

Family Resilience towards Children Who Lost Father's Because of Death from Family Communication Pattern

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Abstract: *The objective of this research is to identify the relationship between family communication pattern for the family whose father passed away and family resilience. Respondents in this research are 120 adolescence whose father passed away with male (42,5%) and female (57,5%). This research also uses Family Resilience Assessment Scale (FRAS) and Family Communication Pattern (RFCP) Scale. This research also uses family resilience theory from Walsh (in Sixbey, 2005). Alpha Cornbach Family Resilience Assessment Scale (FRAS) is 0,910 with 67 items and Family Communication Pattern (RFCP) is 0,779 with 27 items. Data analyst of this research is Statistic Correlation test on Product Moment Facility SPSS Version 16.0 For Windows. The results show that there is significant positive correlation between family communication pattern for the family who has father passed away and family resilience. Moreover, it shows Laissez-Faire Family (40,32%), Protective Family (16,48%) and Consensual Family (8,06%). Thus, the highest percentage of family resilience is Laissez-Faire Family (40,32%).*

Keywords: Family Resilience, Family Communication Pattern

1. Introduction

Many teenagers whose feel the bad situation because of father passed away is common phenomenon in daily life. The condition because of father's death or husband's death can make a change of role and function of family. As wife and even mother will change to a head of family. A women whose losing her husband will has a five times to children and has inner pressure because of her conflict after husband's death. The impact can be seen from problems that she faced like financial, social, practice, sex, and living place in Hurlock (in Zulfiana, 2013)

The same thing feels by children whose losing father also feel the hard sadness. Jablonska and Lindber (in Lestari, 2012) said that teenager with one parent have high risk toward risk behaviour, becoming victim whose distress mental feeling, than having complete parents. Nothing more togetherness with father makes children have no attention from father. Meanwhile, Rutter in Black (Sulatuani, 2010) found that there is increasing of psycho disorder five times than children whose have father. Urbanowicks in Black (Sulastri, 2010) found that children whose having no father tends memorize the days about their fathers, so children feels prolonged sad regularly covered children feeling. These, can make children moody and continuously lamenting father's death.

The impacts that happen to a mother also happen to children. Children whose grow up and look identity self will need a father's figure for boys, a father is needed because in identification process, for boys, a father is needed because in identification process, a boys, usually imitate significant other that has pros for imitating and usually identification process tends to father. When mother does not fix identification process, it tends to crisis identity towards children (Zulfiana, 2013). The impact of behaviour disorder according to APA in Wicks-Nelson and Israel (Hertinjung and Partini, 2010) said that behaviour disorder could be appeared to almost all the age stages with own typical characteristic, from the easy until the hard thing. Behaviour

pattern significant by clinically happen to individual, which catches to one of increasing death risk. The indicator behaviour disorder is development barriers, development declined, and frequency and high or down behaviour intensity, sudden behaviour changes, mismatches behaviour by the situation, the worst behaviour disorder, and continuously qualitative behaviour decrease achievement in academic. Sadness feeling will also make children feel the sadness and feel the strong pressure, so children will tend to depression if they have strong connection to their father. These, because father has important role in family influences to a decision-making and gives protection and secures to family, become role model to children and support family system in financial economy and emotionally, and also keeps the relationship outside. Peterson (in Sulastriani, 2010) the shaking of life will happen if father has important role in family and there is no more important role because of father 's death. From several impacts of losing father towards teenagers will influence teenager's life in identification process. It can be seen from family side especially father's act indecision making of the problem. Santrock (2002) states someone who develops a good identity will have flexible attitude, adaptive, and openness to all the changes in society, in relation and in their carrier. Tus, family act especially father will really influences teenager in develop identity process.

As a result, of father's death does not always negative side effects to children development. From Debbie cases in Hurd Research (2004) is founded that there is god resilience in her after losing father because of death. Debbie does not feel academic problem or involve in crime cases. She also does not use drugs, alcohol, or includes free sex. She does not have chronic diseases, always positive, happy, and she talks optimistic towards her future. She also has positive relationship with closed friends and able to have an empathy and care about others. Debbie does not feel depression or has psychological disorder, and she is able to develop positive thought in her life. Several explanations from Debbie cases, Bowlby (in Hurd, 2004) has strong connection. Debbie is considered as important part to children whose feel sadness than children

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whose feel happiness. An openness relationship and honest communication with alive parent, inclusion in discussion about father who passed away, death that having impact to a family, participation in cemetery ceremony and family support. Everything exists positively in Debbie's life and able to help Debbie to explain how she struggling better. She also feels that her proximity to her mother can appear good confidence than her friends. She feels that her mother is like good friend and she always tell anything to her mother.

Life experience in Hurd Research (2004) explains how communication in family can help a child who has bad phase because of father's death. Hurd (2004) also shows that relationship between mother and child with openness, positive communication can help child to think positively and able to take the lesson from what she/he feels. Thus, family whose losing father can help others perfectly without any deterioration. In a family resilience from this research there protective factor and resilience is communication. Another research in family because of losing father is able to show a family with having good resilience. Deterioration in family can be seen from losing job because of child has decrease motivation in working. Not only one of family member, but also feeling by other family member. One of them who has sadness just keep feeling by coming regularly to grave's father and another family member also feel decreases motivational in academic, so she/he has low performance. This can making family must discuss to pass the badness thing that happen to family. Communication that done by mother to her children can increase spirit to stay away from the badness. So, this hard situation can be passed and can appearing new spirit in family to show the best performance. They can reach normal life when they are able to communicate a problem well to another family members. Thus, this can be better and will give positive impact to her self and family.

Communication in a family becomes important factor to share anything in giving information to each other and increases warming feeling. Brodzinsky, Grotevant, Stein & Hoopes (in Reuter & Koerner, 2008) stated that how family members communicate to each other is important to create social reality together. Family can be defined as two people or more who has blood relationship, marriage, or family who adopted (Sixbey, 2005). Olson (Freeman & Zabriskie, 2009) said that family system with worst communication tends to have lack functioning, whereas family system with best communication tends to have high functioning.

Lack of communication in a family will really influence the children psychological development. Children protection Commissions writes, the reason stress for children is 82,9% coming from the lack of parents communication to create a functional for the family system after having badness because of father's death, especially for the children.

The way family communicate between one to each other's can be seen from the category family communication pattern. McLeod the first time develops this & Chaffee (Koerner, 2007) describes communication pattern as family tending to grow up stable and predict the way from communication to others about receiving their information. Although living together, perception & trust about family

communication pattern can becoming important between family member and can helping a family member to give the rational explanation about their family reality (Charoentaweesub & Hale, 2011). Therefore, family with different communication pattern will help family to function normally after passing badness because of father's death. Based on the explanation above, family resilience can be influenced by family communication pattern to increase the functional for the family because of death in one of parents, especially for father. By using this pattern, it can making someone to feel the badness which can have function socially. Then, this research can answer resilience in a family, which is seed by family communication pattern in creating social reality, and improve the next life after passing the sadness thing because of father's death.

2. Family Resilience

Family resilience is the family ability to manage resources that they have to overcome the problems for fulfilling the physical needs or family psychosocial (Sunarti, 2003). Cowan and friends's opinion (in Kalil, 2003) states family resilience is family way for facing the obstacle and different life condition, which changes from time to time. Patterson (in Orthner, Sanpei & Wiliamson, 2004) family resilience is a process that used by family to adapt and has function to face a traumatic or negative experience.

There are several key factors which contribute to a family resilience are; positive outlook, spirituality, family member accord, flexibility, family communication, financial management, family time, shared recreation, routines and rituals, support network.

3. Family Communication Pattern

Family communication patterns is the interaction between family to reach common trust and decision making method by family which is stated by Fitzpatrick (Hajizadeh, Refahi, Bordbar & Haghihi, 2012). Richie & Fitzpatrick (Prasithipab, 2008) said that family communication pattern is as part of norm, which regulate an agreement between information and objective from communication. In principle, the concept of family communication pattern is a scientific structure from the first level from the family which is defined based on communication between family members to others, what the tell with someone, what they do, and what they think about from communication in Koerner, Fitzpatrick & Barel that written by Fitzpatrick & Koerner (Fallachai & Darkhord, 2011).

Family communication patterns which are developed by Ritchie & Fitzpatrick are thought vary along two dimensions (Prasithipab, 2008) have been formulated as conformity orientation and conversation orientation:

- 1) Conformity orientation
Conformity orientation originally conceptualized by McLeod & Chaffee (Charoentaweesub & Hale, 2011) is the degree to which family communication stresses a climate of homogeneity of attitudes, values, and beliefs.
- 2) Conversation orientation
Conversation orientation originally conceptualized by McLeod & Chaffee (Charoentaweesub & Hale, 2011) is the degree to which families create a climate in which all

family members are encouraged to participate in unrestrained interaction about a wide array of topics.

By using two dimensions, McLeod & Chafee (in Huang, 2010) divided into four communications in different family types:

- 1) **Consensual Families**
 Families high in both conversation and conformity orientation are labelled consensual. Their communication is characterized by a tension between pressure to agree and to preserve the existing hierarchy within the family on the one hand, and an interest in open communication and in exploring new ideas on the other hand.
- 2) **Pluralistic Families**
 Families high in conversation orientation and low in conformity orientation are labelled pluralistic. Communication in pluralistic families is characterized by open, unconstrained discussions that involve all family members and a wide range of topics. Parents in these families do not feel the need to be in control of their children by making decisions for them, nor do they feel the need to agree with their children's decisions.
- 3) **Protective Families**
 Families low on conversation orientation and high on conformity orientation are labelled protective. Communication in protective families is characterized by an emphasis on obedience to parental authority and by little concern for conceptual matters or for open communication within the family. Parents in these families believe that they should be making the decisions for their family and their children, and they see little value in explaining their reasoning to their children.
- 4) **Laissez-Faire Families**
 Families low in both conversation orientation and conformity orientation are labelled laissez-faire. Their communication is characterized by few and often lifeless interactions between family members that involve only a limited number of topics. Parents in laissez-faire families believe that all family members should make their own decisions, but unlike parents in pluralistic families, they have little interest in their children's decisions and therefore do not talk to them about their decisions. Frequently, members of laissez-faire families are emotionally divorced from their families.

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Family communication, which is advanced by Fitzpatrick (Hajizadeh, Refahi, Bordbar & Haghihi, 2012) has meaning an interaction between family member to reach public trust and method from decision making by family.

Family communication pattern in Reuter & Korner's thought (2008) is based on the basic understanding that creating social reality together is the center of family function. This reality happens when family member cognition about an object which is accurate, congruent, and in a bounding. Sharing social reality with other people make an understanding able to understand easy, can cause more efficiency and coordinated and cause at least misunderstanding and conflict. As a result, family which is

sharing social reality must communicate with one to other more accurate with a few conflict, support children adaption.

Family resilience in McCubbin's opinion (Openshaw, 2011) as parents positive behaviour and functional competition from someone's growth and family under stress condition or the adverse situation which is losing father because of death. Family Resilience situation, which is losing father because of death. Family resilience in Lee and friends (2003) is not only involving stress condition management, or survive from tormented condition. This approach aware the ability from a personal towards the relationship and growth which can be managed to go out from the obstacles. By pushing key process to family resilience can appear stronger and looking way out through their effort together. The crisis to build concern, increasing the attention in important thing. This can become a chance to assessment back to priority, giving new meaning in relationship and life lesson. And even report from family that through deterioration crisis, they become loving more than facing deterioration by her/him self. In the other hand, family member can founding resources that have not used yet and their unrecognized their capability, there is the success of family resilience. More over, the important of family communication become family resilience.

4. Research and Method

This research uses quantitative methodology. This research uses teenagers whose losing their father because of death as subjects. This research involves numbers of students from Senior High School in Riau Islands which has two areas are Tanjung Pinang and Bintan District. Methodology of this research is using scale, Family Resilience Assessment Scale (FRAS) and Revised Family Communication Pattern (RFCP). The scale that used is used to state variable family resilience, which is adapted from Sixbey (2005). These scales are made based on family resilience theory from Walsh (1998). These scales stand for 67 items, with 8 items for taking the lesson from the hard thing, 7 items for positive side effects, 4 items for religious faith, 5 items for flexibility, 6 items for connection feeling, 17 items for the source of social and economy, 7 items for clearly, 6 items for emotion expression, and 7 items for communication/problem solution.

These scales use 4 answer choices that show the frequency for the statements towards the subjects. They are very disagree (VD), disagree (D), agree (A), very agree (VA). Thus, the mark in scale is done by summated rating method, which are four marks from 1 to 4 for the whole items. They are:

Table 1
Skoring aitem pernyataan

Pilihanjawaban	SkoringAitem
Sangat Tidak Setuju (STS)	1
Tidak Setuju (TS)	2
Setuju (S)	3
Sangat Setuju (SS)	4

Besides, the scale that uses is to show variable of communication family pattern in this research, which are adapted from Revised Family Communication Pattern

(RFCP) which developed by Ritchie & Fitzpatrick (Browne, 2010). These scales are 27 items, with 15 items speech orientation and 12 items conformity orientation. They are:

Table 2
Skoring aitem pernyataan

Pilihanjawaban	SkoringAitem
Sangat Tidak Setuju (STS)	1
Tidak Setuju (TS)	2
Setuju (S)	3
Sangat Setuju (SS)	4

Validity in this research is construct validity. This validity model relates to the stage where scales reflects and plays the role as measuring concept. Decoster & Altermatt (in Azwar, 2012) said that construct validity could be defined how far operational definition (in behaviour indicator) that reflects the construct, which will be measured. The technic that will be used to examine reliability-measuring instrument in this research is Alpha Cronbach technic by assisting SPSS 16.0 for Windows.

5. Result and Discussion

Based on the result of data analyst which is obtained from 120 students Senior High School in Riau Islands (24 students from Senior High School 1 Tanjung Pinang, 24 students from Senior High School 3 Tanjung Pinang, 22 students from Senior High School 4 Tanjung Pinang, 18 students from Senior High School 5 Tanjung Pinang, 28 students from Senior High School 1 Kajang) showed that there are relationship between Laissez-faire family, protectif family, and consensual family. There have correlation toward the level of family resilience. The highest correlation is for Laissez-faire family (40,32%). This result shows that every each hipotesis have correlation, so hypothesis is accepted.

The result of the research hypothesis, which is showed the amount of the correlation to family communication pattern within family resilience level, are:

- 1) The result of the analysis shows the amount of the correlation to family communication pattern towards family resilience level $R=0.513$ with effective contribution 26.32%
- 2) The result of the analysis shows the amount of the correlation to protective family communication pattern towards family resilience level $R=0.406$ with effective contribution 16.48%
- 3) The result of the analysis shows the amount of the correlation to laissez-faire family communication pattern towards family resilience level $R=0.635$ with effective contribution 40.32%
- 4) The result of the analysis shows the amount of the correlation to consensual family communication pattern towards family resilience level $R=0.284$ with effective contribution 8.06%

Effective contribution of family communication pattern to the highest family resilience is tended to laissez-faire family with effective amount 40.32%. Laissez-faire family looks

that child should be able to make self-decision and this family tends to avoid the conflict. Moreover, this family do not also consider that family as their individual interest barrier. When this is related to the family resilience, so there will sure for helping children to take the lesson and the hardness thing that must be faced. In line with Walsh (Sixbey, 2005) said that family involves more than just able to manage and survive in stress condition, but also using deterioration for transformation personal making and spreading the relation. Child who losing father which is related to laissez-faire family for able to develop personal transformation that she/he has to become resilience and able to develop relation in environment, although there is no many communication between mother and son/daughter in family. Another case that can support laissez-faire family which is viewed from qualitative items that the subject with taking the lesson of the incident views a bad incident in family positively and one thing that has been done by subject is having responsibility. Family does not obstruct the desire towards the future, as one of individual interest with laissez-faire family type and it is mean positively by subject. The result of this research shows that laissez-faire family type is the highest in creating family resilience than another family types.

Based on normality test, which is done by each variable, are protective family, consensual family, laissez-faire family, and family resilience by using one sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is done by SPSS 16.00 for windows.

Table 3
Uji Normalitas

Variabel	Ks-Z	P	Status Sebaran
Resiliensi Keluarga	0,2	0,87	Normal
Keluarga Konsensual	0,2	0,48	Normal
Keluarga Protective	0,2	0,359	Normal
Keluarga Laissez-Faire	0,2	0,14	Normal

Based on linearity, so it can be viewed under the table:

Table 4
Uji linieritas

Variabel	Koefisien F	Koefisien Signifikansi (p)	Keterangan
Resiliensi Keluarga Pada Keluarga Protective	0,891	0,588	Tidak Linier
Resiliensi Keluarga Pada Keluarga Konsensual	0,735	0,673	Tidak Linier
Resiliensi Keluarga Pada Keluarga Laissez-Faire	4,14	0,008	Linier

6. Conclusion

The conclusion of this research states that there is correlation communication family pattern to family resilience is accepted. Effective contribution of family communication pattern to the highest family resilience is tended to laissez-faire family with effective amount 40.32%.

it means, the communication to laissez-faire has the higher correlation than others family types.

The recommendation discuss for further researcher could conduct subjects which are able to develop personal transformation in their self, and able to spread relation in the situation to create higher family resilience. At the other point, the further research in the same research could conduct more than 120 subjects and involve mothers as subject's research. So, family resilience, which is viewed from family communication pattern, can be seen from not only children perspective but also mother perspective whose losing father because of death.

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