

## Interpersonal Communication of Broken Home Students in Undergoing Lectures at Hasanuddin University

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### **Abstract**

*Good communication is one of the most important factors that can avoid problems, misunderstandings, and conflicts with others. The purpose of this study is to find out the interpersonal communication of broken home students in facing lectures. The descriptive research method uses self disclosure theory and SOR theory. The technique of collecting data on in-depth interviews and observations with parties experiencing broken homes at Hasanuddin University, by interviewing key informants from broken home students from divorce and psychology lecturers at Hasanuddin University as reinforcement. The results of this study show that the interpersonal communication of divorced broken home students does not go well for their children by not paying attention to each other and communication is not smooth. And the impact of a broken home child has a bad impact and there are also positive ones, in contrast to a broken home family which is negative interpersonal communication does not go well so that the impact caused becomes a bad impact that causes the child to behave deviantly. The suggestion from this study is that in any condition and no matter how busy they are, parents should still set aside their time for their children either by communicating and interacting directly or by using telephone media.*

**Keywords:** *Interpersonal Communication, Broken Home Students.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

In interacting and socializing, what is indispensable in maintaining a family relationship is good communication. Good communication is one of the most important factors that can avoid problems, misunderstandings, and conflicts with others. Socially, children who are victims of a broken home usually have a difficult nature to build a good social relationship with many people.

Currently, many students are in broken home families. This is a problem that can hinder the future development of students who still need the support of both parents. Divorce cases are the most common case in a family, this is the main factor in the increasing number of children breaking home caused by the divorce of their parents. One of the biggest factors that affect the existence of divorce is infidelity or the presence of a third person, poor communication, and economic factors that occur.

Divorce that occurs in Indonesia is generally categorized into four issues, namely divorce lawsuits, divorce talaq, polygamy permits and marriage dispensation. Divorce is considered the best decision to get what you want, but whatever the reason, divorce will still have a serious impact on the child's life. The separation of parents is a factor that can affect the formation of children's attitudes and personalities. Family disharmony affects the development of a child's personality.

Students whose parents are divorced show poor self-adjustment compared to their peers who come from whole families. Students whose parents are divorced tend to experience lecture problems, external problems (similar to juvenile delinquency), as well as internal problems (similar to anxiety and depression), lack of social responsibility, lack of sociability, laziness to attend classes, sexually active at a young age, use drugs, lack of confidence, and lack of openness in socializing (Hasanah, 2020). The lecture period is a time when a child seeks his identity in development to improve human resources. At that time, students have the right to receive a good education and get facilities intended for studying knowledge. College offers adolescence to adulthood who have the potential to be creative and find their identity.

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A harmonious family will definitely have a good communication system, for example how to communicate children to parents. When children communicate with their parents, they will certainly use more polite language and tone. Likewise, parents to their children will definitely communicate in a subtle way. However, not all families are able to build good family communication.

As happened in the previous research from Feren Alwinda and Yugih Setyanto (2021) entitled "Interpersonal Communication between Parents and Children After Divorce" Where the results of the study are very interesting to review that parents and children will still have a good relationship if the communication between the two is good, the education is good, and the relationship between the ex-husband and wife is also good. In contrast to the results of a study from Oktora (2020) entitled "The Impact of Parental Divorce on Children's Psychology" where the results of the study show that divorced parents will have psychological effects on children, including children who lack attention, protection, and affection from their fathers and mothers.

However, divorce cases will obviously have long-term consequences for a child until adulthood, especially when he will undergo education as a student in a university where he will take real learning in academic and professional abilities that can apply and prepare for the world of work which of course will get a very wide range of relationships. Based on the research background that has been explained above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled "Interpersonal Communication of Broken Home Students in College Life".

## **METHOD**

This research is qualitative descriptive, in the form of research with a case study method or approach with in-depth interviews, where the research is subjective in terms of institutions and communities. Institutions and society as instruments in this research are very directly intersecting with researchers. The researcher took the location at Hasanuddin University, Makassar City. The data source in this study was obtained through interviews with several informants who had been determined beforehand. The informants were selected by the researcher based on the criteria of broken home students. With the criteria for students in semesters 4-6. Data collection techniques are in the form of observation, in-depth interviews and literature studies. The data analysis used the qualitative analysis of the interactive model proposed by Milles and Huberman.

## **RESULT**

The characteristics of broken home student informants

INITIALS	Age	Profession
NS	19 years	Student
DH	21 years	Student
SS	21 years	Student
RPE	23 years	Student
AGA	22 years	Student

### **The impact experienced in lectures with the background of students with broken homes**

According to one of NS's informants, being a broken home child also makes him feel unconfident in undergoing lectures when compared to children from cypress families who receive positive support from their parents and family. In addition, insecurity is also felt when seeing friends who are escorted by their parents on the first day as a form of attention and support, while this self only supports themselves for the spirit of college and finishes quickly or friends who during organizational activities are called by their parents alternately as a form of worry.

In addition, the DH informant also argued that being a student with a broken home background forced him to be strong even though he still needed parental support, being forced to be strong even though he wanted to be spoiled, a lot of pressure was received such as words and even ridicule not only from family but also neighbors. Especially when at home parents have a mixed mood to go to college, emotions are unstable, the material given

by the lecturer is not well received because they are not focused, and even suddenly tears drip unconsciously, a lot of silence and daydreaming. So that many courses are not understood and must be relearned independently.

SS informants, argued that it was okay if their parents separated, but SS wanted their parents to separate well, raise them with good communication, without having to vilify each other, boast about each other's greatness, and even equate SS with one of them if he made a mistake. In addition, there is also pressure from families from both sides who compare SS with their cousins who grew up with the best education and positive support from their parents so that SS is insecure if he goes to college but has no achievements. So that makes SS ambitious in learning, without caring about the health of his body. Meals are also skipped, snacks are never absent, hanging out with friends is reduced because they want to also get appreciation from their parents' families.

RPE who is now an orphan with a difficult economic situation, a father who can be said to be depressed, the eldest brother who works far away in Jakarta, not to mention 2 younger siblings who are in need of a lot of school fees. Making RPE is indeed divided into focuses, while he is working on his thesis, he also has to work to help his eldest brother in meeting the needs of his sister's house and school. Of course, the impact shook him mentally.

AGA, who argued that the broken home was not about a divorce, but also about the demands that could not make him calm in getting an education from elementary school until now he is in college, even though his competition with his brothers has never ended. Making her mentally depressed, even hating home. According to him, the house should be a place to support each other between family members, not a place for competition.

### **How To Overcome Professionalism in Studying When There Are Problems at Home?**

NS continued to do his college assignments even though he felt that he was not optimal, even the cypasting results so that his assignments were completed quickly and he could immediately refresh his mind by traveling.

DH, who often daydreams, results in his lecture assignments always taking a long time even though he still finishes them almost close to the deadline.

SS who was divided in two minds between his college assignments and demands from his mother which was increasingly stressful so that sometimes he felt that he had to stop studying to focus on one problem, but on the other hand he also wanted to go to college so that he would not live in his mother's house for a long time.

RPE was confused when asked about a college professional, because he didn't know which one he should prioritize. Often he skips college days for work, for him having a higher education is a dream, but working and being able to collect rupiah coffers is also the demands of his situation. That's why he often prioritizes his work so that he can get money and pay for college, but not infrequently he also gives work permits so that he doesn't DO. Higher education that will support his career in the future, it is impossible for him to depend on his brother. And it is also impossible for him to let his brother fight alone for his education and his younger siblings, so the conclusion of RPE is that he is not a professional person but he is realistic in prioritizing one of them.

AGA can be professional when his parents are not at home, he can study quietly. It's different if the parents are at home or on the weekends when the siblings come home to tell stories about work and even tell stories about their achievements, which can be said to be a replay story because AGA has heard the story very often. And when he entered on weekdays, he felt unenthusiastic when he went to college. It is different if on weekends there are organizational activities, he does not meet his family. He can be more outside than at home.

### **DISCUSSION**

From the above method, the informant conveyed both students with their families and students with their peers or their environment. According to the researcher, it is concluded that from the disharmonious there is no openness in the interaction. Self Disclosure Theory According to Johnson (1981) self-disclosure or self-disclosure is the disclosure of our relationships or responses to the situation we are facing and providing information about the past that is relevant or useful to understand our responses in the present (A. Supratic, *Interpersonal Communication*, 1995) Self-disclosure has two sides, namely being open to others and being

open to others. The two processes that can take place simultaneously if both parties occur will result in an open relationship between us and others. Self-disclosure can be done by anyone, including the social life of students. Opening yourself up in the middle of lectures is very important. As stated by Joseph A. Devito, effective interpersonal communicators must be open to the people they interact with (Devito, 1997).

### **Analysis Of Self-Disclosure of Students with Broken Homes in College Life**

Having a broken house is not a desire, let alone everyone's dream, as well as students in several faculties of Hasanuddin University who experience broken families. In self-disclosure, some students who become informants tend to be quiet and feel unconfident to interact with community life as well as lecture life. Some of them limit themselves to expressing problems at home because they feel that it is privacy.

Analysis of the form of self-disclosure in students with broken homes

There are various forms of self-expression, some express it to the point, some express it implicitly. This form is described in the Johari window theory where the form of self-disclosure of broken home children has its own area, namely: open self, blind self, hidden self, and unknown area. From each study, each informant is included in a different category according to self-disclosure.

#### **First Quadrant or Open Self**

One of the informants often expresses his feelings with a facial mimic that suits his content and mood, if he is Happy he will show a Happy face, if he is sad he will invite his friend to heal or just eat at a café or even just sleep in his friend's boarding house which he avoids going home quickly. This quadrant is the largest quadrant that is clearly depicted from the facial mimic of one of the informants. Researchers see that this informant tends to be open about the problems he faces.

#### **Second Quadrant or Blind Self**

In 2 out of 5 students who the researcher asked these 2 people who tended to smile a lot when asked and interviewed, they found it difficult to tell a lot even though the researcher got almost all the answers asked. They don't realize that what they go through with a lot of smiles makes people often underestimate that they are easy to joke about even though everyone must have limits where they can also be offended.

#### **Third Quadrant or Hidden Self**

Two of the five students who broke home interviewees tend to often answer their questions, often researchers feel that they have run out of topics in asking questions even though there are interview guidelines, but the awkward and stiff atmosphere makes researchers a little reluctant to ask more. Because these two students are quite or even very closed.

#### **Fourth Quadrant or Unknown Self**

In the last quadrant, the researcher did not find any informants in this quadrant, because they tended to reveal their identities and answer the questions that the researcher asked with each expression and their own way.

Of the four quadrants that the researcher described, the first quadrant is the largest quadrant on the Johari window. The data analysis in this study was self-disclosure carried out by one informant who was the first quadrant. Where basically students from broken homes, especially students who often find it difficult to run lectures.

This informant does self-disclosure through activities and busyness that make him a little entertained and get out of the atmosphere of home. Openly revealing themselves in social interactions. Changes in the existing community environment cause changes in other quadrants. If the environment is larger, it will be able to shrink other quadrants. Likewise, if the environment is smaller, the other environment will be bigger. Individu in this quadrant is called the ideal window or open person, because the more an individual understands himself, the greater the self-disclosure he does.

The absence of the Unknown Self or the fourth quadrant, because self-disclosure in lectures is very difficult to do, seeing that students are more likely to be busy pursuing targets and looking for identity. Meanwhile, to find out this quadrant, there is a need for intimate interaction that students cannot do.

Analysis of the Self Disclosure Dimension of Broken Home Students

### **Size and Quantity**

According to Devito, the amount of self-disclosure is in the number of questions he answers. Based on the findings of the research, broken home students can do self-disclosure 2-3 times interacting with peers or even lecturers. Of course, the content of the conversation is different every day depending on the needs of the student.

### **Valence**

As for the self-disclosure carried out by students from broken homes, some are pleasant and some are sad. The smaller the number of people in the environment, the greater the number of students who express themselves. Informants will be more comfortable if the action is carried out in privacy. Broken home students tend to interact with certain people who they think can keep their secrets in telling stories.

The self-disclosure discussed by children of broken homes in positive self-disclosure is in the form of telling stories about tasks, or jokes. In contrast to the negative ones in the form of irritability, ignorance, and arrogance.

### **Meticulousness and Honesty**

Self Disclosure can be seen from the extent to which he can understand himself, this is related to the stipulation of self-disclosure. When individuals interact in an organization or community environment, does it coincide with their current condition and mood. However, if honesty is not appropriate, it will cause a bad response for the interaction partner. As the informant said, what he did and said was in accordance with what he felt at that time.

With the meticulousness and professionalism of broken home students, they are often liked because of their true personality. Broken home students must be careful in self-disclosure to know what they want to display and what they want to keep.

### **Purpose**

The message conveyed through the organizational environment, or the lecture environment aims so that people do not judge badly about students who are broken home. What the informant does, of course, includes self-disclosure. Love and affection are a combination of empathy between individuals and each other.

With self-disclosure, humans can communicate with that feeling. If by disclosing yourself in the realm of trustworthy friends with good feedback, informants tend to be appreciated and accepted.

### **Depth or Breadth**

It can be seen from the self-disclosure process, both superficial and deep. This depends on how deeply they are connected. Because of self-disclosure in the realm of higher education. So broken home students express themselves widely and deeply. Put your trust in the campus friends he just met in the environment.

### **Analysis of the Benefits of Self Disclosure**

According to Devito herself, there are four benefits if someone does self-disclosure, such as: knowledge of themselves, ability to overcome problems, effective communication and depth of relationships. Informants can experience and feel the impact.

According to Devito, a person's fear is because he has a secret of what he has done or certain feelings or attitudes that are unacceptable to the community.

Because there is a rejection that makes individuals feel guilty. By expressing feelings and receiving support and even self-acceptance in overcoming feelings of guilt. This is to capture positive responses and build a positive self-concept.

Furthermore, other benefits of self-disclosure are knowledge about yourself, gaining a new perspective and a deeper understanding of yourself. Broken home students initially felt burdened with the problems they faced, but as time went by, they felt that they could go through all these problems. Devito explained that individuals can find new perspectives about themselves. A deeper view can be found when doing self-disclosure. Individuals may discover or become aware of behaviors or aspects of themselves that they have just learned. In his book, Jaurard says that self-disclosure is the most important aspect of counseling and psychotherapy for someone who has never opened up.

In addition, another benefit of self-disclosure is the depth of relationships that affect self-disclosure between individuals. As individuals become closer, the relationships between these individuals become greater and their possibilities for opening up to each other are wider. The most important thing in communicating is to care and have mutual trust between individuals.

Devito explained that without self-disclosure, there is no meaningful relationship. To establish relationships between individuals by telling others that the book of Jesus is trusted, and respecting them. Communication efficiency is beneficial for other self-expression. Devito thinks that self-disclosure is the most important condition for getting to know others.

Apart from the theory of self-disclosure which has been discussed by the researcher above, enter the explanation in accordance with the S-O-R (Stimulus-Organism-Response) theory.

In relation to the S-O-R theory, the S-O-R Theory as an abbreviation for Stimulus Organism Response all comes from psychology. If it becomes a communication theory, it is not surprising because the material objects of psychology and communication science are the same, namely human beings whose soul includes components: attitudes, opinions, behaviors, cognition, affections, and conformations." (Effendy, 1993:254) As seen above, the behavior and attitude of the broken student is various, such as a harmonious broken home family, the student has good behavior because communication with his parents runs smoothly, as well as the attitude of a broken home student from a harmonious family, in contrast to a broken home family that is not harmonious, the student has bad or deviant behavior due to lack of communication interpersonal with their parents, peers, and other family members so that they can express their feelings and hearts that are hidden due to problems at home.

Broken home is a family crisis where the mother and father have to separate and take care of the child not directly, but with the development of technology, even if the mother or father separates and custody falls to the mother or father, communication can be done by calling the child every day. Interpersonal communication is a very important thing to do in a family relationship, both families in a state of integrity and in a broken home state.

From the expressions of broken home students, the researcher concluded that there were no interpersonal communication activities that they carried out with social life because it was known that both of them were busy, acting normally if they communicated with their parents, the child actually felt uncomfortable communicating with parents who rarely communicated with him. Lack of attention and lack of face-to-face intensity between parents and children make children less likely to open up with their parents. The communication carried out feels uncomfortable and awkward between the child and his parents.

Communication will be produced if there is mutual understanding between the two parties, from the communicator and the communicator can also understand it. This does not mean that both parties have to agree on the idea, but the most important thing is that both parties understand the idea. Interpersonal communication is unique because it always starts from a psychological relationship process and the psychological process always results in influence. Devito revealed that interpersonal communication is the sending of messages from a person and is received by others with a direct feedback effect. Therefore, the researcher concluded that the overall family is not harmonious and should be approached by interpersonal

communication to foster good child development even though the broken home family has a disharmonious nature, interpersonal communication should be applied and produce a good interpersonal communication. As explained by DeVito regarding the elements of interpersonal communication consisting of:

### **Openness**

That is the willingness to respond happily to the information received in dealing with interpersonal relationships. Openness or openness is very influential in fostering effective interpersonal communication. Openness is the disclosure of reactions or responses to situations faced and providing information about the past that is relevant to provide a response to the present. Broken homes that are not harmonious do not have a sense of openness to each other, both children and parents, they tend to be silent because the lack of communication carried out by them makes a lack of openness. It is another case of a harmonious family, openness in their relationship is successfully carried out in order to get a good interpersonal communication that makes children better and does not hesitate to tell their parents even if they have problems.

### **Empathy**

That is, feeling what others feel. Interpersonal communication can take place conducive if the communicator (message sender) shows empathy for communication (message recipient). If this empathy grows in the process of interpersonal communication, then the atmosphere of the communication relationship will be able to develop and grow an attitude of mutual understanding and acceptance. Broken home families that are not harmonious, the sense of empathy in their family is lacking, so it seems clear that children are ignorant of what their parents do, even though parents try to pay a little attention, but children do not feel empathy, it is because children are used to a lack of communication and attention from their parents. In contrast to a harmonious broken home family, the sense of empathy between the child and his parents is very intertwined, it is influenced because the child feels comfortable with their parents because of frequent continuous communication and always tries to give attention to their children, no matter how small or how big.

### **Supportiveness**

That is, a situation that is open to support effective communication. In interpersonal communication, it is necessary to provide support from the communicator so that the communicator wants to participate in communication. In addition, interpersonal communication needs to have a supportive or motivating atmosphere that is more than a communicator. A broken home family that is not harmonious does not have any support in their relationship, be it parents or children. Children feel that they do more as they want because so far parents have not given them good attention, which triggers children to be bad in their development, children dare to smoke and so on. In contrast to a harmonious broken home family, parents provide full support with what their child is doing as much as possible, but parents still monitor the good or bad of a choice that the child chooses. Because not all children can convey their wishes to their parents, some even pretend to accept every suggestion from their parents.

### **Positiveness**

A person must have positive feelings and attitudes towards himself, encourage others to participate effectively and create a conducive communication situation for effective interaction. A broken home family that is not harmonious does not have a positive sense of both its children and parents. They always think that it is ugly from them so that their communication does not go well. In contrast to a harmonious family, a sense of positivity always grows between parents and children, they always give each other good encouragement for their children so that children will still feel comfortable when communicating and interacting with divorced parents.

### **Equality or Equality**

That is a tacit acknowledgment that both parties appreciate, are useful, and have something important to contribute. Broken home families that are not harmonious do not have any similarity or equality in their existing families, they tend not to respect each other, both children and parents, it is triggered by a lack of communication and attention between children and their parents.

It's different with a harmonious broken home family, a sense of mutual respect for each other always gets a good response. Where parents always try to give attention to both the smallest and biggest things, it makes children feel happy, divorced parents still pay attention to them, that triggers children will always feel that they respect their parents even though they are no longer united. Interpersonal communication involves at least two people, interpersonal communication involves feedback.

Feedback is a message that is sent back by the recipient to the speaker. In interpersonal communication always involves direct feedback. Interpersonal communication does not have to be face-to-face. For interpersonal communication that has been formed, there is mutual understanding between two individuals, physical presence in communication is not very important.

Moral development has an intellectual aspect and an implicit aspect. Children must learn what is right and what is wrong, and as soon as they are old enough they must be given an explanation of why this is true and why this is wrong. They should also have the opportunity to take part in group activities so that they can learn about group expectations. Children must develop a desire to do good and right things, act for the common good and avoid the wrong, this can be achieved with the best results by associating pleasant reactions with wrong things. To guarantee the willingness to act in the way that society wants, the child must receive group approval. Learning behavior with community consent is a long and long process that continues into adolescence. In studying moral attitudes there are four main points: learning what a social group expects from its members as stated in laws, customs, and regulations, developing a heart and not being fit to be a role model for its children. These negative broken children will also be ostracized by many neighbors because they are naughty and brutal. However, we need to know the moral development of conscience, learn to experience feelings of guilt and shame if individual behavior is not in accordance with group expectations, and have the opportunity to learn what group members expect.

Parents are leaders and children are students who learn from them a useful and happy way of life. The initial goal in the moral development of a child's discipline is to shape the behavior in such a way that it will fit into the roles established by the cultural group, to which the individual is identified. Changes in personality are caused by physical changes during puberty, for example, there is a change from a childish body to an adult body. Because this physical change is considered an improvement in personality. Ideally, physical changes that occur at the time of climacterium and with increasing age are considered a form of regression.

The personality changes that this assumption accompanies the physical changes are considered changes for the worse. Common dangers in personality development include the belief that unfavorable self-concept, egocentrism, lack of social recognition of individuality, and poor personality adjustment.

The development of personality patterns has revealed that three factors determine personality development, namely innate factors, early experiences in the family environment and experiences in later life.

Based on the informant's statement, it can be concluded that the development of a child's personality can be influenced by three factors, first, environmental factors as explained According to Alferd Adler, personality is influenced by the position of birth in the family, social situations and parenting as a function of the expansion of the age difference between siblings.

In Adler's view, the difference in the home environment will have an influence on the personality differences of each individual. Therefore, it can be concluded that environmental and social differences will affect personality differences between individuals. Second, Freud emphasized the parenting factor as a factor that greatly affects the formation of a child's personality, while Adler focuses on the consequences of children who feel unwanted or rejected by their parents. Parental rejection will lead to feelings of insecurity, a life full of anger towards others, and a lack of self-esteem. The three developmental factors, according to Mc Adam (1994) that personality development in adulthood can be explained in three levels, namely: trait tendencies, personal attention, and life narrative. Dispositional traits are inherited traits. Personal attention refers to conscious feelings, plans, and goals. Feelings, plans, and goals change throughout life as a result of various influences. Meanwhile, the life script has an impact on self-formation, identity achievement, and finding the unity of purpose in life. The script of life also changes in response to environmental and social needs.

The development of broken home children, both moral and personality, which the researcher has explained above, both broken home families that are not harmonious (negative) and harmonious (positive) are basically still considered by society as bad families, although not all people think like that, but one must have a bad perception of broken home families.

Divorce cases are often considered a separate and stressful event in family life. However, this event has become a part of life in society. We can say that the case is part of people's lives but it is a subject that needs to be pondered, what are the consequences and impacts on children. Divorce in the family usually begins with a conflict among family members. If this conflict reaches a critical point, the divorce event is on the doorstep. This event always brings unrest of thought and the tension takes a long time. Many factors cause disputes in the family that end in divorce. These factors include economic problems, large age differences, the desire to have children and the problem of different life pressures. Divorce events in the family always have a profound impact. This case causes stress, pressure and causes physical and mental changes. This situation is experienced by all family members, fathers, mothers and children. The development of broken home children tends to always be neglected, both the moral development of children and the development of children's personalities in their environment and at school. It was triggered by a lack of interpersonal communication between divorced parents and their children. Especially if the two parents who have their own business and custody are far apart until they go out of town, they rarely pay attention to how the child develops. As explained by Nur Rohmatillah, S.Psi., M.Pd as a Psychology expert at Al-Ihya Islamic University Kuningan as follows:

In general, the development of broken home children will of course be neglected, both moral and personality development, broken home children have low confidence in what they and their families are experiencing so that interacting with the general environment and school or workplace will have obstacles. One of the causes of damaged child development is due to a lack of communication between parents and commitment from parents.

Disharmony in the family is a type of family that many people consider that this family is an inharmonious family where parents tend to argue and blame each other which results in children being affected and able to affect the communication between parents and children.

As we know, communication is the main and important subject in a family in fostering a good child development. For broken home families, communication is a pillar for parents in raising their children. If a communication is not going well and parents who are indifferent and the intensity of meeting children is lacking or even never met after divorce.

It is different with a broken home family that remains harmonious who has a good commitment even though the parents are divorced and continue to take care of the child well and agree to still look harmonious with their child. Basri said, "a harmonious and quality family is a family that is harmonious, happy, orderly, disciplined, respectful of each other, forgiving, helping in virtue, having a good work ethic, neighbors with mutual respect, obedient to worship, devoted to the elderly, loving science, and taking advantage of free time with positive things and being able to fulfill the family foundation.

Family harmony is not only obtained in a whole family, a family that is not intact or commonly called a broken home can have a whole family if the family is able to cultivate an attitude of always thinking positively, not being trapped by situations and conditions, trying new things, and looking for a place to share. With these things, it is able to create harmony in a family that is no longer intact or a broken home. Of all the explanations that the researcher explained from the beginning of the data analysis and discussion, both interpersonal communication between broken home families, and the development of broken home children have a different quality between broken home families, both disharmonious and harmonious families, as explained by the researcher as follows:

Broken home families are not harmonious and have a poor quality where from the results of direct research and direct interviews with the family, it is clear that first, communication between the child and his parents is rarely done, second, the moral development and personality of the child is damaged by daring to smoke in front of his parents and in public, skipping school, brawls and so on. Third, there is no openness in the child with

his parents, on the contrary, there is no openness between the parents and the child. Fourth, the intensity of face-to-face meetings that are rare because of their respective busyness. Fifth, there is a lack of cohesion in educating their children, for example, taking children's report cards, parents rarely want to attend because they are busy with their respective jobs.

A harmonious broken home family has a good quality even in the state of divorced parents, the researcher explained that first, the interpersonal communication between parents and children goes very well if the parents do not meet the child in person because they are busy and communication is still carried out via telephone. Second, the development of children is fine, both morally and personally, where it arises because of the attention of parents who continue to run both from the smallest and the biggest. Third, openness in the relationship between children and parents still occurs because with a sense of openness, children will not hesitate to tell a problem they are facing, on the contrary, parents also always try to always be open. Fourth, the intensity of face-to-face meetings that still meet face-to-face or once a week. Fifth, remain harmonious even though both mothers and fathers no longer live in the same house in a way that is always compact when meeting with their children and attending their children's events.

The success of interpersonal communication can be done if the communicator (message sender) and the communicator (message receiver) can respond to each other, both parents and children and children and parents must both communicate with each other even in the state of a broken home family. Supporting each other, giving the maximum possible attention to children is able to provide comfort for their children. The comfort that the child feels will cause a good communication in the broken home family, on the contrary, if the comfort is not felt by the child, communication will not be effective until any time.

From the explanation above, the interpersonal communication of broken home families that the researcher explained that broken home families are not harmonious, where in terms of disharmonious family communication, communication does not go well due to a lack of a sense of openness from both parents and their children.

Based on the informant's statement from the results of the interview, the researcher concluded that in a relationship between parents and children in the family, there is no openness in solving a problem. They tend to choose to remain silent without having to reveal what has happened. So it can be concluded that there is an openness in their relationship and their communication even though their families are separated, but the solution of problems from this family is done by openly telling each other about a problem. Self Disclosure Theory (self-disclosure) is the disclosure of our relationships or responses to the situation we are facing and providing information about the past that is relevant or useful to understand our responses in the present. Self-opening has two sides, namely being open to others and being open to others. The two processes that can take place simultaneously if both parties occur will result in an open relationship between us and others. Self-disclosure can be done by anyone, including parents and children. Openness between parents and children is very important. As Joseph A. Devito said, effective interpersonal communicators must be open to the people they interact with.

From the above method that the informant conveyed both parents and children. According to the researcher, it is concluded that from a family that is not harmonious, there is no openness in interaction, it is not in accordance with the theory of self-disclosure. It is different with a harmonious broken home family, the way of disclosure in solving a problem is in accordance with self-disclosure by opening up to each other and daring to express what they feel to each other.

## **CONCLUSION**

Interpersonal communication in broken home families is not harmonious (negative) resulting in a bad impact on children's development, communication that occurs as usual is rarely done. So that children feel uncomfortable in communicating with parents who are divorced or who are not doing well but are still in the same house. The difference is that the child feels the affection of his parents and good communication with his parents who are still in the same house because their parents have a strong commitment, they always give maximum attention to their children and continue to communicate because communication is a pillar in an

effective and good relationship. It is suggested that anak should have to restrain their emotions and behave realistically and be able to accept their life wisely.

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