

ABSTRAK

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GAMBARAN STATUS IDENTITAS DIRI PADA ANAK PUBLIK FIGUR

(iv + 60 halaman, 40 tabel, 3 lampiran)

Public figure adalah individu yang dikenal luas oleh masyarakat karena profesi dan kompetensi yang dimilikinya. Anak-anak dari seorang *public figure* sering menghadapi berbagai permasalahan diantaranya tekanan sosial dan ekspektasi tinggi dari seseorang yang dapat mempengaruhi perkembangan mereka. Identitas diri dapat diklasifikasikan kedalam empat status yaitu *identity diffusion*, *identity moratorium*, *identity foreclosure* dan *identity achievement*. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif dengan alat ukur EOM_EISS II yang mencakup delapan dimensi. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *criterion sampling* dan *snowball sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuisisioner *online* yang disebarakan melalui platform media sosial. Penelitian ini dapat diharapkan memberikan wawasan tentang dinamika identitas diri pada anak-anak dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Pada penelitian ini didapatkan sebanyak 52 (34.7%) partisipan berjenis kelamin laki-laki dan 98 (65.3%) perempuan. Partisipan pada penelitian ini merupakan anak dari orangtua yang berprofesi sebagai *public figure*, dalam penelitian ini peneliti mendapatkan jumlah partisipan terbanyak profesi orangtua dalam bidang *public figure* adalah pemuka agama 50 orang (33.3%). Lalu pejabat sebanyak 46 orang (30.7%). Artis 34 orang (22.7%). dan pengusaha 20 orang (13.3%). Partisipan paling banyak pada usia 19 tahun 47 (31.3%) dan paling sedikit pada usia 22 tahun 12 (8.0%), pada usia 19 tahun memiliki status *achievement* lebih rendah dibanding usia 22 tahun. Berdasarkan domisili, didapatkan 56 (37.3%) partisipan berasal dari Jakarta dan hanya 3 (2.0%) berasal dari luar Jakarta. Sedangkan pada pendidikan terakhir tidak dapat ditemukan letak perbedaan status diri *achievement*, sebanyak 108 (72%) partisipan jenjang SMA, dan 3 (2.0%) pada jenjang S2. Pada sebaran data profesi orangtua sebagai *public figure* tidak terdapat perbedaan *achievement* yang signifikan, didapatkan sebanyak 50 (33.3%) partisipan pemuka agama dan paling sedikit 20 (13.3%) sebagai pengusaha. Kesimpulan, bahwa terdapat status identitas diri sebagian besar partisipan berada pada status *achievement* (72.6%) dan minoritas dari partisipan berada pada status *diffusion* (6%).

Kata Kunci: *public figure*; remaja; *self-identity*

Referensi: 45 (1980 – 2024)

ABSTRACT

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IMAGES OF SELF-IDENTITY STATUS IN CHILDREN OF PUBLIC FIGURE (iv + 60 pages, 40 tables, 3 appendices)

Public figures are individuals who are widely recognised by the public because of their profession and competence. Children of public figures often face various problems including social pressure and high expectations from someone that can affect their development. Self-identity can be classified into four statuses namely identity diffusion, identity moratorium, identity foreclosure and identity achievement. This research was conducted with a descriptive quantitative approach with the EOM_EISS II measuring instrument which includes eight dimensions. Sampling used criterion sampling and snowball sampling techniques. Data were collected through online questionnaires distributed through social media platforms. This research can be expected to provide insight into the dynamics of self-identity in children and the factors that influence it. In this study, 52 (34.7%) participants were male and 98 (65.3%) were female. Participants in this study were children of parents who worked as public figures. In this study, researchers found that the largest number of participants whose profession was parents in the field of public figures were religious leaders, 50 people (33.3%). Then there were 46 officials (30.7%). Artists 34 people (22.7%). and entrepreneurs 20 people (13.3%). The most participants at the age of 19 years 47 (31.3%) and the least at the age of 22 years 12 (8.0%), at the age of 19 years have a lower achievement status than the age of 22 years. Based on domicile, 56 (37.3%) participants came from Jakarta and only 3 (2.0%) came from outside Jakarta. While in the last education, no difference in self-achievement status can be found, as many as 108 (72%) participant high school level, and 3 (2.0%) at the S2 level. In the distribution of data on the profession of parents as public figures, there is no significant difference in achievement, as many as 50 (33.3%) participants are religious leaders and the least 20 (13.3%) are entrepreneurs. In conclusion, that there is a self-identity status, most participants are in the achievement status (72.6%) and the minority of participants are in the diffusion status (6%).

Keywords : *Public figures; self identity; teenager*

References: 45 (1980 – 2024)