

## ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbedaan manajemen konflik antara suami dan istri. Dalam penelitian ini ada lima gaya manajemen konflik yaitu Menghindar, Dominasi, Membantu, Kompromi dan Mempersatukan.

Variabel bebas dalam penelitian ini adalah suami dan istri, sedangkan manajemen konflik berfungsi sebagai variable tergantung. Subjek penelitian ini adalah 45 pasang suami istri yang tinggal di dusun Ngagul-agulan, Ngaran, Jetis Depok. Subjek penelitian diperoleh dengan teknik *purposive random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan skala manajemen konflik. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan untuk menguji hipotesis dalam penelitian ini adalah “ *Uji t Independent Sample t-test.*”

Hasil penelitian untuk masing-masing gaya manajemen konflik adalah sebagai berikut: Gaya Manajemen Konflik Menghindar, didapat t hasil 6.843 {df: 88; sig 2 tailed <  $\alpha$  (0.05)}, maka dapat dikatakan bahwa ada perbedaan gaya manajemen konflik Menghindar antara suami dan istri. Gaya Manajemen Konflik Dominasi diperoleh t hasil 6.590 {df: 87.485; sig 2 tailed <  $\alpha$  (0.05)}, maka dapat dikatakan bahwa ada perbedaan gaya manajemen konflik Dominasi suami dan istri. Gaya Manajemen Konflik Membantu diperoleh t hasil 3.230 {df: 68.671; sig 2 tailed <  $\alpha$  (0.05)}, maka dapat dikatakan bahwa ada perbedaan gaya manajemen konflik Membantu suami dan istri. Gaya Manajemen Konflik Kompromi diperoleh t hasil -0.263 {df: 79.283; sig 2 tailed >  $\alpha$  (0.05)}, maka dapat dikatakan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan gaya manajemen konflik Kompromi antara suami dan istri. Gaya Manajemen Konflik Mempersatukan diperoleh t hasil sebesar -0.382 {df: 76.596; sig 2 tailed >  $\alpha$  (0.05)}, maka dapat dikatakan tidak ada perbedaan gaya manajemen konflik Mempersatukan antara suami dan istri.

## ABSTRACT

This research aimed to explore the difference of conflict management possessed by husbands and wives. There were five styles of conflict management found in this research, namely *avoiding*, *dominating*, *accommodating*, *compromising*, and *integrating*.

The independent variable of the research appeared to be the role of father and mother, whereas the conflict management functioned as the dependent variable. The research subjects were the couples who live in Ngagul-agulan, Ngaran, Jetis Depok. The researcher employed "*purposive random sampling*" in order to choose the subjects. The data gathering was conducted using the conflict management scale. Furthermore, the researcher made use of the "*independent sample t-test*" analysis technique to test the hypothesis.

The results of data analysis revealed there appeared the differences of conflict management maintained husbands and wives it was showed by the t-test. The details of each conflict management were as follows: the t result of the *avoiding conflict management* were 6.843 {df: 88; sig 2 tailed <  $\alpha$  (0.05)}. It could be concluded that the conflict management between husbands and wives was different. The t results of the dominating conflict management were 6.590{df: 87.485; sig 2 tailed <  $\alpha$  (0.05)}. This results showed that the *dominating conflict management* between husbands and wives was different. The t results of helping conflict management were 3.230 {df: 68.671; sig 2 tailed <  $\alpha$  (0.05)}, showing that the *helping conflict management* between husbands and wives was different. The t results of *compromising conflict management* were -0.263{df: 79.283; sig 2 tailed >  $\alpha$  (0.05)}, revealing that the difference of the compromising conflict management was not obvious. The t results of *integrating conflict management* were -0.382 {df: 76.596; sig 2 tailed >  $\alpha$  (0.05)}.