

Interaksi antara Familiarity dan Perceived Similarity dengan Kecepatan dan Ketepatan Mindreading Kelompok Etnis Minoritas = Interaction between Familiarity and Perceived Similarity With Speed and Accuracy of Mindreading among Minority Ethnic Group

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Abstrak

Ketika berinteraksi, individu melakukan pengamatan secara terus menerus dan berasumsi mengenai kondisi mental lawan bicaranya. Kemampuan ini dikenal dengan istilah "mindreading". Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan antara "familiarity" dan "perceived similarity" terhadap kecepatan dan ketepatan "mindreading" pada kelompok etnis minoritas. Partisipan penelitian adalah 83 dewasa muda yang tergolong ke dalam etnis minoritas Indonesia yang tinggal di Ternate. Eksperimen ini dilaksanakan secara luring di Kota Ternate dengan menggunakan aplikasi MindProbe yang berisi alat ukur Strange Stories Task, Perceived Similarity Scale, dan Questionnaire Familiarity. Pengujian statistik dengan Mixed Model ANOVA mengindikasikan bahwa partisipan yang merasa lebih familiar dan memiliki banyak kesamaan dengan target "mindreading", lebih akurat melakukan "mindreading". Selanjutnya, analisis regresi berganda menunjukkan bahwa "familiarity" dan "perceived similarity" berperan sebesar 19,2% terhadap ketepatan "mindreading" partisipan.

.....When interacting, individuals make continuous observations and assumptions about the mental state of their interlocutors. This ability is known as "mindreading". This study aims to identify the relationship between familiarity and perceived similarity in the speed and accuracy of mindreading in minority ethnic groups. The participants are 83 young adults belonging to Indonesian ethnic minorities living in Ternate. The experiment is conducted offline in Ternate City using the MindProbe application which contains the Strange Stories Task, Perceived Similarity Scale, and Familiarity Questionnaire. Statistical testing with Mixed Model ANOVA indicates that participants who felt more familiar and had more in common with the "mindreading" target, performed "mindreading" more accurately. Furthermore, multiple regression analysis shows that "familiarity" and "perceived similarity" contribute 19.2% to participants' mindreading accuracy.