

Family Communication Behavior In Inheriting The Practice Of Local Cultural Values 4s Among Zilenials Tamansari Sub-District, Bogor

Muslim^{1*}, Amiruddin Saleh², Arif Satria², Dwi Retno Hapsari²

^{1*}Deputy dean of academic and student affairs at Pakuan University,

²Department of Communication Science and Community Development, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University

*Corresponding Author: Muslim

Deputy dean of academic and student affairs at Pakuan University,

Abstract

Bogor City is known as a multicultural city with its cultural diversity. This diversity can be seen from differences in language, ethnicity, and religious beliefs. These differences experience a social change that can alter the structure and culture of society, whether planned or not. Differences in the background of the Bogor community is one of the causes of social change which will bring various influences on the Bogor family from positive to negative, the solution to this influence is communication which is the best means of how local cultural values so far can be inherited from parents towards their children, so that there is a process of exchanging and cultivating cultural meaning from parents to their children. One of the manifestations of family communication in inheriting cultural values is in the family of the Tamansari Sub-district, Bogor Regency, which still maintains local wisdom which is very important for sustainability and competitiveness as the front guard in maintaining local culture. This research uses a constructivist paradigm, and this research is descriptive explanatory in nature, with a mixed method approach using statistical analysis and a survey design. The study population was all adolescents aged 8 between 25 years, Tamansari Bogor Barat District, totaling 3,330 people, who were in 8 sub-districts. (portalpk2.bkkbn.go.id). determining the number of samples using the Slovin formula, with a total of 360 people, or 40 people per village. This research has been conducted from January to June 2023. The purpose of the research is to analyze parents and children on the perceptions and practices of 4S cultural values among zillennials in Tamansari District, Bogor Regency and to formulate a family communication model for inheriting local cultural values to zillennials in Tamansari District, Bogor. The results showed that the communication behavior of zillennials adolescents was low but still had a correlation with cultural practices from the social environment and individuals who played a role in supporting this value.

Keywords: culture, family communication, local wisdom parent

1. Introduction

Tamansari is a sub-district in Bogor Regency, West Java Province, Indonesia. Tamansari is seven km from the zero point of Bogor and is the result of the expansion of Ciomas District in 2002. Based on 2021 population data released by the Central Statistics Agency, Tamansari District has a population of 110,481 people with an area of 32.28 km² has a male population of 57,020 people and 53,461 female people with a family count of 34,651 (KK). According to Talcott Person in structural theory fungsional keluarga merupakan institusi yang penting dalam suatu sistem sub sosial (maliki, 2012). The family is the first environment and directly influences the growth process of adolescents (Hadian et al. 2022). Teenagers form strong bonds with parents through communication. Family communication is the main way for children to learn to communicate and interpret the behavior of others, experience emotions, and act in relationships that are built. According to Koerner and Fitzpatrick (2002), family plays a role in developing ways of communicating between family members. There are two dimensions that must be underlined and used as a reference for family communication patterns, namely the dimension of orientation-conformity or conformity (Conformity Orientation) and the dimension of interpersonal conversation-orientation. Harmonious communication between adolescents and parents can improve good interpersonal relationships while fostering adolescent emotional intelligence (Firdanianty et al. 2016). Studies and research related to communication of inheritance of family values in maintaining 4S cultural practices among zilenials in Tamansari Bogor District have been widely carried out but still focus a lot on family communication patterns not on the inheritance of local cultural values in the family (Alifiani et al. 2019; Mareta et al. 2020; Nafi'ah & Pratiwi 2022; Permatasari et al. 2020; Juliawati & Destiwati 2022; Susilo et al. 2018; Immaculata 2018; Prabandari & Rahmiaji 2019; Kuswanti et al. 2020; Septiani 2021; Rahmawati & Gazali 2018; Hafizah & Sari 2019; Rahmah 2019; Djayadin & Munastiwati 2020; Muslimah 2022).

Research on the local cultural values of 4S is still relatively small, especially family communication among them (Fauziya et al. 2018; Nurin et al. 2019; Rahmah 2020; Hidayatloh 2019; Sunaryo et al. 2020; Alhafizh et al. 2021; Sauky & bukhori 2021; Saepudin et al. 2018; Hermawati 2018; Rachman et al. 2022; Rahmatiani et al. 2020; Gandana 2021; Danti et al. 2019; Nurjaman 2021; Sasmita et al. 2022), which deals with research topics in the perspective of maintaining local culture has been widely done. Likewise, research on family communication in the context of adolescent communication with parents, adolescent communication with teachers at school, adolescent communication with peers, is also widely studied. These studies are still less focused on researching in terms of how to combine various concepts in the field of family communication theories with the use of digital media, communication of parents, teachers and peers, especially on the specifics of aspects in maintaining local culture and adhi luhung values continue to be cultivated. In addition, there are few previous studies that use quantitative and qualitative approaches (mix method) in reciting family communication models in maintaining 4S cultural values.

The millennial generation faces challenges in the era of globalization where it is very vulnerable to losing local cultural identity due to the entry of foreign cultural expansion. An instantaneous culture that developed massively became a preferred choice by the millennial generation. In addition, the decreasing contribution of family heads, parents and educators in inheriting the cultural values of local wisdom to the younger generation also influences the millennial generation to care about how important local wisdom values are. Foreign cultures that are increasingly easily accepted and become daily lifestyles indoctrinate the younger generation to accept foreign cultures into a standard that can be widely accepted and globally (universal), so that the zilenial desert is reluctant and uncomfortable, hindering progress when practicing their own culture (Budiati 2010). Therefore, it is interesting to examine (1) How is the communication behavior of adolescents with parents, teachers and peers about the local cultural values of 4S in Tamansari District, Bogor Regency? (2) How is the practice of inheritance of cultural values of penance, penance, penance and penance among adolescents in Tamansari Bogor District?

2. Research Methods

This research paradigm is constructivist, which is descriptive research, which is research that aims to describe. The research is designed as a mix method, which is a quantitative approach that is strengthened by qualitative. Communication of adolescents with parents, teachers and peers practices local cultural values 4S. Data analysis using descriptive statistical analysis, in the form of frequency, percentage, total score and spearman range coefficient analysis and cross-tabulation, research using survie method. with questionnaires as a data collection tool. The location of the study was conducted in Tamansari District, Bogor Regency, West Java Province. The study population was all adolescents aged 10 to 24 years in eight sub-districts in Tamansari District, Bogor Regency, as many as 27,215 people, located in eight sub-districts (portalpk2.bkkbn.go.id). determination of the number of samples using the Slovin formula with a 5% margien error, with a total of 421 people in Tamansari Bogor District

3. Results and Discussion

Communication Behavior of Adolescents with Parents, Teachers, Peers regarding Local Cultural Values 4S in Tamansari District, Bogor Regency

Communication behaviors have an important role in shaping social identity and developing social skills that are essential for adolescent growth and development. Communication behavior of adolescents with parents, teachers, and peers includes interaction, expression, and exchange of verbal and nonverbal messages between adolescents and individuals in their environment.

Table 1. Distribution of Adolescent Communication Respondents with Parents, 2023.

Adolescent Communication with Parents	Total Score					
	Height		Medium		Low	
	people	percentage	people	percentage	people	percentage
Aktor Komunikasi	119	28,2	138	32,8	164	39,0
Frequency	158	37,5	109	25,9	154	36,6
Duration	151	35,9	115	27,3	155	36,8
Proximity Level	153	36,9	114	26,5	154	36,6

Description: Low : ≤ 2 ; medium: 2.01 - 3.; height: ≥ 3.01

n=421

Based on the data obtained, the variable of adolescent communication with parents as communication actors who play a role in directing adolescents in Tamansari village is father and mother with a percentage value of 28.2% indicating in the high category and 32.8% indicating that maternal communication actors show moderate variation. If you look at the

distribution, parents have not been able to become actors in providing self-vision to adolescents in the form of advice given. Parental advice can lead teens to have clear life goals and have a strong vision. Time management advice, respecting time and opportunity are important aspects of mother's advice to become a successful person. Mothers teach the importance of managing time well and taking advantage of every opportunity that exists, by utilizing time and opportunities wisely, adolescents can achieve more in optimizing their potential. Mothers become actors who can recognize weaknesses and are able to identify mistakes that are often made by teenagers. Fathers have a role in directing behavior to become a better person and can develop over time.

The results showed that the frequency of communication between adolescents and parents carried out in this study could still be categorized as moderate with a high frequency percentage of 37.5% although it was still found that 36.6% were in the low category. Analysis of the frequency used in the form of relationship activity in the past week. In this study, the relevance of actors and frequency is still in line with findings in the field, advice on correcting self-mistakes, efficiency in using time, and forgiving the mistakes of others has the highest value compared to other indicators. The results showed that the duration of adolescent communication with parents was more low, with a percentage of 36.8% indicating that adolescents tend not to have intense enough communication with their parents in terms of duration. Factors such as the level of openness in the family, the adolescent's feelings of empathy, and the complexity of the issues discussed can affect the overall duration of communication. The results showed that adolescents have a tendency to feel close and comfortable in communicating with their parents, this is shown by the percentage of 36.9 percent to be in the high category. A good level of closeness in this communication can be a positive indication between adolescents and parents, which can affect the overall quality of family relationships. In line with Talcott Parson's Functional Structural Theory that children's communication with parents shows a relationship between self-openness in the medium category with the dimensions of frequency and duration, there are positive and negative responses in communication (Ramadhana 2018).

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents According to Adolescent Communication with Teachers, 2023.

Youth Communication with Teachers	Total Score					
	Height		Medium		Low	
	people	percentage	people	percentage	people	percentage
Cultural Curriculum	127	30,2	133	31,6	161	38,2
Teachers Set Examples	125	29,7	136	32,3	160	38,0

Description: Low : ≤ 2 ; medium: 2.01 - 3.; Height: ≥ 3.01

n=421

The results of the study in table 2 showed that adolescent communication with teachers in the aspect of teaching cultural curriculum showed a low percentage result of 38.2%, it was found that the relationship between adolescents and teachers, the effectiveness of communication, and the quality of education in the form of cultural curriculum teaching received by adolescents still did not have the quality of communication that could affect adolescent learning and personal development. Communication between adolescents and teachers is related to empathic concern in listening. Youth communication with teachers about parenting good underclassmen relates to youth involvement in the school setting or extracurricular activities involving younger graders. Teachers can provide guidance on attitudes, leadership, and responsibilities in interacting with underclassmen, as well as how to set a good example for them and be an important part of the culture of togetherness at school.

The results showed that adolescent communication with teachers in the aspect of teachers providing examples showed that 38% results were in the low category, it was found that adolescents gave a fairly comparable assessment of the level of teacher communication in providing examples. Communication between adolescents and teachers regarding the use of time well in achieving success includes: advice, guidance, and learning about time management, priorities, and goals to be achieved. Teachers can be role models for youth by showing how they manage time effectively and manage tasks well. The teacher's role is to communicate the values of responsibility and discipline attitudes in adolescents to use time efficiently.

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents According to Adolescent Communication with Peers, 2023.

Youth Communication with Peers	Height		Medium		Low	
	people	percentage	people	percentage	people	percentage
Frequency	130	30,9	129	30,6	162	38,5
Duration	130	30,9	130	30,9	161	38,2
Proximity Level	131	31,1	132	31,4	158	37,5

Description: Low : ≤ 2 ; medium: 2.01 - 3.; Height: ≥ 3.01

n=421

The frequency and duration of communication refers to how long each communication interaction lasts. Communication frequency refers to how often adolescents interact with their peers. The duration of communication can be influenced by factors such as shared interests, activities carried out together, and time availability. In this study, the average duration of adolescent communication interactions with peers was about 20 minutes each time the meeting. Based on the results of observations and research conducted, there are three aspects that are often discussed, namely earth alms, seren years and empathizing with peers. Results showed only at the frequency of 38.5% and duration of 38.2% of adolescents who had less enthusiasm or low were presented in the table section 3.

The degree of closeness refers to how close the adolescent is to his peers in the context of communication. The results of this study presented in table 3 showed that 37.5% of adolescents who had low category communication in the aspect of closeness level to talk about local cultural values used non-formal language about the importance of empathy, and good advice. Based on table 3 that there is a decrease in communication relations between adolescents in the inheritance of local cultural values.

Table 4. Distribution of Respondents by 4S Cultural Practices, 2023.

4S Cultural Practices	Height		Medium		Low	
	people	percentage	people	percentage	people	percentage
Silih Asah	175	41,6	93	22,1	153	36,3
Silih Asih	174	41,3	92	21,9	155	36,8
Silih Asuh	127	30,2	138	32,8	156	37,0
Silih Wangi	127	30,2	140	33,2	154	36,6

Description: Low : ≤ 2 ; medium: 2.01 - 3.; Height: ≥ 3.01

n=421

The practice of Silih Asah was in the high category of 41.6%, found in the parental indicators. Indicators in providing knowledge and insight in daily life in Silih Asah cultural practices include mutual respect, help, affection, and attention activities taught to adolescents in everyday life. This practice involves a positive emotional and social connection between a child and their parents. The practice of penance is in the high category of 41.3% can be seen in the indicator of helping parents clean the house in daily life. The practice of helping parents clean the house reflects the family responsibilities applied by the child to household tasks.

The practice of parenting was in the low category of 37.0% found in the indicator of helping friends who were affected by a disaster. In the practice of Silih Asuh, friends affected by disaster get physical and emotional support from others. Helping a friend who is in trouble can mean sharing the burden of tasks or providing material assistance, as well as providing emotional support to strengthen the spirit and feelings of a friend who is experiencing difficulties. The practice of penance was in the low category of 36.6%, found on indicators of covering up the shortcomings or disgrace of others in daily life. This reflects local cultural values that teach the importance of respecting individual privacy and dignity. This practice demonstrates an ethical stance in keeping secrets and not disseminating personal information or disgrace of a person, thus protecting their reputation and integrity. In the practice of Silih Wangi, people do not bring up or comment on the shortcomings or disgrace of others.

Table 5. Relationship of Communication Behavior to Local Cultural Practices 4S, 2023.

Communication Behavior (X)	4S (Y) Cultural Practices			
	Silih Asah	Silih Asih	Silih Asuh	Silih Wewangi
Teen and parent communication	0,918**	0,918**	0,948**	0,944**
Youth and teacher communication	0,898**	0,893**	0,975**	0,976**
Youth and peer communication	0,888**	0,881**	0,961**	0,966**

Information: * high significantly related at $p < 0.01$

rs: rank Spearman correlation coefficient

Based on table 5 of the distribution of the relationship between communication behavior and local cultural practices 4S that there is a relationship value of 0.837–0.976 shows that there is a very strong positive relationship between communication behavior variables and cultural practices penance, penance, penance, and penance have a significant relationship. This study took four variables with the highest relationship scores, namely: Communication between adolescents and parents with the practice of parenting has a value of 0.948. In this study, it was found that the communication behavior of parental advice has a relationship with adolescent social behavior in various aspects, including in the context of activities to meet, help friends, visit teachers, and provide support to outstanding friends. Communication actors, in this case parents who actively provide parenting advice which is manifested in the form of silaturahmi, then adolescents tend to be more encouraged to be more active in establishing social relationships with family members and

others around them (Wahyudi, 2018). When referring to the theory of family relationship schemes initiated by Mary Anne Fitzpatrick and Ascan Koerner, which says that family communication is not random, but is highly patterned based on certain schemes that determine how family members communicate with each other. Fitzpatrick identifies four family types: consensual, pluralistic, protective, and laissez-faire (Koerner and Fitzpatrick 2002).

Family communication with Laissez-faire pattern That is, families that have a conversational orientation and compliance with low labels. It is characterized by low concept-oriented communication, meaning that a child is not directed to develop himself independently, and is also low in socially oriented communication. This means that adolescents do not foster harmonious relationships with forms of interaction with parents. Children and parents are less or not involved in the interaction between family members, so this type of family member does not really care about what other family members do.

Teacher communication behavior in the aspect of providing cultural and exemplary curriculum knowledge with a value of 0.975 in relation to the practice of parenting shows that communication that underlines the values of togetherness and brotherhood will encourage students to be more active in socializing and strengthening social bonds with others. Teachers who teach the values of empathy and concern for others will encourage students to be more sensitive to the conditions of friends and teachers who need support. Communication that illustrates the importance of visiting people who are sick or need support will help students to care more about the well-being of others around them.

When communication between adolescents and peers is going well, they tend to be better able to understand and appreciate the cultural values of penance practiced in their social group. Adolescent communication behavior with peers can affect social interactions and dynamics within peer groups (Amalia & Natsir, 2017). The value of the communication behavior relationship has a value of 0.966. Adolescents who have good closeness with their peers tend to be more open in communicating, this closeness creates a comfortable and trusting conversation environment, where adolescents find it easier to talk about various things, including topics about culture.

4. Conclusions and Advice

Conclusion

The conclusions of this study are:

1. Communication behavior of adolescents with parents, teachers, and peers in the low category is caused by lack of time spent together, lack of trust or fear of speaking due to authority factors, group pressure, or excessive use of social media so that it has an impact on developing social and emotional skills that can hinder in improving communication skills in adolescents according to the data in the distribution of adolescent communication tables with parents, teachers, and peers. However, adolescents still value parental actors as important figures as seen from the high value of indicators in the variable part of adolescent communication with parents.
2. The relationship between communication behavior and 4S cultural practices showed a very significant relationship for each variable based on data on the relationship of communication behavior with 4S culture. The relationship between adolescent and parental communication practices with penance practices with fragrance, teachers with penance practices, and fragrant, adolescents with peers with penance and fragrance practices shows that the relationship between parents, teachers, and peers have potential in implementing 4S cultural practices. Results show that effective communication with parents is an important factor in establishing and supporting cultural values in adolescent lives.

Advice

1. Application of Cultural Values in Daily Life: Develop strategies and programs that encourage Zilenials to apply 4S cultural values in daily life through a familial approach.
2. Advanced Studies: Encourage follow-up research to see the impact of implementing proposed strategies and programs. Further studies may involve evaluating effectiveness, analyzing behavior change, and measuring the long-term impact of maintaining 4S cultural values among Zilenials.

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