

# **DUKUNGAN SOSIAL SUAMI PADA WANITA MENIKAH YANG MENGALAMI ABORTUS SPONTAN PADA KEHAMILAN PERTAMA**

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## **ABSTRAK**

Dukungan sosial dapat diperoleh dari sejumlah orang yang dianggap penting seperti suami, anak, orang tua, saudara atau kerabat. Dukungan sosial dapat diwujudkan melalui dukungan emosional, dukungan instrumental, dukungan informasi dan dukungan penghargaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami bagaimana dukungan sosial suami pada wanita menikah yang mengalami abortus. Partisipan dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 3 orang dengan kriteria ibu menikah yang pernah mengalami abortus spontan pada kehamilan pertama, berusia 22-40 tahun, dan ingin menjadi subyek. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode fenomenologi. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi dan wawancara semi terstruktur. Teknik analisis data menggunakan reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Teknik keabsahan data menggunakan triangulasi. Triangulasi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah triangulasi sumber. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada responden ES dan LM mendapatkan dukungan sosial dari suami, sedangkan pada responden RS kurang mendapatkan dukungan sehingga responden mengalami abortus kembali pada kehamilan kedua. Dukungan yang diberikan berupa dukungan emosional, informasi, instrumental dan penghargaan

*Kata kunci: dukungan sosial suami, wanita menikah, dan abortus spontan*

## **SOCIAL SUPPORT OF HUSBAND IN MARRIED WOMAN WHO EXPERIENCES SPONTANEOUS ABORTUS IN THE FIRST PREGNANCY**

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### ***Abstract***

Social support can be obtained from some people who are considered important such as husband, children, parents, siblings or relatives. Social support can be realized through emotional support, instrumental support, information support and appreciation support. This study aimed to understand about husband's social support in married woman who experience abortion. The participants in this study were 3 (three) people with criteria of married mothers who had experienced spontaneous abortion in the first pregnancy, aged 22-40 years, and wanted to be the subjects. The research method used qualitative approach with the phenomenological method. The data collection methods used in this research were observation and semi-structured interviews. Data analysis techniques were data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. Data validity technique used triangulation. Triangulation used in this research was source triangulation. The results of this research showed that the respondents with initials ES and LM received social support from their husbands, while RS respondents got lacked support so that the respondent experienced abortion again in the second pregnancy. The supports given were in the form of emotional support, information support, instrumental and appreciation support.

*Keywords: husband's social support, married woman, and spontaneous abortion*