

**ATTACHMENT SEBAGAI PREDIKTOR TINGKAT *PASSION* PADA
INDIVIDU DEWASA AWAL YANG MENJALANI PERNIKAHAN JARAK
JAUH**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat apakah tingkat *passion* pada individu dewasa awal yang menjalani pernikahan jarak jauh dapat diprediksi oleh *secure attachment*, *preoccupied attachment*, *dismissing attachment* dan *avoidant fearfull attachment*. Variabel prediktor dalam penelitian ini adalah empat jenis *attachment* yaitu, *secure attachment*, *preoccupied attachment*, *dismissing attachment* dan *avoidant fearfull attachment* dan variabel kriteriumnya adalah *passion*. Subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah individu dengan usia 20-40 tahun dan sedang menjalani pernikahan jarak jauh. Jumlah subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah 124 orang. Alat ukur yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah skala *attachment* dan skala *passion* yang dibuat sendiri oleh peneliti. Analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis regresi berganda dengan *Software Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS)* versi 23.0 for Windows. Dari hasil analisis didapatkan nilai R^2 sebesar 0,407 atau 40,7 %, yang artinya sebanyak 40,7% variabel gaya *attachment* berpengaruh terhadap tingkat *passion*. Selain itu, hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa *secure attachment* ($t=2,864$, $p=0,005$; $p<0,05$) dan *dismissing attachment* ($t=-2,354$, $p=0,020$; $p<0,05$) mampu memprediksi tingkat *passion* pada individu dewasa awal yang menjalani pernikahan jarak jauh, yang berarti hipotesis pertama dan ketiga diterima. Selain itu, hipotesis kedua dan keempat yang menyatakan *preoccupied attachment* ($t=-1,241$, $p=0,217$; $p>0,05$) dan *avoidant fearfull attachment* ($t=-1,608$, $p=0,111$; $p>0,05$) mampu memprediksi tingkat *passion* pada individu yang menjalani pernikahan jarak jauh, ditolak.

Kata kunci : Kata kunci : attachment, passion, dewasa awal, pernikahan jarak jauh.

***ATTACHMENT AS PREDICTOR OF PASSION LEVEL ON EARLY
ADULTHOOD INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE LONG DISTANCE MARRIAGE***

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to see whether the level of passion, of an individual early adulthood who have long-distance marriage can be predicted by secure attachment, preoccupied attachment, dismissing attachment and avoidant fearful attachment. The predictor variables in this study were four different types of attachment namely secure attachment, preoccupied attachment, dismissing attachment and avoidant fearful attachment, while the criterion variable was passion. The predictor variables in this study were four different types of attachment namely secure attachment, preoccupied attachment, dismissing attachment and avoidant fearful attachment while the criterion variable was passion. The subject of this study were individuals within 20 to 40 years old who were having long distance marriage. The total subject of the study were 124 participants. The measuring instrument that used in this study was attachment scale and scale of passion, made by the researcher. The Data analysis used in this research was a multiple regression analysis with the software Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23.0 for Windows. As the results of the analysis obtained 0,407 or 40,7%, which means as many as 40,7% the attachment style influence the level of passion. The analysis showed that secure attachment ($t = 2.864, p = 0.005; p < 0.05$) and dismissing attachment ($t = -2.354, p = 0.020; p < 0.05$) were able to predict the level of passion in early adulthood individuals who were undergoing long distance marriage, which means the first and third hypothesis was accepted. In addition, the second and fourth hypothesis which stated preoccupied attachment ($t = -1.241, p = 0.217; p > 0.05$) and avoidant attachment fearful ($t = -1.608, p = 0.111; p > 0.05$) were able to predict the level passion in individuals who undergo long-distance marriage, was rejected.

Keywords : attachment, passion, early adulthood, long distance marriage.