITH BOOKLET-BASED APPROACH TO LOWERING SMOKING BEHAVIORAL OF STUDENTS IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN PADANG** 120
H. Sunardi, Renidayati

DIPUBLIKASIKAN DI JURNAL

JURNAL ILMU DAN TEKNOLOGI KESEHATAN (JITEK)

1. **CONTINUUM OF CARE AS AN EFFORT TO REDUCE STUNTING EVENTS IN KARAWANG DISTRICT**
Siti Sopiaturun, Sri Maryati
2. **PERCEPTION OF PREVENTION STUNTING BY TEENAGE GIRLS: A CASE STUDY OF ADOLESCENTS IN BANTUL, YOGYAKARTA**
Dina Fitriana R, Marko Ferdian S, M. Syairaji, Ayu Agustin, Anis Rahmadani, Krida Tri Wahyuli
3. **THE INFLUENCE OF TESTIMONY VIDEO IN EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL EFFECTIVENESS OF STEAMED BROWNIES BASE ON FERMENTED BLACK GLUTINOUS RICE ON DECREASED WAIST CIRCUMFERENCE IN ABDOMINAL OBESITY**
Roro Nur Fauziah, Mimin Aminah, Osman Syarief, Holil M Par'i, Widi Hastuti
4. **THE INFLUENCE OF TESTIMONY VIDEO IN EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER**
Siti Masitoh, Mardeyanti
5. **THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANDROID-BASED APPLICATIONS TO INCREASING KNOWLEDGE OF ADOLESCENTS ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN CENTRAL JAKARTA HIGH SCHOOL IN 2019**
Erika Yulita Ichwan, Shentya Fitriana, Diana Hartaty Angraini, Deas Nurul Awaliyah
6. **FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE ATTITUDE IN PLANNING FAMILY LIFE IN STUDENTS OF HEALTH POLYTECHNIC, JAKARTA III IN 2018**
Willa Follona, Nessi Meilan, Delmaifanis
7. **DESCRIPTION OF BASIC CONSTRUCTION FACTORS OF PARTICIPATORY ASSET COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH IN ACTION (YUDHIA) MODEL TO PREVENT COMPLICATION OF PREGNANCY AND CHILD-BIRTH**
Yudhia Fratidina, Nusyirwan Effendi, Rizanda Machmud, Artha Budi Duarsa

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY JOURNAL (MLTJ)

- 1. RELATION BETWEEN G6PD ENZYME LEVELS WITH BILIRUBIN LEVELS TO NEONATES IN RSAB HARAPAN KITA**
Retno Martini Widhyasih, Kurnia, Chairla
- 2. THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SOIL TRANSMITTED HELMINTH INFECTION AND HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS OF CHILDREN IN KILASAH VILLAGE, EAST SERANG, BANTEN**
Ni Putu Aryadnyani, Dewi Inderiati, Fauziah Ulfah

JURNAL KESEHATAN PRIMA (JKP)

- 1. SNOW BALLING AND BRAIN STORMING METHOD IN PREGNANT MOTHER CLASSES**
Mardeyanti, Siti Masitoh
- 2. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A POCKET BOOK ON INCREASING MOTHER KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DEVELOPMENT AND STIMULATION OF CHILDREN 0-24 MONTHS**
Diana Hartaty Angraini, Elly Dwi Wahyuni, Aticeh, Rivani Hasan
- 3. COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF PELVIC ROCKING EXERCISE WITH CORE STRENGTHENING EXERCISES ON REDUCING PAIN INTENSITY DUE TO PRIMARY DYSMENORRHEA OF STUDENTS OF SMAN 4 BOGOR**
R. Trioclarise, Roikhatul Jannah, Cahya Putri Sakinah

THE DIFFERENCE OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT BEFORE AND AFTER GIVING STORY TELLING METHOD IN PRESCHOOL at TK PERTIWI 01 SUMURREJO GUNUNGPATI

Fitria Primi Astuti¹, Ida Sofiyanti², Heni Setyowati³

Midwifery Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Ngudi Waluyo University
email: fitriaprimi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Children who experience language disorders at preschool 40% to 60% will have difficulty learning in language, writing and academic subjects. Stimulation will be effective when paying attention to the needs of children according to their developmental stages. Stimulation as a way for children's development. One form of stimulation in children using Story Telling, is an effort made by storytellers in conveying the contents of feelings, thoughts or a story to children orally. This study aims to determine differences in language development before and after giving story telling to preschoolers in Kindergarten Summurejo 01 in group A.

The number of samples in this study were 19 students in Kindergarten Summurejo 01 in group A. This study used a quasi-experimental study (Quasi Experimental) with One Group Pre-test and Post-Test Design. The results of the normality test using Shapiro-Wilk (sample <50) obtained the results of p value <0.05 so it is said that the data is not normally distributed. To determine differences in language development before and after the administration of story telling methods using the Wilcoxon test, with the results there are differences in language development before and after the administration of Story telling.

INTRODUCTION

The process of growth and development of children can take place naturally, but the process is very dependent on adults or parents. An important period in child development is the toddler period. Because at this time basic growth will influence and determine the child's next development. The ability and growth and development of children need to be stimulated by parents so that children can grow and develop optimally and according to their age (Nia, 2006).

In the age period of children there are many health problems that determine the quality of children in the future. These health problems include general health, developmental disorders, behavioral disorders and learning disorders. These health problems will disturb the achievement of students in school. Unfortunately these problems are not given much attention either by parents or clinicians and other health professionals (Farida, 2013). The incidence of developmental delays in general occurs around 10% in children throughout the world. While the incidence of delays in global development is estimated at 1 -3% in children aged <5 years (Widiaskara and Wardani, 2017). General developmental delay is part of developmental delay, with a prevalence of 1% - 3% (Tjandrajani et al, 2016). Aspects of development in children include fine motor, gross motor, language development and social development.

Language development is one aspect of early childhood development. This means that this aspect plays an important role in children's development and influences the child's developmental period in the future. Language (language) is a form of communication both oral, written, and sign based on a symbol system. Language consists of words used by people (vocabulary) and rules for varying and combining these words (grammar and syntax). Language functions as a communication tool and is an important tool in children's lives. Through language,

children can be interconnected, share experiences, and can improve intellectually, namely in the context of developing their language knowledge and skills. For children at an early age it is a period of development that must be fostered and developed so that they can make full use of their language abilities. If guidance, direction, and handling are not appropriate or even obtained by children, it is very possible that there is a language development that is not in accordance with what is expected by parents at home or by educators at school (Anita, 2015). Children who experience language disorders in pre-school 40% to 60% will have difficulty learning in written language and academic subjects.

There are four risk factors that affect children's development in developing countries, namely severe chronic malnutrition, inadequate early stimulation, iodine deficiency and iron deficiency anemia. One important risk factor and is related to the interaction of mother and child is the provision of early stimulation (Heart and sustainability, 2016). Provision of stimulation will be effective when paying attention to the needs of children according to their developmental stages. Stimulation is stimulation (vision, speech, hearing, touch) that comes from the child's environment. Children who get targeted stimulation will develop more quickly than children who lack even do not get stimulation. Stimulation also give beneficial for children's development (Nia, 2006). One form of stimulation in children using Story Telling, is an effort made by storytellers in conveying the contents of feelings, thoughts or a story to children as well as verbally. Nurjanah (2018) said that Story Telling affects the development of speech and language in preschool children. Firyanti et al (2018) say that story telling can improve early language language skills.

THEORY

1. Language Development

Development is the result of the interaction of the maturity of the central nervous system with the organs it affects, for example the development of the neuromuscular system, speech, emotions and socialization. All of these functions play an important role in human life as a whole (Sudirjo and Alif, 2018).

Zubaedah (2004) said the development of 3-year-old children, vocabulary increases every day. At that age, according to Jalongo (1992) children have a vocabulary of between 200 to 300 words. At the age of 4 years, children have been able to apply pronunciation and grammar. The child has a vocabulary of 1400 to 1600 words. At the age of 5 to 6 years, children already have the correct sentence structure and grammar, both in using prefixes and in using verbs now. The average sentence length is half a sentence per line, then increased to 6-8 words.

The child has been able to use a vocabulary of about 2500 words, and the child understands about 6000 words.

2. Story telling

According to Echols (in Aliyah, 2011) story telling consists of two words story and telling means story telling. Combining the two words of story telling means telling a story. In addition, story telling is also called storytelling as suggested by Malan, storytelling is storytelling based on oral tradition. Story telling is an effort made by the storyteller in conveying the contents of feelings, thoughts or a story to children orally. According to the Indonesian dictionary, stories are narratives or essays that tell the deeds, experiences, events and so on (both those that actually happened and those that are merely fiction).

Sa'adatun (2013) said the story telling method will add interest in reading and language in preschoolers. Ullumudin and Haryati (2016) say story telling can be used to instill values and morals. Besides story telling can be used as a medium in learning (Asri, Indriati, et al, 2017). Purwanto, Khoisanan (2017) said story telling can reduce

anxiety. Nurjanah (2018) said effective story telling is used to help speech development in preschool children. Media application of story telling can vary as Nuraini (2009) says story telling using flascard media can improve children's skills in telling stories. Wastam et al (2010) say story telling with flascard media shows a positive response to learning. Story telling method with puppet stage media in improving listening and speaking abilities, because this method and media is one of the effective methods and media to improve listening and speaking abilities of young children (Aliyah, 2011). Widianti et al (2015) say the story method with pictorial media to display speaking skills in children.

METHOD

This research uses quasi-experimental research (Quasi Experimental) with One Group Pre-test and Post-test Design. The design form is as follows:

Pretest Post Test Treatment

Pretes	Intervention	Post test
Q1	X	Q2

Information :

- = Description of children's language development before Story telling is done using observation sheets via flashcard media
- = Description of children's language development after Story telling using observation sheets through flashcard media
- X = Treatment of Story telling 4 x by using pictorial media in the form of folklore

The population in this study were students in preschool age at TK Pertiwi Summurejo 01. The number of samples in this study were 19 students. The sampling method uses total population. The language development instrument used is derived from Utami (2014).

Data normality test results using Shapiro-Wilk (sample <50) obtained p value <0.05, said the data were not normally distributed. To find out the differences in language development before and after giving the story telling method using the Wilcoxon test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents:

Table 1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	%
Male	11	58
Female	8	42
Total	19	100

Table 2 Distribution of Respondents Based on Mother's Occupational Characteristics Job Type Frequency

Occupational characteristic	Frequency	%
Working	7	33
Not working	12	63
Total	19	100

Table 3 Distribution of Respondents Based on Mother's Education Level Type of Education Frequency

Educational	Frequency	%
Low	10	52
Intermediate	6	32
Height	3	16
Total	10	100

Table 4 Distribution of Maternal Age

Category	Frequency	%
Early Adulthood	16	84,2
Midle Adulthood	3	15,8
Total	19	100

Table 5. Distribution of Respondents' Answers Based on Language Development

Number	Statement of Language Development 3-5 Years	Pre Test		Post Test	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Showing Own pronouns	13	6	10	9
2	Following 1-2 Commands at Once	14	5	16	3
3	Saying Needs	15	4	16	3
4	Say the name as Identity	14	5	16	3
5	Saying the sex of the child	15	4	18	1
6	Speak Smoothly with Simple Sentences and Contain meaning	13	6	16	3
7	Showing and mentioning of parts of body	17	2	19	0
8	Recognize words that indicate position	16	3	19	0
9	Singing Some Children's Songs	10	9	16	3
10	Say Six Words	13	6	19	0
11	Showing some sitting, running and crying movements	16	3	18	1
12	Tells the Story of Surrounding and Simple Events	14	5	18	1
13	Answering Questions about short stories that have been told by the teacher	10	9	11	8
14	Providing Information About the Family	14	5	19	0
15	Sort and discrib the contents of the image	10	9	15	4
16	Mention the names of animals and plants	15	4	17	2
17	Mention four colors	16	3	18	1
18	Tells about self-made images	11	8	15	4
19	Mention the names of the days of the week	11	8	14	5
20	Using and answering 5W and 1H	4	15	15	4
21	Make the initial Words provided in Oral Forms	13	6	17	2
22	Know antonym word ex noon-night	13	6	16	3
23	Pronounce vowels and consonants correctly	9	10	15	4
24	Dialogue clearly	14	5	16	3
25	Mention three adjectives	7	12	15	4
26	Calculate 1-5	17	2	19	0
27	Using the right intonation in speaking	12	7	17	2

Based on the distribution of answers to language development, the indicators say 6 words, answer questions about the short story told by the teacher, sort and tell the contents of the picture, use and answer 5 W and 1 H, pronounce vowels and consonants correctly, and mention 5 minimum adjectives still lacking at the time of measurement before treatment. After treatment, the six indicators have increased, this is in line with research Nurjanah (2018) which says effective story telling is used to assist the development of speech in preschool children.

Table 6 Difference of Language Development Before and After Giving Story Telling Method in Preschool At tk Pertiwi 01 Sumurrejo Gunung Pati

		N	Mean Rank	Sum Ranks	of
Post Pre	Negative Ranks	2 ^a	2.50	5.00	
	Positive Ranks	16 ^b	10.38	166.00	
	Ties	1 ^c			
Total		19			

Test Statistics^a

	post – pre
Z	-3.512 ^b
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

To know the differences in language development before and after giving story telling using the Wilcoxon test. Wilcoxon test results obtained p value = 0.00 so that the p value <0.05 so that there are differences in language development before and after giving Story telling at Summurejo 01 kindegarten. The above research results are in line with sasmiyati et al (2016) showing that there is an influence of using storry telling method on language skills of children aged 4-5 years at Nurul Amal Bandar Lampung Kindergarten 2016/2017 Academic Year. Indatul Siti and Lestari Indah (2014) say there is an effect of story telling on language development in preschool children (TK B). Story telling is an art of storytelling that can be used as a means of instilling values in children which is done without the need to patronize the child. Story telling is a creative process of children in their development and children's imagination that not only prioritizes the ability of the left brain but also the right brain. The method of storytelling can be said as one of the media for early childhood learning that can provide positive benefits for children's development, especially moral, language and socio-emotional development. Stimulation of child development can be done in several ways, one of which is story telling because in this case the child will play an active role as a hearer (when hearing the teacher's story) as well as a speaker (when telling stories with the teacher and other children) Amalia & Sa'diyah (2014).

Rahmawati (2012) said in storytelling children will learn about language and recognize various emotions and feelings. Storytelling is also an effective means of introducing cultural values to children. Isbell (2004) says story telling can increase their understanding of storytelling again. In this story telling researchers used pictorial media that contained folklore. Pictorial media is an image media related to learning material that functions to convey messages from teacher to students. Widiанти et al (2015) say the story method with pictorial media to display speaking skills in children

Folklore is very popular with the community because it can be used as a role model and solace, as well as humorous. Therefore, folklore usually contains teachings of character or moral education and entertainment for the supporting community. In the period before the availability of formal education, such as school, the folklore has a function and a very important role as a medium of education for parents to educate children in the family. Although currently formal education is available, folklore still has

an important function and role, especially in fostering the personality of the child and instilling character as a whole in the family (Daud 2012). The results of Bloom's research (2002) in Utami (2014) suggested that the growth of brain tissue cells in children aged 0-4 years reached 50%. This age is easier to be given a stimulus to improve its development. Children will easily catch stimulation or stimulation if done repeatedly and continuously. Story telling with pictorial media is a form of stimulation in language development in children.

Language development is one aspect of the stages of children's development which is expressed through children's thinking by using words that mark the child's ability and creativity to increase according to their developmental stages. Language development is influenced by several things, including maturity, namely the level of maturity that influences language development, personal factors such as children's intelligence, gender, family members where the words of a parent will influence the child's development. Safitri (2016) said language development in toddlers is influenced by parents' knowledge and parenting provided by their parents. The results showed that the majority of Kindergarten Summarejo 1 students amounted to 58% according to Hurlock 1978, biologically, girls were more mature than boys. The types of girls' games are more varied so that it allows more talkative than girls. But at this time advanced technology so that it is more possible for boys to get varied games with more language exploration thereby increasing their language proficiency in Utami (2015). Nelson (2006) said language development is one indicator of the overall development of children's cognitive abilities related to school success. (Marisa 2015). Language development plays an important role in promoting and improving the quality of education especially in kindergarten because with language development children can communicate verbally with their environment. The environment in question includes peers, playmates, adults both at home, at school. Neither the neighbors around his residence. Therefore, language development should not be ignored by the teacher. Having a teacher's insight into language development is the basis for implementing learning programs.

Based on the results of the study in table 4, 84.2% of mothers aged in the early adulthood phase in age range of 21-40 years. This early adulthood is a time of forming independence, learning to live, starting a family and raising children (Hurlock, 2017)

CONCLUSION

Story telling is effectively used to stimulate children's language development. Suggestions that can be given are story telling can be used as a learning method in preschool children.

REFERENCES

- Ahyani, Latifah Nur. 2010. *Metode Dongeng Dalam Meningkatkan Perkembangan Kecerdasan Moral Anak Usia Prasekolah*, Jurnal Psikologi Universitas Muria Kudus, Volume I, No 1.
- Aliyah, 2011, *Pengaruh Metode Storytelling Dengan Media Panggung Boneka Terhadap Peningkatan Kemampuan Menyimak Dan Berbicara Anak Usia Dini :Studi Eksperimen Quasi di TK Negeri Pembina Kabupaten Majalengka. S2 thesis, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.*
- Asri Atiqah Nurul, Indrianti Titien, Perdanasar Nancy. 2017. *Penerapan Digital Storytelling Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris Di Program Studi Manajemen Informatika jurnal ilmiah edukasi dan ilmiah, vol 8 no 2*
- Ayu Luh Gede. Widiaskara Putri Vebriany, Windiani I Gusti Ayu Trisna. 2017. *Prevalens Keterlambatan Perkembangan Anak di Taman Kanak-Kanak*

- Sabana Sari, Denpasar Barat*, E-JURNAL MEDIKA, VOL. 6 NO. 9, September, 2017 : 34 – 37 ISSN: 2303-1395
- Dr Muhamad Usman MPd. 2015. *Perkembangan bahasa dalam bermain dan permainan*, Deepublish, jogjakarta
- Farida, 2013. *Metode Dan Teknik Bimbingan Konseling Islami Untuk Membantu Permasalahan Pada Anak-Anak*, STAIN KUDUS
- Hartanto Fitri, Selina Hendriani, H Zuhriah , Fitra Saldi Pengaruh. 2011. *Perkembangan Bahasa Terhadap Perkembangan Kognitif Anak Usia 1-3 Tahun*, Bagian Ilmu Kesehatan Anak, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Diponegoro / RS Dr. Kariadi Semarang Sari Pediatri, Vol. 12, No. 6, April 2011.
- Haryadi Toto, Ulumuddin Dimas Irawan Ihya'. 2016. *Penanaman Nilai dan Moral pada Anak Sekolah Dasar dengan Pendekatan Storytelling Melalui Media Komunikasi Visual*, *Jurnal desain komunikasi visual dan komunikasi*, vol 2 no 1 2016
- Hati Febrina Suci, Lestari Prasetya. 2016. *Pengaruh Pemberian Stimulasi pada Perkembangan Anak Usia 12-36 Bulan di Kecamatan Sedayu*, Bantul Jurnal Ners dan Kebidanan Indonesia, Jurnal Ners dan Kebidanan Indonesia, Voi 4 no 1
- Indatul Siti dan Lestari Indah. 2014. *Pengaruh story telling terhadap perkembangan bahasa pada anak usia prasekolah di TK B(TK PGRI Tanjung Jati Kecamatan Kamal kabupaten bangkalan*, Jurnal Keperawatan Bina Sehat, vol 10 no 2
- Kania nia, *Stimulasi Tumbuh Kembang anak Untuk Mencapai tumbuh kembang optimal*, Disampaikan pada seminar “Stimulasi Tumbuh Kembang Anak” Bandung, 11 Maret 2006
- Marisa, Riandi .2015. *Permasalahan perkembangan bahasa dan komunikasi pada anak*, JPds Volume 1 no 2
- Niswah, Sya'adatul. 2013. *Pengaruh Metode Storytelling Terhadap Pengembangan Minat Baca Dan Bahasa Anak Kelompok B Di TK Tunas Bangsa Pati Tahun Ajaran 2012/2013*. Skripsi thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Nur Aini, 2009. *Peningkatan Keterampilan Menceritakan Kembali Cerita Anak Melalui Teknik Story Telling Dengan Media Flash Card Pada Siswa Kelas Vii-C Smp Islam Sudirman Sumowono Kabupaten Semarang Tahun Pelajaran 2008/2009*, Skripsi UNNES.
- Nurjanah, Nur. 2018. *Aplikasi Story Telling Terhadap Perkembangan Bicara Dan Bahasa Anak Prasekolah Di RBIPS Bandung*. *Prosiding Pertemuan Ilmiah Nasional Penelitian & Pengabdian Masyarakat (PINLITAMAS 1) Dies Natalis ke-16 STIKES Jenderal Achmad Yani Cimahi PINLITAMAS 1*, Vol 1, No.1, Oktober 2018.
- Pamungkas, Daud .2012. *Bercerita dalam Kaitannya dengan Pendidikan Karakter Anak* Jurnal artikal, vol 2 no 1 2012
- Rebecca Isbell Joseph Sobol Liane Lindauer, April Lowrance. 2004. *The Effects of Storytelling and Story Reading on the Oral Language Complexity and Story Comprehension of Young Children* December 2004, Volume 32, [Issue 3](#), pp 157–163 early childhood education journal

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Fitria Primi Astuti.,S.SiT.,M.Kes
NIDN : 0603088101 Email : fitriaprimi@gmail.com
Fakultas : Ilmu Kesehatan Program Studi : S1 Kebidanan
Judul : The Difference Of Language Development Before And After Giving Story Telling
Method In Preschool At TK Pertiwi 01 Summurrejo Gunungpati
Penulis : 1. Fitria Primi Astuti.,S.SiT.,M.Kes
2. Ida Sofiyanti.,S.SiT.,M.Keb
3. Heni Setyowati.,S.SiT.,M.Kes

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa:

1. Hasil karya yang saya serahkan ini adalah asli dan belum pernah diajukan di Universitas Ngudi Waluyo maupun di institusi pendidikan lainnya.
2. Hasil karya saya ini bukan saduran/terjemahan melainkan merupakan gagasan, rumusan, dan hasil pelaksanaan penelitian/implementasi karya saya sendiri.
3. Dalam karya saya ini tidak terdapat karya atau pendapat yang telah ditulis atau dipublikasikan orang lain, kecuali yang digunakan sebagai acuan dalam naskah dengan menyebutkan nama pengarang dan dicantumkan dalam daftar pustaka.
4. Saya mengizinkan karya tersebut diunggah ke dalam aplikasi Repository Universitas Ngudi Waluyo
5. Saya menyerahkan hak non-eksklusif kepada Repository Universitas – Universitas Ngudi Waluyo untuk menyimpan, mengatur akses serta melakukan pengelolaan terhadap karya saya ini.

Pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya. Apabila di kemudian hari terbukti ada penyimpangan dan ketidakbenaran dalam pernyataan ini adalah tanggung jawab saya pribadi, dan saya bersedia menerima sanksi akademik , serta sanksi lain yang sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Ngudi Waluyo.



Ngudi Waluyo, 22 April 2020

Fitria Primi Astuti
meterai Rp. 6.000,-

Fitria Primi Astuti.,S.SiT.,M.Kes

Tanda tangan & nama terang