

## PERAN GAYA PENGASUHAN OTORITATIF DAN *SELF-PERCEIVED IDENTITY* TERHADAP KOMPETENSI SOSIAL REMAJA AKHIR

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### Abstrak

Kompetensi sosial merupakan aspek penting dalam perkembangan sosial dan emosional remaja agar dapat berinteraksi dan mengendalikan lingkungan sosial dengan sukses. Meskipun penting, pemahaman mengenai faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi kompetensi sosial remaja akhir masih terbatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran gaya pengasuhan otoritatif dan *self-perceived identity* terhadap kompetensi sosial remaja akhir. Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode survei daring melalui tiga skala, yaitu Skala Kompetensi Sosial, *Parenting Style and Dimensions Questionnaire* (PSDQ-Short Version), dan *Self-Perceived Identity Scale* (SPIS). Partisipan dalam penelitian ini adalah 155 remaja akhir berusia 18-21. Hasil penelitian ini dianalisis dengan metode analisis regresi linier berganda (MLR). Penelitian menemukan bahwa gaya pengasuhan otoritatif dan *self-perceived identity* secara bersama-sama berperan positif signifikan terhadap kompetensi sosial remaja akhir, meskipun kontribusinya relatif rendah. Selain itu, gaya pengasuhan otoritatif ditemukan tidak berperan signifikan secara independen. Temuan ini menekankan bahwa *self-perceived identity* berperan lebih dominan dalam membentuk kompetensi sosial remaja akhir dibandingkan pola asuh otoritatif. Implikasi penelitian ini menekankan pada pentingnya identitas diri positif untuk meningkatkan kompetensi sosial remaja akhir.

*Kata kunci: kompetensi sosial, gaya pengasuhan, persepsi diri terhadap identitas, remaja akhir*

### Abstract

Social competence is a crucial aspect of adolescents' social and emotional development in order to interact successfully and manage their social environment. Despite its importance, understanding the factors influencing the social competence of late adolescents remains limited. This study examines the role of authoritative parenting style and self-perceived identity in predicting social competence of late adolescents. This study employed a quantitative approach with an online survey method using three scales, the Skala Kompetensi Sosial, the Parenting Style and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ), and the Self Perceived Identity Scale (SPIS). Participants in this study consisted of 155 late adolescents aged 18-21 years. The results were conducted using multiple linear regression (MLR). Result found that authoritative parenting style and self-perceived identity simultaneously have a significant positive role in late adolescents' social competence, although the overall contribution is relatively small. Furthermore, authoritative parenting style does not have a significant independent effect. These findings highlight that self-perceived identity plays a more dominant role in shaping late adolescents' social competence compared to authoritative

parenting styles. The implications of this study suggest the essential role of positive self-identity in enhancing social competence of late adolescents.

*Keywords: social competence, parenting style, self-perceived identity, late adolescents*