

ABSTRAK

Setiawan, C. V. (2025). Hubungan antara *Dyadic Coping* dan Kekerasan dalam Pacaran pada Individu *Emerging Adulthood*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: Psikologi, Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Sanata Dharma

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji hubungan antara *dyadic coping* dan kekerasan dalam pacaran pada individu *emerging adulthood*. Hipotesis yang diajukan pada penelitian ini adalah terdapat hubungan negatif antara *dyadic coping* dan kekerasan dalam pacaran pada individu *emerging adulthood*. Partisipan pada penelitian ini merupakan individu *emerging adulthood* dengan rentang usia antara 18-25 tahun yang sedang menjalani hubungan berpacaran. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 176 orang yang terdiri dari 63 laki-laki dan 113 perempuan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode survei melalui penyebaran kuesioner secara daring. Alat ukur yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu skala *dyadic coping* ($\alpha = 0.906$) dan skala kekerasan dalam pacaran ($\alpha = 0.832$). Hasil penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan uji korelasi non parametrik *Spearman's Rho* karena data tidak berdistribusi secara normal. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa hipotesis penelitian ini diterima karena terdapat hubungan negatif yang sangat signifikan ($p = <0.001$), namun tergolong agak lemah ($r = -0,397$).

Kata kunci: *Dyadic coping*, kekerasan dalam pacaran, *emerging adulthood*

ABSTRACT

Setiawan, C. V. 2025. *The Correlation between Dyadic Coping and Dating Violence in Emerging Adulthood*. Thesis. Yogyakarta: Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Sanata Dharma University.

This study aims to determine the correlation between dyadic coping and dating violence in emerging adulthood. The hypothesis proposed in this study is that there is a negative correlation between dyadic coping and dating violence in emerging adulthood. The participants of this study were individuals aged 18–25 who were currently in a dating relationship. A total of 176 participants took part in the study, consisting of 63 males and 113 females. This study used a quantitative approach with a survey method conducted through an online questionnaire. The measurement tools used in this study were the dyadic coping scale ($\alpha = 0.906$) and the dating violence scale ($\alpha = 0.832$). The data were analyzed using non-parametric correlation Spearman's Rho test due to not normal data distribution. The results showed that the research hypothesis was accepted, indicating a very significant negative relationship ($p < 0.001$), although the strength of the correlation was relatively weak ($r = -0.397$).

Keywords: Dyadic coping, dating violence, emerging adulthood