

Interpersonal Communication Pattern of Broken Home's Teens with their Parents in Surabaya to Minimize Juvenile Delinquency

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ABSTRACT

Interpersonal communication in the family between parents and children is one of the important factors in determining the development of children's mindset. Parents have a variety of strategies to communicate and educate their children into teenagers to match their expectations. But in reality, not all families can meet the idealized image as a good family. Sometimes conflicts occur between-family components that affect the harmony and comfort in it, it can create the conditions of broken home's family. According to that phenomenon, researchers want to examine communication patterns within the family, which is the first social environment for children who have developmental attitudes basic behavior through adolescence.

The aim of this research is to analyze the interpersonal communication pattern of broken home's teens with their parents in Surabaya and studied more in-depth opinions on the relationship of juvenile delinquency with interpersonal communication patterns in broken home's family. Type of this research is descriptive. This research utilizes qualitative methodology to analyze data.

The results indicate that the interpersonal communication pattern which not through well or ineffective in broken home's family - impact on juvenile delinquency. The results have shown that 65% teens that do the juvenile delinquency from broken home family. But if it's applied to democratic interpersonal communication pattern-development of teens will be positive or it does can minimize the juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: Interpersonal communication, teens, broken home

INTRODUCTION

Interpersonal communication in the family between parents and children is one of the important factors in determine the child's developmental mindset. Parents have a variety of strategies to communicate and educate their children into teenagers to match their expectations. Communication patterns in the family will influence the development of the child psyche and mindset, either directly or indirectly.

A family will function optimally if there is a pattern of open communication, mutual accepts, support, security and comfort as well as spiritual life is maintained [1].

But in reality, not all families can meet the idealized image as a good family. Sometimes conflicts occur between family components that affect the harmony and comfort in it, that's creating the conditions of broken home's family. Broken home is a picture of the families who are not in harmony; there are many conflicts that led to quarrels and disputes, so usually end in divorce. This condition impact for teenagers, because it can affect the physical and mental of teenagers, so they become frustrated, violent, unruly and delinquency. According to that phenomena, researchers want to analyze the interpersonal communication pattern of broken home's teens with their parents in Surabaya and studied more in-depth opinions on

the relationship of juvenile delinquency with interpersonal communication patterns in broken home's family. This study is focused to observe, describe, and analyze in detail the interpersonal communication patterns, the relevant theory as a tool of analysis in this study are:

Interpersonal communication is communication that takes place in a face-to-face situation between two people or more, sharing of information and feelings between individuals by individuals or between individuals in small groups [2].

Interpersonal communication patterns can be identified into 3 patterns [3]:

1. Communication Patterns Permissive

This patterns characterized by unlimited freedom to children to act and behave in accordance with the wishes of the child. This pattern known as omission pattern.

2. Authoritarian Communication Patterns

This patterns characterized by low acceptance but high control, a rigid rule of parent, being stiff or hard, emotional and being refused. Therefore usually child will feel irritable, fearful, sad, unhappy, easily influenced, stress, and unfriendly.

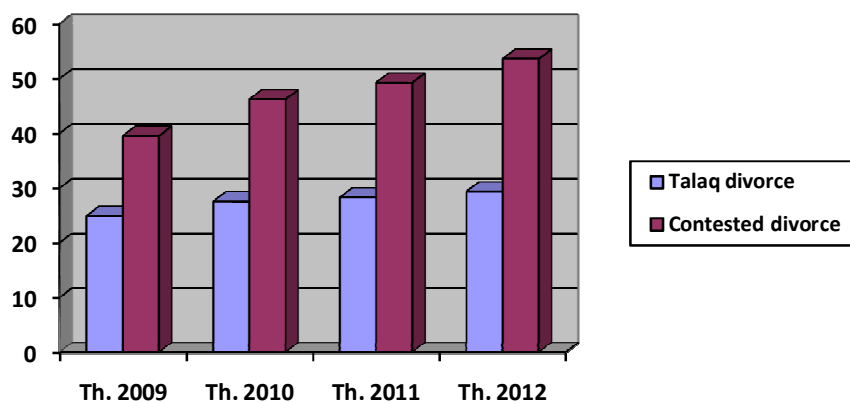
3. Democratic Communication Patterns

This patterns characterized by an attitude of openness between parents and children, make rules agreed, parents try to respect the ability of children directly.

PROBLEMS

Statistics show that at this time many teens that have difficult situations in a broken home. Each year the number of divorce- broken home conditions increased, that's shown at the data of PTA Surabaya region at Table 1.

Table 1. Divorce Statistics Data at PTA Surabaya Region



Sources: Religious High Court Surabaya, in 2013

Broken home family impact for teenagers, because it can affect the physical and mental of teenagers, so they become frustrated, violent, and unruly and causes the Juvenile delinquency. It's shown the high crime rate as follows Table 2.

Table 2. Juvenile Crime in Surabaya Year 2009-2012

No	Month	Number of Crimes				Description	
		Th. 2009	Th. 2010	Th. 2011	Th. 2012		
1	January	1	-	2	4		
2	February	5	4	4	6		
3	March	-	3	8	-		
4	April	2	4	9	10		
5	May	-	1	4	4	Kind of Crime: Fraud, Rape, Beatings, Theft, Drugs	
6	June	-	-	5	3		
7	July	2	3	1	8		
8	August	-	1	1	-		
9	September	1	1	4	12		
10	October	-	-	9	2		
11	November	2	-	6	1		
12	December	1	-	3	9		
Total		14	17	56	59		

Sources: East Java Regional Police- Resort Surabaya City, Gayungan Sector, Year 2013

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How the Interpersonal Communication Patterns of Broken Home's Teens with Their Parents in Surabaya?
2. How the Interpersonal Communication Patterns of Broken Home's Teens with Their parents in Surabaya which Can Minimize Juvenile Delinquency?

RESEARCH METHODS

The Type of Research

The type of research is descriptive, measurement of certain social phenomena. This study uses qualitative methods that analyzed the facts through a survey using a questionnaire as the primary data collection tool. In this study, researchers tried to describe and analyze The Interpersonal Communication Patterns of Broken Home's Teens with Their Parents in Surabaya.

Subjects Research

Broken Home's Teens who do juvenile delinquency or crime, broken home's parents and someone who associated problems of a broken home and juvenile delinquency.

Data Analysis

In the data analysis the authors refer to a systematic examination or test a systematic matter to know the parts of the overall relationship.

Data obtained from the field through the analysis stages as follows:

Data Reduction

Categorization and reducing the data, i.e. to collect the important information related to the research problem, then the data are grouped according to subject matter.

Data Collection

The Data are grouped further arranged in the form of narratives, thus form a series of meaningful information according to the research problem

Data Display

To interpret what has been interpreted informant to the research problem.

Conclusion Drawing / Verification

Making conclusions based on the narrative structure to provide answers to the research problem.

Evaluation

To verify the results of data analysis with informants, which was based on the conclusion? This phase is intended to avoid misinterpretation of the results of interviews with a number of informants that can obscure the meaning of the real issue of the research focus.

RESEARCH DESIGN

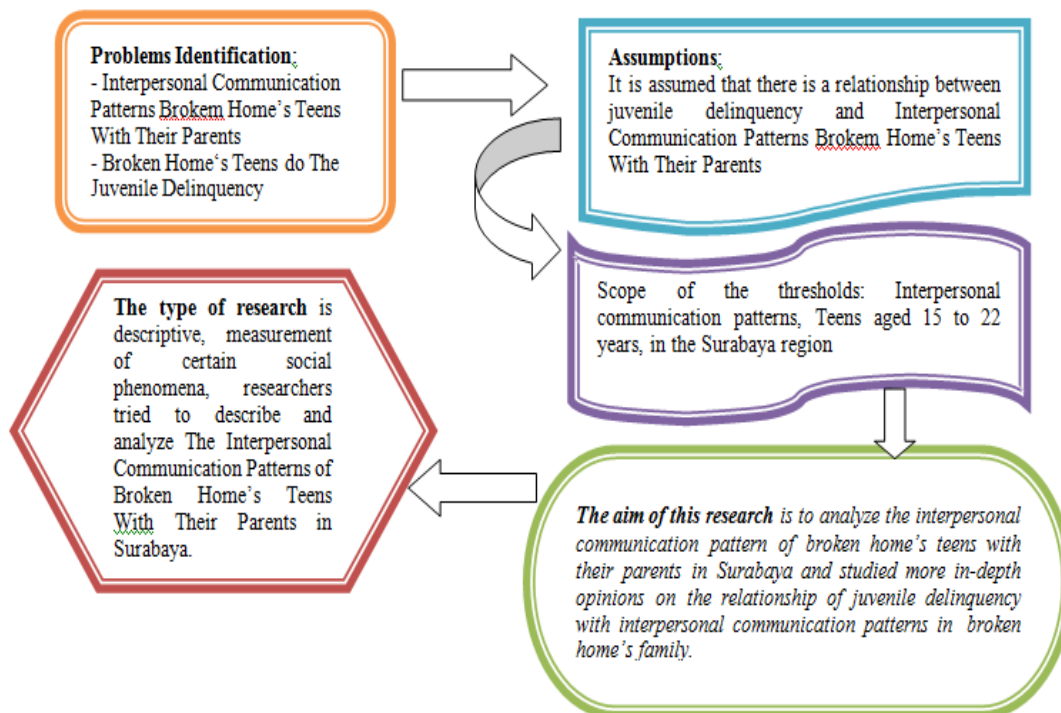


Figure 1. Research Design Scheme of Interpersonal Communication Patterns of Broken Home's Teens with Their Parents

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discuss in this research are:

Broken Home's Teens Who Do the Juvenile Delinquency

- I. The first respondent is MFA, 19 years old, student at senior high school in Surabaya. The communication patterns of his parents apparently likes to punish him when he made a mistake, and give a hard command what he should do or should do according to his parents. Thus, the communication patterns of his parents are in accordance with the *Authoritarian communication patterns*. This patterns characterized by low acceptance but high control, a rigid rule of parent, being stiff or hard, emotional and being refused. Therefore usually child will feel irritable, fearful, sad, unhappy, easily influenced, stress, and unfriendly. Therefore that communication patterns make possible the child being naughty, even though he was often punished but does not make him a deterrent. It's a form of rebellion of the dissatisfaction and uncomfortable in his family. So parents should better understand the attitudes of children and make meaningful relationships.
- II. The second respondent is Ucok, 17 years old, student at the same as senior high school as the first respondent, communication patterns used by his parents is *Persimise communication pattern*, this patterns characterized by unlimited freedom to children to act and behave in accordance with the wishes of the child. This pattern known as omission pattern. In this case, his parents are often indifferent what his doing, his parents not so attentive to him who often come home late at night, although his parents reprimand him but did not make the deterrent, eventually leading to juvenile delinquency, because he felt not comfortable to be at home. Lack of parental attention makes him bored at home, and then he prefers to be outside with bad association uncontrolled.
- III. For the third and fourth respondents are called Bunga (16 years old) and Arif (18 years old), *the communication pattern used here is authoritarian and persimise*, where their parents refused, stiff, hard and omissions of their behavior. So in Bunga's case, her rebellion in order to get attention from his parents, especially his father who often leave her. Bunga emulate his father's attitude who often has an affair with another woman who makes her mother sick - by doing prostitution, violent behavior and drugs. While on the case of Arif, omission occurred ongoing since childhood until he became street children, school dropouts and finally commit various crimes. In order to avoid such cases, families should better understand, appreciate and give love to his son.

Parents Who Have Family Problems-Broken Home

Mrs. Lina and Mrs. Rn are housewives who had been divorced by her husband, Mrs. Lina divorced for 7 years when her son was a toddler, while Mrs. Rn recently divorced when her son was a teenager. In communicating with their children, both have different communication patterns. Mrs. Lina was applying good communication patterns, i.e. democratic communication patterns. This patterns characterized by an attitude of openness between parents and children, make rules agreed, parents try to respect the ability of children directly. Mrs. Lina appreciates her son by assuming him as a friend, so her son can communicate with her freely, without any fear and shy. It can have a positive impact on his son who is now a teenager. It is very different from that Mrs. Rn's communication patterns applied. She is applying persimise communication patterns, by the omission of her son who often come

home that night, although sometimes she also reprimand her son , but not deterring him come late at night, because she does not always seem to notice and communication patterns tend to be closed. This might impact the delinquency as did his son. Therefore the child should not have included her parent’s problems; child deserves the attention and affection from their parents. How children react at his parents' divorce, is greatly influenced by how parents behave before, during and after separation.

People Who Are Competent In the Research Problems

There are two respondents; the first is Mrs. Ninik who has a Psychology background who knows about the broken home problems. The second is Mr. Dwihartanto as a police investigator who handles juvenile delinquency problems in the Gayungan police station of Surabaya. In the opinion of the psychologist stated that a broken home is a separate family which causes undirected communication patterns. It’s impact on a teenager. The negative impact of the conflict in the household is children's development; especially teens that desperate need of attention and also the affection of the parents. Home as a place of growth of the child, is the most important institutions of child to shape a child's future. When the child is uncomfortable at home because of a conflict in the family, he would seek comfort outside. Socially outside uncontrolled can lead to negative things i.e. juvenile delinquency. It is as said by Mr. Dwihartanto that parents who are not separate, their son can do juvenile delinquency, and particularly the broken home family can do it more.

According to Hurlock (2004), the impact of broken home's teens who do juvenile delinquency, among others is easy emotion (sensitive), Lack of concentration studied, does not matter to the environment and each other, do not know manners,, Do not know social etiquette, Glad seek attention,, Want to win yourself, hard set, against the parents, not having life goals, Behave naughty, depression, sexual intercourse, and tendency to drugs.

SOCIAL ANALYSIS

From the results and discuss above, researchers analyzed using the following model:

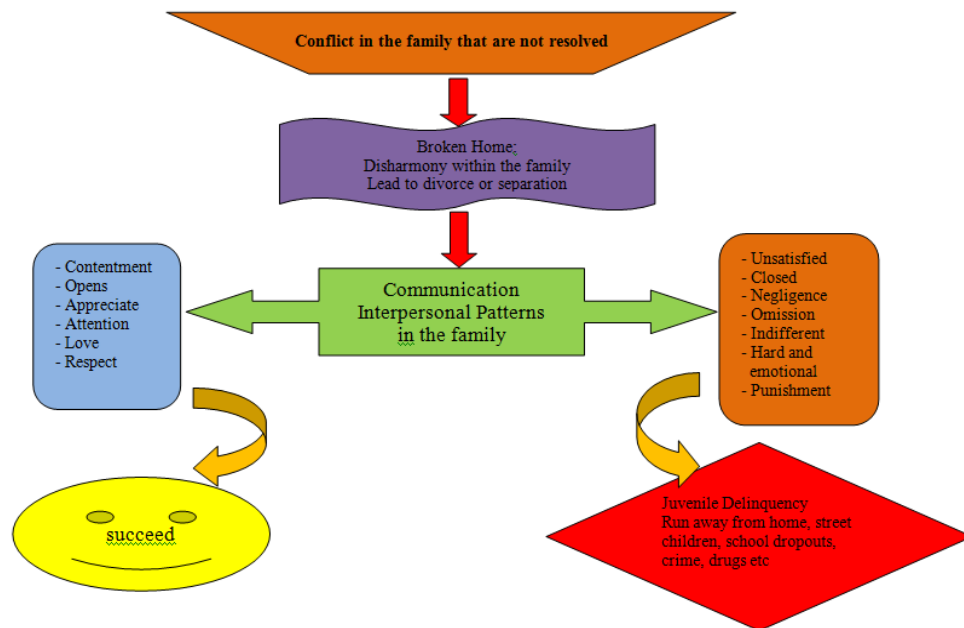


Figure 2. Social Analysis Model Interpersonal Communication Patterns of the Broken Home’s Teens with Their Parents

Source: Results of Researcher Analysis, 2013

CONCLUSION

Broken home is a picture of the families who are not in harmony; there are many conflicts that led to quarrels and disputes, so usually end in divorce. This condition impact for teenagers and it can affect the physical and mental of teenagers, so they become frustrated, violent, and unruly and Juvenile delinquency. The results at this research showed that 65% teens that do the juvenile delinquency from broken home family. The interpersonal communication patterns which are applied not effective.

When it democratic communication patterns are applied, it can have a positive impact on the teenagers. Because this patterns characterized by an attitude of openness between parents and children, make rules agreed, parents try to respect the ability of children directly. Teens will feel comfortable, do not need to seek attention outside so they avoid do the juvenile delinquency.

SUGGESTION

Therefore the child should not have included her parent's problems; child deserves the attention and affection from their parents. . How children react at his parents' divorce, is greatly influenced by how parents behave before, during and after separation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Authors thank Directorate General of Higher Education Indonesia that have been funded this research.

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