

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

In this modern era, work is one of the key components that might lead to contentment since it can improve a person's position, finances, and self-worth. For humans, work is the most essential thing. Humans can obtain income, places, connections, and social standing by working. According to (Rahmat, 2016), work is a social transitory that gives individual life its own purpose. When working, there comes a point when individuals must let go of years of work (retirement). Individuals who work will eventually reach retirement age. The following table is describing about the population distribution by age group as well as a graph depicting the increase in the retirement age population from 2018 to 2022.

Figure 1. 1

Population Distribution by Age and Increase in Retirement Age Population in 2018–2022 in Indonesia



Source: BPS (2022)

According to the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) in (Fadhilah & Indrawati, 2023), individuals who have entered retirement are those who are 50 years or older, have previously worked, and have stopped working at the time of interview. In 2022, the population of retirement age accounted for 22% of the total population of Indonesia, or approximately 60,122,000 individuals. Additionally, the

following table displays the number of population by regency in DKI Jakarta which can provide reasons why the researcher chose Jakarta in this study.

**Figure 1. 2**

**Number of Population by Regency/City in DKI Jakarta Province**

Kab/Kota	Jumlah Penduduk Menurut Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi DKI Jakarta (Jiwa)		
	2021	2022	2023
Kep Seribu	27 996	28 262	28 523
Jakarta Selatan	2 232 442	2 234 262	2 235 606
Jakarta Timur	3 051 866	3 066 074	3 079 618
Jakarta Pusat	1 057 465	1 053 482	1 049 314
Jakarta Barat	2 446 687	2 458 707	2 470 054
Jakarta Utara	1 788 981	1 799 220	1 808 985
DKI Jakarta	10 605 437	10 640 007	10 672 100

*Source: BPS DKI Jakarta*

Jakarta is one of the most populous cities in Indonesia with a culturally, socially and economically diverse population. The city is an economic and administrative centre that attracts people from a variety of occupational and cultural backgrounds. The transition from a busy and stressful working life to retirement might pose significant challenges in terms of adjustment and communication with family members. As defined by Hurlock (1996) in (Ikawati, 2018), retirement is the departure of persons from daily activities, and the elderly people regard retirement as a critical phase due to others' judgments of them as worthless and incompetent. (Effendi & Makhfudli, 2009) suggest that psychosocial changes upon retirement include depletion of financial resources, loss of status and position, bereavement of friends and relationships, and disruption of regular activities.

Thus, every person going through retirement reacts differently. Some people are relieved to be free of the labor they have always been accountable for, but others believe that retirement is an indication that an individual is becoming older and less productive, making them unnecessary. Retirement is frequently associated with negative, unpleasant, and even frightening emotions. These perceptions will unknowingly alter the individual's state of mind, causing the individual to become overly sensitive and subjective. According to Schwartz in (Hurlock, 1996: 417), retirement signifies the end of one life pattern and the beginning of a new one. As such, retirement always entails a change in roles, along with a change in values and desires as well as a general alteration to each person's particular life pattern.

Individuals contemplating retirement exhibit a variety of reactions. This is dependent on how prepared they are to handle it. Three attitudes or reactions are suggested by Hartati (2002) in (Yanti, 2019): (1) accept, (2) forced to accept, and (3) reject. Individuals who have difficulties preparing themselves will experience psychological and physiological illnesses as a result of the changes that occur throughout this phase. Retirement shock or retirement syndrome is another phrase used by experts. Meanwhile, the most common psychiatric problems associated with retirement are stress, frustration, and sadness.

In this context, research on interpersonal communication between daughters and retired fathers is important. The purpose of this study is to comprehend how the interpersonal communication between daughters and fathers are impacted by changes in the role of retired fathers. Furthermore, this study aims to discover factors that influence interpersonal communication between daughters and retired fathers. In addition, this study also intends to find out how the transition to retirement affects the communication and relationship between daughters and their retired fathers, as well as the ways in which they deal with conflicts and discomforts that may arise in their interactions. In interpersonal communication, between a daughter and her retired father in the process of good relations, there is an endeavour to prevent the relationship from deteriorating by making improvements, which includes preventing problems and resolving any current issues. The attempts can take the form of openness and routine conversation, positivity, assurances, supportiveness, mediated communication, conflict resolution, and humor (Guerero, Andersen, and Afifi, 2009) in (Wijayanti, 2019).

Previous studies have found that there are several factors that contribute to daughters' attachment to their fathers. These include psychological, sociological, and cultural factors that can influence the dynamics of father-daughter relationships. For example, according to previous research on the relationship between daughters and their fathers, the results show it demonstrates that the father's closeness to daughters and sons comes from the father's pleasant and joking nature, a relaxed, attentive attitude to children, trusting them, and making major sacrifices (Fatmasari & Sawitri, 2020). The child referred to in this study is an emerging adult who is currently pursuing a Bachelor's degree. Emerging adults are individuals between the ages of 18 to 25 (Arnett, 2000). According to the findings of previous

research on father and daughter communication (Punyanunt-Carter, 2008), certain communication motives are considerably present in father/daughter relationships. The results also show how specific communication objectives in father-daughter interactions influence satisfaction. And after retirement, the power dynamics in the family may change. Fathers who previously had a dominant role may feel a loss of control, while adult daughters may become more independent. This research can explore how these changes affect their communication and relationships.

The Pew Research Institute discovered that many young adults still live with their parents. According to (Silaban & Apriyono, 2015), the Pew Research Institute estimates that there are 21.6 million productive young adults aged 18 - 31 who are still living with their mothers and fathers. The reason is due to three main things, namely not having a job, still being a student, and reluctant to get married.

Previous study have explored and tested RTT in the context of romantic relationships. Some of these research have found factors that influence the intensity and impact of relational turbulence. In the context of communication relationships between daughters and retired fathers, they frequently involve changes and obstacles, which can lead to uncertainty, conflict, and confusion. Relational Turbulence Theory (RTT) is a conceptual framework that helps to understand how factors like relational uncertainty, interference, and communication valence influence relational turbulence. RTT is used to understand change and uncertainty in relationships, and how these factors affect relationship satisfaction, intimacy and quality.

As stated by (Solomon et al., 2016), the transformation of the model on RTT is focuses on three key theoretical advances. First, the relational turbulence model views relational uncertainty and interference as parallel forces creating subjective experiences, whereas relational turbulence theory focuses on the distinctive processes by which these parameters shape cognitions and emotions. Second, the theory expands on the causal relationships between cognitions, emotions, and communication, which are not stated in the relational turbulence model. Third, relational turbulence theory explains how specific experiences combine into an overall perception of the relationship as chaotic, and how this characterization influences a range of consequences.

Therefore, based on the background described above, the researcher is interested in analyzing interpersonal communication between daughters and a retired fathers in Jakarta, with a focus on things that affect communication between daughters and retired fathers, including how changes in roles after retirement can affect their interactions. Based on that, the researcher conducted a research entitled **Analysis of Interpersonal Communication Between Daughters and Retired Fathers in Jakarta.**

## **1.2 RESEARCH PURPOSES**

The research purpose of this study is to find out how does the interpersonal communication occur between daughters and fathers who has retired in Jakarta.

## **1.3 RESEARCH QUESTION**

The research questions of this study is:

1. How does the interpersonal communication occur between retired fathers and their daughters?

## **1.4 RESEARCH BENEFITS**

### **1.4.1 Theoretical Aspect**

It is hoped that this research can be a source of information and reference for further research aimed at expanding the body of knowledge in the field of communication science study program, particularly in regarding interpersonal communication patterns.

### **1.4.2 Practical Aspect**

This research is expected to be used as a reference and idea, especially for unmarried daughters who are 18-25 years old with their retired fathers in Jakarta in order to carry out interpersonal communication well.

## **1.5 LOCATION AND TIME OF THE RESEARCH**

### **1.5.1 Research Location**

This research will be conducted in Jakarta. With the research subjects are unmarried daughters aged 18-25 years and fathers who has retired.

### **1.5.2 Research Time**

The author started this research in October 2023 and is expected to be completed in January 2024 which has been described in the following

table:

**Table 1. 1**

No.	Research Stages	2023			2024		
		October	November	December	January	February-March	April-May
1.	Research theme determination						
2.	Research problem identification						
3.	Field Research						
4.	Data collecting						
5.	Data processing						
6.	Report Writing						