



## The Influence of Mother-Child Interpersonal Communication on the Prevention of Sexual Violence

Frisca Priscilia Leda Yanggu<sup>1,a)</sup>, Mohammad Solihin<sup>1,b)</sup>, Bambang Srigati<sup>1,b)</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Communication Science Study Program, Universitas Respati Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

a) Corresponding author: [Ichayanggu@gmail.com](mailto:Ichayanggu@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** affect the occurrence of sexual violence is the lack of good communication between mothers and children. This study aims to examine the effect of interpersonal communication between mothers and children on the prevention of sexual violence at MAN 2 Bantul. This research methodology uses quantitative research methods using a positivistic paradigm. The research sample of 80 people was taken from a population of 100 people using simple linear regression analysis techniques. Data were collected through questionnaires distributed to mothers and children at MAN 2 Bantul. The findings of this study based on analysis using the t test with the results of  $t_{count} > t_{table} (2.856 > 1.944)$  indicate that there is a positive and significant influence between interpersonal communication between mothers and children with the prevention of sexual violence.

**Keywords:** Interpersonal Communication, Mother and Child, Prevention, Sexual Violence

### INTRODUCTION

Communication is a basic human ability that allows the conveyance of ideas and information in a simpler way. This process can occur between two or more people, anytime and anywhere. Communication plays an important role in various aspects of life, including in addressing issues such as sexual violence. According to Pransisko [1], communication allows one to solve problems, get new ideas, and share knowledge and experiences, which is also important in building good relationships at work and in social settings.

Sexual violence is a serious issue that is still often discussed and occurs in various environments, such as workplaces, schools, and families. It can happen to anyone, from adults to children, but is generally more common among the weak, such as children and adolescents. Acts of sexual violence include harassment, cat calling, molestation, rape, and actions that make the victim feel uncomfortable. Data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection shows that in 2023, there were 24,490 cases of sexual violence in Indonesia, with 21,573 female and 5,057 male victims. This figure shows that despite various legislation for prevention, sexual violence still occurs, including in public spaces and family environments. Of the data, 16,032 victims occurred in the domestic environment, and 14,939 cases of sexual violence were reported in the same place.

To prevent sexual violence, better efforts are needed, especially through effective interpersonal communication between mothers and children. Openness, empathy, supportiveness, and equality in interpersonal communication. Communication between mother and child is very important to help the child understand sexuality and the boundaries that should be maintained. This communication also plays a role in building the child's confidence and ability to deal with dangerous situations. However, teens often feel embarrassed and uncomfortable talking about sex with their parents. If parents are receptive and calm, teens will be more motivated to talk about this topic.

MAN 2 Bantul, a Madrasah Aliyah in Yogyakarta, has an important role in the

prevention of sexual violence. As an Islamic educational institution, MAN 2 Bantul is not only responsible for religious education but also character building. The social and cultural environment in Bantul regency, an area with cultural diversity and local wisdom, influences the dynamics of education in this school. Religious education and ethical values at MAN 2 Bantul can play a significant role in shaping students' attitudes regarding safety and self-protection.

The research at MAN 2 Bantul can provide valuable insights into how interpersonal communication between mothers and children can be improved to support the prevention of sexual violence. It may also assist in developing more effective prevention strategies in Islamic education settings, as well as provide a basis for the development of training or intervention programs that suit the unique needs of students and families in the area. By understanding the local context in depth, this research is expected to have a positive impact on efforts to prevent sexual violence in the MAN 2 Bantul environment. This research focuses on the influence of interpersonal communication between mothers and children in the prevention of sexual violence at MAN 2 Bantul. With the aim of avoiding deviation, this study limits its scope to how interpersonal communication can influence the prevention of sexual violence. The formulation of the problem raised is to find out whether there is a significant influence between interpersonal communication between mothers and children on the prevention of sexual violence.

The main objective of this study is to explore the influence of interpersonal communication between mothers and children in the context of sexual violence prevention. This research is expected to make academic, theoretical, and practical contributions. Academically, this study aims to increase knowledge regarding sexual violence prevention as well as add to the literature for similar quantitative research in the future. From a theoretical point of view, this study aims to test and verify theories of interpersonal communication and provide a foundation for future similar research. From a practical perspective, it is hoped that this research can provide advice to mothers and children in building effective communication to prevent sexual violence, as well as increase public awareness about the importance of human rights and positive values in the prevention of sexual violence.

The theoretical framework used includes several important concepts. Interpersonal communication, according to Effendy [2], is the process by which individuals exchange messages directly, involving immediate feedback and interaction that can occur in conversation, dialog, or interview. This theory emphasizes that communication consists of verbal communication, which is the use of spoken words to convey messages, and non-verbal communication, which is the use of non-verbal cues such as facial expressions and bodylanguage. These two types of communication complement each other in daily interactions [3].

In addition, the Stimulus-Response (S-R) theory describes communication as an action-reaction, where the effect of the message conveyed by the communicator affects the response of the communicant [4]. In the context of this study, the stimulus is the interpersonal communication between mother and child, while the response is the change in children's attitude and understanding of the risk of sexual violence

Sexual violence, as defined by Article 1 paragraph (1) of Ministerial Regulation Number 30 of 2021, includes any act that degrades, humiliates, or attacks a person's body and reproductive function, which can cause psychological and physical suffering. Types of sexual violence include verbal, non-physical, physical, and online violence.

Contributing factors include a disharmonious family environment, lack of parental attention, and harmful social environmental factors [5]. Thus, this study aims to investigate how good interpersonal communication between mothers and children can contribute to the prevention of sexual violence, with the hope of providing useful insights in the development of more effective and sustainable prevention strategies.

## METHODS

This study uses quantitative research methods with a positivistic paradigm to analyze the relationship between the variables studied. The positivistic paradigm emphasizes data collection whose purpose and measurement are to produce knowledge that can be tested empirically. In this context, the research aims to identify and measure the effect of an independent variable on the dependent variable. Quantitative methods are approaches that focus on collecting and analyzing numerical data to explain phenomena and test hypotheses. The positivistic paradigm underlies this research with an emphasis on empirical observations and measurable data. In the context of this research, the technique used to analyze the data is simple linear regression. Simple linear regression is a statistical method used to understand the relationship between two variables: one independent variable (X) and one dependent variable (Y). The purpose of simple linear regression is to determine the extent to which the independent variable affects the dependent variable and to predict values. This study involved a population of 100 people. From this population, a sample of 80 people was selected using a simple random sampling technique. The random sampling technique ensures that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected as part of the sample.

To perform a simple linear regression analysis, the regression equation formula is used as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta X$$

Description:

Y: Dependent Variable

$\beta$ : Regression Coefficient

X: Independent Variable

a: Constraanta

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Data Exposure

In this chapter the researcher will analyze the data directly related to the research. Data analysis is carried out using statistical methods that are in accordance with the research objectives. The data is collected through a questionnaire which will then be processed using SPSS version 25.0.

### Respondent Characteristics

Before conducting further data analysis, it is important to know the general characteristics of the respondents. The overall characteristics of the respondents are based on research findings that show how the respondents' identity as MAN 2 Bantul students and their identity to determine the biodata that will be used as reference material. The characteristics possessed by the respondents in this study are: gender and age, To find out the identity of respondents in this study can be explained as follows:

#### 1. Gender of Respondents

Gender is an assessment from researchers that shows the extent to which knowledge about

mother- child interpersonal communication can influence the prevention of sexual violence. To see the identity of respondents based on gender can be seen in the following table:

**Table 1 Identity of Respondents Based on Identity**

No	Gender of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1	Male	31	38,8%
2	Female	49	61,3%
	Total	80	100%

Based on the information presented in the table, a total of 80 participants have been categorized by gender. Of these, 31 people identified as male, accounting for 38.8% of the total number. In contrast, female respondents numbered 49, accounting for 61.3% of the total participants.

## 2. Age of Respondent

Age is an assessment of respondents that indicates the extent to which students of different ages may have different levels of acceptance and understanding of sexual violence prevention messages from mothers. To see the identity of respondents based on age can be seen in the following table:

**Table 2 Identity of Respondents by Age**

No.	Age of Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
1	15 Years	7	8,8%
2	16 Years	26	32,6%
3	17 Years	40	50,1%
4	18 Years	6	7,6%
5	19 Years	1	1.3 %
	Total	80	100%

Based on the information in the table, the identity of the respondents was determined by comparing the total number of respondents out of 80 people. Of these, seven were 15 years old or older, which is 8.8% of the total. Furthermore, there are 26 students who are 16 years old, or 32.6% of the total, there are 40 students who are 17 years old or who make up 50.1% of all respondents, finally there are six students who are 18 years old, or 7.6% of the total.

## Data Analysis

### Validity Test

The validity test shows how well the measuring instrument used can measure what is being measured. Ghozali [6] states that the validity test is used to determine whether a questionnaire is valid or not. The following table shows the results of the research validity test conducted to determine the validity of the questionnaire for each of the following variables.

**Table 3 Validity Test**

Indicato r	r count	r table	Description
X1	0,475	0,220	Valid

X2	0,737	0,220	Valid
X3	0,746	0,220	Valid
X4	0,877	0,220	Valid
X5	0,769	0,220	Valid
X6	0,890	0,220	Valid
X7	0,801	0,220	Valid
X8	0,788	0,220	Valid
X9	0,841	0,220	Valid
X10	0,643	0,220	Valid
Y1	0,738	0,220	Valid
Y2	0,784	0,220	Valid
Y3	0,704	0,220	Valid
Y4	0,725	0,220	Valid
Y5	0,739	0,220	Valid
Y6	0,662	0,220	Valid
Y7	0,704	0,220	Valid
Y8	0,520	0,220	Valid
Y9	0,684	0,220	Valid
Y10	0,685	0,220	Valid

From the validity test results in the previous table, there were 20 questionnaires filled out by 80 respondents in this study, which included 2 variables. To determine a valid questionnaire, the first step is to find the r table value using the formula  $df = N-2$ , where N is the number of respondents. In this case,  $df = 80-2 = 78$ , so the value of r table is 0.220. After that, by calculating the validity in the table, it was found that the value of r count > from r table. Therefore, all 20 questionnaires are considered valid because the calculated r value exceeds the r table value.

### Reliability Test

This study requires reliability testing to evaluate the consistency of the questionnaire used in measuring the relationship between variable X and variable Y. Before conducting reliability testing, a decision guideline is required, namely an alpha value of 0.60. A variable is considered to have reliability if its reliability value exceeds 0.60; if the value is lower, the variable is considered unreliable because it is less than 0.60. The results of the reliability test on this research variable are described as follows:

**Table 4 Reability Test Results for Variable X**  
**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.912	10

The results of the reliability test on the mother and child interpersonal communication variable (X) can be seen that Cronbach's alpha on this variable is higher than the base value, namely  $0.912 > 0.60$  these results prove that all statements in the variable questionnaire (X) are declared reliable.

**Table 5 Reability Test Results for Variable Y**  
**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.878	10

From the results of the reliability test on the sexual violence prevention variable (Y), listed in Table 4.5, a value of 0.878 was obtained. This shows that the Cronbach's alpha value of  $0.878 > 0,60$ . Based on these results, it can be concluded that all statements in this variable are considered reliable or trustworthy.

### Analysis Requirement Test

Before conducting data analysis, a more thorough testing of requirements was conducted. This testing process includes normality and linearity tests. The purpose of this study was to assess the need for regression and correlation analysis.

#### 1. Normality Test

According to Ghozali (2012), the normality test is used to determine whether the confounding or residual variables in the regression model have a normal distribution. The one-sample kolmogorov- smirnov normality test on equation residuals is used to determine whether the data is normally distributed or not. If the probability value is  $> 0.05$ , then the data is normally distributed, and if the probability value is  $< 0.05$ , then the data is not normally distributed.

**Table 6 Normality Test Results**  
**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

N		53
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.99628596
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.135
	Positive	.127
	Negative	-.135
Test Statistic		.135
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.017 <sup>c</sup>
Exact Sig. (2-tailed)		.264
Point Probability		.000

Based on the table presented above, the significance value in table 3.7 (Exact Sig. (2-tailed)) is 0.264, which is a value  $> \alpha$  (0.05). This shows that the distribution of mother and child interpersonal communication variables (X) with sexual violence prevention variables (Y) is normally distributed.

#### 1. Linearity Test

The linearity test method is used to determine whether or not there is a linear relationship in the distribution of research data. The F test is used to determine linearity. The criterion is that if the sig value > 0.05, then the independent variable is related to the linear dependent variable. After the calculations were carried out using the SPSS 25.0 program, the results of the linearity test are presented in the following table:

**Table 7 Linearity Test Results  
ANOVA Table**

			Sum of Square s	df	Mean Squar e	F	Sig.
Prevention violence sexual * x1	Between Groups	(Combined)	1924.99 5	51	37.745	1.67 7	.071
		Linearity	145.255	1	145.255	6.45	.017
	Within Groups		630.192	28	22.507		
	Total		2555.18 8	79			

Based on the table above, it shows that by comparing the sig value (0.097) > 0.05, the independent variable and the dependent variable are linear. So it can be concluded that the independent variable has a linear relationship with the dependent variable, so the regression analysis can proceed to parametric statistics.

## Hypothesis Test

### 1. Simple Linear Regression Test

The linear relationship between one independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y) is studied through simple linear regression analysis. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the direction of the relationship between the variables. With simple linear regression, the equation  $Y = a+bx$  shows how the independent variable affects the dependent variable.

#### - Determination Test (R Square)

In this study to determine whether there is an influence between variables X (Interpersonal Communication between mothers and children) and Y (Prevention of sexual violence), researchers conducted an analysis using simple linear regression with the help of SPSS for Windows Version 25.0. The results of this analysis are shown below. The purpose of the coefficient of determination (R square) is to determine how much the independent variable (prevention of sexual violence) can explain the dependent variable (mother-child communication). The results of the determination test (R Square) are as follows:

**Table 8 Determination Test Results  
Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.308 <sup>a</sup>	.095	.083	5.44591

a. Predictors: (Constant), Mother-child interpersonal communication

The table illustrates the level of correlation or relationship (R) of 0.308. From the output, the coefficient of determination or R Square is obtained as 0.095, which indicates that the effect of the independent variable, namely interpersonal communication between mothers and children, on the dependent variable, namely prevention of sexual violence, is 9.5%. Based on this determination test, to assess the strength of the influence between variable X and variable Y, the correlation coefficient value (R Square) can be used as a guide, as suggested by Guilford Empirical Rules in Sry Lestari Sy [7]:

- $0,00 \leq x < 0,20$  : Very weak/low influence
- $0,20 \leq x < 0,40$  : Low influence
- $0,40 \leq x < 0,70$  : Moderate influence
- $0,70 \leq x < 0,90$  : Strong/high influence
- $0,90 \leq x < 1,00$  : Very strong/high influence

Based on the categorization above, it is known that the correlation coefficient (R Square) of interpersonal communication between mothers and children on the prevention of sexual violence at MAN 2 Bantul is 0.095 or 9.5%, so it can be said to be classified as a very weak / low influence.

#### - NOVA Test

**Table 9 Anova Test Results**  
ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	241.869	1	241.869	8.155	.005 <sup>b</sup>
	Residuals	2313.318	78	29.658		
	Total	2555.188	79			

a. Dependent Variable: Prevention of sexual violence

b. Predictors: (Constant), Mother-child interpersonal communication

The ANOVA table explains whether there is a real (significant) influence of the mother-child interpersonal communication variable (X) on the sexual violence prevention variable (Y). From the output above, it is known that the calculated F value is 8,155 with a significance level of  $0.005 < 0.05$ , so the regression model can be used to predict the participation variable or in other words, there is an influence of the mother and child interpersonal communication variable (X) on the sexual violence prevention variable (Y).

#### - Hypothesis Test (t Test)

From the simple linear regression analysis with spss for windows, the output results of the simple linear regression equation coefficients are as follows:

**Table 10 Test Results t**



Model	B	Std. Error	t	sig	
1 (Constant)	28.160	4.299	6.551	.000	
Interpersonal communication between mother and child	.294	.103	.308	2.856	.005

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

From the presented output table, it is found that the constant value (a) is 28.160, while the regression coefficient value (b) is 0.294. Therefore, the regression equation can be expressed as follows:

$$Y = a + bX$$

Description:

X = Interpersonal Communication between Mother and Child

Y = Sexual Violence Prevention

From the output table of the results of the simple linear regression equation coefficients, the following regression equation is obtained:

$$Y = 28.160 + 0.294 X$$

The above equation can be translated as follows:

- The constant value of 28.160 indicates that the fixed value of the sexual violence prevention variable is 28.160.
- The regression coefficient X of 0.294 indicates that every 1% increase in the value of interpersonal communication between mothers and children, the value of sexual violence prevention will increase by 0.294. This regression coefficient indicates that the relationship between variables X and Y has a positive direction.

Based on value coefficient determination from the coefficients table a significance level of  $0.005 < 0.05$ , which indicating that the variable of interpersonal communication between mother and child (X) has a positive influence on the variable of sexual violence prevention (Y). Based on the t count value, which is about  $2.856 > 1.994$ , it can be concluded that the variable of interpersonal communication between mothers and children (X) has an influence on the variable of sexual violence prevention (Y).

From the results of the regression analysis conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  ( $2.856 > 1.994$ ), then the  $H_a$  hypothesis is accepted or means that based on the partial test (t test) there is a significant value of  $0.005 < 0.05$ , which means that there is a positive influence between the variables of interpersonal communication between mothers and children (X) on the variable of sexual violence prevention (Y).

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research that has been conducted by processing data from questionnaires distributed to MAN 2 Bantul students, it can be concluded that the results of hypothesis testing using the t test show the value of  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  ( $2.856 > 1.994$ ) this shows that mother and child communication has a significant influence on the prevention

of sexual violence. The significance value obtained ( $0.005 < 0.05$ ) indicates that the relationship between these two variables does not occur by chance.

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