



The Traumatic on Having Marriage to Female Teenagers from Divorce Family

Agus Aprianti^a

^aTelkom University, Indonesia

agusaprianti@telkomuniversity.ac.id

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Abstract. Adolescents who experience losing their parents due to divorce will face psychological wounds called trauma. The trauma affects how their view marriage in the future. There were 3 adolescent informants who were interviewed using a phenomenological approach. The trauma felt by teenagers is the fear of being abandoned by their partner, the fear of divorce will happen again, the fear of getting domestic violence and the fear of the spouse's family not accepting the divorced family background. Trauma itself is referred to the abnormal mental health condition in psychological illness. The conflict of self goes beyond the intrapersonal communication who felt by the female teenager's woman from divorce family. The writer used the context of intrapersonal communication to investigate the traumatic of having marriage to these female informants. The traumatic experience of their parents getting divorced in the end made them decide not to get married when they grew up.

Keywords: Traumatic, Divorce, Teenagers, Family

*Correspondence Author

: Agus Aprianti

Institution and Institution Address

: Universitas Telkom, Indonesia. Jalan Telekomunikasi No. 1
Bandung-Indonesia

Correspondence Author Phone Number

: 08522223883

INTRODUCTION

Problems in the family are very diverse. It is inevitable that in a family there will certainly be a problem, whether it is the problem of parents and children, children and children, ranging from differences in opinion, differences in principles, deviant behavior and differences in other matters. Problems that occur are often due to lack of communication and not being open between family members. Things that are not communicated often lead to new problems.

Every family must have experienced moments of crisis that caused problems in the family. Divorce that occurs in a married couple, whatever the reason, will always have a bad impact on the child, although in certain cases divorce is considered the best alternative than letting the child live in a family with a bad married life. In this case, the child's perception of a marriage can be greatly influenced regardless of whether it is a right or wrong perception.

The impact of divorce itself will have two effects, namely short-term and long-term effects for children. The short-term effect itself is a sadness and ups and downs of children's emotions, while the long-term effect is the influence of perceptions about marriage based on what he has felt and seen. Divorce that occurs in a married couple, whatever the reason, will always have a bad impact on the child, although in certain cases divorce is considered the best alternative than letting the child live in a family with a bad married life. This is in line with the research conducted by Fitriah Hayati with the research title Profile of Divorced Families and Their Effects on Children's Social Emotional Development. From the results of the research conducted, it shows that most children experience difficulties in developing self-concepts, difficulties in controlling emotions, are unable to build good relationships in the environment and with peers. (Hayati, 2016)

Divorce of parents is considered as one of the main causes of future failure of children. Children can lose orientation to the future because they lose parental love. In general, every child wants family unity. Divorce is a failure to develop and perfect the love between husband and wife. Divorce is a sad and painful experience for husbands, wife, and children. Divorce is a very emotional thing that plunges children into conflict. Divorced children tend to be more introverted; daydream more often and often show an unfriendly attitude. This is because the child's emotions have not developed properly. It is said that during the developmental period the child's needs have not been met. the need for protection (a sense of security), love and affection, attention, and opportunities to be involved in positive experiences which can foster self-confidence and develop healthy mentality for children.

Conflict is a critical aspect of family functioning that is often more severe than the influence of family structure on child development. One-third of children continue to show anger at not being able to grow up in intact families and are more likely to remember the conflict and stress surrounding the divorce ten years later, worrying that they may not live better than their parents. Meanwhile, adolescent girls are more often involved in conflicts with their mothers, behave in ways that are not commendable, have low self-esteem and experience more heterosexual relationship problems. According to Hetherington's research, divorce causes emotional instability, experiences anxiety, depression, and anger. Many social scientists find behavioural problems among children of troubled marriages, one of

which is trauma to marriage. Research conducted by Syawaldi and Aprianti with the title Perceptions of Marriage for Adolescent Victims of Parental Divorce in the City of Bandung. The results show that there are negative perceptions that lead to trauma in marriages that experience divorce. It is said that young women who are victims of divorce choose not to have a partner because they are afraid of experiencing the same thing. (Syawaldi and Aprianti, 2022)

Divorce of parents is considered as one of the main causes of future failure of children. Children can lose orientation to the future because they lose parental love. Divorce is a very emotional thing that plunges children into conflict. Conflict is a critical aspect of family functioning that is often more severe than the influence of family structure on child development. When a unity family split up so child will always suffer because deficiency Support inhealthy development and growth and the child will also experience feelings of lost which deep. On generally child which experience losing parents due to divorce in childhood will experience wounds psychology called trauma. The trauma will affect social life child in society. Traumatic described as feeling which destroys a sense of security, self-worth and self-worth, resulting in injury psychologically difficult to completely heal. Psychological trauma experienced by childhood tends to carry over into adulthood. Trauma can also be said to be a disorder in this case a disturbance of the function feeling or could called as disturbance feeling. It appointed to Huraerah, (2005) which breaks down the needs of children into 10, namely: 1). Parental love, 2). Emotional stability, 3). Understanding and attention, 4). Personality growth, 5). Creative encouragement, 6). Development of intellectual abilities and basic skills, 7). Health Maintenance, 8). Fulfilling the needs of food, clothing, healthy and adequate shelter, 9). Constructive and positive recreational activities, 10). Maintenance, care and protection. (Huraerah, 2005)

Trauma can be said as an abnormal condition, which is related to with the heart and mind of a person who is constantly haunted by the experience of not pleasant or hurtful which once experienced. Trauma psychosocial is a condition in which a person experiences pressure due to social change in herself so that he no could receive with good in Public and This makes the child unable to socialize with the surrounding environment. Trauma psychosocial experienced by child victim divorce will result in disturbance on his social feelings so that he becomes more closed and uncommunicative (Supratman, 2020). With these changes, there will be a gap between the child and his environment. Canyon The separation was created because of the view that divorce is a disgrace because divorce is sin. The trauma makes it difficult for children to become human beings who completely. This means that he cannot experience himself as a social being who should mingle in society, because the divorce made him person which very closed. Besides that trauma psychosocial also result in child behaviour deviations. Children who have experienced psychosocial trauma tend to have abnormal behaviour and deviate from norms and values that occurs in society. However, not all children from families whodivorced experience this, but it cannot be denied that most children victim Divorce shows behaviour like that. This study contains researchers conducting interviews and observations to three teenagers. Where the results of the study showed that the three subjects had perceptions of trauma in marriage with the same background, namely victims of parental divorce

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a phenomenological approach carried out by researchers aimed at exposing a phenomenon. The subjects in this study were adolescents who came from divorced families. Primary data is the main source of data obtained by researchers directly and up to date. One of the techniques for collecting primary data is by means of interviews. It can be said that this method is more in-depth because the interview can be packaged by chatting casually so that the research subject feels comfortable, where the main goal is to get important information from someone we are the source of. Secondary data is data obtained by researchers from existing media to support the credibility of primary data, namely documentation and library studies. In this case, the analysis techniques that the researcher will do are data recording, data grouping, data interpretation and conclusion making.

RESULT

In this process, the researchers asked about what stimulants they got before their parents' divorce occurred, so that they remembered it until now and made it as a part of forming perceptions of marriage for them in the future.

“Actually, maybe my uncle and my brother have often quarreled since I was little, because we have different thoughts from the past, there have been many different visions and missions, then when I was in high school, there were economic problems, plus differences in character were still a problem, sad yes, but I'm also confused about how to get rich 50” (result of interview with GGS on 08 June 2022)

Then PID explained the same thing, namely that the fight was one of the things that happened before her parents' divorce.

“The fight did happen and even then because of the infidelity factor committed by my father, yelling at each other and it was difficult to control it made me traumatized until now” (results of an interview with PID on May 25, 2022)

Furthermore, informant HNM described the stimulus he got before his parents divorced, namely as follows,

“Honestly, when I found out that my parents were divorced, it was like a culture shock, I used to see it was like regular fights, going home from school in fights and so on, but when it came to dropping divorce for divorce, it was not seen explicitly in front of me” (Results of an interview with HNM on 03 March 2022)

In the process of grouping, the informants have stored all the stimuli obtained and stored according to their designation. The following is the answer that the informant gave.

“Sometimes I like to think, ah, don’t just look for a partner, for fear of the same thing happening, like when I went to my mother, basically I’m afraid to find a guy who is rich in my father” (Results of an interview with PID on May 25, 2022)

Not only PID, GGS also said the same attitude about marriage.

“Of course I am very pessimistic, as I have said, even if there is no divorce from my parents, I will still be pessimistic, but this divorce also affects me greatly, adding to my pessimism. I’m pessimistic because I’m more insecure about the events around me, like, this guy has an outside, oh it’s like that, there’s a lot going on around me and it scares me” (interview with GSS on 08 June 2022)

Then the last female informant, HNM, said that

“I’m a bit traumatized by marriage, 50% of me is traumatized by bringing a marriage like that, because I’m more afraid when I have children that I can’t educate them, and also I’m afraid that divorce will happen again in my life. That’s why now I deliberately cut my hair like a boy, and now I like to smoke since my parents divorced, maybe it’s a form of outlet for me too” (Interview with HNM on June 21, 2022)

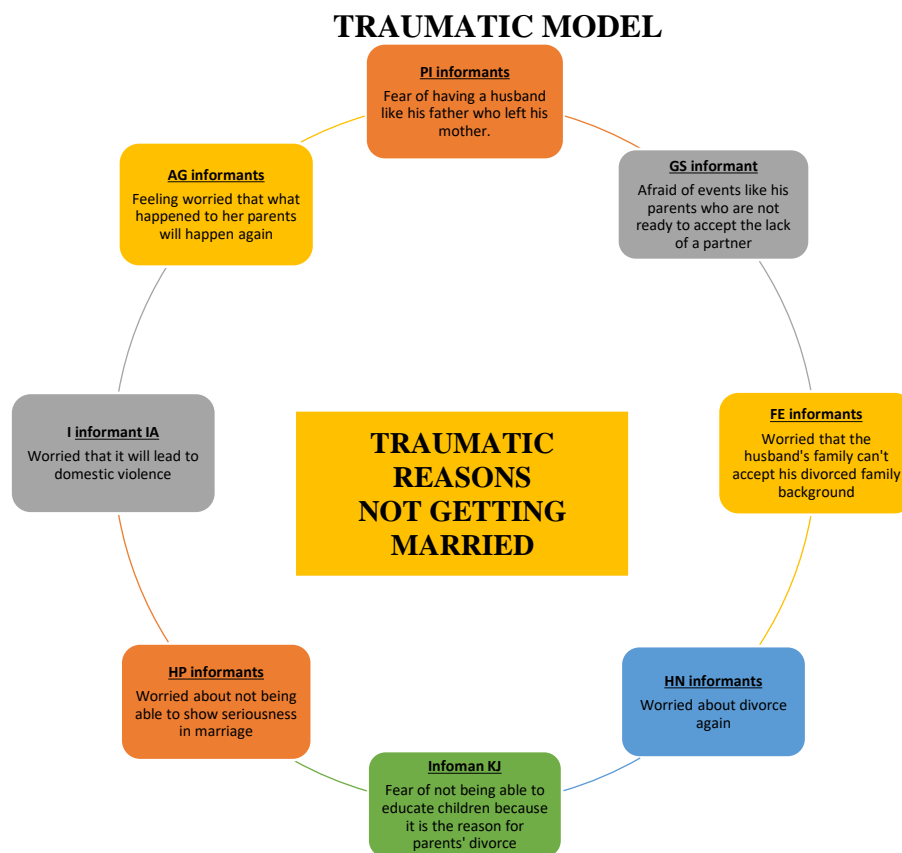
They saw quarrels, disorganized parents and domestic violence. Then all they heard were screams, and cries. Indirectly they feel sadness with the trauma. At that point, children already understand the importance of the relationship between the two parents. Children develop a deep attachment to their parents and family as a unit. But at the same time, children become less independent and egocentric. At that point, children already understand the importance of the relationship between the two parents. Children develop a deep attachment to their parents and family as a unit. But at the same time, children become less independent and egocentric.

DISCUSSION

Divorce of parents is considered as one of the main causes of future failure of children (Supratman, 2018). Children can lose orientation to the future because they lose parental love. Divorce is a very emotional thing that plunges children into conflict. Conflict is a critical aspect of family functioning that is often more severe than the influence of family structure on child development. When a unity family split up so child will always suffer because deficiency Support in healthy development and growth and the child will also experience feelings of lost which deep. On generally child which experience losing parents due to divorce in childhood will experience wounds psychology called trauma. The trauma will affect social life child in society. Traumatic described as feeling which destroys a sense of security, self-worth and self-worth, resulting in injury psychologically difficult to completely heal. Psychological trauma experienced by childhood tends to carry over into adulthood. Trauma can also be said to be a disorder in this case a disturbance of the function feeling or could called as disturbance feeling.

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Source: Research Model (2022)

The divorce wasn't the hardest part. The hardest part is the conflict which impact the adolescence (Supratman, 2017); Koerner (2002) . Adolescence is a crisis phase in the human life span, because this phase the individual experiences a transition period to develop into the adult phase. In this phase there are various unpredictable and changing situation changes (Lee et.al, 2012). The main cause of divorce is due to disputes between husband and wife and weak communication functions. Divorce of parents can make adolescents experience stress (Armistead et.al, 1990) causing behavioral and emotional problems (Kelly & Emery, 2003). The results of research findings from Aryadelina & Laksmiwati (2019) that after experiencing parental divorce, adolescents will go through the succumbing stage (surrender) due to difficult situations. Then, adolescents experience survival due to external factors from support from closest people and mothers. The next stage, adolescents enter the recovery phase by accepting difficult situations obtained from external factors, namely the role of the family, and internal factors, namely self-confidence and looking at the situation from a positive point of view.

CONCLUSION

The adolescent phase is a transitional process in taking life principles for the formation of self-concept. When both teenage parents decide to divorce, the teen begins to lose ground in determining life principles, teruma in the decision to address in the future. They view the Institution of marriage as something to be feared because there is trauma that haunts their desire not to marry. The traumas that surrounded them from marrying were Fear of having a husband like his father who left his mother, Afraid of events like his parents who are not ready to accept the lack of a partner, Worried that the husband's family can't accept his divorced family background, Worried about divorce again, Fear of not being able to educate children because it is the reason for parents' divorce, Worried about not being able to show seriousness in marriage, Worried that it will lead to domestic violence, and Feeling worried that what happened to her parents will happen again

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