

## Pengaruh stigma consciousness dan sumber kritik terhadap intergroup sensitivity effect

Viviana Amerit, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20285963&lokasi=lokal>

---

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan melihat pengaruh tingkat stigma consciousness dan sumber kritik terhadap respon penerimaan kritik (intergroup sensitivity effect). Stigma consciousness (SC) adalah gambaran seberapa jauh seseorang (perempuan) yakin bahwa status stereotip yang ada pada kelompoknya dapat mempengaruhi interaksinya dengan anggota outgroup (laki-laki). Sementara intergroup sensitivity effect (ISE) merupakan fenomena yang menggambarkan bahwa seseorang lebih menganggap positif kritik yang disampaikan oleh anggota ingroup, daripada anggota outgroup. Partisipan dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 104 orang mahasiswa dengan rata-rata usia 20 tahun. Partisipan dikategorisasikan berdasarkan tingkat SC tinggi atau rendah. Kemudian, dikelompokkan apakah mendapatkan kritik seksis dari anggota ingroup atau outgroup. Setelah terbagi menjadi empat kelompok, dilihat perbedaan mean pada masing-masing dimensi ISE (likeability, sensitivity, constructiveness, agreeableness, dan willingness to change). Tingkat SC diukur dengan menggunakan alat ukur SCQ (Stigma Consciousness Questionnaire) dan respon penerimaan kritik diukur dengan skala ISE. Berdasarkan perhitungan two-way analysis of variance, dibuktikan bahwa perbedaan tingkat SC tidak mempengaruhi ISE. Tetapi perbedaan sumber kritik terbukti mempengaruhi respon penerimaan kritik seperti likeability, sensitivity, constructiveness, dan willingness to change, tetapi tidak pada agreeableness. Selain itu, tidak terdapat interaksi antara perbedaan tingkat SC (tinggi atau rendah) dan sumber kritik (outgroup atau ingroup) terhadap respon penerimaan kritik (likeability, sensitivity, constructiveness, agreeableness, dan willingness to change).

<hr>

This study aimed to examine the effect of stigma consciousness and source of critic on intergroup sensitivity effect. Stigma consciousness (SC) is the extent to which they (women) believe that the stereotype status about their gender group could affect their interaction with outgroup member (men). Intergroup sensitivity effect is a phenomena in which someone have more positive response about the critique that stem from ingroup than when the same critique are made by outgroup. In the current study, 104 college students participate with an average age of 20 years. They are categorized based on level of SC (high or low) and from whom they get the critique (ingroup or outgroup). The researcher look for mean differences between ISE in likeability, sensitivity, constructiveness, agreeableness, and willingness to change, based on four level of SC and source of critics. The level of SC is measured by SCQ (Stigma Consciousness Questionnaire) and the response to criticism is measured by ISE scale. Based on two-way analysis of variance, it is proved that SC level have no effect on ISE. Meanwhile, the source of critic do affect response to criticism in its likeability, sensitivity, constructiveness, and willingness to change, but not in agreeableness. Furthermore, there is no interaction between the difference of SC level and source of critic on ISE, whether its likeability, sensitivity, constructiveness, agreeableness, or willingness to change.