Research Paper

Communication Within Single Parent Family In The Develoment of Children's Self-Concept

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ABSTRACT
The self-concept of a person is strongly influenced by family factors, one of which is related to parents who play as the earliest and strongest social contact experienced by individuals. Family communication is an inseparable part of the child's life as the smallest unit in society and the closest party to the child since the early days in his life development. In life, families do not always consist of complete parents. There are situations that cause changes in the structure of the parents in the family, which can be called a single parent. A single parent must be good at playing dual roles as a father and a mother in order to form a quality child's self-concept.

As the theoretical basis of this study, the author applied Baxter's theory of Relational Dialectics, which was supported by the concepts of Interpersonal Communication, Family Communication, as well as Self-Concept. The concept regarding single parent definition was the main concept in describing their role in the family and their relationship with children.

The method used was a case study with a descriptive qualitative approach. Such method involves a complete and integrated understanding regarding the interaction of various facts and dimensions of the specific case. A qualitative approach allowed researchers to interpret and explain a phenomenon holistically using words.

Based on the results of the study and data analysis, it can be seen that there were differences in the dimensions of children's self-concepts based on the family communication patterns applied. Closed single parents would lead to closed child all, and vice versa. Therefore, the self-concept of parents was also important in implementing communication and interaction in developing and maintaining relationship as well as developing the dimensions of the childen's self-concept. It is due to the tendency of children to imitate what they see from their parents which also shape the dimensions of their self-concept.

I. INTRODUCTION

Children are young human resources that definitely need attention from adults. Children are the next generation of the family, so they need to be prepared since an early age to become qualified humans in accordance with the nation's ideals concensus (Sari, Hubeis, Mangkuprawira, & Saleh, 2010). Interaction between parent and child determines the basis of the provision of a child so as the child's growth and development process is to guaranteed and takes place optimally. The basic needs of children at the family level must be met. These basic needs include the need for attention and affection from parents and other family members.

The first and foremost environment that can lead a child to face his life is family. Through the family, children are guided to develop their abilities and creativity and listen to applicable social values. It is the family that introduces the child to the wider environment, and it is in the hands of the family that the child is prepared to face his future with all the possibilities that may emerge.

Family is the smallest unit of society. According to Djamarah (in (Hodijah, 2007), family is an institution that is formed due to marital ties. Communication is something that must happen in life, including in a family. Communication that we often observe is interpersonal communication within a family. Interpersonal communication is a communication process that takes place face-to-face between two or more people (Cangara, 2002).

The ideal family consists of father, mother and child. Each member also has their respective roles. However, this condition cannot always be realized due to several factors, one of which is the divorce (Astuti,

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2017). There are many reasons behind the occurrence of divorce and divorce itself has a negative effect on children as the victims of their parents. Lack of psychological well-being is one of the effects of parental divorce. In this case, psychological well-being relates to personality, life satisfaction, self-confidence, communication, and daily activities (Kume, 2015). Families whose relationships between members are not harmonious, full of conflict, or accompanied with communication gap, can develop mental health problems (Ayuwanty, Mulyana, & Zainuddin, 2018). Nowadays, many people decide to get married at a young age. This is very good since it can decrease the rate of promiscuity and transmission of venereal diseases. But behind all that, the high divorce rate at young marriages is also very rampant. The phenomenon of single parent in the last few decades has become rampant in various countries around the world. In line with changing lifestyles and modernization, the divorce rate around the world has increased (Gani, 2005).

Concerning divorce, the Ministry of Religion found an increase in divorce rates in the last few years. The findings were obtained from the results of research on the trend of public divorce in Indonesia carried out by the Research and Development Center for Religious Life at the Ministry of Religion, as cited from the *kemenag.go.id* webpage (in Merdeka.com, 2020). Of two million married couples, as many as 15 to 20 percent were divorced. Meanwhile, the number of divorce cases decided by the High Religious Courts throughout Indonesia in August 2020 reached 306,688, this amount was calculated in the middle of the year. Throughout 2019 alone 480,618 cases were recorded. Meanwhile, based on data derived from the Directorate General of Religious Justice Affairs of the Supreme Court, in the last five years there were 59 percent to 80 percent cases of divorce.

Research and Development Center for Religious Life at the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia explained that the divorce rate in Indonesia in the last five years has continued to increase. In the period 2010 - 2014, the divorce rate increased by 52%. Of all cases, as many as 70% of divorces were filed by wives. Of the approximately 2 million married couples, 15% were divorced. The divorce rate decided by Religious Courts throughout Indonesia in 2014 reached 382, 231, with an increase of around 100,000 cases compared to 251,208 cases in 2010.

Furthermore, data presented on bkkbn.go.id webpage (in Kompasiana.com, 2016), in Indonesia, the problem of marriage is very concerning. The divorce rate in Indonesia is the highest in the Asia Pacific region. In one day there were nearly a thousand divorces, or an average of 40 divorces every hour.

Family with a single parent will have an effect on the communication process within the family itself. In the absence of a father figure, a mother will automatically carry out the role of a father in a single parent family, likewise in the absence of a mother in the family, either because of divorce or because of death. The communication gap that children find in single parent families is thought to make a difference for elementary school-aged children in developing their self-concept. The dimension of a person's self-concept is strongly influenced by family factors, one of which is related to parents who play as the earliest and strongest social contact experienced by individuals. Thus, parents become very influential on children since what is communicated by parents to children will be responded to by children more quickly than other information received by children throughout their life.

Single parents in a psychological sense are parents consisting of both father and mother who are ready to carry out their duties with full responsibility as a single parent. According to Balson (Aprilia, 2013) a single parent is a parent who foster the household alone without a partner. Such parents carry out two roles, namely as a father and as a mother for their children and their social environment. Hereby, a single parent's bet here is regarding responsibilities. It is not easy to be a single parent, especially in the early days of separation from a spouse either because of divorce or death (Sari et al., 2010).

Some researchers such as (Amato, 2005), (Hetherington & Stanley- Hagan, 1999) agree that children from divorced families show poorer adaptation than children from non-divorced families. Another factor that determines the success of children in the future is the stages of growth and development they are going through. Each individual goes through various stages of development during the course of his life. Moreover, the individual will also experience a growth process. Growth and development are important aspects that must be passed by individuals well. According to Soetjiningsih (2012) growth and development are both involved in a process of change towards a certain direction; but there are some experts who differentiate growth and development, even though it is actually difficult to separate them. During the stages of development and growth, at a certain point, children begin to learn and understand a new experience from various aspects of life such as social skills, emotional regulation, cognitive abilities, and moral values. Both good or bad development that a child goes through will certainly affect all aspects of a child's life, one of which is self-concept

Desmita (2009) describes self-concept as the idea of oneself which includes one's beliefs, views, and assessments of oneself. Self-concept consists of a way on how someone thinks about himself as a person, The individual's belief about himself, and how a person positions himself to suit his expectations.

Based on several descriptions and facts about the impact of divorce, the role of parents, self-concept, and child development, it can be said that events experienced during the child's life journey have an effect on the

characteristics of a child's self-concept. Situations and conditions that are less conducive and less supportive can also affect the aspects of children's psychological development to achieve a positive self-concept. The obstacles that felt and experienced by children will encourage the development of negative self-concepts.

Based on the background described above, researchers are interested in conducting a study on self-concept of children with single parents considering that parents still have a significant role in the child's development process and play a role in the development of positive or negative self-concepts in children. This study aims to describe how single parents communicate in relationships and the development of self-concept in children.

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW

Interpersonal Communication

In a family, interpersonal communication can be declared effective if the parent meeting can provide comfort or something that is very pleasant for the child. If there is openness between parents and children in interpersonal communication of a family, the first thing parents have to do is creating a comfortable atmosphere so that children do not feel tense when communicating with parents.

In his book entitled "The Interpersonal Communication Book", 11th ed, DeVito defines interpersonal communication as:

"The communication that takes place between two persons who have an established relationship; the people are in some way connected" (DeVito, 2008).

Smooth interpersonal relationship indicates the stage of how far the consequences of one's behavior are as expected. When someone interacts with other people, he usually wants to create a certain impression, or cause certain emotional reactions in other people. Sometimes people react to behavior in ways that are very different than expected. Effectiveness in interpersonal relationship is determined by the ability to clearly communicate what is being conveyed, create the desired impression, or influence other people as desired

Mulyana (2014) explains that interpersonal communication is communication between people who come face to face, allowing each participant to capture other people's reactions directly, either verbally or non-verbally. Interpersonal communication is communication that involves only two people, such as husband and wife, two colleagues, two close friends, teacher-students and so on. Based on Tubbs and Moss, besides as the most effective communication model, interpersonal communication is human communication that has the closest relationship.

Two-person communication events include nearly all informal and pleasant talk, the everyday conversations we have from the moment we wake up in the morning until we go back to bed. Dyadic communication is also defined as communication that includes the closest human relationship, for example communication between two people who love each other (Sugiyono, Moleong, Stewart L., Moss, & Littlejohn, 2009)

Self quality as a determinant of the quality of communication

People are individuals who are different from one another and these differences cause people to be able to know someone uniquely and differentiate it from other individuals. The quality of the individual determines his uniqueness in relation to other individuals, and such uniqueness will determine the quality of his communication

a. Self Perception

Self Perception relates to being aware of ourselves, that is, revealing who and what we are, and actually realizing who we are is also defined as self-perception. According to Cohen, Fisher cited from Djuarsa Sendjaja, (2014) it is stated that perception is defined as the interpretation of various sensations as representations of external objects. Thus, perception is knowledge about what our senses can perceive.

b. Self Awareness

Self awareness is like looking in the mirror, that what is seen is our real face. When a person realizes who he is, simultaneously he has also perceived himself. In order for someone to realize himself, he must first understand what the self is. Self can simply be interpreted as individual identity, thus self-identity is the method used to differentiate one individual from another.

c. Self Disclosure

Self-disclosure or the process of self-disclosure, which has long been the focus of research and communication theory regarding relationship, is the process of disclosing our personal information to others and vice versa. Sidney Jourard (in Djuarsa Sendjaja, 2014) marks the good or poor personal communication by observing the openness that occurs in communication. Revealing the truth about oneself is defined as a measure of the ideal relationship.

Family Communication (in Single Parent Family)

Early communication skills for supporting child development are derived at the family level. Families that have a good culture of communicating with children will be able to create good preconditions for the growth of children's intelligence (Ratnawati, 2000). Talking is the most important element, because a conversation is a means that can strengthen family relationshipand also depends on a person's ability to express self to others (Sulistiyo et al., 2015). Communication is an important requirement for children. Good and smooth communication between parents and children indicates the acceptance of parents towards their children (Branje, Laursen, & Collins, 2012).

Organizing through the use of words, gestures, voice intonation, actions aims to create image expectations, express feelings and share understanding. Words, gestures, intonation of sounds and actions, contain the meanings of teach, influence, and provide understanding. Meanwhile, Galvin and Brommel (2018) Galvin and Brommel (2018) define family communication as a symbiosis, a transactional process of creating and sharing meanings within the family.

According to (DeVito, 2008), the elements dimensions of family communication are:

1. Openness

The quality of this openness refers to at least three aspects of interpersonal communication, as follows:

a. Effective interpersonal communicators must be open to the people they interact with. This does not mean that one has to give all his biographies.

b. This aspect of openness refers to the communicator's willingness to react honestly to the stimulus provided.

c. The third aspect concerns the "ownership" of feelings and thoughts. There should be openness in the sense of acknowledging that the feelings and thoughts expressed are ours and that we are responsible for them.

2. Empathy

Empathy is an ease in communicating well. Good communication between parents and children will make children feel appreciated so that children will feel free to express their feelings and desires.

3. Supportiveness

To build and sustain relationship with fellow family members, we must accept ourselves and accept others. The greater the self-acceptance, the greater the acceptance of others.

4. Positiveness

Communicating a positive attitude in interpersonal communication can be performed in at least two ways, namely: (a) expressing a positive attitude, and (b) positively encouraging people who become friends to interact.

5. Equality

A communication will be said to be successful if the communication produces something expected, namely a common understanding. If not handled wisely, disputes and differences in understanding will become a source of problems, so that there is a need of communicative efforts between family members.

Definition of Single Parents

In general, the family consists of father, mother, and children. Father and mother act as parents to their children. However, in real life there are often families where one of the parents is no longer exist. This situation gives rise to what is called a single parent family. According to Hurlock (2010), a single parent is a parent who has been widowed or become a widower, either the father or the mother. Parents are assumed to be responsible for caring for their children after the death of their spouse, divorce or the birth of a child outside of marriage.

Multiple roles of single parent: (a) Substitute Figure for Missing Parent, (b) Effective Time Allocation, (c) Always Maintain Communication with Children (d) Implement Discipline, (e) Maintain Interpersonal Relationship with Children, (f) Build a Positive Perceptions towards Children (Losa, Boham, & Harilama, 2016).

A single parent means only a father or mother. There are many factors that cause the complete role of parents in a household to be imperfect, including death, divorce, adoption, or a spouse who leaves the family forever or for an extended period of time.

Relational Dialectics Theory

Relational Dialectics Theory is a subjective theory in the realm of the sociocultural tradition which is useful for understanding human behavior and how humans interpret social reality. Baxter's theory was applied to explain the relationship between single parents and children in this study. Personal relationship is a continuous process of change. Baxter bases his thinking that a relationship is organized in a dynamic system that has conflicting tendency as the tendency is played out in an interaction (Baxter, 2004).

Leslie Baxter (2004) pays more attention to intimate communication that occurs in close relationship. He found that in every relationship of love, friendship, or family, there was always conflict between the people

in it. Hence, relational dialectics focuses on the study of the stresses, struggles, and general chaos that occur in close personal bonds.

People are not always able to resolve contradictory elements in their beliefs, and they often have inconsistent beliefs about relationship. According to Baxter (2004), relationship is dynamic in nature, and communication is basically an attempt to manage similarities and differences.. (Morissan, 2013).

West & Turner (2008) explains that in Relational Dialectics Theory there are four main assumptions that are able to show arguments about living in relationships, as follows: 1) Relationship is not linear. This is the most important assumption that underlies the theory of relational dialectics that a relationship does not only consist of linear parts, but on the contrary, the relationship consists of fluctuations that occur between contradictory desires. Furthermore, Baxter and Montgomery (2004) states that there is a need to rethink the use of language and metaphors regarding relationships. Relationships that move forward are described as having certain elements, such as intimacy, self-disclosure, and certainty. 2) Live in relationships is characterized by change. The second assumption of this theory explains the thought of a process or change, meaning more about the level of closeness in a relationship which will affect differences in the expression of togetherness and independence. 3) Contradiction is a fundamental fact regarding live in relationships. This third assumption emphasizes that tension or contradiction that occurs in two opposites never stops creating tension and it also never goes away. The pull and push generated by dialectics constructs live in relationships, and one of the goals of communication is to manage these tensions. 4) Communication is very important in managing and negotiating contradictions in relationship. The last assumption in this theory is that it is directly related to the most important position in communication, as stated by Baxter and Montgomery (in West & Turner, 2008) "In light of the perspective of relational dialectics, through communication practices, social actors give life to the contradictions that manage relationship. The existence of a social reality from this contradiction is produced and reproduced through the communication act of social actors". In another sense, communication here acts as a solution provider to any problems that occur in the relationship.

Self Concept

Self-concept is the image that people have about themselves, so it is the essence of personality patterns. This means that many conditions in a child's life also form personality patterns that affect self-concept, such as physical and psychological changes during childhood (B. Hurlock, 2010). Beck, et al (Keliat & Akemat, 2014) explain that self-concept is the way individuals perceive themselves as a whole: physically, emotionally, intellectually, socially and spiritually.

Self-concept is a factor that is always developing. According to Retnaningsih (2008), self-concept is not an inherited factor from birth, but a factor that is learned and formed through individual experiences in dealing with other people. This statement is reinforced by Agustiani (2011) who also argues that self-concept is not an innate factor, but is something learned and formed through individual experiences in interacting with others. Self-concept is not a constant thing, it always changes, constantly develop, and always exposed to new information to be perceived and interpreted.

Divorce in the family affects the development of child's self-concept. Roger (in Saputri & Moordiningsih, 2016) argues that self-concept is a configuration of perceptions about oneself, which is composed of perceptions of its characteristics and abilities as well as concepts about self in relation to other people and their environment. Self-concept is a form of ones perception that is related to the way he sees his own state.

This perspective is obtained from the thought patterns, experiences and results of their interactions with others. Burns (in Saputri & Moordiningsih, 2016) state that feedback from respected people is an important factor in forming individual self-concepts. The feedback given by parents to children will determine the form of self-concept that will develop positive self-concept or negative self-concept in children. The experience of rejection or being loved by parents surely affects the way individuals see themselves. In the early days of children, they strongly belief that their perception of themselves could be seen from the reactions given by the people they respect, especially their parents. Parents have a very significant influence in the development of one's self-concept because a child considers parents to be a source of authority and trust.

III. METHODS

This study used a qualitative approach and had descriptive characteristics. First, the data were collected directly from the source wherein the researcher became a part of the main instrument of analysis. Second, data were collected in the form of words in sentences or images that have meaning (Sumarlan, Ashrianto, & Nugraha, 2020).

This study used a case study method. Case study research allows researchers to gain a complete and integrated understanding of the interaction of various facts and dimensions of the special case (Poerwandari,

2007). Case study research suggests using data from multiple sources. Case study research is also commonly used in human-related research.

The method used here was a case study. According to Yin (2009), case study approach is used by considering that (a) the focus of the study is to answer the questions "how" and "why"; (b) the researcher cannot manipulate the behavior of those involved in the study; (c) the researcher wants to cover the contextual condition since he beliefs that it is relevant to the study; (d) unclear boundary between phenomenon and context.

Primary data is data obtained directly without an intermediary. The primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews with informants, as well as making an observation. Researchers can clearly know what they want to study without the need for additional references (Nugraha, 2019).

The study objects selected were several members or members of community X who were single parents with children aged 6-12 years. For this study, researchers used purposive informant selection technique. The data source used here was not a source that represented the population, but represented information. Purposive means "selecting information-rich cases for in depth study". Purposive was applied here in order to be able to select certain informants considered to be representative, with valuable information and became a reliable source to describe interpersonal communication that existed within the family.

The key informants in this study were as follows:

Adhitia Yogaswara, 43 years old, a single parent who got divorced several years ago and the custody of her 2 daughters aged 10 and 12 years fell into his hands, hereinafter referred to as the IU 1 family. This single father works as a private employee, with working hours of Monday-Friday from 8.00 to 18.00. His family domicile in Pamulang, Ciputat, and the location of work is in the West Jakarta area, so he spends more time outside the home every day, and time to communicate with his two children is very limited.

Lilis Lestari, a single parent whose husband died several years ago, has and supports 3 children aged 17 years, 15 years and 9 years, hereinafter referred to as the IU 2 family. This single mother raises her three children alone, owns a self-employed business at home so that she can supervise and has a lot of time to communicate with her children.

Rosie Wulandari, 35 years old, the single parent of a 6 year old boy. Being a single parent because she got divorced since her child was 4 years old, hereinafter referred to as the IU 3 family. As a single mother who works 5 days a week, she tries to take advantage of breakfast time and take the time to take her child to school to get quality time. Besides that, weekends are always used to pay special attention to her child.

IV.   STUDY RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Relationship and interpersonal communication between parents and children are the main pillars in building a family. However, there are several factors that cause the main pillar to collapse and break down the communication within the family. Non smooth communication causes a "gap" between parents and children.

In general, each family has the same goals and certain ways of running the household. The way to manage the needs and policies of a family usually comes from the person known as the head of the family. The activities of a family are based on the distribution of duties, the balance of life together, and efforts to create calm and tranquility. All of these things are required to prepare the birth of a new generation who will enter into the community.

Based on interviews with several informants, the study the findings revealed that communication carried out by parents in maintaining relationship and developing children's self-concepts was different between one family and another. It also inseparable with the different character of each individual.

Family Communication and Relationship Scheme between Single Parents and Their Children in Developing and Maintaining Relationship

In this discussion, the researcher tried to add together Devito's opinion regarding the five determinants of the quality and success of family communication. Such characteristics will also affect how a person creates and constructs his environment based on a family communication patterns developed by McLeod and Chaffee (2017). These concepts are then linked to the relationship scheme of several theories regarding developing and maintaining relationship such as the theory of relational dialectics. Then the last stage was observing how the child's self-concept was formed as a result of the application of interpersonal communication. Researchers specifically observed single parent interpersonal communication in maintaining relationship and developing dimensions of the child's self-concept.

Based on the results of the study, it was evidenced that the communication carried out in each family was different with each other. The intimacy and closeness that existed between single mother or father and child could not be equated. There were children who felt very close and there were also children who felt reluctant towards their parents.

A. Openness

Several informants had similarities in terms of their openness in building togetherness. Parents stated that they were always open to communicate anything with the children. Meanwhile, some children from each family said that they rarely communicated with their parents because they were hindered by being busy or they felt uncomfortable. Children also did not open up to their parents due to their fear of negative parental responses. In addition, parents showed that they had understanding towards their children, but the child still felt less understood by the parents. On the contrary, children felt that they had an understanding of their parents, but parents did not show the same.

The different statements regarding openness above indicated different perceptions of openness that existed between single parents and children. Parents often interpret their openness as advice or reprimand, while the child feels this is not the case. Parents think that they have done something good for their children, but not every child thinks it's good for him or her.

Of course the openness that the parents understood here was different from intended meaning by DeVito. DeVito (2008) declares that the first aspect of openness is that effective interpersonal communicators must be open to their interlocutors. From the study results, the researchers found that the attitudes of sharing, listening to, and expressing feelings between parents and children did not occur in the entire informant's family. The difference was more striking based on the age level of the child. The researchers found that the background changes in family conditions and the ability of single parents to communicate had a significant effect on the openness and comfort of communicating of the children.

The second aspect refers to the communicator's willingness to react honestly to the stimulus received. From the results of the study, the researchers found that parents reacted honestly to children's stimuli or responses. This can be seen from the spontaneous attitude of parents in responding to children, although sometimes the spontaneous attitude was not what the child expected, so the child felt reluctant and afraid to open up.

The third aspect concerns the possession of feelings and thoughts. Here the parents should admit that the feelings and thoughts expressed by the child really belong to the child, and vice versa, the child attitude towards the parent. Based on the study results, it was found that children were afraid to be open about their feelings because they were often argued by the authoritarian attitude of parents. This can be seen from the lack of communication between parents and children. In contrast, parents who admitted their child's thoughts and feelings got a similar reaction from their children. This can be seen from the expression of the problems children face to their parents.

This is in line with the relational dialectics theory proposed by Baxter (2004), which states that relationship is inherently dynamic and communication is an effort of how people manage similarities and differences. In the case of a single parent family, both parents and children were always overwhelmed with feelings like this. When they were in disagreement, both the child or the parent were willing to shed all their anger, but there was a control that arose in them that caused one party or even both to yield and hold back.

If parents are able to foster good relationships through intensive communication in a relaxed atmosphere and sharing, mutual understanding, listening to each other and expressing one's heart, then open communication and mutual understanding can be reversed. In contrast, if parents could not maintain the continuity of intensive communication with children, then interpersonal communication in building togetherness in the family will not be established.

B. Empathy

Here, empathy can be interpreted that communication can build social relationships with other people because in it there are interactions and reactions that make it possible to control and be controlled and to love and be loved. In this study, the researcher found that there were 2 informant families between single parent and children who did not have a good positive relationship. Children actually love their parents. However, the attitudes and actions given by parents always provided examples of how children responded to communication with their parents. Children who found themselves often neglected would ignore their parents.

On the other hand, children who felt positive and pleasant responses from their parents would show a friendly attitude towards their parents. Social relations in the family are one of the determinants of how children will establish social relationships within society. Therefore, parents as mentors should foster balanced social relationships with their children evenly in the family, so that harmonious togetherness can be established among them.

C. Supportiveness

The supportive attitude referred to by DeVito (2008) is characterized by three attitudes. First is descriptive, not evaluative. Descriptive attitude is to perceive communication as a request for information about an event and not feel it as a threat. In this study, researchers found that IU1 child informants were still defensive

towards communication situations with their parents. Some children are reluctant and choose to be indifferent rather than talking to their parents because children often find themselves the target of anger when the parents respond negatively.

Second, spontaneous attitude which refers to openness and openness in expressing thoughts. Based on the previous answers, the researcher concluded that the child would not act spontaneously if the response from the parents was not in accordance with the child's expectations and desires. Every child will inevitably avoid anything that makes him feel afraid and uncomfortable.

Third, a provisional attitude, namely an attitude that can change and is willing to hear opposing views and is willing to change positions if the situation is needed. Here, if parents and children can accept each other and listen to each other's opinions, then togetherness can easily be established in the family. Children who are able to control their ego and have a provisional attitude will find it easier to get support from their parents than children who are not.

D. Positiveness

A positive attitude is good between single parent parents and children who think well of each other which is shown by the admission that all parties are equally valuable and worth. According to DeVito, (2008) interpersonal communication will be more effective when the atmosphere is equal. Equal what means that there must be a tacit acknowledgment that both parties are equally important, regarding the importance of the role of parents to their children and vice versa.

Based on the study results, there was a family that has not created positive thoughts between children and parent. Parent was too busy with personal activities as well as children, so that sometimes they put aside time together to gather with family. Whereas in the other two families, parents thought positively about their children, but still some children felt negative about their parents. This is due to the activities and the habits of the parents that showed incidents disliked by the children, the parents often delayed communicating with the children or after the divorce, parents often shedding tears in front of the children.

E. Equality

Equality relates to persuasion communication where if someone succeeds in influencing other people, then it will cause an action, as described in the previous discussion that children reflect on what their parents are doing towards them. Here, after the children found negative or positive parental responses, then they imitated the parent's response as a concrete action.

Based on the relationship scheme by Fitzpatrick (in Morissan, 2013), it was shown that the forms of communication that existed in several families under study were reflected in the five elements that determined the quality of interpersonal communication. The positive and pleasant communication between single parents and their children illustrated the relationship orientation scheme, which is a family with a high level of conversation and likes to talk about anything. Then families with a high conformity orientation will run side by side with their parents. However, this relationship scheme was less implemented by the families of all informants since they were more likely to prioritize conversation orientation in the hope that the five communication qualities can be established.

Single-Parent Family Communication Patterns in the Development of Children's Self-Concept

The results showed that family communication between parents and children was different one another, even though the status of the single parent was the same. IU1 informant thought more about fulfilling physical or material needs than fulfilling children's affection, there was more non-verbal communication than verbal or individual communication between children and parents so that there was less closeness and harmony in this relationship. The position of family members remained in their position, all decisions taken were the rights of the parent. There was often a misunderstanding in interpreting the direction of communication so that it could interfere with the ongoing communication. Understanding of the concept of life seemed lacking so that children were not taught about responsibility and independence. Thus, the communication pattern seen was a laissez-faire communication pattern. Meanwhile, the children's self-concept was reflected in a negative direction.

Whereas in IU2 the communication process was not very smooth. Past circumstances lead informant to limit children's interactions, and further this made children uncomfortable. The orientation of the concept of life conveyed by the informant could not be accepted by the children. However, discipline remained the main thing, and had to be be obeyed by the children because a child's position was considered different from the position of the parent. Meanwhile, the child seemed to be rebellious because they felt unappreciated, so that they felt needed by their friends more than family. From the explanation above, the informant's communication pattern leads to a protective pattern that resulted in a negative direction of children's self-concept.

In IU3, the informant seemed to be oriented towards the concept of life, because she did not want her experiences to have an adverse impact on her child. Encouragement and motivation can make child strive to

achieve positive things that he wants. Involving children to make decisions together is something that can foster a sense of respect and confidence. From the children's point of view, it seems that they understand the situation they are experiencing, even though they are still children, children begin to understand what their obligations and responsibilities are. Such circumstances will actually motivate children to be able to develop their potential, resulting in joy when they can boast of their parents.

The findings regarding single parent family communication in developing their children's self-concept, that the openness of interpersonal relationship between the two and the family communication patterns they ran, and efforts to maintain relationship through three dialectics mentioned in Relational Theory Dialectics according to Baxter (2004) have answered research questions about the process of developing children's self-concepts through family communication ran by single parents.

The findings indicated that there was a significant role of parents in developing their children's self-concept. This process is produced through intense and deep interaction, so that the development factor of the dimensions of the child's self-concept, both internally and externally, comes from the family or through interactions with family members that are not limited to the father or mother.

The study findings on several single parents with childrens who became informants revealed that the difference in self-concept of children was based on the family communication patterns that were built and run. If it was related to the initial cycle as the background that caused changes in family conditions, then it also triggerred the patterns or styles of communication between single parents and their children. It can even be said that the personality of the single father or mother also took part in the process and the results of the development of the dimensions of the children's self-concept.

Furthermore, if it is related to the opinion of Hurlock (2010), the self-concept of children is developed by temperament and the environment that continually affects. If the two influences are harmonious, people can expect good or positive child development; if it is not harmonious, then the behavior problems will almost certainly appear.

This is where the role of parents in developing the dimensions of children's self-concept, regardless of the various backgrounds they experience. All elements that can be factors that support smooth communication can be maximized in their daily communication.

V. CONCLUSIONS

It have been revealed that of all the determinants of the achievement in the interpersonal communication smoothness and the process of building and maintaining relationship, basically, both verbal and nonverbal communication were the main aspects in the process of building togetherness in the family. A good relationship must involve affection, openness, and care in everyday life. In principle, a close and emotional family relationship might result in effective communication.

The role of parents has been evidenced to be very significant in developing the children's self-concept since the family is the first social group with whom children are identified. This process is generated through intense and profound interactions. In developing the dimensions of the children's self-concept, the parent's self-concept should be put forward when communicating and interacting with children, because this is very basic aspect in the process of children's self-concept development. If parents have an ideal self-concept, it is expected that the child will also have an ideal self-concept.

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