

## ABSTRAK

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### GAMBARAN RESPON SHAME MAHASISWA FAKULTAS KEPERAWATAN DI SATU UNIVERSITAS SWASTA INDONESIA BAGIAN BARAT

(XIII+ 59 halaman, 1 bagan, 6 tabel, 9 lampiran)

**Latar belakang:** *Shame* memiliki pengaruh yang sangat merugikan dalam proses pembelajaran yang dapat mengakibatkan proses belajar menjadi terganggu. Terdapat 4 respon dalam menghadapi *shame* yaitu *avoidance*, *attack self*, *withdrawal*, dan *attack others*. Namun, data bagaimana mahasiswa keperawatan di Indonesia berespon terhadap *shame* tidak banyak ditemukan.

**Tujuan penelitian:** Untuk mengetahui gambaran situasi *shame* dan respon *shame* mahasiswa fakultas keperawatan dalam *setting* klinik di satu universitas swasta Indonesia bagian barat.

**Metode penelitian:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *accidental sampling*. Instrumen penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner *Compass of Shame Scale* (CoSS) versi 5, Bahasa Indonesia yang sudah valid dan reliabel untuk respon *shame* ( $\alpha$  Cronbach= 0,928) dan situasi dalam setting klinik ( $\alpha$  Cronbach= 0,958). Sampel pada penelitian ini berjumlah 282 orang dan data dianalisis menggunakan prosedur statistik deskriptif.

**Hasil:** Respon *shame* yang sering terjadi adalah respon *avoidance* (Mean=2,74) dan *attack self* (Mean=2,63) dibandingkan dengan *withdrawal* (Mean=2,47) dan *attack other* (Mean=2,21). Sedangkan pengalaman *shame* sering terjadi ketika seseorang mengalami penolakan oleh orang lain ( $M=2,80$ ) dan melakukan kesalahan didepan umum ( $M=2,80$ ).

**Rekomendasi:** Melakukan eksplorasi mengenai pengalaman *shame* dan faktor yang memengaruhi respon *shame* pada mahasiswa keperawatan.

Kata kunci : Respon, *shame*, mahasiswa keperawatan  
Referensi : 49 (1950-2019)

## ***ABSTRACT***

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### ***DESCRIPTION OF SHAME RESPONSE NURSING STUDENT AT FACULTY OF NURSING AT A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY IN WESTERN INDONESIAN***

(XIII+ 59 pages, 1 charts, 6 table, 9 attachment)

**Background:** Shame has a very detrimental influence in students' learning process. There are 4 responses in dealing with shame, namely avoidance, self attack, withdrawal, and attack others. However, there is not much data on how nursing students respond to shame, specifically in Indonesia.

**Aim:** To describe shame responses of nursing students, based on the situations in clinical setting at one private university in Indonesia.

**Research Method:** This was a descriptive quantitative method using accidental sampling technique. The instrument used was the Indonesian version of Compass of Shame Scale (CoSS) version 5 that was valid and reliable for shame response ( $\alpha$  Cronbach= 0,928) and situations in clinical setting ( $\alpha$  Cronbach= 0,958). This study obtained 282 people and data was analyzed using descriptive statistical procedures.

**Result:** The shame response that often occurred were avoidance (Mean= 2.74) and attack self (Mean= 2.63) compared to withdrawal (Mean= 2.47) and attack other (Mean= 2.21). While shame experience that often happened in clinical settings were a situation where someone experienced rejection by another person (Mean= 2.80) and a situation where someone made a mistake in public (Mean= 2.80).

**Recommendation:** Further study is to be conducted to explore nursing students' shame experiences and factors contributing to shame responses.

**Keywords** : Response, shame, nursing student

**References** : 49 (1950-2019)