

POST-DIVORCE COMMUNICATION IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

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Abstract

Conflicts between adults often affect children who are involved in the separation of their parents. On the one hand, parental conflict is a difficult and troublesome experience for the whole family, especially for children whose daily lives are used to the presence of both parents. This study aims to find out how post-divorce communication in families with children. This research method uses scoping review using two articles originating from national articles and international articles. The results from the first article show that there is a lack of communication or agreement on a common strategy for risk mitigation, remote schools are often a site of disagreement when one parent feels that they are doing more than their fair share of coordination and oversight, and different perspectives on science this is expected to lead to future bickering when making a joint decision about whether to vaccinate children. While other articles explain the application of three communication patterns from single mothers to their children, namely permissive (freeing), authoritarian (controlling) and democratic (directing) communication patterns.

Keywords: Communication; Divorce; Children.

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INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures who have the instinct to communicate with each other, so they need other people in their lives to carry out social interactions either by individuals with individuals or individuals with groups (Azmi, 2016). One of the social processes that involve social interaction in it is marriage (Sudariyanto, 2020). Everyone who carries out a marriage certainly wants happiness in the household (Pratama, 2022). This can happen and last for a long time if both parties carry out roles in the household (Matondang, 2014).

If one or both parties do not carry out their roles according to the rules, then the marriage will not run smoothly and can end in divorce (Khakim, 2014). Divorce is an

event that no one wants when they are getting married. However, due to various factors that affect a marriage, a divorce occurs (Yuliana & Rofiatul, 2020). These factors include poor communication, presence of a third person, social and cultural factors, and economics (Manna et al., 2021).

From the existence of divorce, apart from husband and wife who are victims, children are also victims of their parents' divorce. With a divorce, the child will usually go with one of their parents, be it mother or father (Ariani, 2019). In some cases, children of divorce victims live with grandmothers or other relatives who are not biological parents. This creates various impacts on the child that influences social interaction in society in the future (Siswanto, 2020).

Conflicts between adults often affect children who are involved in the separation of their parents (Oktora, 2021). If on the one hand parental conflict is a heavy and troublesome experience for the whole family, on the other hand this situation becomes even more complicated if a child gets a serious illness (Abreu-Afonso et al., 2022). Based on the background above, the authors will conduct research on how to communicate post-divorce in families that already have children.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is scoping review. Scoping review is an overview that is used to map the concepts underlying the research area, sources of evidence, and types of evidence available (Tricco et al., 2016).

This review is guided by the question "How is post-divorce communication in families with children". To conduct this study, a literature review was defined as a research synthesis that aims to map the literature on the topic of how to communicate post-divorce and identify key concepts, gaps in research, and as a source of evidence to inform practice, policy, and research on post-divorce communication (Pham et al, 2014). The sample of this research is 186 research articles from national journals and international journals, some of which have been extracted through the year of publication. After that the data is extracted through a three-step process.

First, searches on electronic databases such as pubmed and science direct using the keywords, and divorce AND communication AND child, while searches on gray literature such as Google scholar use the keywords post-divorce communication in families who already have children.

Second, filtering through titles and abstracts related to post-divorce communication articles in families with children using databases, articles published 2018-2023, original research articles, full text research articles, articles in English and Indonesian, and filtering through the author keywords you are looking for by researchers (divorce, communication, child).

In the third stage, filtering was carried out based on exclusion criteria, namely incompatibility between the title of the article and the abstract, inaccessible full articles, inaccessible articles, and duplicated articles with other databases.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following are the results of an analysis of five articles related to the focus of the review "How to communicate post-divorce in families with children" which have previously been extracted and presented in the following table.

Table 1. Relevant Research

| No | Title, Year, Researcher | Research purposes | Interventions/Methods of Measurement/Analysis | Results |
|----|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | Divorced and separated parents during the COVID-19 pandemic (Goldberg et al., 2021) | Describes the legal, financial, and co-parenting challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic | This mixed methods study explored this challenge among 296 divorced and separated parents: namely 204 female ex-partners, 34 male ex-partners, and 58 female ex-partners, surveyed during Summer/Fall 2020 | Participants outlined the specific challenges of COVID-19, revealing that (a) the lack of communication or agreement on shared strategies for risk mitigation reflects and exacerbates the dynamics of challenges between co-parents, (b) remote schools are often a venue for disagreement when one parent feels that they do more than their fair share of coordination and oversight, and (c) different perspectives on science are expected to lead to future fights when making joint decisions about whether to vaccinate children |
| 2 | Dampak Pernikahan Dini terhadap Pola Asuh Orang Tua dan Anak (Nuthayati et al., 2023). | Investigate communication patterns between parents and children, and investigate the impact of early marriage on communication patterns used by parents and children | This research method was carried out by direct observation, face-to-face interviews and online interviews via WhatsApp social media. | There are three communication patterns used by parents who married early to their children in Bojong Indah Village, namely: permissive (freeing) communication patterns, authoritarian (repressing) communication patterns, and democratic (directing) communication patterns. |

Based on the articles reviewed, one of the articles comes from international articles while the other is from national articles. Both apply qualitative research methods. The number of respondents to the first article was 12 people, while the second article was 296 people.

The first article has a research objective to explain the challenges of divorced couples during the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, the second article has a research objective to identify communication patterns between parents and children, as well as the influence of early marriage on parenting patterns.

In the first article, measurements were made through an exploration of 296 divorced and separated parents: namely 204 female ex-partners, 34 male ex-partners, and 58 female ex-partners, who were surveyed during summer/fall 2020. Meanwhile, the second article conducting face-to-face interview methods directly and indirectly through whatsapp electronic messaging media.

The first article yielded results, namely the participants experienced various obstacles in undergoing a divorce during the COVID-19 pandemic, namely legal, financial, and joint parenting issues. While the second article shows the communication patterns applied by parents to their children including permissive (freeing) communication patterns, authoritarian (repressing) communication patterns, and democratic (directing) communication patterns.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research above, it can be concluded that divorce will create new problems, for example legal problems, namely where we have to conduct a divorce trial. Financial problems where we have to pay for a divorce, apart from that for the father he has to spend money to support his child if custody is given to his mother. The problem of parenting, namely that both parents must work together in providing care for their child. In addition, the pattern of parenting of children must be addressed wisely. From the results of other research articles, it shows that parents apply three communication patterns to their children, namely permissive (freeing) communication patterns, authoritarian (repressing) communication patterns, and democratic (directing) communication patterns.

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