

Hubungan Agresivitas dan Jenis Parental-Attachment pada Anak Usia Sekolah = Correlation of Aggression and Parental-Attachment in School Age Children

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari hubungan antara agresivitas dan parental-attachment dengan menggunakan metode self-report pada 101 anak yang berusia 10 hingga 12 tahun. Alat ukur agresivitas (The Problem Behavior Frequency Scales/PBFS) mengukur agresivitas fisik, agresivitas non-fisik, dan agresivitas hubungan. Kemudian, adaptasi dari alat ukur attachment (Attachment Style Classification Questionnaire for Latency Age Children/ASCQ) mengukur jenis attachment dengan orangtua: secure, anxious/ambivalent, dan avoidant.

Penelitian ini menemukan hasil bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara jenis attachment terhadap ibu dan agresivitas, yaitu anak yang memiliki jenis attachment ibu-anak yang avoidant, lebih agresif daripada anak yang anxious dan secure. Tidak ditemukan hubungan yang signifikan antara jenis attachment ayah-anak dan agresivitas.

.....This research is intended to find correlation between aggression and parental-attachment by self-report method applied to 101 children who are 10 to 12 years old. The aggression inventory (Problem Behavior Frequency Scales) measures physical aggression, non-physical aggression, and relational aggression. Then, the adaptation of attachment inventory (Attachment Style Classification Questionnaire) measures attachment with parents: secure, anxious/ambivalent, and avoidant.

This research finds that there is a significant relationship between mother-attachment style and aggression, that is children with avoidant mother-attachment are more aggressive than the one with anxious and secure type. There is no significant relationship found between father-attachment and aggression.