HOW FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERN AFFECT A FAMILY'S CAPACITY FOR RESILIENCE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract: The Covid-19 pandemic that has lasted until now has changed family life. The government also provides regulations to carry out social restrictions by carrying out various activities from home. More interaction during covid actually raises new problems such as increasing family conflicts which reduce family resilience. This study aims to determine the relationship between family communication pattern with family resilience in the covid-19 pandemic. This study uses a correlational quantitative research design. Data were collected using the Revised Family Communication Patterns (RFCP) Scale by Fitzoatrick to determine how parents and childrens communicate and interact within the family and the Walsh Family Resilience Questionnaire (WRFQ) Scale by Walsh to measure the level of family resilience. The participation on this research were one-hundred thirty family components men and women who are married in Jabodetabek. The data analysis used was Spearman correlation. The results showed that there was a significant positive relationship family communication patterns and family resilience (r= 0,574). Significant correlation conversation orientation and family resilience (r=0,706). This study provides an new overview of how important communication is during the family period in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic

Introduction

In Indonesia, the spread of the corona virus was first discovered on March 2020. Until November 2, 2022 there have been 5.030.002 positive cases, as many as 145.828 people died, and 4.414.306 people were declared cured (Indonesia Health Minister). As an effort to control the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, many Countries in the world implement

quarantine policies, which result in people being forced to isolate at home (Landau, 2020). As a result of the government's decision regarding self-isolation at home during the COVID-19 pandemic, it has greatly impacted various aspects of community and family life, both the lower middle and upper classes, with various types of disturbances (such as health, economy, welfare, stress, and others). Member of family is "forced" to limit and reduce mobility which causes various changes (Sunarti, 2021).

The impact of Covid-19 is not only on public health, but also has an impact on psychological health conditions in the family (Nurmaria & Risnawati, 2022). Based on data from the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, the divorce rate from January to August 2020 increased to 306,688 divorce cases in Indonesia, a quarter of which were due to economic problems (Sucahyo, 2020). The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Protection noted that from March to April 2020, there were 275 cases of violence experienced by adult women, with a total of 277 victims. The increasing number of violence and divorce is suspected to be due to a sense of concern for security, health and money which can increase tension in life during the COVID-19 pandemic (Amindoni, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has also caused anxiety felt by members in the family. The survey shows that 42.3 people feel anxiety about being exposed to COVID while the other 57.7 are related to family economic conditions (Kelana, 2020). Another survey conducted by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) in 34 provinces in Indonesia explained that as many as 15.6 percent of workers experienced layoffs, 40 percent experienced a decrease in income and even up to 50 percent. Based on data from the Ministry of Manpower since April 20, 2020 there have been 2.084.593 workers from 116.370 companies laid off and affected by layoffs, this is due to a decline in production until production stops at several companies (Aldila, 2020).

Based on these data, it ilustrates the weak condition of family resilience, where each family has its own problems and challenges during this COVID-19 pandemic (Kristiyani & Khatimah, 2020). Previous research explained that family resilience in the face of covid-19 in the city of Bogor shows that family resilience is quite vulnerable both

physically, economically, socially and psychologically such as loss of livelihood and the absence of family readiness to accept pandemic situations that are different from natural disasters. (Maryati, Heridadi & Sundari, 2021). From the description of the resilience of the family, the family is required to be able to overcome every problem it faces. Families must adapt and respond to these changes by re-making changes in family life. This process will determine whether the family is able to withstand the disturbances caused by the pandemic (Sunarti, 2021). Families that are able to overcome various challenges and rise from things that make them slump are called resilient families or have resilience (Walsh, 2016).

Walsh (2012) explains that family resilience is the ability and process of adaptation for families to be able to survive, bounce back and be able to overcome problems in difficult conditions. Family resilience is seen as a process that is carried out throughout family life so that there is a need for synergy between members in it. This ability needs to be possessed by every family everywhere, especially in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic (Kristiyani & Khatimah, 2020). By being resilient, families become stronger, have more purpose in life, and are able to face challenges in the future (Walsh, 2012). The better the resilience of the family, the better the family's ability to adapt in a healthy manner to stressful situations, can teach family members to solve problems, set goals to be achieved (Grenwald-Mayes, 2001) and be able to deal with changes due to pandemic and post-pandemic.

Family resilience is important for every family, especially in the COVID-19 pandemic situation (Kristiyani & Khatimah, 2020). There are several factors that can strengthen the level of family resilience, namely risk factors with protective factors (Walsh, 2012). Risk factors consist of potential obstacles, threats, or unfavorable situations that can prevent the family from functioning optimally. While protective factors are protective factors or strengths that can help families overcome various existing obstacles and function optimally (Cripe, 2013) such as communication between family members (Pandanwati & Suprapti, 2012), social support (Greeff & Van der Walt, 2010), family coherence (Maulida, Kinanthi, & Permata, 2018), expectations (Iriani & Syafiq, 2017), and coping (Greeff & Van der Walt, 2010).

Communication as a protective factor for family resilience needs to be

improved, communication is a means to share information, thoughts, ideas, feelings between family members (Berryhill & Smith, 2020). The existence of a well-established family communication pattern can increase harmony between members, both in family life, in the community, and even in the state (Kuswanti, Munadhil, Zainal & Oktarina, 2020).

Family communication patterns focus on relationships and interactions within the family between parents and children. The relationship and interaction between parents and children aims to reach an agreement within the family (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002). The existence of communication within the family means that family members are ready to be open to be able to convey everything that is in the family related to good and bad things, and are ready to overcome problems that occur in the family patiently and honestly (Ardhaneswari, 2018).

Family communication patterns consist of two approaches that determine how families communicate, namely conversation orientation and conformity orientation (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002). Poor communication quality within the family will have a negative impact on the integrity and harmony within the family itself (Gunawan, 2013). Changes in the way of communicating will cause changes in the functioning of a family (Panah & Mustaffa, 2019). Based on research, the importance of family communication patterns is very helpful for families in achieving family functions and meeting the needs of family members (Patterson, 2002) there is a close relationship between family communication, the development of family structure with family resilience as a way to build a family that has good adaptability in dealing with difficult situations (Al Amin, 2018), where the better the conversational relationship between parents and children, the child will the tougher the family members. In addition, other research related to family communication shows that there is an influence of parental communication with children in the household on the daily morals of children who turn out to be highly qualified, where communication that is built greatly affects children's morals significantly (Muftie, 2017).

Research conducted by Jowkar, Kohoulat and Zakeri (2011) that family communication patterns as a family factor are closely related to academic resilience as a factor in children's academic success, with a

high conversational orientation in the family, family members will be free, often and open to interact with each other and share activities, thoughts and feelings of each member, this also emphasizes that family communication, especially the relationship between children and parents plays an important role in children's social behavior.

Family Resilience

According to Walsh (2012), family resilience describes the extent to which families are able to demonstrate their abilities to adapt and overcome problems in difficult conditions. Family resilience is also defined as the ability of the family as a coping and adaptation process for the family to be able to bounce back from the difficulties experienced, (Walsh F. , 2012), where the process carried out by the family has an important role that will have an effect in dealing with conditions that pressure the family and enable families and family members to be able to overcome prolonged crises and difficulties (Walsh, 2015). Walsh identified the main dimensions that can form family resilience, namely, Family Belief System, Family Organizational Patterns, and Communication Process/Problem Solving (Walsh, 2020):

1. Family Belief System.

Family Belief System is the core of family functioning which is the main force in resilience. Family resilience is fostered by shared beliefs from family members that will increase effective functioning, strengthen bonds, and expand options to adapt and grow positively (Walsh, 2015). In general, the family belief system contains three sub-components, namely: Making Meaning of Adversity, Positive Outlook, and Transcendent and Spirituality (Walsh, 2003).

- o Making Meaning of Adversity Making meaning of crisis situations, which is a way for families to be able to see the problems they face as shared challenges (Walsh, 2012). This will help families avoid blaming each other and focus on solutions. The way families view the problems or times of crisis they face is very important to be able to help the occurrence of family resilience (Uswatunnisa, Brebahama, & Kinanthi, 2019). A resilient family, seeing a crisis faced in a unique way as a shared challenge, by interpreting a crisis faced by the family as "normal", can make family members enlarge their perspective

regarding the response to the crisis as something that can be understood.

o Positive Outlook Another important component of resilience is the existence of a positive outlook in facing challenges in the family. Resilient families must have hope for the future, no matter how tough the situation they are in. During the resilience process, families are able to have an optimistic view as opposed to a pessimistic view, that they will overcome the bad situation they are currently facing (Sixbey, 2005).

o Transcendent and Spirituality Religion and spirituality are often also found in family resilience. This larger value system helps individuals to see the bad situation they face from a larger perspective and often provides hope and understanding about the painful event (Sixbey, 2005). Beavers and Hampson explain that transcendent beliefs give meaning, purpose, and connection to something that goes beyond ourselves, our family, and the crisis we are facing, by providing clarity about our lives and providing solace to the stresses experienced. Meanwhile, spirituality refers to the appreciation of embedded values that enable a person to interpret, feel oneness, and connect with others (Walsh, 2003).

2. Family Organizational Patterns

Families with diverse structures, families, and resources must organize their lifestyles and networks in various ways to meet life's challenges. Resilience can be strengthened by promoting flexibility, strong connections and transaction processes that mobilize social and economic resources (Walsh, 2015). The need for an organizational structure will increase, especially when families face crisis situations (Sixbey, 2005). To deal with crises effectively, families need to mobilize and organize their resources, resist pressure, and reorganize to adapt to changing conditions. In family organizations, resilience is supported by a flexible structure, connectedness, and social and economic resources (Walsh, 2003).

o Flexibility Flexibility is a core process in family resilience as a result of crisis events. Families not only return to normal life as before the crisis, but what is needed is to reorganize roles and adapt to changing situations and bounce back to face new challenges. Olson, Russel, and Sprenkle stated that families need

to survive and balance the existing changes by trying to maintain continuity and restore stability (Walsh, 2003).

o Connectedness Connectedness or cohesion is the most important function in effective family functioning, which relates to emotional and structural bonds among family members (Walsh, 2015). Connectedness within the family is strengthened by mutual support, collaboration and commitment in going through crises together, but family members are also expected to be able to respect each other's differences, distances and boundaries (Walsh, 2003).

o Social and economic resources (Social and economic resources) Social and economic resources are the access that families have to various social networks such as mentors or role models and financial resources such as jobs or affordable health services (Walsh, 2003).

o Walsh also explained that the existence of social and extended family relationships in general plays a role in providing direct assistance, emotional support, and direct connection with the community. But when faced with a crisis, they can play a role in offering information, real help and encouraging a sense of security and solidarity. Then participation in community activities and religious communities also plays a role in supporting welfare, both individually and in families.

3. Communication /Problem Solving

The communication process facilitates resilience by bringing clarity to adverse situations, encouraging family members to share emotions openly, and finding collaborative problem solving with proactive planning (Walsh, 2015). Effective communication is necessary in the daily functioning of the family. Especially when the family is faced with a difficulty. Walsh explained that there are 2 main functions in communication, namely: 1) from the aspect of content, communication functions to convey real information, opinions or feelings; 2) from the aspect of the relationship, communication serves to determine the nature of the relationship. The communication process encourages resilience with clarity ,emotional expression, and collaborative problem solving (Sixbey, 2005).

o Clarity to Epstein, clarity and appropriateness of messages

conveyed can facilitate effective family functioning. The context of clarity in question enables family members to distinguish reality from fantasy, fact from opinion, and what is serious from what is not. It was also explained that continued ambiguity or ambiguity in the delivery of messages regarding role expectations and unclear boundaries could result in the strengthening of depression and hindering mastery of crisis situations (Walsh, 2003).

o Emotional Expression, A resilient family is a family that is not only able to share feelings among its members but is also able to tolerate a variety of existing feelings. When sharing what they feel, families display empathy and tolerance regarding individual differences within the family.

o Collaborative Problem Solving. Basically, a family that can function well is not a family that doesn't have problems at all. An effective problem-solving process is important for families in overcoming ongoing crises or challenges. The existence of creative brainstorming opens up possibilities for getting out of problems, joint decision making, and resolutions that involve negotiations that accommodate the opinions of each family member to help overcome the crises that occur (Walsh, 2003).

Family Communication Patterns
Communication patterns focus on the relationships and interactions that exist between parents and children in the family. This interaction and relationship aims to be able to reach an agreement between parents and children. McLeod and Chafee suggest that there are two approaches used in achieving this agreement, namely first by paying attention to the assessment of family members on the issue and then adapting the assessment (socio-orientation), secondly by discussing or evaluating an issue together (concept-orientation) (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002). This theory was later developed by Fitzpatrick and Koerner by changing the mention of socio-orientation to conformity orientation and concept-orientation to conversation orientation (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002).

Family communication patterns are based on the compatibility between individual ideas on various topics, as an expression of effective exchange of information between family members. For any topic, each family member has his or her own thoughts as well as some impressions that each

other member has (Fitzpatrick & Ritchie, 1993).

Dimensions of Family Communication Patterns

1. Conversation Orientation

The basis of the first dimension in family communication patterns is conversational orientation which focuses on how a family creates an atmosphere that provides freedom for each family member, by showing how often family members can open up when interact with each other on various topics of conversation in the family (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002). Family members can participate in the decisions taken as well as express expression as a unit. Families that have a high value of conversational orientation are very open to the ideas and opinions of each family member. And parents tend to believe in their children's ability to make decisions (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002). In contrast, families with low conversational orientation, family members do not share much of their values and opinions with other family members, so there is no open exchange of ideas/opinions for members in making decisions on matters related to the family (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2003). 2002). Families who hold fast to a conversational orientation will be able to appreciate the ideas given from family members, as well as parents who have this view will use communication as a means to educate and socialize everything to children (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002).

2. Conformity Orientation

Another important dimension of family communication is conformity orientation. Conformity orientation refers to how family members apply ideological values, attitudes, and views that are in accordance with what they believe (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002). Families with a high conformity orientation believe that each individual must be coordinated to maximize family time, where parents will expect the same values, attitudes, and behaviors from each family member. So that parents tend to make decisions for each family member (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002).

Based on the two orientations that distinguish how families communicate, they can be grouped into four types of families (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002):

- consensual families, these families have high conversation and conformity values. Where parents in this type of family have a tendency to give children freedom of opinion, but still believe that decision making is the duty of parents.
- pluralistic families, these families have high conversation and conformity. Which parents with this type of family will be very open to ideas and thoughts from children, and involve children in the decision-making process in the family.
- protective families or protective families, these families have conversation low conformity. Where parents in this type of family must make decisions for each family member and tend not to be open to the opinions that children give.
- laizzes -faire families or free families, which have conversation and conformity. Where all family members in this type of family are expected to make decisions for themselves.

RESEARCH METHODS
Uses quantitative methods by looking at the correlational relationship of a variable which aims to determine the relationship between family communication patterns and family resilience.

Participants
Participants in this study used accidental sampling, based on certain characteristics. The characteristics of the participants include: (a) Married men and women with an age range of early adulthood to middle adulthood and have children at least 5 years old; (b) Domiciled in Greater Jakarta.

Teble 1: Respondent Gender

Gender	N	%
Male	30	23,1%
Female	100	76,9%
total	130	100%

Based on table 1, related to gender, the data obtained that the respondents in this study consisted of 76.9% female and 23, 1% male.

Age
Table 2: Age

Age	N	%
20 – 35 y (young adult)	54	41,5%
41 – 50 y (middle adult)	76	58,5%
total	130	100%

Based on table 2, the majority of respondents aged 41-65 years (middle adults) were 58.5%), the remaining respondents aged 20-40 years (early adults) were 41.5%.

Table 3: Education

Education	N	Persentage
Elementary school	4	3,1%
Junior High school	7	5,4%
High School	63	48,5%
Diploma	14	10,8%
Under graduate	33	25,4%
Graduate	9	6,9%
total	130	100%

Based table 3, majority of respondents' education level comes from high school as much as 48.5% (63 people), then at the undergraduate level as many as 25.4% (33 people), while the rest varies from from elementary school until Gradute

Instrument
In this study, there are two research instruments used to measure the two variables:

- Family resilience is measured using the Walsh Family Resilience Questionnaire (WFRQ) by Walsh (2015) and adapted into the Indonesian context by researchers, consisting of 32 items with 3 main aspects of family resilience, namely, family belief system, family organization patterns, and communication problem solving. The

answer choices are in the form of a 1-4 Likert scale with several examples of items, including: the family belief system "Our family faces difficulties together as a team in the family, not individually", the family organization patterns "We can rely on family members to support each other. help in difficulties", the communication problem solving "We can share difficult negative feelings (such as sadness, anger, and fear)".

- Family communication patterns were measured using the Resived Family eCommunication Patterns Instrument (RFCP) Parents Version by Koerner and Fitzpatrick (2002) which consisted of 2 main dimensions: Conversation Orientation and Conformity Orientation. The scale consists of 26 items, 15 favorable and 11 unfavorable with a Likert scale of 1 (very appropriate) to 4 (very unsuitable). Examples of items on the RFCP, "In our family, we often talk about various topics such as (politics and religion) where some family members have different opinions", and "When something really important happens, I hope that the child will I obey me without asking."

This study used Cronbach's alpha to measure reliability. The reliability of the two measuring instruments used shows a cronbach alpha = .910 for the WRFQ, with validity for the family belief system moving from .384 - .717 (13 items), for the family organization patterns moving from .536 - .732 (9 items), and for the communication problem solving it moves from .435 - .802 (10 items). As for the RFCP scale, Cronbach's Alpha = .779 was obtained with item validity for the conversation orientation moving from .288 - .785 and for the conformity orientation moving from .446 - .733 (11 items).

Data analysis
This study uses a Spearman's correlational test to determine whether the independent variable and the dependent variable are correlated or not. The normality test, using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov. data analysis using SPSS software version 22.

RESULT
Before conducting the data analysis test, the classical assumption test was carried out first to find out what analysis would then be used. The first classical assumption test was normality test, using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov value sig. (p) .000 (p<0.05) this indicates that the research data

is not normally distributed so that it cannot be generalized to the population.

Table 4: Spearman Correlation

Variabel	Correlation Coefficient	Sig.	Ket.
Family Communication pattern X Family resilience	0.574	0.000	Signifikan

Based on the results of the correlation test above, it is known that between family communication patterns and family resilience there is a significant positive correlation ($0.000 < 0.05$) with a correlation coefficient (r) of 0.574. This indicates that there is a relationship between family communication patterns and family resilience.

Table 5: Correlation communication pattern x family resilience

Dimension	Correlation Coefficient	Sig.
Conversation Orientation	0.706	0.000
Conformity Orientation	- 0.100	0.256

Based on teble 5 the results show there is significant correlation between conversation orientation and family resilience there is a significant positive correlation ($0.000 < 0.05$) with a correlation coefficient (r) of 0.706, this indicates that there is a relationship between conversation orientation and family resilience. But, there is no correlation between conformity orientation and family resilience.

Table 6: categorization respondent

Communication pattern				Family resilience			
Category	Interval	N	%	Category	Interval	N	%
Low	$X < 53$	0	0%	low	$X < 64$	0	0%
Moderate	$53 \leq X < 78$	105	80,8%	Moderate	$64 \leq X < 96$	31	23,8%
High	$X \geq 78$	25	19,2%	High	$X \geq 96$	99	76,2%

Based on the results of table 6, it can be seen that there are 25 participants (19.2%) have a high level of family communication patterns, then as many as 105 participants (80.8%) have a moderate level of family communication patterns, and there are no participants with categories low level of communication patterns. So it can be concluded that the pattern of family communication owned by most of the participants in this study is in the medium category. Then there were 99 participants (76.2%) who had a high level of family resilience, then 31 participants (23.8%) had a moderate level of family resilience, and there were no participants with a low level of family resilience category.

DISCUSSION

From the results of this study, it is known that there is a significant positive relationship between family communication patterns and family resilience. The positive correlation between family communication patterns and family resilience indicates the higher the communication pattern within the family, the higher the level of family resilience. That is, the higher the relationship and interaction between parents and children in the family, the greater the family members will show their abilities to be able to survive and adapt to difficult problem conditions (Walsh, 2016). Families that have good and optimal resilience can ensure the survival of the family in adapting and surviving various problems and difficulties faced by the family (Musfiroh, Mulyani, Cahyanto, Nugraheni, & Sumiyarsi, 2019) by using adaptive coping, such as adapting, making adjustments and development for families in a more positive direction (Herbst, Coetzee & Visser, 2007; Lidanial, 2014; Mardiani, 2012; Walsh, 1996; Hendrayu, Kinanthi & Brebahama, 2017).

In line with research conducted by Theiss (2018), it is known that communication that exists within the family is closely related to the resilience of the family, where communication from individual parents plays an important role in the process of adjusting children's emotions and behavior in socializing, as well as being healing process from difficult situations experienced (Risnawati et al., 2021, 2022). The communication process facilitates resilience by encouraging family members to be able to share emotions openly, and find collaborative problem solving with proactive planning. Effective communication is needed in daily family functions, especially when the family is faced with difficulties (Walsh, 2015). Families who are able to adapt in a

healthy manner to stressful situations, are able to work together with family members to be able to solve problems and set goals to be achieved (Grenwald-Mayes, 2001).

Then based on the results of the correlation test for the dimensions of conversation orientation with family resilience (table 5), it shows a correlation between conversation orientation and family resilience, this means that there is a significant positive relationship between conversation orientation and family resilience. The positive correlation of conversation orientation with family resilience indicates that the higher the conversation orientation established by the family, the higher the level of resilience built within the family. That is, the more often parents interact and are open with their children to various topics of conversation within the family and with each other (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002), the more family members will show the ability of the family to survive and adapt to situations. difficult for him (Walsh, 2016). The results of categorization on the dimensions of conversation orientation showed that the majority of participants as many as 116 subjects (89.2%) had high conversation orientation.

In line with previous research which shows that there is a relationship between (conversation orientation) communication that exists between children and their parents, will make children more resilient in the academic field, this is because families who are able to apply can make life more valuable and fun, and children who growing up from this family will be more independent and better able to face challenges (Zarei, Fallahchai, & Sarrigani, 2013). In line with the results of categorization on the dimensions of conversation orientation, that as many as 88 participants (67.7%) when communicating in the family use a conversation orientation approach. Families who hold fast to a conversational orientation will be able to appreciate the ideas given by family members, as well as parents who have this view will use communication as a means to educate and socialize everything to children (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002). In contrast, families with low conversational orientation, family members do not share much of their values and opinions with other family members, so that there is no open exchange of ideas/opinions for members in making decisions on matters related to the family (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002).

Based on the results of the correlation test for the dimensions of

conformity orientation with family resilience, it shows that there is no correlation between conformity orientation and family resilience, this means that there is no relationship between the similarity of ideological values, attitudes, and views believed by family members (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2002) with the family's ability to bounce back to survive and adapt to difficult situations (Walsh, 2015).

Based on the categorization of the family resilience variable (table 6), it can be seen that the majority of participants in this study (76.2%) as many as 99 participants perceived the level of resilience possessed by their families as being in a high category. This shows that the participants in this study view that their families have been able to overcome the problems and difficulties faced especially during this Covid-19 Pandemic very effectively. Meanwhile, the remaining 31 participants (23.8%) were in the moderate category, in perceiving the resilience of their families. With this high level of family resilience, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, it turned out to be an important factor in preparing new habits (new normal), this is because family resilience greatly affects the lives of family members (Carr, 2015) and contributes to the economic aspect. , socialization, care and education, and can prevent the risk of problems in the family (Ramadhana, 2020). Where individuals and families who have knowledge and understanding of good family resilience will be able to survive environmental changes and have the potential to have strong resilience (Musfiroh, Mulyani, Cahyanto, Nugraheni, & Sumiyarsi, 2019).

Meanwhile, from the results of the categorization of the family communication pattern variable, we can see that the majority of participants in this study (80.8%) as many as 105 participants perceive that the communication and interaction relationships that exist within the family are in the moderate category. This shows that the communication and interaction relationships that exist between participants and their family members in reaching and determining joint decisions are quite well done.

CONCLUSION
Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, it can be concluded that: (1) there is a significant positive relationship between family communication patterns and family resilience; (2) there is a

significant positive relationship between the dimensions of conversation orientation and family resilience; and (3) there is no significant relationship between the dimensions of conformity orientation and family resilience.

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The authors declared no conflict of interest.

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