

ABSTRACT

Communication between parents and children is part of the interaction that exists in family communication. Family communication is a process of conveying messages carried out by parents in this case, namely the father and mother as communicators to children as communicants about the values and norms that apply within the family, aiming to create integrity and form a harmonious family. The communication process that exists between parents and children is an important thing in a family, including when the child's condition is traumatized by a disaster. This study discusses the role of parent-child communication to reduce the impact of trauma due to the tsunami in the Sunda Strait in the coastal area of Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province. The theoretical approach used to see the role of parents in reducing the impact of trauma in this study uses the theory of communication theory of resilience (CTR). In this study, we will look at some of the resilience communication processes carried out by parents, including (a) focusing on the ongoing communication process, (b) placing a sense of resilience in the interaction relationship, (c) focusing on getting back up, (d) believing there are benefits and ways in forming self-defense. This study applies data collection techniques with in-depth interviews. Interviews were conducted with seven sources, namely three parents, three children, and one expert informant. The results of this study show that the four processes in the CTR are applied by parents to children. In the end, communication can help reduce the impact of childhood trauma due to the tsunami in the Sunda Strait in Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province.

Keywords: Communication, Family, CTR, Trauma, Disaster, Tsunami, Family Resilience.