



Parent-Child Communication Patterns in Decision Making

(Qualitative Study on Children Married Teenagers in Gamnyial Village, East Sahu District, West Halmahera Regency)

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Abstract. Communication is a social event, namely events that occur when an individual interacts with other individuals. Interpersonal communication in the family is very important because with the interpersonal communication between fellow family members it will create a harmonious relationship and it can be known what is desired and what is not desired by one of the family members. Decision making is the beginning of conscious and directed human activity, either individually, in groups or institutionally, so that decision making becomes an important aspect in a management or management. The research method used is a qualitative research method with a phenomenological approach. The subjects studied were 3 families of parents and children who married in their teens and the data collection techniques used were interviews and observation. The results showed that the communication pattern consisted of an equation communication pattern, a separate balanced communication pattern, a separate unbalanced communication pattern, a monopoly communication pattern and in decision making consisting of the problem finding stage, the search stage or evaluation stage, the stage of choosing alternatives and making decisions, and result evaluation stage. Every family has a variety of communication patterns and forms of decision making between parents and children who marry in their teens. There are some subjects who feel always cornered in the family as a result of poor communication from parents and decision making that is always controlled so that children do not feel safe in the family.

Keywords: Communication Pattern · Decision Making · Married · Teenage Age

1 Preliminary

Marriage is an inner and outer bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family (household) based on the One Godhead (Law No. 1 of 1974 Article 1), marriage is a serious commitment between couples and by holding a wedding party, it means socially that at that time the couple has officially become husband and wife. In Law no. 1 of 1974, article 7 paragraph (1) states that marriage is only permitted if the man has reached the age of 19 and the woman

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has reached the age of 16 years, the proposed amendment to article 7 of 1974 paragraph (1) marriage can and if the man and women aged at least 19 years, paragraph (2) to carry out the marriage of each prospective bride and groom who has not reached the age of 21 years, must obtain permission from both parents, in accordance with the agreement of the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) which has collaborated with MOU . Which states that the Age of First Marriage is permitted if the man reaches the age of 25 years and the woman reaches the age of 20 years. Related to communication problems, Rogers and Kincaid [1] state that communication is a process in which two or more people form or exchange information with each other, which in turn leads to a deep mutual understanding. The communication pattern that is built will affect the parenting style of parents. Marriage before the age of 18 generally occurs in Indonesian teenagers in rural areas. Pregnancy out of wedlock causes parents to be forced to make decisions to marry off their children at an immature age or in their teens. In Gamnyial Village, East Sahu Sub-district, West Halmahera Regency, there are various family structures, namely modern families and traditional families. In this village, it is dominant with modern family life, which is characterized by their living with a livelihood with a good income. Besides that, the level of education is also adequate, with most of them having families and living in the same house with their parents, it is often found that there are problems that occur when there is no good communication between parents and children. In this village, many people still marry at a young age. . Appropriate interactions and parenting patterns and optimal growth and development processes, as well as the quality process of effective communication between family members. Therefore, the ability of parents to interact with children who marry easily in the whole process is very important.

2 Method

The research method used in this research is using qualitative methods.

According to [2] qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic research methods because the research is carried out in natural conditions (natural settings).

The sampling method used in this study was *purposive sampling* with a phenomenological approach. This purposive sampling method is a data source sample collection technique with certain considerations. This particular consideration, for example, the person is considered to know best about what we expect, or maybe he is the ruler so that it will make it easier for researchers to explore the object/social situation under study [2]. The criteria for the subjects in this study were: 3 couples who were married at the age of 16-19 years, their parents (mother and father), female and male. The location of this research is in Gamnyial Village, East Sahu District, West Halmahera Regency where the subject is domiciled. This research will be carried out for approximately 3 months.

In this study, the data collection techniques that researchers used were: observation and interviews. The data analysis technique used in this study uses data analysis from Miles and Huberman [2] which consists of data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

3 Results and Discussion

Subjects are parents and children who are married at the age of teenagers who live in the same house with parents in law, for the first and second subjects married at the age of 19 years and 17 years, the third subject married at the age of 17 years and 18 years. Incidents that occurred in their children that led to the establishment of a marriage, parents married their children because the subject had experienced an out-of-wedlock pregnancy and the subject had not continued his education. In communicating and making decisions, the subject is more considered first and more taken over by parents. For subjects one and two, having good communication and openness in the family and parents also provide opportunities for subjects to provide input and make acceptable decisions.

According to Devito [3], there are four patterns of family communication that are common in the nuclear family, namely:

1. Equality of communication pattern (*equality pattern*)
Communication that exists in the family of each individual has the same right in the opportunity to communicate and communication runs honestly, openly, directly and freely. Based on the results of the interview, the first subject stated that in communicating there was a lack of openness between them.
2. Split Balanced Communication (*Balance Split Pattern*)
A separate balanced communication pattern is a relationship equation that is maintained, but in this pattern each person is in control in their respective fields. Each person is considered an expert in a different area, for example the husband is trusted to provide for the family and the wife takes care of the children and cooks.
3. *Unbalanced Split Pattern* Communication
In research on this discrete unbalanced communication pattern, one person is considered an expert in more than half of the area of reciprocal communication. In some cases, this dominating person is more intelligent or more knowledgeable, but in other cases the person is physically more attractive or earns more. In participant 1's family, there is one family member who dominates when the family faces problems, one person who is considered to be over half the area of reciprocal communication, namely parents.
4. Monopoly communication pattern is seen as power. This person is more commanding than communicating, giving advice than listening to other people's feedback.
The subject stated that in the family there was one person who always ruled without communicating well, which made the subject feel uncomfortable.

4 Decision Making Stage

Kleindorfer [4] states that the needs, values and goals to be achieved by a person are the basic factors in making decisions. There are stages that occur in the ongoing decision-making process, namely:

1. Problem finding stage

In the families of participants 1 and 2 there is a problem of lack of parental control over the child's social environment which causes their teenage son to impregnate a girl (his girlfriend) outside of marriage.

2. Information search/gathering stage

The information-seeking stage/collecting information about the problem participant 1's family went to HL to confirm that HL was pregnant with a child from AD. And the parents found out that it was AD who impregnated HL after hearing all the information that was told and decided to marry them off.

Meanwhile, the families of participants 2 & 3 in the stage of searching or gathering information have the same problem. In fact, information is obtained from their own children.

3. The stage of choosing alternatives and making decisions

The next stage of decision making in this study is the stage of choosing alternatives and making decisions. In the families of participants 1, 2 and 3 where the spouses (girlfriends) of AD, WN and AB were pregnant out of wedlock and the family decided to marry them off. The choice is made to solve each problem where parents and children make decisions in terms of communicating without harming each other.

4. Result evaluation stage

In the evaluation stage of the results, all families of informants 1, 2 and 3 maintain the results of the decisions and take action in accordance with the decisions of each family.

First, the families of participants 1 & 2 where parents were forced to marry AD at a young age, because AD had impregnated his girlfriend.

Third, the family of participant 3 decided that YP's parents married her at a young age because she was pregnant out of wedlock, and the man who had made her pregnant is also responsible for her actions.

5 Discussion

Decision making in families who married at a young age taken by each participant's family was caused by circumstances where participants 1, 2 and 3 experienced pregnancies outside of marriage which caused each family to make the decision to marry off their children and live with the parents of their husbands., in decision making in each participant's family the subject (parents) provides an opportunity for the child to be able to make decisions that are acceptable in the family Where the participant's family 1 after the subject (parents) finds out that their child has been pregnant out of wedlock.

which is reportedly notified from their own child Previously, the parents asked the subject (child) about the problem to ensure that the situation actually happened. After that, the parents went to the subject's husband's parents to ask for accountability and an agreement to marry them. In the end, the families of the two subjects agreed to carry out a holy marriage. In the participant's family, 2 parents made the decision to marry off their child because the subject was pregnant out of wedlock which was known through the condition of his child which was increasingly suspicious and in the end his existence was

notified through their child. Basically the subject is pregnant, both parents then agreed to marry off their child to avoid the ridicule of society. Decision making to marry at a young age in the participant's family of 3 parents held a joint deliberation to agree to the subject's marriage so that there would be no more conflict in the family. The subject was married because she was pregnant out of wedlock.

6 Participants' Communication Patterns

From the results of interviews conducted by the author, participant 1's family has a separate pattern of unbalanced family communication (*Unbalanced Split Pattern*) and monopoly communication pattern (*Monopoly Pattern*).

It is different with the family of participant 2, which has open communication on every problem and need in the family. And in decision making, parents (KL) provide opportunities for children to help provide new thoughts and input for decisions made. Participant 2's family has an Equality Pattern where each individual shares the same rights in communication opportunities.

[5] Participant 3's family has an *Equality Pattern* where each individual shares the same rights in communication opportunities. AS & JK subjects gave YP & AB the opportunity to be able to provide opportunities to communicate and make decisions, every activity that will be carried out before carrying out any US work activities has been notified in advance together with JK so that communication can run well as well as decision making, parents provide the opportunity for the subject to be able to make decisions where parents give the choice whether to continue their study to college or not. And a separate balanced communication pattern (*Balance Split Pattern*) equality of relationships is maintained, but in this pattern each person has a different area of power from the others [6]. Like the father is trusted to work/earn a living for the family and the mother to take care of the children and cook, and the mother to be the liaison between the child and his father.

7 Conclusion

Based on research on Parent- Child Communication Patterns in Decision Making (Qualitative Study on Children Married Teenagers in Gamnyial Village, East Sahu District, West Halmahera Regency), the researchers can draw the conclusion that: Decision making in a teenager is influenced by the nature of adolescents who are sensitive to awards so that they can be recognized by their social environment, want to feel different from others or have a unique character so that they become a special spotlight for those who see them. Adolescents are also weak in predicting long-term risk due to their cognitive immaturity. And parents take the decision to marry off their children at a young age because they avoid embarrassment and ridicule from the local community, people know that they also provide the opportunity for the subject to be able to provide feedback, input in every decision will be taken by the family [7].

Of the three participating families have their own family communication patterns. Participant 1's family has a separate pattern of unbalanced family communication

(*Unbalanced Split Pattern*) and monopoly communication (*Monopoly Pattern*). Participant 2's family has an *Equality Pattern* where each individual shares the same rights in the opportunity to communicate. Participant 3's family has an equal communication pattern (*Equality Pattern*) each individual shares the same rights in communication opportunities and a separate balanced communication pattern (*Balance Split Pattern*) equality of relationships is maintained, but in this pattern each person has a different area of power from the others. Like the father is trusted to work/earn a living for the family and the mother to take care of the children and cook, and the mother to be the liaison between the child and his father.

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