

Relationship Between Effective Communication About Sexuality in Family and Early Adolescent Attitudes About Free Association of Students' Vii Grade of Junior High School

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ABSTRACT

Background: Teenagers need parental guidance to deal with adolescent problems, while during the transitional period, a distance begins to appear between parents and children. And parents still consider it taboo to talk about sexuality with their children

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between effective communication about sexuality within the family and early adolescent attitudes about promiscuity at Sedati Islamic Middle School, Ngoro District, Mojokerto Regency.

Research Methods: Analytical research design with a cross-sectional approach. The population was 170 students in class VII Islamic Middle School Sedati, Ngoro District, and a sample of 119 students was obtained, which was taken by cluster random sampling. The data was taken using a questionnaire

Results: The results showed that of the 119 respondents who had appropriate effective communication within the family and had a positive attitude, there were 41 students (56.2%), while 35 students (76.1%) had inappropriate effective communication and had a positive attitude.

Conclusion: Based on the SPPS test, it shows $p(0.001) < \alpha(0.05)$ so H_0 is rejected, which means there is a relationship between effective communication about sexuality in the family and early adolescent attitudes about promiscuity at SMP Islam Sedati, Ngoro District, Mojokerto Regency. Effective communication can give appropriate because of openness, perception, media and the environment. However, the media and environment which are increasingly free, it has an impact on the many negative attitudes that arise even though a lot of effective communication is given appropriately. So it is hoped that parents will be more open to children and monitor children's development.

Keywords: effective communication, sexuality, family, attitude, early youth, and promiscuity

INTRODUCTION

Today's youth experience many problems. The existence of physical and mental maturity without being matched by accelerated emotional maturation and the existence of increased freedom causes the problems experienced by adolescents to become more complex. This is exacerbated by the limited information needed during adolescent development, especially accurate information about sexuality and drugs (Naafs & White, 2012). These things have placed adolescents in a vulnerable position. Adolescents' vulnerability in dealing with sexuality problems arises along with the development of

adolescents who are in a transitional period. Adolescents who are experiencing sexual development will enter early adolescence.

Increased sexual urges and great curiosity about sexuality often bring adolescents who are in a vulnerable position to cases of neglect. Problems of persistence due to sexuality in adolescents can be in the form of pre-marital pregnancies, adolescent sexual behaviour that is increasingly free and infectious diseases. sexual. This phenomenon is strengthened by reports in the mass media about the rise of free sexual behaviour among adolescents. Teenagers need parental guidance to deal with problems that arise.

Ironically, when early adolescents face a transitional period, distance begins to arise between families and early adolescents, especially parents. The family is part of society whose role is very important to form a healthy cultur(Setiadi, 2008). Early adolescents tend to be closer to their peers. Often, peers become the center for questions and discussions in dealing with existing problems. Including the problem of sexuality that they want to face.

According to (Sarwono, 1994), there are several factors that are considered to play a role in the emergence of sexual problems in adolescents, including hormonal changes that can increase adolescent sexual desire, the dissemination of information, one of which is pornographic books and VCDs, enormous curiosity, and lack of knowledge obtained from parents because parents consider it taboo to talk about.

The results of research in Indonesia, by the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), showed that 51% of adolescents in Jabodetabek had premarital sex. Data from the Indonesian Family Planning Center (PKBI) in 2008 showed, that the age range of having premarital sex is at the age of 13-18 years (BKKBN: 2010)

Research from the Indonesian Youth Reproductive Health Survey (SKKRI) shows that free sex is not something strange in the lives of Indonesian adolescents. As an illustration of the total 62 million Indonesian teenagers, as many as 36% of them, which is about 22 million people, have had sex. Based on the 1970-1980s around 5% of teenagers claimed to have had free sex, and in 1990, this behavior rose to 20-25%, while in 2010 this behavior increased to almost 50%, with an age range under 18 years (Alucyana, Raihana, & Utami, 2020)

The survey results of Drammen Kommunale Trikk (DKT) Indonesia, the producer of two of the best-selling condom brands, Silk and Fiesta, show that 93% of respondents admit that they discuss their sexual activities most often with their best friends or close friends. Followed by girlfriends 21%, new mothers 10%, brothers or sisters 9% and fathers 2%. When students were asked where they learned about sex, most respondents answered from friends, namely 64%. porn, parents, personal experiences, and the internet.(Nurhanani, n.d.)

Based on data from the 2013 BKKBN, 4.38 percent of children aged 10-14 years who had engaged in free sex or sex or sex outside of marriage reached 41.8 percent, while at the age of 14-19 years 41.8 percent had engaged in free sex. Other data says that no less than 700,000 schoolgirls have abortions every year. Apart from that among drug students, it is quite worrying, namely that as many as 921,695 people (4.7 percent) of students and university students are drug users.(Susanti, 2015)

According to Rezki in (Saraswati & Afandi, 2021) stated that adolescents generally have a very strong curiosity about sexuality, as a result, their knowledge about sexuality is very lacking or sometimes inaccurate. In the end, adolescents always try to find more information about sex through books, friends, the internet, films and VCDs. These media provide great opportunities for access to information without censorship, thus increasing sexual drive which is very likely to cause adolescents to engage in sexual behaviour. free sex.

Adolescents who are involved in promiscuity regardless of the moral norms that apply in society tend to experience disputes with their parents. Teenagers think their parents don't keep up with the times and are not modern. Parents will think that children are disobedient or vice versa, teenagers think that parents cannot understand what teenagers want.

In eastern culture, talk about sex is never discussed by parents with their children. Even parents think that talking about sex is a "taboo" thing to talk about with their children. Even if parents invite sharing / discussion about sex itself, teenagers will not seek information on their own outside the family because they have received education from parents/family.

This relationship will result in the emergence of feelings of rejection from within the teenager. This feeling of being rejected can lead to frustration which will affect the behaviour of adolescents in a profound way and will eventually lead to unexpected and unwanted events (Hurlock, 1978)

Unexpected and desired events, for example, are drug use, free sex, drinking and so on. Teenagers become out of control of their emotions and become more brutal, not often because of the influence of this alcoholic drink, teenagers end up having sexual intercourse with his girlfriend.

The solution that can be done is to change or provide discourse to adolescents and families that basically talking about sexuality in the family is important. So that teenagers will get more precise information and will suppress the attitude of teenagers towards promiscuity. Analyzing the relationship between effective communication about sexuality in the family and attitudes of early adolescents about promiscuity in class VII students at SMP Islam Sedati.

METHOD

This study used correlation analytic research methods with a cross sectional approach. Correlation analytic research is a statistical tool, which can be used to compare the measurement results of two different variables in order to determine the level of relationship between variables (Suharsimi, 2006) The author explains about the relationship between effective communication about sexuality in the family and the attitude of early adolescents about promiscuity in class VII students at SMP Islam Sedati.

In this study, the sample was early adolescents, namely class VII students of SMP Islam Sedati Ngoro in 2014, with a total of 119 students. Sampling in this study used a

probability sampling technique with cluster random sampling type. Cluster random sampling is a sampling method that uses a framework consisting of clusters (Kasjono, 2009). The independent variable in this study is effective communication about sexuality within the family. And the dependent variable in this study is the attitude of early adolescents about promiscuity.

The data collection for this research used a questionnaire, the researcher used it as a research instrument for each variable. The questionnaire regarding effective communication about sexuality in the family consisted of 14 questions and regarding attitudes of early adolescents about promiscuity amounted to 13 questions.

This research was conducted at Sedati Islamic Middle School, Ngoro District. Data analysis from the results of the research started from editing, coding, scoring, and tabulating then conducting hypothesis testing using the Chi Square statistical test. In this study to determine the respondent's score using the formula:

$$T = 50 + 10 \left[\frac{x - \bar{x}}{SD} \right]$$

x = the respondent's score on the attitude scale is to be converted into a score T

\bar{x} = Mean group score

SD = Group standard deviation (Rusmi, 2008).

$$s = \sqrt{\sum \frac{(\bar{x} - x)^2}{n-1}}$$

n = total respondent

$$\text{with } T_{\text{mean}} = \sum \frac{T_{\text{responden}}}{n} \quad (\text{Azwar, 2007}).$$

If the T score $>$ the group mean, effective communication means appropriate. And if the T score \leq the group mean then effective communication means it is not appropriate. If the T score $>$ the group mean, the attitude is more favorable, which means it is relatively positive. Meanwhile, if the T score \leq the group mean, the attitude is more unfavorable, which means it is relatively negative (Hidayat, 2008)

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

FINDING

Table 1 Frequency Distribution respondents by age at Sedati Islamic Middle School, Ngoro District

Age (Years)	Total	Persentase (%)
10 Years	0	0
11 Years	0	0
12 Years	23	19,3
13 Years	96	80,7
Total	119	100

Table 2 Frequency Distribution respondents by Gender at Sedati Islamic Middle School, Ngoro District

Gender	Total	Persentase (%)
Male	44	37
Female	75	63
Total	119	100

3. Type of Resident

Table 3 Frequency Distribution respondents by Type of Resident at Sedati Islamic Middle School, Ngoro District

Type of Resident	Total	Persentase (%)
With parent	117	98,3
brother	2	1,7
cost room	0	0
Total	119	100

Table 4 Frequency Distribution respondents according to Effective Communication on Sexuality in the Family at Sedati Islamic Middle School, Ngoro District

Effective Communication on Sexuality in the Family	Total	Persentase (%)
appropriate	73	61,3
not exactly	46	38,7
Total	119	100

Tabel 5 Distribusi Responden according to Early Adolescent Attitudes on Promiscuity Class VII students at SMP Islam Sedati, Ngoro District, Mojokerto

Early Adolescent Attitudes on Promiscuity	Total	Persentase (%)
Positif	52	43,7
Negatif	67	56,3
Total	119	100

DISCUSSION

Based on the cross-tabulation results, it was shown that most of the respondents were right in obtaining effective communication about sexuality in the family with the results of attitudes about positive promiscuity as many as 41 students (56.2%). According to Sarwono (2006) there are several factors that are considered to play a role in the emergence of sexual problems in adolescents, including hormonal changes that can increase adolescent sexual desire, the dissemination of information, one of which is pornographic books and VCDs, enormous curiosity, and lack of knowledge obtained from parents because parents consider it taboo to talk about. So that with the existence of communication in the family about sexuality, teenagers will have a more positive attitude about promiscuity. And with openness between parents and children, positive support, a conducive environment is formed in the family, so that adolescents feel understood and cared for. This supports the emergence of effective communication.

Based on table 6 it also shows as many as 32 respondents (43.8%) that the communication that occurred was right but the attitude was negative. This means that in this theory there is also a gap. Even though communication is established in the family, the attitude that is formed is not necessarily positive. Meanwhile, according to (Wulandari, 2009) in his book, effective communication creates at least 5 things, namely understanding, pleasure, influence on attitudes, better relationships and action.

This usually happens because the environment and the media also influence, if teenagers cannot fortify themselves and differentiate between what is good and right, then teenagers can fall into negative attitudes, especially with the current conditions with environmental conditions and media that are free without certain restrictions.

Table 6 also shows the results of 11 respondents (23.9%) that the communication given was not appropriate and the result was that the attitude of the youth was positive. The factors that affect one's own attitude consist of internal factors or come from within oneself as well as external factors. If indeed the respondent does not get proper communication but can fortify himself in his life and negative associations then he can be positive. In other words, the personality that is formed is good, the perception that is formed is also positive.

Based on the cross-tabulation results, it was also found that 35 students (76.1%) had negative attitudes about promiscuity in obtaining effective communication about sexuality in the family. This is also reinforced by the characteristics of the respondents from

age, gender, and living with parents. Which can be concluded that most of the respondents aged 13 years were 96 students (80.7%). From this, the most influential is the environment, because with a free environment and high sex drive, the attitude formed will be negative, because there is no foundation or information about sexuality that can be found in the family..

It can be concluded that basically, the attitude of adolescents about promiscuity is due to the lack of the role of parents in providing information about sexuality in the family or it can be called effective communication in the family about sexuality. In (Sarwono, 1994) that most parents consider it taboo to talk about it, so that most teenagers have a negative attitude.

Basically communication plays an important role in human life because communication can affect the development of one's personality. If in a family environment, where individuals spend most of their time with the people closest to them, they are able to maintain the effectiveness of communication between parents and children, then there is a great chance for children to grow as adults who can communicate well and have a positive attitude towards themselves and environment.

CONCLUSION

Most of the effective communication about sexuality was given appropriately, namely 73 respondents received it or 61.34%. As many as 67 respondents or 56.3% have a negative attitude about promiscuity. From the results of the Chi Square test, it was found that $p (0.001) < \alpha (0.05)$ so that H_0 was rejected. So the result is that there is a relationship between Effective Communication about Sexuality in the Family and Early Adolescent Attitudes about Free Association at Sedati Islamic Middle School, Ngoro District, Mojokerto Regency.

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