

INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION PATTERNS IN FAMILIES BETWEEN CHILDREN AND PARENTS IN DANASRI LOR, CILACAP

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Abstract

This research is based on the many cases of bullying, juvenile delinquency, free sex that occur in teenagers. One of the factors that cause these things is the lack of attention and communication between children and parents. In the family, children and parents are a unity that builds the smallest group in society. Parents are obliged to build good communication patterns and always give advice and are open to receiving opinions and criticism from children. Corot Hamlet is one of the hamlets in Danasri Lor Village, there are several incidents of bullying, a lot of juvenile delinquency, and pregnancy outside of marriage.

Research on communication patterns between children and parents in Corot Hamlet, Danasri Lor Village was conducted from July to August 2023 using qualitative research methods. The methods used are observation, interview, and documentation. The research will focus on three discussions, namely sex education, friendship in the school environment, and socialising outside the school environment.

The results of research on 9 children aged 12-15 years (early adolescence) and 8 parents in Corot Hamlet show that communication patterns between parents and children about sex education have not been carried out optimally, parents only give advice and prohibitions when socialising with the opposite sex, for example not coming home late at night, not having physical contact, not dating. Children occasionally talk about friends and activities at school although there are still some who are more comfortable talking to friends at school. Regarding relationships outside the school environment, both parents and children have made a good agreement, children obey what parents advise, by maintaining relationships, choosing good friends, and asking permission from parents when going to play. Overall, the communication pattern that occurs in Corot Hamlet is the Authorative Communication Pattern.

Keywords: Interpersonal Communication Patterns, Parents and Children, Corot Hamlet

Introduction

As a living being socialising is something that grows naturally, and continues to develop with age. Interaction between humans is interpersonal communication, in general, interpersonal communication is communication between people that occurs face-to-face, and in this communication the people involved in communication mutually influence the perceptions of their communication opponents (Citra Anggraini, et., al, 2022).

From this understanding, it can be seen that in the family interpersonal communication occurs, this communication can be done to change a family, from harmonious to disharmonious or vice versa, because of its nature that can influence each other. If this communication is done well and prolonged, then bad things can be avoided.

One of the consequences of the lack of communication intensity is juvenile delinquency, such as the results of research by Sambodo Sriadi and Sri Margowati that the results of the analysis show that the higher the intensity of communication between parents and children, the lower the level of adolescent aggressiveness, but conversely if communication is less frequent, adolescent aggressiveness will increase.

Based on information from UNESA (Surabaya State University) Child Psychology Expert Riza Noviana Khoirunnisa, S.Psi., M.Si. another impact of the lack of communication between parents and children, namely the emergence of violence caused by children's emotions that tend to be suppressed, and do not provide opportunities for children to tell stories. This results in bullying. Bullying is any form of violence or oppression perpetrated by one or a group of stronger people.

There are many parents who do not really care what their children experience during the day at school, or in the home environment. Some parents have an open communication system, some are closed. All of that will later affect the openness of children to parents, some are more comfortable telling stories openly, some prefer to be closed and tell stories to others or even covered up and not told to anyone. It all affects family harmony.

Good interpersonal communication starts with good parenting. The role of parents for children to form good parenting is the role of providing various guidance, the role of encouraging self-confidence, the role of monitoring the attitudes and behaviour of adolescents, the role of assisting when adolescents have difficulty making decisions, and the role of a good communicator.

There are four things that must be considered for effective communication in a family, namely: Respect, Clarity, Empathy, and Humility. To get good communication results between the two parties, these four strategies are needed.

Interpersonal Communication can be established either verbally or nonverbally, if carried out non-verbally at least by tone of voice or knowing the facial expressions of the communicant or communicator can see how the message is spoken, how the tone of the language is conveyed, and how the facial expressions of the communicant or communicator.

The selection of Danasri Lor Village as a research site is that most of the residents of Danasri Lor Village did not pursue higher education, and only graduated from elementary school (SD). The total number of residents of Danasri Lor Village is 6,131 people, with 582 people not graduating from elementary school, 1,328 people graduating from elementary school, 1,050 people graduating from junior high school (SMP), the low level of education causes a lack of attention to parenting knowledge. Parenting is parenting done by parents, how parents protect, care for, and observe development from childhood to adulthood.

Similarly, in Corot Hamlet, most of the people work as agricultural labourers or farmers, there are still many families with low economics, causing children to not be able to pursue higher education, and choose to work and then get married, parents who cannot pay for higher education also do not expect much from their children.

Corot Hamlet is also the hamlet where the researcher was born, grew up, and socialised, therefore the researcher felt that he understood the place of this research, what had happened in the community, or how the community responded to an event. From the various considerations above, the researcher wants to further examine the interpersonal communication patterns between children and parents, especially in three matters, namely sex education, friendships in the school environment, and socialising outside the school environment.

Research Methods/Metode Penelitian

In this study, qualitative research methods were used. Qualitative research methods are research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, used to research on natural object conditions, where researchers are key instruments, data collection techniques are triangulated (combined), data analysis is inductive / qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalisation. (Sugiyono, 2015)

Qualitative research is more descriptive. The data collected is not in the form of numbers, but in the form of words or pictures. This research also emphasises the process rather than the product.

1. Location and time of research

Thesis research with the title Interpersonal Communication Patterns in the Family Between Children and Parents in Corot Hamlet, Nusawungu, Cilacap will be conducted in Corot Hamlet, Danasri Lor Village. The research time will be conducted from July to August 2023.

2. Data Source

Data sources are divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data. The following is the definition of primary and secondary data sources:

a. Primary Data Sources

Primary data is a data source that is directly obtained from core informants, which can be obtained when conducting direct research at the research location. This primary data source will be obtained from the results of direct observation or observation and the results of interviews with sources in Corot Hamlet, Danasri Lor Village.

b. Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data is data obtained from indirect sources. Secondary data can be in the form of documents that are already available in the village.

3. Research Instruments

Suharsimi Arikunto explains that research instruments are tools and facilities used by researchers to make it easier to collect the necessary data. In this case, the research instruments used are interview guidelines, stationery, recording devices (mobile phones), and documents in the form of resource person data (children aged 12-15 years).

4. Data Collection Techniques

a. Observation

Nasution (1988) states that observation is the basis of all science. Scientists can only work based on data, namely facts about the world of reality obtained through observation. Marshall (1995) also states that "through observation, the researcher learns about behaviour and the meaning attached to those behaviours". Through observation researchers learn about behaviour, and the meaning of that behaviour (Sugiyono, 2016). Observation or observation will be carried out naturally, the researcher will mingle with the source, then will pay attention to how the interpersonal communication runs.

b. Interview

Interviews aim to obtain data by asking questions to the interviewees. Esterberg (2002) suggests that there are several types of interviews, namely structured, semi-structured, and unstructured interviews. The type of interview that will be conducted by researchers is an unstructured interview.

An unstructured interview is a free interview. Where researchers do not use interview guidelines that have been arranged systematically. The interview guide used is only an outline of the problems to be asked (Sugiyono, 2016).

To obtain the necessary information or data the researcher will use questions relating to:

- 1) Interpersonal communication between parents and children, especially about sex education, friendship in the school environment, and socialising outside the school environment.
- 2) Barriers that occur when communicating.
- 3) Efforts made to overcome these inhibiting factors.

Interviews will be conducted with children aged 12-15 years or early adolescence and parents or representatives of one of them. The following is the data of the interviewees:

Table 0.2
Number of children aged 12-15 years

No.	RT/RW	Children (12-15 years old)
1	1/3	7
2	2/3	7
3	¼	3
4	2/4	6
Jumlah		23

Source: data on residents of Corot Hamlet, obtained from Danasri Lor Village Hall

The data is multiplied by two to determine the total number if it is counted with the father or mother, so the total number of people who can become sources is 46 people. However, after conducting interviews by researchers, there were only 9 children and 8 parents.

c. Documentation

Documentation was conducted by collecting documents in the form of photographs or attachments to documents available in Danasri Lor Village, such as data for the purpose of determining sources.

5. Data Analymsis Technique

Data analysis techniques according to Miles and Huberman have three scopes, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the stage of simplifying existing data to suit the needs of researchers, the data will later be grouped into very important, less important, and unimportant data. Data that is not important can be deleted, and get simpler data, and easy to get information.

b. Data Presentation (Display data)

Presentation of data is done by presenting data that has been reduced into a form that is easier to understand, such as narrative text, graphs, charts or other forms.

c. Drawing Conclusions

After the data is reduced and displayed in a form that is easier to understand, the last stage is drawing conclusions. After obtaining the desired data, descriptions or images that are all unclear, then in the final stage the object under study will get its meaning and clarity.

Discussion

1. Interpersonal Communication Patterns

According to KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary) Patterns are systems, ways of working, fixed forms or structures. Meanwhile, Interpersonal communication consists of two words, namely Communication and Interpersonal. Communication etymologically comes from Latin communication, which means the same meaning about something. Communication can take place if the messenger conveys the message well and can be received by the recipient of the message. The message can indirectly or directly change attitudes, opinions, behaviour, or intends to inform.

According to Carl I. Hovland, communication science is a systematic effort to formulate firmly the principles of conveying information and forming opinions and attitudes. It can be concluded that communication is the delivery of information and understanding of one person to another (Effendy, Onong Uchjana, 2007).

Meanwhile, Interpersonal consists of two words, namely inter and personal. According to KBBI Inter has the meaning between two or in the middle, meaning between two things, both living and inanimate objects. Usually interpreted as the interaction that occurs between the two objects. Personal means personal or individual.

According to R. Wayne Pace Interpersonal Communication or Interpersonal Communication is a communication process that takes place between two or more people face to face where the sender can convey the message directly and the recipient of the message can receive and respond directly. (Cangara, 1998)

Interpersonal communication can also be defined as interaction between an individual and another individual where message symbols are effectively used, especially in terms of communication between humans using language (Soyomukti, 2010).

So, communication patterns mean the system of delivering messages from communicators to communicants. Interpersonal Communication has several Communication Patterns according to Widjaja:

- a. Wheel pattern, this pattern focuses more on one-way communication relationships without reciprocity.
- b. Chain Pattern, where someone communicates but there is no reciprocity and is passed on to the next person. Example: A child communicates to his father, then his father communicates to his mother, and then his mother communicates to his uncle. And so on.
- c. Star Pattern, in this pattern all group members communicate with each other, and get reciprocity from all interlocutors.
- d. Circle Pattern, this communication pattern is similar to the chain pattern, but in the last person's communication, the person communicates with the first person, for example: A communicates with B, B communicates with C, then C as the last person communicates with A. However, this communication tends to be communication without reciprocity or only one way.

In communication there are inhibiting factors that will complicate the course of good communication between communicators and communicants:

- a. The influence of status, people with lower status will usually obey everything ordered by people with higher status. Or it could also be due to the age of someone younger communicating with older people, then younger people will prioritise manners in communication. For example, bosses and employees, children and parents.
- b. Interference with communication media, the use of media such as mobile phones to send messages online, of course, requires a smooth internet signal. If the signal is bad, then communication will be disrupted.

- c. Personality factors, there are personalities who are more comfortable listening than speaking, and tend to lack confidence when expressing their ideas.
- d. Absence of response from the interlocutor, commonly referred to as one-way communication. For example, an employee does not hear when his boss calls, then it will be a communication barrier, especially if the boss has an irritable nature.
- e. Semantic interference, if the sender of the message sends the wrong message to the recipient of the message, it can be a pronunciation error, or a typing error.

2. Family

The family is the smallest basic social unit in society that determines a community group to be a strong group, which also has an impact on a strong nation and state. As the smallest structure in society, the family plays an early learning role for each of its members to socialise and interact as social beings (Kartika Sari Dewi, Costrie Ganes Widayanti, 2011).

Meanwhile, according to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBI), a family is a group of people consisting of a father, mother, and their children. And included in a very basic kinship unit in society. (Sugono, 2008)

Relationships that exist in the family have a close relationship due to blood relations, connected through marriage, or others. The family is also a means of human interaction and communication after being born in the world. The closeness between family members generally has a fairly intimate interaction and closeness. The parties included in the family relationship members are father, mother, brother, sister, and so on.

3. Children and Parents

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare article 1, a child is someone who has not reached the age of 21 years and has never been married. Meanwhile, article 2 explains that children have the right to welfare, care, care and guidance based on love both in their families and in special care to grow and develop naturally. While the definition of parents according to article 1, parents are biological fathers or mothers.

This research will focus on children aged 12-15 years. At this age there is physical and psychological development. Such as the growth of breasts in women, the chest looks plane, and skin problems such as acne grow. At this age children also experience psychological development, children begin to make decisions by thinking carefully and not rashly, prefer to socialise with peers, and sometimes are not confident with the physical changes that occur.

Therefore, the role of parents is needed to always accompany, and communicate with children about things experienced in the school environment or environment outside of school.

To find out whether in Corot Hamlet there has been a good and correct communication pattern between parents and children, researchers have conducted interviews and observations related to interpersonal communication patterns between parents and children, which were conducted in the span of July to August. Based on interviews with children and parents in Corot Hamlet, interpersonal communication is mainly about sex education, friendship in the school environment and outside the school environment. The first is about sex education, it is important to be done by parents, especially nowadays many teenage children are trapped in free sex. Many teenagers who are still in school and should still be able to achieve dreams in the future are stopped due to free sex which results in pregnancy outside of marriage and early marriage. That is what makes parents more protective of their teenage children, both girls and boys.

Based on observations made by researchers, parents in Corot Hamlet have implemented open communication regarding socialising in the school environment and outside the school environment. Advising children to choose good playmates, asking about activities at school, and discipline regarding children's playtime outside the school environment. However, for sex education, which is actually still considered taboo by most parents in Indonesia, in Corot Hamlet there are still few parents who provide sex education in detail, the lack of active children in telling stories causes the estrangement that occurs between children and parents.

Parents who tend to only advise children without giving understanding gradually make children feel uncomfortable to tell stories. In Corot Hamlet, most early adolescent children are more comfortable to tell their friends at school than their parents.

The results showed one child who was more comfortable communicating with his parents, Eko Sudiri. According to Eko Sudiri, telling stories to parents is more comfortable than to friends or other media, because his relationship with parents, especially his mother, is very close, Eko Sudiri's parents also listen well to every sentence Eko says, when there are problems his parents are happy to provide opinions and solutions, so parents are impartial and not authoritarian to him. This is one of the good interpersonal communication.

The communication pattern that occurs in Eko Sudiri's family is good communication. This communication pattern is also called the authoritative communication pattern, which educates children by providing clear boundaries, and trying to provide children with a good environment

for growth and development. Providing guidance while still accepting opinions and input, explaining to children what they are doing, and prioritising independence in children.

In addition to telling stories to parents, there are children who are more comfortable with suppressing the problems they face, children are reluctant to tell their parents because they are afraid they will make their parents anxious. According to Kris Delima Astiandri Putri, she is more comfortable to suppress or solve her own problems, sometimes telling a little to friends.

Kris Delima's parents' busy schedules made it difficult for her to talk to them, which was the biggest communication barrier for Kris Delima, as her parents' work as merchants meant that they spent most of their time at the stall. Kris Delima's mother, Ibu Sunarti, also explained that her busy schedule as a trader and her child's laziness to tell her directly were the communication barriers that occurred. The solution to the communication barrier is that Ibu Sunarti will diligently ask the child in her spare time.

Regarding sex education, Ibu Sunarti is very protective of Kris Delima by not allowing dating and going out with the opposite sex, regarding friendship and association at school and outside the school environment, Ibu Sunarti also gives firm advice regarding friendship with the opposite sex. Based on the research, Kris Delima admits to knowing things that should not be done to the opposite sex, such as not coming home late at night, Kris knows this from her elementary school friends, while for the limitation of physical contact Kris Delima knows this from her elementary school teacher, precisely during Islamic Religious Education (PAI) learning.

The same thing was done by Salwa Azzahra, Salwa Azzahra said that she never told about the problems she faced to her parents because she did not want to make her parents think, Salwa preferred to keep her problems or tell Allah SWT. Growing up in a religious family makes Salwa more comfortable talking to Allah SWT, Salwa also knows the things or limits that are done when socializing with male friends through the Qur'an, the mother Khotijah who works on the side as a Koran teacher for the children of Corot Hamlet including Salwa makes Salwa get good religious knowledge since childhood.

However, the communication patterns that have been applied show that there is a lack of open communication between children and parents, the barriers that exist are the child's personal choice, namely not telling his mother without any other reason except reluctance to make the mother anxious and worried. These barriers require Mrs. Khotijah to constantly ask the child

how the activities were during the day, asking if there are any problems. For sex education, Mrs. Khotijah only gives prohibitions to children not to play with the opposite sex, strict limits on friendship with the opposite sex for religious reasons, there is no discussion or communication about things that happen when entering adolescence, such as changes in physical form, unstable children's emotions, feelings of liking the opposite sex, what to do when experiencing this is not explained in detail by Mrs. Khotijah.

Entering adolescence where children begin to enter junior high school certainly makes Mrs. Ijah, Raihana's mother, more worried about her friendships and relationships, based on research Raihana is often enough to tell her mother about friends at school or about her school subjects, but according to Raihana she is more comfortable to talk to school friends because of their age and feels more fun talking with friends. For sex education, Mrs. Ijah has not provided maximum sex education, only advice and prohibitions given to children to always choose good friends, and not to date because they are still too young.

Based on information from Raihana, Raihana knows things that should not be done to the opposite sex from her sister (older sister), some of the things Raihana knows are not allowed to hold hands or other areas to friends of the opposite sex. For friendship and association at school and outside the school environment, Mrs. Ijah always gives advice so that Raihana takes care of herself, and chooses good friends. Communication has also gone both ways, Mrs. Ijah often asks about school activities, and Raihana often tells about friends or about lessons at school.

Based on observations and research, there are communication barriers that occur between Mrs. Ijah and Raihana, namely the difficulty of children doing things that are taught or advice given by parents. Mrs. Ijah said that sometimes Raihana is difficult to be advised and the child's internal factors are quite quiet, although often to tell stories but there are some things that still have to be asked, the solution to the communication barrier is to be given advice continuously gently, then the child will understand and obey what is prohibited and what is allowed.

As a 15-year-old teenager Lestari Yuli Arta Pratiwi and Mrs. Retno Yunarni have been going quite well, based on research and observations Lestari Yuli often tells her mother Mrs. Retno Yunarni about school and friendship problems. However, for matters of comfort Lestari Yuli admits that she is more comfortable telling her friends at school on the grounds that she is more comfortable because she is the same age. Regarding social restrictions, Lestari Yuli admitted that her mother was not allowed to travel alone with the opposite sex.

For communication regarding sex education from Mrs. Retno did not provide detailed direction to Lestari Yuli, Mrs. Retno only conveyed and advised Lestari Yuli to choose good friends, and gave prohibitions such as not going home too late, not going out alone. For things that should not be done to the opposite sex such as excessive physical contact, Lestari Yuli admits that she knows this from friends at school. This certainly shows the lack of sex education for Lestari Yuli by Ms. Retno. Regarding friendships in the school environment and outside the school environment, Mrs. Retno has maximized by diligently advising Lestari Yuli to keep her distance from the opposite sex, not to go alone, be friends with anyone but must maintain friendships with good friends.

Based on the research, one of the obstacles that is difficult to control is personal factors, namely the quiet nature of children. This was also experienced by Mrs. Tarsini, Mrs. Tarsini explained that her son Haikal Irfanda would not tell if the mother did not ask, this made Haikal Irfanda rarely tell his parents directly. Therefore, Haikal Irfanda prefers to tell his schoolmates because he feels easier to understand or in other words, one frequency.

Haikal also knows things that should not be done to the opposite sex from his schoolmates. This shows the lack of sex education to Haikal Irfanda from Mrs. Tarsini, although regarding friendship and association in the school environment and outside school Mrs. Tarsini has given strong and firm advice to Haikal Irfanda. The solution to the existing obstacles, namely the quiet nature of Haikal Irfanda according to Mrs. Tarsini, is to diligently ask the child about activities at school, and his friendships, because if Mrs. Tarsini does not ask, then the child will not tell about activities at school or his friendships.

The same obstacle is also experienced by Mrs. Paryati, the mother of 13-year-old Febry Putra Pratama, if she does not ask directly to the child how his school and friendship is Febry will not tell, Febry also explained that he is more comfortable to tell his peers at school, another thing that causes communication difficulties is that children are rarely at home, besides that Mrs. Paryati's busy schedule also makes it difficult to communicate intensely with Febry Putra Pratama.

Febry explained that he knew things that should not be done to the opposite sex from his schoolmates such as not holding hands, but from his parents, namely his mother, Febry had received advice from his mother regarding boundaries with the opposite sex, this shows that there has been sex education conducted by Mrs. Paryati. However, this education is not enough

to provide knowledge to children that the importance of taking care of themselves, especially to the opposite sex.

Second, friendships in the school environment, communication from Mrs. Paryati to Febry Putra Pratama has been established, Mrs. Paryati said that she does not often ask children about activities at school or about their friendships. Educating Febry Putra Pratama about the importance of giving in and not exaggerating things has been applied by Mrs. Paryati, this is certainly done to avoid bigger problems in the future.

The adolescent growth that Febry Putra is experiencing often makes Mrs. Paryati worried about Febry Putra's association outside the school environment, therefore advice such as choosing good friends, limiting children's playtime is always given to Febry Putra, this shows that communication about associations outside the school environment has gone well.

The communication that runs between Inggryt Rahmania Putri and Mr. Munir has been going quite well, Mr. Munir often asks about his child's school activities, giving advice so that Inggryt Rahmania stays away from bad things is also done by Mr. Munir, but communication from Inggryt Rahmania to her parents, namely Mr. Munir, is not very open, For example, telling about problems that occur, about friendship, or romance, Inggryt Rahmania admitted that she did not often tell her father, Inggryt Rahmania said that telling her peers at school was more comfortable because of their age, then the frequent meeting time was also one of the reasons Inggryt Rahmania was more comfortable telling her friends.

Sex education has not been carried out optimally by Mr. Munir, education is only in the form of warnings and advice so that Inggryt Rahmania limits his association, especially with the opposite sex, education about things that will be experienced during early adolescence is not given, Inggryt's parents tend to only give advice not to go too long with the opposite sex, and limit physical contact.

Second, regarding Inggryt Rahmania's friendship in the school environment, based on research, Mr. Munir has implemented good communication patterns from parents to children by asking about activities at school, about the child's grades that the child gets in each subject, giving advice to get along well with his friends at school, and always choosing good friends so that it also has a good impact on the child.

Inggryt Rahmania's parents, namely Mr. Munir, said that they were not too worried about their child's association outside the school environment, Mr. Munir always gave advice to

children to choose good friends, be polite, and their association was also good and right. The communication barrier felt by Mr. Munir is the nature of Inggryt who sometimes does not listen to what Mr. Munir says, this is actually natural because one of the characteristics of early adolescence is unstable emotions and tends to want to explore new things with their peers. The next obstacle is the child's penchant for playing mobile phones, which causes communication from parents to children to be disrupted. The solution to these obstacles according to Mr. Munir is to continuously give advice, if the child does not listen then the advice is repeated until Inggryt listens and wants to do what Mr. Munir says.

Conclusion

Research on Interpersonal Communication Patterns between Children and Parents in Corot Hamlet which refers to three discussions, namely sex education, friendship in the school environment, and socialization outside the school environment. With the many cases of sexual harassment, bullying, juvenile delinquency, researchers decided to research on these matters. The research was conducted using qualitative research methods from July-August 2023. With a total of 17 interviewees, the following data were obtained:

Communication patterns in the family need to be considered smooth and open, all informants apply the Authorative Communication Pattern, educate children by providing clear boundaries, and try to provide children with a good environment for growth and development. Parents continue to give advice to stay away from certain things, for example, not allowed to date, not allowed to go home at night, keep their distance from the opposite sex. For sex education, of course, this is very lacking, because sex education requires an explanation of sex, moreover the children who are used as research subjects are adolescents who fall into the early adolescent group, aged 12-15 years.

Children will experience puberty, children will experience physical changes such as enlarged breasts, growing fine hair in certain areas, appearing acne, and so on. Emotional changes also occur in the development stage of adolescent children such as starting to like the opposite sex, unstable emotions, and so on.

In these conditions, parents must be able to understand well what the child feels, not too impose their will, not treat children like children or like adults. Parents should give distance so that children can explore new things, but still be given supervision, advice, and appeals. For

friendships in the school environment, all parents in Corot Hamlet have made good communication, for example asking about activities at school, about friends at school. For socialization outside the school environment, parents strictly limit association with the opposite sex, ask children to always say goodbye and remember the time, and choose good friends in terms of dress or speech.

It is undeniable that every communication that is established between one individual and another has barriers. Barriers can be in the form of interference from the sender where the sender has difficulty explaining the information provided, or obstacles that come from the internal nature of the individual himself, more comfortable suppressing what is felt, and preferring to listen rather than talk or tell stories.

Some obstacles are felt by parents in Corot Hamlet, some of which are obstacles that are included in internal and external disturbances, internal disturbances can be in the form of fatigue, lack of skill in speaking or listening, lack of interest in the message, most of the obstacles experienced by parents and children in Corot Hamlet are internal disturbances in the form of lack of skills in speaking, more comfortable to tell friends because of their age and often meet when learning activities at school. External disturbances in the form of noise, environmental disturbances, and many more. One that is included in external disturbances is communication barriers due to parents who are busy working, this is experienced by Kris Delima Astiandri Putri.

The solution to these obstacles based on information from parents is to continue to ask the child about things at school, about his friends, and continue to advise until the child wants to obey this.

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