

The Association between Broken Home Adolescents' Social Behavior and Parental Communication

Osi Agitha Caroline

RS Pratama Langap Kabupaten Malinau Kalimantan Utara, Indonesia

Email: osiagitha@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study employed a cross-sectional methodology and a correlational analytical study design. The study was conducted from March 20, 2022, until July 10, 2022. Purposive sampling was used to choose a sample of 37 respondents who satisfied the inclusion and exclusion criteria from the research population of 40 respondents. A 35-question survey on parent communication and a 15-question survey on teenage social behavior were utilized as the research tool. The Spearman Rank test was used to collect the data. The findings indicated that, of the respondents, 33 (89.2%) had moderate communication data, and 36 (97.3%) had moderate social behavior data related to teens. The Spearman Rank test findings showed a p value of 0.003, meaning.

Keywords: adolescent, communication, parental

BACKGROUND

For kids, the family is the first, most significant, and nearest educational park. Kids will grow up to be teenagers; that's just a part of life. Events involving divorce have a variety of effects, particularly on children. After a divorce, kids who are accustomed to living with their parents will feel disoriented. Children from dysfunctional households behave badly. Such as frequently going out late, indulging in alcoholic beverages, fighting, gambling, using drugs, and so forth. Children from broken homes also frequently exhibit uncontrollable emotions, are obstinate, and are difficult to handle. These teenagers' aberrant social behavior also interferes with their academic work and other learning tasks. (Massa, 2020).

In the family, communication is important in carrying out family functions. One of them is the socialization function of education, where parents play a very important role in providing guidance and shaping children's behavior. So good and effective communication is needed (Putri, 2015). results of a preliminary study carried out in Arjasa Village, Arjasa District, Situbondo Regency. There was a 14-year-old teenager with a history of a broken household on March 22, 2022. The social conduct of this adolescent changed. Negative outcomes from these habits include playing with electronics a lot, skipping school, and other things. There are several factors influencing this behavior. One of them is the result of parents who don't show children enough love and care. Families have a major role in influencing a child's personality, behavior, and thinking, therefore teens who struggle with similar issues should receive more love and care from them—not just from their parents, but also from their immediate family.

Adolescents who come from dysfunctional households typically behave poorly in social situations. Due to their parents' lack of attention, teens are less able to regulate their conduct. As a result, they frequently return home late at night and dare to quarrel with their parents. The environment of their pals or the impact of a broken home may be the cause of these

actions. The fact that this teenager's single parent does not give him enough love and care could also be a contributing factor. Still, not every adolescent from a damaged home background behaves badly. Teenagers with dysfunctional families still exist; they possess good character traits, the ability to act in a constructive manner, maturity, a firm and responsible demeanor, and concern.

Efforts that can be made to overcome broken home families are family counseling, which consists of interactions between families, an initial contract before carrying out family counseling involving all family members. Apart from the efforts mentioned above, fulfilling the mental needs of teenagers will prevent or overcome deviant behavior in teenagers.

METHODS

The research design employed in the study is a cross-sectional, correlational analytical study design, based on the categorization of research kinds. A cross-sectional study design is one in which measurements, observations, and/or an assessment of the state of the disease are conducted simultaneously (Hidayat, 2018).

The focus of cross-sectional research is on measuring and observing data for independent and dependent variables just once. There is no follow-up in this kind of study because the dependent and independent variables are evaluated concurrently at the same time. This research will determine a phenomenon's prevalence or effect (dependent variable) that is connected to its cause (Nursalam, 2017).

Population and sample

In this study, the population used was all people who experienced broken homes in Arjasa village, Arjasa sub-district, Situbondo district with 40 respondents.

So based on the sample formula, it can be concluded that in this study the number of samples used was 37 respondents.

RESULTS

General data

Characteristics based on maternal age

NO	Age	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	10 Years	5	13,5
2	11 Years	3	8,1
3	12 Years	3	8,1
4	13 Years	11	29,7
5	14 Years	15	40,5
	Amount	37	100

Based on table 4.1, it is found that the largest age group of respondents is 14 years old, namely 15 respondents (40.5%).

Characteristics of respondents based on adolescent gender

NO	Teenage Gender	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Man	21	56,8
2	Women	16	43,2
	Amount	37	100,0

Based on table 4.7, it is found that the most common characteristics based on gender of teenagers are the male group, namely 21 respondents (56.8%).

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Education

NO	Education	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Elementary School	8	21,6
2	Junior High School	29	78,4
	Amount	37	100,0

Based on table 4.2, it is found that the education of respondents in parental communication with the highest number of adolescent social behavior is junior high school, namely 29 respondents (78.4%).

Custom Data

Specific Characteristics of Respondents

NO	Parent Communication	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Currently	33	89,2
2	Good	4	10,8
	Amount	37	100,0

Based on table 4.9, it is found that the parent communication data in Arjasa Village, the largest category is medium, with 33 respondents (89.2%).

Respondent characteristics based on Adolescent Social Behavior results

NO	Adolescent Social Behavior	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Currently	36	97,3
2	Good	1	2,7
	Amount	37	100,0

Based on table 4.9, it is found that the social behavior data in Arjasa Village, the largest category is moderate, with 36 respondents (97.3%).

Data analysis

Based on the research results, data analysis was obtained based on the relationship between parental communication and the social behavior of broken home teenagers in Arjasa Village, Arjasa District, Situbondo Regency.

Parent communication	Social behavior				Amount	
	Currently		Good		f	%
	f	%	f	%		
Currently	33	89,1	0	0	33	100
Good	3	8,1	1	2,7	4	100
Amount	36	97,2	1	2,7	37	100
pvalue =0,003; α =0,05						

The Spearman Rank statistical test with the help of the SPSS for Windows software program from the results of the correlation test was found to be flat (correlation coefficient) = 0.479, meaning that the level of strength of the relationship (correlation) between family support and quality of life is a positive correlation coefficient value. Meanwhile, the p value

= 0.003 with a significant level of α : 0.05 ($p < \alpha = 0.05$), with n (sample) = 37 respondents, so it can be stated that H1 is accepted, which means there is a relationship between parental communication and adolescent social behavior. broken home in Arjasa Village, Arjasa District, Situbondo Regency.

DISCUSSION

Analysis and Discussion of the Findings

Determining Parental Communication in Situbondo Regency's Arjasa Village, Arjasa District

A family's ability to communicate effectively will lessen the likelihood of internal problems. Teenagers' personalities are shaped by two things. both internal and external elements originating from the family context. Since interpersonal communication is dialogical in nature, it is thought to be the most successful means of influencing attitudes, opinions, or human behavior. Interpersonal communication is fundamentally communication between a communicator and a communicant. In actuality, interpersonal communication is a social process in which participants affect one another.

Findings from a study conducted in Situbondo Regency's Arjasa Village, Arjasa District, and on parental communication. Given that family communication occurs most frequently, it is evident that it falls under the medium group. There are various aspects that can influence the level of communication within a family, including the psychological atmosphere and surroundings. Additionally, because both parents are preoccupied with their jobs, their child receives less love and care. The child feels uneasy at home, therefore he would rather spend his days outside with his pals. It is therefore hoped that parents might use this as a guide to enhance family communication.

Identification of Social Behavior of Broken Home Adolescents in Arjasa Village, Arjasa District, Situbondo Regency

Social behavior is a term used to describe the general behavior exhibited by individuals in society, essentially in response to what is considered acceptable or unacceptable by one's peer group. This behavior is demonstrated by feelings, actions, attitudes, beliefs, memories, or respect for other people. Social behavior is a person's physical and psychological activity towards other people or vice versa in order to fulfill themselves or others in accordance with social demands. (Santrock, 2012).

This research shows that it can be seen that the level of social attitudes is in the medium category because it has the highest frequency. The high and low levels of students' social attitudes can be caused by many factors, as stated by Susanto (2019) that there are factors that influence social attitudes, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors can be in the form of self-esteem, such as individuals viewing and appreciating themselves, so that they are able to interact and socialize with their social environment. Meanwhile, external factors are in the form of group interactions which can occur within the family, peers, school factors, social environmental factors.

Analysis of the Relationship between Parental Communication and Social Behavior of Broken Home Adolescents in Arjasa Village, Arjasa District, Situbondo Regency

The results of research conducted by Larasati and Marhaeni (2019) stated that a good parenting style is an authoritative parenting style, where parents communicate everything in two directions with teenagers. Parents give teenagers the opportunity to express things that are on their minds, in accordance with the boundaries that have been created and mutually agreed upon. Parents respect teenagers' opinions and interests so that teenagers will feel valued and independent.

Leme, Del Prette, & Coimbra (2019) stated in their research results that teenagers who have good social behavior are shown by interactions or communication that are full of affection,

positive and have a reciprocal relationship with their parents. Researchers assume that the better the parents' communication, the better the teenagers' social behavior, conversely, the lower the parents' communication, the better their social behavior will be. This happens because parental communication is one of the factors to improve adolescent social behavior. Good social behavior will influence teenagers' social attitudes so that they are able to interact and socialize with their social environment.

Researcher Limitations

The limitations or obstacles for researchers in preparing this thesis include: Not all respondents complied with health protocols. When filling out the questionnaire, some respondents did not read it first.

Implications for Health Services and Education Health services

It is hoped that the results and research will have an impact on efforts to improve parental communication with the social behavior of broken home teenagers.

Health Education

It is hoped that the results of this research can be used as material for study and knowledge about parental communication and the social behavior of broken home teenagers. And students can apply it by giving questionnaires to respondents door to door.

CONCLUSION

Parental communication on the social behavior of Broken Home teenagers in Arjasa Village, Arjasa District, Situbondo Regency, the majority had the moderate parent communication category, namely 33 respondents (89.2%).

The social behavior of Broken Home teenagers in Arjasa Village, Arjasa District, Situbondo Regency, the majority have the moderate social behavior category, namely 36 respondents (97.3%).

There is a significant relationship between parental communication and the social behavior of broken home teenagers in Arjasa Village, Arjasa District, Situbondo Regency. namely $p = 0.003$ with a significant level ($p\text{-value} < \alpha = 0.05$).

REFERENCES

- Dewi, A. F. A. (2018). Hubungan Komunikasi Keluarga Dengan Sikap Sosial Siswa. *Basic Education*, 7(30), 3-008.
- Massa, N., Rahman, M., & Napu, Y. (2020). Dampak Keluarga Broken Home Terhadap Perilaku Sosial Anak. *Jambura Journal Community Empowerment*, 1-12.
- Sholihah, N., & Wahyudi, W. E. (2020). PERILAKU KEAGAMAAN PESERTA DIDIK DALAM KELUARGA BROKEN HOME (Studi Kasus Siswa Berlatar Belakang Keluarga Broken Home di SMKN 1 Lamongan). *Kuttab: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Islam*, 4(1).
- Santrock, J. W. (2012). *Life span development, perkembangan masa hidup* (13th ed.). Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Susanto, R. (2019). *Perilaku Sosial Remaja Di Kelurahan Lubuk Durian Kecamatan Kerkap Kabupaten Bengkulu Utara* (Doctoral Dissertation, Iain Bengkulu).