FAMILY COMMUNICATIONS IN THE DISABLED DEAF ASSISTING VICTIM OF SEXUAL ABUSE

ABSTRACT

Asfira Rachmad Rinata, S.Ikom
asfirarachmad@gmail.com
Master in Media Communication,
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University - Surabaya

The problem of sexual abuse for women with disabilities are still being problems to the society. The lack of Witnesses and evidence lead to legal proceedings roomates inhibited so as to let the victims and families. Therefore, the family has an important role in restoring the confidence of the victim. The purpose of this research was to find out how family communication processes in people with deaf assistance of sexual abuse. In this research, the author uses descriptive methods of analysis with qualitative approaches. The author uses techniques of data collection interviews, observation. The results showed that the family communication process with deaf people in assistance each family has its own way of providing assistance to persons with deaf. Family communication built by the family of the victim is not the same and differ from each other. In the communication process in assisting families with deaf there are factors that affect the efficiency. The communication including the existence of openness among family members, a sense of empathy (empathy), an attitude of support (supportiveness), having a positive attitude (positiveness) , as well as the equality (Equality) in the family, making the victim feel comfortable and protected.

Keywords: Family Communication, Assistance, Deaf, Sexual Abuse

INTRODUCTION

Communication is very important and necessary for the individual to acquire, satisfy our emotional and intellectual needs and to provide the necessary information, or to influence others. Emotional and intellectual needs can be obtained first in a family environment, and the surrounding environment and the community around us. The first communication behavior in humans learned came from a family environment that is out of touch parents in response to an effort to meet the needs of their children (Mulyana, 2012: 6).

The family becomes a place where we can devote all hearts and place for pouring complaints. Communication within the family interpreted as readiness to discuss openly any fun thing and that is not pleasant, and ready to solve the problem by taking the best solution. Communication with family is very necessary. With communication, will manifest what they want, including maintaining relationships with children in order to work in harmony and are useful in socializing with family.
The presence of special needs children in a family is not a tragedy, but a mandate from God Almighty. Parents, families, and communities should be responsible for fulfilling their rights. As one of the basic rights of children include the right to life, the right to grow and develop optimally, the right to participate in accordance with the interests and potential dimiliknya and rights are protected from all forms of violence, discrimination, neglect and mistreatment.

The number of people experiencing disabilities in East Java population according to Census 2010 reached 2,189,213 people, the figure makes East Java to be one of the five provinces with the largest number of people with disabilities while the number of disability in Surabaya in 2010 - 2013 reached 4,090 people (Bulletin Jendela, 2014). According to the Annual Notes Fact Sheet (CATAHU) National Commission of 2014 recorded 40 cases of violence against Women with Disabilities and of a number of 40 cases, 37 cases were sexual violence. Have deficiencies in children with special needs is often utilized parties who are not responsible.

Rape is not always started from the stranger who crept before the ambush victims. In fact, often the perpetrators are people who did not previously suspected as a sex offender, they can be a boss, a colleague, a friend, a stranger or even from family members. Maybe the perpetrator thought that when going to rape children with special needs will not be caught. Such a supposition is wrong, why? because even though they have flaws, they also deserve to receive more protection and assistance. Of assistance they can, they will be able to reveal who the perpetrators of rape.

In this study, the victim's name will be changed to protect the privacy of victims and their families. Victims of the initials "T" and "S" is disabled deaf, they got sexual harassment and indecent acts. The incident has traumatized psychological deep for victims. In constitution Number. 23 of 2004, section 7 (in Rahmat, 2011) violence resulting in psychological trauma is an act that resulted in fear, loss of confidence, loss of ability to act, a sense of helplessness, and or psychic suffering person.Moreover, the victim could only cry and was locked in the room when treated as such.

In the constitution number 8 of 2016 on disability, in which the laws were written that the state ensure the survival of every citizen, including disabilities have legal standing and have the same human rights as Indonesian citizens and as part separated from the citizens and people of Indonesia that is a mandate and the gift of God Almighty, for developed and developing life in a fair and dignified. Constitution number 8 of 2016 in Article 5, paragraph 2 and 3 as described, that persons with disabilities are entitled to the reproductive health of women, accept or reject the use of contraceptives, get over treatment Discrimination Protection in depth; and to obtain more Protection from violence, including sexual violence and exploitation. In addition Disability is also entitled to a Special Protection from discrimination, neglect, abuse, exploitation, and violence and sexual crimes.

Parents (father and mother) plays an important role in building relationships between families, parents as leaders have a responsibility as a magnet that can condition the family members to always attach great importance to communication. Good communication between
parents and family members of children with disabilities, especially the deaf will support the success of communication between the second and mentoring processes they are doing.

**RESEARCH QUESTION**

Researchers interested in conducting research on how family communication that is built in to provide assistance to disabled deaf as victims of sexual violence who suffered psychological trauma. With the aim to find out how family communication built in mentoring the disabled deaf victims of sexual abuse.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

A. Communication

Communication has a very important role, because it is the main vehicle of communication and activities of daily human life. Communication is a tool for the benefit of human life, because humans are not able to stand on its own, but he always require and need help from lain.manusia with each other always hold mutual relations and cooperation to meet the needs of each. Our relationships with others will determine the quality of our lives (Rachmat, 2012: 13).

B. Interpersonal Communication

Interpersonal communication is the communication between people face-to-face, allowing each participant capture reactions of others directly, either verbally or non-verbally (Mulyana, 2012: 81). Another definition is expressed DeVito (1976) that interpersonal communication is sending a message from someone and accepted by others with immediate effect and feedback. Interpersonal communication has a unique because it always starts from the psychological relationship and always resulted in keterpengaruh.

Design Of interpersonal communication is dyadic communication which involves two people face to face, which means, that allows each participant Catch Immediate Reaction Others, both verbal and non-verbal. Stewart L. Tubbs and Sylvia Moss stated Characteristics dyadic communication is:

- Participants are within close proximity communication.
- Participants communication send and receive messages, simultaneously and spontaneously, whether verbal or non-verbal.

C. Interpersonal Communication Effectiveness

Interpersonal communication effectiveness begins with five general quality to be considered, namely openness (openness), empathy (empathy), being supportive (supportiveness), a positive attitude (positiveness) and equality (equality). (DeVito, 1997: 259-264).

D. Family communications
Family harmony is a means of forming the character and personality of the child. Therefore, families who have a good background is able to guide and direct their children towards the aspired. Each family has its own communication patterns. The relationship between children and parents showed many variation. The relationship of parents and children are influenced and determined by the attitude of the parents. Attitudes associated with affection and domination; there are parents who dominate, indulgent, indifferent and old oang familiar, open, and friendly (Hidayat, 2012: 156).

In the context of the family, understand the communication process is necessary, ranging from how the source (sender) sends a message (massage) and received by the communication (receiver) to the action, the response (feedback) from the communication opponent (Hidayat, 2012: 96). According to Fitzpatrick (in Morrison, 2013: 284), family communication not random, but it is patterned based on certain schemes that determine how family members communicate with each other. These schemes consist of knowledge, 1) how intimate a family; 2) the degree of individuality in the family; and 3) family of external factors, such as friends, geographic distance, work and other things outside the family.

Fitzpatrick (in Morrison, 2013: 284) identified four types of families are:

1. Family communication with the pattern of laissez-faire
   Family communication patterns with the pattern of laissez-faire marked by low communication-oriented concept, which means the child is not directed to develop themselves independently, and also low in social-oriented communication.

2. Family communication with the protective pattern.
   Family communication patterns with the protective pattern characterized by low communication in the orientation of the concept, but high communication in social orientation. Compliance and harmony are very important.

3. Family communication with pluralistic pattern
   In pluraistik patterns, family is very often the conversation, but has a low adherence. is a family run forms of communication open communication model in discussing ideas with all members of the family, respect the interests of other members and support each other.

4. Family communication with consensual pattern
   Keluarha communication with consensual pattern characterized by family who very often have conversations but also pick the high adherence. Forms of family communication emphasizes the social-oriented communication and oriented concepts.

E. Disability
   Disability is not a disability alone, but is the result of the interaction of the limitations experienced by a person with the environment, not just physical or mental, but a multi-dimensional phenomenon that consists of body function, activity limitations, barriers to participation and environmental factors, One of the characteristics of persons with disabilities that is abnormal in one of their organ function (Bulletin Jendela, 2014)

   Deaf or hard of hearing the term used for people with a hearing loss that includes deaf and less heard. A deaf person is a person who has a hearing loss of about more than 70 dB (decibels) which lead to difficulties in processing auditory information through the language and therefore can not understand the speech of others either to wear or not wear hearing aids.
Less people hear is a person who has a hearing loss of about 27 to 69 dB (decibels) which typically by using hearing aids, residual hearing allows to process language information so as to understand the speech of others (Somantri, 2007: 93).

F. Assisting

In PP No. 40 of 2011, Adjacent is an effort or a process that is meant to empower themselves children who are victims or perpetrators of pornography so as to solve the problems themselves. The obligation to foster, assist, and restore the health and social conditions of children who are victims implemented by governments, social agencies, educational institutions, religious institutions, families, or communities. But that family environment plays an important role in assisting victims, particularly victims of sexual abuse. In implementing assistance, families and communities (PP No. 40 of 2011, article 23) must:

a. psychological support;
b. provide motivation for children who are victims can resolve the problem; or
c. build equal relations with the child victim to be willing to open themselves in expressing their problems.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses descriptive qualitative method, which is a method used in conducting research on the status of human groups, objects, systems of thought or events that occur at this time. Descriptive research aims to describe accurately the characteristics of a phenomenon or problem in thorough, descriptive study also focused on the basic question of "how" to try to acquire and convey the facts are clear, precise and complete (Silalahi, 2012: 28)

The focus of this research is how family communication that is built in mentoring the disabled deaf victims of sexual abuse and information obtained through depth interviews with informants. In-depth observation and interview process is very primary data gathering. From observation is expected to explore how family communication built in mentoring the disabled deaf victims of sexual abuse. As for some of the stages used in this study, namely: (1) determining the location of the study, determined by purposive in East Java province which is in the district of Sidoarjo and Surabaya. (2) determination of the subjects in this study were associated with communication disabilities deaf family in assisting victims of sexual abuse. And the extent to which the role of the family in assistance to persons with handicaps double the traumatized psyche. Subjects were determined by using the technique of "purposive sampling" means that sample based on the selection of research on aspects of what and who is being focused upon specific situations and is continuous throughout the study is purposive sampling that is dependent on the purpose and focus of research. Then the subjects were taken the next of kin of victims such as father, mother, brother or sister (Silalahi, 2012: 272).

(3) Data analysis technique used in this research is from Miles and Huberman (Silalahi, 2012: 339) activity analysis consists of three flow of activities, namely: (a) Reduction of data, simplification, pengabtraksian and transformation of raw data that emerged from the written records on the field. (B) Data Presentation, Presentation of data interpreted as a set of structured information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. (C) Interest conclusion, the third analysis activities is to draw conclusions and
verification. The activities draw conclusions based on that of a collection of field notes, encoding, storage and re-used search methods and skills of researchers.

(4) validity of the data in this study using triangulation of data that researchers are using that triangulation of data sources, by certain informai of the truth through a variety of methods and sources of data acquisition. So from this observation can be seen clarity of data from observational data with the opinions of informants which include verbal communication, nonverbal communication and family as family communication process that families of victims.

DISCUSSION

A. Family communication in deaf Disability Mentoring Sexual Abuse Victims

From the observations that have been made, indicating that the family how to communicate with deaf disabilities are victims of sexual abuse by face to face, or commonly known as the dyadic communication of communication that allows each participant capture reactions of others directly, either verbally or non-verbal. Dyadic communication should include; First, communicators and communicants are within close, face to face; second, communication Participants send and receive messages, simultaneously and spontaneously, whether verbal or non-verbal (Mulyana, 2012: 81). In conducting daily communication with deaf disabilities both families using dyadic communication, which is communication involving two people face to face, and allows each participant capture reactions of others directly, either verbal or non-verbal. Dyadic communication or are more easily recognizable as a face to face communication, enabling the family to be able to communicate with deaf disabilities.

Family communication in assisting the disabled deaf also inseparable from verbal and nonverbal communication that is built in families. Moreover faced is someone who has a hearing impairment and speech limitations. To be able to communicate with disabilities deafness should touch his body first and be invited to communicate, besides after disabled deaf respond back, ie, he turned to his interlocutor, then we can talk to him as usual, with a note when we talk with someone with disabilities deaf we have to look into his eyes and spoke slowly and articulation of speech must be clear and precise. Because the deaf disabilities can understand what we say by looking lips.

communication in assisting victims of sexual abuse can not be separated from non-verbal communication. Nonverbal message delivery in interpersonal communication with hearing disabilities can be seen from the observation whereby when the family of "T" wake "T" by shaking "T" to be awakened. Just like dad "S" when he was chatting with "S", the father began by menjawel (touching the shoulder, hand or body part intentionally) "S" first, and only able to communicate with the "S".

If in the review of the results of observations that have been made so nonverbal factors to be very decisive significance in communicating with deaf disabilities victims of sexual abuse, often when we talk with our deaf disabilities are required to meet with the other person. The message that is conveyed when we come face to face with hearing disabilities can be delivered with care and relatively free of ambiguity (Hidayat, 2012: 18)
B. Family Communication Patterns

Family Communication Patterns "T"

Family communication patterns in assistance to the "T" will be undertaken by the mother and sister seem that both will be open if in comfortable condition other than that the family of the "T" is very often the conversation. From the statement contained in the communication pattern can be concluded that the family of the "T" shaped type of consensual family communication patterns. In consensusal type of parents' role in this type of family communication patterns are accustomed to listening to what was said by his children, then parents make decisions, but sometimes the decision of parents are not always in line with what is expected by the child.

They also have a great sense of mutual interdependence with each other. Such as the employment of a "T" at this time could not be separated from the role of his brother who helped in finding a "T" to work. In addition to having mutual dependency between one member of the family with other family members, in a consensual type family often spend time together, as well as the family of "T" day-to-day, when all the family was home after the activities outside. Family "T" always taking the time to gather in front of the television while discussing what has worked all day earlier.

Openness is also very visible in the family "T", I wonder if the "T" is very comfortable when communicating with his family. Especially with his brother, "T" can reveal a lot of things with his brother, from the start of the work up to about romance with a man of her dreams. In this type of consensual sex, the child has a high compliance with their parents. Parents of this type are usually very listen to what their children. Compliance show "T" to the families with more ways to follow the advice given to him. Families also responded positively to the changes experienced by the attitude of the "T" to continue to provide advice without stopping at a "T".

Family communication patterns "S"

Family communication patterns in the process of assistance "S" is to provide support for the "S" by always accompany various occasions, it will make him feel comfortable and safe in her family. In addition to mengungki not bring up past events, is able to heal the trauma that is, to always give happiness and affection towards the "S". Especially now the "S" has found a companion who receives it is.

Family communication patterns that are formed in the family "S" is the type of protective family communication patterns. Wherein the protective type, which is most apparent in this family is after receiving the accident (sexual harassment) family "S" is upholding the child's happiness and all the decision in the elderly. In this type of protective, families rarely have a conversation, but has a high level of compliance, so there is family many docile nature but little communication (Fitzpatrick in Morrison, 2013: 186). It is also seen in the family "S", since "S" married and lives with her husband, the family has rarely communicate with the "S", the family will communicate with the "S" when the "S" home visiting his parents.

Families, especially parents of this type have a very important role, all the decision lies in the parents so that they appear the attitude of dependence on parents, in other words all the decisions parents always run. In the family "S", parents instill to other family members to
C. Factors that influence the effectiveness of interpersonal communication

Factors that affect efficiency The communication in the communication process in assisting the disabled deaf victims of sexual abuse are:

a. Openness

The open area each - each person will vary dependent on the size of the person with whom to communicate. No one can make us feel comfortable and supportive we forget we open ourselves wide (in DeVito, 1997: 57). The results of observation and in depth interviews indicate that the "T" with the family, especially to his brother he would be open in all respects, but they have experienced not purely of its own volition. "T" will open if he had felt comfortable, in this case the mood owned "T" is played. The willingness of the "T" to be open about her personal problems and their daily working time to express need stimulus or stimulation than others, such as the mother and brother. Just as in the natural "S", has a quiet nature as a child making "S" very closed, it will also openly to people who can make it comfortable. Someone who has more limitations like and more comfortable with people they know, not uncommon when a person with certain limitations could be more familiar to people who can understand it.

b. Empathy (empathy)

Devito (1997: 259-264) revealed that empathy is a person's ability to 'know' what's happened to someone else at a certain moment, from the perspective of the other person, through the eyes of someone else's. It could be said that empathy is to feel the misery of others. Grief experienced "S" or "T" as a result of the terrible events also felt by family "S"and "T". The family is devastated to find their children receive treatment that is indecent as it

c. Being supportive (supportiveness)

Effective interpersonal relationship is a relationship where there is a supportive attitude (supportiveness). Open and empathetic communication can not take place in an atmosphere that does not support. That is masing0masing communicating parties have committed to support the implementation of open interaction. The attitude of support here is also influenced by the victim with whom to communicate, as well as whether or not the victim comfortable when communicating with the person.

It was also agreed by sister "S" if he will communicate with the older sister "S", her sister suggested that, at this time the family had no wish to reopen the sheets dark brother, the family just wants the current "S" happy with her husband, family give moral and material support to the "S". In this case it can be stated that the mutual support that is built in the family will make the victim comfortable in telling everything, and can provide a sense of security when the victim told him and they will feel appreciated in all respects.
A positive attitude (positiveness)

According Suranto (2011: 83), a positive attitude can be shown in the form of attitudes and behavior. In a gesture, it means that the parties to communicate feelings and positive thoughts, not prejudice and suspicion. While the forms of behavior, which means that the selected action is relevant and actually doing the activity for the establishment of cooperation. The results of observations and interviews conducted in-depth to the "T" can be seen that the "T" is a sensitive personal sensitivity is very high since he got sexual harassment, feeling sensitive owned "T" appears when his brother was asiknya talked to his mother and when the "T" is also in place, but did not participate in the conversation they were talking about, as soon as he would have thought that what was being said they are the "T", as a result he will be angry with his brother and mother, but by the alacrity of his brother will menjeleskan the "T", that what yes suspicious to them is not right, brother "T" has always tried to maintain good relations with the "T".

The positive attitude shown by the family "S" in the day-to-day. As a sister "S" explained that for the time being after his brother was married, the family agreed not to open or disaster membahasa ago in front of the "S", the fear of the family if the "S" will be depressed again, and would feel crushed. So while it is gathering the family agreed not to talk about the disaster that has past, so that "S" is not suspicious.

A positive attitude shown to the victim's family, continues to keep the victim feeling irritable and prone to depression when the accident prying them back. The family is the place where the victim is always felt comfortable and safe.

e. Equality (Equality)

Equality according Suranto (2011: 84) is a recognition that both sides have an interest, both parties are equally valued and valuable and need each other. Equality is meant here is the recognition and realization of communication between partners. Equality experienced by the "T" is, he does not want to be distinguished in every way, although the lack of resources he does not want to be equated with each other, "T" wants everyone does not degrade in a way love him, but "T" wants everyone to equalize it with a normal person.

Similarly, "S", the family considers the "S" as normal as other women, have normal physical, good personality just like people in general, only hearing impairment and limitations in berucaplah that make the "S" is slightly different from the other. Differences owned by "S" does not make idle only to his family, the desire "S" to work and to be able to interact with people other listeners make the "S" are allowed to work by both parents, but after receiving the disaster that is very sad that, automatically "S" is not allowed to work by both parents dengann family reasons just want to protect the "S" of a similar kajadian

In this case, the two victims were both "T" and "S" also wants to be synchronized with other normal people without regard them have limitations. Equality does not require us to accept and approve granted all verbal and nonverbal behavior of
others in addition to disability equality in the deaf using sign language when communicating with the public audience to be very important.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Family communication built in assisting the victim can not be done instantly, but slowly. Mentoring the family of the victim can not be separated from the proximity that was built by the family with the victim. Assistance provided by the families of the victims are not the same, such as the family of the "T", the family provide assistance to the "T" by succumbing to the "T", an attitude that is loud and freely make families often succumb in any case, but still did not go unnoticed family. While in assisting the family of the "S", is by all members of the family are always paying attention and affection towards the "S", and among the family members with each other to remind each other not to be reminded, "S" back about the calamity that had he first natural, the most important in assisting families to "S" is the one that always make the "S" happy.

Family communication patterns that are formed between the two families of the victims is the type of consensual family communication patterns and the type of protective family communication patterns. The pattern of family communication type of consensual in the family "T" formed because of the openness and his frequent conversations with other family members, while in the family "S", after the "S" is married and lives with her family "S" included in the pattern of family communication types protective, where families rarely have conversations but has a high compliance. Family communication patterns used in assisting the disabled deaf victims of sexual abuse are not the same from one family to another family, it is because every family has rules / customs / habits are different from each other.

Factors efficiency The deaf communication in assisting disabled victims of sexual abuse including the openness among family members, their sense of empathy (empathy), their being supportive (supportiveness), have A positive attitude (positiveness), As well as their Equality (Equality) in the family,

B. Suggestion

Researchers are still many shortcomings in the preparation and presentation of the data in this study. The limited time that is owned by researchers to be one of the main factors that occur in the preparation and presentation of data in a study entitled family communication process in mentoring Sexual Abuse Victim deaf disabilities. Meanwhile, through the results of this study, there are some suggestions that will be sent to the parties who may be mentioned as below:

1. To victims of sexual abuse, preferably every associate should always selective, and keep away from bad possibilities, and always in the spirit of life in the future.
2. To parents, families of victims, should be more concerned with the large and continuous assistance to victims of sexual abuse, it can live our daily lives.
3. It is expected that in future studies to do research that is more profound, not only in the facilitation process alone but also provide assistance to victims in order to obtain the result of a deeper trend for further research.

CITATION AND REFERENCE


**Sumber Lain :**

UU No.8 Tahun 2016 tentang Disabilitas
Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 Tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga
Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 40 Tahun 2011
Lembar Fakta Catatan Tahunan (CATAHU) Komnas Perempuan Tahun 2014

**Sumber Internet :**

http://ibelboyz.wordpress.com/2011/06/03/perlindungan-korban-perkosaan/