

The Phenomenon Of Husbands Are Afraid Of Wives By The Method Of Forward Chaining And Maturity Scale Techniques.

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Abstract- The phenomenon of a husband who is afraid of the wife has become a byword in general that spread in the community. The facts about this issue have even been filmed so much that this problem becomes very acute. This research will use qualitative descriptive method by spreading open questionnaires to get answers to anticipation of problem of husband fear wife. Husband is the head of the family will greatly disrupt the integrity of the comfort of family life and society if the husband is afraid of the wife. The measurement process is carried out using forward chaining method and maturity scale technique. The combined motode and technique provide the best results for this measurement process. The research data is taken at the department of informatics engineering, Universitas Samudra 2017.

Keyword: Husband, Maturity Scale Technique, Method of Forward Chaining, Wife

1. INTRODUCTION

The husband is the head of the family so a husband must have the authority that can be a place of reliance from family members. He is the skipper who can point the way toward harmony of family life. Wife and child must have good shade from a husband. Blessings and good family survival are evident from the clever way a husband or father of children leads the family. This end, the dominance of the husband has faded due to the influence of many wives who took over leadership positions in the family. The phenomenon of fear of husband to wife has been on the top of the mine so many popping up the movie themed husband fear against wife. Steinmetz (1978: 507) states there are reasons why the husband does not resist the domination of the wife in a household. The reasons are husbands are afraid of losing control and easily hurting and even killing their wives.

Household rift caused husband fear with wife can be caused by dominant character of wife in married. The dominant character of the wife arises from the nature of jealousy blind, the nature of matrealistis, crazy shopping, economic competition between neighboring women, discretion against husbands, and do not practice religious orders that require obedience to the husband.

Something presented by the media (film) is usually a picture of the evolving reality of society. The reality is the appearance of the guidance of values and norms in society. The phenomenon of a husband's fear of a wife has become a reference to be

promoted to film. The film that airs the popularity of the phenomenon is "Suami-suami Takut Istri" which can survive since it aired on October 15, 2007 to approximately 600 episodes. Ramadhani (2009:67) stated the conflict in "Suami-suami Takut Istri" is caused by husbands who love to talk about sexy women. Habsari, Primasita and Al Makmum (2010) stated The dominance of women in the movie "Suami-suami Takut Istri" is the inauguration of patriarchal ideology that female domination is a false dominance. The power of the wife is indicated by almost all domestic violence such as physical, emotional, psychological, sexual and even financial violence.

Dempsey (2001:62) stated women will find more faults with their marriage and their partners than will men. Women reveal feelings of anger, frustration and resentment about the perceived shortcomings in their marriage. Women were dissatisfied with their partners display of affection, provision of companionship, and habid of spending too much time away from home. The changed women wanted were as follows: increase partners participation in housework and child care, and in joint leisure activities, improvement in the level og intimacy in their relationship and the quality of communication, and an increase in the willingnes of the partner to listen to the respondent's personal.

Makepeace (1986) in Elmquist, Hamel, Shorey, Labrecque, Ninnemann, and Stuart (2015) found the reasons why women had motivation for intimate partner violence were 35,6 percents of cases for self-defense and 24,4 percents of cases for uncontrollable anger. According to Swan, Gambone, Caldwell, Sullivan, and Snow (2008) stated about characteristics of women who use violence are caused by childhood trauma and psychological functioning. Capaldi, Knoble, Shortt and Kim (2012) stated one of following implications for intervention and policy from the work of intimate partner violence is more awereness for women that internalizing and alcohol use may be risk factors for them. Then, Feingold and Capaldi (2014) found women's abuse of drugs to be predictive of their intimate partner violence perpetration.

Our society (Indonesian) embraces the eastern cultural system as a role model of the majority in which the husband must

occupy the highest position as the leader in the family. the wife must be able to act to please the husband then if the wife dominates the husband's role then the wife is considered depraved. Household is a ship that sail sailing the story of love and sorrow in the family. The vessel must be led by a captain, no two lead captains. If the real ship's captain (husband) is under the pressure of the second captain forcing his wife to take power, then the crew members (the children) will be under pressure. As a result, the nuances of marriage on the verge of collapse (divorce).

The phenomenon of a husband who is afraid of a wife has become a byword in general that spread in the community. Husband who is afraid of wife is very natural in fostering the household even if they make both have certain limitations. As for the level of fear it has a format from reasonable to not reasonable. The detail of the fear level if made in format could be not afraid, a little afraid, afraid, and very afraid. The measure of this fear level is the benchmark of husband's fear of wives trends. Husbands are afraid that the wife has a unique story for the community, and is generally disliked by men. The tradition of society and the religious guidance of the husband is the leader of the household and the wife must devote to the husband. In the case of this study will measure the level of fear of husband to wife. The measurement process is carried out using forward chaining method and maturity scale technique. The combined motode and technique provide the best results for this measurement process. The research data is taken at the department of informatics engineering, Universitas Samudra 2017.

2. ELEMENTS OF THE HUSBAND FEAR THE WIFE

To measure the husband's level of fear to the wife can be measured from the elements of the characteristics as in table 1 below. The contents of table 1 are the characteristics or premises of the husband's fear of the wife along with the value of certainty factornya (CF). This CF is a value of certainty. More complete about the certainty factor is explained in the subclass of certainty factor (CF).

Table 1. The characteristics of husband feel afraid to wife.

No	The Characteristics	CF
1	Agree to all of partner's statement	0,12
2	Succumbing to desire	0,08
3	Decision-making is the responsibility of women	0,12
4	Rarely, give opinion	0,10
5	Wife is older than husband	0,02

6	Wife has much salary than husband	0,02
7	Wife has the nature of the claimant and jealousy	0,09
8	Difficult to give opinion	0,07
9	Your relationship is limited by your wife	0,07
10	Help wife's homework	0,06
11	Lazy to stay at home	0,05
12	Husband too love wife	0,06
13	Wife and her family has much financial than husband	0,04
14	The dominance of wife's characteristic	0,08
15	Husband ever do great sinful to wife	0,02
	Total	1

In this study the authors have a questionnaire filled by the respondents. Quisainnaire as in table 2 below. The choice of this questionnaire is 3 (three): sometimes / not having a weight value of 1 (two), then often having a weight value of 2 (two), and finally always having a weight value of 3 (three). The value of this choice will be distributed 3 (three) and then multiplied by the certainty factor value of the premise / feature and resulted in the value of CFa (final CF)

Table 2. Questionnaire About The Husband's Fear Level

No	The Characteristic	Some times/ no	Often	Alwa ys
		Score		
		1	2	3
1	Agree to all of partner's statement			
2	Succumbing to desire			
3	Decision-making is the responsibility of women			
4	Rarely, give opinion			
5	Wife is older than husband			
6	Wife has much salary than husband			
7	Wife has the nature of the claimant and jealousy			
8	Difficult to give opinion			
9	Your relationship is limited by your wife			

10	Help wife's homework			
11	Lazy to stay at home			
12	Husband too love wife			
13	Wife and her family has much financial than husband			
14	The dominance of wife's characteristic			
15	Husband ever do great sinful to wife			

3. CERTAINTY FACTOR (CF)

The certainty factor introduced by Shortliffe buchanan in the making of MYCIN (Wesley, 1984). CF is the value of the clinical certainty factor given by MYCIN to show the magnitude of trust. Certanty factors are defined as follows (Giarattano and Riley, 1994):

Certainty Factor (CF) is one of the techniques used to overcome uncertainty in decision making. Certainty Factor (CF) can occur under various conditions. Among the conditions that occur is there are several antensenden (in different rules) with one consequence of the same. In this case, we must aggregate the overall CF value of each condition. Here's the formula used:

$CF_c(CF1, CF2) = CF1 + CF2(1 - CF1)$; if CF1 and CF2 are both CFC $CF_c(CF1, CF2) = CF1 + CF2(1 + CF1)$; if CF1 and CF2 are both negative $CF_c(CF1, CF2) = \{CF1 + CF2\} / (1 - \min\{|CF1|, |CF2|\})$; if one is negative

Example :

[R1] : IF fever THEN thypus {cf : -0.40}
[R2] : IF amount of tromobsit low THEN thypus {cf : -0.50}
[R3] : IF body is weak THEN thypus {cf : 0.75}
[R4] :IF diarrhea THEN thypus {cf : 0.60}

Determine the value of the combined CF:

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad R1 \text{ and } R2 &= CF_c(CF1, CF2) = CF1 + CF2(1 + CF1) \\
 &= -0,40 + (-0,50)(1 + (-0,40)) \\
 &= -0,40 + (-0,50)(0,60) \\
 &= -0,40 - 0,30 \\
 &= -0,70 \dots\dots\dots (a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad R3 \text{ and } R4 &= CF_c(CF1, CF2) = CF1 + CF2(1 - CF1) \\
 &= 0,75 + 0,6(1 - 0,75) \\
 &= 0,75 + 0,6 \cdot 0,25 \\
 &= 0,75 + 0,15 \\
 &= 0,9 \dots\dots\dots (b)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \text{Combine (a) and (b)} &= CF_c(CF1, CF2) = \{CF1 + CF2\} / (1 - \min\{|CF1|, |CF2|\}) \\
 &= \{-0,70 + 0,9\} / (1 - \min\{|-0,70|, |0,90|\})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,20 / (1 - \{0,70\}) \\
 &= 0,20 / 0,30 \\
 &= 0,67
 \end{aligned}$$

Conclusion: A thypus disease caused by the above mentioned symptoms has a Certainty Factor (CF) value of 0.67. This is an example of a CF calculation.

In this study the authors use Certainty Factor (CF) positive course. Ring values ranging from 0 (zero) to 1 (one). The psychological certainty factor is specified with CF value above 0.5 (zero point five).

4. MATURITY SCALE

The scale of maturity is the value of the questionnaire choices that are distributed the number of choices and then multiplied by the CF value. The complete formula as below:

$$Cfa = \frac{n}{r} \times cf$$

Explanation:

- Cf = Value of the premise
- Cfa = Final CF
- n = Maturity score
- r = Amount of maturity

5. FORWARD CHAINING

Tutik A, Delima and Proboyekti (2009) stated Forward chaining is a method of drawing conclusions based on existing data or facts leading to conclusions. The search starts from the existing facts and moves forward through the premises to get to the conclusion. Forward chaining performs a search of a problem (performs a calculation) to the solution, as illustrated in Figure 1. If the premise clause matches the situation / characteristics, then the process will give a conclusion.

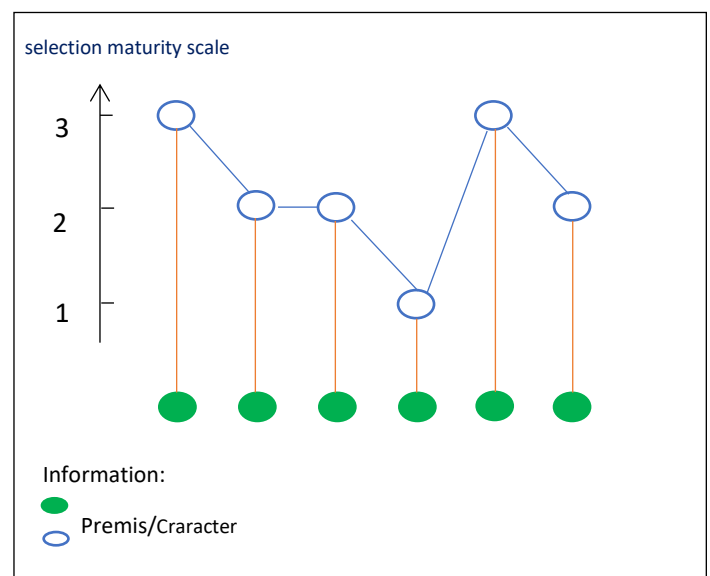


Figure 1. Forward Chaining Work Picture

6. METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted by field observation method on husbands in informatics engineering department. Withdrawal

No	The Characteristic	sometimes	Often	Always	Cf start	Cfa final
		Score				
		1	2	3		
1	Agree to all of partner's statement		V		0,12	0,08
2	Succumbing to desire	V			0,08	0,03
3	Decision-making is the responsibility of women			V	0,12	0,12
4	Rarely, give opinion		V		0,10	0,06

of information to husbands is done by filling out a questionnaire. Data from this questionnaire will be calculated on a comparative scale and cf of the characteristics of husbands afraid of wives. A brief description of the measurement process as shown in Figure 2 below.

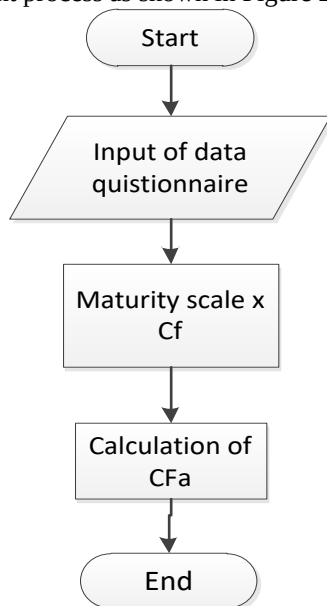


Figure 2. Flowchart Calculation process

The end result of this count will produce a value that will be divided into three parts. If the value is ≤ 0.33 then the certainty is not afraid of the wife. If the value is 0.5 to 0.66 then the certainty is a bit afraid of the wife. If the value is above 0.66 then the certainty is very afraid of the wife.

7. ANALYZE THE RESULTS

7.1. Calculation of Cf with maturity scale

The value of CFa (final Cf) is the initial value of this measurement process. This value is derived from the calculation formula of maturity scale. The implementation of this formula as case studies below:

Table 3. Final Cfa count

From the table above where from 4 questions we can calculate Cfa based on the choice of answers from the correspondent

1. Question 1, the choice of answers often. Value 2. Count Cfanya as follows:

$$Cfa = \frac{n}{r} \times cf$$

$$Cfa = \frac{2}{3} \times 0,12$$

$$Cfa = 0,08$$

2. Question 2, the choice of answers sometimes. Value 2. Count Cfanya as follows:

$$Cfa = \frac{n}{r} \times cf$$

$$Cfa = \frac{1}{3} \times 0,08$$

$$Cfa = 0,03$$

3. Question 3, the choice of answers sometimes. Value 2. Cfa calculation as follows:

$$Cfa = \frac{n}{r} \times cf$$

$$Cfa = \frac{3}{3} \times 0,12$$

$$Cfa = 0,12$$

4. Question 4, the choice of answers sometimes. Its value 2. Calculation Cfa as:

$$Cfa = \frac{n}{r} \times cf$$

$$Cfa = \frac{2}{3} \times 0,10$$

$$Cfa = 0,06$$

8. CALCULATE CFA WITH FORWARD CHAINING

The final process of this study is the final Cfa calculation to determine the extent of a husband's fear of his wife. Total Cf Premises / traits are 1 with a scale of 0-1. The total premise in this case is 15 (fifteen) with the value of each premise depending on the dominant level of features in the real world. In the context of an application, the Forward chaining method will add up all the Cf premises. In this case, the maturity scale technique first completes the calculation with Cf premise and the result is called Cfa (Cf end of the premise). After all Cfa calculations are completed then the total sum of Cfa is done. The final result of Cfa value and its conclusion as follows:

1. If the result of Cfanya count ≤ 0.33 then the level is not afraid of the wife.
2. If the calculation result Cfanya 0.50-0.66 then the level a little afraid of the wife.
3. If the calculation results Cfanya > 0.66 then the level of fear of the wife.

From table 3 then the Cfa count is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cfa Total} &= \text{Cfa1} + \text{Cfa2} + \text{Cfa3} + \text{Cfa4} \\ &= 0,08 + 0,03 + 0,12 + 0,06 \\ &= 0,29 \end{aligned}$$

9. RESULTS

This study is by case study in oceanic university informatics engineering. The object is a married male lecturer. The data collected through questionnaires is done by interviews to minimize the answer from manipulation. There are 4 (four) lecturers interviewed. And of the four lecturers who are not mentioned the name here obtained the result as table 4 below.

Table 4. Results of research

No	Initial Name	Score	Level Afraid
1	Lecturer AI	0,54	A little bit afraid
2	Lecturer F	0,48	No afraid
3	Lecturer RA	0,41	No afraid
4	Lecturer LF	0,45	No afraid

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