

Hubungan antara kepribadian dan resolusi konflik interpersonal remaja = Correlations between personality and interpersonal conflict resolution in adolescents

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan antara kepribadian dan resolusi konflik interpersonal yang dialami oleh remaja (N=227). Uji hipotesis satu arah antara variabel kepribadian dan resolusi konflik dilakukan dalam penelitian ini. Kepribadian dijelaskan menurut teori kepribadian Five Factor Model (McCrae & Costa, 2006) yang terdiri dari faktor openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, dan neuroticism sedangkan resolusi konflik dijelaskan sebagai upaya penyelesaian konflik yang terbagi atas tiga kategori, yaitu resolusi konflik power assertion, negotiation, dan disengagement (Jensen-Campbell, Graziano & Hair, 1996). Semakin tinggi neuroticism remaja, semakin tinggi kemungkinan menggunakan resolusi konflik power assertion, negotiation, dan disengagement. Semakin tinggi conscientiousness remaja, semakin rendah kemungkinan menggunakan resolusi konflik power assertion dan disengagement. Remaja yang memiliki agreeableness tinggi cenderung tidak menggunakan resolusi konflik power assertion.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine correlations between personality and interpersonal conflict resolution in adolescents (N=227). One tail hypothesized between personality and interpersonal conflict resolution is verified. Personality is explained by Five Factor Model (McCrae & Costa, 2006) and measured using NEOFive Factor Inventory: openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness. Conflict resolution is explained as an effort to resolve conflict: power assertion, negotiation, and disengagement (Jensen-Campbell, Graziano, & Hair, 1996). Adolescents with high neuroticism tend to use power assertion, negotiation, and disengagement. On the other hand, adolescents with high conscientiousness tend to avoid power assertion and disengagement. Low-agreeable adolescents tend to implement power assertion, The aim of this research is to examine correlations between personality and interpersonal conflict resolution in adolescents (N=227). One tail hypothesized between personality and interpersonal conflict resolution is verified. Personality is explained by Five Factor Model (McCrae & Costa, 2006) and measured using NEOFive Factor Inventory: openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness. Conflict resolution is explained as an effort to resolve conflict: power assertion, negotiation, and disengagement (Jensen-Campbell,

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