

Hubungan attachment ibu-anak dan ayah-anak dengan kemandirian pada remaja akhir = Relationship between mother child attachment and father child attachment with autonomy in late adolescence

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Abstrak

Penelitian mengenai kualitas attachment dengan kemandirian sebelumnya masih sedikit yang memisahkan antara attachment ibu-anak dengan attachment ayah-anak. Pada studi ini, attachment orangtua dipisahkan menjadi attachment ibu-anak dan ayah-anak. Sampel pada studi ini adalah remaja akhir yang berusia 18-21 tahun di kota Depok (N=103). Responden diminta untuk mengisi kuesioner yang mengukur attachment ibu-anak dan ayah-anak serta kemandirian. Attachment ibu-anak dan ayah-anak diukur melalui adaptasi alat ukur Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment-Revised (IPPA-R) dan kemandirian diukur melalui adaptasi alat ukur Adolescence Autonomy Questionnaire. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan attachment ibu-anak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan kemandirian, sedangkan attachment ayah-anak tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan kemandirian.

There's not many studies that distinguish parent attachment as mother-child and father-child attachment in connection with autonomy. In this study, parent attachment has been separated into mother-child and father-child attachment. The samples of this study is late adolescents between 18 and 21 years old, who lives in Depok (N=103). Respondents are asked to fill the questionnaires which measures mother-child attachment, father-child attachment and autonomy. Mother-child attachment and father-child attachment were measured with adaptation version of Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment-Revised (IPPA-R) and autonomy were measured with adaptation version of Adolescence Autonomy Questionnaire. This study found that mother-child attachment correlates significantly with autonomy, while father-child attachment didn't correlates significantly with autonomy.