

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran explanatory style penderita hepatitis C di Kota Bandung. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Populasi sasaran adalah penderita hepatitis C di kota Bandung yang berada pada rentang usia dewasa madya, (35-60) Responden penelitian ini adalah 28 orang.

Alat ukur yang digunakan adalah Attributional Style Questionnaire (Seligman,1990) yang dimodifikasi oleh peneliti dan terdiri dari 48 item yang bersifat forced choice.

Pengolahan hasil penelitian dilakukan dengan teknik deskritif analisis. Sebanyak 53,6% responden memiliki optimistic explanatory style, dan 46,4% responden lainnya memiliki pessimistic explanatory style. Penderita hepatitis C dengan optimistic explanatory style memandang keadaan baik (good situation) sebagai keadaan yang permanent, universal, dan internal. Ketika berhadapan dengan keadaan buruk (bad situation) penderita hepatitis C dengan optimistic explanatory style memandangnya sebagai keadaan yang temporer, universal, dan internal. Penderita hepatitis C dengan pessimistic explanatory style memandang keadaan baik (good situation) sebagai keadaan yang temporary, universal, dan internal. Ketika berhadapan dengan keadaan buruk (bad situation), penderita hepatitis C dengan pessimistic explanatory style memandangnya sebagai keadaan yang permanent, universal, dan internal.

Peneliti mengajukan saran bagi peneliti selanjutnya agar melakukan penelitian mengenai faktor yang memengaruhi explanatory style penderita hepatitis C secara lebih mendalam, dan dengan jumlah sampel yang lebih banyak. Peneliti juga menyarankan bagi anggota keluarga dan teman yang mendampingi penderita Hepatitis C agar menerima, serta memberikan dukungan.

Abstract

This research has been done to know the view of the explanatory style of hepatitis C sufferer at Bandung city. This research uses descriptive method. Population target are the hepatitis C sufferer at Bandung city who are in range 35-60 years old (Santrock). Total numbers of this sufferer who become the respondent are 28 people.

The measuring apparatus which has been used is Attributional Style Quisionair (ASQ) which has been modified by the researcher of the apparatus which has been prepared by Martin E.P Seligman (1990) and consists of 48 items which has characteristic of forced choice.

Result of the research is calculated by using analysis descriptive technic. Number of 53.6% respondent has the optimistic explanatory style and 46.4% respondent has other pessimistic explanatory style. Hepatitis C sufferer who has optimistic explanatory style looks at good situation as the permanent, universal, and internal situation. Meanwhile, if Hepatitis C sufferer with the optimistic explanatory style is up against the bad situation, they look at that situation as the temporary, universal, and internal situation. Other side, Hepatitis C sufferer with the pessimistic explanatory style looks at good situation as the temporary, universal, and internal situation and if Hepatitis C sufferer with the pessimistic explanatory style is up against the bad situation, they look at that situation as the permanent, universal, and internal situation.

The researcher gives suggestion to the next researcher in order to do research about the factor which influence the explanatory style of hepatitis C sufferer deeper, make questioner with the supporting data more appropriate, and number of sample which is more than before. The researcher gives suggestion to family member and friends accompanying hepatitis c sufferer for always gives supports.

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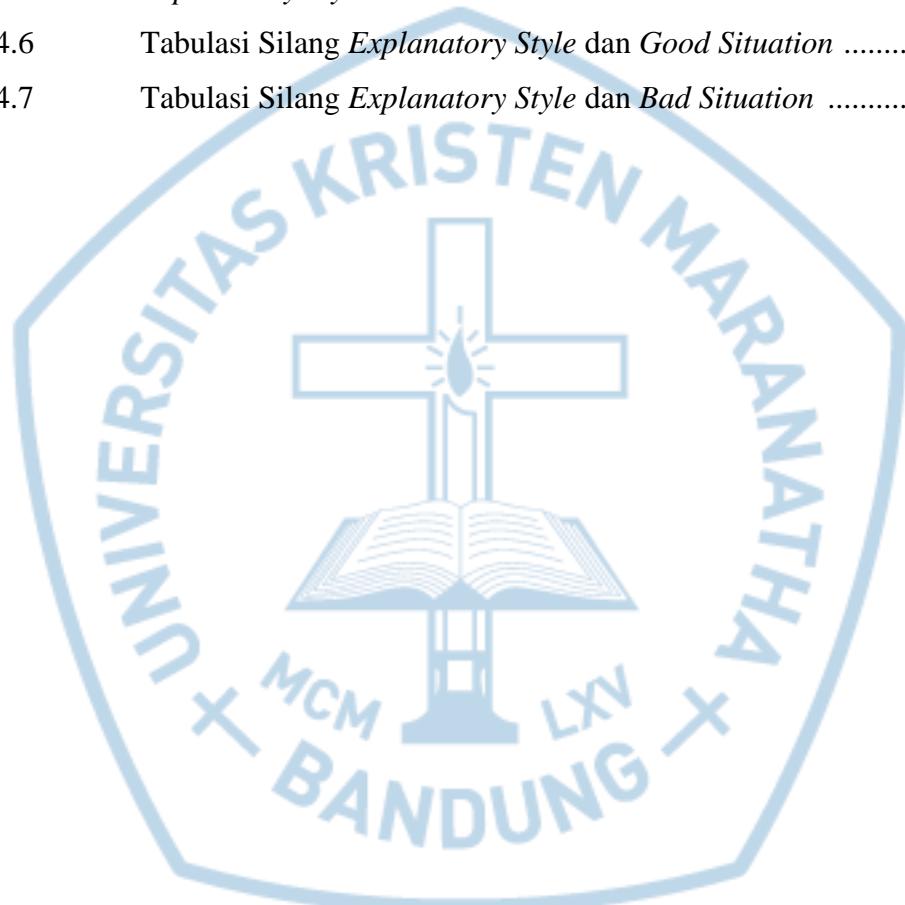
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