

Self-Acceptance of Adult Women Early Post-Divorce

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Abstract

This study aims to find out the acceptance of early adult women post-divorce. To see the stages of self-acceptance in respondents of this study using the theory of Kubler Roos (1969). The results of the study show that both respondents have the characteristics of individuals who have self-acceptance of having a positive picture of themselves, can manage and tolerate with frustration and anger, can interact with others without hostile criticism, and can regulate emotional state. At the level of acceptance, there is a similarity in the respondent's acceptance process. Although the first respondent was easier and fast-paced in the self-acceptance process compared to the second respondent. This difference is because the first respondent gets good social support from the family, especially from the first respondent, the first respondent's mother always motivated and embraced the first respondents to get out of the problem of first responders divorce, in contrast to the second most dominant respondent receiving social support of the second respondent's friends because the second respondent's family did not give much support to the second respondent to be able to rise from her divorce. This study also relates to the theory of resilience where resiliency is defined as a dynamic process involving positive adaptation to difficult circumstances (Luthar et al, in Naufaliasari 2013).

Keywords: Early Adult Women, divorce, Self-Acceptance.

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INTRODUCTION

Marriage is one of the goals of life chosen by all adults especially because marriage is considered one of the achievements of one's life other than a career and form a happy family as expected. But not a few people who are unmarried or choose to postpone their marriage. According to Gardiner [1], the marriage is an inner bond between a man and a woman as a husband and wife with the goal of forming a happy home, sakinah (peaceful, loving mawahdah wa rahmah) and to obtain a decent pious and salihah.

Marriage is an inner bond between a man and a woman as a husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy and eternal family based on the Supreme Godhead. As stated [2] marriage is a pattern of social approval in a way that two or more people form families. The purpose of marriage is to fulfil religious guidance in order to establish a harmonious, prosperous and happy family. In most societies, weddings are considered the best way of ensuring regularity in raising children. Marriage allows division in terms of consumption, commitment, friendship, affection, sexual gratification, mentoring, and new beliefs. But not all of the married couples ended happily, and most of the marriage ended with divorce and the more decided to divorce was a woman. Nowadays, women are no longer

home-keeping and taking care of homework, but now women are more capable and independent than their spouse, both in terms of material and education. In this case, it encourages women to get divorced when they feel that they are bad or not in accordance with their expectations and desires.

The meaning of the divorce is the separation of the couple due to several factors that make them unable to maintain their marriage relationship. But not everyone thinks that divorce can be a good way out. Therefore, even though divorce can make some people better, but not too many people who are divorced experience worse than divorce. After a person's divorce, it is not necessary to grieve and not expect his former partner [3]. This is because the divorce itself denotes a sense of resentment and does not live together and chooses to a better life with a new situation.

The main factor in the divorce in a married life that has been created is the inability of husbands to overcome the problem of marriages happening in their households. Hurlock [1] describes the inability of a mature person (husband) to overcome the problem of marriage making them tended to be anxious, ignorant, unhappy, but to those who are able to cope with being a

steadfast, steadfast, and peaceful person. A life lived after the divorce was very heavy.

Someone who is accustomed to being in one roof with the couple is forced to separate. Families who had been thoroughly intact had to be split. But behind this heavy test and difficult times in divorce should be faced with a positive attitude. Divorce can lead to shame and disgrace in society, as well as negative life changes resulting from divorce can lead to stress, positive living changes lead to less disruption of stress than negative living changes [4].

In other words, stress caused by divorce or separation. This is because of a failure in one thing that wants to be built with good expectations. Of course if not anticipated it will cause pain and negatively affect life after divorce. It takes many emotional stages to pass these feelings and feel better. Therefore, in this case, social support, and the closest person is highly influential to the individual who is divorced to be able to pass difficult times in the midst of the divorce that occurs so that the divorced individual can continue his life better. But not a few of the women, especially early adult women who are divorced have a better life than ever before, they are actually brave and choose to accept the event positively.

Self-acceptance according to Rogers [5] is a person who is always open to every experience and is able to receive every input and criticism from others. The inability to accept what it is and what makes it unique is because of a feeling of depressed mood. This depression will make the individual feel pessimistic. According to Chaplin [6], self-acceptance is a reflection of self-satisfaction, with qualities and self-esteem and confession of self-limitation. Hence, self-acceptance is a positive attitude of the individual who is shown with the pleasure and contentment of himself, accepts the state of self, fact, reality, and psychically with all the weaknesses and advantages that exist in self without any feeling of disappointment and try to develop ourselves as optimally as possible. Based on the above discourse, it appears that self-acceptance for post-divorced individuals is very serious as it affects the next life. Researchers also want to explore the process that affects self-acceptance to respondents. Therefore, the factors of self-acceptance need to be understood since the individual can be positive after the divorce is happening to them. Thus, the focus of this research is as follows:

RQ1: How does divorce affect early adult women?

RQ2: How do social support early adult women post-divorce?

RQ3: How are the levels of self-acceptance experienced by early adult women post-divorce?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Early adulthood

Early adulthood is a transition from adolescence. Adolescents characterized by self-identity search, in early adulthood, these self-identities are acquired slightly-by-step according to their chronological and mental edge age. Various problems also arise with age in early adulthood. Early adulthood is the transition period of self-reliance dependent, economically, self-determining, and the future view is more realistic. Erickson [7] states that early adulthood is in the stage of warm, close and communicative involvement with or without sexual contact. If they fail in the form of intimacy then they will experience what is called isolation (feel deprived of others, loneliness, blame for being different from others). Hurlock [8] states that early adults begin at the age of 18 and are about the age of 40 when the accompanying physical and psychological changes decrease the reproductive ability. In general, those who are young adults are those 20-40 years old. According to a psychologist development of Santrock [9], young adults include transitional periods, either cognitive transition and social role transition.

Early adult social development is the culmination of adulthood development. Early adulthood is the turning point of egocentric to empathy. At present, the determination of relationships plays an essential role. According to Havighurst [7] the task of early adult development is to marry or build a family, manage households, educate or nurture children, take responsibility as citizens, make connections with a particular social group, work. Early adulthood is the beginning of time where someone begins to have an intimate relationship with the opposite sex. Hurlock [8] in this case has put forward some early adult characteristics and in one of the bases, it is supposed that early adults are a time of self-adjustment in a new way of life and taking advantage of the freedoms it acquires.

According to Hurlock [8], some early characteristics, including a) Early adulthood as "setting time." b) Early adulthood as "reproductive time." c) Early life as a "creative time." d) Early adulthood as "troubled time." e) Early adulthood as "emotional tension period." f) Early adulthood as a "time of social alienation." g) Early adulthood as a "commitment period." h) Young adulthood as a "time of value change." i) Early adulthood as "dependency time." j) Early adulthood as "the time of self-adjustment in the new way of life."

Meanwhile, according to Mappiere [1], there are seven characteristics of early adult development as follows a. Job-oriented, not self or ego; Adult interests tend to be oriented to the task they are doing, not inclined towards personal interests. b. Clear objectives and new and efficient work habits; someone who sees the goals she wants to achieve clarity and those goals

can be accurately defined and knows which is appropriate and not as well as working in guided and one-way. c. Controlling personal feelings; a mature person can drive his own feelings or not be overwhelmed by her feelings in dealing with something else. She does not care about herself but takes into consideration the feelings of others. d. Objectivity; An early adult has an objective attitude in achieving the decision in a state of affairs that corresponds to reality. e. Receive criticisms and suggestions; Being able to understand that she is not always right, so she accepts criticism and other people's suggestions for her improvement. f. Accountability for personal efforts; Mature people give other people the opportunity to help their business but remain personally responsible for their efforts. g. Realistic adjustments to new situations; An early adult was able to adapt her to the facts she faced with new situations.

Hurlock [8], describes briefly the prominent adult features in early adulthood as follows: a) Early adulthood as a time of arrangement. Early adulthood is the setting time. At present individuals receive responsibilities as adults. Which means a man begins to form a field of work to be treated as his career, and women are expected to begin accepting responsibility as mothers and housekeepers. b) Early adulthood as a reproductive age. Parents are one of the most important roles in adult life. The married person plays as a parent at the time of his twentieth or early thirties. c) Early adulthood is a problem

In the early years of adulthood, there are many new problems that one must face. These new problems are largely different from the ones that have been experienced before. d) Early adulthood as a time of emotional tension. At this age, most individuals have been able to solve the problems they face so that they become stable and calmer. e) Early adulthood as a time of social alienation. Alienation is intensified with the spirit of compete and strong desire to advance in the career, so adolescent hospitality is replaced by competition in adult societies. f) Early adulthood as a commitment period. After being an adult, individuals will experience changes, in which they will have their responsibilities and have their own commitments. g) Early adulthood is often a time of dependency Although it has reached adulthood, many individuals are still dependent on certain people in different periods of time. This dependency may be on parents who pay for education. h) Early adulthood as a time of value change. Changes due to wider experience and social relationships and those values can be seen in adults. This change is due to several reasons that individuals want to be accepted by members of an adult group, the individual realizes that most social groups are guided by conventional values in terms of beliefs and behaviours. i) Early adulthood adjusts to a new way of life. This individual has undergone many changes where new lifestyles are the most prominent in the field

of marriage and the role of parents. j) Early adulthood as creative time. Adults are not bound by the terms and rules of parents or their teachers so they are cleared of this shackles and free to do what they want. This form of creativity depends on individual interests and abilities.

While according to Anderson [11] Early adulthood is the physical and psychological maturity there are seven characteristics of psychological maturity, summarized as follows a) Job-oriented, not self or ego; the interests of mature people are oriented towards the tasks they are doing, and do not tend to their own personal feelings or personal interests. b) Clear objectives and efficient work habits; a mature person see the goals he/she wants to achieve clarity and that goals can be accurately defined and knows which is appropriate and not as well as guided in the direction. c) Controlling personal feelings; a mature person can drive his own feelings and not be mastered by his feelings in doing something or dealing with others. They do not care about themselves but takes into consideration the feelings of others. d) Objectivity; mature people have an objective attitude of trying to achieve a decision in a state of affairs. e) Receive criticisms and suggestions; Mature people have a realistic will, understand that they are not always right, so open to critics and other people's suggestions for their improvement. f) Accountability for personal efforts; mature people will give the opportunity to others to help their efforts to achieve their goals. Realistically acknowledges that some of the things about his business cannot always be appreciated seriously so that he is the aid of others, but he remains personally responsible for his efforts. g) Realistic adjustments to new situations; Mature people have flexible features and can position themselves with the facts they face with new situations.

Optimization of early adult development refers to early adult development tasks according to Havighurst [11] has put forward the formulation of developmental tasks in early adulthood as follows Selecting a social partner (as a husband or wife). B) Learn to live together with husband and wife. C) Start living within a family or living a family. D) Managing households. E) Start working in a department.

Divorce

Divorce is the divorce of a spouse's life as a result of their failure to run bonds of their respective roles. In this case, divorce is seen as the end of an unstable marriage where couples then live separately and are officially recognized by the applicable law of Erna [20]. Another opinion came from Spanier and Thompson [21], divorce was a reaction to the unmarried marriage and was not an objection to the marriage agency, while Ahrons and Rodgers [22] divorce was a disruption to the life cycle family, which can lead to deep feelings and loss of family members. Divorce is the breakup of legal and permanent marriage. This legal

action will affect the custody of the child, the right of visits from parents, the distribution of property, and child allowances. The divorce which is usually preceded by the conflict between husband and wife is a complex process that begins with various emotional, psychological and environmental changes of King [23].

Divorce can lead to the destruction of generations. The results show that the impact of divorce on children is always poor. Children whose parents divorced will suffer. Mentally the child will lose the sense of security and always overwhelm the envy and sad feelings of Sanchez [1]. From the description above it can be concluded divorce definition as the breakup of legal marriage relationship caused by marriage relationship that is not, environment and family member and can cause a deep feeling.

Impact of divorce is as follows a) Traumatic, Hurlock [8] mentions that the traumatic impact of divorce is usually greater than the impact of death, before and after the divorce has emotionally and emotionally distressed, and result in social corruption. Separating stress and divorce that puts men and women in the risk of physical and psychological difficulties. b) Role change and status. The most obvious effects of divorce will change the role and status of a person, ie, from spouses and husbands to becoming widowers and living alone and causing re-testing of their identity (Schell & Hall, 1994). c) Difficult self-acceptance. The divorced woman by her husband will experience deep loneliness. For divorced women, social problems are more difficult to overcome than for divorced men. Because divorced women tend to be ostracized from social activities and worse are often left behind by friends. However, if a man divorced or depressed experienced a chaotic pattern of life Hurlock [8].

Some forms of social support, among others, according to Serafino [6] are a) Emotional or esteem support. The type of support that involves empathy cares for someone so as to provide a sense of comfort, attention, and acceptance in a positive and energizing manner to the person being faced. Taylor [14] argues by providing comfort and assurance with deep feelings and so that one can receive this support will feel loved and appreciated. b) Tangible or Instrumental Support. This type of support is directly or indirectly provided, as a person who lends or lends money or directly helps his underprivileged colleague. c) Informant Support. This type of support is to advise, direct, suggestion or feedback on how people do something. This support can be done by providing the information needed by someone. The availability of information will help the individual understand the stressful site better and can define the sources and coping strategies that must be taken to address them. d) Companionship Support. This type of support is a willingness to spend time with others by giving a sense of membership in a group of people interested in sharing and social activities.

According to Newman & Newman [24] there are four factors that contribute to divorce, namely: a) Age at marriage; b) Income level; c) Differences in emotional societal development between spouses; d) Family history related to divorce Based on the above description it can be concluded that individual factors make the decision to divorce can be viewed from some point of view of age, difference in living purpose, emotional maturity, economy, and the influence of divorce of previous family members. According to Fauzi [25], the reasons for divorce include, among others, disharmony in marriage, moral and moral crisis, adultery and unmarried marriage.

Self Acceptance

Self-acceptance according to Rogers [20] is a person who is always open to every experience and is able to receive every input and criticism from others. The inability to accept what it is and what makes it unique is because of a feeling of depressed mood. This depression will make the individual feel pessimistic. The attitude of self-acceptance can be done realistically, but can also be done unrealistically. The realistic attitude of acceptance can be marked by looking at the weaknesses and the advantages of objectively. On the contrary, unrealistic acceptance is characterized by an attempt to overestimate yourself, trying to resist the weakness of oneself, denying or avoiding the bad things inside of him, such as past traumatic experiences. Self-acceptance can be interpreted as an attitude of self-esteem as it is and treat it well with sense and pride while continuing to pursue its progress. Furthermore, it is explained that accepting ourselves requires the consciousness and willingness to see the facts that are in themselves, both physically and psychically, as well as incomplete and incomplete, without disappointment.

According to Helmi [26], self-acceptance is the extent to which one may be aware of and acknowledge personal characteristics and use them in survival. According to Chaplin [27], self-acceptance or self-acceptance is an attitude that is a reflection of self-satisfaction, with qualities and self-esteem and confession of self-limitation. While according to Maslow [12] it is argued that self-acceptance is an individual's ability to live with all the specificities acquired through an introduction. Sartain [28] defines self-acceptance as a person's consciousness to accept himself as it is and understands himself as it is. From the description above it can be concluded that self-acceptance is a positive attitude of the individual who is shown by the pleasure and contentment of himself, accepts the state of self, fact, reality, both physically and psychically with all the weaknesses and advantages that exist in self without any frustration and endeavour develop ourselves as optimally as possible.

Grinder in Susanti [13], aspects of self-acceptance include physical, psychological, social and

moral aspects. While in the opinion of Sheerer [14] mention aspects of self-acceptance are a) Trust in his ability to face his life. b) Considers himself equal with others. c) Do not consider himself as a great or abnormal person and do not expect that someone else isolates it. d) Not shy cats or fearfully scorned others. e) Responsible for his actions. f) Follow the standard of life and do not follow. g) Accepts compliments or objections objectively. h) Do not persecute yourself with excessive restrictions or do not exploit extraordinary attributes. i) Expressed his feelings fairly.

Based on the above description it can be concluded that the aspects of a person can accept itself include attitude in self-acceptance, can face the environment well, good self-adjustment, high sense of responsibility. Hurlock [8] argues about the factors influencing in self-acceptance among others: 1) There is Understanding About the Self. 2) There are Realistic Things. 3) There is no obstacle in the environment. 4) The Attitudes of the Pleasant Members of the Community. 5) No Serious Emotional Disturbance.

While according to Hurlock [14] states self-acceptance is influenced by a number of factors, including a. Realistic aspirations. Individuals who are capable of accepting themselves must be realistic about themselves and have no ambitions that can not be achieved. b. Success. In order for the individual to accept himself, the individual must be able to develop the success factor so that his potential can maximize. c. Self-awareness. The ability and willingness to judge self-realistically and to accept the weaknesses and strengths they possess will increase self-acceptance. d. Social insights. The ability to look at individuals as the views of others about the individual is a guideline to enable behaviour to behave as individuals. e. Stable self-concept. When an individual sees himself one way at a time and another way at another time, which is sometimes profitable and sometimes not, will cause ambivalence to himself. In order to achieve stability and the formation of positive self-concept, significant others position themselves individually profitably. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the factor in the acceptance of self is an individual who has a stable conceptual concept so that it implies self and has a good self-belief with a sense of self-development.

Whereas Allport [18] reveals that people who accept themselves are those who: a. Have a positive picture of her. b. Can control and tolerate emotional state c. Can interact with others d. Have realistic perceptions and ability to solve problems.

Step-by-step Self Acceptance by Kubler Ross [15], dividing over 5 stages namely a. Denial; b. Anger; c. Bargaining Stage; d. Depression; e. Acceptance. According to Germer [14] the process of an individual to be able to accept himself cannot just appear, but occurs through a series of processes gradually,

following the stage of self-acceptance in five phases, among others a) Aversion. First of all, an individual's instinctive reaction, when faced with an uncomfortable feeling, is to avoid, for example, we always turn our eyes to see the unpleasant scenery. The form of avoidance can occur in several ways, by defending, defending, or contemplation. b) Curiosity, After going through the aversion period, individuals will experience a sense of the problem and the situation they face so they want to learn more about the problem even in the case that they feel anxious. c) Tolerance. In this third stage, the individual will resist the unpleasant feeling they feel while hoping that the thing will disappear by itself. d) Allowing, After the survival process of unpleasant feelings is over, the individual will let the feelings come and go just like that. Individuals openly let the feelings flow by themselves. e) Friendship. Over time. the individual will rise from this unpleasant feeling and try to be able to assess the difficulty. It does not mean that he feels anger, but the individual can feel grateful for the benefits gained by the situation or the emotions present.

RESEARCH METHOD

Sugiyono [16] argues that qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic research methods because their research is conducted on natural conditions; or it is also called an ethnographic method, since initially this method is more widely used for cultural anthropology research; is also called a qualitative method, because the data collected and the analysis are more qualitative. There are several forms of qualitative research, one of which is a phenomenological approach. Phenomenological research is a model or shortage in qualitative research that describes one or more persons' awareness or experience of a phenomenon. Phenomenological research focuses on individual ways of interacting with the world of phenomena. The phenomenon can be objects of objects or empirical experiences that are defined by a person. Thus it can be argued that phenomenology is a study of the meaning given by someone unique about a phenomenon. Connole [17].

In accordance with the issues to be answered in this study, phenomenology approach is more appropriate to know in depth about the acceptance of early adult women post-divorce. The reason the authors choose this approach because through this approach researchers can understand the phenomenon experienced by the subject with deep research. Determine the sample in qualitative research as the authors begin to enter the field and during the research (emergent sampling design). Sampling technique using purposive sampling. The purposive sampling method is to investigate information from a case that will answer the questions posed in research [19].

In accordance with the purpose of this study, the characteristics of respondents selected are adult

women in the post-divorced age of 18-40 years living in Kisaran. The number of samples depends on what is considered useful and can be done with the time and resources available. In this case, the number of samples in qualitative research is two persons. Types of interviews used in this study are semi-structured interviews. In order to obtain the natural data and facilitate the researchers during the course of the study, the authors use non-participant observations.

Method of analysis and interpretation of data in this research with data organizational stage, coding and analysis, testing of allegations, as analytical strategy, and interpretation of data and as data effort obtained and processed correctly. In order to maintain the goodness and validity of the research, the researchers used data triangulation, triangulation of researchers, and triangulation methods. Data triangulation is used by collecting data from various sources through respondents and informants

RESULT & DISCUSSION

Result

Interpersonal analysis

The first respondent

1) Impact of divorce

The impact of divorce perceived by the first respondent is that the first respondent had a traumatic and unpredictable impression of marriage. The first respondent considers that marriage is the only relationship between respect and commitment between husband and wife. Respondents assumed that marriage was not built with love as others felt, but only to the relationship that had already bind two people to live together in one roof. It also makes the respondents put off the respondents' marriage and choose to live their own lives, but if they are married, it is not possible for the respondents to marry again. Respondents also say in terms of choosing a partner later the respondent will be more selective and choose which is actually considered suitable to the respondents. In addition, the first respondents feel that life that the respondents are doing now is better than life while still married. The first respondent also said that many respondents could do when their own respondents like pursuing a career, more understanding the family and closer to God.

2) Social Support

In the process of divorce, the first respondents received much support from the nearest people who were mainly from the respondent's Mother. Mother respondents loyal to accompany the respondents through the trial process of the respondents from the beginning to the end. Respondents' mother always encouraged and advised respondents to pass divorce respondents. In addition, social support continues to be respondents from respondents' friends. Respondent's

friends always accompany and listen to each respondent to wish to complain about the respondents with always when the respondents need friends to be around the respondents. It is not uncommon for the friends of the respondents to invite the respondent out to simply help the respondents to forget about the moment of the problem of divorce respondents.

3) self-acceptance level

Respondents feel very frustrated with their divorce. Marriages considered as respondents can survive forever ending up with divorce. Respondents are very frustrating the nature of ex-husband respondents who cannot change in the affair. At the beginning of the divorce, respondents were afraid to face the divorce status. Respondents said that respondents were afraid to face questions about respondents divorce. However, respondents' fears are not proven, the respondents' environment supports many respondents and does not ask about the divorce of respondents. This is what makes the respondents more confident about their environment. In addition, respondents' beliefs to be a better person than ever encourage respondents to be more confident in dealing with respondents' lives without a husband. Respondents believe that without a husband next to the respondent, the respondents can still live better respondents days.

The second respondent

1) Impact of divorce

Due to the divorce experienced by the respondents, the respondents consider marriage a game where marriage is said to be successful if the marriage is maintained and form into a harmonious family whereas when the marriage ends with a divorce it is considered a defeat. Respondents also have a bad history of marriage as a result of rude treatment from ex-husband's respondents. This is what makes the respondents sometimes disrupt the respondents' intentions to build the household again. Plus, the ex-husbands of the respondents who still have not received the divorce with the respondent households. Respondent's husband often threatens respondents not to marry again. However, it is no doubt that the difficulty of respondents to take care of respondents' children alone is often the motivator of the respondent's desire to remarry.

2) Social Support

In the process of responding to divorce respondents get more social support from the nearest people of respondents. The other mothers and the other respondents also gave the support of the respondents to part with the ex-husband's husband. This is because the mothers and the closest people of the respondents have been aware of the character and behaviour of ex-husbands respondents who often abuse the respondents. In the trial process, the respondent's older brother accompanied the respondents from the beginning of the

trial to the court's decision to decide on divorce. In passing the respondents' aggravation as a result of the divorce the nearest respondents are always near the respondents to give encouragement and advice that can make the respondents better. The closest person respondents often invite respondents to eat or just a way out to help a few respondents forget about the problem. Respondents also say that the closest respondents often offer a lot of help to respondents only respondents do not want much trouble for the closest individuals.

3) self-acceptance level

At the beginning of the divorce the respondents felt very poor, respondents felt that respondents did not have anyone else to make a place of consciousness and exchange ideas about the children. Respondents also said that respondents were worried about the divorce status of the respondents because the respondents assumed that the widow's predicate was negatively regarded by people around the respondents. But most respondents are worried about how the respondents are to keep their children respondent without a husband, the respondents are also afraid if the respondent's children will be rude children due to the divorce of respondents. Therefore, the respondents now pay more attention to respondent children in fulfilling the demand of children of respondents by selling food and soft drinks in front of respondent's house. Respondents believe that without a husband the respondents can still send their children to the tertiary level. Respondents also believe that without a husband the respondents' life will continue.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research conducted on the first respondent and the second respondent it was obtained that the first respondent and the second respondent who seemed to have been able to accept themselves from the case of a divorce which overwhelmed the two respondents. Allport [15] mentions the characteristics of people with self-acceptance to have a positive picture of themselves, can organize and tolerate and anger, interact with others without hostile criticism, and can manage emotional state. In the first respondent, respondents were more likely to accept divorce status because respondents did not have children from previous marriages, therefore respondents did not feel that they had a great responsibility for themselves.

The first respondent and the second respondent had a family background in the opposite, where the first respondent was raised from a warm and loving family, while the second respondent was raised from a family that was indifferent to each other. It also affects respondent social support to make it easier or less likely to arise from a natural respondent divorce. The first respondent had a lot of support from the family, especially his mother while the second respondent was totally out of social support from his parents to be able

to rise from his divorce. And even the parents of the second respondents add to the burden of the respondents' problems by often scolding the respondents for no reason with rant and bullying.

In the background of marriage, the two respondents have different backgrounds, the first respondents are married because of a mutual agreement to be a household life, while the respondents of both wives are triggered because the respondents have been pregnant out of wedlock. Although the similarity of both backgrounds of the respondent's marriage is based on because of the length of the two respondents establishing a dating relationship with their ex-husband.

In the household life, the respondents first received rude treatment from a former husband in the form of verbs. The first respondent's husband often triggered the quarrels with the first respondent due to the presence of a third person, the former husband of the respondents often told the respondent about his desire to marry again and must be approved by the first respondent. Not only that ex-husbands respondents often share their love messages to other women who eventually make the first responders I give up with the conduct of her husband's manta. Unlike his case with the second respondent, the second respondent often gets rude treatment from a former husband who is often triggered by jealous ex-husband's second husband who is unwarranted. The second respondent is often suspected of having an affair with another man who has in fact never been done by the second respondent. In tackling the husband the second respondents more often choose to run away and avoid the KDRT from the former husband of the second respondent. The second respondent chooses to search for a close friend or second brother. The first respondent in the face of ex-husband preferred more silence and kept himself in trouble.

The divorced two respondents never thought that their home trip ends with a divorce. The first respondent who always tried to survive with the behaviour of the respondent's husband eventually decided to divorce because such could not stand again as well as the second respondent. After a divorce, the first respondent chose to continue his career by following a selection test to Japan, with the full support of the first respondent Mother, the first respondent was finally confident to be able to pass the test rather than just and put aside the divorce issue. The second respondent also did so, where the second respondent chose to sell to Singapore to seek venture capital to continue living and to send their children to school.

CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

In this chapter will be outlined the conclusions of the research obtained from both respondents are as follows:

1) Impact of divorce.

The impact of divorce experienced by the first respondent is the first respondent to have a negative view of marriage where the first respondent considers that marriage is merely a bond of mutual respect between a married man who has lived in one roof without a bond of love. It is felt by the respondents because the respondents feel that after marriage mutual respect and respect is diminished and appreciated and respected are the rights of all men, both men and women. The first respondent also said that the first respondent was more confident in God's destiny in determining the mate.

Similarly, with the second respondent, respondents also have a negative view of marriage where the second respondents assume that marriage is a fate game where the respondent says when meeting a good partner then the individual in it becomes a winner but when meeting a bad partner then the individual will be the losers. The second respondent also said that the second respondent still had the fear of building a household again, where the second respondent felt tired if his partner would not love his children as his own child and would often commit domestic violence later.

2) Social Support

In terms of social support the first respondents received more motivational support from the respondent's Mother and the first respondent's core family, the first respondents felt more comfortable with themselves because of their lack of acceptance by the respondent's family. The respondents also receive good feedback from the family so that the respondents are able to get through the difficult things that the post-divorce respondents feel. From the closest friend of the first respondent, the first respondent also received social support in the form of free time used by respondent's friends to invite respondents to learn to accept their new status and bring the usual environment of respondents first as before the occurrence of divorce so that respondents remain comfortable in running their daily activities day.

Unlike the second respondents, the second respondents have more social support than the closest friends of the second respondents, as well as the first respondents of the second respondent's friends, gave free time for the second respondent to learn to accept his new status by having fun to forget about the problem of divorce which is facing the second respondent. This affects the life of the second respondent now, the second respondents become more relaxed when facing problems.

3) self-acceptance level

At this stage during the first divorce, the respondents first felt annoyed with the divorce that the respondent received. Where marriages are expected to

run harmoniously should end up with divorce because of a former husband who always has an affair and cannot change until triggered the first respondent to decide to divorce. However, respondents think that if respondents continue to maintain their respondents' homes, they will not be able to go forward and always struggle with the same problem. This is what makes the respondents confident to rise up and accept their personal confession. The first respondent also assumed that respondents' lives could be better even without a husband, the respondents said that after divorce the respondents were more likely to continue his career and focus more on the Mother and younger siblings.

In contrast to the second respondents, at the beginning of the second divorce, the respondents felt losing their backslides that had always been listening to the complainants. Respondents II also said that the second respondents were in a position to be divorced because of their divorce status, the second respondents were afraid of the other person's opinion of one parent's eyes. Respondents II also felt agonized because of losing their family's backbones plus seeing children of respondents who are still young and still need the affection and direction of parents. Because of this, the second respondents felt moved to find work to support their family. The second respondent believes that even a single respondent can send their children to the college. This is what makes the respondents rise from the fall of the respondent's divorce.

Suggestion

Based on the inferences and discussion of the results of the study on the acceptance of early adult women post-divorce, the authors feel it necessary to provide advice to the relevant parties and suggestions for future researchers interested in pursuing the same research.

1) For first and second respondents

Looking at the results of the research that has been done about the acceptance of early adult women post-divorce, it is expected that the first respondents and the second respondents change the mindset about marriage. Because true marriage is a religion of perfection and can provide comfort between each other. By marrying someone who once did everything by marriage can divide the tasks of his life. For the next wedding, the respondents should be more careful to choose a life partner later.

2) For the closest person of the respondent

As the respondent's closest person, it is expected to continue to stimulate the respondents to pass the respondents days and be willing to listen to the complaints of the respondent's impression so that the respondent does not feel himself on the subject being respected.

3) For further researchers

Given that the researchers are still very limited and researchers are still lacking in this study, it is recommended for further researchers to extend the study of the self-acceptance of early adult women in divorce by increasing the number of samples and expanding the characteristics of existing research samples. Further researchers are also advised to add additional research informants ie those who are directly involved with research respondents such as fathers or mothers so that they get more information to obtain accurate data.

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