

FAKTOR PREDIKTIF PSIKOSOSIAL EMOSI MORAL REMAJA

ABSTRAK

Emosi moral memegang peran penting yang berfungsi sebagai motif bagi kecenderungan munculnya tindakan moral dan mengantisipasi pelanggaran moral pada remaja. Belum banyak penelitian yang meneliti faktor determinan psikososial yang dapat memprediksi emosi moral remaja. Penelitian ini tentang prediksi faktor sosialisasi emosi orangtua yang dipersepsi remaja, kualitas pertemanan, *perspective-taking*, regulasi diri terhadap emosi moral pada remaja. Penelitian ini bertujuan menguji model prediktif sosialisasi emosi orang tua yang dipersepsi oleh remaja, kualitas pertemanan, *perspective-taking*, dan regulasi diri terhadap emosi moral remaja. Partisipan berjumlah 936 remaja usia 12-18 tahun di Semarang yang diambil menggunakan teknik *multistage sampling*. Teknik analisis data menggunakan SEM PLS (*Partial Least Square*). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan model prediktif faktor determinan psikososial emosi moral remaja terbukti mampu menjelaskan prediksi sosialisasi emosi orang tua yang dipersepsi oleh remaja, kualitas pertemanan, *perspective-taking*, dan regulasi diri terhadap emosi moral remaja. Berdasarkan pengujian model struktural, diperoleh data bahwa: a) Terdapat pengaruh signifikan sosialisasi emosi orangtua yang dipersepsi oleh remaja terhadap *perspective-taking* ($\gamma=0,353$, T-Stat $>1,96$) dan kualitas pertemanan terhadap *perspective-taking* ($\gamma=0,206$, T-Stat $>1,96$); b) Terdapat pengaruh signifikan sosialisasi emosi orangtua yang dipersepsi oleh remaja terhadap regulasi diri ($\gamma=0,522$, T-Stat $>1,96$) dan kualitas pertemanan terhadap regulasi diri ($\gamma=0,199$, T-Stat $>1,96$); c) Terdapat pengaruh signifikan *perspective-taking* ($\beta=0,189$) dan regulasi diri ($\beta=0,276$, T-Stat $>1,96$) terhadap emosi moral; d) Terdapat pengaruh sosialisasi emosi orangtua yang dipersepsi oleh remaja ($\gamma=0,134$, T-Stat $>1,96$) dan kualitas pertemanan terhadap emosi moral ($\gamma=0,141$, T-Stat $>1,96$); 3) Peran *perspective-taking* dan regulasi diri terbukti sebagai variabel mediator.

Kata kunci: emosi moral, *perspective-taking*, regulasi diri, sosialisasi emosi orangtua, kualitas pertemanan

PSYCHOSOCIAL PREDICTIVE FACTORS OF ADOLESCENTS' MORAL EMOTIONS

ABSTRACT

Moral emotions play an important role which serves as a motive for the tendency for moral actions to arise and to anticipate moral violations in adolescents. Not many studies have examined psychosocial determinants that can predict adolescent moral emotions. This research is about the prediction of parental emotional socialization factors, friendship quality, perspective-taking, and self-regulation of moral emotions perceived by adolescents. Moral emotions are emotions that respond to moral violations and motivate adolescents to behave certain morals for the benefit of others. This study aims to examine the predictive model for the socialization of parents' emotions perceived by adolescents, the quality of friendship, perspective-taking, and self-regulation of adolescent moral emotions. Participants amounted to 936 teenagers aged between 12-18 years in Semarang who were taken using a multistage sampling technique. Data analysis techniques using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The results of this study indicate that the predictive model for psychosocial determinants of adolescent moral emotions is proven to be able to explain the prediction of socialization of parents' emotions perceived by adolescents, the quality of friendship, perspective-taking, and self-regulation of adolescent moral emotions. Based on the structural model testing, the data obtained that: a) There is a significant effect of parental emotional socialization perceived by adolescents on perspective-taking ($\gamma = 0.353$, T-Stat > 2.58) and friendship quality on perspective-taking ($\gamma = 0.206$, T-Stat > 2.58); b) There is a significant effect of parental emotional socialization perceived by adolescents on self-regulation ($\gamma = 0.522$, T-Stat > 2.58) and the quality of friendship on self-regulation ($\gamma = 0.199$, T-Stat > 2.58); c) There is a significant effect of perspective-taking ($\beta = 0.189$) and self-regulation ($\beta = 0.276$, T-Stat > 2.58) on moral emotions; d) There is a significant effect of parental emotional socialization perceived by adolescents ($\gamma = 0.134$, T-Stat > 2.58) and the quality of friendship on moral emotions ($\gamma = 0.141$, T-Stat > 2.58). The role of perspective-taking and self-regulation is proven as a mediator variable.

Keywords: moral emotions, perspective-taking, self-regulation, parental socialization of emotions, friendship quality