Children's Self-Acceptance Raised by Single Mother: Analysis Study in Moslem Family

Nurwahidin[1], Nurul Qina Mahzura[1] Thobib Al-Asyhar[1]
[1]Postgraduate Study Program in Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies University Indonesia, Indonesia

✉ nurwahidin@ui.ac.id*

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the self-acceptance of children raised by single mother, due to death divorce or marriage problems between the parents. The methods of this research is a qualitative with case study approach, data is collected by depth interview toward 15 children as the informants which chosen through purposive sampling technique. Those 15 informants live in Aceh, NTB, Bandung, Depok, Bogor, Jakarta, Bekasi, and Tanggerang. Overall view of research result shows that children's self-acceptance raised by single mother influenced by factors of maternal education and environment. In addition, self-acceptance concept also influenced by passage of time associated with the trauma healing process and memories recollecting of their parent's death or life divorce. Those factors above will also influence their future achievement.

INTRODUCTION

Single parent family provides a wide variety of perspectives of its own, such as in terms of social, economic and psychological (Pöllänen & Voutilainen, 2018). From the psychological side there are few studies that not only demonstrate psychological problems experienced but also experience positive psychological (Joormann & Stanton, 2016). Children from life or death divorce families has its own psychological burden. However, the demands of life must go along with the change of life experienced. Change of life and make someone experiencing significant psychological burden of its own so implicated on the reaction in the handle (Agusti et al., 2018; Cunsolo & Ellis, 2018; Murniyetti et al., 2016). The sooner an individual is able to accept those changes, the better the psychological aspects that happen to them.

Every human being must undergo a change in their lives, including in the realm of the family (Pickard, 2017). The ideal family structure consisting of father, mother and child, but on the one hand some people at times may change due factor

of divorce, both life divorced and death divorced (Arkes, 2015; Taylor & Conger, 2017; Wallerstein et al., 2013). These changes make the structure of the family are intact and the parents referred to as a single mother or a single father (Bjarnason et al., 2012; Mostafa et al., 2018; Ryan et al., 2015). In addition there are also the parents of children who experience a change in their lives and provide a wide range of impact in the field of psychosocial and biological, it occurs in both children and adults (Flynn et al., 2013; Hayes & Watson, 2013). This study will discuss and illustrate children's self-acceptance of the Moslem family single mother (Nixon et al., 2012; Norrish, 2013).

Data showed that the number of female single parent more than the number of male single parent. Susilo Wibowo in 2002 states that the ratio of the number of single parent women in Indonesia is 469: 100 (Parker et al., 2014). That is, the number of divorced or married men who are not only one-fifth of the number of widows or single female parent. Thus, the majority of single parent in Indonesia came from women.

Papalia et al., (2007) due to loss partner because of divorce and the death of spouse will have an impact on the problem of adjustment for women. In addition, the negative stigma of society towards single parent due to divorce factor is also still attached. Generally, single parent women will feel more nervous about the future. The problems faced include economic issues, housing, lonely because they do not find someone to bear the burden together, decisions and responsibility for children, as well as tension about the reaction of your friends and relatives about how women cope with living alone (Rudy & Grusec, 2006).

Bhadra, (2017); De Houwer, (2007) also revealed a similar, single parent that generally women trapped in poverty, vulnerable to discriminatory treatment of society, and vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. Besides the impact of a single parent will also be felt by family members in this case are children. Generally, children from single parent families susceptible to depression or psychological pressure so that if it can't be overcome with good will cause a prolonged conflict in the family.

Some opinions say that most children feel the tragedy of his parents' divorce. Many impacts felt by the child of divorced parents, either because of death or divorce when her parents are still there. These effects usually require time to adjust to the change of life in children. The time required for each child is different in adjusting, it depends on how children from divorced families are able to receive the major changes that happened, either received from external factors and internal factors (Bernet et al., 2016; Ebert et al., 2013; Yakaboski, 2010).

Self-acceptance is a willingness to face the reality and conditions of life, whether it is good or not good, as sincere and as much as possible. Damri et al., (2017); Hasanah et al., (2019); Ormrod, (2010) says that self-acceptance is the extent to which an individual is able to realize its personality characteristics and are willing to live with those characteristics. The reception itself as one key factor contributing to the happiness of the individual so that he can have a good adjustment.

Self-acceptance is a basic foundation of how an individual to live his life as the center of self-acceptance is the individual's self-concept. Self-acceptance as a

bridge to someone's face all the changes that happened so that he is able to adapt and survive. Thus, the researcher wanted to see a picture of self-acceptance of children from Moslem families single mother who is able to adapt itself so that they can face significant changes in her life and is able to survive the maximum time span effectively (Cheah & Singaravelu, 2017; Muhammad, 2018; Taleghani et al., 2012).

Based on the above background, it can be concluded that the underlying motivation of this study as follows: Provides an overview of self-acceptance of children from Moslem families single mother, illustrates that self-acceptance is a significant way in the face of changing life of single mother families, and provides awareness of the importance of self-acceptance to improve the psychological well being of children from Moslem families single mother. Based on these descriptions, the research problems can be shorten in a question: "How is a picture of children's self-acceptance in Moslem single mother families?".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Preliminary studies on the theme of self-acceptance is often associated with a person's well-being in previous studies, but in-depth research on the acceptance of a child of divorced families have not been found (Klingle & Van Vliet, 2019). In a divorce, not only the elderly who experience a change of life, but also children who became one of the family structure. These changes have a tendency to be a separate mental burden on individuals and on the other side of life still have to walk as much as possible (Dreby, 2012). Various psychological burden felt by children perceived to be quite difficult but on the other hand the child does not understand fully what they were experiencing, so that children often live their lives just because of situational factors (Carling et al., 2012; Pölkki et al., 2012).

Self-acceptance focusing on positive feelings of a person in the absence of specific requirements that make it difficult to accept the person as a whole (Chouliara et al., 2014). Dryden & Still, (2006); Logie et al., (2019); Ojala, (2012) says that the individual received positive views of others as valuable and are not concerned about the condition, behavior, or feeling behind. Norrish, (2013); Çetinkaya & Gençdoğan, (2017) someone who gets sincere acceptance of others will help the individual to function optimally in their lives.

One of the keys of success is when people can face life with confidence. Confidence can be achieved when a person is able to recognize and accept themselves well. Thompson & Waltz, (2008) states that self-acceptance is the manner in which a person is able to accept themselves well with all the advantages and weaknesses. Self-acceptance means that someone is willing to open they heart and have a willingness to accept themselves thoroughly with full and sincere that includes the advantages and disadvantages of the person (Kuang, 2010).

Harefa, (2001); Iacono et al., (2016) reveals that there are several characteristics of individuals who have good self-acceptance, namely (1) Individual accept that they are different and unique from others, using the advantages and disadvantages itself as a potential best they had. Then (2) Individuals willing to develop the potential of themselves and are reluctant to take the time to bemoan all the weaknesses. Here are some titles of research that have been there before and are

mostly related to the psychological burden faced by children from single parent families as a result of the adjustment will change life should be lived (Anderson, 2014; O'Malley et al., 2015; Whittemore et al., 2012).

Such research include the following Pelleboer-Gunnink et al., (2015) explains that the children from divorced families have three conditions of informantive well-being in divorced families. The first condition indicates the child has low levels of informantive well-being before his parents divorced (Faso et al., 2013). This condition both showed low levels of informantive well-being after his parents divorced. The third condition indicating a high level of informantive well-being after his parents divorced, this is because a child's acceptance of the conditions of divorced parents. This acceptance directing children from divorced families to have a sense of positive and life satisfaction (Damaske et al., 2017; Erdogan et al., 2012).

Benn et al., (2012); Du Plooy & Van, (2015); Dewi & Utami, (2015) describes the overview of the process of adolescents who have a psychological burden of its own in the face of their parents' divorce and efforts to be made with the process of forgiveness. One of the tasks of adolescents who experiences the divorce of their parents are accepting and experiencing as a result of divorce, looking for meaning and implications of the new understanding and live your life based on the new creed (Blustein et al., 2013; Praskova et al., 2015). The result is all the informant tried to forgive are related painful events for them, while specifically each informant to understand differently against parents (MacCallum & Golombok, 2004).

Biblarz & Gottainer, (2000); Lerman et al., (2017) about family structure and children's success: A comparison of widowed and divorced single-mother families. multivariate analysis of variance revealed a main effect of gender: Mothers with sons report higher levels of ex-partner relationship satisfaction. An interaction effect was also found: Boys in single-mother families report more acceptance and fewer conflicts than boys in stepfather families (Turunen, 2013; Walper et al., 2015). Multiple regression analysis revealed that mother–ex-partner relationships are associated with children's problem behavior, whereas child–nonresidential father relationships are associated with positive aspects of children's well-being (Viry, 2014). The results indicate that family structure itself is not associated with child adjustment. What matters most is the quality of family relationships.

Chen, (2016); Hilton & Devall, (1998); Ryan et al., (2015); Gager et al., (2016) the authors used ecological theory to disentangle the effects of gender, family structure, and role responsibilities on parenting and children's behavior in single-parent and intact families. Data were gathered from parents and a focal child in 30 single-mother, 30 single-father, and 30 intact families. Kjøbli et al., (2013); Raine et al., (2015); Webster-Stratton et al., (2013) The Parent Perception Inventory (PPI) and Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) were used to evaluate how positive and negative behaviors of parents and internalizing and externalizing behaviors of the children differed across the three family structures. Significant differences were found between single-parent and intact families for both parenting and children's behavior. The researchers determined that role responsibilities and family structure are more important than gender in explaining parenting and child behavior following divorce. The following is an indicator of the concept of self-acceptance Hurlock were used as the basis of this study:

Table 1. Description of self-acceptance concept

No	Dimensions	Indicator
1	Understanding yourself	1. Individuals understand their selves well 2. Individuals recognized the fact which being faced
2	Given this realistic	1. Individual realizes their parents are not together anymore 2. Individual realizes their parents separation would cause them to be different from the conditions in general
3	There are no obstacles in the environment	1. Individuals feel that the environment accept the situation after his parents separated 2. Individuals feel treated differently by the environment
4	The attitude of community members who delight	1. Individuals continue to participate actively to the phenomenon of social environment with the status of parents who have split up 2. Individuals undergoing good relations with neighbors
5	No severe emotional disturbances	1. Individuals can find work or activity well with a happy feeling after the separation of his parents 2. Individuals feel still has a positive push though his parents separated
6	The influence of the success achieved individual (achievements)	1. Individuals are satisfied with high achievements that have been achieved without the affected social assessment
7	Identification with people who have a good adjustment	1. Individuals have a role model or example of those who have the same condition and success in life
8	Their perspective comprehensive self (acquired through experience and learning)	1. Individuals were able to see how she is in accordance with the views of others against well
9	Good parenting	1. Individuals have a good self-concept with their childhood parenting
10	The concept of self-stable	1. Individuals were able to adapt the concept itself under any circumstances 2. Individuals have certain habits in order to develop the concept itself

Thus, based on the data in the field, the literature review has been conducted, and the results of previous studies, we can say that our hypotheses about the problem of this research is the son of the family Moslem single mother will be able to find acceptance in a positive way about the life changes that occur within them.

METHODS

This study used a qualitative research (field research), the data key research was sourced from the field, with a focus on women offenders unregistered marriage which aims to find wider and deeper meaning. The use of this type of research is intended to describe in depth (thick description) a number of phenomena, background, and the potential of the informant (Cruz & Tantia, 2017; Greene & Hogan, 2011).

Hedlund-De Witt, (2013) This study used a phenomenological approach that aims to affirm empirical truths that are universal, both sensual (sensual), logical (logic), moral ethics (moral ethic), and transcendental (spiritual). According to Creswell, (2007); Engkizar et al., (2018); Plunkett et al., (2013) phenomenological approach seeks to understand the problems of people in a social context by creating a comprehensive and complex picture presented, reported a detailed view of the resources as well as performed in a natural setting without any intervention from the researchers. This type of research is deliberately chosen to find meaning (meaning) in more depth (Phillips-Pula et al., 2011; Vagle, 2019).

Data collection techniques in this research through in-depth interviews (in-depth interview) by researchers to explore more comprehensive data. The primary study data derived from field data. Sources were selected purposively (intentionally) who totaled 15 (fifteen) informant children of single parent families who are living in Bogor, Aceh, Jakarta, Bandung, Tangerang and Bekasi. The sources were selected because they have certain characteristics that can enrich the research data about who needs to be interviewed, when done observation, and what documents need to be reviewed to support this research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Before delivered the results of the research, firstly researcher would like delivered profile informant in general to provide an overview of research in more detail as follows:

Informant Public Profile

Informant of this study consisted of 15 children of a single mother (single mother), with an age range and diverse education. Informant youngest five years old, and the oldest 40 years old. Domicile informant comes from NTB, Aceh, Bandung, Bogor, Bekasi, Tangerang, Jakarta, and Depok. Gender consists of 4 man and 11 women. Five of them are the children of the widowed mother divorced, while the rest was the son of a widowed mother divorced died. Education is also varied, from still sitting in kindergarten (1), until the program is undergoing S2 (2), and had graduated from college or professional education program S1 (2), already working (3). The rest Housewives of high school graduates (1), Medium lectures (1) Level High School (1), Junior Level (2), and SD (1).

Psychological Aspects Observed

Kim & Gal, (2014); Mualifah et al., (2019) self-acceptance is defined as the manner of someone who is satisfied with themselves, a quality that, as well as their talents. Besides, they also acknowledges the limitations they had. Recognition and satisfaction of self, can bring a sense of pride, and of course grateful. This is what is found on the informant of the study we encountered. They feel proud to themselves, besides fully aware of the limitations they have. It brings a sense of satisfaction in themselves.

There are 10 factors that were observed in this study associated with less acceptance of the informant themselves, namely: Their understanding of oneself. This arises because of the opportunity for someone to recognize the ability and inability, Given this realism, this is caused by individuals who determine their own expectations (and ideals) in accordance with their understanding and ability, and not directed by others, The absence of obstacles in the environment, The attitude of community members a fun, which does not cause prejudice and anxiety, the absence of severe emotional disturbance, Effect of achievement or success experienced, Individuals identify with other individuals who have a good adjustment, Their perspective comprehensive self-obtained from the learning process, Good parenting, in this case even though the figure of the father is not there anymore and The concept of a stable self.

Based on the results of in-depth interviews and analysis of field data using verbatim analysis, an overview of the informant of self-acceptance can be described as below: Some of the informants said he did not remember details of events that befell their parents, whether it's his father died or divorced (leaving his mother) because it happened when they were little. As stated, SA, from Jakarta, who do not even know and did not dare ask her mother, how her father. He was afraid to hurt her mother and finally chose his father no matter what, please mother to him. Similarly, D from Bekasi, who left his father since childhood (divorced).

While AZ Acehnese claimed to not remember his face, but still often feel sad when seeing sosmed children of other women who describe that a father was the first love of his son, but in fact he did not ever get it because his father had died since he small. Basically for the informant who experienced the event as a child, a father figure was a blur to them. While NK from Jakarta, said that since a long time indeed households both parents are not harmonious, and it seems like he has been prepared since childhood when his parents would later divorce:

Likewise in delineating their feelings when experiencing the event. Most assume all has passed, has passed. They seem to be trying to look forward rather than considering the event that definitely leaves grief and the pain. Almost no informant that with enough detail to tell their feelings at the time, although it had just experienced by M, from Depok.

Here it can be concluded that the informant average understand themselves are children who have no father since any given time and over time the feeling that they recognize as feelings of sadness, loss, even angry and disappointed (as stated by P from Depok), slowly dissapear together time. NK adding that the sadness was not because his parents are not divorced either, where he was able to accept the situation, but rather the loss of the protective figure. After all, my father, the

protective figure has lost and dissapear. They finally realized that in reality, that is what they are experiencing.

Most informant lived with his mother after his father died or divorced. All their mothers work outside the home or have a home business, unless the mother of M which is still housewives without jobs. Most of the informant admits comfortable stay with her mother, even a little one HPNA (5 years) admitted more than happy to stay with her mother, although she had felt sad not with his father again, because the mother had to work, some of them accompanied by her grandmother, mother rarely accompany their learn and play. However, the mother remains the main place them vent. This obviously makes them experience different conditions with the children of a normal family, where the father figure, which although busy, still exist and could even take turns to accompany them in addition to a mother figure.

Even the death of the father, according to AN from Bandung, can repair his relationship with women who previously were less harmonious. AN claimed to be closer to his late father. But when his father dies suddenly, the world seemed to change for the AN. He only had a mother figure now. Even to improve its communication with the mother, she was willing to undergo special training. The same thing can be told by RA from Lombok, which even after the death of his father, his mother had stress and nearly brought to the Mental Hospital.

Here it can be concluded that the informant inevitably accepts that the conditions of his family to be different since there is no longer a father figure. They perform a variety of ways to find comfortable conditions for them to only have a mother figure only. MRR from Bogor claimed, the mother and grandmother sometimes fierce, and it made him uncomfortable. But when they are good and even buy all their needs, MRR also feels happy. SA from Jakarta, companionship mother but he tried to understand that mother working hard to finance herself, means that, informant to quickly accept the figure of the mother or another person as his father's successor, and find comfort after adaptation. While NK from Jakarta to feel her growing attention to him, sometimes he termed 'overacting, but yes indeed so.

Feelings of shame and sad because being ridiculed due to had no father, SA relates that he often experienced something like that when in the school. Especially when taking the report card, which is the aunt who took her report card. When asked where the father, he did not know. When being asked where his mother, he answered that she's working. He felt different from other children. Feelings of depression also experienced CR from Aceh, which was uncomfortable every time there is an event that benefits orphans should he follow, he was distinguished from his friends who come from a normal family, even though the distinction means glorified. In place of domicile CR in Aceh, orphans are indeed very honored, but this would make the CR felt sad and uncomfortable because they feel different and distinguishable. MRR told me that he also often sad when he saw the other children have a father.

CR from Aceh further underlines the feeling of sadness when the absence of the father as when married someday, not the father who became his guardian, but his brother. That's what makes often feel sad to see a wedding where the bride passed off by his father. It is almost as echoed by NK from Jakarta, who felt the

concerns of the mother if she was married, where mother forbids her father to attend. While NK understand that in Islam, the girls should be married by his father, unless the father is absent or deceased. He realized this was part of his job to persuade his mother to start thinking about this, because at the current state of NK is ready to get married.

Most informant was environmental accept them as children who no longer have a father, but on the other hand, sometimes the environment is also differentiate them consciously, like that of CR. Despite good environmental intentions, but in fact it makes the CR and possibly other children with the same boat should feel depressed, sad, and unhappy. However, conditions in Aceh as this would create another informant, AZ, feel happy, because with a banquet for orphans that she was not alone, he could meet with other fellow orphans and grateful.

The research informant while maintaining average and have good social interaction with the environment, is not affected by the condition of the absence of a father figure. They also keep doing other activities as usual, including school and play, which turned out to be his achievements nor decreased. They still have a variety of future goals pleasant and optimistic to achieve it. Broadly speaking, they want a happy mother, they saw a very hard fight for them. In this condition, they look no different than children of normal families. They still perform their day with passion, even some are outstanding, such as D (in Paskibraka), MRR (in the field of painting and calligraphy), AN (active in various student activities), P (UI student program students invitation, after previously underwent Homeschooling).

Even when working, they can work with high spirit, such as UK from Bandung, Sy from Lombok, F from Lombok, and SA is busy applying for work after graduating from high school. H who is still a child, also has some trophies results achievement. They all can also mention the habits which is making them proud, even though they knew it was not enough to make a mother proud. Some of their good habits for example disciplined, like helping people, and likes to help mothers, P likes to help her mother take care of catering, SA would like to work so that it no longer works her mother told to send someone, SA said he did not have the heart, M likes to help her mother look after younger siblings. MRR likes to remind her not to eat late and do not forget to take medication. Sy wants to help her mother to renovate the house, he even prioritize the plan than the plan to get married, AZ wanted to help his mother go to Mekkah, all older informant claims that they wanted to make their mother happy.

Thus, the figure of the mother is a role model for some informant. F add the figure of leader and MRR add as teacher, while SBK and D prefer to idolized artist Agnes Monica on sincerity in achieving their future goals. NK choose idolized uncle, who he considered to be successful in a career without much talk, even if the household's own uncle aground.

The results of the study at this point to conclude that the study informant did not experience severe emotional disturbances after the absence of a father figure. They can even feel proud (though not satisfied) with the achievements that have been attained without being influenced by social judgment. In addition, they also have the role models they see they can make real-life examples and giving spirit of

kindness motivates them achieve their future (Byrne et al., 2019). Similarly, they have a self-concept that is stable and can adjust it in any condition (Asgari et al., 2012; Daryanani et al., 2016; Zárate et al., 2012). Would it do about the suitability of themselves informant to what other people think of him, most tend to admit there is a difference. But it was not a problem for them, as long as they did not do anything bad. They regard it as a matter of course.

Most informant to admit parenting good mothers, where mothers tend to liberate their future goals, not overbearing, more attention than a father figure, teaches self-reliance, and more fun to be a place to vent (Stacks et al., 2014). Parenting is recognized in part with his father, some say different, and some are left behind father since childhood, said he did not remember (Guon et al., 2014). However proven, good parenting will lead children to become individuals who are mature and of good character in adolescence and adult life (Brady & Burroway, 2012; Brewaeys, 2010).

In general, self-acceptance condition on the informant of our research as the son of a single mom or single mothers are, as follows: 1) Sadness and other negative feelingsdue to the absence of a father figure, often appear but temporary, 2) The ability to manage emotions and good parenting can make children learn to recognize the concept itself, and to accept himself, 3) The role of the mother as a single parent figure is close to the child, the child will make his directing destination for happy mother. While the conditions of single mothers also can improve the relationship with the child who was less harmonious, 4) The stability of the concept of self-acceptance of children is also supported by environmental conditions that accepts them unconditionally. Instead discomfort of treatment environments make children remember it as a different form of treatment, although the good environmental intentions, and 5) the central figure in building the character of the child, including the issue of self-acceptance, in the absence of a father figure, is in the mother, and are not replaced by another figure (grandmother, grandfather, teacher, etc).

CONCLUSION

The concept of self-acceptance to children from families of Muslim single mother greatly influenced by the factors of education of the mother and the environment. In addition, the concept of self-acceptance is also formed over time, which occurs the process of healing trauma and remembrance of the events of separation of their parents, either because of death or divorce. Acceptance themselves significantly affect the process of achieving their aspirations, where they can be more focused to achieve it.

REFERENCES

Agusti, F. A., Zafirah, A., Engkizar, E., Anwar, F., Arifin, Z., & Syafril, S. (2018). the Implantation of Character Values Toward Students Through Congkak Game for Mathematics Instructional Media. *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan*, *35*(2), 132–142. https://doi.org/10.15294/jpp.v35i2.13947

Anderson, J. (2014). The impact of family structure on the health of children: Effects of divorce. *Linacre Quarterly*, *81*(4), 378–387.

https://doi.org/10.1179/0024363914Z.00000000087

Arkes, J. (2015). The Temporal Effects of Divorces and Separations on Children's Academic Achievement and Problem Behavior. *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage*, *56*(1), 25–42. https://doi.org/10.1080/10502556.2014.972204

Asgari, S., Dasgupta, N., & Stout, J. G. (2012). When Do Counterstereotypic Ingroup Members Inspire Versus Deflate? The Effect of Successful Professional Women on Young Women's Leadership Self-Concept. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *38*(3), 370–383. https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167211431968

Benn, R., Akiva, T., Arel, S., & Roeser, R. W. (2012). Mindfulness training effects for parents and educators of children with special needs. *Developmental Psychology*, *48*(5), 1476–1487. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0027537

Bernet, W., Wamboldt, M. Z., & Narrow, W. E. (2016). Child Affected by Parental Relationship Distress. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, *55*(7), 571–579. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2016.04.018

Bhadra, S. (2017). Women in Disasters and Conflicts in India: Interventions in View of the Millennium Development Goals. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Science*, *8*(2), 196–207. https://doi.org/10.1007/s13753-017-0124-y

Biblarz, T. J., & Gottainer, G. (2000). Family structure and children's success: A comparison of widowed and divorced single-mother families. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *62*(2), 533–548. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2000.00533.x

Bjarnason, T., Bendtsen, P., Arnarsson, A. M., Borup, I., Iannotti, R. J., Löfstedt, P., Haapasalo, I., & Niclasen, B. (2012). Life satisfaction among children in different family structures: A comparative study of 36 western societies. *Children and Society*, *26*(1), 51–62. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1099-0860.2010.00324.x

Blustein, D. L., Kozan, S., & Connors-Kellgren, A. (2013). Unemployment and underemployment: A narrative analysis about loss. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, *82*(3), 256–265. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jvb.2013.02.005

Brady, D., & Burroway, R. (2012). Targeting, Universalism, and Single-Mother Poverty: A Multilevel Analysis Across 18 Affluent Democracies. *Demography*, *49*(2), 719–746. https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-012-0094-z

Brewaeys, A. (2010). Men not included : A review of single and lesbian mother DI families : mother-child relationships en child development. In *F, V & V in Obgyn*. Facts Views Vis Obgyn.

Byrne, J., Fattoum, S., & Diaz Garcia, M. C. (2019). Role Models and Women Entrepreneurs: Entrepreneurial Superwoman Has Her Say. *Journal of Small Business Management*, *57*(1), 154–184. https://doi.org/10.1111/jsbm.12426

Carling, J., Menjívar, C., & Schmalzbauer, L. (2012). Central Themes in the Study of Transnational Parenthood. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, *38*(2), 191–217. https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2012.646417

Cheah, W. H., & Singaravelu, H. (2017). The Coming-Out Process of Gay and Lesbian Individuals from Islamic Malaysia: Communication Strategies and Motivations. *Journal of Intercultural Communication Research*, *46*(5), 401–423. https://doi.org/10.1080/17475759.2017.1362460

Chen, W. C. (2016). The Role of Grandparents in Single-Parent Families in Taiwan. *Marriage and Family Review*, *52*(1–2), 41–63. https://doi.org/10.1080/01494929.2015.1073654

Chouliara, Z., Karatzias, T., & Gullone, A. (2014). Recovering from childhood sexual abuse: A theoretical framework for practice and research. *Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing*, *21*(1), 69–78. https://doi.org/10.1111/jpm.12048

Creswell, J. W. (2007). Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: choosing among five approaches. In *Sage Publications, Inc.* (Vol. 2). Sage Publications.

Cruz, R. F., & Tantia, J. F. (2017). Reading and Understanding Qualitative Research. *American Journal of Dance Therapy*, *39*(1), 79–92. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10465-016-9219-z

Cunsolo, A., & Ellis, N. R. (2018). Ecological grief as a mental health response to climate change-related loss. *Nature Climate Change*, *8*(4), 275–281. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-018-0092-2

Damaske, S., Bratter, J. L., & Frech, A. (2017). Single mother families and employment, race, and poverty in changing economic times. *Social Science Research*, *62*, 120–133. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2016.08.008

Damri, D., Engkizar, E., & Anwar, F. (2017). Hubungan Self-Efficacy Dan Prokrastinasi Akademik Mahasiswa Dalam Menyelesaikan Tugas Perkuliahan. *JURNAL EDUKASI: Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling*, *3*(1), 74. https://doi.org/10.22373/je.v3i1.1415

Daryanani, I., Hamilton, J. L., Abramson, L. Y., & Alloy, L. B. (2016). Single Mother Parenting and Adolescent Psychopathology. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, *44*(7), 1411–1423. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10802-016-0128-x

De Houwer, A. (2007). Parental language input patterns and children's bilingual use. *Applied Psycholinguistics*, *28*(3), 411–424. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0142716407070221

Dreby, J. (2012). The Burden of Deportation on Children in Mexican Immigrant Families. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *74*(4), 829–845. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2012.00989.x

Dryden, W., & Still, A. (2006). Historical aspects of mindfulness and self-acceptance in psychotherapy. *Journal of Rational - Emotive and Cognitive - Behavior Therapy*, *24*(1), 3–28. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10942-006-0026-1

Du Plooy, K., & Van Rensburg, E. (2015). Young Adults' Perception of Coping with Parental Divorce: A Retrospective Study. *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage*, *56*(6), 490–512. https://doi.org/10.1080/10502556.2015.1058661

Ebert, S., Lockl, K., Weinert, S., Anders, Y., Kluczniok, K., & Rossbach, H. G. (2013). Internal and external influences on vocabulary development in preschool children. *School Effectiveness and School Improvement*, *24*(2), 138–154. https://doi.org/10.1080/09243453.2012.749791

Engkizar, E., Muliati, I., Rahman, R., & Alfurqan, A. (2018). The Importance of Integrating ICT Into Islamic Study Teaching and Learning Process. *Khalifa: Journal of Islamic Education*, *1*(2), 148. https://doi.org/10.24036/kjie.v1i2.11

Erdogan, B., Bauer, T. N., Truxillo, D. M., & Mansfield, L. R. (2012). Whistle While You Work: A Review of the Life Satisfaction Literature. *Journal of*

Management, *38*(4), 1038–1083. https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206311429379

Faso, D. J., Neal-Beevers, A. R., & Carlson, C. L. (2013). Vicarious futurity, hope, and well-being in parents of children with autism spectrum disorder. *Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders*, *7*(2), 288–297. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rasd.2012.08.014

Flynn, A. P., Carter, B., Bray, L., & Donne, A. J. (2013). Parents' experiences and views of caring for a child with a tracheostomy: A literature review. *International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology*, *77*(10), 1630–1634. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijporl.2013.07.020

Gager, C. T., Yabiku, S. T., & Linver, M. R. (2016). Conflict or Divorce? Does Parental Conflict and/or Divorce Increase the Likelihood of Adult Children's Cohabiting and Marital Dissolution? *Marriage and Family Review*, *52*(3), 243–261. https://doi.org/10.1080/01494929.2015.1095267

Greene, S., & Hogan, D. (2011). Phenomenological Approaches to Research with Children. In *Researching Children's Experience* (pp. 218–235). https://doi.org/10.4135/9781849209823.n12

Guon, J., Wilfond, B. S., Farlow, B., Brazg, T., & Janvier, A. (2014). Our children are not a diagnosis: The experience of parents who continue their pregnancy after a prenatal diagnosis of trisomy 13 or 18. *American Journal of Medical Genetics, Part A*, *164*(2), 308–318. https://doi.org/10.1002/ajmg.a.36298

Harefa, A. (2001). *Sukses Tanpa Gelar*. PT. Gramedia.

Hasanah, U., Alizamar, A., Marjohan, M., & Engkizar, E. (2019). The Effect of Self Efficacy and Parent Support on Learning Motivation in Management Business Students in Padang's Private Vocational School. *KONSELI : Jurnal Bimbingan Dan Konseling (E-Journal)*, *6*(2), 133–140. https://doi.org/10.24042/kons.v6i2.5074

Hayes, S. A., & Watson, S. L. (2013). The impact of parenting stress: A meta-analysis of studies comparing the experience of parenting stress in parents of children with and without autism spectrum disorder. *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, *43*(3), 629–642. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10803-012-1604-y

Hedlund-De Witt, A. (2013). Worldviews and their significance for the global sustainable development debate. *Environmental Ethics*, *35*(2), 133–162. https://doi.org/10.5840/enviroethics201335215

Hilton, J. M., & Devall, E. L. (1998). Comparison of parenting and children's behavior in single-mother, single-father, and intact families? *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage*, *29*(3–4), 23–54. https://doi.org/10.1300/J087v29n03_02

Iacono, V. Lo, Symonds, P., & Brown, D. H. K. (2016). Skype as a tool for qualitative research interviews. *Sociological Research Online*, *21*(2), 103–117. https://doi.org/10.5153/sro.3952

Joormann, J., & Stanton, C. H. (2016). Examining emotion regulation in depression: A review and future directions. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, *86*(1), 35–49. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2016.07.007

Kim, S., & Gal, D. (2014). From compensatory consumption to adaptive consumption: The role of self-acceptance in resolving self-deficits. *Journal of Consumer Research*, *41*(2), 526–542. https://doi.org/10.1086/676681

Kjøbli, J., Hukkelberg, S., & Ogden, T. (2013). A randomized trial of group parent training: Reducing child conduct problems in real-world settings. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, *51*(3), 113–121. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2012.11.006

Klingle, K. E., & Van Vliet, K. J. (2019). Self-Compassion From the Adolescent Perspective: A Qualitative Study. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, *34*(3), 323–346. https://doi.org/10.1177/0743558417722768

Kodan Çetinkaya, S., & Gençdoğan, B. (2017). The relationship between marital quality, attitudes towards gender roles and life satisfaction among the married individuals. *Psychology, Society, & Education*, *6*(2), 94. https://doi.org/10.25115/psye.v6i2.511

Kuang, M. (2010). *Amazing Life: Panduan Menuju Kehidupan yang Luar Biasa*. PT. Gramedia.

Lerman, R. I., Price, J., & Wilcox, W. B. (2017). Family Structure and Economic Success Across the Life Course. *Marriage and Family Review*, *53*(8), 744–758. https://doi.org/10.1080/01494929.2017.1316810

Logie, C. H., Lacombe-Duncan, A., Persad, Y., Ferguson, T. B., Yehdego, D. M., Ryan, S., Forrester, M., Moses, C., & Guta, A. (2019). The TRANScending Love Arts-Based Workshop to Address Self-Acceptance and Intersectional Stigma among Transgender Women of Color in Toronto, Canada: Findings from a Qualitative Implementation Science Study. *Transgender Health*, *4*(1), 35–45. https://doi.org/10.1089/trgh.2018.0040

MacCallum, F., & Golombok, S. (2004). Children raised in fatherless families from infancy: A follow-up of children of lesbian and single heterosexual mothers at early adolescence. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines*, *45*(8), 1407–1419. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2004.00324.x

Mostafa, T., Gambaro, L., & Joshi, H. (2018). The Impact of Complex Family Structure on Child Well-being: Evidence From Siblings. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *80*(4), 902–918. https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12456

Mualifah, A., Barida, M., & Farhana, Lady. (2019). The Effect of Self-Acceptance and Social Adjustment onSenior High School Students'Self-Concept. *International Journal of Educational Research Review*, *4*, 719–724. https://doi.org/10.24331/ijere.628712

Muhammad, S. (2018). The Lived Experience of Marital Satisfaction for African Americans Raised in a Single-Mother Household. In *Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering* (Vol. 79, Issues 1-B(E), p. No-Specified). http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=reference&D=psyc14&NEWS=N&AN=2017-54456-007

Murniyetti, M., Engkizar, E., & Anwar, F. (2016). Pola Pelaksanaan Pendidikan Karakter Terhadap Siswa Sekolah Dasar. *Jurnal Pendidikan Karakter*, *7*(2), 156–166. https://doi.org/10.21831/jpk.v6i2.12045

Nixon, E., Greene, S., & Hogan, D. M. (2012). Negotiating relationships in single-mother households: Perspectives of children and mothers. *Family Relations*, *61*(1), 142–156. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-3729.2011.00678.x

Norrish, J. (2013). An applied framework for Positive Education. *International*

Journal of Wellbeing, *3*(2), 147–161. http://www.internationaljournalofwellbeing.org/ijow/index.php/ijow/article/view/250

O'Malley, M., Voight, A., Renshaw, T. L., & Eklund, K. (2015). School climate, family structure, and academic achievement: A study of moderation effects. *School Psychology Quarterly*, *30*(1), 142–157. https://doi.org/10.1037/spq0000076

Ojala, M. (2012). Hope and climate change: The importance of hope for environmental engagement among young people. *Environmental Education Research*, *18*(5), 625–642. https://doi.org/10.1080/13504622.2011.637157

Ormrod, J. E. (2010). *Essentials of Educational Psychology: Big Idea to Guide Effective Teaching*. Pearson. http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=ebVTcgAACAAJ

Papalia, D. E., Olds, S. W., & Feldman, R. D. (2007). *Human development* (11th ed.). McGraw-Hill.

Parker, L., Hoon, C. Y., & Raihani. (2014). Young people's attitudes towards inter-ethnic and inter-religious socializing, courtship and marriage in Indonesia. *South East Asia Research*, *22*(4), 467–486. https://doi.org/10.5367/sear.2014.0230

Pelleboer-Gunnink, H. A., Van der Valk, I. E., Branje, S. J. T., Van Doorn, M. D., & Deković, M. (2015). Effectiveness and moderators of the preventive intervention kids in divorce situations: A randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Family Psychology*, *29*(5), 799–805. https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0000107

Phillips-Pula, L., Strunk, J., & Pickler, R. H. (2011). Understanding phenomenological approaches to data analysis. *Journal of Pediatric Health Care*, *25*(1), 67–71. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pedhc.2010.09.004

Pickard, S. (2017). Changing Attitudes towards Marriage and Family in the United States. *The Journal of Undergraduate Research*, *15*(1), 9.

Plunkett, R., Leipert, B. D., & Ray, S. L. (2013). Unspoken phenomena: Using the photovoice method to enrich phenomenological inquiry. *Nursing Inquiry*, *20*(2), 156–164. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1440-1800.2012.00594.x

Pölkki, P., Vornanen, R., Pursiainen, M., & Riikonen, M. (2012). Children's Participation in Childprotection Processes as Experienced by Foster Children and Social Workers. *Child Care in Practice*, *18*(2), 107–125. https://doi.org/10.1080/13575279.2011.646954

Pöllänen, S., & Voutilainen, L. (2018). Crafting Well-Being: Meanings and Intentions of Stay-at-Home Mothers' Craft-Based Leisure Activity. *Leisure Sciences*, *40*(6), 617–633. https://doi.org/10.1080/01490400.2017.1325801

Praskova, A., Creed, P. A., & Hood, M. (2015). The Development and Initial Validation of a Career Calling Scale for Emerging Adults. *Journal of Career Assessment*, *23*(1), 91–106. https://doi.org/10.1177/1069072714523089

Puspita Sari, D., & Miswara Sabati, U. (2015). Subjective Well Being Anak Dari Orang Tua Yang Bercerai. *Jurnal Fakultas Psikologi UGM*, *35*(2), 194–212. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.22146/jpsi.7952

Raine, A., Portnoy, J., Liu, J., Mahoomed, T., & Hibbeln, J. R. (2015). Reduction in behavior problems with omega-3 supplementation in children aged 8-16 years: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, stratified, parallel-

group trial. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines*, *56*(5), 509–520. https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.12314

Rudy, D., & Grusec, J. E. (2006). Authoritarian parenting in individualist and collectivist groups: Associations with maternal emotion and cognition and children's self-esteem. *Journal of Family Psychology*, *20*(1), 68–78. https://doi.org/10.1037/0893-3200.20.1.68

Ryan, R. M., Claessens, A., & Markowitz, A. J. (2015). Associations Between Family Structure Change and Child Behavior Problems: The Moderating Effect of Family Income. *Child Development*, *86*(1), 112–127. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12283

Stacks, A. M., Muzik, M., Wong, K., Beeghly, M., Huth-Bocks, A., Irwin, J. L., & Rosenblum, K. L. (2014). Maternal reflective functioning among mothers with childhood maltreatment histories: links to sensitive parenting and infant attachment security. *Attachment & Human Development*, *16*(5), 515–533. https://doi.org/10.1080/14616734.2014.935452

Taleghani, F., Fathizadeh, N., & Naseri, N. (2012). The lived experiences of parents of children diagnosed with cancer in Iran. *European Journal of Cancer Care*, *21*(3), 340–348. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2354.2011.01307.x

Taylor, Z. E., & Conger, R. D. (2017). Promoting strengths and resilience in Single-Mother families. *Child Development*, *88*(2), 350–358. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.12741

Thompson, B. L., & Waltz, J. A. (2008). Mindfulness, self-esteem, and unconditional self-acceptance. *Journal of Rational-Emotive & Cognitive-Behavior Therapy*, *26*(2), 119–126.

Turunen, J. (2013). Family Structure, Gender, and Adolescent Emotional Well-Being. *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage*, *54*(6), 476–504. https://doi.org/10.1080/10502556.2013.810982

Vagle, M. D. (2019). Phenomenological Research Methodology. *Crafting Phenomenological Research*, *7*(5), 71–84. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315173474-9

Viry, G. (2014). Coparenting and Children's Adjustment to Divorce: The Role of Geographical Distance from Fathers. *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage*, *55*(7), 503–526. https://doi.org/10.1080/10502556.2014.950900

Wallerstein, J., Lewis, J., & Rosenthal, S. P. (2013). Mothers and their children after divorce: Report from a 25-year longitudinal study. *Psychoanalytic Psychology*, *30*(2), 167–184. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0032511

Walper, S., Thönnissen, C., & Alt, P. (2015). Effects of family structure and the experience of parental separation: A study on adolescents' well-being. *Comparative Population Studies*, *40*(3), 335–364. https://doi.org/10.12765/CPoS-2015-12en

Webster-Stratton, C., Reid, M. J., & Beauchaine, T. P. (2013). One-Year Follow-Up of Combined Parent and Child Intervention for Young Children with ADHD. *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*, *42*(2), 251–261. https://doi.org/10.1080/15374416.2012.723263

Whittemore, R., Jaser, S., Chao, A., Jang, M., & Grey, M. (2012). Psychological Experience of Parents of Children With Type 1 Diabetes: A Systematic Mixed-

Studies Review. *The Diabetes Educator*, *38*(4), 562–579.
https://doi.org/10.1177/0145721712445216

Yakaboski, T. (2010). Going At It Alone: Single-Mother Undergraduate's
Experiences. *Journal of Student Affairs Research and Practice*, *47*(4), 463–481.
https://doi.org/10.2202/1949-6605.6185

Zárate, M. A., Shaw, M., Marquez, J. A., & Biagas, D. (2012). Cultural inertia:
The effects of cultural change on intergroup relations and the self-concept.
Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, *48*(3), 634–645.
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2011.12.014