

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided into seven parts: research background, research questions, research objectives, scope of the research, product specification, research benefits, and definition of terms.

1.1. Research Background

Currently, sex is a topic that is always discussed in newspapers, the internet, and television. Almost every day, newspapers and media broadcast about rape, free sex, prostitution, etc. In Indonesia itself, sex is still a sensitive subject to discuss, especially regarding early sex education. The amount of news about sex makes this issue become important to discuss. proper sex education can provide knowledge about methods of contraception or birth control, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) such as HIV/AID, HPV, gonorrhoea, chlamydia and the dangers of sexual assault

Teenagers or Adolescence is a transitional age in the range of 10-19 years old that has left a weak and dependent childhood but has not been able to reach a generation that is strong and full of responsibility, both to himself and society (World Health Organization; Hurlock, 2003). It can be concluded that adolescents have a transition period from children to adults. This period is a period of preparation for adulthood which will pass through several stages of development in life, such as physical and sexual maturity, social and economic independence stages, identity building, the result of skills for adult life, and the ability to negotiate (Kusumaryani, 2020).

Adolescents tend to be at risk of sexual perversion problems. Lack of knowledge about sex awareness may put them to have a wrong understanding of sexuality. The rate in the United States of teenage pregnancy is the highest (at about 24 %) of the HICs, while more than 50 % of all births occurring during adolescence are in sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, almost 16 million girls between the age of 15 to 19 give birth each year, and about 2.5 million of these births happen to girls under 16 years of age in LMICs each year. The second cause of death worldwide for girls aged 15-19 years is complications during pregnancy and childbirth, with a higher risk of maternal death and morbidity in girls under 16 years of age compared to women over 20 years of age. Lesbian, gay, and bisexual students in high school are having serious sex

healthy compared to friends of their age, based on CDC data show. Lesbian, gay and bisexual students in high school are having serious sex healthy compare to the friends of their age based on CDC data show. A survey conducted in 2019 shows that 21% of all new HIV diagnoses were among young people (aged 13-24) 2018; 88% were young men, and 12% were young women. This case can happen because 46% did not use a condom the last time they had sex., 12% did not use any method to prevent pregnancy, and 21% had drunk alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual intercourse. It happens due to a lack of information about sex, so teenagers get the wrong information about sexuality (Sarwono, 2000).

The number of premarital sexual behavior cases carried out by teenagers can occur due to many factors. As Kirby et al. (2002), adolescents' sexual behavior is influenced by sex knowledge, perceptions of the dangers of sex, personal values about sex and abstinence, perceptions of peer norms and sexual behavior, self- efficacy to refuse sexual activity, goals to avoid sexual activity, and communication with parents about sex. This means that the role of parents is really influential on sexual information that should be known by teenagers, such as good communication and being a companion for children when they are teenagers. Parents can play an important role as managers of adolescent opportunities, overseeing their social relations, and initiators and regulators in social life (Parke & Burial, 2007).

Communication is the art of delivering information, ideas, and attitudes to others, and it takes place in interpersonal relationships; honest and understanding communication between parents and children can create comfort to convey and capture information related to sexuality because it is important in children's sexual behavior (Edwin Emery in Cahyadi, 2005; Fauzi, 2014; Lehr, Dilorio, Dudley & Lipana, 2000). Parent communication with their adolescents about sexual issues, parents can reduce adolescents' risky sexual behaviours (Crosby at al, 2009). Unfortunately, nowadays, parents think that communication about sex is still a taboo subject talk. Coupled with parents who are busy at work and do not have time to discuss things, the conversation about sex is forgotten. Early sexual communication can prevent children from free sex behavior. The assistance of parents in the sexual problems of children will make them more careful when entering the community.

Sex Education is a British comedy-drama television series created by Laurie Nunn, premiering on Netflix on January 11, 2019. In February 2019, it announced

that the series had been renewed for a second season which aired on January 17, 2020. The first season centers on the main character Otis, who is not interested in sex like a typical teenager. He has a lot of knowledge about sexual matters because his mother is a sex psychologist. His schoolmate, Maeve, saw Otis' knowledge as a promising prospect, and they opened a paid sex clinic to help the children at their school with all kinds of sexual problems. As for what is shown, starting from sex, sexual orientation, friendship to family problems such as the importance of sexual communication discussed between parents and children, and they are displayed very openly and awkwardly like a sex education class.

This study concerned on the parenting communication that every parent used in Ben Taylor's Sex Education; there are four types of parenting communication that will explain how parents and children communicate.

1.2. Research Questions

The research questions from this research is:

“What types of parenting communication that every parents used in Ben Taylor’s Sex Education series to communicate with their children?”

1.3. Research Objectives

The purpose of this research is to explain the types of parenting communication that every parents used in Ben Taylor’s Sex Education series to communicate with their children

1.4. Scope Of Research

This researcher took the types of parenting communication in the Sex Education series. To intensify the investigation of the problem, this study is limited to parent-child conversations. There are four types of parental communication that will be discussed, democratic, authoritarian, permissive and uninvolved communication.

1.5. Research Benefits

The result of the analysis is hoped to be a useful contribution for educational research and development. The input as follows:

1. Theoretically, this research hopefully can be useful to support existing theories on research and development study, especially in term of communication between parent and children.
2. Practically, the significances of this research are expected:
 - a. Teenagers and Parents
The results of this study are expected to provide an overview of how the influence of parental communication on adolescent sexual behavior.
 - b. Other researchers
The results of this study are expected to be used as a reference for do further research in term of parenting communication and teenagers sexual behaviour.

1.6. Definition of Terms

In order to make the research more specific, there are some definitions of term related to the research to avoid misunderstanding. These are the definitions of some terms which are related to the research:

- a. Parenting Communication
According to Prasetyo (2000) parent-child communication is a process of relationship between parents (mother and father) and children that is able to provide a sense of security to communicate with each other with openness, confidence in dealing with and solving problems. Therefore, the relationship that exists can lead to pleasure, which has an effect on better relationships.
- b. Adolescent
Adolescence is defined as a period of transitional development between childhood and adulthood that includes biological, cognitive and socio- emotional changes.
- c. Sex Education
Sex education is essentially an attempt to equip knowledge about the function of reproductive organs by instilling morals, not just providing information about what sex is and what contraception is, but fostering feelings and the ability to be responsible in children/adolescents to make sexual decisions based on credible information.