



Pre-Marriage Conflict for Bride and Groom: A Case Study at Jekan Raya Religious Affairs Office of Palangka Raya City

Desi Desi¹ , Arini Safitri² , Ihsan Mz³ , Desi Erawati^{*)} ⁴ 

^{1,2,3,4} Department of Islamic Guidance and Counseling, Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Palangka Raya, Indonesia

*) Corresponding author,  e-mail: desi.erawati@iain-palangkaraya.ac.id

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Abstract

In fact, every human who wants to marry surely desires peaceful, happy and intact life. All effort was done in order to get happiness in marriage. However, to create such things, people face some obstacles like conflict. This study was aimed at exploring conflicts and factors becoming the reasons for the conflict of the bride and groom at the Religious Affairs Office (KUA) Jekan Raya. This study applied a qualitative descriptive approach with interview, observation and documentation as data collection techniques. The primary data sources were five people who are candidate bride and groom who registered at the Religious Affairs Office (KUA) of Jekan Raya. To analyze data, it was used conflict types theory from Sadarjoen and conflict causal factors according to Sofyan Willis's theory. The result revealed that there was a couple that can be categorized as Zero Sum and Motive conflict type because of selfish behaviour. Then, there were five couples having conflict type category Personality Based and Situational Conflict. It was evidenced that there was a different character for each couple. Additionally, there were three couples having Basic-Non-Basic Conflict type since the situation changed which created conflict. Meanwhile, factors becoming conflict sources were lack of communication, as seen in four married couples, egocentrism as found in one married couple, and different opinions as found in five married couples. Additionally, an economic problem happened in one married couple, and a misunderstanding occurred in five married couples.

Keywords: Conflict, Pre-Marriage Conflict, Bride, Groom

Abstrak

Pernikahan menjadi keinginan manusia pada umumnya dimana manusia yang ingin menikah pasti mendambakan kehidupan yang tenteram, bahagia dan utuh. Segala upaya dilakukan demi mendapatkan kebahagiaan dalam berumah tangga. Namun, untuk menciptakan hal-hal seperti itu, orang menghadapi beberapa kendala seperti konflik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggali konflik dan faktor-faktor yang menjadi penyebab konflik calon pengantin di Kantor Urusan Agama (KUA) Jekan Raya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi. Jumlah sumber data primer adalah lima orang dengan kriteria calon pengantin yang terdaftar di Kantor Urusan Agama (KUA) Jekan Raya. Untuk menganalisis data digunakan teori tipe konflik dari Sadarjoen dan faktor penyebab konflik menurut teori Sofyan Willis. Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa ada pasangan yang dapat dikategorikan sebagai tipe Zero Sum dan tipe konflik Motif karena perilaku egois. Kemudian, terdapat lima pasangan yang memiliki tipe konflik kategori Personality Based dan Situational Conflict. Terbukti bahwa setiap pasangan memiliki karakter yang berbeda-beda. Selain itu, ada tiga pasangan yang memiliki tipe Konflik Basic-Non-Basic karena perubahan situasi yang menimbulkan konflik. Sedangkan faktor yang menjadi sumber konflik adalah kurangnya komunikasi seperti yang terlihat pada empat pasangan suami istri, egosentrisme yang terdapat pada satu pasangan suami istri, dan perbedaan pendapat yang terdapat pada lima pasangan suami istri. Selain itu, masalah ekonomi terjadi pada satu pasangan suami istri, dan kesalahpahaman terjadi pada lima pasangan suami istri.

Kata Kunci: Konflik, Konflik Pra-nikah, Calon Pengantin Perempuan, Calon Pengantin Laki-laki



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INTRODUCTION

Islam is a perfect religion and regulates all aspects of human life. One of which is about marriage. Islam views marriage as an inner and outer bond that binds a man and a woman as husband and wife in a household to live together based on Islamic law (Jarbi, 2019). Getting married is a marriage bond between a woman and a man which is carried out based on the provisions of applicable law and religious teachings. Marriage is an act of worship. Someone who decides to get married means that he has completed half of the religion (Chomaria & Hasim, 2012). It can be concluded that marriage is an act of worship to Allah and carrying out the Sunnah of the Prophet which is carried out with sincerity and responsibility. Marriage is obligated so that humans can continue their heredity and become a legitimate family and achieve a happy life in this world and the hereafter (Wibisana, 2016). The provisions regarding marriage are contained in Law No. 1 of 1974. It states that carrying out a marriage must comply with applicable legal provisions, as the case with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 1 of 1974 in Chapter II regarding the conditions of marriage consisting of Article 6, Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, Article 11, and Article 12. One of the requirements for marriage as stated in the law is that the age limit for the bride and groom, the minimum age is 19 years. In many cases in the community, early marriage occurs.

Data from BKKBN shows that Indonesia was ranked 37th in the world in 2010 regarding early marriage (Satriyandari, 2019). In Central Kalimantan, there are several districts that have the highest rates of early marriage, one of them is Murung Raya Regency with the capital city is Puruk Cahu. The district which has

an area of $\pm 23,700$ km² consisting of 10 sub-districts and 115 villages has teenagers who married under the age of 20 for the Age of First Marriage (Usia Kawin Pertama/UKP) 15-19 years reaching 58.38% in 2014. Central Agency Data Statistics (Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS) Murung Raya provides information that the highest UKP in 2013 and 2014 were 10 – 14 and 15 – 19 (Sipayung & Heriteluna, 2017).

The enactment of Law Number 1 of 1994 concerning marriage, regarding the age limit for marriage, cannot be separated from the encouragements arising within the government, legislative institutions, and also the community. Setting the minimum age limit for marriage is also a step towards achieving the government's goal of reducing marital problems such as early marriage (Fuad, 2016). Regarding the age limit for marriage, institutions such as Religious Affairs Office (Kantor Urusan Agama/KUA) also voiced the rejection of early marriage in order to minimize the increasing number of similar cases. Considering that KUA is the only institution having the authority to register marriages, especially for Muslims. KUA has important roles and responsibilities regarding the implementation of the validity of a marriage (Fatawa, 2018).

KUA is the spearhead of structure from the Ministry of Religion dealing directly with the community in one sub-district. As the spearhead of the Ministry of Religion, KUA plays a very important role in providing guidance and services to the community. The functions of KUA based on KMA Number 373 of 2002 article 88 are to carry out services and guidance in the field of marriage and reconciliation, carry out services and guidance in the field of developing a *sakinah* family, carry out services and guidance and initiatives in the

field of *Ukhuwah Islamiyah*, carry out services and guidance in the field of *zakat*, *waqaf*, *infaq*, and *shadaqah*, carry out services and guidance in the mosque sector, carry out services and guidance and consumer protection in the field of *halal* products, and carry out services and guidance in the field of *hajj* (Nur, 2018). As the function and role of KUA is the responsible institution for the validity of marriages, KUA also processes and examines candidate brides who want to marry in order to minimize various problems such as early marriage as like the KUA in Jekan Raya sub-district, Palangka Raya city. When seeing a candidate couple does not meet the age limit according to the provisions of the Act, KUA expressly refuses to process the marriage and will only process it after obtaining permission from the Religious Court. As the result of the interview with personal communication "LH": *"...The existing guidelines and references for us are to be obedient and selective in providing services for the implementation of the wedding of the candidate bride and groom. For candidate brides who are underage, they must undergo a trial first. All kinds of reasons will be asked during the trial. The decision of the court will be issued at least 14 days, whether to get permission or not..."*, (September 8, 2022).

Based on field data, KUA Jekan Raya not only plays a role in minimizing cases of early marriage but also provides maximum service to the community in accordance with the motto held by KUA Jekan Raya, namely fast, precise, friendly and sympathetic service. In particular, in consulting services regarding various matters, one of which is a consultation about conflicts experienced by married couples and candidate brides, the KUA workers take the leading role in consulting services. In addition, the existing facilities and infrastructure at KUA are sufficient to support the maximum to provide services to people. Those above are the basis for KUA

Jekan Raya being chosen in the selection of an exemplary KUA at Palangka Raya City level which was followed by all KUAs in Palangka Raya. Which was divided into five sub-districts, namely KUA Jekan Raya, KUA Bukit Batu, KUA Rakumpit, KUA Sebangau and KUA Pahandut (Kemenag Palangka Raya, 2022).

Fulfilling the minimum age limit to get married is a must since marriage requires readiness. One of which is age readiness. The quality of a marriage is very dependent on the readiness and maturity of the bride and groom (Sari & Sunarti, 2013). According to Walgito (2017), a man who is 19 years old cannot be said to be psychologically mature. Likewise, a woman who is still 16 years old cannot be said to be psychologically mature. Referring to this, if individuals get married at a young age and do not meet the age limit for marriage, it is very possible that unwanted things will happen because of the immature psychological aspect. This affects a person in controlling emotions if faced with household problems that generally occur in a family. It is feared since the immature psychological level affects decision-making and has a bad impact on the household (Walgito, 2017). Basically, every individual wants to have a happy and whole family. However, to achieve this, it is not an easy thing. It frequently occurs in the process of realizing a happy family, people encounter obstacles, for example, conflicts (Sari & Sunarti, 2013). Conflict is a contradiction generated by individuals, or groups, because of differences in attitudes, values, and needs. Conflict basically stems from the existence of a difference which then continues to become a conflict (Alfandi, 2013). Differences become a necessity that cannot be avoided in human life, since actually differences are a human nature. The Holy Qur'an recognizes differences and

encourages humans to deal with them wisely, such as the word of Allah in the Qur'an Surah Ar-Rum Verse 22, which clearly shows that Allah created humans with various skin color, character, language, body and shape. The existence of diversity makes beauty and perfection. In other words, the difference is between nature and it is the will of Allah (Arif, 2020). Every couple has a possibility of having differences about various things. It frequently occurs due to attitudes, mental or personal interests that are not in accordance with the partners' expectations (Chomaria & Hasim, 2012).

Other differences that are the main sources of conflict include financial case, family, communication style and culture. Basically, conflict does not always have a negative impact on the relationship, if the bride and groom can resolve the conflict in a positive way. It can make the relationship stronger and more intimate. However, if the bride and groom do not find a positive way to respond to conflict, it can affect the quality of the relationship (Handayani, 2008). In line with this, Atieka (2011) concluded that every problem must be resolved properly by both parties. By doing so, it will achieve the goals of the relationship and the conflict will be resolved. Before getting marriage, feelings of doubt and indecision about the quality of a partner often overwhelm feelings and lead to conflict. For example, being doubtful that he is not the best mate, there is a fear of not being able to be happy when married, worried about the economy after marriage, doubts about the fidelity of a partner, and many unfounded fears before getting marriage (Chomaria & Hasim, 2012). As in Rahmawati (2012), openness is a basic thing that a husband and wife must have. With an open attitude, it can affect the ability to manage household conflicts. Open attitudes

toward each other will have a positive impact on the relationship, which can increase intimacy with partners. It is hoped that conflicts can be managed properly. In addition to openness, good communication between husband and wife is also an important basic thing in resolving conflicts as revealed by (Gradianti & Suprapti, 2014). In addition, there is also talk about marital conflict. Dewi & Basti (2011) state that the conflict tent to higher for married couple who live in one house compared to couples who live separately. There are four ways for couple to resolve their conflicts, including avoiding conflict, yielding, discussion and competence. In (Kharisma, 2013) found that husband and wife mastered the compromising style and avoiding styles in resolving conflicts. Given the importance of resolving pre-marital conflicts, (Hapipah, 2013) states that the bride and groom are required to follow Pre-Marriage guidance. This is done in order that conflicts can be resolved properly so as to minimize family conflicts and can reduce divorce rates.

In addition, Pre-Marriage guidance can overcome the syndrome or anxiety felt by the bride and groom about what will happen in their marriage, and minimize the feeling of doubt that is felt before entering the gate of marriage (Mubasyaroh, 2017). The same thing was also found in India where it was proven that the decline in grooms was caused by one of them having to have an established job and the increasing number of abortions (Alaka Malwade Basu et al., 2022). Several previous studies focused more on post-marital conflict. Meanwhile, this research focuses on pre-marital conflict. There is very little research on pre-marital conflicts. Because of this, it is necessary to dig up information about pre-marital conflicts experienced by brides and grooms, especially those at KUA Jekan Raya, so that in the future they do not

experience negative things that can affect the quality of the relationship.

METHODS

Primary data is data obtained directly by using a purposive sampling technique. It means that data is taken with certain considerations, which already meet the criteria of the subject. In this study, the criteria for the subject were candidate brides who were 19 years old because at that age individual emotions tend to be unstable so they were prone to conflict (Fitri & Adelya, 2017), candidate brides lived in Jekan Raya District and would marry at KUA Jekan Raya. From the field data, there were five pairs of candidate brides, namely the bride and groom ARF and FH, RM and PNG, WS and RH, RB and AN, D and AS. Meanwhile, secondary data is related material having binding power such as magazines, books, internet, journals, and profiles of KUA Jekan Raya District supporting this study.

Table 1. Study Subject

Subject (Initial)	Gender	Age	Occupation
ARF	Male	19	Groom
FH	Female	19	Bride
RM	Male	22	Groom
PNG	Female	19	Bride
WS	Male	22	Groom
RH	Female	22	Bride
RB	Male	22	Groom
AN	Female	22	Bride
D	Male	22	Groom
AS	Female	22	Bride

This research was conducted directly by visiting the research object in order to collect data. The data collection techniques used was the interview method. It was a method of collecting data by asking questions directly. It belonged to the qualitative research method. The other instrument was observation. It was a way of

collecting data by making direct observations of the object of research, namely 5 pairs of candidate brides and grooms. The documentation method was to find and obtain primary data by going through data from archival problems (both in the form of printed matter and recordings), and pictures/photos. Through this data, it was investigated the Pre-Marriage conflict between the bride and groom at KUA Jekan Raya.

Data analysis is a technique of processing, separating and grouping a number of collected data empirically into a structured and systematic collection of scientific information that becomes a report on study results. Data analysis in Miles et al. model (2020) was carried out interactively and continued until it finished so that the data were saturated. Data analysis in qualitative research is done by classifying or categorizing based on several themes according to the research focus (Sugiyono, 2008), namely:

Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns. Thus the reduced data provides a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to conduct further data collection and look for it when needed. Qualitative research data presentation can be done in the form of a short description. The most often used to present data in qualitative research is a narrative text. The third step in analyzing qualitative data according to Miles et al. (2020) is drawing conclusions and verification. The early conclusions put forward are still temporary and will change if no evidence is found to support data collection. The conclusions are put forward at an early stage because they are supported by valid and consistent

evidence when it is a credible conclusion (Moleong, 2019).

RESULTS

Marriage is a marriage bond between a woman and a man which is carried out based on legal provisions and applicable religious teachings. And someone who decides to marry means that he has practiced half of his religion (Chomaria, 2003). Islam views marriage as an inner and outer bond that binds a man and a woman as husband and wife in a household to live together which is carried out based on Islamic law (Jarbi, 2019: 56). Every individual who is married longs for a harmonious, harmonious and happy life. But to achieve this is not an easy thing, it is not uncommon in the process of creating a harmonious, harmonious and happy family to encounter obstacles, for example, conflicts occur. (Sari & Sunarti, 2013). As in the five pairs of prospective brides, namely ARF and FH, RM and PNG, WS and RH, RB and AN, AS and D who experienced various conflicts.

Five pairs of subjects were deeply interviewed about their type of conflicts and the result are table 2.

Table 2. Conflict Type

Conflict Type	Subject (Initial)	Total
Zero Sum Conflict and Motive Conflict	D & AS	One couple
Personality Based Conflict and Situational Conflict	ARF & FH RM & PNG WS & RH	Three couples
Basic and Non-Basic Conflict	ARF & FH RM & PNG WS & RH	Three couples

Zero Sum Conflict and Motive Conflict

In this case, subject D & AS explained that when there was a conflict none of them will gave in. Even if one of them gives in, it will take long time. Because of this, they are often “in fights” and not communicating for several days. As for the interview with D and AS:

“...Wow, of course not me, not even my partner. That means we need time to give in. Neither I nor my partner give in easily because we are both stubborn and I understand that. Yeah, the point is that it will take few days for one of us to give in when there is a problem”.

Personality Based Conflict and Situational Conflict

Understanding the couple's character has positive effect to relationship, otherwise if someone doesn't understand the couple's character, it can give negative effect (Sadarjoen, 2007). Such as the conflict experienced by ARF and FH, RM and PNG, WS and RH who experienced conflict due to differences in character. The following is different result of interview with ARF and FH who feel there are differences in character. Between ARF and FH, ARF has the character of being easy to fell pity for others, while FH is not easy to trust and takes a lot of consideration when trying to help someone. This is because FH doesn't want to be deceived or harmed. While ARF doesn't care if they have to be harmed when helping others, because of these differences in character, ARF and FH often fight. These are the statement of ARF and FH:

“...Of course it's very influential. In fact, we often fight because of our different characters. For example, yesterday we had a fight because I felt sorry for people or friends, I don't feel comfortable to them. I agree for everything they ask even I don't want

but I feel like I can't refuse them. Because of this, my partner often gets angry and says I can't do that" (Groom candidate ARF).

The difference in characters experienced by ARF and FH were also experienced by other couples such as RM and PNG who have different characters. RM is introvert while PNG often has bad prejudice. As the statement of RM and PNG in the interview:

"...Yeah, it's quite influential, sometimes it can even lead to misunderstanding. I think due to my introvert, which means I still need privacy even though it's to my partner. While my partner is someone who can be said to be very open for everything about his self. Then because of this my partner often demands that I should be more open and not cover anything until it ends up fighting" (RM).

Other couple who feel that there are differences in character are WS and RH, where WS is more patient and polite while RH feels that she is stubborn and angry. Here is the interview with them:

"...In fact, we often fight because of our differences in character. He is patient and polite while I am stubborn and often angry. Because of this we usually differ in responding to anything that happened, then results in conflict. In response to that, we try to understand each other and get used to the differences in these characters" (RH).

Basic and Non-Basic Conflict

ARF and FH feel a change in their attitude, for example, ARF thinks that FH became easily offended so ARF feels limited in speaking because he was afraid that FH would possibly be offended. On the other hand, FH feels that ARF's attitude has changed. At first, he never demands many

things, now it's the opposite. For example, FH is requested to maintain a diet so that she does not gain weight. Because of this FH became insecure about her posture. The following statement is the interview with ARF and FH:

"...Yes, I feel that there are some changes in her attitude which gives impact on our relationship, such as she becomes more easily offended. Like some time ago she was offended by my words asking him not to eat too often. LOL. She thought I was afraid that she was fat and couldn't accept her. In the past she was never offended when talking about weight. So, by now I think that I'm not free to talk or joke, I worried that she would be offended and I'm not enjoying this" (ARF).

"...Nowadays, my partner is a bit demanding me to maintain my diet, because I am now a bit overweight. whereas in the past he never complained at all, whether I want to be fat or not won't be a problem for him. Because of his kind of attitude, I feel inferior, I'm also afraid that he won't be able to accept my current situation" (FH).

Furthermore, the change in attitude was also felt by RM and PNG, as in RM who was often suspected by PNG then ends in quarrels and misunderstandings. While RM became more secretive, like won't lend his cell phone to PNG. The following statement explains their conflict:

"...The most noticeable and influential change is the change in her attitude which becomes suspicious and jealous. This is because her attitude often makes us misunderstand and fight. Months ago, she was not like this, lately, she was intensively forced to check my cellphone, it makes me uncomfortable". (RM)

“...Well yeah, my partner is now getting more and more introvert, especially regarding his cellphone. Sometimes I suspect that he has something to hide. And to be honest, this change in his attitude makes me feel afraid that he will do unexpected things behind me”. (PNG)

Next will be presented statements of other marriage couple candidate who find out the change of partner’s attitude and feel the effect of their changes. As found in WS and RH who state in following phrase

“...My partner, I think she doubts my seriousness whether I really love her or not, would remain loyal or not, would accept her under any circumstances or not are the following things she constantly questioned. And it is undeniable due to her current attitude, I feel that everything I do worth nothing to her because she doubts me”. (WS)

In addition to the several conflicts that occurred in the bride and groom, it is also necessary to know the factors causing the conflict as shown in table 3 below.

Table 3. Factors Influencing Pre-Marriage Conflict

Factor	Subject (Initial)	Total
Lack of Communication	ARF & FH RM & PNG WS & RH RB & AN D & AS	Five couples
Egocentrism	AS	One person
Difference Opinion	ARF & FH RM & PNG WS & RH	Five couples

	RB & AN D & AS	
Economy Problem	ARF & FH RM & PNG WS & RH D	Three couples & one person
Misunderstanding	ARF & FH RM & PNG WS & RH RB & AN D & AS	Five couples
Third Party	D & AS	One couple
Doubting Couple	RH	One person

DISCUSSION

Getting marriage is a marriage bond between a woman and a man which is carried out based on the provisions of applicable laws and religious teachings. Someone who decides to get married means that he/she has completed half of his/her religion (Chomaria & Hasim, 2012). Islam views marriage as an inner and outer bond binding a man and a woman as husband and wife in a household to live together based on Islamic law (Jarbi, 2019). Every individual married desires a harmonious and happy life. However, to achieve this, it is not an easy thing. Sometimes in the process of realizing a harmonious and happy family, couples encounter obstacles, for example, conflicts (Sari & Sunarti, 2013). As to five couples, namely ARF and FH, RM and PNG, WS and RH, RB and AN, D and AS experienced various conflicts, including the following:

Zero Sum Conflict and Motive Conflict

Conflict in marriage cannot be avoided, therefore Islam emphasizes that one of the obligations in marriage is to maintain harmony with each other as husband and wife and establish a *sakinah, mawaddah* and *rahmah* household. It is to achieve a safe, peaceful home life, love and support each other as husband and wife (Permatasari, 2006). This principle is emphasized in Surah Ar-rum verse 21 (Q.S. 30: 21), that verse contextualization to achieve a *sakinah, mawaddah* and *warahmah* family, efforts are needed, including responding to conflicts wisely. One of which is what the four candidate brides and grooms did who took the initiative to succumb when faced with problems. According to Hapipah (2013), taking a relentless attitude when faced with problems in a relationship is a form of accommodation strategy in managing conflict so that it does not take time too long.

Personality-Based Conflict and Situational Conflict

It is a conflict that occurs because of a situation or personality difference with a partner. As husband and wife, they should understand each other's needs and give each other the freedom to carry out other activities. Three pairs of brides and grooms feel a great influence because of differences in character with the couple where these differences in character lead to quarrels. It can be concluded that the three pairs of bride and groom experienced Personality Based and Situational Conflicts because they experienced conflicts caused by different characters. This is in line with Coser's Theory which explains that the absence of personality differences can lead to conflict in relationships (Tualeka, 2017).

Basic and Non-Basic Conflict

According to Sadarjoen's Theory (2007), conflicts for couples can be caused by changes in situations or attitudes. This is in line with the experience of four couples who felt a change in the couple's attitude and cause a negative impact on the relationship, such as causing misunderstandings and quarrels. Conflicts caused by changes in the situation or partner's attitude can be categorized as Basic and Non-Basic Conflicts. Therefore, it can be concluded that from the five pairs of candidate brides, there are four candidate brides who fall into the Basic and Non-Basic Conflict. The following table shows the types of conflict experienced by the bride and groom from the highest to the lowest.

Factors Influencing Pre-Marriage Conflict for Bride and Groom at KUA Jekan Raya

Based on the findings field, it there can be seen that there is a lack of intense communication between the prospective bride and groom.

Killman and Thomas argue that conflict is a condition in which there is a mismatch between values or goals to be achieved, both within the individual and in his relationships with other people (Setiadi & Kolip, 2011). The conflict can come from any factor. According to Willis (in Agatha, 2019), conflict can come from five factors including lack of communication, egocentrism, differences of opinion, economic problems, and misunderstandings.

Lack of Communication

From some pairs of prospective brides, it is less intense in communicating, it seems that there is no openness, there is still a feeling of discomfort (fear, anxiety etc.), there is still an element of each other's ego and trying to improve their attitude in their

own way because there is still fear to convey it.

Examining from of the interview results with the five couples, there were four couples having poor communication quality, due to several factors such as busyness, the tradition of seclusion and habits from the beginning of the relationship having poor communication quality. According to the theory of Sofyan Willis (in [Agatha, 2019](#)), lack of communication can trigger conflicts for couples. In one pair, the bride and groom seem to have no openness with their partner about their like and dislike. Fichner-Rathus (in [Hajizah, 2012](#)) states that intimate communication in relationships is an important basic thing. The intimate communication is interpersonal communication that is deep and open. If there is no intimacy in a relationship, there will be dissatisfaction in the relationship, which will lead to dissatisfaction and then create to failure relationship.

Egocentrism

Based on the results of research in the field, shows that of the five pairs of prospective brides, there is no domination in decision-making, it's just that some decisions are given full authority to the men, and the rest are decided jointly.

Egocentrism is a condition in which individuals feel that other people are not important and always prioritize themselves over other things. From the results of the interview, it is concluded that there is one party from a pair of candidate brides who has an attitude of egocentrism since it requires the couple to change their attitude or behavior in order to follow his/ her preferences. Meanwhile, the other three couples have the same desire so that the couple can change their attitudes and actions according to what is expected and

accompanied by the initiative to communicate each other. This is done in order that the relationship remains fine. Therefore, it can be understood that the three pairs of brides and grooms belong to altruism. Myers's theory (in Afivah, 2016) says that altruism is a situation where individuals do something because it is based on love and devotion, do not expect anything in return for what they do and are not only selfish but also concerned with others. The conclusion is that of the five pairs of candidate brides, there is only one person who can be categorized as having an egocentric attitude.

Difference Opinion

Differences of opinion occur over trivial matters such as for example the preparation of wedding attire and the like, and lead to problems but are resolved by the groom's side. Other differences of opinion in terms of managing household finances, planning children's programs and others.

According to Willis (2013), the difference in opinion is a condition in which each individual feels the most correct. The difference of opinion causes the atmosphere to become tense since it is where conflict can occur. Based on the data obtained, it can be concluded that the five pairs of candidate brides and grooms experienced conflicts caused by different opinions. Additionally, Walgito's theory (2017) states that in a relationship that is bound by two people, it is very possible that quarrels, difference opinion, not finding agreement, dishonesty, from each party can lead to conflict.

Economy Problem

There are two pairs of candidate brides who are not prepared to face economic problems after getting marriage. In line with this, DeVito in equity theory (Balance Theory) states that in a relationship it is necessary to balance various factors

including material balance and to get material balance, preparation or planning is needed (Kabalmay, 2017). In general, a financial imbalance is one of the main problems faced by married couples. To sum up, it can be concluded that out of five pairs of candidate brides, there are four candidate brides who have economic problems. In accordance with the theory of (Willis, 2013), basically the necessities of life require every individual to have an income so that they can meet various needs. It frequently occurs, economic problems to be the cause of conflict because these needs are not fulfilled.

Misunderstanding

After conducting interviews and observations, it was concluded that the five pairs of brides and grooms often quarreled because of misunderstandings. Lack of communication in making decisions is the biggest factor causing misunderstandings among the five couples. Feeling suspicious of a partner is a factor experienced by one of the bride and groom. This is revealed in the theory of Salovey & Rodin (1991) stating that suspicious jealousy (abnormal) is when there is a reaction from fear and uncertainty coming from feelings of being threatened and suspicious of individual. It is described as suspicious jealousy. Based on Kartono's theory (2006), women have intuition or logic from a sharper heart than men, Intuition in women becomes a protective mechanism providing danger signals from outside that can threaten them. There is a couple having experience misunderstandings due to the inappropriate tone of voice according to their partner. Ali Qaimi's theory (2009) in Karel et al. (2014) states that misunderstandings in communication can lead to conflict because they use inappropriate communication styles. It is concluded that five pairs of candidate brides and grooms experienced conflicts

because of misunderstandings. The results of the interview found that some factors cause conflict in the candidate bride and groom as proposed by Willis (2013). There are two new factors that cause conflict, namely, there is a third party and feelings of doubt toward the partner.

Third-Party

From the interview result, there was one pair of candidate brides who experienced a conflict caused by a third party. They were parents who often interfered in their child's relationship and create a negative impact on the relationship quality of their child, which caused misunderstanding that became a conflict. This is in line with Kartika's study stating that the involvement of parents (mother) is one of the factors causing divorce for husbands and wives (Siregar, 2019).

Doubting Couple

For one marriage couple, the candidate bride and groom stated that near time of wedding, there was a doubt feeling about the couple, for example doubting the seriousness of the partner towards him/her. Chomaria & Hasim (2012) states that feelings of doubt and indecision about the quality of a partner often arise and sometimes even lead to conflict. For example, feeling doubtful whether he is really the best mate, feeling worried about not being able to make your partner happy, doubting about your partner's loyalty.

CONCLUSION

Conflicts that occur in the bride and groom include Zero Sum and Motive Conflict types, Personality Based and Situational Conflict types and Basic and Non-Basic Conflict types. Of the several conflicts that exist, of course, the background is the following factors: misunderstandings and differing opinions.

This happens because the role of parents is one of the causes. Another conflict was caused by doubts from the prospective bride and groom.

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