



MANAGEMENT FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS OF FEMALE TEACHERS AT STATE SECONDARY SCHOOL WEST JAVA

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Abstract

This study entitled “Family Communication Patterns Of Female Teachers At State Secondary School 15 Bandung City District West Java Province”. Female teachers who become informants are those who are married and have children. The purpose of this study was to find out how or the pattern of communication carried out by a female teachers in childcare. And which family communication pattern will they use in parenting. The method used in this study is a qualitative research method with the theory of family communication pattern. With qualitative methods, researchers can obtain data using in-depth interview techniques so that it is hoped that the data obtained will be able to complement and produce comprehensive qualitative descriptive data. The results obtained from this study are the communication patterns that exist between female teachers and their families, where a pluralistic pattern is chosen from the four patterns contained in the concept of family communication, as a result of this entire research.

Keywords: management; patterns of communication; female teachers

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INTRODUCTION

At this time many women contribute to increasing family income by working has become commonplace. Women's contribution in meeting economic needs is a must. Due to the high needs of life. Women work in the background not only for economic reasons, but the existence of knowledge skills and self-actualization as well as wanting to obtain inner satisfaction, but women cannot be separated from their nature (Meylin, Aida, & Cahyono, 2017).

For working women, things that affect the balance between work and family include working hours, injustice in the division of household work, marital unhappiness, and having young children. The situation of husband and wife working outside the home makes the husband's communication time between wives, especially parents and children, limited. The difficult economic situation of the family makes it more difficult for the husband's income to cover living expenses, so the family, especially women, often have to make ends meet.

The problem faced by working women in family communication is a consensual pattern in which the working woman feels that she has authority in making family decisions without giving her child the opportunity to open up about the problems she faces. In general, the purpose of communication management is to be able to interact well, so that everyone is able to understand and understand how to communicate well. In addition, communication management can also be used as a means of information that shapes the way other people interact.

A pluralistic pattern in which the working woman frees family members to express their own opinions, but in return the parents give opinions to be evaluated based on the merits of the argument. A protective pattern in which the working woman feels that she has high authority as a parent so that she does not provide opportunities for her children to give opinions. The laissez-faire pattern where the working woman gives more opportunities to her family members to make a decision and insists they can solve their own problems.

Women workers in Indonesia themselves, on average, work as teachers. Based on data from the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) noted, there are 3,357,935 teachers and education personnel (GTK) in the country until early 2022. Of this number, the number of teachers is the largest up to 2,906,239 people. Data from the Ministry of Education and Culture also reported that the majority of school teachers are millennials in the age range of 30 to 39 years, which is 851,316 people. This figure is equivalent to 29.29% of the 2,906,239 teachers in Indonesia.

METHOD

The method used by researchers in this study is qualitative descriptive research method. Qualitative research methods are methods that emphasize or focus on aspects of in-depth understanding of a particular problem. Qualitative research aims to explain phenomena deeply through in-depth data collection. In qualitative descriptive research methods, researchers can obtain data using interview techniques and direct observation so that these data can complement this research and can produce descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words from individuals whose behavior can be observed. So that in the end the data that has been researched can be processed by researchers and described into a scientific work.

In qualitative research, researchers go directly into the field and researchers do not attempt to manipulate. Researchers convey based on reality and circumstances that occur in the field, and try to explain or interpret more deeply the phenomena interpreted by various individuals in the field in reality. The object of research is a matter of concern in a study. This object becomes a means in research to get answers or solutions to the problems being studied. The object in this study is the Communication Pattern of Women Workers in Child Care. The object that the researchers chose was the elderly, especially female workers, especially mothers. Data analysis is the process of finding and compiling data systematically obtained from the results of going directly into the field and from interviews with informants and documentation during the research. Analysis is carried out on the results of preliminary data or secondary data that will be used to determine a research focus. However, the focus of research is still temporary, therefore researchers in making this study, in order to find a research focus and characteristics.

Data analysis design is a way to manage data into information where the data can be understood and useful for solutions in a problem, especially those related to the research that the researcher examined. In research with a qualitative approach, the focus of research problems requires researchers to be able to conduct systematic, in-depth and meaningful studies. In qualitative research, researchers focus on the problems studied and are associated with conceptual and theoretical frameworks.

RESULTS

In this chapter, researchers will describe or elaborate data and research results on family communication management patterns of female teachers in Smp Negeri 15 Bandung City, West Java Province. There are questions presented through interviews how to create consensual patterns, pluralistic patterns, protective patterns, laissez-faire patterns in the family. This is obtained through in-depth interview techniques with informants, namely female teachers, where researchers conduct these interviews directly (Face to face) or go directly to the field, and after the data has been collected researchers will analyze it. This analysis focuses on family communication patterns established between female teachers and children and their husbands to produce bonding. Researchers conducted interviews with nine informants, namely five main informants, two supporting informants, and one academic informant. Researchers obtained information about the communication patterns of female teachers in childcare by using the concept of family communication patterns according to Fitzpatrick and Koerner with these four patterns, to determine the communication patterns of female teachers in child care. The eight core informants are divided into five informants from the female teacher element and three informants from the male teacher element, where this female teacher is a female teacher who already has a family, so they already have children and husbands which causes them to be able to have good communication patterns in their households, as well as the male teacher here is also a Husbands who already have children and wives where their wives are also some female teachers so they are required to be able to establish good communication whether it is in the care of their children or in their household. As for academics who help researchers to get data from this study.

This consensual pattern is the type of family that tends to talk to family members, but the family authority is usually the parents who make decisions, where the problems faced by this female teacher they will feel that they have an authority in making family decisions without giving the opportunity for the child to open up about the problems he faces. The results of research conducted directly by researchers in the field (place of research) by conducting interviews with informants. Where the results of the interview produce an argument or opinion that is not supportive of this consensual pattern.

This pluralistic pattern is a type of family that has a high conversational orientation and low conformity given a pluralistic label. In this type of family there is a lot of open discussion, but family members will choose for themselves what decisions to make on the basis of those discussions. Where this female teacher frees family members to express their opinions, but instead the parents give opinions to be evaluated based on the feasibility of the argument. The results of research conducted directly by researchers in the field (place of research) by conducting interviews with informants. The results of this interview show that all informants fit into this pluralistic pattern.

This protective pattern is a family type that tends to be with a low conversational orientation and a high conformity orientation given a protective label. There is much emphasis on obedience to parental authority but little on communicating with the family. Where this female teacher feels that she has high authority as a parent so that she does not provide opportunities for her children to give opinions. that he has high authority as a parent so that he does not provide opportunities for his children to give opinions.

This laissez-faire pattern is a type of family with a low conformity orientation labeled laissez-faire, parents in this type of family believe that all family members must make their own decisions and have little to say in their children's decisions. Where female teachers here provide more opportunities for their family members to make their own decisions and emphasize to be able to solve their own problems. The results of research conducted directly by researchers in the field (place of research) by conducting interviews with informants. None of the interviews focused on this laissez-faire pattern because the informant felt that in this pattern it was too liberating for the child, where there was a high probability that if the child was given too much freedom and left to decide what they wanted it would cause a problem even though the child was taught to be responsible for what they chose, The chances are very small they will be held responsible will definitely end up involving the parents as well.

DISCUSSION

Emotional intelligence is a component that makes a person regulate his emotions. At work, emotional intelConsensual pattern is a type of pattern that has a high dimension of conformity, in this family it is usually the parents who make the decisions, while also wanting clear parental authority. Where in this pattern parents feel that they have an authority in making decisions to children without providing opportunities for the child to express his opinion, causing the child to be not open to the problems he faces. So that in this consensual pattern not many use it because this pattern is too hard to be applied to childcare.

Pluralistic pattern is a type of pattern that has a high conversational orientation and a low conformity orientation, in this family there are many open discussions, but family members will choose for themselves, what decisions are made on the basis of these discussions. Where in this pattern parents free their members to express their own opinions, but in return the parents give opinions to be evaluated based on the feasibility of the argument. So that this pluralistic pattern is widely used by parents or families in applying it to their children, because this pluralistic pattern is very influential in the growth and development of the child where parents must be a place or place for the child to tell and complain about things experienced in his life.

Protective patterns are types of patterns that have low conversational orientation and high conformity, in these families there is a lot of emphasis on obedience to parental authority but little to communicate with family members. Where in this pattern parents feel that they have high authority as parents so that they do not provide opportunities for the child to give opinions at all, this pattern is almost the same as the consensual pattern but the consensual pattern still values the openness of the child while this protective pattern does not want to provide opportunities for the child to make decisions or choices in life because all of them are parental rules. So that this protective pattern is not at all good to be applied to childcare because according to informants who interviewed researchers this pattern can damage the mental or psychological of the child, where later the child is unable to express himself in public places or in his life environment.

Laissez-faire patterns are conversational orientations and low conformity orientations, and families don't want to engage much with what other family members don't want to spend time talking about. Where in this pattern parents believe that all family members must make their own decisions, and affirm to them to be able to solve their own problems. So that in this laissez-faire pattern there are some parents who use or apply it in parenting, because this pattern is almost the same as the pluralistic pattern, it's just that this pattern frees the child more in living his life, even though they have a great sense of responsibility, still the child must be supervised by parents in living his life to be well directed, Most usually who use this pattern parents only give obligations from finances without looking at the growth / development of the child. Researchers can conclude from previous discussions on family communication patterns identified by Fitzpatrick and Koerner, that there are four observable patterns: consensual patterns, pluralistic patterns, protective patterns, and laissez-faire

patterns. Each pattern has unique characteristics that set it apart. Thus, parents can consider and choose one of these four patterns as a guide in their parenting. In addition, it is important to dig deeper into the aspects of each pattern so as to provide a broader understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of each pattern in the context of parenting.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that researchers have done, researchers have explained and analyzed the results of research in the previous chapter regarding the communication patterns of female teachers in child care. So in this chapter researchers are able to draw conclusions that the communication pattern referred to in this study is a communication process between parents (female teachers) and the child in order to produce a good communication pattern for child care. Researchers know the patterns used in this study by using four patterns of family communication patterns according to Fitzpatrick and Koerner that can be drawn conclusions based on the effectiveness of family communication patterns. 1. This corner of the consensual pattern where parents feel that they have authority in making decisions to the child without giving the child the opportunity to express his opinion, thus causing the child to become unopen about the problems he faces. So that in this consensual pattern not many use it because this pattern is too hard to be applied to parenting. 2. The point of view of this pluralistic pattern in which parents free family members, especially the child, to express their own opinions, but in exchange the parents give opinions to be evaluated based on the merits of the argument. So that this pluralistic pattern is widely used by parents or families in applying to their children, because this pluralistic pattern is very influential in the growth and development of the child where parents must be a place for the child to tell and complain about things experienced in his life. 3. The point of view of this protective pattern where parents feel that they have a high authority as parents so as not to provide opportunities for the child to give opinions at all, this pattern is almost the same as the consensual pattern but the consensual pattern still values the openness of the child while this protective pattern does not want to give the child a chance at all in making decisions or choices in his life because it is entirely is a rule/decision of parents. So this protective pattern is not at all good to be applied to childcare because this pattern can damage the mental or psychological of the child, where later the child is unable to express himself in public places or in his life environment.

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