

Interpersonal communication patterns in broken home families in Jekan Raya Sub-district, Palangkaraya City

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Interpersonal Communication

TwoWay Communication

This research discusses about Interpersonal Communication Patterns in Broken Home Families in Jekan Raya Subdistrict, Palangkaraya City. The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze the interpersonal communication patterns in broken home families in Jekan Raya sub-district in Palangkaraya City. In this study, the authors used qualitative research methods to collect data so that researchers could examine the data more broadly and have a naturalistic nature. Communication between broken households is often called a broken home, which means that the state of the family does not lead to harmony, harmony and well-being which results in the absence of two-way communication, often the lack of communication is not intact (broken home).

1. Introduction

Marriage is not only about the relationship between two individuals, but also forming a family. In this context, married couples have the responsibility to create a harmonious environment, build strong family bonds, and realize the values of togetherness.

Family is the main foundation in every individual's life. As the smallest unit in society, the family has an irreplaceable role in shaping a person's personality, values and ethics. One of the important pillars in maintaining harmony and closeness in the family is communication. Communication in the family has the magical power to strengthen the inner bond between family members, create a loving environment, and support healthy growth and development (Nur, 2017).

The family is the smallest unit of society consisting of the head of the family and several people who gather, whether good or bad, the family can always accept the shortcomings and strengths of the people around them. The family is a small group that has a leader and its members, a division of duties and obligations, and the rights and responsibilities of each member. The family is the first and most important place for children to learn beliefs, noble traits, communication and social interaction, and life skills. (Theresia Sihombing, 2020).

According to Devito (2008), interpersonal communication will be more effective if the atmosphere is equal. That is, there must be a tacit acknowledgment that both parties are equally valuable and useful, and each party has something important to contribute regarding the importance of the parent's message to the child and vice versa. Divorce is often the main factor that categorizes a household as a broken home. The separation between husband and wife leaves deep wounds for children. They are confused about whether to live with their father or mother, not to mention the stigma in society that is so attached to families who experience divorce.

Communication patterns are the way a person or group communicates. Communication patterns in this paper are the way a group or individual works in communicating based on communication theories in delivering messages or influencing communicants.

In family communication patterns, there is interpersonal communication or also called interpersonal communication which is an important point in family relationships. Interpersonal communication involves sending and receiving messages between two or more people. It includes all aspects of communication such as: Examples: listening, persuading, affirming, nonverbal communication, etc. The main concept in interpersonal communication focuses on communicative behavior as individuals participate, rather than on communicative fields such as group interaction, where a large number of people can participate in communicative behavior.

The family is a social group that exists eternally and is built through marriage. It influences the community environment and its genetics as an important aspect. The family is also an important place where people, especially children, get a foundation for developing skills to succeed in society. The main family members are father, mother, and children (Gunarsa, 2008).

2. Method

Qualitative research methods are research methods based on philosophy, which are used to research on scientific object conditions (experiments) where researchers are instruments, data collection techniques and qualitative data analysis emphasize meaning (Sugiyono, 2018). (Abraham, 2020). Descriptive qualitative research method is research based on the philosophy of postpositivism which is used to research on natural object conditions where the researcher is the key instrument (Sugiyono, 2022). **Subjects**, Subjects are people used for experiments or research In this study, the research subjects were families, fathers, mothers and children. **Data Collection Technique**, This research uses descriptive qualitative methods, data collection using interviews, documentation and literature study. **Interview**, According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), an interview is a question and answer process with someone who aims to find information or opinions about something. According to Mardawani (2020), the method used in qualitative research is in-depth interviews. An in-depth interview is the process of obtaining information or information for research purposes by meeting face-to-face between the interviewer and the interviewee, with or without using an interview guide.

Structured Interview. This structured interview is used when the researcher or data collector already knows with certainty about what information will be obtained. **Unstructured Interview**. Unstructured interviews are interviews conducted freely by researchers without using interview guidelines that have been systematically arranged for data collection. Only guidelines in the form of outlines of the problems to be asked will be used during the interview.

Documentation. According to Sugiyono (2015), documentation is used to obtain data and information such as archives, books, documents, works, drawings, photographs, and others in the form of reports and information that can support research. Furthermore, according to Mardawani (2020), documentation is a method of data collection through the use of data collection methods. **Literature Study**. According to Sugiyono (2017), literature review is an important step after the researcher decides on the research topic, and the next step is to conduct theoretical research and references related to the research being conducted. The main purpose of conducting a literature study is to find the variables to be studied, distinguish what has been done so far, decide what needs to be done, synthesize and gain new perspectives, and determine meaning and relationships. Through literature research, researchers can gain a broader and deeper understanding of the problems they are researching (Fauzi, 2020).

3. Result and Discussion

Result

According to (DeVito, 2001) (Sihabuddin & Nahuway, 2022) there are four patterns of family communication patterns that are common in nuclear families, namely:

Equality communication pattern (Equality Pattern). For equality communication patterns, all family members have the same rights and roles in communication and decision making. In accordance with the explanation of the equality communication pattern in the family, the responses given from informants are no different. They give their children freedom in making decisions, where there are children who can understand the situation of their parents and there are even children who are indifferent to their parents.

Balance Split Pattern. In this pattern, equality of relationships is well established, but in this pattern each family often has different areas of power where they have full authority. From the parents' informant responses, they do not prohibit their children from communicating with separated parents, even though the parents do not communicate anymore, from the children's informant responses there are those who are not on good terms with one of the separated parents and some are still on good terms.

Unbalanced split pattern. In this pattern one family member dominates decisions, this one person is in control of the family. In the responses of the informants this time, it varies due to separation in the family, there are informants who are not involved in the child's decision making, but there are also some who are still involved in decision making, informants who live with their children are in control of decision making.

Monopoly Pattern. In this pattern, one person is the holder of full power who is more like giving orders than communicating, he has full rights to decision making, so that other family members have no participation in decision making.

In this pattern, many informants are more concerned with their children's opinions, they support and advise their children in the decisions they make. The response of child informants is not much different, they see that their parents do not impose a decision that the child must follow. However, if it is related to the child's education and future, parents require them to obey their decisions.

Equality Pattern. In the equality communication pattern, all family members have equal rights and roles in communication and decision-making. In accordance with the explanation of the equality communication pattern in the family, the responses given from the informants were no different. They give freedom to their children in making decisions, where there are children who can understand the situation of their parents and there are even children who are indifferent to their parents.

This is supported by the results of an interview on April 13, 2024 with the informant Mrs. D'jumara related to the question of how your attitude responds to the child's condition after divorce? The following is explained by the informant Mrs. D'jumara said talking about the child's condition, my child seems to understand the circumstances that befell our family. So it can be concluded that all of their informants all apply equality communication patterns, parents and children are equal, even though they are no longer an intact family, they communicate honestly and all have the right to make decisions.

Balance Split Pattern. In this pattern the equality of relationships is well established, but in this pattern often each family has a different area of power where they have full authority. From the responses of parent informants, they do not prohibit their children from communicating with separated parents, even though the parents do not communicate anymore, from the responses of child informants, some are no longer on good terms with one of the separated parents and some are still on good terms. This is supported by the results of an interview on April 14, 2024 with informant Reza regarding the question of choosing to live with father or mother after the divorce occurred? The following is informant Reza's explanation of who I lived with after they separated I lived with my mother, and my mother did not forbid me to meet my father. Judging from the informants studied, not all have a good relationship with separated parents, there are some informants who choose to maintain good communication, there are also those who lack communication between families which causes communication to no longer maintain the equality of the relationship between the two. In this communication pattern, usually those who lack communication are families who do not live together or separate, due to the lack of routine communication which causes the equality of the relationship between the two to be a little stretched.

Unbalanced split pattern. In this pattern, one family member dominates decisions, this one person is in control of the family. In this time, the informants' responses varied because of the

separation in the family, some informants were not involved in children's decision making, but some were still involved in decision making, informants who lived with children were in control of decision making. This is well supported by the results of an interview on April 16, 2024 with informant Mrs. Faridah related to the question before deciding to decide to divorce, did you think about the impact on your child? The following is the explanation of the informant Mrs. Faridah talking about the problem of divorce before I discussed it with my son first, did he agree with the impact after his parents divorced, my son said even though I was a little bald but what else could I do, the decision was on the mother's side who underwent.

In this communication pattern, the informants revealed that although they are in control of their children, it does not mean that they can be arbitrary towards the rights of their family members, they only play a role as encouragers to their children, even their children have the right to give opinions on decisions made by their parents, even though parents are in control of their family.

Monopoly Pattern. In this pattern, one person is the holder of full power who gives orders rather than communicating, he has full rights for decision making, so that other family members have no participation in decision making. In this pattern, many informants are more concerned with children's opinions, they support and advise children in the decisions they make. The responses of child informants are not much different, they see that their parents do not impose a decision that must be followed by the child. However, when it comes to education and the child's future, parents require the child to comply with their decisions. This is well supported by the results of an interview on April 12, 2024 with informant Dela related to the question how do you respond to these conditions? The following is explained by informant dela said talking about the conditions after the separation of her parents, she just wanted to see her mother live comfortably and not be hurt by her father.

The response given by the parents who live there is to monopolize for their own benefit or for the good of their children. Although separation is not a reason for parents to restrain their children. Even so, they do not prohibit their children from meeting with families who have separated. From the informants' responses, children are also the same, they are never prohibited from meeting families who no longer live together.

4.1. Presenting the Results

Internal communication between parents and children is essential in building strong relationships, building mutual understanding, and supporting children's development. Openness and honesty are essential so that children can express their thoughts and feelings without fear of criticism or punishment, resulting in a more effective, harmonious relationship, and ultimately supporting children's healthy emotional and social development. Children's external communication includes their interactions with people outside the nuclear family, such as: For example: friends, teachers and other community members. Developing external communication skills is essential for children to develop healthy social relationships and succeed in various aspects of life. By supporting and developing both types of communication, children are prepared to face various social and emotional situations with confidence and appropriate skills.

4.2. Create a Discussion

According to Devito (2008), interpersonal communication is more effective when the atmosphere is egalitarian. This requires tacit recognition that both parties are equally valuable and useful, and that each party has something important to contribute regarding the importance of the message from parent to child; and vice versa, which implies that tacit agreement is necessary.

It can be seen that a broken home family is a family that can be said to be not intact, this can be caused by divorce, separation of parents due to death or other things. This can be caused by divorce, separation of parents due to death or other things. Broken homes are also included in families that are not harmonious. Broken home certainly has a considerable influence on the communication patterns that occur in the family. Communication patterns that occur in the family. Broken home families will experience difficulties or changes in communication patterns from the previous ones to the communication patterns after becoming a broken home family.

Children growing up in broken home families, where their parents are separated or divorced, often experience significant impacts. These impacts can affect various aspects of a child's life, including emotional, social, academic and health development.

Broken homes greatly affect a child's psychology. The child does not want to achieve that goal. It also slowly destroys the child's psyche, making them impractical, careless, and cruel. This will make children feel uncomfortable in the family and ultimately make them busier. Running away from home, as the family is where children first learn to interact with society

Self-opening between parents and children is very important. As said by Joseph A. Devito that effective interpersonal communicators must be open to the people they interact with (Devito, 1997),(Fauzi, 2020).

Table 1. Results of Research on Communication Patterns between Children and Parents

No.	Family informant name	Communication patterns	Child behavior
1.	D'jumara	Equality Pattern	The child shows an open and understanding attitude towards his mother, there is care between the child and mother and vice versa. They give each other a positive attitude.
2.	Sulistiani	Balance Split Pattern	The child shows an accepting and open attitude with his mother, the child's treatment is very good with his mother and even the mother does not prohibit her child from meeting his father who has separated.
3.	Faridah	Unbalanced split pattern	The child is open in saying that he agrees with his parents' divorce decision, but the child shows a rebellious attitude by skipping school, often sleeping at his friend's house, and often getting involved in fights between students. The child's growth period is slightly disturbed by the circumstances of his parents' divorce.
4.	Mariamah	Monopoly	The child accepted the situation after her parents' divorce very well, according to her parents' divorce was the best way for her mother's happiness.

4. Conclusion

In accordance with the formulation of the problem and from the results of observations, interviews and documentation in research on communication patterns of children with parents in broken home families using aspects of the effectiveness of Devito's interpersonal communication.

The main problem of children in broken home families is the lack of affection and experiencing its own trauma when going to experience married life, especially when children do not receive proper care. Although it has become a separate family and does not live together anymore, parents and children are very important to maintain good relations. However, equality in a split relationship is

definitely not maintained anymore. but even though it has become a separate family, parents who do not live with their parents are still given the opportunity to be involved in decision making for their children, and parents who live with their children do not prohibit their children from having contact with their parents who live separately. it can be concluded that the communication process that is built between children and parents is still going well.

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