

Child-Rearing Attitudes of Roma and Non-Roma Mothers and Analysis of Receptive Language Levels of Their Children

By

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Abstract

This study examines child-rearing attitudes of Roma and non-Roma mothers and their children's receptive language levels. The study based on relational scanning model, which is one of the general screening models, was conducted on 30 Roma and 30 non-Roma mothers and their children at the ages of five and six. Parental Attitude Research Instrument (PARI) and Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test were used in the study, while data was assessed by Mann Whitney U-Test as well as Pearson's Correlation Coefficient Test. Study results indicate that in terms of attitude scores of Roma and non-Roma mothers, except from the sub-dimensions of democratic treatment and granting equality, in all other sub-dimensions, there is a significant difference in favor of non-Roma mothers. Similarly, as for the receptive language levels of Roma and non-Roma children, results demonstrate a substantial variance in favor of non-Roma children. Furthermore, it is determined that there is a noteworthy relationship between the sub-dimensions of rigid discipline as well as Roma mother's rejecting their housewifery roles and receptive language developments of Roma children. It is also observed that there is no significant connection between non-Roma mothers' attitudes and receptive language levels of their children.

Keywords: Roma, preschool period, mother's attitude, language development, receptive language development