

ABSTRAK

Keluarga merupakan institusi utama dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan emosional anak, namun tidak semua anak memiliki kesempatan tumbuh dalam keluarga biologis yang utuh sehingga memerlukan pengasuhan alternatif melalui panti asuhan. Dalam konteks tersebut, panti asuhan tidak hanya berperan memenuhi kebutuhan fisik, tetapi juga menjadi ruang pembentukan hubungan keluarga nonbiologis melalui komunikasi interpersonal dan interaksi sehari-hari antara anak asuh dan pengasuh. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ketidaklinearan hubungan, perubahan komunikasi, kontradiksi emosional dan relasional, serta proses pengelolaan dan negosiasi kontradiksi dalam relasi anak asuh dan pengasuh di Panti Asuhan Baitii Jannatii Banyumas. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Dialektika Relasional dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi, dengan validasi data melalui triangulasi sumber serta analisis data menggunakan model interaktif Miles dan Huberman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hubungan anak asuh dan pengasuh bersifat tidak linear dan berlangsung secara sirkular, ditandai oleh fluktuasi kedekatan dan jarak emosional. Komunikasi interpersonal berubah mengikuti situasi dan kondisi emosional, sementara kontradiksi kedekatan–jarak, kepatuhan–kemandirian, serta ekspresi–penahanan emosi dikelola dan dinegosiasikan melalui pengaturan jarak, keterbukaan selektif, dan penyesuaian peran. Kesimpulannya, hubungan keluarga nonbiologis di panti asuhan terbentuk melalui proses komunikasi yang adaptif, reflektif, dan berkelanjutan dalam mengelola kontradiksi emosional dan relasional.

Kata kunci: anak asuh, Dialektika Relasional, hubungan keluarga, panti asuhan, komunikasi interpersonal.

ABSTRACT

The family is the primary institution for fulfilling children's emotional needs; however, not all children have the opportunity to grow up in an intact biological family, thus requiring alternative care through orphanages. In this context, orphanages not only function to meet physical needs but also serve as spaces for the formation of non-biological family relationships through interpersonal communication and daily interactions between foster children and caregivers. This study aims to analyze the nonlinearity of relationships, changes in communication, emotional and relational contradictions, as well as the processes of managing and negotiating these contradictions in the relationships between foster children and caregivers at Baitii Jannatii Orphanage in Banyumas. This research applies Relational Dialectics Theory within a qualitative approach. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation, with data validity ensured through source triangulation and analyzed using the interactive model of Miles and Huberman. The findings indicate that relationships between foster children and caregivers are nonlinear and circular, characterized by fluctuations in emotional closeness and distance. Interpersonal communication changes according to situational and emotional conditions, while contradictions of closeness–distance, obedience–independence, and emotional expression–restraint are managed and negotiated through distance regulation, selective openness, and role adjustment. In conclusion, non-biological family relationships in orphanages are formed through adaptive, reflective, and ongoing communication processes in managing emotional and relational contradictions.

Keywords: foster children, Relational Dialectics, family relationships, orphanage, interpersonal communication.