

Kontribusi gaya pengasuhan orangtua dan theory of mind anak terhadap pemahaman morally-relevant theory of mind dan penilaian moral anak usia 4-6 tahun = Parenting style and children's theory of mind contribution to morally-relevant theory of mind understanding and moral judgments among 4-6 years old children

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini melihat kontribusi penggunaan gaya pengasuhan autonomy dan conformity terhadap kemampuan anak memahami kondisi mental orang lain dalam situasi yang terkait dengan moralitas (morally-relevant theory of mind atau MoToM) dan melakukan penilaian moral. Pemahaman MoToM dan penilaian moral diukur dengan morally-relevant theory of mind task dan prototypic moral transgression scale (Killen, Mulvey, Richardson, Jampol, Woodward, 2011) kepada 122 partisipan anak usia 4 hingga 6 tahun. Gaya pengasuhan orangtua diukur dengan Parenting Attitudes Inventory (PAI) (Vinden, 2001; O‟Reilly & Peterson, 2014).

Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa gaya pengasuhan orangtua dan theory of mind anak berkontribusi sebanyak 35% terhadap pemahaman morally-relevant theory of mind anak. Kemampuan theory of mind berkontribusi terhadap kemampuan anak dalam melakukan penilaian moral akan situasi pelanggaran moral yang terjadi secara intensional (prototypic transgression). Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara gaya pegnasuhan orangtua dan penilaian moral anak.

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore autonomy and conformity parenting style contribution to children‟s understanding of others mental state in a moral situation (morally-relevant theory of mind or MoToM) and doing moral judgments. MoToM understanding and children‟s moral judgments were measured by morally-relevant theory of mind task and prototypic moral transgression scale (Killen, Mulvey, Richardson, Jampol, Woodward, 2011) to 122 children aged 4 ? 6 years old. Parenting style was assessed by Parenting Attitudes Inventory (PAI) (Vinden, 2001; O‟Reilly & Peterson, 2014).

The result of this study showed that parenting style and children‟s theory of mind contributed to children‟s morally-relevant theory of mind understanding by 35%. Theory of mind understanding also contributed to children‟s moral judgments in an intentional moral transgression situation (prototypic transgression). However, there was null significant links between parenting style and children‟s moral judgments, This study aims to explore autonomy and conformity parenting style contribution to children‟s understanding of others mental state in a moral situation (morally-relevant theory of mind or MoToM) and doing moral judgments. MoToM understanding and children‟s moral judgments were measured by morally-relevant theory of mind task and prototypic moral transgression scale (Killen, Mulvey, Richardson, Jampol, Woodward, 2011) to 122 children aged 4 – 6 years old. Parenting style was assessed by Parenting Attitudes Inventory (PAI) (Vinden, 2001; O‟Reilly & Peterson, 2014).

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