

ABSTRAK

Indah Rinaningtyas. 210531100060. Ilmu Komunikasi. Perilaku Komunikasi Remaja *Fatherless* Usia 10-20 Tahun dalam Keluarga.

Fatherless merupakan ketidakhadiran ayah secara fisik atau psikologis yang semakin marak di Indonesia maupun Internasional dan berdampak pada perkembangan remaja. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui serta memahami perilaku komunikasi remaja *fatherless* usia 10-20 tahun yang terjadi dalam keluarga.

Metode penelitian yaitu deskriptif kualitatif. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 4 remaja *fatherless* usia 10-20 tahun dan anggota keluarga. Objek penelitian yaitu perilaku komunikasi remaja *fatherless* usia 10-20 tahun dalam keluarga. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data pada penelitian ini dengan reduksi data, penyajian data dan kesimpulan. Teknik penentuan informan menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Teknik keabsahan data menggunakan triangulasi sumber.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa remaja *fatherless* cenderung menutup diri, kurang percaya diri, sulit membangun kepercayaan dan menjaga jarak dengan keluarga. Terdapat juga perilaku negatif yaitu menutup pintu dengan keras, membanting barang, keluar tanpa izin, dan mengurung diri dikamar. Perilaku remaja ini dipengaruhi oleh dukungan dari keluarga setelah ayah pergi. Remaja yang mendapatkan dukungan dari keluarga cenderung mempunyai rasa simpati dan kepekaan, sebaliknya yang tidak mendapat dukungan cenderung lebih tertutup.

Kata Kunci: *Fatherless*, Remaja, Perilaku Komunikasi, Keluarga, Peran Ayah

ABSTRACT

Indah Rinaningtyas. 210531100060. Communication Studies. Communication Behavior of Fatherless Adolescents Aged 10-20 Years in Families.

Fatherlessness refers to the physical or psychological absence of a father, a phenomenon that is increasingly prevalent in Indonesia and internationally, and has an impact on adolescent development. The purpose of this study is to identify and understand the communication behavior of fatherless adolescents aged 10-20 years within families.

The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The research subjects consist of 4 fatherless adolescents aged 10-20 years and their family members. The research object was the communication behavior of fatherless adolescents aged 10-20 years within families. Data collection techniques included interviews, observations, and documentation. Data analysis techniques in this study involved data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. Informant selection used purposive sampling. Data validity was ensured through triangulation of sources.

The results of the study indicate that fatherless adolescents tend to be withdrawn, lack self-confidence, find it difficult to build trust, and keep their distance from their families. There are also negative behaviors such as slamming doors, throwing things, leaving without permission, and locking themselves in their rooms. These behaviors are influenced by the support they receive from their families after their fathers leave. Adolescents who receive support from their families tend to be more sympathetic and sensitive, while those who do not receive support tend to be more withdrawn.

Keywords: Fatherless, Adolescents, Communication Behavior, Family, Father's Role