Patterns Of Interpersonal Communication Of Otherwise Children And Parents In Maintaining Relationship
(Case Study Of Fis Students At The State Islamic University Of North Sumatra)

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
	This research is entitled "Patterns of Interpersonal Communication of Overseas Children and Parents in Maintaining Silaturahmi (Case Study of FIS UIN North Sumatra Students)" with the aim of knowing how the patterns of interpersonal communication of overseas children and parents of students of the Faculty of Social Sciences, State Islamic University of North Sumatra in maintaining friendship. Communication carried out by overseas children and parents of FIS UIN North Sumatra students experience long-distance relationships with differences, communication between overseas children and parents uses media as a communication unit when they live far apart. Then the research method used for this research is field research. The nature of this research is qualitative descriptive with the aim of analyzing the problem based on interpersonal communication patterns of overseas children and parents in maintaining friendship at FIS UIN North Sumatra. The technique of collecting data in this study used by the author is interviews, observation, and documentation. The results of this study are obtained if the communication patterns used by students of the Faculty of Social Sciences, State Islamic University of North Sumatra and their parents are Media Communication Patterns, Consensual Communication Patterns, and Laissez Faire Communication Patterns. It is evident from interviews with 12 people in this study using the pattern. Media Communications because they establish long-distance relationships so that they use the media to establish communication, among the 12 informants in this study there were 8 people using the Consensual Communication Pattern, namely making a harmonious relationship and having openness with fellow individuals in communicating because of frequent communication between overseas children and parents almost every day.
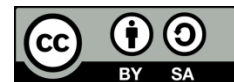
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1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is a very important activity in human life, because by communicating humans can relate to each other. All human beings on earth, whether in the school environment, at work, with other people, friends, or family such as parents, often carry out activities of exchanging messages with the surrounding environment in their daily lives. Humans are able to create better relationships with other humans only by using communication. In life, humans are often involved in communication activities.

Communication is the method involved with sending and getting messages or data between two people, especially communicators and communicators or more adequately. So it tends to look flawless. Verbal communication alludes to the most common means of conveying statements by one individual to another. According to Brent D. Ruben (in Muhammad, 2015, p. 3) regarding human communication, namely: a process through which individuals in relationships, in groups, in organizations and in society create, transmit, and use information to coordinate their environment and others, Communication is also said to be a process, namely an activity that has several separate but related stages.

Someone who communicates with other people is interpersonal communication. This type of communication can occur anywhere, anytime and to anyone, it can occur between spouses, parents and children, or between two individuals who are in an encounter, for example between the seminar moderator and one of the seminar members. By doing interpersonal communication, one can increase the relationship between individuals between individuals who communicate. Aw Suranto (2011:3) states that communication between children and parents is included in interpersonal communication as a bridge in maintaining relationships, one of the most important things and is one of the ways used to instill values. Communication that is very personal and serious is communication between parents and children. The first place for individuals to implement communication activities is the family. Every human being either verbally or non-verbally since birth will be instructed to convey messages to their parents. Face to face during communication is often applied by parents and children when communicating. This was because they knew each other in the same situation.

In general, what is meant by children are descendants or generations as a result of a marital relationship between a woman and a man. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, it is stated that the definition of a child is as a small human being. The child is also a human being who is at a certain developmental period and has the potential to become an adult (Moelino, 1988:30). As children grow up, this will result in the formation of communication patterns between parents and children.

One of the causes of these changes could be because children who have to continue their studies outside the area become students. A person who is studying at a university is called a student by the Big Indonesian Language Dictionary (Language, 2003:696). A student child usually communicates over long distances to parents because they will continue their studies outside the area. Being close to their parents is definitely the desire of every child, to keep communicating in exchanging news with their children, discussing children's daily activities in overseas places.

The relationship between overseas children and their parents experienced a significant long-distance interpersonal communication relationship because of differences in housing, the child had to move outside the area to continue his education. The absence of parents at all times will cause problems because there is no parental supervision and little time to gather that allows children to openly do whatever they want without parental control. For this situation, we must remember that communication problems involve tendencies, implying that communication must be maintained consistently to maintain a relationship. However, it will be a problem if communication between overseas children and their parents is ignored by one another. Through this issue will arise from the relationship of overseas children to their parents.

This type of interpersonal communication is not just a close, personal discussion or a face-to-face actual meeting. But apart from that in a different structure, especially with the media as a channel of interpersonal communication. Interpersonal communication has characteristics such as the use of media and is strengthened by the advancement of data through innovations that are being created. Almost all regions have made it easier to convey information by using technology, such as telephone, internet (browsing, chatting). The whole is a medium as an interpersonal channel.

So the interpersonal communication that exists between parents and children uses the media as long-distance communication, the biggest influencer in the world of communication today is due to the presence of the media. The sophistication of the media in communicating that is created at this time with various types of applications that are easy for humans to communicate even though they are far outside the region.

Establish good communication utilizing time and media appropriately and exchanging information, thus keeping the relationship close. The problem of communication between parents and overseas children is interesting to consider because overall children and parents have a close relationship or interact with each other because they live in the same house. The communication that is created is no longer like when you live in the same house because communication occurs by using communication media such as telephones that are not face to face.

The phenomenon of children and parents who do not live in the same house is often found in every area, one of which is the city of Medan which is occupied by many overseas children, because the city of Medan has various universities, one of which is the North Sumatra State Islamic University (UINSU). Especially at the Faculty of Social Sciences and those from various regions.

Schema Theory The relationships that people have with each other in their families are generally based on their knowledge of themselves, other people, intimate relationships and how to interact in a relationship. This knowledge provides a picture or description of a relationship based on personal experience and guides behavior in living the relationship. (Morrisan, 2013). Schema is a set of memories or organized that will be used at all times by a person who interacts with other people. Everyone has a different experience, so the scheme will be different for everyone.

Relationships are grouped into levels or levels of relationships ranging from general to specific. They include knowledge of social relationships in general, knowledge of types of relationships, and knowledge of specific relationships. In this sentence, family schema is defined as one's knowledge of how family relationships work. Second, what to know about relationships in general. He knows about family relationships as a type.

Skema pola komunikasi:
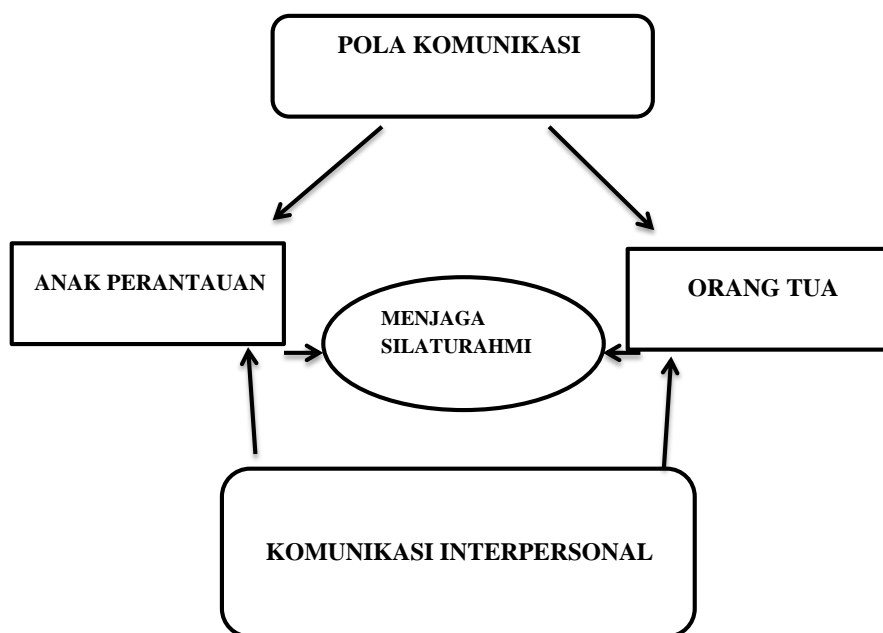
Silaturahmi is built from two vocabularies, namely ksilahun and ar-rahm. The Arabic word shilah means relationship and ar-rahm means love, brotherhood or God's grace. Some like to say that silaturrohim means the same thing. Silaturahmi is a brotherly relationship that exists on the basis of togetherness, brotherhood, mutual love, protection, and is one of the many ways God's grace is present in the midst of brotherly bonds. (Fatihuddin, 2010) Relationships are an important thing, including the relationship between children. and parents, which need to be developed and maintained. Efendy (1972, p. 16) mentions the relationship between children and parents is also called Human relations, Human relations are relationships between humans involved in interpersonal communication because it generally occurs between two people in a dialogical manner.

A relationship is an interaction between two or more people that focuses on the needs of the people involved. At the same time, narrowly defined interpersonal relationships are to build interactive relationships between a person and another person/group. (Ruslan, 2012) The first relationship that children encounter is the relationship to their parents.

Maintaining friendship is a good and bad relationship between a person and another person seen from how close the members involved in the relationship are. This relationship fosters an attitude of interdependence with each other and lasts for a long period of time (Dirgagunarsa & Sutantoputri, 2004). One of the most important aspects of maintaining a happy relationship between parents and children is communication. Harmonious relationship is the dream of every family. It is impossible to build a relationship without expecting peace, love and affection in your relationship. If parents and children live their lives with the intention and spirit of praising Allah SWT, God willing, the parents and children will always be protected in achieving noble goals (Basri, 2002).

2. RESEARCH METHODE

The approach used for this thesis research is a descriptive qualitative approach, according to Straussi and Corbin. Qualitative research is a type of research whose discovery procedures do not use statistical and quantification procedures, in this research it emphasizes the meaning and

process rather than the results of an activity (Salim & Syahrum, 2011, p. 41). This research method studies qualitative phenomena from what people experience and uses a qualitative approach, which obtains written or oral data and analyzed attitudes. Through this use it also tries to find information through the use of qualitative data collected on the spot to find out "Patterns of Interpersonal Communication of Overseas Children and Parents in Maintaining Silaturahmi" Case study of FIS Students at the State Islamic University of North Sumatra.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The pattern carried out by overseas children at the Faculty of Social Sciences, North Sumatra State Islamic University and their parents is the Media Communication Pattern is said to be a communication pattern used at long distances. With this media pattern, overseas children and parents can exchange messages. This pattern is very dominant for communication between overseas children. and parents. Because it is always open in conversation, the Consensual Communication Pattern becomes an open communication pattern.

Accustomed to communicating will make a relationship remain close even though the distance is far apart. This type of consensual communication pattern is a good type of communication which can be seen from interviews which resulted in 8 people using consensual communication patterns, namely overseas children such as Khairumam Hakim Harahap and Mr. Khairuddin Ibrahim Harahap, Romaito Hutasoit and Mrs. Syafrida Manurung, Reza Resky and Mrs. Nur Endah Hasibuan, Yolandari Lingga Bayu and Mr. Irdansyah Putra Lingga Bayu and the remaining 4 people Annisa Zahara and Mrs. Boirah, Muhammad Nauval Daffari and Mrs. Nila Sari who applied the Laissez Faire Communication Pattern which when people using the Laissez Faire Communication Pattern, there is very little communication. This pattern is not well applied because it does not maintain harmonious relations between overseas children and their parents.

So that what must be implemented should be a communication relationship that communicates often because communication is a habit because if you are used to communication, it will produce good relations between overseas children and the parents themselves. Because by communicating, overseas children and parents can know each other's condition. Even though it's far away and vice versa.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the data obtained from interviews and other sources as well as the discussion that has been explained in the previous chapter regarding the Communication Patterns of Overseas Children and Parents in maintaining the friendship of FIS UIN North Sumatra students, the conclusions that researchers can draw are as follows:

1. Communication Patterns for Overseas Children and Parents of FIS UIN North Sumatra who live far apart can know from how communication occurs between overseas children and their parents, which will create communication patterns such as media communication patterns used to communicate there are also channels used to communicate is Whatsapp or mobile phone.
2. Communication between overseas children and their parents, if both of them make a habit of communicating even though they are far apart, will form a consensual communication pattern. This communication pattern is useful in a harmonious partnership and allows open conversations to occur, so that with this communication

pattern, the relationship between overseas children and their parents will be maintained even though they are far apart. And vice versa Communication of overseas children and their parents if they do not communicate even though they are rarely in a long distance situation, this is to create a laissez faire communication pattern, namely a communication pattern that is not good because at least the communication created between overseas children and their parents will create a disharmony relationship.

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