

Peran Corporal Punishment Myth dan Regulasi Emosi terhadap Penggunaan Corporal Punishment = The Role of Corporal Punishment Myth dan Emotion Regulation on Corporal Punishment Use

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Abstrak

Mendisiplinkan anak merupakan salah satu tugas yang penting bagi orang tua. Namun sayangnya, banyak orang tua yang masih menggunakan disiplin yang tidak efektif, seperti corporal punishment. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran corporal punishment myth dan regulasi emosi (suppression, capitulation, escape) terhadap penggunaan corporal punishment pada orang tua yang mengasuh anak berusia 2-6 tahun. Penelitian dilakukan pada 125 orang tua yang berasal dari seluruh Indonesia dengan menggunakan alat ukur Corporal Punishment Myth Scale, Revised Parental Emotion Regulation Inventory, Vignettes Corporal Punishment Intention, dan dimensi corporal punishment dari alat ukur Conflict Tactic Scale-Parent Child Version. Data dianalisis menggunakan teknik zero-inflated count regression. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa corporal punishment myth, suppression, escape, dan capitulation tidak dapat memprediksi perilaku corporal punishment. Selain itu, corporal punishment myth dan suppression tidak dapat memprediksi intensi corporal punishment. Sedangkan, capitulation dan escape mampu memprediksi intensi corporal punishment pada count model, (IRR = 4.19, $p < .05$; IRR = 1.14, $p < .05$), tetapi tidak pada zero model, (OR = 1.26, $p > .05$ OR = 1.12, $p > .05$). Hasil penelitian mengimplikasikan bahwa masing-masing jenis regulasi emosi memiliki peranan yang berbeda dalam mempengaruhi frekuensi munculnya intensi corporal punishment.

.....Discipline is one of the most important tasks in parents' life. Unfortunately, many parents still use ineffective discipline, such as corporal punishment. This study aimed to determine the role of corporal punishment myth and emotion regulation (suppression, capitulation, escape) on corporal punishment use in parents who had children aged 2-6 years. The study was conducted on 125 parents from all over Indonesia using Corporal Punishment Myth Scale, Revised Parental Emotion Regulation Inventory, Corporal Punishment Intention Vignettes, and corporal punishment dimension of Conflict Tactic Scale-Parent Child Version. The data were analyzed using zero-inflated count regression. The results showed that corporal punishment myth, suppression, escape, and capitulation could not predict corporal punishment behavior. Moreover, corporal punishment myth and suppression could not predict the intention of corporal punishment. Meanwhile, capitulation and escape were able to predict the intention of corporal punishment in the count model (IRR = 4.19, $p < .05$; IRR = 1.14, $p < .05$), but not in the zero model (OR = 1.26, $p > .05$; OR = 1.12, $p > .05$). The results implied that each type of emotion regulation has different role in influencing the use of corporal punishment.