

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine how the application of family communication patterns to children in interfaith marriages. This research lasted for 3 months and was located in West Java, especially Bekasi and Bogor. In this study, there were 3 key informants consisting of 3 parents who had interfaith marriages and 1 expert informant, namely an interfaith marriage advisor in Indonesia. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, namely providing explanations and descriptions of the problems studied based on the results of in-depth interviews with informants. Data collection techniques are carried out using two ways, namely through primary data and secondary data. Primary data comes from the results of interviews and observations, secondary data obtained from literature studies and previous journals related to the topic of this research. The results of this study indicate that the communication patterns applied in interfaith families are different, including permissive communication patterns, authoritarian communication patterns and democratic communication patterns. Parents who apply permissive communication patterns tend to be open in giving more freedom to their children. Parents with authoritarian communication patterns tend to have a high level of control over their children's decisions. Parents who apply democratic communication patterns have more effective communication because they provide freedom with certain mutually agreed rules.

Key words : Communication Patterns, Interfaith marriages