
**THE EFFECT OF STORYTELLING METHOD ON CHILDREN'S
INDEPENDENCE IN *TOILET TRAINING* AT TK 'AISYIAH II
PEKANBARU**

Desi Nindya Kirana ¹, Yunni Safitri ²

¹ Bachelor Midwifery and Profession Midwife , Institute Health Payung Negeri Pekanbaru , Jl. Kubang Raya Prum. Dwi Satria Kampar (author 1) email: desinindyakirana@gmail.com

¹ Bachelor Midwifery and Profession Midwife , Institute Health Payung Negeri Pekanbaru , Jl. (author 2) email: yunnisafitri@gmail.com

Toilet training is an effort made to develop children's independence to control urination and defecation in children. Children's independence to act freely to do something on their own impulse without the help of others. Playing is one method that is popular with children by conveying stories from the trainer to the listeners with the aim of providing information for the listeners so that they can be used to recognize their own and other people's emotions, and be able to solve problems. Objective: to determine the effect of the storytelling method on children's independence in carrying out toilet training in children aged 3-5 years at Kindergarten 'Aisyiah II Pekanbaru . Research design: quasi quantitative descriptive experiment with a one group pre- post test design with a sample size of 15 respondents. Research results: the age of learning toilet training at pre-school age, namely 4 years old, was 8 people (53.3%), the majority were male, 9 people (60.0%), before the storytelling intervention was carried out, the average level of independence of children at that age 15 years. respondents with a mean value of 37.87 with a standard deviation of 3.25, after the storytelling intervention was carried out the average level of children's independence for the 15 respondents was with a mean value of 43.20 with a standard deviation of 2.45. The difference in the average value of the level of independence before being given the storytelling intervention was with a mean value of 37.87 and after being given the storytelling intervention with a mean value of 43.20. The difference in the average value of the level of independence before being given the storytelling intervention was with a mean value of 37.87 and after being given the storytelling intervention with a mean value of 43.20. Based on statistical tests using the T test (paired sample t-test), the p value was $0.000 < 0.05$, so it can be concluded that there is a significant influence on providing storytelling intervention on children's independence in carrying out toilet training. Conclusion: The independence of children aged 4-5 years in carrying out toilet training is influenced by the storytelling group at that age. Suggestion: choose the same respondents who are not independent in toilet training aged 3-5 years.

Keywords: *Toilet training, independence, toddler*

INTRODUCTION

Toddler age is the age period from 12 to 36 months . This period is a period of environmental exploration where children try to find out everything that is happening and how to controls other people through temperamental behavior , negativism and stubbornness . (Lestari, Y and Sumarni 2022) . At that age , the phase of life is unique , and is in process of change in the form of growth , development , maturation and perfection , both in physical and spiritual aspects , which lasts a lifetime , gradually and continuously (Mardiah 2022). Therefore , many parents send their children to Early Childhood Education (PAUD). In the Law of the Republic

of Indonesia, Number 20 of 2003, Chapter I, Article I, point 14 states that , PAUD is the most basic education and occupies a position as a golden age and is very strategic in the development of human resources .

Toodler age children experience 3 phases , namely the autonomy phase (children can take the initiative from themselves and the child is capable to do it themselves , but the child expresses his own desires , rejects something the child does not want and the child tries something the child wants), the Anal phase (the child entering the toilet training period). And the child enters the pre-operational phase (the child begins to make simple assessments of events that occur around the child) (Febria and Maryani 2021) .

Toilet training is one of the developmental tasks of early childhood that must be paid attention to . Children whose age has begun to enter the independence phases are generally capable to carry out toilet training (Khoiruzzadi and Fajriyah 2019) . One of the problems children often encounter is that children are still using diapers because children are still wetting the bed at an age that should have Entered the independent phase . Apart from that , there are others problems , namely children accidentally defecating and urinating in their pants . Approximately 30% of children over 3 years old and 10% of children over 5 years old still wet the bed and experience delays in toilet training. g (Febria and Maryani 2021) .

Some experts believe that toilet training can be effectively taught to children aged from 24 months to 3 years , because children aged 24 months have the language skills to understand and communicate . Carrying out urination and defecation training in children requires preparation both physically , psychologically and intellectually . Through this preparation , it is hopefully that the child will be capable to controls defecation and urination . (Diyanti 2023) . To get maximum results in toilet training, especially regarding children's independence, there are at least several factors that need to be considered in influencing children's independence, namely the environment, parenting patterns from parents and education. (Mardiah 2022)

Toilet training failure can occur due to parents' strict treatment or rules towards their child, which will disturb the child's personality and they tend to be stubborn. Toilet training is an important aspect in the development of children at toddler age and must receive parental attention when urinating and defecating. Toilet training is the initial process of forming a child's independence (Amallia and Oktaria 2018) .

Storytelling is a way to convey stories to those who hear and listen so that they can be used to recognize their own and other people's emotions, as well as being able to do problem solving. With the aim of providing information to listeners in the form of words, images, photos and sounds. Storytelling is often used in the teaching and learning process, especially at the beginner or children's level. One method that children like.

The storytelling method is a learning method used by teachers using stories with various storytelling media which aims to instill character values in children through the stories they read. This very fun learning method is important to do so that it makes children feel happy in

learning activities and can increase independence in children. To make it more interesting and liked by children, the implementation of the storytelling method needs to be supported by the use of storytelling media (Retnaningsih et al. 2021) .

The need for cooperation between people who are responsible for children's independence in toilet training both at home and at school. Education is one factor in developing children's independence. Teachers become guides and role models for toddler-aged children. Learning to use the toilet cannot be done until the child is able and wants to. The child must learn to recognize this need, learn to hold large or small amounts of water until he succeeds in doing it himself in the toilet without the help of others. Most toddler-aged children are not ready, both physiologically, namely the ability to control urination and digestion (Amallia and Oktaria 2018) . Teachers need to carry out continuous habituation until children are truly able to be independent (Khoiruzzadi and Fajriyah 2019) in carrying out their activities in the toilet. Apart from that, positive teacher treatment of children is also a success in making children become independent (Rohman F 2022) . Independence is a condition where a person can try and do something based on his own awareness and effort, and he does not easily depend on others. (Anggraini 2022) .

Aisyiyah Kindergarten has toilet lessons where toilet training activities are considered normal, but this activity is used as a lesson on how to do toilet training properly and correctly. The current number of students at 'Aisyiyah Kindergarten is 55 children divided into 2 age groups, namely 2-3 years and 3-4 years. All of this is divided into 4 classes. The focus of the author's research is only on children aged 3-5 years, where children are at toddler age, where children are just starting school and aged 4-5 years, where children are starting to develop their motor skills.

Based on the results of interviews conducted with parents and teachers at Kindergarten 'Aisyiyah II Pekanbaru , it was stated that 8 parents of their children had not been able to carry out toilet training independently or on their own. This made the author interested in conducting research on "The Influence of Storytelling Methods on Children's Independence in Carrying Out Toilet Training at Kindergarten 'Aisyah II Pekanbaru in 2023.

RESEARCH METHODS

The design in this research is the model or method used by researchers to conduct research that provides directions to the course of the research . This research is a quantitative research in accordance with the researcher's aim , namely to find out the effect of the Story telling Method on children's independence in carrying out toilet training . The research design used was quasi-experimental with a one groups pre-post test design approach , which is research that tests an intervention on a group of subjects with or without a comparison groups but no randomization was carried out to enter subjects into the treatment or controls group .

RESEARCH RESULTS

A. The results of research on the influence of toilet training on the influence of the storytelling method on children's independence in carrying out toilet training at Kindergarten 'Aisyah

II Pekanbaru, shows that toilet training has a significant influence on the formation of independent attitudes in children aged 3-5 years.

B. General data

1. Age

Table 1 Distribution Frequency Characteristics Age Respondent About Influence Method Tell a story To Independence Child In Do Toilet training At Kindergarten ' Aisyah II Pekanbaru

No	Age (years)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	3	3	20.0
2	4	8	53.3
3	5	4	26.7
Total		15	100.0

Based on Table 4.1 shows that age respondents the most research was at the age of 4 years that is as many as 8 people (53.3%).

2. Type Sex

Table 2 Frequency Distribution Characteristics Type Sex Respondent About Influence Method Tell a story To Independence Child In Do Toilet training at TK ' Aisyah II Pekanbaru

No	Type Sex	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Man	9	60.0
2	Woman	6	40.0
Total		15	100.0

Based on Table 4.2 shows that type sex respondents the most research is at on type sex man as much 9 people (60.0%).

3. Parents ' job

Table 3 Distribution Frequency Characteristics Parents ' job Respondent About Influence Method Tell a story To Independence Child In Do Toilet training at TK ' Aisyah II Pekanbaru

No	Type Sex	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Teacher/ Lecturer	4	26.8
2	Self-employed	2	13.3
3	Assistant House Ladder	2	13.3
4	Employee Private	2	13.3
5	Civil servants	2	13.3
6	IRT	3	20.0
Total		15	100.0

Based on Table 4.3 shows that Parents ' job respondents the most research are at the Parent 's Job as many as 4 people (26.8%).

C. Custom Data

Table 4. Mean Level of Independence Child in Do Toilet training at TK ' Aisyah II Pekanbaru

No	Score Level Independence	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Mean	Std. Deviation
1	31	1	6,7		
2	35	3	20.0		
3	36	3	20.0		
4	39	2	13.0	37.87	3.25
5	40	2	13.0		
6	41	2	13.0		
7	42	2	13.0		
Total		15	100.0	37.87	3.25

Source : Primary Data Analysis (2023)

Based on Table 4.4 shows that score level independence respondents The most research on scores 35 and 36 was 3 respondents (20.0%). distribution data obtained before done tell a story to independence do *toilet training* in children obtained mark *mean* 37.87 and *standard deviation* 3.25

Table 5. Mean Level of Independence Child in Do Toilet training after intervention Telling stories at Kindergarten ' Aisyah II Pekanbaru

No	Score Level Independence	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Mean	Std. Deviation
1	39	1	6,7		
2	40	1	6,7		
3	41	3	20.0		
4	42	1	6,7	43.20	2.45
5	43	2	13.3		
6	44	1	6,7		
7	45	3	20.0		
8	46	2	13.0		
9	47	1	6,7		
Total		15	100.0	43.20	2.45

Source : Primary Data Analysis (2023)

Based on Table 4.5 shows that score level independence respondents The most research on scores 41 and 45 was 3 respondents (20.0%). Distribution data obtained after done tell a story to independence do *toilet training* in children obtained mark *mean* 37.87 and *standard deviation* 3.25

D. Normative Test

Normal test results independence child in do *toilet training* before and after given tell a story presented in the table below This :

Table 6 Normality Test Independence Child in Do Toilet training at TK ' Aisyah II Pekanbaru

No	Variable	Shapiro Wilk	
		N	P
1	Independence <i>toilet training (pretest)</i>	15	0.162
2	Independence <i>toilet training (posttest)</i>	15	0.515

Source : Primary Data Analysis (2023)

Based on Table 4.6 shows that normality test results distribution on the independent variable before obtained $p = 0.162$ results the more $\geq p = 0.05$ means the data is normally distributed . Normality test results on variables independence after given treatment obtained $p = 0.515$ results the more \geq than $p = 0.05$ means variable after given is also normally distributed .

E. Analysis Bivariate

Analysis bivariate done For know influence between statistical variables (telling stories) and variables dependent (independence *toilet training*) with using the T-Test statistical test (paired sample T-Test). Analysis results from research data This as following :

Table 7 Influence Method Telling Stories Against Independence Child In Do Toilet training at TK ' Aisyah II Pekanbaru

N	Test	Mean	elementary school	S.E	P Value
15	Pre Test	37.38	3,248	0.839	0,000
	Post Test	43.20	2,455	0.634	

Based on table 4.7, the treatment given use method tell a story to independence child in do *toilet training* with 15 respondents obtained The mean pre test score is 37.87 and the mean post test score is 43.20, so there is an average difference level independence child increase moment done pre test and post test of 5.33. Statistical test results obtained the result is p value = 0.000 which means There is influence method tell a story to independence child in do *toilet training* at TK ' Aisyah II Pekanbaru .

DISCUSSION

1. Analysis Results Univariate

a) General data

1) Age moment Study *toilet training*

Research result This obtained that age respondents the most research was at the age of 4 years that is as many as 8 respondents (53.3%). On research got this that 4 years old the most compared to ages 3 years and 5 years. Theory development children's education curriculum age early non-formal basis independence is intended effort. For practice in solve the problem A number of characteristic features from independence a 4 year old child (toddler) is wash face, combing hair, brush teeth, and children capable use the toilet. Objective did it learning *toilet training* in groups play aged 3-5 years at Kindergarten 'Aisyah II Pekanbaru is For introduce since early about unclean, recognize items found in the toilet, teach BAK and defecate properly right, and for practice independence child in toilet. At age This is period gold at a time is period critical for child Where developments obtained during the period This very influential to developments in the period next until adulthood (Diyanti 2023). One that became his attention is aspect from independence child.

Learning should designed For develop independence children, for example procedures eat, rub teeth, putting on clothes, taking off and putting on shoes, urinating, defecating, tidying up toy after used so that expected child No depend on others and will more independent because capable and brave help himself Alone (Surti 2020).

Readiness independence in toilet must start introduced to child as early as Possible. With embed independence will avoid child from characteristic dependency on others, and most importantly in grow courage child done with give motivation in children For Keep going know knowledge new through supervision both parents at home and teachers at school. There are two form independence child that is independence in a way physically and physically psychological (Rohman F 2022). By physical, child capable look after himself Alone like example simple in toileting, urinating, defecating, performing ablution and bathing.

Readiness is also very important influential to success *toilet training*, so *toilet training* can done when child Already show signs readiness in do *toilet training* which includes readiness physical, mental readiness, preparedness psychological and parental readiness. Readiness physique show child start capable control anal sphincter and urethra as well as urinate and waste big in a way regular. Children's mental readiness will start capable disclose verbally and nonverbally, skills cognitive Keep going increase For imitate appropriate behavior. Readiness psychological child start capable express his desires and feelings want to know

what is normal carried out by adults and parental readiness , parents have desire to spare time For teach *toilet training* (Nlarna 2018) .

Study This in line with results research (Diyanti , 2023) when child Already enter age pre School around 4 years old when child Already show signs readiness in do *toilet training* which includes readiness physical , mental readiness , preparedness psychological and parental readiness . Readiness physique showed at the age of 4 years start capable control *sphincter anal* and *urethral* as well as urinating and defecating regularly regular . According to assumption researcher there is Lots factors that make child independent in do *toilet training* , like ability pattern foster parents _ in guide child do *toilet training* , teacher's willingness and patience to guide child do *toilet training* . Besides That environment school children and play children can too influence level independence child in do *toilet training* .

2) Type sex

Research result This obtained that type sex respondents the most research manifold sex man that is as many as 9 respondents (60.0%). On research This obtained that type sex man more Lots than Woman . On research This obtained that child man more independent compared to child Woman . In line with study Diyanti , (2023) stated that the most respondents independent man . _ Other research results from (Retnaningsih et al. 2021) obtained independence *toilet training* is the majority manifold sex man . Type sex children can too influence *toilet training* in children man than women . _ Child man precisely sued more independent in independent child Because child Woman more protected than children _ man (Hima, Munir, and Sholehah 2023) .

3) Parents ' job

Research result This obtained that worker parent respondents the most research as a teacher/ lecturer as much 4 people (26.8%). From the results study This obtained that parents _ from child many as a teacher. Work Mother with success *toilet training* in toddlers . Mother Work can do *toilet training* for children , a lot of knowledge and understanding will owned by mother Work as a teacher so can look for information using media such as book , TV journal . Moms when work environment from teacher workers can each other exchange information and experience .

Study This in line with research conducted by Utami et al., (2020) Research results This conclude that exists connection between jobs and roles as Mother to success *toilet training* his son with p value = 0.004 (p < 0.05), as many as 80% of respondents No works , then can concluded work will influence the role that parents have to success ilet training, because given time _ to child No maximum . When must train and guide *toilet training* For his toddler son .

According to assumption researcher work there is connection between parents ' job with ability child in do *toilet training* with itself .

b) Custom Data

Average Level of Independence Child In Do *toilet training* Before and after Intervention Method Tell a story Average mark respondents before done intervention amounting to 37.87. Average value experience enhancement after done enhancement of 43.20. Practice child toddler age in do *toilet training* Enough difficult , where a child enter stage development in oppose doubt . Children aged 2-3 years ___ want freedom in a way emotionally dependent on parents . Child want to independent in various matter in a way physical , however task the No Can resolved without guided , so appear phenomenon be careful from parents _ in operate his role at the time his son enter toddler age , because during those times often happen reaction rejection from child . tell a story or tell a story is a medium for convey information One among them is information Health own opinion that education health with tell a story influential to ability child in matter wash hand . Delivery material through method telling stories (Bellinda et al., 2019)

Study This in line with research conducted _ Andriyani & Sumartini , (2020) explained that on the indicator technique teach *toilet training* with use technique oral almost entirely from respondents is look Good the number of 68 people (85%) and technique teach partially modeling _ big from respondents implementation *toilet training* No Good that is totaling 56 people (70%). On indicators stages *toilet training* almost entirely from respondents that is implementation *toilet training* both numbering 64 people (80%) and part small from respondents implementation *toilet training* No Good that istotaling 16 people (20%).

According to assumption researcher there is enhancement independence child in tell a story because a number of factors , such as age and type sex . Ability toddler in understand and apply what was conveyed by the researcher . Besides That parental abilities _ support child in do *toilet training* that has been done taught by researchers .

2. Analysis Results Bivariate

Influence Tell a story To Independence Child In Do *Toilet training* at Kindergarten ' Aisyiyah II Pekanbaru Research results This obtained that treatment given _ use tell a story to independence child in do *toilet training* with 15 respondents obtained The mean pre test score is 37.87 and the mean post test score is 43.20, so there is an average difference level independence child increase moment done pre test and post test of 5.33. The statistical test results show p value = 0.000, which means There is influence tell a story to independence child in do *toilet training* at TK ' Aisyiyah II Pekanbaru . Various form education that can given to children since age early . Start from method singing , playing , telling stories and creating tour . Each method have weakness and strength . method tell a story tell a story is the most effective and most numerous method popular at any age child . tell a story considered effective in give education to child . First , the story in general more effective rather than advice , so in general story recorded Far more strong in memory man . Second , through tell a story child taught take wisdom.

Use method tell a story will make child more comfortable rather than being lectured with advice .

Can understood that role method tell a story tell a story for child age early capable develop the potential possessed by children . Good from aspect psychomotor , cognitive , affective and children's morals . For That article This discuss about method tell a story as parenting education methods for develop independence in children age early . Study This in line with research conducted _ Imawati , (2019) Analysis results bivariate through the paired sample T-test, it was proven There is difference level independence child age pre School before and after given tell a story with $t (15.022) = 38.00 < 0.05$. Pretest data ($M=1.87$ to 0.656) has a higher average big than the posttest ($M= 0.74$; 0.637), with thereby concluded that H_0 is rejected which means H_a is accepted which means There is influence giving tell a story to level independence child age preschool at Kindergarten ' Aisyiyah II Pekanbaru .

According to assumption researcher from mark ability child before and after intervention experience change matter This caused by the intervention provided by the researcher . Researcher provide health education about *training toilet* with method tell a story . This is what causes it child interested to information provided by researchers _ so that exists enhancement independence in do *toilet training* .

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research "The Effect of Storytelling on children's independence in carrying out *toilet training* at Kindergarten 'Aisyiyah II Pekanbaru" it can be concluded as follows:

1. The most common characteristics of respondents were 8 people aged 4 years that is (53.3%) .
The characteristics of respondents who are more male compared to women , there were 9 male respondents namely (60.0%) and 6 female respondents (40.0%).
2. Before the intervention was carried out, the average level of storytelling was carried out children's independence in 15 respondents with a mean value of 37.87 with standards deviation 3.25
3. After the intervention was carried out, the average level of storytelling was carried out children's independence in 15 respondents with a mean value of 43.20 with standards deviation 2.45
4. The difference in the average value of the level of independence before being given the storytelling intervention was with a mean value of 37.87 and after being given the storytelling intervention with a mean value of 43.20. Based on statistical tests using T test (paired sample t- test) obtained a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$ so It can be concluded that there is a significant influence on giving Storytelling intervention on children's independence in using *the toilet training* .

B. Suggestion

1. For Place Study

Made as information about influence Tell a story to independence child in do *Toilet training* at TK ' Aisyiyah Kindergarten II Pekanbaru

2. For Respondent

Expected respondents know and be able apply , show its independence in do *Toilet training* at home and at Kindergarten ' Aisyiyah II Pekanbaru

3. For Researcher Furthermore

Give *evidence based* about influence tell a story to independence child in do *toilet training* as well as can made as reference in pattern foster child .

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