

The Formation of the Students Attitude Post following the Family Communication Training

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Abstract: Along with the social changes that occur in the community, making the communication patterns within the family between parents and children is now undergoing changes. These changes include alterations of the quantity and quality of communication that tends to decline. Therefore this paper intends to find out and expose the formation of the attitude of students after they join the family communication training, either from elements of perception, feelings, nor the will to do something. The method used is descriptive quantitative with the technique of sampling survey to all the participants in a class of senior high school in Bandung. As for the results obtained, the majority of students after following family communication training experienced considerable attitude formation on aspects of cognition, affection, and also conation. Thus the training of family communication is needed to reinvigorate the substantive values should be embodied in the relationship between children with parents in order to create a harmonious communication between them.

1 INTRODUCTION

The child is a gift for every parent, however, this gift sometimes feels difficult in the event of unwanted conflict occurs between parents and children. The conflict between parents and children mostly resulted from poor communication within families, both of the quantity or quality of communications. Many factors lead to the deterioration of the family communication, one contributing factor is the busyness of the parents in search of a living for the sake of sufficient family needs.

It is implied in the interview below:

“Rarely very rarely I can have long chats with my mama and papa at home, because both of my parents are very busy with their work, ma'am.....especially, with my mama, mama much busier compared with papa, because at her office, mama is an official, so mama often assigned to out of town or even outside the country. when mama was assigned outside the office, she is often away for long periods of time, so I'm used to the absence of a mom at home. This condition has been going on since I was a kid, so that's not a problem for me

anymore..... If something happens then I have to take care of it by myself, except when there is a very important had happened only then I contacted my parents”

Based on the results of those interviews noted that one factor in the decline in the intensity of communication between children and their mother was caused by the existence of the busyness in the work performed by the mother. In principle based on the statement above, the child simply understands the preoccupations of his parents, but over time, gradually the intensity of communication within the family will be reduced.

There are other factors apart from the busyness of the parents, it turns out that there are factors that are derived from the child itself, it is reflected in the following interview excerpt:

“When I was a kid, I used to do it, I did it until junior high, often chatting, often asking, in case something happened, I often talk with my parents ... but sometimes after I told my problem then they even ranting at me, blamed me.... so the problem gets worse and they also do not give any solution, sometimes what they say is not related to my story, so that in case

something happened I prefer to tell the stories only to my friends, or does not tell the story at all, I tried to divert the problems with playing or doing other activities at the school, more palatable, no dizziness”

Referring to the statement, it can be known, that the children tend to take discuss with friends that became a peer group, or by diverting attention to activities that are considered capable of changing moods from the restless became more fun, one of them looking for things or activities that are recreational.

There are a few things that cause communication between parents and children take place in a way that is not appropriate. The warm and intimate discussion could have been turned into a conflict that is accompanied by a loud noise and emotion that arises. If this continues, the communication patterns between both parents and children, often have a reluctance to open up communication in the form of a quality discussion. If there is any conversation, tend to run as conversational pleasantries.

This certainly needs special attention, considering that the communication between parents and children, especially adolescents, is an important communication in the formation of character and values that should be held by the child as a guideline for them in taking their lives until them adulthood. This is in accordance with the results of researchs, such as (Hafiar & Sani, 2015), Family has a very important role in determining one's character. School alone is not enough to shape a person's character, inevitably we should turn to the family. The family contributes to the formation of values so that the child can discover his identity (Budi & Sidemen, 2013), the norms and rules instilled in the family will melt within the child so that his behavior outside is a mirror of his behavior in the family, though (Lutfiyah, 2016), which in essence states that communication within the family affects the character and attitude of adolescents.

Communication between parents and children become cooled off triggered by incomprehension between the two sides. So, should the family instinctively feel the feelings and atmosphere of children and other members in communicating and interacting among fellow family members (Subhan, 2013). Parents tend to have difficulty to understand the desire and their child's behaviour which is considered out of place while the children also tend to have difficulty in capturing the intent and purpose of their parents, which is conveyed in the activity of family communication. Disadvantages of this understanding will drift into a conflict that is

tapered. Therefore, it is necessary to do an activity to remind children about the largeness of hope and affection of the parents to their children, in the form of training of family communication.

Accordingly, this paper is presented in order to explain the results of a family communication training activity in an effort to form a positive attitude of the child of the importance of family communication that includes factors in cognition, affection, or conation. The results of this research are expected to give an overview regarding the attitude that ultimately owned by children after following the material about the importance and severity of duty as a parent.

2 METHODOLOGY

This research uses the descriptive method that is used to describe the attitude of the participants after the training of family communication, the instrument used in the form of questionnaires and interviews, and also observation. Each answer is calculated based on the frequency and further specified into single tabulation were subsequently used as withdrawal material to produce the conclusion.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of questionnaires were obtained after the family communication training activities, obtained the answers of the participants regarding aspects of knowledge as follows:

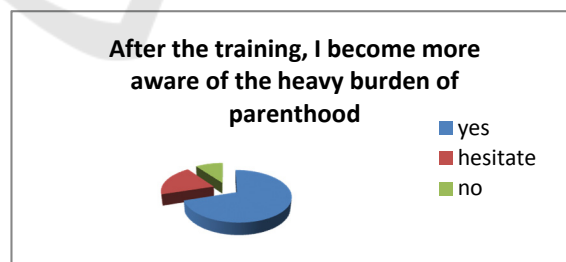


Figure 1: Awareness of the Heavy Burden of Parenthood

Referring to the diagram above, it can be noted that most of the participants became more knowing that the burden and the responsibility shouldered by their parents is very heavy. It is a positive thing given the role as parents for the individual; it is the conditions and responsibilities that always presents a variety of new situations and conditions at any time, thus demanding a continuous adjustment (Mappiare,

1983:161). It is therefore necessary that this condition be communicated to the child, so that children understand that being a parent is also a learning process. In communication activities can also be instilled values that educate, because parents as educators in the family have a big role in educating their children (Antasari, 2016). Therefore it is required to communicate it to the children, so that children understand that being a parent is also a learning process. As for the indicator of the trust, the results are as follows:

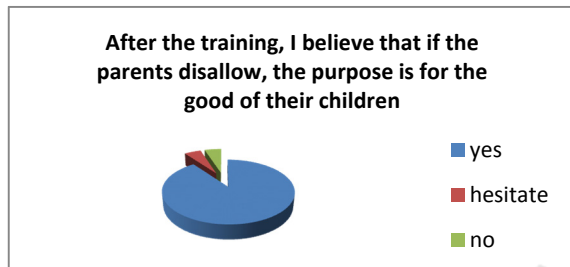


Figure 2: The Trust of Good Purpose of Parents Disallow

When looking at the results from the questionnaire, it is known that almost all the participants believe that the prohibition conveyed by their parents with regard to a particular case, is a prohibition committed to the good of the children themselves. Establishment of trust is also strengthened by the interview excerpts as follows:

“it is true ... I also sometimes know what that means, if my parents' forbid it certainly they meant well, but maybe sometimes I was stubborn hehe ... so I often do not comply with my parents prohibition, but sometimes I was also annoyed with my father and mother commented 'told you so ...!' so irritated ma'am”

In addition to knowledge and trust, the participants also showed their understanding of the formation, as illustrated in the diagram below:

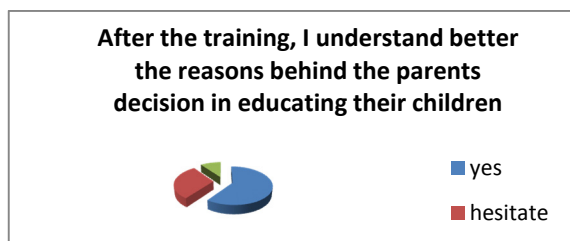


Figure 3: Better Understanding about the Reason Behind Parents Decision

The majority of participants stated that they are now more able to understand that every decision made by their parents is the best decision and have gone through the process of consideration. Nevertheless, it would be better if in a family, the decision was taken as a consensus, this refers to the statement that: *“in consensus decision making, discussion continues until agreement is reached. This may involve compromise and flexibility but the desired goal is a solution acceptable to all involved”* (Galvin & Brommel, 1982: 158). The background of a decision-making process, is something that can not be separated from the value (Mulyana, Zein, & Setiawan, 2017). Therefore it is necessary to give praise and advice to the child proportionately

3.1 Affection

On the activities of family communication, not infrequently appear role as an indicator of emotional affection from the parties involved. Based on the results of questionnaires obtained the formation of a sense of joy that can be described as follows:



Figure 4: More Loving the Parents

Based on the diagram, it can be said that the love of the children to their families become increased. Therefore, parents and children are supposed to mutually closeness and sharing in order to create a sense of affection between them, as expressed by Sternberg in the theory of love, namely: the closeness and mutual sharing are indicative of their love categorized in intimacy (Sternberg & Grajek, 1984).

In addition to the growing sense of love for the parent grow in size, comes a feeling of regret that comes from the awareness that there is a participants' behavior as a child who is not in the proper towards their parents, as described in the following diagram:

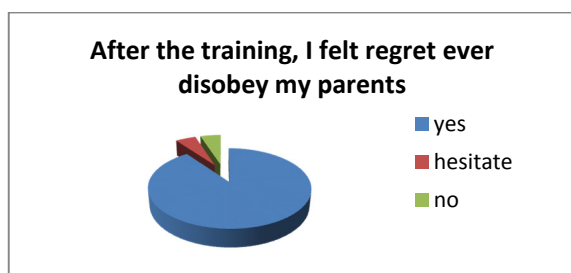


Figure 5: Regret Feeling After Disobey the Parents

Regrets that appears within the child when considering the actions they had done when disobeying their parents indicated that they love their parents because in principle they realize that the act of noncompliance that makes parents upset or inconvenient. This is in line with that expressed in the following statement : *“if you love someone, you care about them, and therefore you want to do things for them, make them happy, help them, give to them, share with them, fulfil their needs, and if necessary, sacrifice for the,”* (Strauss & Quinn, 1997: 200).

3.2 Conation

The closeness or intimacy can be awakened in a communication. The effect of wanting to get closer is also a tendency to act as part of the conation factor. As one conation element which appears in the participant is to want more frequent communication can be seen in the following diagram:



Figure 6: Willing to Communication more often

The desire to communicate more frequently with their parents arising within the children. This indicating the formation of attitudes that want to be closer to his parents. Communication to be woven should be interactive. These are interactive communication according to Porter and Samovar

(1982) requires a reciprocal situation. Situations are things that also affect the development of children. Situations can be internal and external factors. External factors are social factors or factors that come from outside the individual self such as family environment and community environment (Falentini, Taufik, & Mudjiran, 2013). Therefore, the family must play an active role in the change and development of children (Nurrohmatulloh, 2016), including changes that are influenced by the situation factors.

While other conation elements arising is determined to be filial to their parents, which become determination by the whole participants, with the following diagram:

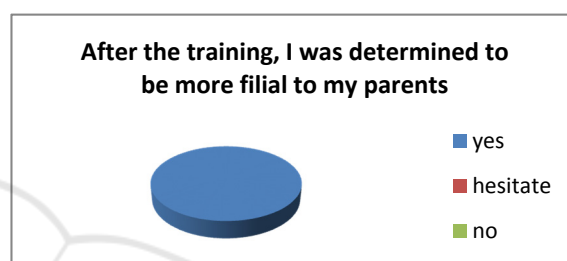


Figure 7: Determining to be more Filial to The Parents

The emergence of a determination to become a more dedicated child is a positive result. Considering one of the goals of the training activities was cause a motivation within the participants to do things according to the purpose of the training. As for the purpose of this training one of them is to make the student participants into children more dutiful to their parents, as expressed by the head of the training as follows: "one of the goals of this family communication training for high school students is so that they can become a child that more filial to their parents". One of the devotion of a child is to study earnestly according to the expectation of parents, therefore it is the duty of parents also to keep the child to always be in a conducive social environment. Because, the better the social environment will result in higher motivation to learn (Yuliani, 2013).

4 CONCLUSIONS

Family communications training conducted by the team members of community service for high school students can say to be quite successful. This is evidenced by the positive response from the students who participated in the training which indicates the formation of positive attitudes of participants towards family communication. One of the results

found is the growth of the trust, and love of their parents, as well as the determination of the children to be a filial child to their parents.

Therefore, this kind of training should be conducted on an ongoing basis to youth, considering in the teenage years, they often have conflicts with their parents indicated by the presence of family communication deteriorating likely to appear.

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