

# Pengaruh cognitive interview dan jenis kelamin terhadap memori saksi korban kecelakaan lalu lintas pada pengendara sepeda motor = The effect of cognitive interview and gender on the memory of victim witness on traffic accident among motorcyclists

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## Abstrak

Proses investigasi yang dilakukan oleh pihak berwenang terhadap kasus kecelakaan lalu lintas bertujuan untuk mengumpulkan informasi terkait kejadian. Memori terkait kecelakaan merupakan komponen penting yang diakses saat proses investigasi. Namun kemampuan memori tiap individu berbeda-beda dan rentan terhadap kesalahan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah melihat pengaruh metode wawancara dan jenis kelamin terhadap memori saksi korban kecelakaan lalu lintas.

Penelitian eksperimental dilakukan dengan menggunakan <em>randomized factorial design </em>2 (metode wawancara: <em>Cognitive Interview</em> dan <em>Standard Interview</em>) x 2 (jenis kelamin: perempuan dan laki-laki). Partisipan penelitian merupakan pengendara sepeda motor yang pernah menjadi korban kecelakaan lalu lintas (N = 44, <em>M</em> = 21.91). Partisipan dibagi secara acak untuk diwawancarai dengan menggunakan salah satu metode wawancara. Kemudian memori diukur melalui detail informasi dalam kategori <em>event-related details</em>, <em>central details</em> dan <em>peripheral details</em>.

Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa terdapat pengaruh metode wawancara terhadap memori. <em>Cognitive interview</em> menghasilkan jumlah detail informasi yang lebih banyak dibandingkan dengan <em>standard interview</em>. Di sisi lain, tidak ditemukan pengaruh jenis kelamin terhadap memori. Begitu juga tidak ditemukan adanya interaksi antara metode wawancara dan jenis kelamin terhadap memori.

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The investigation process carried out by the authorities in cases of traffic accidents in order to collect information related to the accident. Accident-related memory is an important component accessed during the investigation process. However, each individual's memory ability is different and prone to errors. The purpose of this study was to see the effect of the interview method and gender on the memory of victims witness on traffic accident.

Experimental research is conducted using randomized factorial design 2 (interview method: Cognitive Interview and Standard Interview) x 2 (gender: female and male). Research participants are motorcycle riders who have been victims of traffic accidents (N = 44, <em>M</em> = 21.91). Participants were randomly assigned to be interviewed using one of the interview methods and memory is measured through detailed information in the categories of event-related details, central details and peripheral details.

The results of the study found that there was a significant effect of interview method on memory. Cognitive interviews produce more detailed information than standard interviews. On the other hand, there is no significant effect of gender on memory. Likewise, there was no interaction between the interview method and gender on memory.