

The Efforts of Housewife to Improve Communication Patterns in the Family at Padang Lawas Regency, North Sumatera

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Abstract

The problem in this study is communication within the family, specifically between fathers and young women who are not well-established. The role of mothers who tend to be considered not to facilitate the occurrence of good communication patterns between fathers and young women in the family. This study aims to describe information about the pattern of communication that exists between fathers and young women in the family, then describe the role of mothers as communication facilitators in family and to find out the results of communication patterns between fathers and young women. The theory used about "The pattern of family communication proposed by McLeon and Chafee consists of a laissez-faire, protective, pluralistic and consensual pattern". This type of research uses a pre experimental design research design in the form of one group pre test-post test. The treatment given is in the form of counseling. Samples taken as many as 42 people. Data collection tool used is a questionnaire. Data analysis techniques using descriptive statistics and hypothesis testing (t-test). The results of descriptive statistical analysis and hypothesis testing (t-test) to determine whether there are changes before and after treatment. From the results of descriptive statistical formulas and hypothesis testing (t-test) obtained $t_{count} = 41.496$ while $t_{table} = 1.682$, then $t_{count} = 41.496 > t_{table} = 1.682$. then the hypothesis is accepted. This proves that there is a change in the role of mothers as facilitators to improve family communication patterns in Siolip village, Barumon sub-district, Padang Lawas Regency.

Keywords

communication between fathers and young women; mother's role; communication; organizational commitment



I. Introduction

The family is the first environment for every human being born into a world that is bound in marriage, interdependence, living together (one house) with a child (biological or adopted). As stated in Law number 52 of 2009 article 1 paragraph 6 which reads "Family is the smallest unit in society consisting of husband and wife, or husband and wife and children, or father and child, or mother and child". Parents will be the first to be a source of learning. Besides parents, individuals will learn from other individuals who live together in families such as brother and sister, this learning process is called informal education.

In family life, communication must be established well between fellow family members, "Because communication in any context is a basic form of coping with the environment" (Mulyana, 2010). Through communication with others, we can meet our emotional and intellectual needs, by fostering warm relationships with people around us. Especially in the family environment, the biological, emotional and intellectual needs of children can be met by the actions of other family members, especially parents. If someone

does not get love from the family, especially parents, it tends to be netted in crime both victims and perpetrators, in line with the following opinion: "People who do not get the love and warmth of the people around them tend to be aggressive, in turn this aggressiveness will give birth violent crimes against others "(Mulyana, 2010).

For this reason, effective communication between father and mother, child and mother, child and father is necessary to ensure closeness and intimacy between parents and young women so that young women avoid crime and violence and obtain guidance and protection. Ibid (in Wahyu, Mirna 2017) The public's view of the ideal father is now shifting to the figure of a father who is taking care of his child, spending a lot of time with his child, attending a seminar on parenting with his wife. The ideal father can be a partner for mothers when monitoring the development of their children.

However, communication is often not well established in the family due to busy work, especially fathers as heads of families who work to meet the financial needs of the family.

If those who receive parental care, it will show good academic performance. The results of previous journal studies from the journal (Farida, 2011). Academic support provided by fathers, positively correlated with adolescent academic motivation. They will be motivated to perform the best academic performance, and prioritize academic values in life. In the long run, children raised with father involvement in care will have good academic and economic achievements, career success, the best educational attainment, and psychological well-being.

According to Sarwono's research (2016), fathers should be the first people expected to help adolescents with career problems 61%, education 52% and lessons 35%. Then the results of this study (Octaria, Erin. Journal: Empathy Volume 5 No. 4 2016) show that stickiness contributes effectively to 41.9% in social adjustment. These conditions indicate that the level of consistency of social adjustment variables of 41.9% can be predicted by the attachment of young women to their fathers. Circumstances like this, so far the mother seemed to let this matter. There was no effort made by the mother to improve communication between the father and the young girl. Father and teen communication does not work as it should in family.

This problem the writer encountered in Siolip village, Barumun Sub-District, Padang Lawas Regency, North Sumatera Province. From the village data, the number of family heads (KK) in Siolip village is 423 families, 89 of whom are family heads (daughters have died). And 89% of the work of the head of the family (father) is Farmers and Rubber Farmers, 11% work as civil servants, entrepreneurs, becak drivers, trucks, and other public transportation. Working from morning to evening is routine, in the evening my father (KK) spends his time in a coffee shop, until communication and time at home with family is clearly very lacking.

II. Review of Literature

A family is a group of people who have blood relations who live together or not. In line with Soelaeman's opinion (in Djamarah, 2018) psychologically, a family is a group of people who live together in a place to live together and each member feels an inner connection so that they influence each other, care for one another, and surrender one another. Whereas in the pedagogical sense, the family is a fellowship of life that is woven by affection between a couple of two types of people who are confirmed by marriage, which intends to perfect each other. For that, in the family to establish a close or harmonious relationship requires effective communication between all family members.

According to the BKKBN (National Family Planning Coordinating Board) that the family function is divided into 8 (eight). The family function stated by BKKBN is in line with the family function according to Government Regulation No. 21 of 1994, namely: religious function, socio-cultural function, love function, protecting function, reproductive function,

socialization and education function, economic function, environmental fostering function.

Parent-child communication is very important for parents in an effort to control, monitor, and support children. Family communication patterns proposed by McLeon and Chafee (in Sari, et al: 2010) consist of laissez-faire, protective, pluralistic and consensual patterns, the four patterns presented by McLeon and Chafee exist in traditional and industrial societies.

Parents' actions to control, monitor, and provide support can be perceived positively and negatively by children, among which are influenced by the way parents communicate. For this reason, effective communication between parents and children is needed.

In families, attachment between family members, especially fathers and young women, is seen from the communication made between the two. The better (effective) communication that runs between father and young woman will be closer or closer the relationship between father and teenage daughter.

As the head of the family, his responsibility is not only to make a living, but also must be able to be a friend to play, tell stories and be a protector as a father's duty in the family. His father and teenage daughter rarely meet so that rarely results in communication between them.

II. Research Methods

The research method used in this research is a mixed method research method, namely, by combining qualitative and quantitative research types with Explanatory type. In explanatory designs, quantitative data are collected first, and depending on the results, qualitative data are collected thereafter. This design consists of 2 phases, the collection and analysis of quantitative data following the collection and analysis of qualitative data. The explanatory design is used when the purpose of the research carried out is to describe, elaborate, or explain quantitative findings. Normally qualitative data is used to analyze outputs or extreme cases the other.

According to Creswell (2014: 302), a mixed research method is a research approach by combining qualitative research with quantitative research with experimental research types. The design in this study was Pre-experimental design, in the form of One Group Pre-Test-Postest Design.

The population in this study was all housewives in Siolip village, Barumun sub-district, Padang Lawas regency, who had 232 young women and husbands.

And to determine the number of samples, research based on the opinion of Suharsimi Arikunto (2010) said that: "If the subject is less than 100 people, it is better to take all of it so that the research is a population study or often referred to as total sampling technique. Furthermore, if a large number of subjects can be taken around 10-15% or 20-25% or more.

Based on the opinion above, the total population of 208 researchers took as much as 20% of the population. So the research sample was 41.6 people rounded up to 42 people and taken randomly.

In this study there are 1 (one) variables, namely: "Mother's Efforts to Improve Communication Patterns between Fathers and Young Women in Siolip Village, Barumun Sub-District, Padang Lawas Regency".

Data collection techniques used were questionnaires (questionnaires) and interviews. The questionnaire and interview guide are aimed at housewives who have husbands and young women. To obtain data on the role of mothers to improve communication patterns between fathers and young women in the family in Siolip village, Barumun sub-district, Padang regency, researchers used a questionnaire.

For answer choices a the weight is 4 = Always

For answer choices b the weight is 3 = often

For awaban choice c the weight is 2 = Sometimes

For the answer choices d weights 1 = Never

The interview technique used is a semi-structured interview. The data analysis technique used in this study is a descriptive statistical technique. In order for the statistical tests used to analyze this experimental data to be justified, it is necessary to analyze the data by calculating the average score or Mean (M), standard deviation or standard deviation (s), and variance (2), Normality Test, Homogeneity Test and Hypothesis Test with the formula:

$$t = \frac{\sum(Xd)^2}{N(N-1)} \sqrt{\frac{2}{N}}$$

(Arikunto:2006)

Keterangan :

Md = mean between *post test* and *pre test*

Xd = difference in deviation between *post test* and *pre test*

$\sum Xd^2$ = the sum of the squares of the deviations Xd^2 N
= the number of samples

Df = or db is N-1

III. Discussion

Communication patterns in the family, especially between fathers and young women in siolip village do not work well (effectively). Teenage girls only communicate with fathers when it is important, so the role of fathers in caring for children (young women) is not carried out properly. Tend to only make effective communication with mothers even though mothers also work outside the home. Conditions like this result in the lack of the role of fathers in caring for adolescent girls. This is evidenced by research data on the pre-test questionnaire in which the lowest total score of the questionnaire scores 53 and highest 67.

Lack of the role of fathers in caring for adolescent girls causes parental imbalances between fathers and mothers. In Siolip village who work outside the home to meet economic needs not only of fathers, but also assisted by mothers. Mother tasks in the family become more numerous and young women also lack effective care from a father.

In the family habits of young women tend to only tell the mother, so that in every problem faced by young women only get a solution from the mother, and children become less familiar with fathers. This shows the lack of the role of fathers in caring for young women and caring for young women tends to be only the result of mother's care.

Communication between fathers and teenagers should be well established because in family life fathers are very important contributors to the development of children, especially young women. Correspondingly, Cabrera (in Farida, 2011) explained that fathers also make important contributions to the development of children, experiences shared with fathers, will influence a child until adulthood later. The role and behavior of parenting fathers influence the development and well-being of children and the transition to adolescence.

Fathers also must understand that young women are different from men who are easy to express their feelings. Along with social change, the balance of the role of father and mother in caring for adolescent girls is needed by young women. Andri Priyatna (2010) women are usually easier to feel "shy" to express what he really feels, or what he actually wants to express to others compared to men.

Communication between fathers and young women can be done verbally or nonverbally. For fathers who are busy being able to communicate with their teenage daughters by telephone call. As explained by Priyatna (2010) "we are very good at stealing time for family, even if we

are on an airplane whenever possible we are always connected with our children or spouse, on our sidelines we can send sms or call for a moment to exchange news , or just kidding " .

This state of communication (between father and young daughter) really requires the role of a mother who becomes a facilitator to bridge communication between father and young women. During this time, mothers tend to let communication between father and young women not go well without regard to social changes and changes adolescent parenting. When mothers become facilitators of communication between fathers and young women, mothers must try to realize, understand, and be sensitive to what is needed between the two so that they can overcome the problems being experienced. Halima (2015) believes that the task of the facilitator is to convey information, be a spokesperson / leader, resource person (bringing in outside information), and help solve problems.

Mothers should know that this problem will be overcome when mothers play a role in bridging the communication of fathers and adolescents by giving father involvement in every care for young women, reminding fathers to be more attentive and asking the young women directly for their daily activities. Then directing the young woman to express all kinds of feelings asking for opinions and direction not only to the mother but also to the father.

The way that mothers can do to involve fathers in the care of adolescent girls is to communicate when the father comes home before bed or when he is not going to work. At that time, the mother can discuss with father about what should be done by the father to care for young women.

After the treatment is carried out, the researcher gives the sample for 2 (two) weeks to apply what was submitted. After that, the researcher spreads the post-test questionnaire. Evidenced by the average number of post-test questionnaire answers distributed was 75.3, it was stated that there was an attempt by mothers to improve family communication patterns especially fathers and young women before being given treatment and after being treated marked by changes in father and young women communication patterns from Laissez patterns faire becomes a consensual pattern, that is, from fathers and young women very rarely do communication turns into frequent communication such as discussions, doing joint activities and giving encouragement to young women.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the following conclusions are drawn:

- a. The description of existing communication patterns in families in siolip villages, especially between fathers and young women, becomes better after counseling efforts of mothers to improve communication patterns in the family.
- b. The description of mothers' efforts to improve communication patterns in the family is to bridge communication between fathers and young women by involving fathers in each care of young women, and directing fathers and young women to communicate with one another.
- c. The state of family communication patterns especially between fathers and young women is better than after counseling treatment. The efforts of mothers as facilitators to improve family communication patterns. Evidenced by the pre-test questionnaire data with an average of 58.80 with a minimum score of 53 and a maximum score of 67 while the post-test questionnaire results data an average value of 67.57 with a minimum score of 59 and a maximum score of 80 and the results of hypothesis testing obtained $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ie $41,496 > 1,682$ at the real level of $\alpha 0.05$ so it can be said that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

Based on the discussion and conclusions stated above, the researcher offers the following suggestions:

- a. For mothers who have young women must better understand how to build communication patterns in the family, especially communication between fathers and young women so that the needs of young women are met according to their development.
- b. For the government to give attention to the community through counseling the resilience and welfare of the family.
- c. For researchers can add insight and knowledge about adolescent development, the role of fathers in the family and the role of mothers as facilitators to improve family communication patterns.

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