

Exploring the Impact of Emotional Education in Parent-Child Interactions on Early Childhood Emotional Intelligence Development

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the impact of emotional education in parent-child interaction on early childhood emotional intelligence and investigate the moderating role of family factors in the effectiveness of emotional education. Utilizing a mixed-methods design, participants' parent-child interactions with young children were observed, followed by face-to-face interviews. The results indicate that emotional education strategies within parent-child interactions, such as encouraging emotional expression, providing guidance for emotional regulation, and fostering emotional awareness, contribute to the development of children's emotional intelligence. This includes their ability to express emotions, understand others' emotions, and regulate their own emotions. Both family support and educational background positively influence the implementation of emotional education and the development of early childhood emotional intelligence. The findings underscore the significance of family factors in emotional education, offering practical guidance for both families and educational institutions to facilitate a comprehensive advancement of young children's emotional intelligence.

Keywords: Parent-Child Interaction, Emotional Education, Young Children, Emotional Intelligence, Family Factors

Introduction

Research Background

Emotional education stands as a pivotal pillar in the holistic development of young children, nurturing emotional intelligence that resonates through their social and emotional regulation capabilities (Thümmeler et al., 2022). The early years of a child's life, particularly within the family environment, have been identified as a crucial stage for emotional intelligence cultivation, with profound implications for their future well-being and social interactions. Research has consistently emphasized that emotional intelligence acquired during childhood significantly contributes to later success in personal relationships, academic pursuits, and overall psychological adjustment (Agbaria, 2021; Kamboj & Garg, 2021; Perpiñà Martí et al., 2020).

Numerous studies have underscored the far-reaching influence of parental interactions on the emotional development of children. As the primary socialization agents, parents wield the power to shape their children's emotional experiences and expressions. Studies by Parker et al (2012); Jaramillo et al (2017) have elucidated the crucial role of parental emotion socialization in determining how children perceive, understand, and regulate emotions.

Furthermore, the diverse family structures and cultural backgrounds prevalent in today's society add another layer of complexity to the emotional education landscape. Research by Sung (2010) highlighted the impact of cultural nuances on parental emotion socialization practices, thereby affecting the development of emotional intelligence in children.

In light of these dimensions, exploring the intricate relationship between emotional education within parent-child interactions and early childhood emotional intelligence assumes paramount importance. Not only does this research contribute to our theoretical understanding of child development, but it also offers practical insights for parents, educators, and policymakers to formulate effective strategies for fostering emotional intelligence in young children.

Research Questions and Objectives

This study aims to explore the impact of emotional education within parent-child interactions on early childhood emotional intelligence. Specifically, we address the following questions: How do parents engage in emotional education during parent-child interactions? What is the influence of emotional education on the development of early childhood emotional intelligence? Additionally, we will examine the moderating effects of family factors on the effectiveness of emotional education to understand the importance of the family environment in parent-child emotional education.

The Significance of this Study

This study holds profound significance for multiple stakeholders, emphasizing its importance, and the tangible benefits it offers.

While prior research has explored the relationship between emotional education and young children's emotional intelligence, it has primarily scratched the surface. This study delves deeper, focusing on the specific impact of emotional education within parent-child interactions. By doing so, it aims to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the pivotal role parents play in shaping their children's emotional development.

By investigating effective strategies and implementation methods for emotional education within parent-child interactions, this research empowers parents and educators with actionable insights. It offers tangible guidance and suggestions that can be readily applied in real-life scenarios. This, in turn, fosters the development of early childhood emotional intelligence.

Policymakers and educational institutions stand to benefit significantly from this research. It not only sheds light on the critical role of emotional education within families but also informs policy decisions. By understanding how emotional intelligence can be nurtured within parent-child interactions, policymakers can formulate more effective early childhood education policies.

The cultivation of emotional intelligence is a cornerstone of holistic child development. This study elevates the significance of emotional education within parent-child interactions. It underscores that emotional intelligence is not only about personal growth but also a key

component of social and academic success. As such, it provides a more comprehensive framework for early childhood education, acknowledging emotional intelligence as a fundamental building block.

In summary, this research transcends theoretical exploration. It offers tangible benefits by empowering parents, educators, and policymakers with practical insights, while also promoting holistic child development and contributing to the advancement of our understanding in the field of early childhood emotional education.

Research Methods

In this chapter, we will introduce the qualitative research methods employed in this study, specifically utilizing a case study approach to explore the impact of emotional education within parent-child interactions on early childhood emotional intelligence. We will provide detailed descriptions of the research design, participant selection, sample characteristics, as well as data collection and analysis methods.

Research Design

This study employs a case study design to delve deeply into the impact of emotional education within parent-child interactions on early childhood emotional intelligence within a select few families. Through case studies, we can gather detailed and comprehensive data that unveil the intricacies and contexts of parent-child interactions, enabling an in-depth exploration of the implementation and effects of emotional education.

In this study, we have selected 10 families with diverse backgrounds and characteristics as participants to ensure sample diversity and representativeness. These families have completed our study and participated in relevant interviews and observations. Below is a detailed description of our participant selection and data requirements.

| Family ID | Family Members | Family Background | Child's Age | Child's Gender | Emotional and Intellectual Development |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| 1 | Parents | Urban, Middle Class | 3 years | Male | High |
| 2 | Parents, Grandparents | Rural, Low Income | 4 years | Female | Medium |
| 3 | Single Parent | Urban, High Income | 5 years | Male | Low |
| 4 | Parents | Urban, Middle Class | 3 years | Female | High |
| 5 | Parents, Aunt | Urban, Middle Class | 4 years | Male | Medium |
| 6 | Parents | Rural, Low Income | 4 years | Female | Medium |
| 7 | Parents | Urban, High Income | 5 years | Male | Low |
| 8 | Parents | Urban, Middle Class | 3 years | Female | High |
| 9 | Parents, Grandparents | Rural, Low Income | 4 years | Male | High |
| 10 | Parents | Urban, Middle Class | 5 years | Female | Medium |

Diversity of Families: We carefully selected 10 families that represent diverse cultural backgrounds, family structures, and socioeconomic statuses. This includes families of different ethnicities, single-parent households, nuclear families, and families with varying socioeconomic statuses. We aimed to present diversity within the sample to better understand the influence of emotional education in different types of families and examine the impact of cultural differences on parent-child interactions.

Number of Participant Interviews: For each participating family, we conducted individual interviews with the parents. The number of interviews depended on the availability of the parents and their willingness to participate in the study. We ensured that each participant had ample opportunity to express their views and experiences regarding parent-child interactions and emotional education.

Observation Frequency and Locations: We conducted multiple observations of parent-child interactions by watching videos provided by the parents (each video lasting 20-30 minutes). The frequency and duration of observations were determined based on participants' schedules and the videos they provided. During video observations, we focused on the emotional communication and interactions between parents and their children. These videos covered various contexts within the home environment, such as daily activities, playtime, and joint tasks. Through observing these family videos, we gained a more comprehensive understanding of the situations and implementation of emotional education within parent-child interactions.

Through the participant selection and data collection methods, we obtained a diverse sample, enabling a more comprehensive understanding of the impact of emotional education within parent-child interactions on early childhood emotional intelligence. This will provide a more representative and reliable data foundation for the study's results and discussions.

Data Collection Methods

This study will employ various data collection methods to acquire comprehensive data:

Observation of Parent-Child Interactions: Researchers will personally observe the parent-child interactions within participants' families. The observations will encompass aspects such as emotional expression, strategies for emotional regulation, and the implementation of emotional education. Observational data will be documented through recording and note-taking, focusing on specific contexts and events.

Parent Interviews: In-depth interviews will be conducted with the parents of participants to understand their perspectives on emotional education, implementation strategies, and observations regarding the development of early childhood emotional intelligence. The interviews will be conducted in a semi-structured format to facilitate in-depth exploration of parental viewpoints and experiences.

Data Analysis Methods

Following data collection, we will organize and analyze the gathered data to extract themes and patterns regarding the impact of emotional education within parent-child interactions on early childhood emotional intelligence. The fundamental process of data analysis is illustrated in Figure 1.

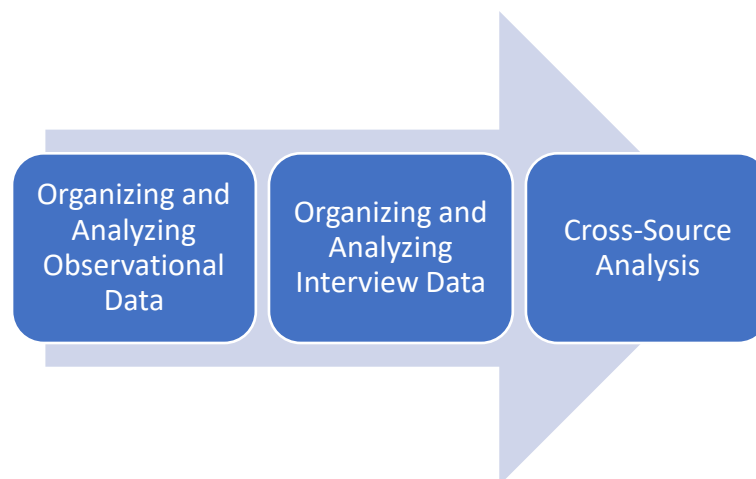


Figure 1 The process of data analysis

Organizing and Analyzing Observational Data: Researchers will organize and code observational data to identify specific behaviors and strategies related to emotional education within parent-child interactions. The coded data will then be analyzed to determine the frequency, patterns, and effectiveness of various emotional education strategies.

Organizing and Analyzing Interview Data: Researchers will transcribe and organize interview data verbatim. Content analysis and similar methods will be used to categorize and summarize interview data, revealing parental perspectives, experiences, and observations regarding emotional education. Through analyzing interview data, we can understand parents' understanding and practices concerning the development of early childhood emotional intelligence and their emotional education strategies within parent-child interactions.

Cross-Source Analysis: We will also conduct cross-source analysis of observational and interview data to understand the correlation between the implementation of emotional education within family parent-child interactions and early childhood emotional intelligence. By comparing and synthesizing observational and interview data, we can achieve more comprehensive and in-depth research outcomes.

Through the data collection and analysis methods, we will obtain detailed results concerning the impact of emotional education within parent-child interactions on early childhood emotional intelligence. These findings will serve as the data foundation for the results and discussions in Chapter 4, further addressing the research questions and objectives.

Results and Discussion

Description of Results

Results from Observational Data

During the process of observing videos provided by parents, we accumulated comprehensive observational data, yielding the following main results:

Through video observations, specific contexts and examples of emotional education strategies were identified:

In a context of free play, parents played with their children using building blocks. When the child's tower of blocks collapsed, the parent expressed understanding and encouragement, saying, "Wow, you look disappointed. Don't worry, we can build it again together." Through this approach, parents provided positive modeling and guidance in emotional expression and regulation.

During lunchtime, a child displayed discontent due to disliking the food. Using emotional labeling, the parent said, "I know you don't really like this food, but it's good for your body. Let's try a little bit." Employing emotional labels, parents assisted children in recognizing and expressing their emotions while offering understanding and positive guidance.

Results from Interview Data

Through interviews with participants, we gained an in-depth understanding of their comprehension and implementation of emotional education, yielding the following key results:

Participants provided specific examples in interviews to illustrate their ways and strategies of implementing emotional education:

Parents emphasized emotional communication and sharing with their children, expressing concern and understanding. For instance, one parent stated, "When my child is feeling sad, I hold them, comfort them softly, and let them know I understand their feelings." This positive emotional communication aided in cultivating children's emotional awareness and expression capabilities.

Parents utilized emotional stories in emotional education to help children understand and manage different emotions. An example of an emotional story shared by a parent is, "I share a story about anger with my child, narrating how the character in the story calms down through deep breaths and counting. I hope this story helps him learn to control his anger." This strategy of using emotional stories aided in translating abstract emotional concepts into concrete behaviors and coping methods for children.

Interpretation and Discussion of Research Results

Implementation Strategies of Emotional Education within Parent-Child Interactions

The comprehensive analysis of both observational and interview data unveiled the implementation strategies of emotional education within parent-child interactions. Parents showcased positive emotional expression and regulation strategies within these interactions, supporting children's emotional development through encouragement, understanding, and guidance. Parents also aided children's emotional cognition, expression, and management through methods like emotional labeling, sharing emotional stories, and providing a sense of security.

Impact of Emotional Education on Early Childhood Emotional Intelligence

Through the comprehensive analysis of observational and interview data, we derived results on the impact of emotional education on the development of early childhood emotional intelligence. Parental emotional education practices contributed significantly to children's progress in emotional expression, regulation, and cognition. Children, through emotional communication and sharing with parents, learned to understand and express their emotions. The emotional education strategies provided by parents aided children in better coping with diverse emotional experiences and situations.

Moderating Role of Family Factors on the Effectiveness of Emotional Education

Analysis of interview data revealed the moderating role of family factors in the effectiveness of emotional education. The emotional atmosphere of the family, parental modes of emotional expression, and family support are crucial influencers of emotional

education. A positive family atmosphere, appropriate parental emotional expression, and the provision of support and a secure environment within the family enhanced the effectiveness of emotional education. Conversely, tense family atmospheres, negative parental emotional expression, or lack of family support could negatively impact emotional education for children.

Through a comprehensive discussion of the above results, the following conclusions can be drawn: Emotional education plays a crucial role within parent-child interactions. Parents demonstrated positive emotional expression and regulation strategies, aiding children's emotional cognition, expression, and management through methods such as emotional labeling and sharing emotional stories. This emotional education practice positively influenced the development of children's emotional intelligence, enhancing their abilities in emotional expression, regulation, and cognition.

However, it is important to note the moderating role of family factors in the effectiveness of emotional education. Family atmosphere, parental modes of emotional expression, and family support significantly influence the efficacy of emotional education. Therefore, to maximize the promotion of children's emotional development, attention must be given to maintaining a positive and supportive family environment, accompanied by appropriate family education support and guidance.

The results of this study provide valuable insights for the field of parent-child education and early childhood emotional development. Future research could further explore the influence of other family factors on emotional education, as well as the long-term effects of emotional education on children of different age groups. Additionally, intervention studies could be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of measures targeting family emotional education, in order to promote healthy parent-child interactions and children's emotional development.

Conclusions and Discussion

This study aimed to investigate the influence of emotional education within parent-child interactions on early childhood emotional intelligence and to explore the moderating role of family factors in the effectiveness of emotional education. Rich data were collected through video observations provided by parents and interviews to address the research questions.

The Summarize of the Findings

Based on the observational and interview data of this study, the following summary of results is drawn: (1) Parents exhibited positive emotional expression and regulation strategies within parent-child interactions. (2) Parents assisted children in emotional cognition, expression, and management through methods like emotional labeling and sharing emotional stories. (3) Emotional education contributed to enhancing children's emotional expression, regulation, and cognitive abilities. (4) Children who received emotional education demonstrated improved emotional expression and regulation skills, enabling more effective management of emotional distress and conflicts. (5) Family atmosphere, parental modes of emotional expression, and family support significantly influenced the efficacy of emotional education. (6) Positive family atmosphere, appropriate parental emotional expression, and family support contributed to reinforcing the effectiveness of emotional education.

Answers to Research Objectives and Questions

Based on the study's results, the following answers to the research objectives and questions can be provided.

The primary objective of this study was to delve into the intricate dynamics of emotional education within the context of parent-child interactions and its potential ramifications on the early emotional development of children. Through a meticulous examination of these interactions, we were able to discern that emotional education, when administered effectively by parents, played a pivotal role in shaping various facets of children's emotional intelligence. The findings of our research unveiled a particularly promising aspect – a positive correlation between emotional education and children's emotional development. Specifically, children who experienced comprehensive emotional education within their familial interactions exhibited heightened emotional expression capabilities, greater proficiency in regulating their emotions, and an enhanced cognitive understanding of emotions. This heightened emotional intelligence, as observed in our study, can be construed as a stepping stone towards the holistic development of children. It equips them with the tools necessary to navigate the complexities of their emotional worlds, fostering improved interpersonal relationships, heightened self-awareness, and better academic performance. In essence, the outcomes of this study underscore the profound significance of emotional education within parent-child interactions and its far-reaching implications for early childhood emotional intelligence.

The study aimed to explore the moderating role of family factors in the effectiveness of emotional education. The results suggested that family atmosphere, parental emotional expression, and family support played a significant role in moderating the effectiveness of emotional education. Positive family atmosphere, appropriate parental emotional expression, and family support enhanced the effectiveness of emotional education. Our findings illuminated the pivotal role of the family atmosphere as a potent moderator. Families characterized by a positive and nurturing atmosphere were found to significantly enhance the impact of emotional education on children's emotional intelligence. This nurturing environment provided children with a secure and supportive backdrop, facilitating their emotional growth.

Limitations and Future Research Directions

This study also had several limitations that could be improved and refined in future research.

While this study provides valuable insights into emotional education's impact within parent-child interactions on early childhood emotional intelligence, it has certain limitations. The relatively small sample size (10 families) may limit the generalizability of our findings. Future research should consider larger and more diverse samples to enhance applicability. Our data collection was also constrained by time, potentially limiting our understanding of children's complete emotional development. Longitudinal studies could address this limitation. Additionally, reliance on observational and interview-based data introduced subjectivity. Future research should incorporate objective measures, such as standardized emotional intelligence tests. Finally, the study focused on a specific cultural context, raising questions about cross-cultural applicability. To address this, future research should explore cross-cultural differences in emotional education practices.

In conclusion, this study, through video observations provided by parents and interviews, revealed the implementation strategies of emotional education within parent-child

interactions and its positive influence on early childhood emotional intelligence. Family factors played a moderating role in the effectiveness of emotional education. However, there are still limitations to this study, and future research could further expand sample sizes, use long-term tracking designs, integrate objective quantitative tools, and consider cross-cultural differences to more deeply explore the effects and influencing factors of emotional education. These findings are of significant importance for providing guidance in emotional education for both families and educational institutions, and they offer insights and directions for future research. Through further in-depth research and practical implementation, we can better advance the development of emotional education and provide comprehensive and healthy support for children's emotional development.

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