

Adaptasi dan Validasi Adolescents' Self-Concept Short Scales (ASCSS)

Remaja Indonesia: Analisis Rasch dan CFA

Nurkholis Madani Daud¹, Avin Fadilla Helmi²

¹Magister Psikologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada

²Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada

¹nurkholis.madani@mail.ugm.ac.id, ²avinpsi@ugm.ac.id

Abstract. This study aimed to adapt and validate the Adolescents' Self-Concept Short Scale (ASCSS) into the Indonesian language and culture, resulting in the Indonesian Short Scale of Adolescent Self-Concept. The adaptation process followed the second edition of the International Test Commission guidelines and involved 49 experts as translators and raters, along with 379 adolescent participants in the field testing phase. Empirical analysis using the Rasch Partial Credit Model and Confirmatory Factor Analysis confirmed six measurement dimensions (Anxiety, Physical Appearance, Behavior, Popularity, Happiness, and Intellectual Status) which demonstrated content validity (Aiken's $V \geq 0.67$), internal structure validity (CFI = 0.924; RMSEA = 0.064), and concurrent validity through correlations with self-esteem ($r = 0.709$). Overall, the scale showed good reliability, except for the Behavior dimension ($\omega = 0.547$). Differential Item Functioning analysis revealed eight items with gender-based bias. The scale was most effective in identifying adolescents with low to moderate self-concept levels, making it relevant as an early screening tool. This study is expected to serve as a model for researchers aiming to adapt psychological instruments both theoretically and practically. The findings also emphasize the importance of culturally grounded instrument adaptation.

Keywords: *adolescent self-concept, scale adaptation, validity, reliability, Indonesian short self-concept scale.*

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengadaptasi dan memvalidasi *Adolescents' Self-Concept Short Scale* (ASCSS) menjadi Skala Pendek Konsep Diri Remaja Bahasa Indonesia. Proses adaptasi mengikuti panduan *International Test Commission* edisi ke-dua yang melibatkan 49 ahli sebagai penerjemah dan rater serta 379 partisipan remaja dalam proses uji coba lapangan. Uji empiris yang dilakukan dengan menggunakan pendekatan *Rasch partial credit model* dan *Confirmatory Factor Analysis* mengonfirmasi enam dimensi pengukuran (*Anxiety, Physical Appearance, Behavior, Popularity, Happiness, dan Intellectual Status*) yang memenuhi jenis validitas konten (*Aiken's V* $\geq 0,67$), validitas internal (CFI=0,924; RMSEA=0,064), dan validitas konkuren berdasarkan korelasi dengan *self-esteem* ($r=0,709$). Secara keseluruhan reliabilitas pengukuran terbukti baik, kecuali dimensi *Behavior* ($\omega = 0,547$). Pengujian *Differential Item Functioning* menemukan delapan butir terindikasi bias berdasarkan jenis kelamin. Skala ini menunjukkan efektivitas tertinggi dalam mengidentifikasi remaja dengan tingkat konsep diri rendah hingga sedang, menjadikannya relevan sebagai alat skrining awal. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi model bagi peneliti lain yang ingin mengadaptasi alat ukur psikologis baik secara teoritis ataupun praktis. Hasil penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya adaptasi alat ukur berbasis budaya.

Kata Kunci: *konsep diri remaja, adaptasi alat ukur, validitas, reliabilitas, skala pendek konsep diri remaja bahasa Indonesia.*