

Analysis of Interpersonal Communication Between Daughters And Retired Fathers In Jakarta

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Abstract

The concept of retirement is often associated with negative, unpleasant, and even frightening emotions. This perception has the potential to unwittingly change the individual's state of mind, causing them to become overly sensitive and subjective. The purpose of this research is to analyse how interpersonal communication between daughters and fathers is affected by changes in fathers who have retired. In this research, researchers employed a qualitative method with a case study design. Data collection was conducted through the use of interview methods with two categories of informants: key informants and main informants. The theoretical framework employed in this research is Relational Turbulence Theory (RTT), which was originally developed by Solomon. RTT is utilized to comprehend the nature of change and uncertainty in relationships. In this theory, the focus is on the relational uncertainty, interference, and communication valence that influence relational turbulence. The results of this study indicate that of the three factors in RTT, four key informants and four main informants experienced relational uncertainty. Additionally, six of the nine main informant daughters reported an emotional change in their father after retirement. Furthermore, the communication valence between retired fathers and their daughters in this study was found to be effective, with the participants demonstrating their own unique approach to conflict resolution.

Keywords: Interpersonal Communication, Relational Turbulence, Retired Fathers, Daughters, Jakarta

I. INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, work is one of the key components that might lead to contentment since it can improve a person's position, finances, and self-worth. For humans, work is the most essential thing. Humans can obtain income, places, connections, and social standing by working. According to (Rahmat, 2016), work is a social transitory that gives individual life its own purpose. When working, there comes a point when individuals must let go of years of work (retirement). Individuals who work will eventually reach retirement age. According to the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) in (Fadhilah & Indrawati, 2023), individuals who have entered retirement are those who are 50 years or older, have previously worked, and have stopped working at the time of interview. In 2022, the population of retirement age accounted for 22% of the total population of Indonesia, or approximately 60,122,000 individuals.

Jakarta is one of the most populous cities in Indonesia with a culturally, socially and economically diverse population. The city is an economic and administrative centre that attracts people from a variety of occupational and cultural backgrounds. The transition from a busy and stressful working life to retirement might pose significant challenges in terms of adjustment and communication with family members. As defined by Hurlock (1996) in (Ikawati, 2018), retirement is the departure of persons from daily activities, and the elderly people regard retirement as a critical phase due to others' judgments of them as worthless and incompetent. (Effendi & Makhfudli, 2009) suggest that psychosocial changes upon retirement include depletion of financial resources, loss of status and position, bereavement of friends and relationships, and disruption of regular activities.

Thus, every person going through retirement reacts differently. Some people are relieved to be free of the labor

they have always been accountable for, but others believe that retirement is an indication that an individual is becoming older and less productive, making them unnecessary. Retirement is frequently associated with negative, unpleasant, and even frightening emotions. These perceptions will unknowingly alter the individual's state of mind, causing the individual to become overly sensitive and subjective. According to Schwartz in (Hurlock, 1996: 417), retirement signifies the end of one life pattern and the beginning of a new one. As such, retirement always entails a change in roles, along with a change in values and desires as well as a general alteration to each person's particular life pattern. Individuals contemplating retirement exhibit a variety of reactions. This is dependent on how prepared they are to handle it. Three attitudes or reactions are suggested by Hartati (2002) in (Yanti, 2019): (1) accept, (2) forced to accept, and (3) reject. Individuals who have difficulties preparing themselves will experience psychological and physiological illnesses as a result of the changes that occur throughout this phase. Retirement shock or retirement syndrome is another phrase used by experts. Meanwhile, the most common psychiatric problems associated with retirement are stress, frustration, and sadness.

In this context, research on interpersonal communication between daughters and retired fathers is important. The purpose of this study is to comprehend how the interpersonal communication between daughters and fathers are impacted by changes in the role of retired fathers. In addition, this study also intends to find out how the transition to retirement affects the communication and relationship between daughters and their retired fathers, as well as the ways in which they deal with conflicts and discomforts that may arise in their interactions. In interpersonal communication, between a daughter and her retired father in the process of good relations, there is an endeavour to prevent the relationship from deteriorating by making improvements, which includes preventing problems and resolving any current issues. The attempts can take the form of openness and routine conversation, positivity, assurances, supportiveness, mediated communication, conflict resolution, and humor (Guerero, Andersen, and Afifi, 2009) in (Wijayanti, 2019).

Previous study has found that there are several factors that contribute to daughters attachment to their fathers. These include psychological, sociological, and cultural factors that can influence the dynamics of father-daughter relationships. For example, according to previous research on the relationship between daughters and their fathers, the results show it demonstrates that the father's closeness to daughters and sons comes from the father's pleasant and joking nature, a relaxed, attentive attitude to children, trusting them, and making major sacrifices (Fatmasari & Sawitri, 2020). The child referred to in this study is an emerging adult who is currently pursuing a Bachelor's degree. Emerging adults are individuals between the ages of 18 to 25 (Arnett, 2000). According to the findings of previous research on father and daughter communication (Punyanunt-Carter, 2008), certain communication motives are considerably present in father/daughter relationships. The results also show how specific communication objectives in father-daughter interactions influence satisfaction.

The Pew Research Institute discovered that many young adults still live with their parents. According to (Silaban & Apriyono, 2015), the Pew Research Institute estimates that there are 21.6 million productive young adults aged 18 - 31 who are still living with their mothers and fathers. The reason is due to three main things, namely not having a job, still being a student, and reluctant to get married.

Previous study has explored and tested RTT in the context of romantic relationships. Some of these research have found factors that influence the intensity and impact of relational turbulence. In the context of communication relationships between daughters and retired fathers, they frequently involve changes and obstacles, which can lead to uncertainty, conflict, and confusion. Relational Turbulence Theory (RTT) is a conceptual framework that helps to understand how factors like relational uncertainty, interference, and communication valence influence relational turbulence. RTT is used to understand change and uncertainty in relationships, and how these factors affect relationship satisfaction, intimacy and quality.

As stated by (Solomon et al., 2016), the transformation of the model on RTT is focuses on three key theoretical advances. First, the relational turbulence model views relational uncertainty and interference as parallel forces creating subjective experiences, whereas relational turbulence theory focuses on the distinctive processes by which these parameters shape cognitions and emotions. Second, the theory expands on the causal relationships between cognitions, emotions, and communication, which are not stated in the relational turbulence model. Third, relational turbulence theory explains how specific experiences combine into an overall perception of the relationship as chaotic, and how this characterization influences a range of consequences.

Therefore, based on the background described above, the researcher is interested in analyzing interpersonal communication between daughters and a retired fathers in Jakarta, with a focus on things that affect communication between daughters and retired fathers, including how changes in roles after retirement can affect their interactions. Based on that, the researcher conducted a research entitled Analysis of Interpersonal Communication Between Daughters and Retired Fathers in Jakarta.

The research purpose of this study is to find out how the interpersonal communication occur between daughters and

fathers who has retired in Jakarta.

It is hoped that this research can be a source of information and reference for further research aimed at expanding the body of knowledge in the field of communication science study program, particularly in regarding interpersonal communication patterns.

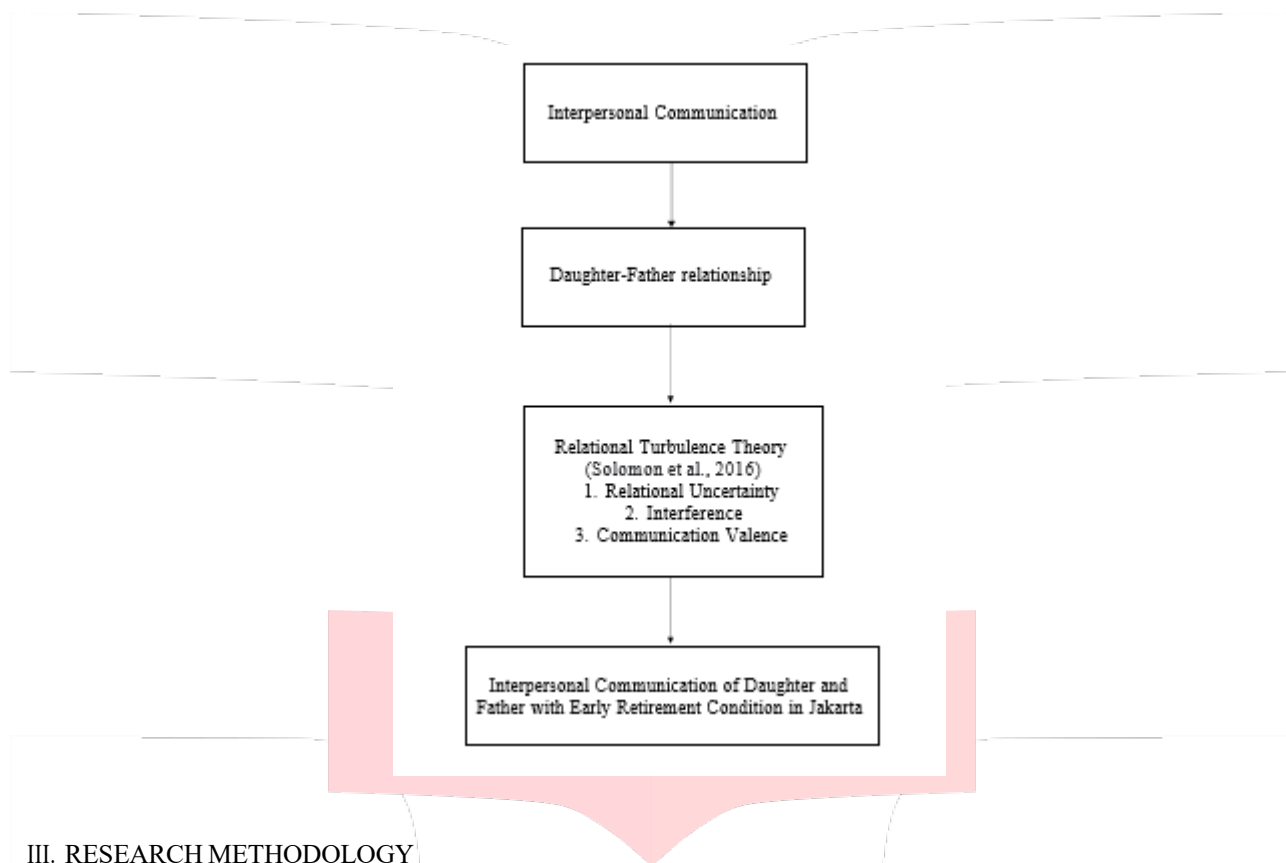
II. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. **Communication Patterns Between Parents and Generation Z Children in Malaysia:**
This study explores how family communication patterns influence children's behavior and socialization in Malaysia. It emphasizes the changing dynamics of family communication and its impact on teenagers' behaviors and attitudes .
2. **Perceptions of Life After Retirement:**
Englund et al. (2019) conducted research on how healthy, older adults in Sweden perceive their life situation after retirement. The study sheds light on the diverse experiences of aging and highlights the need for understanding post-retirement life .
3. **Communication Model of Career Women Towards Their Children:**
Fauzan Nurdin (2023) examined the communication model of career women towards their children from the perspective of Islamic communication science. The study emphasizes the importance of quality communication and dialogic communication in managing professional and familial responsibilities .
4. **Interpersonal Communication Between Fathers and Sons:**
Suswanto and Trisnawati (2022) studied the intensity of interpersonal communication between fathers and 7-8-year-old sons in the context of distance learning. The research highlights the significant role of fathers in shaping their sons' characters and academic performance .
5. **Communication Dynamics in Parent-Daughter Interactions in Saudi Arabia:**
A study on parent-daughter interactions in Saudi Arabia examined resistance strategies used by Saudi female students in response to parental requests. The research focused on communication, power dynamics, and relationship dynamics within this context .
6. **Communication Between Mothers and Adolescent Daughters Regarding Sexual and Reproductive Health:**
Ahmad et al. (2021) investigated the communication between mothers and adolescent daughters in Bangladesh regarding sexual and reproductive health. The study emphasized the importance of enhancing communication and implementing behavioral change communication strategies .
7. **Interpersonal Communication Between Parents and Children:**
Lufipah et al. (2022) explored interpersonal communication between parents and children to shape children's character. The study highlighted the importance of open and empathetic verbal communication in positively impacting children's behavior .

These studies provide valuable insights into the role of interpersonal communication within family relationships and its influence on various aspects of individuals' lives.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Figure 2. 1



III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses qualitative research methods with a case study approach. Sugiyono (2017) defines qualitative research methods as methods that are used to study natural object conditions (as opposed to experimental settings), where the researcher serves as the primary instrument. In addition, data analysis is inductive, data collection techniques are carried out in triangulation (combined), and the emphasis of qualitative research findings is meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2017:9). Dukeshire & Thurlow (2002) in (Sugiyono, 2017:3), state that qualitative research works with data that is not numerical in nature, gathering and analyzing narrative material. Qualitative research methods are mostly utilized to collect rich data and detailed information about the topic or problem to be solved. In order to acquire data, qualitative research methodologies employ focus groups, in-depth interviews, and participant observation.

In qualitative research, building relationships with respondents is a crucial thing needed by researchers. The researcher is a research instrument, as was previously mentioned. This relationship has an impact on the entire research design in addition to the researcher and the research subject. The goal of being close to informants or respondents is to gain a comprehensive grasp of the actual living conditions and reality of the research setting (Alwasilah, 2011).

According to Creswell (2012) in (Sugiyono, 2017:5) qualitative methods are classified into five types, namely, phenomenological research, grounded theory, ethnography, case study, and narrative research.

1. Phenomenological research is a sort of qualitative research in which researchers collect data through participant observation to discover the core phenomena of participants' life experiences.
2. Grounded theory is a form of qualitative method in which researchers can derive generalizations (what is observed inductively), abstract theories about processes, behaviors, or interactions based on the perspectives of the people examined.
3. Ethnography is a qualitative method in which researchers perform studies of group culture in natural settings through observation and interviews.
4. Case studies are a form of qualitative method in which researchers conduct in-depth investigations of events, processes, and activities of one or more individuals.
5. Narrative research is form of qualitative method in which researchers investigate one or more individuals to gather information or data about their life journey. After that, the data is put into a narrative and chronological report.

In qualitative research, the data criteria are definite data. Definitive data is data that occurs exactly as it happens, not data that is only visible or spoken, but data that contains the meaning behind what is seen and uttered. Various data sources and data collection procedures are required to obtain definite data. When two data sources present contradictory information, the data is uncertain. It is also uncertain to collect data through observations and interviews,

which generate varied results. So data collecting with triangulation approaches is data collection that employs several sources and multiple data collection techniques at the same time to ensure accuracy (Sugiyono, 2017: 125)

Research aiming at a thorough comprehension of social, cultural, and human phenomena must employ the qualitative approach method. This method also makes it easier to build hypotheses that take into account how complicated our surroundings are. Qualitative approaches are preferred in intricate and in-depth research settings and are frequently employed in the disciplines of sociology, anthropology, psychology, political science, and education.

Taking advantage of all the benefits that come with using qualitative methods, we can better comprehend the complexity of human, social, and cultural systems. These techniques aid in our profound and in-depth understanding of occurrences by examining meaning, perception, and context..

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher will explain the research that has been carried out. The results of the research were obtained by researchers through data collection methods by conducting online in-depth interviews through Zoom and Whatsapp platforms with 18 informants. This research was conducted for 7 months from October 2023 to May 2024.

This research focuses on the things that affect interpersonal communication between daughters and retired fathers, including how changes in roles after retirement can affect their interactions. The researcher used a qualitative approach method with the aim of getting a full understanding and description of interpersonal communication with the unit of analysis using the relational turbulence theory and its sub-analysis, namely, relational uncertainty, interference, and communication valence between daughters and retired fathers in Jakarta.

The steps carried out by researchers are making a list of interview questions, conducting interviews for data collection and analyzing data. All stages were carried out by the researcher herself. This interview was conducted to find out how's the interpersonal communication between daughters and retired fathers in Jakarta. Researchers conducted interviews with 18 informants, of which 9 were key informants, namely a retired father. Then the other 9 are the main informants who are a daughter of the retired father.

Interviews were conducted online through the Zoom platform and also via WhatsApp phone calls by researchers with informants, both key and main informants, so that communication runs smoothly during interviews and is flexible. Interviews were conducted in a casual but serious way in every question and answer in order to obtain data according to the needs needed by researchers with the aim of fulfilling and completing this research. Based on the results of the study, it is known that some informants have relational uncertainty that occurs due to conflicts that interfere with the perceptions of each individual caused by the transition period of retirement from parents and have a domino effect on the communication that occurs. The response of the child or father is seen in communication conflicts, which do not want to give in and eventually experience relational uncertainty. Relational uncertainty according to Solomon in (Drosser, 2020) Relational uncertainty is a state in which a person is less certain about the future and status of an interpersonal communication. This can happen when someone finds it difficult to predict or explain what is happening in the relationship.

Then it can be seen from the interpersonal communication carried out between the retired father and the daughter that there is an interference. According to Solomon in (Drosser, 2020) Interference in Relational Turbulence Theory refers to disturbances or obstacles in relationships that hinder the smooth running of the relationship. This interference can arise from a variety of sources, such as external stressors, changes in circumstances, or someone's behavior that disrupts routines or communication patterns. This can be seen from the father's change in circumstances from previously working to now being retired. all three main informants agreed that his father's condition experienced a little more emotional and more sensitive after he retired.

In addition, regarding the communication valence carried out between daughters and fathers who have retired, it has been done well in terms of both children and fathers. According to (Solomon et al., 2016) Communication valence in Relational Turbulence Theory refers to the positive or negative nature of interactions between individuals to other individuals during periods of uncertainty and relational transitions.

It includes the tone of emotion, affect, and satisfaction conveyed through communication exchanges in the relationship. Positive valence can indicate supportive, reassuring, or comforting communication, while negative valence can indicate conflict, tension, or dissatisfaction. Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that all informants can provide positive valence to each other. Then, interpersonal communication using relational turbulence theory in communication between daughters and fathers who have retired runs effectively. This can be seen from the three elements of the sub-analysis. The three elements are as follows:

1. Relational Uncertainty

The importance of understanding uncertainty in relationships and its impact on interpersonal relationship dynamics. Relational uncertainty consists of self, and relationship uncertainty, which is a core parameter in relational turbulence theory. Relational uncertainty makes it difficult to understand relationship events, causing biased cognitive

judgments. One of the references to how effective interpersonal communication is to observe the absence of relational uncertainty that occurs when communication takes place. Based on the results of the research, it can be seen that there is one key informant and one main informant in the communication between a retired father and his daughter, that there is no relational uncertainty so that it can occur interpersonal communication runs effectively.

However, in the research results that there are four key informants and four main informants who have relational uncertainty that has occurred but it has been resolved well from each informant. This relational uncertainty will hinder the smooth interpersonal communication that occurs between retired fathers and daughters, this also results in the inability of communication to occur again because the impact of this relational uncertainty will trigger misperceptions of each other and biased cognitive assessments. Biased cognitive judgment refers to evaluations or judgments that are influenced by errors or tendencies in information processing. This can result in unobjective judgments or irrational decisions. Cognitive bias can occur due to human limitations in processing information objectively, which can be influenced by various factors such as previous experiences, emotions, or incorrect perceptions.

2. Interference

Interference in Relational Turbulence Theory (RTT) refers to the barriers that arise in interpersonal communication due to significant changes, such as life transitions and role changes. Interference can appear in the form of new roles and also communication patterns such as frequency and interaction. Thus, the presence of interference in a relationship will cause instability and anxiety and affect the quality of the communication relationship. Based on the results of interviews that researchers have conducted with informants, it is known that 6 out of 9 main informant daughters feel emotional changes in their father after retirement and experience interference that occurs due to factors that influence one of them due to factors after retirement. In addition, in the communication process that occurs, there is a change in the frequency of communication patterns to be more frequent because of the time of the retired father who is more often at home.

This can lead to instability for daughters because of the changes that occur without any preparation or foreshadowing before their father retires. Even so, all main informants can adapt well to the changes that occur to their father after retirement.

3. Communication Valence

Communication Valence is an element contained in relational turbulence theory which becomes a theory in analyzing interpersonal communication that occurs between daughters and retired fathers can run effectively. Relational Turbulence Theory (RTT) links communication valence with relationship dynamics. Communication valence refers to the positive or negative tone of a communication interaction, which can range from integrative and constructive to conflictual and antagonistic. In the context of parent-child relationships, communication valence influences the specific communication experience between the two. For example, positive and supportive communication between parents and children can reduce the level of uncertainty in the relationship and strengthen the emotional bond between the two. Conversely, negative or conflictual communication can increase instability in the relationship, cause anxiety, and complicate daily interactions. Therefore, it is important in this research for a father and daughter to understand the influence of communication valence in the relationship and work towards establishing positive and supportive communication to reduce the likelihood of relationship turbulence.

Based on the results of interviews with all informants, it can be seen that communication valence in interpersonal communication using the theory of relational turbulence that occurs between daughter and a retired father in this research has been done well, in the sense that it has its own way. This is also seen from how the daughter's efforts in positioning herself when knowing her father's character so that interpersonal communication will run effectively.

V. CONCLUSION AND ADVICE

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that researchers have described earlier, there are four key informants and four main informants who experience relational uncertainty. This relational uncertainty will hinder the smooth interpersonal communication that occurs between retired fathers and their daughters. In addition, it is known that six of the nine main informant daughters feel emotional changes in their father after retirement and experience disturbances that occur due to factors that influence one of them due to factors after retirement.

Communication valence that occurs between daughters and retired fathers refers to the positive or negative tone of communication interactions, which can range from integrative and constructive to conflict and opposition. It is known that communication valence in interpersonal communication using relational turbulence theory that occurs between a retired father and his daughter in this research has been done well in the sense that they have their own way to resolve their conflicts. This is also seen from how the daughter's efforts in positioning herself when knowing her father's character so that interpersonal communication will run effectively.

However, the interpersonal communication that occurs between the daughter and her retired father, as a whole, has been running effectively because without realizing it, it has paid attention to the elements of relational turbulence theory so that it establishes a good communication relationship.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the conclusions that have been conveyed, from the results of research on the interpersonal communication of retired fathers and daughters using the previous relational turbulence theory, the researcher will then provide the following suggestions:

Academic Suggestion

1. It is suggested that future researchers can make this research a foundation for conducting further research with the same theory, namely relational turbulence theory but with different objects so that they can explore further apart from Relational Uncertainty, Interference and Communication Valence.
2. It is suggested that future researchers can conduct research by taking different research subjects or couple relationships, as a comparison between child and father relationships and others.

Practical Suggestions

1. Interpersonal communication between daughters and retired fathers is very important by paying attention to the three elements in the theory of relational turbulence. If it is considered, the relationship turbulence between daughters and fathers will not occur and communication will run effectively.
2. The researcher hopes that this research will be an evaluation material, especially for a father who has retired, generally for all parents to pay more attention to Relational Uncertainty, Interference and Communication Valence so that there is no continuous relationship turbulence.pembahasan

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