

Phenomenology Research of Self-Concept on Married UMM Students: Studies on Students that are Attending Classes and are Married

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Abstract. Education is still considered as an important thing in society. Beside the increasing interest to of taking higher level education, the phenomenon of getting married at a young age while taking attending college also arise. The purpose of this study was to find out the self-concept of married student while taking college. The method used for this research was qualitative with phenomenon model. The sample of this study was two undergraduated students of Muhammadiyah Malang Univesity, age range of 18-26 years old who are getting married while they are taking their study. Instrument of this study was in-depth interview to the sample by using phenomenology analysis technique with validation method of participant check. The result of study shows that UMM students who are getting married while taking their college have a positive self-concept.

Keywords: Self-concept, getting married, college student

Introduction

Education is still considered something that is supported by the general public. The developing economic level makes the community must improve the skills required to get a job. Many job openings vacancies require a bachelor degree and diploma from a university for tertiary education to college. In addition, ^{people} who want to learn more from them.

Today, marriage in young is not only found in students who are from low level of education, but also found in undergraduate students. Students who decide to marry during their study have different dynamics than people who decide to make a young marriage married at a young age in general. This is related to the two roles they live in, and in each role that has different responsibilities by silencing different dynamics (Agustin, 2016). The results of Agustin's research (2016) Based on research on the dynamics of young families among Muslim students of Yogyakarta State University who were married, it was found that there were two factors that encouraged young marriages among students of Yogyakarta State University, namely factors that came from within students themselves (internal), and factors come from outside the students of Yogyakarta State University (external), such as from family, extended family, and from the social environment in which they are born, grow and live.

According to the results of previous research from by Anissa & Handayani (2012) stated that there is a positive and very significant relationship between self-concept and self-adjustment of a wife who lives with her husband's family by controlling emotional maturity. The higher the wife's self-concept, the higher the wife's self-adjustment, and vice versa, the lower his wife's self-concept, the lower the wife's self-adjustment. Self-

concept will influence the thinking process, feelings, desires, values and goals of one's life (Clemes & Bean, 2001). As well as on the Javanese community there is a slogan used "Wani is not noble wekasane, dare to take risks even though it feels bitter, gentleman, knight who can be analyzed from the theory of Goffmann's self-concept which means offering a useful way for society to be instrumental in seeing the right situation (Saliyo, 2012).

Literature Review

Self-concept

Self-concept is all forms of beliefs, feelings, and judgements that individuals believe about themselves and influence the process of social interaction with the surrounding environment. The self-concept is not directly owned when a person is born in the world but a series of processes that continue to evolve and distinguish individuals from one another (Tarwoto & Wartonah, 2003). The concept of self relates to the motivation that a person has, the better the self-concept he has, the higher the motivation he has to achieve his goals. Self-concept is an important thing in life because a person's understanding of his own self-concept will determine and direct his behavior in various situations (Sumantri, 2011). If someone's self-concept is negative, then it will be negative for someone's behavior, otherwise if someone's self-concept is positive, then that person's behavior is positive. Hurlock (1999) states that individual self-concept can determine one's success and failure in relation to society.

According to Brian Tracy (Sumantri, 2011), self-concept has three main parts: Self-Ideal, Self-Image, and Self-Esteem. These three elements constitute a unity that

shapes personality, determines what is usually thought, felt, and done, and will determine everything that happens to someone. As for other aspects according to Suwaji and Setiawan (2014) states that self-concept consists of how we see ourselves as a person, how we feel about ourselves, and how we want ourselves to be human as we expect as a human being. And it can be concluded that self-concept is a holistic perspective of himself, which includes the abilities possessed, the feelings experienced, the physical condition of himself and his immediate environment. According to Hurlock (Nurhadi, 2013) factors that shape self-concept are the age of maturity, self-appearance, name and nickname, family relationships, peers, creativity and ideals, as well as life experiences interacting with others. Someone who has a high self-esteem and a feeling of high self-esteem generally accepts whatever the circumstances themselves, while someone who associates or blames himself about negative things has a feeling of low self-esteem, small self-esteem or small self-acceptance (Burns, 1993). Students who are married while studying attending their college.

Marriage is a sacred bond that is based on love both physically and mentally which aims to form a family and continue the family lineage that can be accounted for to the community or Almighty God (Sari & Nurwidawati, 2013). In terms of development, marriage readiness is one of the tasks of early adult development. Erikson (2001) considers that building intimate relationships (intimacy) is an important task in early adult development. It is not a developmental task of late adolescents (12-22 years) which is the age of a person entering the level of college education or university as a student (Santrock, 2011).

Getting married while still in college is indeed a phenomenon in our environment, although it is still considered something unusual and rare. This can be seen from the relatively small number of married students compared to those who are not married. In general, someone will get married after completing his education and has entered the workforce, but many students tend to get married when they are still in college. After marriage, the individual needs to make various adjustments to his new partner and status as husband and wife. So that the decision to get married at college will affect the subject's self-adjustment. Adjustment will determine happiness and satisfaction in marriage (Noviyanti, 2002).

Besides the motivation of marriage according to Kartono Sari & Nurwidawati (2013) the reasons for marriage are several things as follow: (1) stimulated by romantic impulses namely the desires to continue happiness in married life while still dating is a driving factor in doing a marriage. These young people feel that marriage is a continuation of the romance of dating relationships they previously lived. (2) the great ambition to achieve high social status is the status of their established partners and can elevate their social status. (3) the desire to get life insurance in old age, this is because when the husband and wife get older, they are physically unable to work anymore so their activities

must be reduced. Some parents hope that when they are old and no longer work, their children can meet their economic and psychological needs. (4) the desire to break away from the shackles or confines of parents, and (5) the urge to love children.

Methods

This study uses qualitative research with a phenomenological research model as method which is a model or approach in qualitative research that describes a person's awareness or experience or more about a phenomenon (Hanurawan, 2016). The criteria of the research subjects were undergraduate students of the University of Muhammadiyah Malang, ages ranged 18-26 years old, who have married while still in college and have not working yet. Data collection tools in this study uses in-depth interviews with the subject. Guided interviews are interviews that are conducted with the interviewer entering the interview session by bringing interview questions as an exploration plan of specific topics and asking open questions to participants and processes that are not rigid (Hanurawan, 2016).

This study uses phenomenological analysis techniques which means that the data generated from in-depth interviews with subjects are reduced to questions into core themes that show the essence of participants' experiences of a phenomenon. Validation method uses participant check method or participant member check. In this case the participants or members of the participants examined the conclusions of the initial results of the study which were the results of their interpretation of the phenomenological experience (Hanurawan, 2016).

Result

The research have two subjects from University of Muhammadiyah Malang who still completing a thesis. All subject are female. Subject 1 is DAR, age 25 years old, has one child and has married during for 1 years. Subject 2 is ANZ, 23 years old, don't have a child yet and has married during for 3 months.

The results of interviews which were conducted, both subjects have formed various views of themselves or which can be called self-concept. This self-view includes an individual's assessment of the strengths or weaknesses that are possessed in themselves. This self-concept continues to change and will develop as a result of the influence of several factors, such as the environment and certain situations and certain roles.

Subject 1 means interpreting marriage is a necessity where if someone is ready and has a reachmature age to get married. Likewise, subject 2 understands that marriage is an obligation if for someone is well established who is ready in living a married life. Both subjects feel happy with their marriage. Because of the clear bond with the partner both religiously and legally and add family relatives and there are couples who accompany the subjects for the rest of his life.

In the aspect of self-esteem, subject 1 has a low assessment of herself because the subject feels that she does not believe in her abilities. Subjects have positive thoughts and ideas about marriage and behavior changes after marriage that adjust her roles as a mothers. Whereas subject 2 has a high self esteem seen from the confidence in the relationship and attitude of the subject towards the association with the friendliness of the subject and the sociability of the subject 2.

In the aspect of self-image, both subjects have an understanding of their strengths and weaknesses and are able to assess themselves before marriage and after marriage and have a positive assessment of their partners (husband). Both subjects showed changes in behavior before and after marriage towards the positive.

Furthermore, the aspect of self-ideal, both subjects have positive thoughts about expectations and motivation for the future and there are efforts to achieve them. Both subjects have positive expectations about themselves and their partners in running a marriage in the future.

Discussion

Based on aspects of self-concept, it can be said that subject 1 thinks less about her self but has a good performance with his marriage. Self-esteem is taking yourself big. Different from subject 2 who has high self esteem and good performance. The more famous, the better someone will be involved in any field. And, the better the performance of the self, the more power it will be (Sumantri, 2011). Reliable subjects who have high self-esteem in the second subject.

Self-image shows how someone imagines themselves, and determines how to behave in one particular finger (Sumantri, 2011). Because of the power of self-image, all improvements in life will begin with improvements in self-image. Hailing before, before and after the marriage turned into a positive direction. It is easier to control emotions, be obedient and open up easier to multiply overcome problems.

Ideal is the form that can be done alone in various fields of life (Sumantri, 2011). This ideal form will guide a person in the form of behavior, for example the role of a wife in a family. So a good self-ideal can be used to portray behavior according to conditions or spirit motivations at that time. Learning from research results can be used as a role as wife, mother and a student please fix the sentence.

Subject 1 has sufficient self-esteem, and a good self-ideal and a good self-image so that it can be concluded that the subject's self-concept is a positive self-concept. Likewise with subjects 2 who has good self-esteem, self-image and self-ideal, so they have positive self-concept as well. Wives or individuals who have a positive self-concept are able to accept all the their shortcomings and advantages, so that the wives/individuals feels confident and believes in theirselves, feels safe, comfortable, do not insecure and do not anxious when interacting with others so that they are more able to adjust to family

members of their respective husbands, other people and the community (Anissa & Handayani, 2012).

Subject 1's childish attitude and wandering behavior that changes from before and after since marriage indicate the process of emotional maturity and self-adjustment of the subject. According to Hurlock (2002) that individuals who are emotionally mature have good self-control, are able to express their emotions appropriately or in accordance with the circumstances they face, so they are better more able to adapt because they can accept a variety of people and situations and provide appropriate reactions in accordance with the demands faced. This is the driving force so that the subject is able to adjust well to her role of being a wife, mother and student.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it was found that UMM students who were married at college had a positive self-concept. Both subjects fulfill the three aspects of self-concept, namely self-esteem, self-image and self-ideal. This self-concept continues to change and will develop as a result of the influence of several factors, such as the environment and certain situations and certain roles. This is based on the behavioral changes of the two subjects due to emotional maturity so that the subjects is are able to express their emotions appropriately or in accordance with the circumstances they faces, so that he is better they are more able to adapt because they can accept a variety of people and situations and provide appropriate reactions in accordance with the demands faced. So that the subject is able to play the role of wife, mother and student without any obstacles or obstacles difficulties experienced.

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