

Husband Subjective Planning To Wife's Infidelity

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Abstract: Lately, the affair has flooded the community, causing anxiety and concern. Destroyed households, children suffering, not a little psychological misfortune hidden behind divorce rates in the data of Ambon District Court. If the husband has an affair, that is normal. However, how does the husband face the reality of his wife having an affair? How do men interpret this 'situation'? This case study reveals the curiosity of researchers through in-depth interviews by utilizing empathy in Egan's theory to obtain data, and then the narrative is analyzed by Reissman's theory. The results showed that each subject experienced angry, negative emotions, but had weak coping skills related to attempts to change the stressor directly. The results of this study are different from the research of previous researchers, where the target is the wives. When men are dominated by angry emotions, women are generally dominated by jealousy. When men can accept their wives as they are, those who are betrayed are generally unable to show the same acceptance. What's different is that women have strong coping skills than men. In that difference, both men and women survive in the middle of their partner's affair.

Index Terms: Subjective appreciation, husband.

I. INTRODUCTION

The family is the smallest group in society and become the first space in shaping the quality of human resources. Therefore the quality of a community group is influenced by family quality: the more family problems that occur, the more important the social condition of a community. The tendency of the most prominent family problems comes from the infidelity or deviation of the family member behaviors without the knowledge of their partner. The behaviors can be sourced from either husband or wife. Infidelity can cause divorce or family disintegration [1]. Infidelity becomes an interesting phenomenon in some developed countries. Specifically, in Indonesia, the divorce rate is significantly increased. The infidelity impact not only endangers the joints of active people's lives through the destruction of the household but also threatens the physical health of the younger generation at a productive age.

The divorces problem in the family has occurred since the beginning of human history. In the past, the infidelity subjects are mostly men and carried out in silence. Even though, in line with the growth of information flow, family breakdown also occurs due to wife's infidelity and even openly and is known by many people.

The tendency for personal happiness and lifestyle needs is the primary goal of the infidelity subject. Most people leave their partners easily because disappointed with marriages that are not by their wishes and expectations. In the past, the loyalty value was highly upheld by the community, but now the value is increasingly unpopular [2].

Along with the shift in value, the infidelity problem that starts from the relationship of two individuals has had a severe impact on people's health and their future. Indeed, This situation is inevitable, but it can not be ignored. Precisely the current situation is a scream that needs to be heard, responded to and helped. Families who have marital problems need psychological help so that they can get out of trouble.

Handling infidelity cases is a complicated matter. One of the prerequisites for providing help is knowing the mental map of individuals who need to be helped. For this purpose, this study contributes to present an internal map that is needed before the intervention. This study attempts to present a description of how a husband faces a wife who is having an affair, how he lives and understands his world.

Subjective appreciation is a mental process or individual assessment of the source of stress in the form of conditions, situations or events. In this study, the source is related to infidelity. Appraisal/assessment consists of a continuous evaluation of what is significant about an individual's well-being.

Subjective appreciation is identified by two types of assessment, namely primary appraisal and secondary appraisal [3]. Both of these assessments in the process often overlap and sometimes it is difficult to separate from each other when subjective appreciation takes place. Primary appraisal / primary assessment is divided into three components: goal relevance, suitability or goal mismatch (goal congruence or incongruence), and type of ego-involvement. Whereas secondary appraisal / secondary assessment is related to coping choices, whether actions taken can prevent losses, reduce them or increase losses or gains. The fundamental issues evaluated are: What can I do? How will I do and what will happen to my welfare.

The results of this study are useful for religious leaders or community members who are concerned about marital problems and infidelity cases to carry out strategies of handling from a scientific approach.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a case study approach by using the empathy approach in Egan's theory for data collection [4]. This study involved four subjects who experienced infidelity problems with different characteristics (Table 1). The four subjects are residents from West Seram and Saparua in Maluku Province. All subjects were Ambonese who lived in the city of Ambon and Seram Island. Thus each subject has uniformity in culture, religion, social status, and economic level, with little difference in education level, age, number of children and length of the marriage.

Table 1 Study Subject Characteristics

Informant	Religion	Age (years)	Education	Occupation	Number of Children
Remy	Protestant Christianity	33	Senior High School	Motorcycle taxi drivers	3
Eky	Protestant Christianity	42	Elementary School	Unskilled Labor	5
John	Protestant Christianity	34	Junior High School	Unskilled Labor	4
Yan	Protestant Christianity	51	Elementary School	Pedicab Driver	7

The researcher analyzed the data with Reissman's analysis technique which consisted of three stages; telling, transcribing, and analyzing [5]. The description of the study includes two things, namely primary appraisal which consists of three components regarding goal relevance, conformity or goal mismatch, and type of ego involvement. While a secondary appraisal is described in three components, namely blame or credit that are external, potential coping, and future expectancy.

III. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Husband's subjective appreciation as Primary Appraisal

The first primary appraisal is goal relevance or things that touch personal goals. If there are no goals that are personally at stake, then emotions will not emerge. However, if there are then emotions occur, depending on the outcome of the transaction. The following appreciation is the suitability or incompatibility of objectives [6]. This perception is related to the suitability of a transaction to individual desires. Suitability of goals leads to positive emotions; goal mismatch produces negative emotions. While the type of ego involvement (a type of ego-involvement) refers to aspects of ego identity or personal commitments.

Description of the analysis results of researchers with four subjects about the relevance of objectives is presented in table 2.

Table 2 Summary of The Informant's Subjective Appreciation of The Indicators of The Relevance of Objectives

Subject	Fact (findings)	Interpretation
Remy	When he heard the news that his wife was having an affair, Remy showed no reaction; he just kept silent. Remy then decided not to meet his wife. Remy was only moved to find his wife when her child was sick. Seeing the wife who was dating in the boarding house, Remy launched an attack on his wife's body. After that, he reported himself to the authorities because of guilt. Subjects who feel guilty, try to calm down and control themselves not to be triggered. Therefore, he only hopes that one day the wife will realize his mistake and return.	Wife infidelity has relevance to the purpose of the life of the subject where the subject experiences negative emotions, but he suppresses it. However, a situation has triggered the subject to vent negative emotions; physical aggression that is launched is the expression of negative emotions angry because the subject judges the wife to pursue her pleasure by ignoring and sacrificing the welfare of their sick child. When anger decreases, guilt arises. To overcome the guilt, the subject immediately reports to the authorities to restore his or her lost ego, that man who knows how to be responsible for what he does. However, then, the subject judged the situation to be getting worse, and so he tried to accept the reality, control himself, in order to regain the integrity of the family.
Eky	Eky, who was sick, realized that his wife had turned to another man because he had not come home for days. Eky was angry because he was abandoned. Eky just hopes the wife does not get pregnant and give birth to the child as a result of the affair. As long as pregnancy does not occur, Eky plays a role in reprimanding and reminding the wife repeatedly of her obligations as a wife, even though the scream is not ignored at all and makes Eky feel ashamed of herself. Eky hopes that his wife will not contain children from the relationship or their relationship will end. That is why Eky monitors the wife's physical changes every time she returns home.	Wife infidelity has relevance to the subject's life goals so that it triggers negative emotions, anger, and shame. The subject considered the wife did not play a role in taking care of her well-being as a sick husband. This emotion triggers the subject to change circumstances through admonitions and appeals. This is a sign that there is hope that the wife's sinful treatment will not grow and embarrass her in the midst of her family and the surrounding community.

Subject	Fact (findings)	Interpretation
John	Knowing the fact the wife was having an affair, John was angry and crying. John then blamed his father-in-law for not acting as a parent to their child who had an affair. John also blamed the wife for leaving her with the children. Stressful situations cause John to seek outside support to support his legal position. However, the reality becomes more difficult; the wife chooses to run away with her lover. The situation is getting worse making John temporarily uplifted his coffee until he was drunk to calm his troubled mind. However, over time, John felt responsible for the situation he was facing, that is why John tried to show various forms of attention and concern not only to his wife but also to his parents-in-law, as proof of his love and loyalty to his wife.	Wife infidelity has relevance to John's life goals to produce angry, negative emotions. To improve the situation and reduce negative emotions, John reacted to changing the situation in various ways even though the results have not yet been seen. This indicates that John is persistent in fighting for what is valuable in his life, namely a whole family.
Yan	Knowing that his wife had an affair and left home for almost six months, Yan harbored feelings of pain he felt. He then chose to continue his daily routine as a pedicab driver. He only survives for his children. Yan considers that every decision is a choice. With this thought, Yan set his life goals and objectives. When the wife returns, Yan accepts it, because it is also a choice that is in line with the purpose of his life.	Wife infidelity has relevance to the life goals of the subject, triggering angry, negative emotions. However, the subject did not find a way to change things, he felt frustrated and directed all his energy to care for children while earning a living. This is an indicator that the welfare of children is a priority for subjects that must be prioritized. The subject's attitude that forgives the violation of the wife also points to the important value of the family and purpose of life, as desired by the subject.
Conclusion	Subjects appreciate that wife's affair is a bad situation for the family. However, they still showed an effort to maintain the family.	

The results of the analysis show that the subject has a good appreciation of the problem of his wife's affair. The existence of negative emotions that develop at the beginning of appreciation is a human thing. However, with enthusiasm to maintain the family, the informants responded positively to their family's problems while working well, expecting the wife to return to the right path and forgive his wife's mistakes. This attitude arises by efforts to maintain the family.

The description of the results of the analysis of the researcher with four subjects about the suitability of the objectives is presented in table 3.

Table 3 The Results of The In-Depth Interview Analysis Show That The Four

Subyek	Fact (findings)	Interpretation
Remy	Against wife's affair, Remy experiences negative emotions sad, angry; disappointed with his father-in-law and did not look for a wife who was informed of an affair after he arrived in Ambon	Not accordance
Eky	Against wife's infidelity, Eky experiences angry negative emotions (always reprimands every time his wife returns home), keeps monitoring the physical changes of his wife who rarely go home.	Not accordance
John	Angry (breaking things), confrontation involving outsiders, blaming the wife and in laws for the situation, advising, urging the wife to turn to the right path.	Not accordance
Yan	Angry (suppressing pain), the wife was left to follow her heart's desire, but then the rivals were beaten battered), blaming rivals and in-laws.	Not accordance
Conclusion	Subjects experience angry negative emotions based on the assessment that the fact of the affair is not in accordance with the purpose of building a family ...	

informants appreciate that the wife's affair is not by the purpose of building a family. Feelings arising from appreciation are generally characterized by the emergence of angry emotions, with different emotional reactions.

Table 4 Summary of Subjective Appreciation of the Type of Ego-Involvement Indicator

Subjects	Fact (findings)	Interpretation
Remy	When he arrived in Ambon and heard the issue that the wife and the affair at the boarding house, Remy decided not to look for and meet his wife. The subject then looks for the wife when their child is sick. He then beat his wife in front of his lover, then reported himself at the police station.	The subject of defending himself from the desire to meet his wife is an indication of an angry, negative emotion to affirm his injured self-esteem because he was treated arbitrarily by his wife and in-laws. The act of spontaneously hitting the subject is an expression of angry, negative emotions that are more inclined to the ego aspect related to child welfare (others well-being). The subject cannot accept the fact that the wife is having fun with her lover because the act of attacking, hitting occurs spontaneously. The subject is risking the existence of a sick child as a first and urgent thing, currently above the pleasure of a wife whose value is irrational.
Eky	Eky repeatedly rebuked the wife but was ignored, and every time the wife visited, Eky began to observe the wife's physical changes.	The action of the subject to rebuke, the subject closely related to the norms, values, and the role of the wife in the family. So far the subject can still accept the situation he does not want, but there are personal commitments related to the presence or absence of children as a result of the affair. That is why the subject continues to monitor the wife's physical changes. A decision to divorce is to confirm his hurt self-esteem and his commitment to the meaning of the family.
John	Unable to accept reality, John cried while slamming the thermos and a dozen dishes. As time went on, John changed the strategy that failed to reach his goal. John began to provide for his wife's needs and fulfilled other small requests such as credit, and drove his wife by driving a motorbike.	Destroying objects around them is triggered by hurt self-esteem, John feels treated improperly and unfairly. John's actions are closely related to self-image. The intended change is to restore the wife's self-image to her.
Yan	Yan refrained from expressing his emotions when angry when his wife left almost six months to live with her lover.	The subject's reaction is related to his hurt self-esteem and his commitment to live for the welfare of the children.
Conclusion	Subject negative emotional expressions are caused by aspects of their commitment to the meaning and purpose of family life. This shows the main and most essential things in the lives of the subjects.	

Analysis of the subjective appreciation of subjects in the type of ego-involvement aspect shows that even though their self-esteem is hurt, the subjects are generally more oriented to a personal commitment to building a family so that they can accept the wife's affair with all the consequences while there is hope.

Subjective appreciation takes place continuously through various events, situations, and conditions in a long time related to the negative impact on the husband and family. In the midst of frustrating situations with prolonged bonds of negative emotions, each subject seems to strengthen himself by building hopes for a better chance tomorrow.

Sadness due to infidelity is part of the "grieving process" model from Kubler-Ross which consists of 5 stages [7] namely, 1) Phase Rejection or feeling of not believing in the partner's affair. 2) The stage of anger or the emergence of a very angry feeling is characterized by acts of cursing, crying and even physical abuse against his wife or rival. 3) Bargaining stage or awareness to maintain the family with rational actions such as advising, appealing and forgiving the wife. 4) Stage of Depression or the presence of physical fatigue due to efforts to maintain a marriage. Only this fourth stage is not visible at the end of the subject. Because at this stage every subject who experiences prolonged frustration managing negative emotions becomes hope and participates in creating a conducive atmosphere (patiently and steadfastly towards the act of his wife) while expecting better changes going forward.

Husband's subjective appreciation as Secondary Appraisal

To distinguish individual emotions, it takes three components of secondary assessment, namely, who is responsible (blame or credit), the ability to solve problems (coping potential), and future expectations. Blame or credit starts from knowing who is responsible for frustration; if this knowledge is accompanied by the knowledge that acts of frustration are under the responsibility of individual control, then the credit or blame is presented. The coping potential is related to what and how individuals can manage the

demands that arise or actualize personal commitments. Future expectancy uses things that might be reasonable to make changes so that individuals psychologically get better or worse (e.g., be more in line with the goals or more or less by the goals).

The description of the results of the researchers' analysis with four informants about blame or credit is presented in table 5.

Table 5 Summary of Informant's Subjective Appreciation on the Blame or Credit Indicator

Subject	Fact (findings)	Interpretation
Remy	Remy pointed the blame at the in-laws and wife. Remy blamed the in-laws who secretly incited their child (his wife) to divorce. Remy deeply regretted his in-laws' actions. Remy then drank and fell asleep. Remy seems to blame his wife because when he heard the wife cheating on him, he did not try to meet or find a place for his wife's boarding house.	Remy attitude that blames in-laws and wives for the situation they face is an indicator of negative emotions; angry. However, the blame does not direct the subject to do something actively. The subject judged the situation was beyond his control, so he chose to escape from the problem by drinking <i>sopi</i> (unhealthy local drinks) until he was drunk, the first time. Furthermore, the subject only survives in the hope that the future situation can be better for himself and the children.
Eky	Eky points the blame towards his wife. Eky blamed the wife for leaving the house for days and ignoring her sickness. Eky was embarrassed because in-laws served him from feeding food to bathing and replacing clothes.	The attitude of the subject who blames externally is a reference for the presence of dominant negative emotions; angry with the action of reprimand as a continuation because he assessed that the wife should stay at home and serve her sick as appropriate.
John	John pointed the blame at the in-laws. John blamed his in-laws for not acting wisely by reprimanding and advising his wife. John also blamed the wife for judging her not doing something that was commensurate with the betrayal of his wife. Instead, he faithfully cared for children while the wife wanders, school.	The attitude of the subjects who blamed both in-laws and wives showed that John was dominated by angry, negative emotions. The subject considered that he was being mistreated. This attitude directs the subject to seek outside support immediately.
Yan	Yan blamed the wife for preferring pleasure and leaving the household for months. Yan also blamed his father-in-law for accepting rivals living in their homes, while his wife's brothers always used rival motorbikes for everyday use as long as the rival stayed in their house. Yan also blamed his rival for the value of breaking the rules, having an affair with a woman who was not his.	The attitude of questioning in-laws, rivals and wives shows that Yan is genuinely dominated by negative emotions, angry. However, this emotion he pressed for so long that it finally appeared in a 'situation' which triggered the subject to be aggressive towards rivals.
Conclusion	Each subject experiences wife infidelity as an existential threat to the well-being of their lives both individually and family. Each subject points blame on the part of his wife and in-laws as the person most responsible for the destruction of their family.	

Subjective appreciation analysis can be related to one's actions in regulation of emotions such as anger, sadness or pleasure. Coping strategies are chosen according to the ability to regulate emotions. Self-blame or the tendency to blame yourself as the cause of the problems faced. Conversely Other-blame is the tendency to blame other people or the environment as the cause of problems faced by the subject [8]. The results of the study indicate that each subject bears responsibility for creating a more conducive situation and as a way of maintaining hope in the midst of uncertainty.

The description of the results of the researchers' analysis with four informants about coping potential is presented in table 6.

Table 6 Summary of the Informant's Subjective Appreciation of the Potential Coping Indicator

Subject	Fact (findings)	Interpretation
Remy	The wife's affair which was based on her father-in-law's support for divorce did not break the hope in Remy to defend her household. Even though, there was no action he could make to change the situation directly. Remy chose to be patient to face not only his wife or ignoring the reaction of his wife. Even his wife blatantly posed romantically while riding with her affair when they crossed the terminal of ojek (motorcycle taxi). Remy also sometimes accepts	Remy does not have the actual ability to change the stressor directly, but he modifies his emotions by controlling himself and accepting responsibility for improving the situation by not taking revenge on his wife's actions. The action of subjects who are patient and resigned to the 'situation' becomes a potential coping indicator so that the future situation can be more by his wishes, namely the integrity of the family.

Subject	Fact (findings)	Interpretation
	the pressure of her friends to take revenge and show adultery	
Eky	As long as there is no pregnancy, there is hope for Eky to change the situation. He always rebuked the wife who rarely went home when she lay sick. The wife's neglect of Eky's appeal made her feel ashamed of herself. When the wife's stomach increases in signs of pregnancy, Eky strengthens her heart against her world. Eky divorced his wife, and even though the wife begged to reunite and was supported by the children, Eky could not accept it.	The coping potential is related to negative emotions of anger and shame, facilitating emotions into repetitive actions. This action is a reliable indicator to change the situation as long as there is hope. When hope disappears, the subject reduces this emotional pressure, decides to protect his pride by divorcing his wife even though the children beg for their parents to unite.
John	John could hardly believe the reality he faced. That is why he blamed the in-laws and involved Babinsa to confirm his marriage legally. Although it does not work because the wife has run away. John also left his village and worked in overseas. As time went on, John began to show love and loyalty only to his wife to reach his life goals.	In the beginning, subjects had strong coping abilities to change conditions facilitated by dominant negative emotions: anger. The subject is not easily given up when he fails to change the stressor directly (confrontative coping, seeking social support). All efforts that do not produce results lead the subject to change the problem-oriented strategy to an emotionally oriented strategy (accepting responsibility; give support and acceptance to the wife as a form of love and loyalty).
Yan	Those who are unable to digest the behavior of the wife who is having an affair remembers their children who are growing up. Yan was angry but helpless because he considered an action a choice where he was confronted with his wife's free will to leave the family for romance. That is why Yan directs his energy to nurture children and their future.	Potential coping of subjects appears weak. Subjects with negative emotions that are suppressed are protracted, not showing any actual action to change the stressor directly. However, this is because the subject is oriented towards his commitment to continue living without a wife for the sake of the children.
Conclusion	Generally, informants have a potentially weak coping to change the 'situation' directly because each assesses the 'situation' as a condition out of control. This assessment gave birth to frustration which is generally colored by negative emotions that are intertwined, but not to cause despair that leads to depression because future expectations are built as a way of coping, offsetting an uncertain situation that is prolonged.	

The results of the analysis in Table 6, show that the negative emotions of the subject with each of their thoughts give rise to high pressure within themselves. However there is a definite appreciation for getting out of the problem by accepting reality while taking personal responsibility for the welfare and future of the family.

The subject is to find a strategy for solving family problems with various internal and external demands. Internally, the husband feels personal demands such as shame and hurt. While externally, the husband judges there are demands to maintain happiness. Coping according to Lazarus [9] consists of cognition and behavioral attempts to manage these internal and external demands. The specifics (and conflicts between the two demands) are judged to exceed the sources of individual capacity. Although coping flows from emotion and is intended to change the conditions of emotion or emotion itself, also coping directly or indirectly affects the subsequent assessment (reappraisal).

Self-controlling is a strategy or effort to control oneself to act by regulating both feelings and actions. Remy and Yan chose to remain silent and let his wife's affair be an effort to control herself. However, some situations cause a reappraisal that encourages the two subjects to carry out a confrontative coping or reaction to change circumstances that describe the level of risk that must be taken. The fact Remy hit his wife and Yan slapped his rival was a form of coping strategy.

The effort of Eky to reprimand his wife repeatedly is a form of coping with the aim of changing things. This strategy uses an analytical approach to solving problems. While John's choice to seek family support is a form of Seeking social support, this strategy is a reaction by seeking support from outside parties in the form of information, real assistance, and emotional support.

Future expectancy is an appreciation or appraisal that encourages the husband to think positively. Psychologically each will think of getting a better situation after understanding family problems and finding coping strategies. The results of interviews with informants found that all informants had positive expectations or appreciation.

The description of the future expectation of the subjects in dealing with family affair problems is presented in table 7.

Table 7 Summary of Subjective Appreciation on Future Expectancy Indicators

Subyek	Fact (findings)	Interpretation
Remy	The wife who was hurt by being beaten launched a revenge attack to hurt her husband. Regarding this situation, Remy chose to ignore the treatment of his wife and be patient. Remy did not want to divorce, and because of that, she did not want to get involved with the wife's play.	The subject changes negative emotions into positive emotions; hope. The act of being patient and steadfast supports the future hope of repairing what is broken is according to the values and goals of the subject's life.
Eky	Eky is in a dilemma situation. On the one hand, he was "paralyzed" as the head of the family because of illness. He knew his wife had an affair because he could not stand the conditions. The only hope for Eky is that his wife does not conceive and give birth to "children" as a result of her affair. That is why, every time the wife visits, Eky observes changes in the wife's stomach.	In conditions of helplessness and frustration with the behavior of the wife, the subject is resigned and accepts the situation, while still advising the wife. However, to change the situation, the subject depends on the passage of time to arrive at the final decision. Thus the future expectancy for the subject is supported through advice but then interrupted by the certain situation; the presence of outside children.
John	John failed in all strategies to regain the integrity of his family. However, he did not despair. Every time the wife returned and chose to stay in her parents' house, John remained patient and repeatedly advised and appealed to the wife to be converted and change. Facing the temptations of other women who approached or someone who incited him to leave his wife, John chose to leave the person immediately. For John married only once according to his beliefs.	John in all the high pressure within him does not fall into protracted sadness, he manages to turn stress into hope by cultivating more love and maintaining loyalty to his wife. Thus, future expectancy is supported by religious beliefs and is influenced by good deeds.
Yan	Who does not have hope in the future? His frustration left him paralyzed because he was faced with his wife's free choice which was against his will. That is why, Yan directs all energy to nurture children who are abandoned by his wife, as a way of dealing with the pressure within him. Yan believes there is a God who will act as a judge between himself and his wife.	Future expectancy is not supported by negative emotions into actual actions. However, the subject managed to direct his life according to his religious beliefs and maintain a family. When his wife returns and returns home, the attitude of the forgiving subject is an indicator that it is by her life's hopes and goals.
Conclusion	The subject hoped that his wife would find the right way of life. Moreover, there were even two informants who hoped their families could be intact again.	

Hope in the future is one of the subjective appreciation of individuals due to problems. This expectation is growing because of the reasons or possibilities for implementing the resolution strategy. Psychological changes or appreciation of a person will develop in line with the situation, conditions, events faced.

In general, this study found that the husband's appreciation of the wife's affair ended in hopes of family integrity. Remy survives alone as long as the wife cheats on her because she prioritizes family values, namely the interests of children. The integrity of the family is the most important thing, and this is what dominates the behavior of the subject, staying patient in the midst of his sadness. Furthermore, the Eky subject with his efforts to reprimand his wife repeatedly is proof of the existence of intact family expectations. Subject John chose to use outside help as a choice based on future expectations. Yan considered a better expectation when deciding to accept his wife's return. This is a decision that is in line with the values and goals of his life.

IV. CONCLUSION

The results of the study show that: Husbands have a subjective appreciation of wife's affair as a matter that deviates from family goals. With this appreciation, the husband chooses various actions to defend his family. However, appreciation of the husband related to his potential or ability to solve problems is relatively small. The negative emotions that dominate the husband's thoughts cause frustration and upset about the situation. Husbands choose coping strategies according to their cognition. The potential for knowledge and internal and external pressure encourages the choice of strategies by the husband. Finally, the future expansion that develops and influences the appreciation of the husband is caused by the possibility of achieving a complete family return.

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