

The Relationship of Parents' Interpersonal Communication with Sibling Rivalry in Early Childhood at the Kabilia Health Center

Wiwik Indrawati Purnama Sari^{1*}, Ridha Hafid², Bergita Dumar

¹Mahasiswa Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan UNG

^{2,3}Dosen Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan UNG

*Corresponding Author Email: wiwikpurnama321@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Sibling rivalry is a competition or rivalry between siblings that arises as a result of the reactions shown by those around them, including parents. One of the factors that influence this phenomenon is the ineffective interpersonal communication of parents. This study aims to determine the relationship between parental interpersonal communication and sibling rivalry in early childhood at the Kabilia Health Center. The study used a quantitative approach with a correlational design using a cross-sectional approach and involved 106 respondents who were selected through a total sampling technique. The research instrument was in the form of an interpersonal communication questionnaire that referred to the Interpersonal Communication Inventory (ICI) and the sibling rivalry questionnaire. The results of the study using the Spearman Rank test showed a p-value = 0.023 (< 0.05), which indicates that there is a significant relationship between parental interpersonal communication and sibling rivalry in early childhood. In conclusion, the higher the ineffective communication in parents, the greater the incidence rate of sibling rivalry. It is recommended for parents to further improve the quality of effective communication to minimize the occurrence of competition between siblings.

INTRODUCTION

Early childhood is an individual who undergoes a very rapid process of growth and development in various very basic aspects, which will affect the later stages of life (Santina) et al. 2021). Early age is known as the golden age or Golden Age which is the period when the child's brain's ability to absorb information is at an optimal stage (U.Hasanah 2022). According to NAEYC (National Association For The Education Of Young Children) Early childhood is an individual aged 0-8 years (Blessed are you) et al. 2020). Meanwhile, according to Law No. 20 of 2003, early childhood is a group of people aged 0-6 years (Ramadhan et al. 2022). Based on the above definition, researchers conclude that early childhood is an individual aged 0-8 years old called the golden age where a critical phase in growth and development occurs at this age, so that children experience rapid development in various aspects, including emotional abilities and intelligence because the ability of the child's brain to absorb information is at an optimal level.

According to the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in March 2024, the results of around 10.82% of the Indonesian population are in the age range of 0-6 years. Most of the early childhood children are children aged 1-4 years (59.90%) (Silviliyana et al. 2024). Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of Gorontalo Province in 2025, data on early childhood in Bone Bolango Regency aged 0-4 years amounted to 14,930 thousand, and 5-9 years old amounted to 13,750 thousand children. Kabilia District has the highest early childhood data with a total of 2,355 early childhood people.

Childhood has a crucial role in the formation of an individual's basic personality. Therefore, it is important to build a good and quality character from an early age, considering that period is a critical phase where a person's character tends to be more easily formed (March 2022). Most children experience the process of

growing up and developing in an environment that involves the presence of siblings (Stuttgart) et al. 2022). Sibling interactions are not only limited to positive communication, such as sharing stories, jokes, or everyday conversations, but can also include negative interactions, such as conflicts. If the conflict is left untreated, it can lead to unfair competition between siblings, often known as Sibling Rivalry (Zalita et al. 2023).

Sibling rivalry refers to the hostile behavior that arises between siblings, which is characterized by disputes in fighting for love, attention, recognition and affection from parents. Terms Sibling Rivalry has become popular to describe interactions that tend to be aggressive and can lead to conflict between siblings (Sri) et al. 2023). An unharmonious relationship between siblings can Implications negative towards the social interaction of individuals outside the home environment. Individuals will have difficulty socializing and interacting positively outside the home, and vice versa also applies (Kartika et al. 2021).

Based on data World Health Organization (WHO) in 2019 the number of toddlers in Asia was 401 million children under five, of which nearly 10 million children experienced sibling rivalry. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2021, stated that the number of early childhood in Indonesia was 30.83 million. Of these, 13.56% (age < 1 year), 57.16% are toddlers (ages 1-4 years), and 29.28% are preschoolers (ages 5-6 years) and from the data almost 75% of children experience Sibling Rivalry (Yuliana et al. 2024). In the working area of the Kabilia Health Center, Bone Bolango Regency in January 2020, as many as 70% of mothers who have more than one toddler tend to experience Sibling Rivalry (Zechariah) et al. 2021).

This competition arises as a result of the variation in reactions shown by the people around him, including the reactions of the father and mother (Kartika et al. 2021). The habit of parents who often compare children from various points of view and the lack of interaction and communication in the family encourage children to make various efforts to gain attention and affection from their parents (Hidayah et al. 2025). Effective parent-child interpersonal communication allows children to feel accepted, valued, and supported.

Interpersonal communication is a form of communication that is very efficient in influencing individuals, because it is interactive and involves the use of the five senses as a means that can have a significant impact on attitude change. Interpersonal communication between parents and children plays an important role in maintaining the integrity of the relationship. If each member rarely communicates, does not want to listen or does not respond when the other member invites them to communicate, or just keeps silent and follows the parents' orders out of fear, then the relationship in the family tends to have no close relationship (Lufipah et al. 2022).

Inadequate interpersonal communication can have a negative impact on children's development, both emotionally, namely the increase in aggressiveness, and social (Asni et al. 2025). Interpersonal communication also has a significant impact on an individual's mental health. This is because a person's interpersonal communication skills can affect the way they think and understand the messages conveyed by others. As an illustration, the role of parents in communicating with children greatly determines how the child receives and feels the information conveyed, so that children's behavior is often the result of communicative interactions with parents. Parents function as the closest people who have an important influence in the child's life, so both need to reciprocally convey their thoughts and feelings (Huda et al. 2024).

Without good communication, children's social skills will not develop optimally. Communication in the family environment should be reciprocal and take place alternately, both from parent to child, from child to parent, and between children. With a good communication pattern, a more effective parenting pattern will also be formed (Muhtaba et al. 2024).

Based on the results of previous research conducted by Elinda et al. (2022). The results of his research on 2-3 year olds, found that almost all older brothers show behavior Sibling Rivalry after the presence of the baby's sister. The forms of behavior that appear include physical aggression (hitting, pushing), verbal aggression (crying, getting angry), and behavioral regression (wanting to be treated like a baby again). These results confirm that Sibling Rivalry It can appear from a very early age, especially when the child feels that parental attention is reduced. Other research conducted by Pismaria (2022). The results of his research provide evidence that parental communication has a direct influence on children's behavior in general. The absence of effective communication can hinder a child's cognitive and emotional development. As for other research conducted by Nalda Sari et al. (2023). This study directly examines how interpersonal communication can be an approach to reduce conflict Sibling Rivalry Among children, with the results of his research, open, honest, and balanced communication in quantity and quality between parents and children plays an important role in fostering trust and openness, which further has an impact on reducing competitive, envious, or aggressive behavior between siblings.

Based on the results of initial observations conducted by researchers at the Kabilia Health Center on June 16, 2025, data was obtained on 106 parents who had more than one child with an age range of 0-8 years. Based on the results of initial observations, the researcher conducted interviews with parents who have more than one child at the Kabilia Health Center posyandu. The first mother had 6-year-olds and 4-year-olds. Based on the mother's statement, the first child often shows jealous behavior towards his younger brother, the first child often reveals that his parents love his younger brother more, the behavior caused by the first child such as being angry with his younger brother, shouting to vent his emotions, and sulking away from his parents. The second mother has 4 children, the mother said the third child who is 7 years old and the last child who is 2 years old shows jealous behavior such as crying when the parents buy something for their sister, the third child will be jealous and

demand the same treatment by asking to buy similar items, if it is not fulfilled the child will get angry and cry. The third mother has 3 children aged 5 years, 4 years and a 2-month-old baby. The mother said jealousy behavior appeared in the older child by crying and getting angry when the mother held the infant, and also asked to be carried along. The way parents deal with the problem of sibling rivalry above is usually the parents will keep the older brother away from his younger brother when there is an argument, the father will take the older brother out for a walk, or follow the child's will to be treated the same as his younger brother if the parent buys something for his younger brother or when the older brother asks to be carried, without giving understanding to the child with effective communication. Based on the results of the interview, it was found that the parents considered conflicts between siblings in children, especially at an early age, to be normal, and did not know what the negative impact of sibling rivalry was.

Based on the above background, it shows the importance of the role of interpersonal communication between parents and children that is related to children's behavior. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting the study with the title "The Interpersonal Communication Relationship of Parents with Sibling Rivalry in Early Childhood at the Kabilia Health Center"

RESEARCH METHODS

This research has been carried out at the Kabilia Health Center on October 14-November 2025. This type of quantitative research uses a correlational analytical observational design with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique in this study used a total sampling with a sample of 106 respondents. This research instrument uses an interpersonal communication questionnaire that refers to the Interpersonal Communication Inventory (ICI) to look at parental interpersonal communication and a sibling rivalry questionnaire to see the incidence of sibling rivalry in early childhood.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Univariate Analysis

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Demographic Data

Yes	Age of Parents	Quantity	Introduce yourself
1.	17-25 Years	8	7,5%
2.	26-35 Years	63	59,4%
3.	36-45 Years	33	31,1%
4.	46-55 Years	2	1,9%
	Total	106	100%
Yes	Child's Age	Quantity	Introduce yourself
1.	2-7 Years	75	70,8%
2.	8-11 Years	31	29,2%
	Total	106	100%
Yes	Jobs	Quantity	Introduce yourself
1.	IRT	80	75,5%
2.	Self-employed	5	4,7%
3.	ASN	14	13,2%
4.	Honor	6	5,7 %
5.	Hamlet Head	1	0,9%
	Total	106	100%
Yes	Education	Quantity	Introduce yourself
1.	SD	7	6,6%
2.	Junior High School	14	13,2%
3.	High School/Vocational School	55	51,9%
4.	D3	10	9,4%
5.	S1	20	18,9%
	Total	106	100%
Yes	Number of Siblings	Quantity	Introduce yourself

1.	2 brothers >2 brothers	81	76,4%
2.		25	23,6%
	Total	106	100%
No.	Birth Distance	Quantity	Present (%)
1.	<2 Years	7	6,6%
2.	2-4 Years	56	52,8%
3.	>4 Years	43	40,6%
	Total	106	100%

Source: Primary Data 2025

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the age of the parents is the most at the age of 26-35 years as many as 63 respondents (59.4%), and the lowest is at the age of 46-55 years as many as 2 respondents (1.9%).

The characteristics according to the age of the children were the most 75 children (70.8%) and the lowest was 8-11 years old as many as 31 children (29.2%)

The most parents' jobs are as housewives (IRT), which is 80 respondents (75.5%), and the lowest is the head of a hamlet with 1 respondent (0.9%).

The highest level of parental education was high school/vocational education with 55 respondents (51.9%), and the lowest education was elementary school with 7 respondents (6.6%).

The characteristics according to the number of siblings are the age of 2 siblings as many as 81 children (76.4%) and the lowest is >2 siblings as many as 25 children (23.6%).

The characteristics according to the birth distance of the most children are the birth distance of 2-4 years as many as 56 children (52.8%) and the lowest is the birth distance of <2 years as many as 7 children (6.6%).

Table 2. Distribution of respondents based on parental interpersonal communication

No.	Interpersonal Communication	Quantity	Introduce yourself
1.	Effective	45	42,5%
2.	Ineffective	61	57,6%
	Total	106	100%

Source: Primary Data, 2025

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there is interpersonal communication between parents in the ineffective category of 61 respondents (57.6%) and effective interpersonal communication for 45 respondents (42.5%).

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents Based on Sibling Rivalry in Early Childhood

No.	Sibling Rivalry	Quantity	Introduce yourself
1.	Experience	62	58,5%
2.	Not Experiencing	44	41,5%
	Total	106	100%

Source: Primary Data, 2025

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of early childhood children who experience sibling rivalry as many as 62 children (58.5%), and do not experience sibling rivalry as many as 44 children (41.5%).

Bivariate Analysis

Table 4. The Relationship of Parental Interpersonal Communication with Sibling Rivalry in Early Childhood at the Kabilia Health Center

Interpersonal Communication	Sibling Rivalry				Quantity	
	Experience		Not Experiencing			
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
Effective	23	21.7 %	22	20.8%	45	42.5%
Ineffective	39	36.8%	22	20.8%	61	57.6%
Total	62	58.5%	44	41.5%	106	100%

$\alpha = 0.05$ $r = -221$ p value = 0.023

Source: Primary Data, 2025

Based on the table above, it can be seen that parental interpersonal communication was effective by experiencing sibling rivalry behavior as many as 23 respondents (21.7%), parental interpersonal communication was effective by not experiencing sibling rivalry as many as 22 respondents (20.8%), and ineffective communication by experiencing sibling rivalry as many as 39 respondents (36.8%) and ineffective interpersonal communication by not experiencing sibling rivalry as many as 22 respondents (20.8%).

The results were analyzed using the spearman rank test, a p value = 0.023 (sig = 0.05) was obtained with a value of $r = -0.221$, which means that there is a significant relationship between parental interpersonal communication and sibling rivalry in early childhood, and the negative sign of the correlation coefficient value is interpreted that the more effective the parent's interpersonal communication, the less Experiencing sibling rivalry behavior in early childhood, on the other hand, the more effective the interpersonal communication of parents, the more children experience sibling rivalry. The power between variables is at a low level. Thus, H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, which means that there is a significant relationship between parental interpersonal communication and sibling rivalry in early childhood at the Kabilia Health Center.

DISCUSSION

Interpersonal Communication for Parents at Kabilia Health Center

Based on the results of the study, respondents with ineffective interpersonal communication were 61 respondents (57.6%) and 45 respondents (42.5%) had effective interpersonal communication. From these results, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents implement ineffective parental interpersonal communication.

This is because respondents with ineffective parental interpersonal communication lack good communication with children. This is in accordance with the findings obtained by the researcher that parents do not pay attention to the tone of speech when reprimanding children, do not accept criticism conveyed by children, do not involve positive body language when communicating with children such as touching shoulders, heads or hands, and are not open in communicating with children in this case, respondents never ask and listen well to the problems experienced by children.

This is in accordance with Muhibuddin's theory (2024). That in a power-focused family, priority is given to authority over interaction between family members, obedience takes precedence over accepting criticism which leads to low openness and lack of use of body language when communicating with children. In this family relationship, the parents are too controlling and all family rules are rigidly set without listening to the child's wants and needs, this approach serves as a defense mechanism to maintain parental self-esteem and efficiency, as well as a tactic to maintain emotional distance. Parents see themselves as providers of information, while children are positioned as passive recipients, criticism from children is perceived as a form of resistance.

This is in line with Husna's (2025) research that ineffective communication has a negative and significant effect on aggressiveness in children with a contribution of 22.7%. Based on this, it can be stated that there is ineffective parental communication, and the absence of openness will cause aggressiveness in children.

Based on the results of the research on the frequency distribution of respondents' characteristics, it was found that the majority of parents had a high school/vocational education background, as many as 55 respondents (51.9%). In the results of the researcher's data, the most maternal education is in high school, which is inversely proportional to the research conducted by Abdissa et al. (2023) that the level of education of parents, both fathers and mothers, has an impact on the way they communicate with children. Parents who have a better education tend to be able to communicate more effectively than those with lower formal education. Although the findings of previous studies indicated that higher levels of formal education were positively correlated with the effectiveness of parental communication, the results the researchers found were inversely proportional. This shows that education level is not an absolute cause for the effectiveness of parental communication. This is in line with Wahyuni's (2024) theory that a person's education level has a significant impact on the way they educate their children (including communication styles with children), but education level is not the only factor that affects the way parents educate children. Experience, family values, social factors, and other factors also have a role in shaping a person's mindset.

In this study, the frequency distribution of respondents with the majority of mothers with IRT work was also obtained as many as 80 respondents (75.5%). Although the role of housewives provides a greater quantity of time with children, research data show a correlation between IRT work and ineffective levels of interpersonal communication. This is in line with Mutmainnah's (2025) research that the role of a housewife has a high physical and emotional workload, taking care of children, taking care of the household, and contributing to the social environment is carried out at a relatively simultaneous time. This condition can certainly slowly have an impact on parenting and communication patterns between family members. Mothers with emotional burdens have a tendency to decrease in the quality of parenting, irritability, irritability, which is not uncommon for this problem to continue to trigger problems in the psychosocial development of children.

Based on the results of the study, supporting theories and previous research, the researcher assumes that the effectiveness of parental interpersonal communication is not determined by the level of formal education or the quantity of time, but rather the result of the emotional maturity and perception of the parents towards their

role of authority. Authoritarian communication of power tends to create emotional distance and inhibit children's openness, thereby triggering egress behavior from the unfulfilled dialogical space, as well as the physical and psychological workload experienced by housewives that can affect the quality of communication with children.

Incident of Sibling Rivalry Behavior in Early Childhood at Kabilia Health Center

Based on the results of research that has been conducted on 106 respondents (100%) with the age range of children who are made respondents ranging from 0-8 years, it is found that children who experience Sibling Rivalry as many as 62 children (58.5%) and those who did not experience as many as 44 children (41.5%). This is also in line with Wu's research theory et al. (2022) Sibling Rivalry The range occurs at the age of 1-5 years, pre-school age (3-6 years) and early school. This is because this period is a crucial period of competition due to limitations in aspects of emotional maturity and cognitive understanding of children which cause children to not be able to manage negative emotions such as jealousy adaptively and often express conflicts in the form of aggressive behavior, so the frequency of rivalry becomes high. This is in accordance with the results of Hidayahningtyas' research et al. (2023) that it is found that the age that experiences Sibling Rivalry The most were 9 years old (11.8%), followed by 4 years old (5.8%), 6-7 years old (4.7%), 5 years old (2.3%), and 8 years old (4.6%). This is related to the emotional development of children at this age, where children show strong anger, great fear, and irrational jealousy.

This is in accordance with the findings obtained by the researcher that some respondents stated that their children during fights there was physical contact such as hitting/pushing/clawing/injuring, where the competition was because the child fought for attention from parents and fought over physical objects such as wanting toys from siblings.

Based on the results of the study, the majority of children with two siblings were 81 children (76.4%). Children who are two siblings experience more sibling rivalry because of the more intense relationship dynamics. The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Rusnoto et al. (2020) that a small number of siblings tends to result in more contentious relationships than a large number of siblings. If there are only two children in the family, they are more often together than if there are a large number.

Based on the results of the study, data was obtained on the highest birth distance of 56 children (52.8%). The close age difference makes the treatment between siblings influential, this is about the child's acceptance of the presence of a new sibling in his family, with a small birth distance making the child not fully ready to share the attention and affection of parents.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Muniroh (2020) that siblings who have a birth gap of 2-4 years have a great chance of competing. Competition tends to be low at birth distances closer than 2 years and farther away than 4 years. With a birth distance of <2 years, children's emotions can be controlled more because children consider their younger siblings as peers who can play together, where they still have the same desires and needs, compared to the birth distance of 2-4 years, children have higher emotions and are difficult to control because at that age distance the child begins to have different desires and needs. The birth distance of >4 years will have a better impact, because the child has begun to understand and understand affection for his younger siblings.

This is in line with Khasanah's (2020) research that there was the highest sibling rivalry at the age gap of <3 years as many as 3 children (65.5%) and the lowest distance of >3 years as many as 19 people (34.5%). This is because preparing for the birth of a younger brother to an older brother with a fairly close age difference is not as effective as if the preparation is carried out in children whose birth distance is more than 5 years, because at the age of 2-3 years, they have only begun to develop abstract and concrete concept thinking. The understanding of younger siblings, sharing affection for children aged 2-3 years is an abstract thing and is still too complicated to understand, in contrast to 5-year-olds who are more proficient in thinking, that abstract things, the older the child develops, the more aspects of child development, including aspects of children's cognitive and emotional development.

Based on the results of the study, supporting theories and previous research, the researcher assumes that sibling rivalry behavior is a form of expression of the child's inability to understand the concept of sharing and emotional regulation, which is triggered by family structure factors and the proximity of the age distance between children.

The Relationship of Parental Interpersonal Communication with Sibling Rivalry in Early Childhood at the Kabilia Health Center

Based on the results of the statistical test using spearman rank, a p value = 0.023 was obtained, which means less than (sig = 0.05). It was found that there was a significant relationship between parental interpersonal communication and sibling rivalry in early childhood. The results of the study showed that $r = -0.221$ was negatively signed, which was interpreted that the more effective the interpersonal communication of parents, the fewer experienced sibling rivalry in early childhood, on the other hand, the less effective the interpersonal communication of parents, the more children experienced sibling rivalry. The power between variables is at a low level.

Based on the results of the study, 23 respondents (21.7%) were found who were in the category of effective parental interpersonal communication with children who experienced sibling rivalry. This is because at this age, the egocentrism factor in children is still very dominant. This is in accordance with the research theory of Volling et al. (2021) that a child's reactive temperament can trigger fraternal conflicts regardless of the quality of parental interaction. This is in line with the results of the research of Octaviani et al. (2022) that there are (60%) children who experience aggressive behavior changes in the first child after the birth of the younger sibling, even though parental parenting is good, with positive parental interaction (59.5%).

Based on effective interpersonal communication with children who do not experience sibling rivalry, there are as many as 22 respondents (20.8%), this is because the ability of parents to convey clear, empathetic, and supportive messages is able to create a sense of security in children. This is in accordance with the research theory of Hutadji et al. (2022) that with effective communication, children feel treated fairly so that there is no need to engage in aggressive competition to get attention. This is in line with the research of Hasanah et al. (2024) that in the group of parents who implement effective communication, as many as 78.3% of children are in the category of low sibling rivalry or show harmonious sibling relationships. This is because effective communication is able to suppress the child's natural egoism so that it does not develop into aggressive behavior.

Based on ineffective interpersonal communication with children who did not experience sibling rivalry, there were as many as 22 respondents (20.8%), this is due to other factors such as factors between siblings who have strong sibling ties naturally or receive affection compensation from other relatives, such as grandparents. This is in accordance with the research theory of Havermans et al. (2021) The quality of sibling relationships is not only from parents to children, but is also influenced by the character compatibility between siblings themselves. The compatibility of the characters between the brothers themselves. This is in line with the research of Aziza et al. (2025) that there are (49%) children who experience behavioral dynamics influenced by parental communication, but there are groups of children (51%) who are able to adapt to the presence of siblings despite minimal interaction communication from parents.

Based on the results, there was ineffective parental communication with children who experienced sibling rivalry as many as 39 respondents (36.8%), this is because respondents who had ineffective interpersonal communication were able to implement effective communication with children such as parents who did not pay attention to the tone of speech when reprimanding children, did not accept criticism conveyed by children, did not involve positive body language when communicating with children such as touching the shoulders, head or hands, and not being open in communicating with the child in this case, the respondent never asked and listened well to the problems experienced by the child. Basically, this attitude aims to minimize the occurrence of aggressive behavior of children with their siblings. This is in line with Ajeng (2020's) research on the relationship between parental interpersonal communication and sibling rivalry obtained results from 79 parents with the category of effective interpersonal communication who did not experience sibling rivalry as many as 66 children (83.5%) and 7 parents with the category of ineffective interpersonal communication who experienced sibling rivalry As many as 4 children (57.1%), there is a significant relationship between parental interpersonal communication and the incidence of sibling rivalry in children aged 3-5 years, which means that the more effective the interpersonal communication between parents and children, the lower the sibling rivalry, because there will be a relationship of openness, empathy, attention, feelings of acceptance, good problem solving and other things in the interpersonal communication relationship that helps to increase the quality of the relationship between parents and children as well as the relationship between siblings.

This is in line with researchers Abdillah et al. (2025) that the lack of intensity of interpersonal communication can be seen from the lack of optimal communication between parents and children, lack of parental empathy for children, lack of motivation and support, parents who do not set good examples, do not provide opportunities for children to learn from mistakes, and lack of equality in expressing opinions between parents and children which can weaken the communication relationship between parents and children.

This is also in line with the research of Aswat et al. (2021) which shows that communication skills have a significant negative influence on aggression behavior in parents in the city of Makassar by (41%). This means that if the communication between parents and children is more intense, it will suppress aggressive behavior in children. This gives us an idea that communication skills are important to improve so that aggressive behavior can be avoided.

Based on the results of the study, supporting theories as well as previous research, researchers assume that empathetic and open communication can significantly minimize aggressive tendencies in sibling competition. However, researchers also assume that rivalry does not entirely depend on parents' communication patterns, but is also influenced by internal factors such as children's temperament.

CONCLUSION

Parents' interpersonal communication was ineffective as many as 61 respondents (57.6%) and interpersonal communication was effective as much as 45 respondents (42.5%).

Sibling rivalry in early childhood mostly experienced as many as 62 children (58.5%) and those who did not experience as many as 44 children (41.5%)

There was a relationship between therapeutic communication between nurses and interpersonal parents with sibling rivalry in early childhood at the Kabilia Health Center, based on the spearman rank test, a p value = 0.023< a = 0.05 was obtained.

ADVICE

For Educational Institutions

This research can be used as a study material in the science of communication between parents and children in the process of child growth and development, especially in child nursing.

Divide the Research Place of the Kabilia Health Center

After knowing the results that have been carried out, it is hoped that it can be additional information and be considered for additional programs from the health center that can educate the public regarding how parents communicate with children.

For the Community

It is suggested to the community, especially parents, that it can be used as knowledge and study material in establishing open communication in minimizing the occurrence of sibling rivalry behavior in early childhood.

For the Next Researcher

The results of this study are not perfect because of the limitations of the researcher. It is hoped that the next researcher can develop research for factors that were not discussed in the study.

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