

Peran Executive Functions Anak dan Gaya Asuh Orang Tua terhadap Perilaku Berbohong Prososial Anak Usia 6-12 Tahun = The Role of Executive Functions and Parenting Style on The Prosocial Lying Behavior of Children Aged 6-12

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Abstrak

Perilaku berbohong prososial pada anak usia 6-12 tahun diteliti dengan melihat hubungannya dengan executive functions dan gaya pengasuhan orang tua. Perilaku berbohong prososial diobservasi menggunakan disappointing gift paradigm, executive functions diukur menggunakan tugas kognitif seperti stroop task dan digit span task, serta gaya pengasuhan orang tua diukur menggunakan self report. Analisis statistik dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji korelasi dan uji regresi. Dari total 76 partisipan, diketahui bahwa persentase truth-tellers sebesar 49% (37 orang) dan prosocial liar sebesar 51% (39 orang). Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa gaya pengasuhan conformity berhubungan secara negatif dengan perilaku berbohong prososial sedangkan variabel executive functions (working memory dan inhibitory control) serta variabel gaya pengasuhan autonomy tidak berhubungan dengan variabel berbohong prososial dan bukan merupakan prediktor variabel berbohong prososial. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa anak usia 6-12 tahun yang orang tuanya menggunakan pola pengasuhan conformity memiliki kecenderungan yang rendah untuk melakukan perilaku berbohong prososial dan semakin besar kemungkinan untuk menjadi truth-tellers. Penelitian lanjutan mengenai faktor-faktor lain yang mendasari perilaku berbohong prososial perlu dilakukan untuk menyesuaikan budaya di negara-negara Asia.

.....Prosocial lying behavior in children aged 6-12 years was examined in relation to executive functions and parenting styles. Prosocial lying behavior was observed using the disappointing gift paradigm, executive functions were measured using cognitive tasks such as the Stroop task and digit span task, and parenting styles were measured using self-report measures. Statistical analyses were conducted using correlation and regression tests. Out of a total of 76 participants, it was found that 49% (37 individuals) were truth-tellers and 51% (39 individuals) were prosocial liars. The study found that conformity parenting style negatively correlated with prosocial lying behavior, while executive functions variables (working memory and inhibitory control) and autonomy parenting style variables were not correlated with prosocial lying behavior and were not predictors of prosocial lying behavior. Additionally, it was found that children aged 6-12 years whose parents employed a conformity parenting style had a lower tendency to engage in prosocial lying behavior and were more likely to be truth-tellers. Further research on other factors underlying prosocial lying behavior is necessary to account for cultural variations in Asian countries.