

# ***INTERPRETATIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS TENTANG MAKNA ANAK BAGI IBU PENYANDANG HIV***

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## **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap bagaimana makna anak bagi ibu penyandang HIV serta bagaimana dinamika yang dialami oleh ibu penyandang HIV selama merawat anak. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif, desain studi fenomenologi dengan teknik analisis data interpretative phenomenological analysis. Partisipan berjumlah tiga orang dengan kriteria: wanita yang didiagnosis mengidap HIV, memutuskan untuk tetap memiliki anak setelah didiagnosis mengidap HIV, dan memiliki anak berusia minimal 5 tahun. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara semi terstruktur. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, ditemukan tiga tema induk dalam penelitian ini, yaitu proses penerimaan diagnosis, dinamika pemaknaan anak, dan manfaat pemaknaan anak. Dalam tiga tema induk tersebut, terdapat delapan tema superordinat. Tema superordinat yang berkaitan dengan terbentuknya makna anak bagi ibu penyandang HIV adalah: (1) anak sebagai sumber kekuatan, (2) kebersyukuran atas kehadiran anak, (3) harapan terhadap anak, dan (4) penerimaan terhadap status HIV. Sedangkan tema superordinat yang berkaitan dengan dinamika merawat anak bagi ibu penyandang HIV adalah: (5) respons emosional akibat diagnosis HIV, (6) hambatan dalam merawat anak, (7) dedikasi terhadap anak, dan (8) kebermanfaatannya bagi orang lain. Terdapat satu tema khusus yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu ketidaksiapan akan kehadiran anak. Melalui penelitian ini, ketiga partisipan memaknai anak sebagai sumber kekuatan dalam menjalani kehidupan dengan status baru, yaitu sebagai penyandang HIV. Hal ini turut mempengaruhi semangat ketiga partisipan dalam proses penerimaan terhadap diagnosis HIV.

**Kata kunci:** makna anak, ibu, *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (HIV)

# INTERPRETATIVE PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF VALUE OF CHILDREN FOR MOTHERS LIVING WITH HIV

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## **Abstract**

This study aims to reveal the value of children for mothers living with HIV, as well as the dynamics encountered by mothers living with HIV while looking after their children. The research method used was a qualitative approach with a phenomenological study design and data analysis using interpretative phenomenological analysis. Three participants met the following criteria, including women diagnosed with HIV, women who chose to continue having children after being diagnosed with HIV, and women who had children aged at least 5 years. Semi-structured interviews were used to collect data. According to the analysis findings, three main themes emerged in this study: the process of receiving a diagnosis, the dynamics of the significance of children, and the benefits of the significance of children. There are eight subordinate themes within the three primary themes. The following subordinate themes contribute to the formation of the significance of children for mothers with HIV: (1) children as a source of strength, (2) gratitude for the presence of children, (3) hope for children, and (4) acceptance of HIV status. Meanwhile, the subordinate themes relating to the dynamics of caring for children for mothers with HIV are as follows: (5) emotional response following HIV diagnosis, (6) obstacles in caring for children, (7) dedication to children, and (8) benefit to others. This study discovered one particular theme: unpreparedness for the presence of children. Through this study, three participants interpreted children as a source of strength in adjusting to their new status as HIV-positive women. This also influenced the enthusiasm of the three participants in the process of accepting their HIV diagnosis.

**Keywords:** value of children, mother, *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (HIV)