

***Linkages between Bullying Experiences and Parenting Style
with Self-Esteem in Early Adulthood***

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to examine the association between bullying experiences, parenting styles and self-esteem in early adulthood. Bullying experience was categorized into two, namely as perpetrators and victims. Parenting style was categorized into four, i.e. authoritative, authoritarian, neglectful and indulgent/permissive. Participants consisted of 106 psychology students (86 females, 20 males) from Universitas Gadjah Mada. Correlation between bullying experiences and self-esteem were analyzed by using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation. The correlation between bullying experience and self-esteem in subjects who had bullying experience as dominant perpetrators was, $r = -0,246$; $p < 0,05$, while in subjects who had bullying experience as dominant victim was $r = -0,352$; $p < 0,05$. The results showed a negative correlation between bullying experience and self-esteem in early adulthood. The results of two-way ANOVA (bullying experience \times parenting style) showed that there were no differences in self-esteem based on bullying experience ($F(1,98) = 0,141$; $p > 0.05$). However, differences were found in self-esteem based on parenting style ($F(3,98) = 4,543$; $p < 0.05$). In conclusion there was a negative correlation between bullying experience and self-esteem in early adulthood. Subjects who had experience of bullying showed different levels of self-esteem based on parenting style.

Keywords : bullying experiences, self-esteem, parenting style



**Keterkaitan Pengalaman *Bullying* dan Pola Asuh Orang Tua dengan *Self-Esteem*
pada Kelompok Usia Dewasa Awal**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat kaitan antara pengalaman *bullying*, pola asuh orang tua, dan *self-esteem* pada kelompok usia dewasa awal. Pengalaman *bullying* dikategorikan menjadi dua yaitu sebagai pelaku dan korban. Sedangkan pola asuh orang tua dikategorikan ke dalam empat gaya pola asuh yaitu *authoritative*, *authoritarian*, *neglectful* dan *indulgent/permissive*. Subjek penelitian ini berjumlah 106 (86 perempuan, 20 laki-laki) dari Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Gadjah Mada. Korelasi antara pengalaman *bullying* dan *self-esteem* dianalisis menggunakan korelasi *Pearson's Product Moment*. Korelasi antara pengalaman *bullying* dan *self-esteem* menunjukkan bahwa pada subjek yang memiliki pengalaman *bullying* dominan sebagai pelaku, $r = -0,246$, $p < 0,05$, sedangkan subjek yang memiliki pengalaman *bullying* dominan sebagai korban, korelasinya adalah $r = -0,352$, $p < 0,05$. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan adanya hubungan negatif antara pengalaman *bullying* dan *self-esteem* pada usia dewasa awal. Dari hasil Uji *two-way ANOVA* (pengalaman *bullying* >< pola asuh orang tua) menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan *self-esteem* berdasarkan pengalaman *bullying* ($F(1,98) = 0,141$; $p > 0,05$) namun ada perbedaan *self-esteem* berdasarkan pola asuh orang tua ($F(3,98) = 4,543$; $p < 0,05$). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah ada hubungan negatif antara pengalaman *bullying* dengan *self-esteem* pada usia dewasa awal. Individu yang memiliki pengalaman *bullying* menunjukkan ada perbedaan *self-esteem* berdasarkan tipe pola asuh orang tua.

Kata kunci: pengalaman *bullying*, *self-esteem*, pola asuh orang tua