

## Polymedia on Working Mothers with Long Distance Marriage

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**Abstract.** *People in this cyber era use a variety of media to carry out all kinds of communication. The concept of polymedia sees how a person navigates and manages so many media according to their interpersonal communication needs. This study looks at the application of the polymedia concept to working mothers who experience Long Distance Marriage (LDM). The research method used is a descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques through interviews and observations. The informants in this study are working mothers who have a long-distance marriage. The results of this study namely, in the polymedia contour section found that the informants develop the use of media by updating and combining several media. The level of accessibility, affordability and media literacy of informants varied but tended to move in a better direction. The informants agreed that the media can convey affection, feelings and emotions in interpersonal communication with their families. In the element of remediation there is a reciprocal relationship that informants choose the media that suits their interpersonal communication needs, otherwise, in media technological advances have also changed the way they communicate. Overall Flexibility, focus and adaptability are key for informants to navigate new media and their abundance of interpersonal communication.*

**Keywords:** *polymedia, interpersonal communication, digital media, long-distance marriage, working mother*

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### INTRODUCTION

Nowadays people use a lot of media to carry out all kinds of communication. It is interesting to see how one navigates and manages so many kinds of media according to their communication needs. Through the concept of polymedia, Madianou and Miller explain that the consequences of media abundance can not only be seen as technological developments, but can redefine the relationship between social and technological, one of which is how interpersonal relationships are experienced, understood and managed. (Madianou & Miller, 2012: 1).

The concept of polymedia wanted to look at efforts to understand media as an environment and its consequences for personal communication or interpersonal communication, instead of focusing on technology and platforms and their

interrelationships. One of the things highlighted in the concept of polymedia is how media users navigate the use of media in managing interpersonal relationships such as sharing information, feelings, affections and emotions. This research wants to fill in the research void about how people manage media based on things other than purely technical matters. This concept had not previously been applied either in descriptive research or in similar types of research.

One of the things that we fail to realize when researching the media is to look at the feeling of the user both emotional and affective aspects. How the manage and navigate the media based on these matters. So far, most research related to media management have focused more on technical or effectivity matters. Whereas when it enters the 5.0

era, where technology has become an inseparable part of humans themselves, these will be a very valuable aspect. So that the researchers revealed the media based on this point of view.

The consequence of media abundance is confusion and overwhelm. Because there are so many choices and things that can be done at one time through the media. Sometimes communication using media becomes meaningless because there are too many choices and the speed. According to Baym dan Zhang, (2004: 26) "though online interactions have been seen as "multi-tasking" (Pew Internet Project, 2002), and therefore perhaps less meaningful or rich, our data show that face-to-face conversations are even more likely to be conducted while engaged in other activities".

Research found that the use of media in communication can also alleviate the quality of communication with family, especially if it is accompanied by an inability to manage it. The first paper from the Carnegie-Mellon Homenet Project associate internet use with negative social outcomes including less time spent with family and friends, less total social involvement, and more loneliness and depression" (Baym and Zhang 2004: 5). One of the things emphasized above is the lack of time spent with the closest people, such as having intimate communication with family.

Intimate communication through gadget is possible. Interpersonal communication is the type of communication that is most often done through these various media. According to Devito (2013:5) Interpersonal communication is the communication that takes place between people who are in some way "connected." Interpersonal communication would thus include what takes place between a son and his father, an employer and an employee, two sisters, a teacher and a student, two lovers, two

friends, and so on. Furthermore, he added that although it is dyadic (two people), interpersonal communication includes small groups that are close to each other like family. Like a mother to son, father to mother, daughter to son and so on.

The above definition emphasizes the word "connected", and communication between family members is the most suitable in describing this word. Today's families use a variety of applications and features to carry out interpersonal communication with fellow family members. The various messages and communications carried out ultimately form a unity that complements the needs of each family member in conveying their intentions and sharing their information, feelings and ideas with each other.

Regarding interpersonal communication, Dewi in Prameshwara & Sakti (2016: 418) states that intimacy means personal attachment to another individual, where the couple share their deepest thoughts and feelings with each other. interpersonal relationships that develop more deeply and there is a commitment in it to maintain the relationship. Relationships among family members can be said to be intimate relationships. The relationship in the family can be in the form of a relationship between husband and wife, mother with child or father with child or between siblings.

Each family member has its own role in the family, but it is undeniable that mothers have a key role in taking care of their families, mother's duties can be described from A-Z. In terms of communication, the mother can be said to be the mouthpiece in the family. In communicating, the mother will emphasize aspects of affection or feelings and can accept and respond to the emotional side with her communication skills. If the mother is working, she has to divide her roles into domestic and

professional. Moreover, working mothers now are a common thing. Gender equality has opened up opportunities for wives or mothers to take part and work like husbands or fathers.

For married couples who both works, it doesn't always work in the same place. This condition called long distance marriage or LDM. Because in this condition the married partners do not see each other daily, the only means of sustaining the relationship is through various communication activities, particularly verbal communication. Communication is the link tying the long-distance partners together. Without communicating in some form (i.e., telephone, instant messaging, e-mail, letters, visits) the partners risk losing their intimate connection and becoming strangers to each other. (Scott, 2002: 1)

One of the challenges faced by a working wife or mother with long-distance marriage namely the husband and wife will usually experience a crisis in their proximity due to their different geographical distances and locations. mother and children will also face challenges because this long-distance relationship is mainly from the nurturing function and supervision function. According to Ifadhah (2021: 214) the child has right to the entire presence of the father and mother. Intimacy or closeness that is maintained through communication tools can also trigger misunderstandings and differences of perception in communicating.

Psychologically, a working mother has more demands than a housewife. Working mothers need the ability to balance the demands of the role as a wife and mother as well as the role in which she works. In addition, the dual roles faced by working mothers generally increase role conflict which can be at risk of increasing mental health problems for working mothers (Marettih, 2013). According to

research by Utami & Wijaya (2018) Social support factors, especially partners, are important in helping a working mother to balance roles and avoid conflict in the household. Husband and wife who live in different cities with low intensity of direct encounters cause the condition of the partner's direct support to disappear.

Akbar and Kartika (2016) also emphasize the importance of family support, in this case spouses and children in helping working mothers live their days full of responsibilities. Family conditions that support each other will create a happier mother. Good family functions will reduce role conflict of working mothers. Conflict resolution faced by married couples who work primarily is through good interpersonal communication so as to create problem solving that can be accepted by both partners. Generally, effective conflict resolution will help couples to have a satisfying and happy marital relationship (Nadia, 2017)

The communication role of a mother in the family is very important and exhaustive. The questions that arise are when a wife or a mother works in a long-distance marriage condition in this cyber era, does her role in the family diminish? and what about her communication activities? How does she carry out her role and function as a mouthpiece in a family? will it affect the way she communicates? what about the function of supervision and child care? and what she does when she faces conflict, how she manages her interpersonal communication while carrying out her roles as a wife and mother. with the abundance of media today where there are so many choices and ways to communicate. Is she able to manage and navigate the various media for interpersonal communication needs and convey ideas, information, affection/feelings and her emotional side to her family member who are in

different places? Through a holistic and comprehensive Polymedia concept, all of these questions are expected to be answered.

**METHODS**

This study uses qualitative research methods to describe how mothers work in long distance married in navigating various kinds of media in their interpersonal communication. This method was chosen to describe and describe phenomena more deeply through words instead of numbers.

According to Creswell (2016) qualitative research is a type of research that aims to explore and understand the meaning of a number of individuals or groups of people originating from social problems. Qualitative research in general can be used for research on people's lives, history, behavior, concepts or phenomena, from social problems. In this study is the problem of the condition of working mothers who have long distance marriages which are assumed to cause pressure both in marriage and burden. household (family) management. In this study, polymedia is one way to see and describe how interpersonal communication through the use of media can bridge women with dual status (wife and mother) with all their functions and roles in the household.

The subjects of this study were 4 working mothers who experienced long distance marriage with one or more

family members for at least three years. Long distance marriage itself is limited to having marital relations in different provinces so it is not possible to meet in person every day/week. The minimum age of marriage is 3 years. All informants of this research came from the city of Bandung. During long-distance marriage, the informants used various media to communicate with their families, in this case their husbands and/or children. The was data taken through some methods especially by depth interview that has been arranged based on research design. The other method is through observation in the media that used by the informants. The information about the informants is display in the table 1.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The concept of polymedia is a holistic concept that discusses how the media "mediates" interpersonal communication activities between communicators and their communicants.

To see how the implications of this concept, communication activities should be viewed from several dimensions of polymedia. Before discussing these dimensions, it is emphasized that when starting this concept, researchers must be aware of how each informant uses the media from the start and as a unified whole, to explain the concept of polymedia starting with the statement that there is a situation called the contours of polymedia.

TABLE 1. Data of the informants

No	Informants	Age	Occupation	Long distance	Category
1.	Informant 1 (TD)	40	Civil Servant	3 years	International and interprovincial
2.	Informant 2 (YT)	35	Lecturer	7 years	International and interprovincial
3.	Informant 3 (YN)	40	Lecturer	4 years	Interprovincial
4.	Informant 4 (TY)	35	Psychologist	5 years	Interprovincial

We should not see the dimensions and the elements of polymedia partially or randomly because the polymedia parts that do not precede each other are elements that form a complete structure. For that we will look at the elements one by one starting from the “starting point” which is the basis for viewing this concept

**The starting point: media as an integrated structure.**

Each user will understand the media used for communication is an integrated whole from various different media and they will choose media based on the historical use of media according to where they live. In examining the telephone’s diffusion into daily life, Fischer (1992) argued that “users try to put a new technology to their own ends, which can lead to paradoxical outcomes not easily deducible from the straightforward logic of the technology” (p. 269). This perspective of social shaping of technology emphasizes the users’ active roles in making choices about how to engage technologies depending on their circumstances, personality traits, and needs. How people choose to use the internet socially is influenced by their relationships, including their geographical distance and type, and individuals’ pre-existing sociability (Dimmick, Klein, & Stafford, 2000; Baym and Zhang, 2004: 8)

All 4 informants stated that they experienced changes in using the media over time, but there was one media that was consistently used because they felt that the media are the most suitable and can best meet their communications needs. One of the media that is often mentioned is WhatsApp because it is considered to be constantly changing and completing its features that communication needs with the long-distance partner or family can be done more effectively. Informant TY said that he adjusted and even combined

several media for several different messages depending on the effectiveness of the media to convey the messages which are to be conveyed. Uniquely they have different media for different family members such as children, husbands or parents who live at home.

According to Madianou, the quality of communication is also shaped by the quality of the particular media used. E-mail, for example, has low social cues and can lead to misunderstandings. Over time users will switch to using more media that can achieve their communication goals more easily (Madianou & Miller, 2012: 175).

In communicating people usually use various media as an integrated structure that supports one another. Switching from one medium to a newer medium is also an effort to support communication so that it is more effective than before and appropriate in conveying intentions and feelings, and remain within the integrated structure all informants who combine not only several features but also several media to meet their overall communication needs. Each of these mediums have different places and roles in their communication structure

**Preconditions: access, affordability, literacy**

There are three conditions that can be used as an initial step in looking at the concept of polymedia, namely how the facility to access the media, affordability in terms of costs to access media and the level of media literacy of users.

Questioning women and their relationship with Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and its relation to their behavior in using new media is interesting. The problem that found in the initial conditions of polymedia in Indonesia are diverse. Based on a survey conducted by Kominfo on the [kominfo.go.id](http://kominfo.go.id) page in 2020, Digital

Literacy in Indonesia has not yet reached the "good" level. The Information & Data Literacy sub-index has the lowest score. In the profile of women 2018 released by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and child protection the use of ICT is still affected by the issue of gender bias, Melhem et al. (2009) in developing countries, one of the obstacles faced by women compared to men is related to access to ICT. Many factors, both technical, social and cultural, limit women's access to ICT as a means of development and empowerment (Terry and Gomez, 2011).

In addition to infrastructure and connectivity issues, the obstacles that are often faced by women are the availability of time and cost. This is related to the role of women in developing countries, the majority of whom still prioritize the role of housewives, so that all of their time is spent taking care of children and families.

However, all of the informants agreed that there were no too serious problems related to media access. The most frequently encountered obstacles are signal or network technical problems from certain providers. For this reason, they adjust which provider and which media is the most suitable for use depending on where they live. As the results of the following interviews with informants YT and TD ;

*"signal interference is greater, not all signal spots are good, so adjust to a place with a good signal, later you can look for a good place later if you can't transfer it to a paid or regular phone"*

*"Alhamdulillah smooth, for certain providers"*

Meanwhile, for the affordability of costs, informants are usually observant in choosing which one is cheaper for good communication quality. For example, using media that relies on quotas rather

than credit because they are considered cheaper and more flexible. They also rely on public facilities such as free Wi-Fi. According to informant YT:

*"The advantage is that the features are complete. When communicating, you feel like you don't have to pay, because you use a data package. We doing video call and call"*

According to katadata.com, the poverty rate is 10.4 percent in 2021, which means that as many as 27.54 Indonesian people still live below the poverty line. Can we then correlate this poverty line with the affordability of media costs? It could be, since the cost of accessing media is still classified as a secondary need after the primary needs for clothing, housing and food. Based on the data above comparing with the statements of the informants, it's not that the access is too easy but the informant is the one who is good at finding the easiest access so they can pay cheaper than it supposed to be.

For the ability to use media or media literacy, the average informant can learn and adapt quite easily even though the media used develops from time to time, almost all informants can even distinguish the nature of the media so that it adapts to the type of message. Some media take a little more time to adjust than others but over time they get used to it. Informants also adjust media that are suitable and easy to use by other family members. According to Putri (2017:23) appreciation related to difficult or easy in using digital media be one of the bases to help shaping behavior using media.

*"We'll find out first how to use it, (media) at first is difficult but after a while it becomes easy so our distance feels close"* (Informant TY)

*"When I chat, my husband says there is no semicolon, so it's a bit*

*difficult to understand. They are sometimes confused because their chat habits often jump and don't focus. In the end the debate because of miscommunication. Have you ever been unable to understand because the text doesn't have intonation? So it depends on the perception of the person receiving it and the condition of the person receiving it. (Informant TD)*

Even though there are some kinds of literacies required in order to use media well, the selection of the right features for the right message turns out to be one of the important things to pay attention to avoid misunderstandings.

The results of interviews with informants above are actually in accordance with the latest developments Profile of women 2021 Hakiki and Supriyanto said that that the era of information technology is the momentum for the revival of roles woman. Not only because of the growth of female mobile users outrunning men, with mobile technology in hand, women can make extraordinary changes. not only for herself, but also for her family and even for society and country. Technology has catapulted the role of women to the forefront as the prime mover change in this country.

To conclude in this stage, in terms of access and affordability there are no significant obstacles. although the data says otherwise, for working mothers these two things are not a significant problem. the fact that they work and earn their own income allows them to be closer to technological developments and also have their own income. While in literacy element, they develop literacy skills over time. the ability to adapted to technology is also developed because of communication needs that require them to choose and master the use of media that is

appropriate for the type of communication they do, so that their role as a mother and wife can still be carried out even in long distance marriage conditions.

### **Dimensions of polymedia: remediation**

Remediation is a process of reluctance and mutual influence between the media and the user's communication patterns. This concept sees that as the media develops, communication patterns will change following the media as well as people will choose media according to the communication process desired.

Informants YN said that over time, he preferred to use the latest media, such as the internet, rather than the telephone. Regarding the internet and digital media, the features used continue to grow. TY informants said that LDM she prefers the chat feature because it can be read at any time according to conditions, she and her family or LDM partners usually only talk about important things over the phone. she said that phone calls now feel more exclusive because in the past we had to find time to talk on the phone for a long time because of the high cost, so sometimes she sacrificed time, the sacrificed made it more meaningful.

*"In the past, I was really excited about internet media, now it seems that the abundance of media has become meaningless because it is so easy to get and access".*

Over time the media has also increased its capabilities by providing various features for various forms of communication. This was welcomed by almost all of the informants, informant TD said :

*"especially if you are far away from the child, the longing to talk directly is slightly cured by the video call feature".*

She added that the longer WhatsApp

and video calls became more important in communication. The reason for switching from the media is because it is more practical and effective than the previous media, informant YN also support this statement

*"video calls are often for new media, when WhatsApp can do video calls, before that using line, the youngest child often talks, he is still five years old"*

As a mother, wife and child, each informant will adjust the media used for each family member. As for husbands, children and parents if the parents live together in the same house. Each of these media is adjusted based on previous experience. Informant TD said that she did not get the response she expected when he used media that did not suit his family members. Some of the informants admitted that they had miscommunicated with family members several times because of the wrong choice of media.

This is in accordance with the opinion of Baldassar (2016), *polymedia does not ensure that all communication exchanges will be positive or flow evenly*' (153). First, as different platforms and media may carry their own social meanings, the inappropriate selection of communicative channels might cause interpersonal conflicts (Pei 2019 : 6)

Informant TY admitted that over time he finally found the most appropriate media. Not only with each family member, but the selection of media is also adjusted to the message to be conveyed starting from ordinary messages, private messages and very private messages. Each has a media that is felt to be the most appropriate and effective way to convey it.

Almost all of the informants stated that they experienced changes in using the media over time, but there was one media that was consistently used

because they felt it was suitable for the media. One of the media that is often mentioned is WhatsApp because it is considered to be constantly changing so that communication needs with distant families can be done more effectively.

To summarize this section, it can be said that the informants and the media both develop each other over time. These developments influence each other so that it is difficult to see which one is the most involved in this process of change.

### **Dimensions of polymedia: affordances and emotional management**

The following dimensions of polymedia are one of the elements that are often overlooked in the discussion of internet-connected media. Often, most of people think that in media communication the important things are speed, signal, message effectiveness and other technical matters. But what is no less important in interpersonal communication through digital media is how affection, emotions and feelings can be conveyed, managed and navigated through these media.

According to informant TD, the use of certain applications is very supportive in conveying feelings, for example application that have video call feature such as WhatsApp

*"if we use WhatsApp, we can see facial expressions like in normal face to face conversations"*.

Informants YN revealed that for more serious and deep sharing, she felt more open through text and more comfortable conveying her feelings through text.

*"The emotional side can be more open through messages,"* she said.

Meanwhile, if the message is more private, the informant chooses to communicate by telephone.

*"Because if you make a video call*

*in an open place and don't bring a headset, other people can hear it, and if the chat can be read later, it might stir emotions again."*

In the condition of facing an urgent problem, the informant TY chooses to convey via telephone because she can immediately get feedback, according to her, through chat, she usually has to wait so she can ask questions and cannot see or hear the intonation and expression of the other person.

Video calls or telephone calls are not the only media to convey feelings and the emotional side of informants. Through applications or chat features by adding emoticons or various stickers available on certain media, they can express their feelings more freely, even though it is not as flexible as via direct telephone or video calls, at least stickers or emoticons can give clues about the emotional condition of the sender.

In an urgent situation involving intense feelings, informant YN who stated that she has experienced this when a family member was sick, she thought that the most appropriate media to use was the chat feature, even when it was urgent because if she used the phone her children would see that she is panic, let alone a video call. So, she gave instructions to her eldest son who was taking care of his sick father through the chat feature.

*"I choose to use the chat feature instead of video call so that the child doesn't panic if the child sees her expression and intonation later the child will panic too".*

This is different from the results of previous studies which said that 'video call media is the media that can strengthen supervision and control the most. In comparison, the video call reinforced surveillance and control by adding visual cues. As "the most intimate

and private method of communication" (Pei, 2016: 8). However, this may be used during moments that are not too urgent, for example when helping children who are studying, monitoring children whether they comply with the night schedule or other mother's tasks that involve supervision function, as stated by informant YT

*"For example, when you're zooming (learning online), mom chats or vidcalls, you're excited, bro, asking if you're sleeping, there aren't many things that show you care."*

An interesting finding in this element is that almost all informants have different choices and tendencies in choosing media to convey feelings and in facing conditions that require emotional openness of feelings and affection. This finding is in accordance with the results of Baym and Zhang's research on interpersonal communication in a family, they propose that online social interaction fills a different niche from telephone interactions in long distance communication. Interpersonal media use also seems to depend in part on the kinds of relationships in which people communicate (Baym and Zhang, 2004:8). We can conclude that the selection of suitable media for each is different depending on the habits, value and the pattern of communication in each of the informant's family

### **Polymedia as increased moral**

One of the questions of using the media is whether certain media can accommodate one's ethics and morals as a human being, which can usually be accommodated during direct face-to-face communication.

This question may be difficult to answer, whether the standard moral ethics that are complex in the real world can be applied completely in the virtual world.

Each has its own way of maintaining ethics and morals when using the media. For example, informant YN locked her cell phone so that the conversation with her husband and she was not read by other family members.

Related to this element, all of informants never have experienced a serious case related to morals and ethics in the media with members of the nuclear family. Informant YN has ever experienced it with other relatives, for example with in-laws, when chatting, it feels like there are words that are a little offensive. If the chat is more relaxed, for example joking and other casual communication, according to the informants, it can be done through chat using various emoticons and chats,

*"so it feels a bit relay if you joke through chat because you don't respond right away, but if you use a video call or direct phone you can still do it".*

However, informant TD stated that it might be a bit restrained depending on who the person is talking to joke with, even with the family one must look at the context of the conversation situation so that no one is offended or miscommunication happens. The informants agreed that the most effective was direct face-to-face communication, the reason being that gestures, facial expressions and voice intonation could be seen clearly without a relay and this would certainly strengthen the meaning of what was to be conveyed.

Informant YT stated that she would choose different media for different people to convey their feelings, for example, male parents use fewer stickers, husbands talk more, while female parents use stickers and chat more. All of the informants agreed that when it came to matters that were truly important and private, if they could choose, it was better to convey them directly than through the

media.

Choosing different media for different people that they communicate with is a person's strategy in navigating their media. People will choose the media with which features can best accommodate ideas, information and needs for affection and emotional side but in terms of interpersonal communication, it seems that the ability to convey affection, feelings and emotions is the main consideration in selecting the media.

The element of Polymedia as increased moral can describe us the farthest gap between communication in real world and cyberspace. The presence of both sometimes become ambiguous and biased because these two types of communication are different in its nature. The concept of ethics and morals in the real world cannot be applied as a whole in cyberspace. So, this element could be one of the most important as well as the hardest elements to investigate from polymedia concept.

### **Polymedia and Mediation**

This section wants to look again and at the same time summarize all the polymedia processes from the beginning to the end that mediation in interpersonal communication through the polymedia point of view will indirectly lead to social transformation, changes in social class and even changes in social structure besides the most important having a strong influence on how a person's communication patterns. The final part of the dimension of polymedia becomes a very significant part because each user will review and redefine the overall use of media that they do to communicate interpersonally.

According to the informants, on average, they experienced a change in interpersonal communication and headed for a better and more effective direction. According to informant YN,

the breadth and depth of communication and information is supported by the many choices of media nowadays. The quality and use of suitable media are the keys especially for those who experience long distance marriage.

Informant TY stated

*"although there are still real shortcomings, such as not being able to touch like hugging or kissing family members, right?"*

For couples or family members who feel a long-distance marriage, the presence of the media really helps their interpersonal communication run. She further added that flexibility, focus and adaptability are one of the keys to navigating new media and their abundance for interpersonal communication.

This conclusion is supported by Baym and Zhang, Major findings included that online interaction was perceived as high in quality, but slightly lower than telephone calls and face-to-face conversations. (Baym and Zhang 2004: 3)

YN said that the overall process of using it is for the better, although some are less sacred and the initiation is

*"better overall, although some are less sentimental, like we used to spend time communicating because, for example, we used to make calls that were affordable, we could use a call package. At night, we also lose the sacredness of communication. For example, the heart emoticon is normal because it is easy to give it with a sticker"*

According to Informants TY the media used for interpersonal relations are already qualified, in fact, with the presence of the media now the depth and breadth of communication are even more helpful, especially with the two media used. Long-distance relationships become

more common, and continue to maintain, it becomes increasingly valuable to understand the role that technology plays in strengthening or damaging a romantic relationship Natalie (2015)

In line with statement above, Madianou (2012:171) mentioned the ways polymedia becomes part of relationship and emotional management; the implications of media choice for personal and moral responsibility; and, finally, how the communicative environment of polymedia becomes implicated in wider social transformations. Then more than that this concept will lead to the social shaping technology (McKenzie & Wajcman, 1999 and Wajcman, 2002) or will resonate with arguments about "living in the media" (Deuze et al 2012). Furthermore, Madianou also said that it is not grandiose if this concept will lead to social transformation. (Madianou, 2012 :174)

From a personal point of view, informants have experienced a change in how they use and navigate various media for interpersonal communication. For example, how they get used to conveying information, exchanging stories, and showing their affection, feelings, and emotional side using the media. Over time they began to explore the ability of media, both from the type of media and its features to be able to manage the delivery of their affections, feelings and emotions better and more effectively so that distance is not a barrier to interpersonal communication with their families. From a polymedia point of view, if this process of adaptation and change in habits occurs massively in the community, it may lead to social change. Society is slowly starting to transform into a cyber society that can carry out a variety of complete communications with cyber media intermediaries.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion from each elements; the polymedia contour section, it can conclude that the informants used the media progressively from time to time, and combined several media at once even though there were still favorite media in conducting interpersonal communication. choosing different media for different person that they communicate with is a person's strategy in navigating their media. while the level of accessibility, affordability and media literacy of informants varied but tended to increase to a higher level.

In the remediation element or the final stage element of polymedia, it can conclude that the informants and the media both develop each other over time. These developments influence each other so it is difficult to see which one is the most involved in this process of change. In the informant's point of view the changing happen because of the adaptation and adjustment of the informants with all aspects of media development.

On the whole elements of polymedia can be concluded that most of the informants feel that the media they use can accommodate matters related moral, affection, feelings, emotions in the interpersonal communication they do with their families who live in different places. The result also leads us to the understanding that interpersonal communication using media has created ways and patterns that have their own characteristics. This character can lead to social change and even a new culture of communication. there is something missing and changed from the previous pattern of communication but this is a consequence of this new culture which is very open to the development of rapid changes.

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