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Children's learning achievement and personality from the broken home family

Maghfirah Afifah¹, Neviyarni Suhaili¹, Irdamurni Irdamurni¹

¹Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the learning achievement and personality of children from broken home families. This study uses a library research methodology. The writing of this article was carried out by reviewing as many as 13 national articles related to learning achievement and personality of broken home children in the family environment about the child's personality contained in the Google Scholar database. The results of the review were 13 articles. Family is the first educational institution responsible for providing education. The basic education provided by the family will determine the future of family life. It is also a place for children (family) to grow and develop as a whole. Without realizing it by parents that they have a very important role in educating children both in learning achievement and also in the child's personality, without realizing it, broken home families indirectly have a significant impact on their children. Very rarely do parents think about the consequences of that decision. Of the several impacts, the psychological impact is the most inherent. Even so, there are actually ways to overcome a broken home. This method will be effective for every family who wants a complete and harmonious family.



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Corresponding Author:

Afifah, M.,
Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia
Email: afifahmaghfirah@gmail.com

Introduction

When someone is going to have a family, what comes to mind is the realization of a *sakinah* family, a happy family that is peaceful, peaceful and harmonious. Humans who want to have a family must go through a marriage that has been regulated in law (Undang-undang No.1 tentang perkawinan, 1974). According to UU perkawinan Bab I Pasal 1 as follows: "Marriage is an inner and outer bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family (household) based on the One Godhead".

In addition to schools and communities, the family is the first educational institution responsible for providing education. Because family education institutions are the first educational institutions, where students first receive education and guidance from their parents or other family members. As the smallest institution in society, the family plays a very broad role in fostering the life and social personality of children. It can be said that the family is the first stage of an important social order and at a very high level; closely related to civilization, the transformation of inheritance, as well as the growth and development of mankind. Overall, all traditions, beliefs of manners, individual and social traits, are passed down through the family to the next generation.

Most parents today only provide material needs to their children, so that they become incomplete individuals. This is made possible by the busyness of parents, especially those who live in big cities and or the ignorance of parents in educating their children. On the other hand, many parents who live in rural areas, such as in Padang Ganting, have low education and work as drivers, traders, farm laborers, factory workers and construction workers. Their income is very minimal, so they are unable to meet the needs of their families. Things like that resulted in their families always fighting (less harmonious) and finally their children did not get the attention and affection of their parents.

Thus showing how important the situation and conditions of life in the family. As stated by William J. Goode (2007: 184-185) broken home is the breakup of a family unit, the dissolution or breakdown of the structure of social roles if one or several family members fail to carry out their role obligations. Furthermore, Michael Lifshitz said that children or adolescents from chaotic (failed) families have more negative self-concepts, are more difficult in social relationships, are more extreme in expressing feelings, are more shy and are more difficult to control than children from intact families.

In fact, what often happens in family conflicts are those who experience difficulties, disharmony in the family or lose happiness. Of course, the causes of unhappiness vary, some are caused by losing the loyalty of a husband or wife. In this case, it is the wife who suffers greatly, because she feels that her husband is no longer faithful to her.

Broken home has a big influence on the mentality of a student, this is what causes students to have no interest in achievement. Broken homes can also damage children's souls so that in the learning process at school they act arbitrarily, undisciplined, always making trouble and riots, this is done because they just want to seek sympathy for their friends and even their teachers. It is the atmosphere and circumstances of the family that inevitably determine how and to what extent learning is experienced and achieved by children. Based on the situation above, it is interesting to take the title "Children's Learning Achievement And Personality From The Broken Home Family".

Method

This writing methodology uses a library research methodology. Literature research is a data collection technique by conducting a review study of books, literatures, notes, and reports that have to do with the problem being solved (Nazir, 2003). The writing of this article was carried out by reviewing as many as 13 national articles related to learning achievement and personality of broken home children in the family environment on the child's personality contained in the undergraduate database google scholar.

Results and Discussions

Psychological Dynamics

According to the term psychological dynamics comes from the word dynamics and psychological. According to SlametSantoso (2006: 5), dynamics is a behaviorbehavior of an individual that can directly affect others reciprocally. While psychology comes from the Greek psychology which is a combination of the words psyche which means soul and logos which means science, so the word psychology can be interpreted as science soul (Sugihartono, et al. 2012: 1). Based on the above definition, dynamics psychological can be interpreted as all symptoms in the individual's psyche that can affect their interactions with other people.

According to Nursalim&Purwoko (RefiaJuniartiHendrastin& BudiPurwoko: 2014) psychological dynamics is a psychological process and atmosphereinternal individual in dealing with conflict which is reflected byviews or perceptions, attitudes and emotions, and behavior. Based on the Complete Dictionary of Psychology (Chaplin, 2006: 396), psychological dynamics (psychodynamic) can be interpreted as: touches on the branch of psychology that investigates motivation and processes emotional, touching on analytical psychology and deep psychology related to him and touches on processes that are undergoing change and development.

According to psychodynamic theory, the early developmental environment received by individuals is a strong foundation in determining further individual development. The socio-affective componentbecome a determining factor in the dynamics of individual development. Besides that, Freud explained that the human personality is composed of three components, namely: id, ego and superego. The id consists of basic instincts and drives and the ego consists of mental processes, reasoning, and common sense that work according to the principle of reality while the superego represents social values or social expectations. If the id and the ego are in conflict, it can be cause errors, anxiety, or disturbance in the individual and the Ego functions as a

counterweight that seeks to minimize conflict by maintaining a balance between instinctual drives and societal prohibitions (Rita EkaIzzaty, 2008: 20)

According to Freud (Rita EkaIzzaty, 2008: 20-21) one way people resolve conflict or anxiety is to use defense mechanism. Defense mechanism It is used by individuals unconsciously and can become a disease if used in excess. The form of the self-defense mechanism include: repression (emphasis), namely the emphasis into the mind does not aware, regression (setback), which is returning to the ability stage previous developments, sublimation, which is replacing inappropriate behavior with socially acceptable behavior, displacement (replacement), which is changing emotions from the source frustration and release it to another object and reaction formation (reaction formation) that is to act against his feelings to hide his feelings or unacceptable tendencies.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the dynamics of Psychological is all psychological processes in individuals who experience changes both in terms of personality which includes attitudes, emotional stability, perception, behavior, self-defense style in dealing with conflict, coping and so on that can affect the development and interactions with other people.

Family

1. Understanding Family

The family is a small group that has a leader and members, have a division of tasks and work, as well as rights and obligations for each of its members. Family is the first place and above all where children learn beliefs, traits noble character, communication and social interaction, and life skills. (Helmawati, 2014: 42-43).

According to Ki Hajar Dewantara (Abu Ahmadi, 1997: 96), the family is a collection of several people who are bound by one generation then understand and feel standing as one essential union, essential, delicious and will together strengthen the combination it is to glorify each of its members.

M.I Soelaeman in (Syamsu Yusuf, 2006: 35-36) put forward the notion of family can be seen from 2 meanings, namely: in the broadest sense are all parties who are related by blood or descendants that can be compared to "clan" or clan while In a narrow sense, the family includes parents and children.

Based on the definitions of some of the figures above, it can be concluded that the family is a collection of people who are bound in a legitimate relationship and usually consists of parents as leaders and children as members and have rules, rights and obligations imposed on all its members.

2. Characteristics of a Happy or Harmonious Family

A happy or harmonious family is an important requirement in facilitating the development of family members, including children who is growing up. According to Sofyan S. Willis (2012: 105), a The family is said to be harmonious if the family structure is intact and interaction between family members is going well, meaning that the relationship The psychological relationship between them is quite satisfying to be felt by everyone family members. Syamsu Yusuf (2006: 36) suggests that harmony or family happiness can be realized if the family can perform their functions properly, namely: gives a sense of belonging, a sense of security, love, and Develop good relationships among family members.

Syamsu Yusuf also said that the love relationship what is meant is not only feelings, but also concerns maintenance, sense of responsibility, attention, understanding respect, and a desire to develop children who he loved. Therefore, families who are unable to run functions well where the relationship between its members is not harmonious, full of conflict, or communication gaps can cause mental health problems and problems other developments in children.

From the various descriptions above, it can be concluded that a A family is said to be harmonious and happy if it has a family structure intact and able to carry out their functions properly, such as giving a sense of belonging, security, affection, and developing good relationship among family members.

3. Family Function

Every family basically has certain duties or obligations must be done for the survival of a family. Tasks or These obligations are often referred to as family functions. William J. Goode (Munandar Soeleman, 2006: 115) suggests that in general, family functions include sexual regulation, reproduction, socialization, maintenance, placement of children in society, satisfying individual needs, and social control.

According to Syamsu Yusuf (2007: 38-39), psychosociologically The family has several functions as follows:

- Gives a sense of security for children and other family members.
- Source of fulfillment of needs, both physical and psychological.
- Source of love and acceptance
- Model appropriate behavior patterns for children to learn to be good members of society.
- Guidance for social development deemed appropriate.
- Forming children in solving the problems they face in order to adapt to life.
- Guidance in learning motor skills, verbal and social needs for adjustment.
- Stimulator for the development of children's abilities to achieve achievement, both in school and in the community.
- Guidance in developing aspirations.
- A source of friendship or playmates for children up to old enough to make friends outside the home, or if friendship outside the home is not possible.

Based on the explanation of the 2 figures above, it can be concluded that that the family has several functions that must be carried out for the sake of maintain the survival of his family. Functions These include the functions of sexual regulation, reproduction, affection, socialization, maintenance, guidance, stimulator, placement of children in society, satisfying individual needs (both physical and psychological), and social control.

Broken Home

1. Understanding Broken Home

Based on the Big Dictionary of Psychology (Chaplin, 2006: 71), broken home means a broken family or broken household. So broken home is a family or household without the presence of one from both parents (father or mother) caused by death, divorce, or leaving home.

William J. Goode (2007: 184-185) defines a broken home as the breakup of a family unit, the break or break of the structure social roles if one or more family members fail to perform their role obligations.

According to Sofyan S. Willis (2011: 66) broken families (broken home) can be seen from two aspects, namely. (1) Families break up because the structure is not intact because one of the of the head of the family has died or been divorced. (2) Parents are not divorced but family structure is not intact again because father or mother is often not at home, and/or no longer showing affection. For example often fight so that the family is not healthy physically psychological.

Based on the descriptions of several experts above, it can be concluded that a broken home is a fracture in the family structure because one or several family members fail to carry out their role obligations due to death, divorce, leaving home, fighting or not showing affection in the family anymore.

2. Criteria for Broken Home Family Keluarga

Wiliam J. Goode (MunandarSoelaeman: 2006: 119-120) suggests the form or criteria of a broken home, namely:

- Invalid. It is an incomplete family because the father (husband) or mother (wife) are not present and therefore do not carry out their duties or roles as determined by society.
- Cancellation, separation, divorce and leaving. The dissolution of the family here is caused because one or both partners decide to leave each other and stop carrying out their role obligations.
- Empty membrane family. Family members stay together but do not communicate or cooperate with each other and fail to provide emotional support to one another.
- The absence of someone from a partner due to unwanted things. Families break up because a husband or wife dies, is imprisoned, or is separated from the family due to war, depression, or other catastrophe.
- Unwanted significant role failure. This problem can be in the form of a severe mental, emotional or physical illness that can lead to failure in carrying out the main role.

Dadang Hawari (Syamsu Yusuf: 2006: 44) explains that A dysfunctional family (broken home) is characterized by the following characteristics:

- Death of one or both parents.
- Both parents separated or divorced.
- The relationship between the two parents is not good
- The relationship between parents and children is not good.
- Tension and no warmth at home.
- Parents are busy and rarely at home
- One or both parents have a disability personality or psychiatric disorders.

Sofyan S. Willis (2012: 105) explains that not all a family that is not intact because of the things above is said to experience broken home. There are some parents who become single parents but can create a harmonious family life though the family structure is no longer intact.

Based on the presentation of some of the figures above, it can be concluded that a broken family (broken home) is characterized by characteristics: invalidity, annulment, death, separation, divorce, one or both parents leave the house, family membrane empty, unwanted important role failure, people relationship parents with children who are not good, the relationship between the two parents who are not good, busy parents so rarely at home, good home atmosphere tense and without warmth and personality disorders or disturbances parental psyche.

3. Causes of Broken Home

A rift in the family (broken home) can occur due to: various things. According to Sofyan S. Willis (2011: 14-17) there are seven factors the causes of a broken home family, namely:

- Lack of or cut off communication among family members.
- The egocentrism of each family member.
- Family economic problems.
- The problem of busy parents.
- Low parental education.
- infidelity
- Far from religious values

Based on the explanation about the broken home above, it can be concluded that that a broken home is a condition of a fractured family structure that characterized by invalidity, annulment, death, separation, divorce, one or both parents leave home, family empty membrane, unwanted important role failure, relationship parents with children who are not good, the relationship between the two parents is not good good, busy parents so rarely at home, good home atmosphere tense and without warmth and personality disorders or disturbances parental psyche. In addition, a broken home can also occur because lack of or loss of communication among family members, egocentrism each family member, family economic problems, problems busy parents, low parental education, infidelity or away from religious values.

Divorce

1. Definition of Divorce

Divorce is one form or characteristic of the family who experienced a broken home. Based on the Great Dictionary of Languages In Indonesia (KBBI) divorce or divorce has the meaning of separating or breaking up relationship as husband and wife.

According to Agoes Dariyo (2008: 160), divorce is a way the last for a marital relationship that can no longer be keep it up again. Agoes Dariyo also added that divorce (divorce) is an event that is not actually planned or desired by two individuals who are bound in marriage.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that divorce is the severance of the relationship between husband and wife who are no longer able to maintain their marital relationship for various reasons.

2. Cause of Divorce

According to Agoes Dariyo (2008: 165-167) there are several causes of divorce, namely:

- Problems with virginity (Virginity)
- The unfaithfulness of one of the spouses
- The pressure of the family's economic needs.
- Have no descendants

- One of the spouses dies
- Differences in principle, ideology, religion
Save Degun (2002: 114) also suggests several other things which can lead to divorce, namely:
- Economic problems
- Big age difference
- The desire to have a son or daughter
- The question of the principle of life
- Differences in emphasis and ways of educating children
- The influence of social support from outsiders (neighbors, relatives relatives, friends and conditioned social situations).

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that divorce can occur due to various things, namely the problem of virginity (virginity), infidelity, economy, childlessness, death, differences in life principles, ideologies, religions, age differences, differences emphasis and way of educating children and the influence of social support from outside parties (neighbors, relatives, friends and the community situation conditioned).

3. Impact of Divorce

Family as the main place where individuals get comfort and depend when dysfunctional or fractured due to Divorce will have a bad influence on the development of members family. According to SaveDegun (2002: 113), divorce can cause stress, pressure, and cause physical and mentally. This situation is experienced by all good family members family father, mother and children.

Agoes Dariyo (2008: 168-169) explained that there are several things that perceived by the family as a result of divorce, including:

- Traumatic experience in one of life partner (male or female)
Traumatic impact experienced by one partner as a result of Divorce includes sadness, disappointment, frustration, discomfort, unhappiness, stress, depression, fear, and worry that can lead to hatred, resentment, angry, blaming yourself, or blaming your ex couple. In addition, the consequences of divorce also cause individuals difficulty sleeping, tense, difficult to concentrate, helpless and break up hope.
- Traumatic experiences of children
For children whose parents are divorced, they are confused, unable to process identification, negative views about marriage and parents, the shadows of divorce worries on her marriage later, etc.
- Instability of life at work
Divorce can cause psychological instability. From this psychological instability it can cause sleep disturbances and lack of concentration at work so that it interferes with work life, for example decreased work performance.

Based on the opinion of the figures above, it can be seen that Divorce can cause various problems within membersfamily from father, mother and children. These impacts can be a very dangerous trauma psychologically if not immediately handled quickly and appropriately, especially in children who is growing up.

According to Conger & Chao (Santrock, 2007: 32) adolescents who come from from divorced families exhibit the following problems:

- Academic problems
- Externalizing problems (such as acting and juvenile delinquency)
- internalizing problems (such as anxiety and depression)
- Lack of social responsibility
- Lack of competence in intimate relationships
- Dropout
- Be sexually active at an early age
- Taking illegal drugs
- Join antisocial friends
- Have low self-esteem.

Furthermore, Syamsu Yusuf (2006: 44) said that teenagers whose parents are divorced experiencing confusion in taking decisions, whether to follow father or mother, tend to be frustrated because basic needs such as the feeling of wanting to be loved, protected safe, and valued have been reduced along with events divorce. Family conditions that are not harmonious, unstable, messy (broken home) is the cause of growth unhealthy personality. The aspects contained in The personality according to Syamsu Yusuf (2006: 127-128), includes:

- Character. Is a consequence of complying with ethics behavior, consistency or firmness in holding position or opinion.
- Temperament. Represents a person's reactive disposition or sooner or later react to stimuli that come from environment.
- Attitude. It is a response to objects (people, things, events, norms, etc.) which are positive, negative or ambivalent (undecided).
- Emotional stability. Is the degree of stability of emotional reactions to stimulation from the environment, such as whether it is easy offended, angry, sad or hopeless.
- Responsibility (responsibility). It is a readiness to accept the risk of an action or actions taken, such as willing to accept risks reasonable, or run away from the risks faced.
- Sociability. Is a personal disposition related to relationships interpersonal. This disposition seems to be in personal nature closed or open and the ability to communicate with other people.

Furthermore, Syamsu Yusuf (2006: 131) also said that An unhealthy personality is usually characterized by the following characteristics:

- Irritable (offended)
- Shows worry and anxiety
- Often feel depressed
- Be cruel or like to annoy other people of your age younger or towards an animal (animal).
- Inability to avoid deviant behavior even though you have been warned or punished
- Have a habit of lying
- Hyperactive
- Being hostile to all forms of authority
- Likes to criticize or ridicule others
- Hard to sleep.
- Lack of responsibility
- Frequent headaches (even if the cause is not organic,)
- Lack of awareness to obey religious teachings
- Be pessimistic in facing life
- Lack of enthusiasm (mood) in living life.

Besides that, Hetherington (Save Degun, 2002: 116) also added, if a divorce occurs in a child who is stepping on As a teenager, he will find peace both in neighbors, friends and friends schools that they think can provide comfort for themselves they.

However, not all teenagers who come from familiesdivorced people have these problems. As stated Hetherington & Stanley-Hagan (Santrock, 2007: 33) that adolescents who socially mature and responsible, doesn't show much many behavior problems, and have an easy temper, more able to cope with the divorce of his parents. However, children and Teenagers who have bad tempers often have problems coping with their parents' divorce.

Based on the exposure of several figures and the results of the research above shows that divorce has various impacts on psychological development of adolescents, especially for adolescents who have bad temper and socially immature. Problems These can be an unhealthy personality, academic problems, externalizing problems (such as misbehavior and juvenile delinquency) as well as internalizing (such as anxiety and depression), less competent in intimate relationships, dropped out of school, was sexually active at an early age, taking drugs, hanging out with antisocial friends, have low self-esteem and have difficulty making decisions. In addition, the young victims of broken homes are trying to find tranquility in other places such as neighbors, friends and school friends which promises comfort and serenity for teenagers.

Analysis of Children's Personality Formation

1. Understanding Personality

Many experts who put forward the concepts of personality (personality), a medical or psychological expert from Greece, Hippocrates sees personality as a biochemical fluid in the body that has an influence on individual behavior, which is then termed temperament, then Hippocrates divides temperament into 4 kinds, namely Sanguine, Melancholy (mood), Phlegmatic or Khoierik (Surabrata 1988). Meanwhile AllPort defines personality as a psychophysiological organism that can be used to adapt to the physical environment and social environment, psychic organisms include talents, interests, attitudes, intelligence, emotions, thinking abilities, imagination and memory, while the physical organism deals with physical aspects such as height, overweight and underweight (Hall and Lindzay, 1978; Morgen, et al, 1986).

Personality is difficult to measure because behavior does not always reflect the real individual. So personality is defined as the dynamic organization of psychophysical systems within the individual that determine his unique adjustment to the environment.

2. Personality Aspects

- Biological Aspect

Biological facts can affect a person's personality development. An expert argues that Kretchmer that personality can be seen from the shape of the body. Body shape can affect biological aspects, not a few people feel inferior because their body shape is not good which results in insecurity and feeling embarrassed when meeting other people.

From a physical point of view (psychological traits) a person cannot be influenced by the environment, for example the shape of the eyes, the location of the nose, and including the shape of the limbs, there are those who initially have a good body shape due to illness then become less than perfect, thus between the nature and the influence of outside influence each other.

- Psychological Aspect

A person's psychological development does not appear as clear as in biological development, but leads to the behavior of each individual and others. The behavior of a person can reflect the personality that is in him. Physically young adults they have excellent physical strength so that they are active in carrying out various activities to the point of spending time due to forgetting to take care of themselves, this is supported by a healthy physical condition and also a high will, this can reflect a person's personality. (Dra.EttyKartikawaty: 1992).

- Social Aspect

In adolescence the horizon of social interaction has broadened and complex, in addition to communicating with family also with schools and the general public consisting of children as well as adults and peers in particular, together they begin to pay attention to and regarding applicable norms and make adjustments. into the social, we cannot deny that the social environment can affect the personality of a person where we live. Each individual cannot be alone without the influence of the social environment that is close to him, which means that humans are creatures who live in unity, namely social and individual both are interrelated with each other.

3. Influence of Personality Development

- School Environment

School is a place to provide knowledge to students, but besides that it also functions as one of the formation of children's personalities, it also functions as a group bond. Children at school feel that school is a part of life, in reality school is often a source of frustration for some. For children, this frustration can come from various sources, including negative perceptions (views) of the atmosphere at school, negative perceptions of teacher behavior, many rules that students think are unnecessary and others.

- Community Environment

Society is a subsystem in a child's life that participates in the formation of personality. The most confusing atmosphere for children will occur when there is a conflict of norms in society. Other factors that shape a child's personality such as movies, reading materials and television shows. If it is not selective, it will damage children's morals, the influence of sadistic films and porn is widely cited by experts as the cause of the lack of good moral growth of children.

- Family Environment

Psychologists generally argue that the basis for the formation of good morals starts from within the family. The easiest example for children to imitate is the behavior of their parents. The child's personality is difficult to develop properly if there are frequent conflicts in the family. Experts argue that a home atmosphere where there is conflict between husband and wife will cause children to experience emotional tension which will often vent in the form of negative behavior, such as the use of narcotics, fights, speeding on the highway and other behaviors. (Dr. DjameludinAncok: 2001).

4. Impact on children's achievement:

The consequences of a broken home also affect the child's achievement. Broken home children tend to be lazy and have no motivation to learn. Children really need a family that is able to arouse their motivation to learn, without being disturbed by things that make them lose their motivation so they feel that grades are not too important for them, yet no one will care about them.

5. Influence of Broken Home Family on Child Development

The student's name in the biodata is not the real name, only the name is kept secret

- Physical Development

At the age of 10, Talita is in the 4th grade of elementary school. Like children her age, Talita experiences physical growth that is in accordance with her developmental stage. His proportions and body shape are also balanced and in accordance with his age. Talita is a fairly tall child for a girl her age.

- Motor Development

Talita's motor development is not good. Talita is a child who is less active and less agile. Besides being less active and less agile, he is also a quiet and moody child. During breaks, he often daydreams, and likes to play alone rather than with his friends.

- Language Development

Talita is 10 years old. And the child at the age of 10 years he has good language skills. When answering questions asked he answered them in a good language although not completely serious. Talita is a gloomy child and doesn't really like to joke around. So, in answering questions he is serious but also relaxed. The development of Talita's understanding of language and speech is also good.

- Emotional Development

Talita, who is a child from a broken home, causes Talita's emotional development to worry. Talita is a child who tends to keep her emotions in check because of the fear she has. Many people will inadvertently suppress their emotions. Broken home children tend to keep their emotions because of the fear they have. Children with this condition intentionally do it out of fear that the emotions they have will be used against them in the future. No matter how difficult the problem is, a broken home child will remain silent and calm. Because they have difficulty expressing emotions. They think whatever they are doing is wrong. This feeling certainly cannot be ignored because difficulty expressing emotions can be the cause of mental illnesses such as panic attacks or anxiety.

- Social development

Talita is a closed child and it is difficult to smile. She looks strong on the outside, in fact she is very fragile on the inside due to feeling sick and injured too often. Broken home children have felt pain and hurt too many times. What's interesting about Talita is that she is a child who easily loves others, is easy to empathize with. It's no wonder that most of them are broken home children who love others more easily. This is because they do not want anyone else to experience the same thing as them. When someone is hurt, children with incomplete families will be more empathetic. They also do not hesitate to understand the circumstances of those closest to them when experiencing a disaster. This is because deep inside the broken home child has a very

fragile feeling. Her social relationships with teachers, friends, and other school members are also going well, except that Talita is a closed child but easy to love others, easy to empathize with.

6. Family relationship

Talita is a child from a broken home family where her parents are divorced, resulting in her losing a complete parental figure seeing her family that is different from other families, she feels that her parents don't love her so they choose to separate, plus the father already has a family that only until the priority of the father has been divided, which is usually the priority of the parents, only that he is now growing up with his father's new family. Not to mention the mentality of the child whether the child can accept his continued parents even though the child lives with the biological mother. The child of course also wants to be with the father but with the condition of the father who already has a new family, the child will refuse and it will worsen the relationship that should be good.

Talita is one of the children who grew up in a broken home family. Talita feels very lonely so Talita looks for friends and fun outside the home so that Talita can hang out with the wrong people who cause her to use addictive **substances** that are harmful to Talita's body. Most children who grow up in broken home families usually prefer to be outside the home. They consider being outside the house more comfortable than the tense atmosphere at home. Not a few of them will stall for time to return home when they are with their friends. Running away from home and meeting the closest people is one way for children with incomplete families to find pleasure in the midst of the loneliness they always feel while at home so that the child can hang out with the wrong people who cause them to use addictive substances that are harmful to the body. the child.

When **Talita** grows up in a family that is not harmonious, Talita can better understand the feeling of wanting to be loved. This is something that broken home children will always want, even until they grow up. So don't be surprised if they tend to have big hearts for other people. However, they would also hope to get the same in return. Even if they don't receive the same love from others, these children will usually try to give genuine love. Because they really understand how it feels not to get true love.

7. Personality

Talita The child who comes from an incomplete family has the first nature of being very overprotective towards all members of her family. Which children who grow up in a broken home family will usually protect their brother, **sister** or even parents (father or mother) from physical or mental violence. Children from families that are not harmonious will act as a protector, even at a young age. This trait will continue to grow until they are adults. This trait is very normal because they want to protect something precious to their lives. The feelings of broken home children who like to protect sometimes carry over to the association. They usually do not hesitate to protect their partner or best friend in the face of outside interference. The second Talita also has the nature of wanting to be noticed more than other friends. The feeling of wanting to be cared for is the main trait of a child who does not get the attention of his parents. Not without reason, it's because they don't get much attention at home. Especially, if they grow up with single parents who are super busy. So, don't be surprised if many children from broken homes often abuse other people. Usually, they do this just because they want to get attention from others. Unfortunately, this feeling of wanting to always get attention sometimes makes children from broken homes get into trouble. Especially if they bullied other people or did bad things. The third, Talita has the nature of Preferring to Avoid When Facing Problems. Because they often face problems at home, children from broken homes prefer to avoid them. In addition to leaving the house, they will usually do something that makes them forget the toxic state of the house. This feeling seems to be shared by almost all children from broken homes. They will choose to do other things instead of listening to their parents fight. The feeling of wanting to avoid problems sometimes makes broken home children have hobbies that can bring them achievements. Unfortunately, not a few children from broken homes will avoid and look for escape to negative things. Fourth, Talita's attitude is a positive attitude that must be owned by many people, namely Ambitious, Ambitious nature is usually also owned by broken home children. This trait arises because they feel angry with their environment. This feeling can usually lead a broken home child to something positive. This feeling of anger can make them ambitious in achieving their dreams. They want to prove to everyone, that they too can be successful even though they grew up in a broken home family. Broken home children who have been successful will usually be the pride of their parents. In addition, children from broken homes are also more independent than other people. Because they

really want to show that they can be successful without the help of their parents or other family members.

Conclusions

The family is the most basic and smallest social unit in society. A family can only consist of two people, namely husband and wife, or coupled with the presence of children, both born and adopted. The family environment has a very important and fundamental role in shaping the child's strong personality.

Parents in educating their children in the family environment can set an example. Social education based on Islamic guidance must also be taught to children from an early age, including a sense of brotherhood, mutual love, mutual affection, respect, cooperation, mutual assistance and so on. When children get a good social education, they come from negative influences.

The formation of personality occurs over a long period of time, starting from the womb until the child is approximately 21 years old. Personality is a mechanism that controls and directs a person's attitudes and behavior. If the child's personality is strong, then his attitude is firm, not easily influenced by persuasion and factors that come from outside and is responsible for his words and actions.

Without realizing it by parents that they have a very important role in educating children both in learning achievement and also the personality of the child, without realizing it, a broken home indirectly has a significant impact on their children. Very rarely do parents think about the consequences of that decision. Of the several impacts, the psychological impact is the most inherent. Even so, there are actually ways to overcome a broken home. This method will be effective for every family who wants a complete and harmonious family.

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