

ABSTRACT

Islamic boarding schools are Islamic educational institutions that have become a symbol of Islamic education in Indonesia. Pondok pesantren are present not only as an educational alternative to public school academies, but have also become the main choice for parents who want to entrust their children to study Islam better and more deeply (Syahrani, 2022). This requires parents and students to live separately and far apart due to boarding school regulations that require students to live in dormitories and not be allowed to bring communication media tools to the dormitory; as a result, parents cannot contact them in advance and students have to attend school and live a life with dormitory regulations that keep students quite busy. In general, it is difficult for parents and students to connect in person or through communication media. The purpose of this study is to find out how the communication patterns of parents and children who are in boarding school maintain their close relationship. The research method used in this study is qualitative, with a case study approach. The findings of this study are that there are three families who use democratic communication patterns, one family uses permissive communication patterns and one family uses authoritarian communication patterns.

Keywords: Boarding school, family communication patterns, parents and children