



The Application Of Interpersonal Communication In Overcoming Conflicts Between Adolescents In Palakka Sub-District, Bone District

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Abstract

This article discusses the application of interpersonal communication in overcoming conflicts between adolescents in Palakka District, Bone Regency. The main problem in this study is how the application of interpersonal communication in overcoming conflicts among adolescents in Palakka District, Bone Regency. From the main problem, the researcher put forward sub-problems, namely, How is the process of applying interpersonal communication in overcoming conflicts between adolescents in Palakka District, Bone Regency? and How is the effectiveness of the application of interpersonal communication in overcoming conflicts between adolescents in Palakka District, Bone Regency? This research uses qualitative methods that collect data through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results showed that the application of interpersonal communication in overcoming conflicts between adolescents in Palakka District, Bone Regency, was carried out through counseling with the theme of communication, approaches through parents, government, and teachers to adolescents, dyadic communication, and small group communication. Then, the effectiveness of the application of interpersonal communication in overcoming conflicts between adolescents in Palakka District, Bone Regency, namely, adolescents always apply an open attitude so that they can tell the conflicts experienced, empathy helps adolescents in constructively handling conflicts, support from parents and other people can affect a child's identity which can increase his ability to adapt to a problem, adolescents do positive activities to overcome the conflicts that occur. Moreover, various efforts ensure that equality is always applied wherever it is

Keywords: The Application, Interpersonal Communication, Conflict

INTRODUCTION

Humans need other people to survive. As social creatures, humans always want to talk, exchange ideas, and send or receive data. Communication has many purposes, one of which is to establish social contact and state and support self-identity. Communication is a part of human life, but to become familiar with humanity, people must understand each other.

When it comes to communication interpersonal communication can occur at all levels of human experience, making it one of the best ways to understand information. In addition to individuals, communities, organizations, and general opinions, human behavior also changes the behavior of others. When people communicate, it is easy to surmise the information that goes into specific areas and other areas that do not pertain to other aspects of their experience.¹ Everyone needs help from others around him, as shown by individual interactions. To achieve this goal, he engages in communication. It is possible that humans intrinsically feel the need to communicate from birth to the end of their lives, or in other terms, there is no life without communication. Interpersonal communication occurs frequently, so many people find it easy because of its high frequency.²

Communicating can help express and release aspirations that are hidden in the heart. One of self-control, reflection, encouragement, passion, and image-building. Therefore, it is important to maintain good and open communication between individuals to achieve successful character development, especially for adolescents. Young people can be grouped into three categories, namely early adolescence (ages 11 to 14), middle adolescence (ages 15 to 17), and late adolescence (ages 18 to 21). During this period, adolescents try to find their identity and interact with others, including family members.

Conflicts arise due to differences in interests between individuals or social groups, who then try to achieve their goals by opposing the opposing party and

¹ Wiryanto, *Pengantar Ilmu Komunikasi* (PT Grasindo, 2004).

² AW, Suranto, *Komunikasi Interpersonal* (Graha Ilmu, 2011).

sometimes involve threats or violence. Conflict occurs when differences in desires, values, or goals result in an unpleasant situation between individuals or groups.

Conflict occurs due to differences in understanding of interests when no other options are available. As long as these differences exist, conflict is inevitable and will always arise that can fulfill the desires of both parties. Fighting, vandalism, and rioting are common symptoms of conflict-induced violence. Conflicts that lead to violent acts often have no clearly defined direction.

Alarming situations occur daily in various regions due to ineffective communication, as happened in the Palakka Sub-district; Bone Regency will be the place of study for researchers. Several conflicts often occur due to several things, such as differences of opinion, both individual and organizational, bullying, family relationships, and so on. The emergence of prolonged conflict is due to the lack of effective communication and fanaticism towards one's opinion. Social conflicts that often occur will undoubtedly affect all aspects of the lives of people around the conflict because they can cause provocation to other parties. In addition, the influence of social media has changed the behavior of teenagers because they want to follow the current trends, from appearance to behavior. Many teenagers also bully each other through social media, which eventually causes conflict between each other.

In Palakkad Sub-district, Bone Regency, which consists of fifteen villages including Bainang, Cinennung, Lemoape, Madurai, Mattanete Bua, Mico, Panyili, Pasempe, Passippo, Siame, Tanah Tengnga, Tirong, Ureng, and Usa, there are many teenagers who certainly often experience conflict. Conflicts occur not only among teenagers in one village but also between villages. For more details, some of the conflicts that often occur in Palakka Subdistrict, Bone Regency, include student brawls, teenage disputes due to the sound of motorcycle exhausts, unscrupulous cadres of the HMI organization who persecuted PMII cadres, teenagers who are victims of attacks by close friends whether it is a big problem or a trivial problem, teenagers who are at odds with both parents and other families,

and many more conflicts between teenagers that often occur in Palakka Subdistrict, Bone Regency.

Some conflict phenomena can be linked to the importance of building effective communication in a multicultural society. Communities with cultural diversity are usually more vulnerable to frictions that make one culture and another mutually defend their cultural status. So, few of these multicultural areas have conflicts due to the desire to maintain their culture. Conflicts like this must be handled carefully so that people with one culture and another can live in harmony in one residential area. So, a communication strategy is needed.

Based on observation data, conflicts in Kecamatan Palakka, Bone Regency, are rampant. The factors that cause a conflict are also different; differences in stance and individual beliefs can be one of the causes of conflict, such as some of the examples above. Conflict hurts the people involved in the conflict and the surrounding community.

Through the root of the problem above, it is a big challenge for teenagers to solve. Therefore, the problem needs to be instilled with good communication. The application of interpersonal communication in overcoming conflicts between adolescents to respond to conflicts that have not been bridged.

Based on the above background, the problem formulation in this study is how the process of implementing interpersonal communication in overcoming conflicts between adolescents in Palakka District, Bone Regency, and how the effectiveness of the process of implementing interpersonal communication in overcoming conflicts between adolescents in Palakka District, Bone Regency. This study aims to understand the application of interpersonal communication in overcoming conflicts between adolescents in Palakka District, Bone Regency.

This research is important because it will benefit adolescents, especially those who often conflict, as well as parents, communities, and other policymakers; interpersonal communication is essential in resolving conflicts and maintaining the commitment of a relationship. This study focuses on interpersonal communication

in conflict resolution and maintaining commitment. The results showed intense interpersonal communication affects teenagers' relationships with their parents and others. Interpersonal communication that runs well and smoothly will create trust. To support interpersonal communication to run well, attitude is an important thing that must be done. The effectiveness of interpersonal communication can resolve conflicts in their relationship. A relationship must be communicated well and honestly to resolve conflicts significantly.

METHODS

The method used is the descriptive qualitative research method. The descriptive qualitative research method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and behaviors that can be observed.³ This research was conducted in Palakka District, Bone Regency, using communication and sociology approaches. The data sources in this study are adolescents in Palakka District, both early adolescents, middle adolescents, and late adolescents. Further sources are parents, religious leaders, and other authorities who can handle conflicts between teenagers in Palakka District, Bone Regency. The data obtained was then processed through data reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Interpersonal Communication

Interpersonal communication is Interaction between individuals involving two or more people engaged in direct communication in the form of conversation. This type of communication can be done in person, individually, or over the phone.⁴ Interpersonal communication is the communication process between people in

³ Mamik, *Metodologi Kualitatif, 1st edn* (Zifatama Publisher, 2015).

⁴ Onong Uchyana Effendy, *Dimensi-Dimensi Komunikasi* (Alumni, 1981).

which individuals interact and influence each other to reach a common understanding. Interpersonal communication, also called interpersonal communication, is face-to-face communication between two or more people, where the sender can convey the message directly, and the receiver can receive and respond to the message directly.⁵

The symbiotic relationship between communication and relational development demands an understanding of the process of interpersonal communication, where both influence each other. In communicating between individuals, it is important not only to send messages but also to consider how the parties involved can influence the level of the relationship so that there can be positive relationship development between individuals. Hafied Cangara's book *Introduction to Communication Science* states that interpersonal communication raises human relations and resolves conflicts between parties if the relationship is well fostered.⁶

According to Cangara, communication barriers or disorders can be divided into seven types, namely:⁷

- a. Technical barriers occur when one of the communication tools is disrupted, so the information transmitted through the channel is damaged.
- b. Semantic barriers are communication barriers caused by errors in the language used.
- c. Psychological barriers are interferences caused by personal issues. For example, the recipient's suspicion of the source, circumstances of concern, or a person's psychological condition that causes imperfect reception and dissemination of information.

⁵Agus M Harjana, *Komunikasi Interpersonal*, 1st edn (Kansius, 2003).

⁶Hafied Cangara, *Pengantar Ilmu Komunikasi* (PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2011).

⁷ Lidia Waningsih Zaluoku Junaidi, "Peran Komunikasi Antar Pribadi Pimpinan Dan Bawahan Dalam Peningkatan Produktivitas Selama Pandemi", *Jurnal Networ Media*, 2 (2021).

- d. Physical barriers are organic disorders, such as the inability of one of the receiver's five senses, which can be the reason for physical barriers in interpersonal communication.
- e. Status barriers are challenges caused by the social distance between the people communicating. This includes status differences between juniors and seniors or superiors and subordinates. Overcoming these differences usually requires communication behaviors that consider societal customs and norms, such as subordinates tending to be respectful to superiors or subjects to the king who leads them.
- f. Frame of mind barriers, namely different perceptions of the message communicated by the communicator and the audience, occur due to different education and experience.
- g. Cultural barriers are defined as barriers caused by differences in norms, habits, and principles adopted by the parties involved in communication.

Based on the explanation above, interpersonal communication is a process. This means that interpersonal communication is an information channel and a series of meaning exchange activities that must be passed in conveying information reciprocally and continuously so that interpersonal communication can run well. Failure in interpersonal communication is also due to miscommunication between the two parties who do not pay attention or carry out the communication process correctly. Therefore, effective interpersonal communication will be created by paying attention to the systematics of interpersonal communication.

2. Conflict

Conflict comes from the Latin *Conflintus*, which means opposition, manifestation, and implementation of various conflicts between two parties involving two individuals and even large groups such as countries.⁸ This shows that conflict situations vary in how individuals carry out a joint activity. Wirawan defines conflict as a process of conflict that is expressed between two or more parties that

⁸ Wirawan, *Konflik Dan Manajemen Konflik* (Salemba Humanika, 2009).

are interdependent on the object of conflict, using patterns of behavior and conflict interactions that produce conflict outputs.⁹

In essence, conflict is an anxiety-laden journey of the mind due to a difference of opinion or a conflictual relationship between two or more groups. Conflict is an issue that arises due to individuals and can result in self-damage, increase stress levels, and trigger unwanted crime and commotion. This calls for conflict handling measures called conflict management. Conflict management, meanwhile, involves specific procedures to prevent or resolve problems by providing appropriate solutions.

Conflict is a natural situation in every society, and no single society has ever experienced conflict between individuals among its members or with other community groups. Therefore, we cannot firmly determine the source of conflict, as according to Anoraga, conflict status can occur because:¹⁰

A conflict occurs because of differences of opinion where each party feels that he is right, no one admits mistakes, and if the difference of opinion is very sharp, it can cause discomfort, tension, and so on.

Misunderstanding can cause conflict—for example, the actions of an individual whose goals are reasonable but are otherwise received by others.

There is an aggrieved party; the actions of one party may be considered detrimental to the other, or each party feels harmed by the other party so that someone who is harmed feels terrible, unhappy, or even resentful—sensitive feelings, someone who is too sensitive so that they often misinterpret the actions of others.

The emergence of a conflict is due to differences and diversity. This statement shows an example in Indonesia, which increasingly shows conflict in every action. The conflict is divided horizontally and vertically. Horizontal conflicts develop among group members, such as ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup conflicts.

⁹Eko Sudarmanto, dkk, *Manajemen Konflik* (Yayasan Kita Bersama, 2021).

¹⁰ Saputro, *Ilmu Sosial* (Erlangga, 2003).

Vertical conflict is a conflict that occurs between the community and also the state or government.

Many conflicts occur in society because even small things can cause a conflict that ends in large riots if not taken quickly and thoughtfully. However, these conflicts can unite people's lives if the lower classes can form a group to solve problems with cold minds, and not many conflicts can lead to divisions that damage people's lives.

Conflicts occur in people's lives because even small things can cause a conflict that ends in large riots if not taken quickly and thoughtfully. However, conflict can unite people's lives if the lower groups can form a group to solve the problem with a cold mind. Not much conflict can lead to divisions that damage people's lives. These divisions make life not go very well.

3. Teens

Usually, the early teenage phase is known as the "teenage years" and is sometimes referred to as the "unhappy teenage years." While older teenagers are still considered teenagers until they reach the age of twenty-one, the term teenagers, which is usually expected for young teenagers, is not often used for older teenagers. Young people are often referred to as youth, young adults, or young adults, as they are considered to have not yet exhibited mature behavior upon entering adolescence.¹¹

WHO states that although the above definition is mainly based on women's fertility (fertility), the limits apply to male adolescents. WHO divides the age period into two parts: early adolescence, 10-14 years, and late adolescence, 15-20 years. The United Nations (UN) defines 15-24 years of age as the age of youth in their decision to designate the year as the International Youth Year.

It is hazardous for adolescents to be involved in conflicts because it can cause their behavior to become brutal and uncontrollable and undermine their

¹¹ Sawiti Suardi Sadarjoen, *Pernak Pernik Hubungan Orangtua Remaja* (PT Kompas Media Nusantara, 2005).

common sense. In Hendricks' view, adolescents who have emotional instability will hinder their progress in achieving developmental points and hinder their learning process, and their conflict problems can even be prolonged. Therefore, interpersonal communication can help adolescents avoid conflicts detrimental to their development.

Adolescents commit conflicts that can be caused by factors from the adolescents themselves (internal) and factors from outside (external). Internal factors such as identity crisis, namely the biological and sociological changes in adolescents, allow for two forms of integration. First, the formation of a feeling of consistency in his life. Second, the achievement of role identity. Juvenile delinquency occurs because adolescents fail to achieve the second integration period.

Another internal factor is weak self-control. Adolescents who cannot learn and distinguish between acceptable and unacceptable behaviors will be drawn into "delinquent" behavior; likewise, those who know the difference between the two behaviors but cannot develop self-control to behave their knowledge.

External factors such as family and parental divorce, lack of communication between family members, or disputes between family members can trigger negative behavior in adolescents. Wrong education in the family, too, such as spoiling children too much, providing religious education, or rejecting children's existence, can be the cause of juvenile delinquency.

In addition, external factors such as a poor community/environment cause adolescent to deviate from their behavior, which results in criminal acts. Juvenile delinquency in the form of criminal acts can have a significant influence on society even though their influence is not intended (unintended) because the rampant news of criminality among adolescents encourages us to ask about the causes of these actions.

The Implementation Process of Interpersonal Communication in Overcoming Conflicts Between Teenagers in Palakka District, Bone Regency

The better the interpersonal communication between adolescents, the less often adolescents' conflict; on the contrary, the less communication between adolescents and parents, teachers, and peers, the higher the adolescents will conflict. Communication is not as simple as we think. The initial assumption assumes that communication is just making sounds through the mouth, heard by people, and the person responds. The communication process, especially between teachers and students or adolescents, will reach the level of effectiveness if a good interpersonal communication relationship supports it. The application of interpersonal communication in overcoming conflicts between adolescents, namely:

1. Counseling with the Theme of Communication

Interpersonal communication is one of the communication strategies used for extension or socialization activities. Counseling activities provide information or messages to adolescents to avoid or help them overcome conflicts between adolescents. This activity is usually held in schools accompanied by teachers.

"Counseling activities are carried out in schools with the aim that adolescents have social norms that will shape their personalities. Through school socialization, students are taught to respect others, develop empathy, manage conflict and appreciate differences" (Agustiawaty, June 8, 2024).

Communication strategies in counseling use delivery techniques that are inviting, open, and empathetic. There is equality between the perpetrators, and by using interpersonal communication as a medium, information can be delivered correctly and on target to achieve effective and more efficient socialization results and influence adolescents to avoid conflict between adolescents.

2. Parent, Government, Teacher Approach to Adolescents

The family is the smallest unit first recognized by an individual, including adolescents. The family has the most significant role in influencing the lives of

adolescents. The role and responsibility of parents in educating children is enormous because it is in the hands of parents that a child's good and bad morals are formed. The number of criminal acts teenagers commit today cannot be separated from parents' negligence in educating their children. Therefore, the role of parents needs to be optimized to understand teenagers better so that, hopefully, teenage cases can be adequately resolved.

The process of applying interpersonal communication in overcoming conflicts between adolescents in Palakka Subdistrict, Bone Regency, is the parents' approach to adolescents. The approach that can be done is by giving full attention to adolescents; this is what Syarifuddin said:

"One-way adolescents know that their parents pay attention and support is from the way parents pay attention, give time together and are willing to accompany adolescents, there is a sense of attention from their parents, they are more comfortable telling anything without any hesitation so that they are more confident and avoid conflict" (Syarifuddin, June 20, 2024).

The importance of attention and support from parents cannot be underestimated; providing attention, support, and time makes adolescents feel confident and motivated to achieve success and avoid teenage conflict. Parents who give maximum attention to adolescents can help with values and morals in adolescents. In this case, parents need to provide examples of good behavior and provide direction regarding the values upheld in the family.

3. Dyadic communication

Dyadic communication is also interpersonal communication carried out to achieve specific goals. As educators, teachers often need to carry out dyadic communication, and a teacher will deliberately carry out two-way communication so that the method is more effective and the goal is achieved. The effects of dyadic communication that can be seen directly are verbal, namely saying yes or answering, or nonverbally with body language. Interestingly, body language is more honest in meaning than what adolescents express verbally. Dyadic

communication is generally more effective than other communication because the target (teenager) focuses on the communicant (teacher) so that the teenager can fully master the communicant's frame of reference. As educators of adolescents or students entrusted to us, we should improve communication to overcome conflict.

"Apart from talking to my mother directly, I also often talk over the phone when my parents are traveling, we always take the time to communicate even if it is briefly, just to ask about my activities or activities at school or outside of school" (Shabira S, June 11, 2024).

Two-way or dyadic communication is not only done directly or face-to-face; this two-way communication can also be done via telephone. Two-way communication is communication in which a person can send and receive a reaction or message. This communication process can be done face-to-face or through the help of electronic communication tools. A mobile phone allows two people to communicate even though they do not meet face-to-face, but the message can also be adequately conveyed.

4. Small Group Communication

Small groups are communication groups where there is an opportunity to provide verbal responses or, in group communication, carry out interpersonal communication with one of the group members, as happens during discussions, groups, learning, seminars, and others. Small group communication is usually where teenagers in the Palakka sub-district, Bone district, gather to discuss a problem and decide.

"The learning process that takes place in the group communication class almost happens every day, namely during group discussions, with group discussions being used as a way of making decisions. This form of group communication also often occurs in everyday life such as meetings, seminars, class discussions and so on" (Nur Salisa, June 15, 2024).

Group communication can channel ideas, thoughts, criticisms, and suggestions, and we can establish social relationships between individuals in a

group. In addition, it can be a means to learn together to increase knowledge and become a medium of connection between one party and another. Not only that, but it can also help people make joint decisions and solve problems that occur in a group.

The Effectiveness of Interpersonal Communication in Overcoming Conflict between Teenagers in Palakka District, Bone Regency

1. Openness

Self-openness is a type of communication where individuals reveal information about themselves that is usually hidden or not told to others. Self-openness is important in realizing effective interpersonal communication, overcoming conflicts between adolescents, and achieving a more intimate and harmonious relationship.

Adolescents sometimes choose who they want to share their problems with and which information to share with their parents or friends, both positive and negative. Self-openness has many benefits for everyone, especially for adolescents. Besides being able to resolve conflicts, self-openness can also help develop and maintain interpersonal relationships so that they can create close relationships and maintain individual psychological well-being.

Many teenagers today do not want to open up to others because they feel afraid and embarrassed and do not want to be commented on by friends or other people; in their minds, friends or other people will not respond well or even respond in an excessive way to the information conveyed they prefer to keep their problems to themselves.

From some of the statements above, openness is related to the conflict theory used by Karl Marx, where to find out an incident or the occurrence of an offense, we must dig up information about the problems experienced by a teenager. Therefore, they must be open to us. With an open attitude from a teenager, we can find out the origin of an offense they committed; by the way, we

continue to dig up information on adolescents and find out why they commit violations or behave defiantly.

Researchers can conclude that the open nature of adolescents in Palakka Subdistrict, Bone Regency, must be given more attention, especially to parents, government, and school environment, by taking various approaches to these adolescents so that they can be more open to the problems experienced without any shame or fear of telling the conflicts they experience.

2. Empathy

Empathy includes the act of perceiving, understanding, recognizing, and evaluating others. By empathizing, adolescents can feel the needs, aspirations, complaints, happiness, anxiety, and pain others feel. Adolescents with empathy will be more skillful in interpreting nonverbal language shown by others, such as facial expressions, voice intonation, and body language. They can capture what others think and feel. Although empathy is often seen as an attribute of a person's personality, it is a skill. It should be taught to adolescents to overcome conflicts in the school and family environment.

Children and adolescents already have the foundation for empathy, but they may not be able to develop it independently. They can learn to pay attention, listen, care, and see other people's feelings, and then understand why empathy is important. Schools or institutions play a huge role in developing empathy for adolescents.

Cultivating empathy in adolescents is a valuable and important endeavor. Empathy helps adolescents deal with conflict constructively. They can see the situation from the other person's perspective, making it more likely to find a satisfactory solution. The inability to understand the feelings of others often leads to higher levels of interpersonal conflict. Teens who lack empathy may be insensitive to the needs and perspectives of others, which can lead to arguments and tension in their relationships.

3. Support

Lack of parental support, such as attention and affection towards adolescent activities, and family disputes will make children feel neglected. Adolescents who do not have support from their families will often have feelings of discomfort and feelings of not having a home to call home. In the future, they will develop hostility towards the outside world, which triggers conflict.

Parental support is an awareness of the responsibility to educate and foster children (adolescents) continuously by assisting parents to children to fulfill basic needs in the form of support, attention, and affection. Such as providing information support such as advice, instructions, suggestions, or feedback on how adolescents should act, recognize, and solve problems more efficiently according to the experience possessed by parents.

As parents, we have the most important role in supporting adolescents. Support from parents and others can influence a child's identity, improving their ability to adapt to a problem. Close relationships with family, especially parents and close friends, are more likely to provide support due to greater responsibility and reciprocal expectations.

4. Positive Sense

Adolescence is a difficult period. This has a lot to do with the traits that adolescents bring with them. During this period, there are various changes, both biological changes and changes in social-emotional cognition, which lead to increased capacity and quality of reasoning. However, adolescents also have a positive sense of overcoming conflicts with other adolescents.

The positive feelings shown by adolescents in overcoming various conflicts that occur among adolescents are by filling their time with positive activities. Spending time with positive activities can keep teenagers away from bad things so that there is no conflict between teenagers.

Religious awareness is an integral part of adolescent development that must be optimally developed. Adolescent awareness is needed to instill moral values primarily derived from religion. In everyday life, there are still many teenagers committing crimes because most teenagers do not understand religious norms. Therefore, as a teenager, you must have religious awareness so you do not fall into unhealthy relationships.

Teenagers need to apply social etiquette in today's conflict-ridden world. Social etiquette is a norm of courtesy or a guideline for good or bad behavior in relationships between teenagers. If you want to apply customary manners, then the more difficult thing is to treat your peers. Examples of teenage social ethics are always maintaining good manners with peers, parents, and teachers, being straightforward and honest, trying to keep other people's feelings, and being willing to help each other.

5. Equality or Equivalence

Equality is an attitude that shows recognition or awareness that other people are equally valuable, valuable, and need each other. Equality can be shown by being able to put oneself equal to others. Equal means considering other people also have interests, values, and wills that are equally important. With equality, two-way communication will occur because both parties know each other's interests.

Equality in interpersonal communication is an important feature for successful communication, where no one feels they have a higher position than the other. An attitude of equality in communication can increase member participation because members no longer feel awkward or timid speaking.

The study results explain that adolescents or students in the Palakka Subdistrict have implemented equality in the school environment. This study's findings explain that adolescents who apply equality have the freedom to express opinions or problems. Adolescents who are like this in the sense of applying equality

also do not differentiate the treatment of their fellow children. Even in adolescents who apply equality, a rule applies to each other.

CONCLUSION

Interpersonal communication in overcoming conflicts between adolescents in Palakka Subdistrict, Bone Regency, is carried out in several ways. Namely, the first is to conduct counseling with the theme of communication; counseling activities provide information or messages to adolescents to avoid or to help them overcome conflicts between adolescents. Second, regarding the approach of parents, government, and teachers toward adolescents, the importance of attention and support cannot be underestimated; providing attention, support, and time makes adolescents feel confident and motivated to achieve success and avoid the name of adolescent conflict. Third, dyadic communication will create intimate communication between parents and children, and the communication process will run more accurately—fourth, small group communication. Small group communication is usually when teenagers in Palakka Subdistrict, Bone Regency, gather to discuss a problem and make decisions so there is no ongoing conflict.

The effectiveness application of interpersonal communication in overcoming conflicts between adolescents in Palakka District, Bone Regency is applied in various ways, namely, first openness, adolescents in Palakka District, Bone Regency must be more concerned, especially for parents, government, and school environment by taking various approaches to these adolescents so that they can be more open to the problems experienced, without any shame or fear of telling the conflicts they experience. Second, empathy helps adolescents deal with conflict constructively. They can see the situation from the other person's perspective, making them more likely to find a satisfactory solution. Third, support from parents and others can influence a child's identity, improving their ability to adapt to a problem. Fourth, the positive attitude shown by teenagers in the Palakka Subdistrict in overcoming various conflicts that occur among teenagers is by filling their time

with positive activities. Fifth, equality is fundamental in conflicts between adolescents, with this as an effort to equalize or balance roles, status, and responsibilities without any differences. In addition, families that apply equality give their children the freedom to participate in solving problems and expressing their opinions or problems.

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