

Exploration of Parents And Children's Relationship Patterns in The Indigenous Psychology Perspective: A Study on The Context of Indonesian and Malaysian Communities

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ABSTRACT

Family is the smallest and most fundamental social institution in the social structure. Family institutions consist of parents, in this case father and mother, and child. It is within this family institution that the formation of individual successors is carried out. Psychological dynamics that occur in it will bring long-term impact on the individuals in it, both positive and negative. However, studies of relations between individuals in the family are still rarely found. As a result there is no psychological model of family relations that reflects healthy relationships. This study was conducted to fill this gap by trying to explore the dynamics of the relationship between parent-child from the perspective of Indonesia and Malaysia. This study uses an indigenous psychology approach to understand and interpret data, given the dynamics of the family and the values and norms contained therein will be greatly influenced by the cultural context in which the family is located. The use of indigenous psychology is intended so that this research can capture a relatively intact portrait of the dynamics of family relations that are full of values, norms, and culture. This research is a qualitative study that will use an open-ended questionnaire to explore patterns of family, parent-child, and husband-wife relations. The analysis was carried out using content analysis techniques (1991) guided by an analysis framework according to Strauss & Corbin (1990). From both studies it can be concluded that the pattern of relations between parents and children in Malaysian adolescents and Indonesian adolescents is relatively similar even though each has its own peculiarities as well. Indonesian youth tend to judge relations from a normative point of view based on Javanese cultural values. In Javanese culture parents are figures that need to be respected by children. Besides the perception of the role where mothers tend to be closer to children while fathers tend to have distance and top-down relationships are also in accordance with the study. In addition, from this exploration also began to emerge the dynamics of a more contemporary relationship where parents are also expected to be able to build equal relationships like friends for their children. Meanwhile, the pattern of parent-child relationships in Malaysian adolescents has its own peculiarities in which Malaysian adolescents emphasize their judgment and perceptions of parental characters that are compatible and favorable. This assessment based on character shows a trend of cultural shift in Malaysian adolescents with the inclusion of typical individualistic cultural thinking that emphasizes the assessment of the quality of relationships on personal values and characters among the actors involved.

Kata Kunci: *Relationships, Parents, Children, Indonesia, Malaysia*