

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *attachment style* dengan kecenderungan mengalami *Stockholm syndrome* pada wanita dewasa awal di Jabodetabek. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode pengumpulan data acidental sampling dengan kriteria wanita dewasa awal yang sedang atau pernah menjalin hubungan berpacaran/tunangan yang berdomisili di Jabodetabek. Dengan sampel sebanyak 207 responden. Pengukuran dilakukan dengan *Attachment Styles Questionnaire* dan *the stockholm syndrome*. Hasil analisa korelasi product moment pada jenis-jenis attachment terhadap kecenderungan mengalami *Stockholm syndrome* sebagai berikut: *Secure Attachment* (korelasi spearman sebesar -0.057 dengan nilai signifikansi/p-value 0.411; tidak terdapat hubungan dengan *stockholm syndrome*), *Fearful-Avoidant Attachment* (korelasi (r) sebesar 0.445 dengan nilai signifikansi/p-value <.001; terdapat hubungan dengan *stockholm syndrome*), *Preoccupied Attachment* (korelasi (r) sebesar 0.494 dengan nilai signifikansi/p-value < .001; terdapat hubungan dengan *stockholm syndrome*) *Dismissive-Avoidant Attachment* (korelasi (r) sebesar 0.417 dengan nilai signifikansi/p-value < .001; terdapat hubungan dengan *stockholm syndrome*).

Kata kunci: Attachment Style, Stockholm Syndrome, Hubungan romantis dewasa awal



ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the relationship between attachment style and the tendency to experience stockholm syndrome in early adult women in jabodetabek. The research method used is quantitative research with the method of collecting data by accidental sampling with criteria for early adult women who are or have been in a dating/fiancé relationship who live in jabodetabek. With a sample of 207 respondents. Measurements were made using the attachment styles questionnaire and the stockholm syndrome. The results of the product moment correlation analysis on the types of attachments to the tendency to experience stockholm syndrome are as follows: secure attachment (spearman correlation of -0.057 with a significance value/p-value of 0.411; there is no relationship with stockholm syndrome), fearful-avoidant attachment (correlation (r) is 0.445 with a significance value/p-value <.001; there is a relationship with stockholm syndrome), preoccupied attachment (correlation (r) is 0.494 with a significance value/p-value < .001; there is a relationship with stockholm syndrome) dismissive- avoidant attachment (correlation (r) is 0.417 with a significance value/p-value <.001; there is a relationship with stockholm syndrome).

Keywords: Attachment Style, Stockholm Syndrome, Adult Romantic Relationship

