The Relationship of Parents' Divorce and Self-Acceptance of Students of High School, Tegalwaru District, Karawang Regency Class 12, Force of 2022

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Abstract

This research was conducted to know the process of self-acceptance of high school students in Tegalwaru District, Karawang Regency, who experienced parental Divorce and know the nature and positive attitudes of students towards themselves in order to become happy human beings in the future. This research was conducted on 12th-grade students of Tegalwaru District, Karawang Regency, Class of 2022, including SMAN 1 Tegalwaru, Integrated Islamic High School Tahfidzul Nurul Qur'an, and MA Miftahul Huda. This research was conducted from November 2021 – to April 2022 with quantitative research and a descriptive approach. The sample collection used was simple random sampling with a total sample of 68 students. The type of instrument used is a questionnaire or questionnaire with a Likert scale in the form of an assessment score interval of 1-4, which will be analyzed using SPSS 23. Based on the results of research conducted at SMA Tegalwaru District, Karawang Regency, the results were in the form of the highest divorce score at 120 and the lowest score at 30 which means that the data is normally distributed, the highest self-acceptance score is 240, and the lowest score is 60 which means the data is not normally distributed, normality test with a significance value of 0.200 > 0.05 which means the residual value is normally distributed, linearity test of Sig. Deviation from linearity 0.000 < 0.05, which means that there is no linear relationship between Divorce and self-acceptance, the correlation value of R square is 0.528, which means that the influence of the independent variable (Divorce) on the dependent variable (self-acceptance) is 52.8%, the value of constant (a) is 58.122 with the value of b/regression coefficient is 0.621 which means the direction of the influence of the X variable on Y is positive, the significance value of the coefficients table is 0.000 < 0.005 which means that the divorce variable is related to the self-acceptance variable, and the t value is 5.598 > table 2.037 which means that the divorce variable is related to the acceptance variable.

I. Introduction

Saifuddin M, 2013 interprets the word Divorce as a break in the relationship between husband and wife. Family conflicts can arise due to various problems, where conflicts reflect the existence of opposite incompatibility or because of differences that originate from differences in values, identities, misperceptions, and communication errors. The failure of equality and communication leads to various misunderstandings so that initially, simple conflicts become protracted (S, 2012).

Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage Article 39 Paragraph 2 explains that a divorce suit can be filed if one of the parties, both husband and wife, commits adultery or becomes an incurable drunkard, leaves their partner for two consecutive years without permission and any valid reason or because of other things against his will, gets a prison sentence of 5 years or a heavier sentence after the marriage takes place, commits severe abuse and endangers his partner, gets a disability or illness that causes him to be unable to carry out his obligations as husband or wife, continues to experience conflicts and disputes and quarrels so that there is no hope of living in harmony in the household, economic problems, and not having children.

Divorce in urban communities has an impact on children, which results in the separation of both parents and has an impact on the psychological feelings that children feel in the form of being dissatisfied with the life they have, more prone to depression and anxiety because they think too much about the problems faced in the family, have low self-esteem. Moreover, have a bad view of life in pairs. Self-acceptance affects adolescents' personal and social lives because the way adolescents see themselves is strongly influenced by what they face, especially the role of parents in a family (Wangge BD, 2013).

Individuals who have the opportunity to explore the environment and other people around show that they do not have problems and do not have a burden of feeling towards themselves so that they can accept themselves. Sheerer argues that self-acceptance is an attitude of accepting one's strengths and weaknesses and their situation objectively (Machdan DM, 2012).

More open to life experiences Self-acceptance is an important aspect of adolescents because it relates to the individual's ability to see himself and adjust to the social environment.

Self-acceptance is formed based on self-understanding, realistic expectations (realistic aspiration), there are no obstacles from the environment (absence of environmental obstacles), positive social attitudes (social insight), identification with people who have good adjustment, good parenting in childhood, and a stable self-concept (EB, 2006).

Family life is bound by the existence of relationships between family members. Relationships in the family can be viewed from the dimensions of blood relations and social relations. The family in the dimension of blood relations is a unit that is bound by the relationship or blood relations between one another. While in the dimensions of social relations, the family is a unit that is bound by the existence of interconnected or interacting and influencing each other with each other even though among them do not have blood relations. (Djamarah in Hendra,Y. et al. 2019)

Sutadipura, 1984 argues about the characteristics of self-accepting individuals, which include having confidence in their ability to face their life, considering themselves as equals with others, not considering themselves as great or abnormal people, and not expecting others to isolate them, not being shy or shy. He is completely afraid of being reproached by others, taking responsibility for his actions, following his standard of living and not following along, receiving praise or criticism objectively, not persecuting himself with excessive restraint, and expressing feelings fairly.

Efforts to increase self-acceptance to accept yourself can be made by looking for other people who can be trusted to listen to self-complainings, looking for other people who have the same life problems to discuss to pour out their hearts and personal problems and develop positive self-potential. Sundari, 2005). Kristina H, 2010 argues that adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood with many changes in an individual. Adolescents are vulnerable because they are in a period of development that is

volatile. Adolescence causes individuals to have complex problems such as being more sensitive to their feelings and difficult to manage. This period makes a person more difficult to deal with, so special treatment and hard work from parents are needed in dealing with adolescents (R, 2016).

Adolescents have developmental tasks that require adjusting to the environment and the challenges of life that lie ahead. Developmental tasks are closely related to changes in maturity, school, work, and religious experiences as fulfillment and happiness in life (R, 2016). Problems caused by adolescents in fulfilling their developmental tasks can be in the form of changes in childish behavior into positive attitudes

It continues to be owned until adulthood, and adult behavior cannot be achieved easily. It has difficulty achieving independence and has no hope of standing alone.

A child's growth and development are strongly influenced by his parents because parents have the responsibility for the child's entire existence, both physically and psychologically, in the process of growing and developing into a mature and harmonious human being. This can be achieved if both parents have a harmonious relationship: an atmosphere of warmth, intimacy, mutual understanding, tolerance, and high mutual respect (Maryam in Gunarsa SD, 2008).

The results of Dona and Michiko's research, 2020 regarding the picture of self-acceptance of students who experience parental Divorce are students who experience Divorce from both parents still have fairly good self-acceptance and can take lessons as well lessons from the problems experienced by their parents. Meanwhile, based on research by Ilma and Yeniar, 2017 regarding the process of self-acceptance of parents' Divorce, the results in the form of Divorce turned out to impact children both physically and psychologically, and socially. The role of the mother and a supportive environment is needed to carry out the process of self-acceptance due to the problems of Divorce from her parents.

Based on the problems described above, the main problem examined in this study is how is the relationship between parental Divorce and self-acceptance of high school students, Tegalwaru District, Karawang Regency Class 12, Class of 2022?.

II. Review of Literature

The Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) defines the word "divorce" as separating or breaking up a relationship as husband and wife, whereas "divorce" means split. Puspitorini, 2019, argues that the divorce law in Indonesia, which the court grants, has provisions in the form of physical and psychological abuse, physical defects, punishment received by one party, disharmony in the household, or immoral acts, were marriages that do not cause happiness can be immediately resolved. In the end, so that the problem does not drag on. Self-acceptance is the ability of individuals to have a positive view of self-knowledge that cannot arise by themselves but must be developed by themselves (CK, 2009). Self-acceptance is related to the strength of character. Self-acceptance raises positive emotions, satisfies negative relationships, and encourages individuals to adapt when experiencing negative events (ME, 2013). Children's desires that come from deep in their hearts are that they need a complete parent figure who wants both parents to stay together but must accept that the expectations of both parents staying together cannot be fulfilled (Dariyo, 2007). This affects the self-acceptance possessed by adolescents because of the incomplete existence of parents after Divorce, and the self-understanding of Divorce that occurs by parents has an impact on feelings of being loved and belonging to a child (Wangge BD, 2013).

III. Research Method

The approach applied in this research is quantitative research with a descriptive approach. Opinion (Sugiyono, 2011), quantitative research methods are methods based on the philosophy of positivism that is used to examine certain populations or samples, collect data with research instruments, and analyze quantitative or statistical data, with the aim of testing hypotheses based on cross-sectional quantitative research that has been conducted. Determined. The sample collection used is simple random sampling with a sample size of 68 students. The type of instrument used in the study is a questionnaire that aims to determine student self-acceptance. This questionnaire or questionnaire is measured by a Likert scale, which is a psychometric scale with assessment score intervals 1-4 with an explanation of 4 = very suitable, 3 = suitable, 2 = less suitable, and 1 = not suitable. Subjects were asked to choose one of the four alternatives provided for each question or statement by placing a checkmark in the alternative answer column. The research instrument will produce data in the form of numbers that will be analyzed using SPSS 23.

IV. Results and Discussion

Research carried out on high school students in Tegalwaru District, Karawang Regency, class 12, class of 2022, shows several results that have been distributed in the tables and diagrams below.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Divorce of Parents of High School Students, Tegalwaru District, Karawang Regency Class 12 Class of 2022

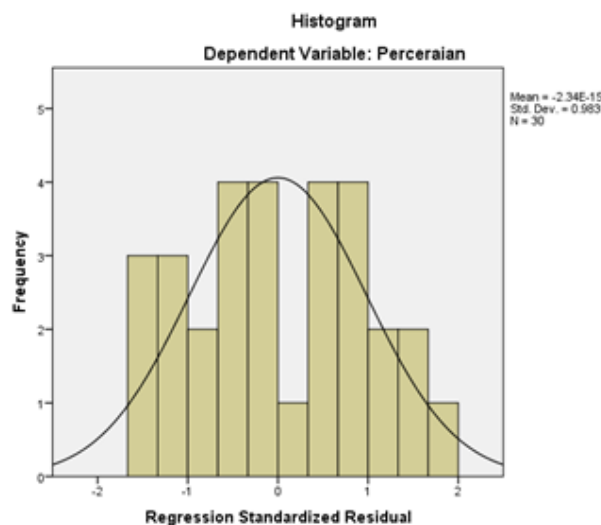| No.	Kelas Interval	Titik Tengah (Median)	Frekuensi	Persentase Komulatif (%)
1.	30 – 45	37.5	7	23.3
2.	46 – 61	53.5	6	20.0
3.	62 – 77	69.5	7	23.3
4.	78 – 93	85.5	5	16.7
5.	94 – 108	101	3	10.0
6.	109 – 120	114.5	2	6.7
Jumlah			30	100

Figure 1. Histogram Graph of Divorce of Parents of High School Students, Tegalwaru District, Karawang Regency Class 12 Class of 2022

The highest divorce score was at a score of 120, and the lowest was a score of 30 in 30 data consisting of 6 classes with a class length of 15 (Table 1). The histogram graph of parents' Divorce from high school students in Tegalwaru District, Karawang Regency, gives a distribution pattern that deviates to the right, which means that the data is normally distributed (Figure 1).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Self-Acceptance of High School Students in Tegalwaru District, Karawang Regency, Class 12, Class of 2022

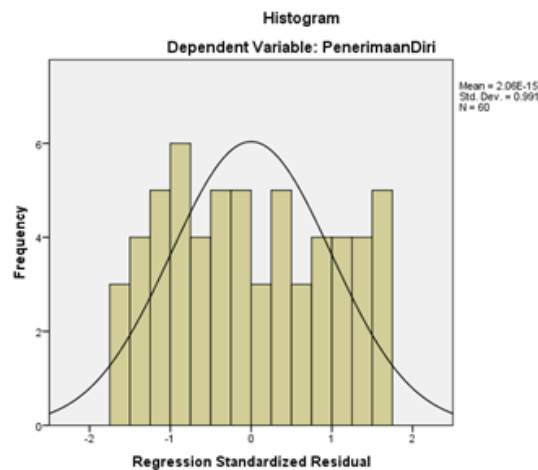| No.	Kelas Interval	Titik Tengah (Median)	Frekuensi	Persentase Komulatif (%)
1.	60 – 85	72.5	10	16.7
2.	86 – 111	98.5	10	16.7
3.	112 – 136	124	10	16.7
4.	137 – 162	149.5	11	18.3
5.	163 – 188	175.5	10	16.7
6.	189 – 214	201.5	6	10.0
7.	215 – 240	227.5	3	5.0
Jumlah			60	100

Figure 2. Histogram Graph of High School Students' Self-Acceptance, Tegalwaru District, Karawang Regency Class 12, Class of 2022

The highest self-acceptance score was 240, and the lowest was a score of 60 in 60 data consisting of 7 classes with a class length of 25.7 (Table 2). The histogram graph shows a distribution pattern that does not deviate to the right, meaning the data is not normally distributed (Figure 2).

Table 3. Normality Test Results of Kolmogorov Smirnov's Classical Assumptions

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Perceraian	PenerimaanDiri
N		30	60
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	64.13	136.98
	Std. Deviation	26.695	46.450
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.067	.058
	Positive	.042	.058
	Negative	-.067	-.049
Test Statistic		.067	.058
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]	.200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Table 4. Linearity Test Results

ANOVA

Perceraian

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	20665.467	29	712.602	.	.
Within Groups	.000	0	.		
Total	20665.467	29			

ANOVA

PenerimaanDiri

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	15077.867	29	519.926	.	.
Within Groups	.000	0	.		
Total	15077.867	29			

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7963.257	1	7963.257	31.340	.000[b]
	Residual	7114.609	28	254.093		
	Total	15077.867	29			

a. Dependent Variable: PenerimaanDiri

b. Predictors: (Constant), Perceraian

Normality test with a significance value of 0.200 > 0.05 means that the residual value is normally distributed (Table 3). Linearity test with Sig. Deviation from linearity is 0.000 < 0.05, which means no linear relationship between Divorce and self-acceptance (Table 4).

Table 5. Test Results for Entered/Removed Variables

Variables Entered/Removed[a]

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Perceraian[b]	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: PenerimaanDiri

b. All requested variables entered.

The variables included are Divorce as the independent variable and self-acceptance as the dependent variable, and the method used is the enter method (Table 5).

Table 6. Test Result of Eliminated Coefficient

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.727[a]	.528	.511	15.940

a. Predictors: (Constant), Perceraian

b. Dependent Variable: PenerimaanDiri

Table 7. F Test Results

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7963.257	1	7963.257	31.340	.000[b]
	Residual	7114.609	28	254.093		
	Total	15077.867	29			

a. Dependent Variable: PenerimaanDiri

b. Predictors: (Constant), Perceraian

Table 8. T Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	58.122	7.684		7.564	.000
	Perceraian	.621	.111	.727	5.598	.000

a. Dependent Variable: PenerimaanDiri

The value of correlation or relationship (R) is 0.727 with a coefficient of determination (R square) of 0.528, which implies that the influence of the independent variable (Divorce) on the dependent variable (self-acceptance) is 52.8% (Table 6). The calculated F value is 31,340 with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$, then the regression model can be used to predict the divorce variable, or in other words, there is an effect of the divorce variable (X) on the self-acceptance variable (Y) (Table 7). Constant (a) is 58,122 while the value of Divorce (b/regression coefficient) is 0.62, Constant is 58,122,

which means that the consistent value of the self-acceptance variable is 58,122, the regression coefficient X is 0.621, which states that every 1% addition to the divorce value means the value of divorce increases by 0.621, the regression coefficient is positive with the direction of the influence of the X variable on Y being positive, the significance value of the Table Coefficients 0.000 < 0.005 which means that the divorce variable (X) is related to the self-acceptance variable (Y), and the count value is 5.598 > table 2.037 which means that the divorce variable (X) is related to the self-acceptance variable (Y) (Table 8).

V. Conclusion

Based on the study results, it can be concluded that the results of the divorce calculation obtained a mean of 2.90 with a standard deviation of 0.983 and a median of 3.00 and mode 1. In contrast, the results of the calculation of self-acceptance obtained a mean of 3.52 with a standard deviation of 0.991 and a median of 3.50, and mode 4. The results of the normality test of divorce data on acceptance: The significance value is 0.200 > 0.05, which explains that the residual value is normally distributed. The linearity test of divorce data on self-acceptance results is known to be Sig.

Deviation from linearity is 0.000 < 0.05, which explains no linear relationship between Divorce and self-acceptance. The results of linear regression calculations using F test analysis obtained a significance level of 0.000 < 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the divorce variable (X) and the self-acceptance variable (Y). The results of linear regression calculations using T-test analysis obtained a count of 5.598 > table 2.037. It is concluded that the divorce variable (X) is related to the self-acceptance variable (Y). The calculation of the termination coefficient results obtained the result of 0.528, implying that the relationship between the independent variable (Divorce) and the dependent variable (self-acceptance) is 52.8%.

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