

Management of late adolescent privacy communications to step-parents

Risma Kartika^{1)*}, Shafira Sholihatul Qodriyah¹⁾

¹⁾Communication Science Program, Universitas Pancasila

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Abstract

Families with stepparents are common in Indonesia and are not considered taboo by society. The relationship between late adolescents and stepparents in a family environment will show different quality of communication, however the delivery of personal information in an interaction can affect the relationship between the two. Communication Privacy Management (CPM) which focuses on individual management in processing their privacy, which is reviewed from 5 elements, namely, Private Information, Privacy Boundaries, Control and Ownership, Rule-Based Management and Privacy. Management Dialectics. This study looked at how late adolescents manage their personal communication management in establishing relationships with their stepparents. This study uses qualitative methods and forms a description of the data observed by the researcher. The results of this research indicate that the decision to choose to disclose and not to disclose personal information is based on existing privacy limitations, the more intimacy is attached to the relationship, the smaller the privacy barrier. However, there is intimacy between late adolescence and stepparent, late adolescence still has hidden information that is not disclosed.

Keywords: management of communication privacy, late teens, step parent

Introduction

Normal family consists of one father and one mother, and children born from marriage (Clara & Wardan, 2020). However, it is not uncommon to find different family structures such as having more than one mother or parents who are not blood with children, called the connecting parent. Families with stepparents are common in Indonesia and are not taboo in society. In an ordinary family structure, namely mother, father and child who are related by blood, then in an unusual family, at the time of separation between father and mother or even having a second or more marriage, so that the child has another parent, it is called a step-parent.

Indrawan & Aprianti (2019) stated that members of the main family are not only parents and children who are related by blood/biological relationship, but also members of the main family, including parents with adopted children or stepchildren. The presence of stepparents in a family is something that may be out of plan to build a family beforehand. However, the presence of stepparents is due to remarriage due to separation from the previous partner or the system of remarriage, called polygamy. According to Genis (2019), basically in a family with stepparents really need harmonious and understanding interactions between parents and children. Communication also occurs in the family. Family is the smallest social unit for a person to communicate in everyday life, build relationships, and influence a person's life or character.

To achieve a harmonious family, communication is needed in accordance with the background and habits of the family. If in a biological family there is a conflict that is able to stretch the closeness/openness of children and parents, so is the case with step families. In fact, interpersonal communication in the family is not determined by biological or step-by-step status, but rather an effort to build interpersonal communication according to each character (Setiawan and Azeharie 2017).

Not only is there a bad perception of the relationship between children and stepparents, the cases that are often raised by the media also often discuss crimes from parents to their stepchildren. The role of parents who are supposed to be protectors for their children, on the other hand, becomes

*Corresponding Author:

E-mail: kartikarisma61@gmail.com

a bad view if one of the relationships between parents and children is not good. In stepfamilies where there are roles of parents and stepchildren with bad perceptions from the community because of framing from the mass media which raises bad news cases between children and stepparents.

In everyday life, humans cannot live without interaction and communication. Family communication is the first interaction that humans have in communicating. This is able to influence the quality of a good family so that family conditions include aspects of education, health, economy, socio-culture, family independence and mental spirituality as well as religious values which are the basis for achieving family prosperous according to Law Number 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Development. Families who have new individuals who enter the main family really need time to adapt from getting to know each other, getting used to and accepting new circumstances. In this case, it requires intense communication for both parties between the child and the stepparent who has just entered life as a main family.

Communication conflicts that exist between parents and children are often unknown to other people/outside in everyday life. Especially in the relationship between stepparents and children who live under the same roof and involve each other to build closeness of their relationship. Conflict resolution to repair damaged relationships requires mutual understanding and forgiveness, in order to create a better family (Rahmawati 2014). In the family sphere, openness in communication is an important key in creating a sense of understanding among others. There is mutual openness of husband and wife to understand each other's roles that are communicated with children to help reduce conflict in the family, so that children feel comfortable in their families and can grow and develop well.

According to (Novianti, Sondakh and Rembang 2017) In the family sphere, openness in communication is an important key to creating a sense of understanding between others, there is openness between husband and wife to understand each other's role in communicating with children and help reduce conflict in the family, so that children feel comfortable and able to grow and develop well in his family. Problems that arise will hinder communication between parents and children. If it is not in accordance with its role, it will cause a child's discomfort to parents. This causes information that is private in nature, will be increasingly distant. In the relationship between children and stepparents in the family environment will show different quality of communication, feel distant from their parents, namely the occurrence of differences of opinion between parents and children so that it becomes a conflict in the relationship between parents and children in communicating (Paramitasari and Alfian 2012).

Therefore, this study aims to determine the management of privacy in late adolescent children's openness to their stepparents. Diyanati (2019) states, new parents/step-parents in the family learn to adapt by establishing new communications. The problem that arises in this phenomenon is when the character of the stepparent does not match the child's, so that it can invite bad views from the child and his new parents, and causes discomfort, namely communication delays. However, communication must still be carried out, in order to maintain family harmony and try / adapt to each other to stepparents. In general, children like to get genuine and complete attention and affection (father and mother) from their parents. However, if the condition is that one of the parents is a new person/stepped into the main family, it naturally requires each other to adapt and understand each other to accept the new situation.

Sagala (2017) stated that communication serves to reduce conflicts in step families, both conflicts between newly married step family couples, step children and their biological parents, even conflicts between step children and their step parents. However, in reality it is often found that not all children who grow up from remarried families are successful in establishing good communication and relationships between children and stepparents. Everyday life sometimes a child needs someone who can listen to his complaints and provide support and opinions from his parents. In this situation, not all children can easily be open in telling to their parents what they are feeling and experiencing, including internal and external problems, as stated by Wardani (2015). The focus of this research is how to manage the privacy of late teens to stepparents. The aim is to find out the conflicts in the barriers to privacy disclosure of late teens to their stepparents. The solution offered

by the researcher is the adaptation that must be done between children and stepparents in establishing family communication with new members so as to create ideal boundaries in communicating.

This research use communication privacy management (CPM) theory. The theory regulates privacy communication, this can be a reference in determining the limits of privacy that are disclosed/considered private (Ardiyanti 2018). This theory discusses the negotiation process within a person in disclosing personal information. The existence of this process of communicating personal information is usually when interacting with other people and causes self-disclosure. The emergence of limits on personal information if we allow other people to enter and find out about our personal information (Njotorahardjo, Management of Communication Privacy A 2014). As for the knife of analysis in this research, there are 5 basic elements of the Communication Privacy Management Theory by Petronio: 1) private information; 2) privacy boundaries; 3) control and ownership; 4) rule-based management; 5) privacy management dialectics.

Method

To help researchers get answers and results from the phenomena studied, the researchers chose to use a qualitative research approach. This study collects data from a natural setting with the intention of interpreting the phenomena that occur where the researcher is the key instrument, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalizations (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018).

In this study, the type of research used is a case study, where this research strategy is carried out by investigating several phenomena that occur in life (Hamidah, 2020). In this strategy the researcher follows an activity, process or group of individuals more specifically because it determines the subject, place, time and process that are the focus of research in detail and specifically (Manzilati, 2017, p. 56). Researchers use this strategy to conduct an in-depth and detailed exploration of a phenomenon or event of privacy communication that is created in the stepfamily. The focus on the step family under study is how late teens communicate privacy to their stepparents. In this study, the authors make a description of the report based on the case studied.

Data collection is the process of preparing researchers to enter the realm of research and carrying out data collection activities according to the research domain and carrying out data collection activities according to the paradigm chosen by the researcher (Manzilati, 2017). In this case, the researcher made observations to observe the informants. In his daily life, the researcher joins the informant's daily scope several times to find out and the behavior of the informant's interactions that influence the phenomenon being studied.

Table 1. Research informant

No	Initial	Age	Role	Position	Reason as informant
1	NR	19 years old	College student	Late Teen	To know the privacy management and personal information limits to the stepmother
2	RS	47 years old	Housewife	Stepparent	To complete the data as validation of the statement NR
3	AL	21 years old	College student	Late Teen	To know the privacy management and personal information limits to the stepmother
4	MR	56 years old	Business	Stepparent	To complete the data as validation of the statement AL

No	Initial	Age	Role	Position	Reason as informant
5	AN	20 years old	College student	Late Teen	To know the privacy management and personal information limits to the stepmother
6	DW	47 years old	Housewife	Stepparent	To complete the data as validation of the statement AN

The informants who were selected to be the subjects of this study were late teens and their stepparents who had lived together for the past few years and were considered new in establishing a family relationship with a step-role. This informant was selected with a background that is still running with the process of adaptation and adjustment of daily habits, so that they can see the constraint factors that can affect privacy limits in late teens. There are two late teens who have a stepmother, and one late teenager who has a stepfather. These six informants will be the subject of research for data collection related to privacy communication managed by late teens to their respective stepparents. In this study, interviews were conducted with each informant to obtain appropriate data. valid data, not only by direct interviews, telephone interviews can also be used as a way to collect data. The interview used by the researcher is a semi-structured interview, namely by using directive/guidelines for interview questions. Researchers used semi-structured interviews to make it easier for researchers to conduct interviews.

Results and Discussion

Privacy Management

The following is a description of the findings regarding the management of late teens' privacy communication with their stepparents:

1. The Choice of Expressions Made by Late teens with StepParents

Families who live in the same house are very likely to meet intensely and communicate every day. In the findings of this study, there are differences in the communication patterns between the 3 pairs of informants in their daily lives. In communicating with each other, there will definitely be information conveyed about the things that are sorted to be conveyed or not.

2. Management of Self-Regulations and the Adaptation Process between the Roles of Children and StepParents

The presence of stepparents who are included in the family realm, which is the closest sphere for us, can influence how we behave and communicate. In this case, the researcher took data through interviews to find out how the roles of each from the child's side and the stepparent's side since they had a step relationship and lived in the same house. The existence of new relationships from different characters and backgrounds that become the nuclear family requires adaptations to establish relationships so that they have an impact and development of relationships from the intense daily meetings at home. The process of getting to know each other is fairly easy because there is self-acceptance from each individual and it opens up space to get to know each other personally so that intimate relationships are carried out better and privacy limitations are low. In this case, during the adaptation process between each pair of children and stepparents there are differences, some of which choose to communicate as necessary and choose not to tell about themselves, some choose to reduce or limit communication between others on the grounds that they do not like it. talk a lot about things that are less important, some choose to be open with each other regarding any matter.

3. Self-Consideration of Late teens

Each individual must have considerations in taking action or behaving. This occurs in late teens who have step parents when they enter adulthood. In the self-consideration of late teens who choose to remain open or closed to their stepparents as described previously, there needs to be a reason behind a decision that has been chosen by each of the late teens. In controlling privacy limits, the late teen informants are quite different and each has its own space in managing privacy boundaries. The NR and RS couple, as well as the AN and DW couple love to share personal items for common use. Although the relationship between NR and RS is quite less close and intimate, it is not possible that their personal items have a match so that they can be used together.

4. Rules-Based Management

Individuals will usually regulate which information is allowed to be known collectively or privacy. Personal information may also become shared information if permitted. However, such personal information will become a new responsibility for people who know it. The following is a discussion of the management of the rules that late teens apply to their stepparents. In managing self-rules, each informant has different answers and data results, but two late teens manage their own rules to limit their relationship with stepparents due to internal factors. This internal factor occurs due to discomfort and still feels like a stranger to his stepparents. Meanwhile, one late teen manages to become a late teen who tries to understand how his stepparents are doing so he tries to build good communication and maintain good relations with his stepparents.

5. Personal Management Dialectic

In the theory found by Petronio (2002), there is self-consideration that focuses on decisions inherent in being open to others and also maintaining their privacy. This happened to every informant who was studied as the object of research conducted through interviews and observations of two informants. The result of this finding is that the privacy communication managed by late teens are influenced by internal factors from the relationship with their stepparents. Internal factors that influence the management of this privacy are a feeling of discomfort, lack of familiarity and a sense of not wanting to be bothered. Late teens informants have certain privacy restrictions based on the privacy area, information submitted and not submitted. Late teens informants have hidden information that is quite similar, namely related to the complaints and sadness experienced by them. The personal information they disclose adjusts the intimate closeness between them and their stepparents, AL has almost no intimacy so that it is very closed and has very broad boundaries of privacy, while AN has close enough intimacy that the boundaries of privacy are getting narrower. Meanwhile, NR still has direct daily communication regarding needs and needs but does not share personal information outside of needs.

Applying CPM Theory

Communication privacy applied by AN is quite thin / low, because she has very open communication with her stepmother. Although AN is always active in telling stories to her stepmother, AN also limits some things that she doesn't think need to be disclosed. Among almost all of AN's daily affairs and activities, she expresses them into stories, there is one exception, namely if there are problems in her affairs and activities. This was done by AN because according to him it would only add to the minds of parents and as adults they could complete their own affairs. Meanwhile, DW is also open with her stepdaughter's story, and is usually sensitive to AN's good or bad moods. If AN looks unwell or unhappy, she will let and wait for her stepdaughter to tell the story by herself. Because according to DW, her stepdaughter doesn't like being asked about the problems she has. So the conclusion from this research is that late teens have similar privacy communication limitations, it doesn't affect how close each others are to their stepparents. Feelings of displeasure, problems, slumps and other sadness are usually hidden from their stepparents due to internal factors. Factors that include this is a feeling of discomfort, and feeling that it is not necessary for the stepparents to know. In the theory of privacy communication management which

describes that humans determine the choice of expressions to their interlocutors, the three informants of late teens were applied to their stepparents.

This theory also describes that humans manage the rules within themselves to certain conditions, this is also applied by late teens who position themselves as good and obedient stepdaughters even though there are some things that cause discomfort or the emergence of a conflict between them. This theory also describes self-consideration for others to choose how to behave and express what they want to be disclosed or not disclosed, this also applies to the three late teens informants who ultimately decide to become open communication or remain closed and limit communication to their stepparents. So in the relationship between late teens and their stepparents, late teens who have high privacy communication management are caused by feeling uncomfortable and still less familiar because of the lack of adaptation and communication between them. Meanwhile, late teens who have low privacy communication management are caused by the intensity of enough communication with their stepparents. The relationship is very close and open because of the adaptation of the previous fairly good introduction. But in essence, late teens have a similar choice of privacy communication, namely hiding negative feelings such as sadness, destruction, and problems experienced from external and internal.

The existence of privacy communication limitations with their stepparents is due to internal factors related to their relationship with their stepparents. Closeness of the relationship can adjust the quality of communication between each other, but also the closeness of the relationship can affect the quality of personal communication between them. communication as usual. Their daily communication is only related to the needs and needs to adjust to conditions, the rest there is no intense communication that discusses each other personally. However, even though NR is closed to RS, NR still maintains its private communication, with complaints that are felt by RS. Even though NR has some negative feelings towards RS, NR still tries to always respect parents and tries not to offend with discomfort. AL has certain privacy communication limitations although she doesn't communicate with her stepfather very often. Her privacy communication limit is quite high, so she doesn't feel the need to inform her stepparents about herself. MR was only able to find out about the condition and daily life of his stepdaughter through her biological mother who became a mediator between them. Therefore, AL chooses and determines what matters will be disclosed to his biological mother, because automatically her stepfather will also know.

Based on the discussion above, the researcher would like to provide academic and practical suggestions that can be used as input as follows: In future research, it is expected to be able to find and read wider references regarding Communication Privacy Management which can still be developed in line with dynamic interpersonal communication relationships. Therefore, further research is expected to be able to find out more about the forms of privacy communication that are managed by late teens and stepparents on both sides. For late teens and stepparents to be able to see each other's condition better and try to understand each other better to maintain communication future relationship. Both parties are expected to be able to understand each other's condition and reduce each other's ego to be understood, because family is the smallest and closest sphere in life, so it is very necessary to improve family relations. For children who have stepparents, communication is the key in a relationship, so improve communication between each other to be able to understand each other, know more deeply and accept each other.

Conclusion

Family is the smallest social unit in a person's life, the family scope can affect the character formed from a person. A normal/whole family consists of father, mother and children born/biological. But in Indonesia, the step family is also in it. Every family must have different communication, as well as families who have a step relationship in it. Communication that exists between parents and children sometimes has conflicts that are rarely known to other people/outsiders, in particular, conflicts in the relationship between stepparents and children who live under one roof, this allows each other to involve each other in building their close relationship.

As explained in the theory of personal communication management, that every individual has a privacy domain that others do not want to know and interfere with. Thus, it is necessary for each individual to be able to choose which information can be conveyed, and not conveyed to others. Likewise with 3 late teen informants who have studied how they manage their privacy communication to their stepparents. It can be concluded that the results of this study are late teens are able to create privacy communication boundaries related to things that are sad for them, such as sadness, problems faced, and the complaints experienced. In all three informants, their privacy communication limits were similar.

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