

Siapa yang berhak menyampaikan kritik pengaruh sumber kritik dan jenis stereotype dalam isi kritik terhadap sensitivitas dan niat untuk bertindak = Who has the right to criticize the effect of criticism source and stereotype on sensitivity and intention to behave

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berfokus untuk mengetahui pengaruh sumber kritik dan jenis stereotype dalam isi kritik terhadap sensitivitas isi kritik dan niat untuk bertindak target kritik. Target kritik adalah warga negara Indonesia. Isi kritik adalah gagalnya warga negara Indonesia untuk peduli lingkungan. Sumber kritik ingroup adalah sesama warga negara Indonesia, sedangkan sumber kritik outgroup adalah warga negara Malaysia. Jenis stereotype isi kritik adalah stereotype negatif dan positif dari target kritik. Sensitivitas isi kritik adalah respons emosi target kritik terhadap isi kritik. Niat untuk bertindak adalah niat target kritik untuk bertindak sesuai dengan isi kritik. Alat ukur yang digunakan adalah kuesioner sensitivitas yang diadaptasi dari Hornsey, Oppes, Imani (2002) (=0,957) dan kuesioner niat bertindak yang diadaptasi dari Rabinovich dan Morton (2010) (=0,867).

Penelitian ini juga bertujuan

untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sensitivitas isi kritik dan niat untuk bertindak.

Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan MANOVA pada pengaruh dari sumber kritik dan stereotype terhadap sensitivitas isi kritik dan niat untuk bertindak (Wilks' Lambda) dengan $F(6, 398) = 4,764$, $p=0,00$ Wilk's $\lambda = 0,870$, partial $\eta^2 = 0,67$. Hal ini menunjukkan efek perbedaan yang signifikan pada masing-masing kelompok yang menerima kritik dari sumber kritik (ingroup vs outgroup) dengan stereotype (negatif vs positif) terhadap sensitivitas isi kritik dan niat untuk bertindak target kritik.

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ABSTRACT

This study focused to determine the effect of criticism source and stereotypes on sensitivity and the intention to behave of the criticism target. The target of criticism was a citizen of Indonesia. The critic was Indonesian failure to care for the environment. Sources of ingroup critic were Indonesian, while sources of outgroup critic were Malaysians.

Stereotypes in the critic were is negative and positive stereotypes of the target of critic .

Sensitivity is the emotional response of target critic when they receiving criticism. Intention to behave is the intention to behave of target of critic in after receiving criticism. Sensitivity was measured with questionnaire and adapted from Hornsey, Oppes, Imani (2002) (=0,957) and questionnaire to measure intention to behave was adapted from Rabinovich dan Morton (2010) (=0,867). This study also intended to determine the relationship between sensitivity and the intention to behave. The result analysis on MANOVA of groups on sensitivity and the intention to behave (Wilks ' Lambda) with $F = (6 , 398) = 4.764$, $p = 0.00$ Wilk ' s =

.870 , partial $\eta^2 = 0,67$. This showed significant effect on differences in each group who received criticism from source of critic (ingroup vs. outgroup) and stereotypes in the critic (positive vs. negative) to sensitivity and intention to behave.;This study focused to determine the effect of criticism source and stereotypes on sensitivity and the intention to behave of the criticism target. The target of criticism was a citizen of Indonesia. The critic was Indonesian failure to care for the environment. Sources of ingroup critic were Indonesian, while sources of outgroup critic were Malaysians. Stereotypes in the critic were is negative and positive stereotypes of the target of critic . Sensitivity is the emotional response of target critic when they receiving criticism. Intention to behave is the intention to behave of target of critic in after receiving criticism. Sensitivity was measured with questionnaire and adapted from Hornsey, Oppes, Imani (2002) ($r=0,957$) and questionnaire to measure intention to behave was adapted from Rabinovich dan Morton (2010) ($r=0,867$). This study also intended to determine the relationship between sensitivity and the intention to behave. The result analysis on MANOVA of groups on sensitivity and the intention to behave (Wilks ' Lambda) with $F = (6 , 398) = 4.764$, $p = 0.00$ Wilk 's = .870 , partial $\eta^2 = 0,67$. This showed significant effect on differences in each group who received criticism from source of critic (ingroup vs. outgroup) and stereotypes in the critic (positive vs. negative) to sensitivity and intention to behave., This study focused to determine the effect of criticism source and stereotypes on sensitivity and the intention to behave of the criticism target. The target of criticism was a citizen of Indonesia. The critic was Indonesian failure to care for the environment. Sources of ingroup critic were Indonesian, while sources of outgroup critic were Malaysians. Stereotypes in the critic were is negative and positive stereotypes of the target of critic . Sensitivity is the emotional response of target critic when they receiving criticism. Intention to behave is the intention to behave of target of critic in after receiving criticism. Sensitivity was measured with questionnaire and adapted from Hornsey, Oppes, Imani (2002) ($r=0,957$) and questionnaire to measure intention to behave was adapted from Rabinovich dan Morton (2010) ($r=0,867$). This study also intended to determine the relationship between sensitivity and the intention to behave. The result analysis on MANOVA of groups on sensitivity and the intention to behave (Wilks ' Lambda) with $F = (6 , 398) = 4.764$, $p = 0.00$ Wilk 's $r^2 = .870$, partial $\eta^2 = 0,67$. This showed significant effect on differences in each group who received criticism from source of critic (ingroup vs. outgroup) and stereotypes in the critic (positive vs. negative) to sensitivity and intention to behave.]