

Hubungan antara prejudice dan identifikasi sosial dengan ketepatan dan kecepatan mindreading pada remaja akhir = Relationship between prejudice and social identification with mindreading speed and accuracy in adolescent.

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Abstrak

Mindreading merupakan kemampuan sosio-kognitif untuk mengetahui pikiran dan perilaku dari orang lain (Wellman, 2014). Di Indonesia, belum terdapat studi yang menyelidiki hubungan antara prejudice dan identifikasi sosial dengan ketepatan dan kecepatan mindreading di populasi remaja. Oleh karena itu, studi ini bertujuan untuk mencari hubungan antara prejudice dan identifikasi sosial dengan ketepatan dan kecepatan mindreading pada populasi remaja dan konteks Indonesia. Studi utama dilakukan secara online pada 198 remaja akhir dengan metode eksperimental. Ketepatan dan kecepatan mindreading diukur melalui Strange Stories Task (SST) yang diadaptasi dalam budaya suku-suku di Indonesia. Prejudice diukur melalui Classical Prejudice Scale. Identifikasi Sosial diukur dengan a Single Item for Social Identification. Partisipan dibagi menjadi tiga kelompok secara acak dan mendapatkan yang adaptasi SST berbeda-beda. Kelompok Target mendapat suku Papua, Kontrol I mendapat suku Jawa, dan Kontrol II mendapat berbagai macam suku. Hasil analisis Mixed-Methods ANOVA dan korelasi Pearson menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara prejudice dengan ketepatan dan kecepatan mindreading. Hasil analisis korelasi Pearson identifikasi sosial juga tidak ditemukan hubungannya dengan ketepatan dan kecepatan mindreading.Mindreading is a social cognitive ability to understand the minds and behavior of others (Wellman, 2014). In Indonesia, the relationship has not been studied, especially in the adolescent. The relationship between social identification and mindreading also has not been studied. This study intends to search for the relationship between prejudice dan social identification with mindreading in adolescents. The main study was conducted online on 198 adolescents with the experimental method. Mindreading's accuracy and speed were measured by Strange Stories Task (SST) which has been adapted to several cultural backgrounds in Indonesia. Participants were divided randomly into three groups. Target group was given SST which had adapted to Papua background, Control I was given Java background, and Control II was given many ethnic's backgrounds. Prejudice was measured by Classical Prejudice Scale. Social Identification was measured by a Single Item of Social Identification. The results of Mixed Methods ANOVA and Pearson correlation show there is no significant relationship between prejudice and mindreading in adolescents. The results of Pearson correlation analysis also show that social identification is not related to mindreading.