

Pengaruh coaching terhadap malingering pada mahasiswa psikologi = The effect of coaching on malingering among psychology students

Wina Maudisa, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20430873&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh dari coaching terhadap malingering. Penelitian ini didasari oleh penemuan sebelumnya bahwa coaching diketahui mampu menurunkan keakuratan diagnosa tes deteksi malingering. Penelitian ini berupa eksperimen dimana partisipan diberikan vignette, kemudian partisipan diminta mengisi Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomatology (SIMS) milik Smith dan Burger (1997) yang digunakan untuk mengukur malingering. Tujuh puluh mahasiswa psikologi diminta mengisi SIMS dengan instruksi untuk meyakinkan penguji bahwa mereka memiliki gangguan mental agar mereka dapat lolos dari tes deteksi malingering. Sebelum mengisi SIMS, kelompok eksperimen (n = 38) diberikan coaching berupa pemberian informasi mengenai simtom gangguan psikosis dan cara menghindari deteksi malingering, sedangkan kelompok kontrol (n = 32) tidak diberikan coaching dan langsung diminta mengerjakan SIMS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh dari coaching terhadap malingering, $t(40.087) = 2.212$, $p = .033$.

<hr>

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to examine the effect of coaching on malingering. This study was based on findings that coaching can reduce the accuracy of a malingering detection assessment. This study was an experimental research that use vignette to the subjects, then the subjects were administered Smith and Burger's (1997) the Structured Inventory of Malingered Symptomatology (SIMS) that used to detect malingering. Seventy pschology students were asked to fill out the questionnaire to assure the tester that they suffered mental disorder in order to pass the test. Before they completed the SIMS, the experiment group (n = 38) received coaching which gave them some information about psychosis? symptoms and strategies to avoid the detection of malingering, meanwhile the control group (n = 32) didn?t receive any coaching and directly instructed to complete the SIMS. The results in this study showed that the coaching affected malingering, $t(40.087) = 2.212$, $p = .033$.