

# The Relationship Between Married Couple's Emotional Expressivity and Marital Satisfaction During COVID-19 Pandemic in Makassar

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## ABSTRACT

Married couple have their respective duties and roles in living household life. The married couple also strives to achieve happiness and satisfaction in their marital relationship. Marital satisfaction is an evaluation of a married couple related to their happiness and satisfaction with their marital relationship. An aspect of marital satisfaction is communication. Communication aims to express their ideas, thoughts and emotions to other individuals (spouse). The pattern and style of expressing emotions and thoughts are known as emotional expressivity. In interpersonal relationships such as a married couple's relationship, the tendency to express emotionally has an impact on the level of marital satisfaction. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to see the relationship between married couples' emotional expressivity and marital satisfaction during the COVID-19 pandemic in Makassar. The subjects of this study are 88 people (44 spouses) with a range of 20 to 60 years and were taken based on snowball sampling. Data were collected by distributing Self-Expression within Family Questionnaire (SEFQ) and ENRICH Marital Satisfaction Scale (EMSS). This study used descriptive analysis and Pearson product-moment to analyze the data. The analysis showed that the significance level is 0.393 ( $p > 0.05$ ) which indicates that emotional expressivity is not significantly related to a married couple's marital satisfaction. Then, 0.092 as correlation coefficients which means that the higher emotional expressivity is, the higher marital satisfaction as well, but the relationship between the two is weak.

**Keywords:** Emotional expressivity, marital satisfaction, married couple, COVID-19 pandemic

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The family is a system consisting of various subsystems, such as marriage, parents and children and their siblings [1]. Marriage which is a subsystem is expected to provide commitment, affection, sexual satisfaction, intimacy and opportunities for growth, and marriage can be used as a source of identity and self-esteem [2]. Husband and wife who proceed in their marriage will face various obstacles and unexpected situations; they are expected to work together in dealing with these situations. From the beginning of 2020 until now, the world has been hit by an unpleasant situation with the emergence of COVID-19 or Corona Virus Disease. The Indonesian government has issued several policies to regulate social interaction with its community, such as social distancing, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR)[3] and until now there has been the implementation of

public activity restrictions (PPKM) set by local governments[4].

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on married couples and their married lives, due to many activities that have been centered at home. Married couples will carry out activities related to their efforts to achieve common goals. These goals may include achieving sexual satisfaction, close friendships, parenting, and efforts to avoid divorce. Married couples need to have duties and roles to fulfil goals and achieve family functioning. Newcomb [5] suggests that husbands play a major role in accompanying their wives, earning a living, occasionally being able to carry out house repairs or renovations. While the wife has a major role in providing food and taking care of the household.

But in reality, the COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact with a shift in roles. Her husband had his salary cut, was laid off, and became a victim of termination

of work rights. BPS Sul-Sel [6] recorded as many as 801,276 people affected by COVID-19, consisting of 61,148 unemployed people; Bukan Angkatan Kerja (BAK) as many as 21,289 people; while not working as many as 61,309 people; and working population who experienced a reduction in working hours as many as 657,530 people. This causes a change in roles with the wife as the main breadwinner. Nursakina [7] argues that female workers in the informal sector have become the backbone of the family to fulfil family needs. The wife becomes the main breadwinner by trading at home, such as producing merchandise (home industry), opening her shop, opening clothes sewing services [8], cooking, and making cakes [9].

Based on the explanation above, husband and wife should have duties and roles to fulfil the goals and achieve the functioning of the family. The husband is head of the family, wife's companion, and breadwinner; and the wife plays a role in providing food and taking care of the household. But in reality, the COVID-19 pandemic has caused a significant change in the role of the wife being the main mover in earning a living.

PPKM should, which requires the community to carry out many activities at home, can be an opportunity to improve the quality of relationships, which is caused by a large amount of free time together at home. Stone and Shackelford [10] assert that husband and wife who foster intimacy and commitment to maintaining their marriage are a sign of marital satisfaction experienced by the couple. One aspect of marital satisfaction developed by Fowers and Olson [11] is a leisure activity, this aspect refers to activities that can fill the free time of married couples. The husband and wife will choose the leisure time activities together. Intimacy will increase as husband and wife spend time together, also followed by the quality of the couple's relationship. This is supported by Erturan-Ogut and Demirhan [12] who found that husband and wife tend to increase their free time activities during the COVID-19 pandemic, such as exercising together and doing household chores together. Another study by Flanagan, et al., [13] found that more free time is done on weekdays than weekends. The increase in free time has a good impact on the mental health of adult individuals. Triwardhani and Chaerowati [14] explained that intense togetherness will strengthen bonds in relationships. Hill [15] asserts that the interaction between partners and spending time together for a long time can increase the intimacy that helps the couple to maintain the relationship.

But in reality, spending time together can cause emotions, tension, feuds to domestic violence [16]. Disputes that often occur in married couples can have an impact on divorce. Zhou, et al. [17] found that many

married couples divorced during the lockdown situation in Wuhan, China because the intense time a married couple had could end in endless disputes, as well as domestic violence during that time. Sucahyo [18] also noted that divorce cases increased from year to year. This is shown through 444,358 cases in 2018 to 480,618 cases in 2019, with previously reaching 415,510 cases in 2017. Meanwhile, from January to August 2020, the divorce rate has reached 306,688 cases. Thus, the average number of divorces in Indonesia reaches a quarter of the two million marriages in a year. South Sulawesi is the region with the top four in terms of high divorce rates after West Java, Central Java, and East Java.

The Makassar Religious Court Class 1A recorded 1,983 wives who filed for divorce from their husbands, while 711 husbands divorced their wives from March to December 2020. The Maros Religious Court Class 1B recorded 118 cases of divorce and 362 cases of divorce that were accepted by the institution. The Sungguminasa Religious Court Class 1B recorded 241 divorce cases and 892 lawsuits. The most common causes of divorce in the three institutions are cases of continuous disputes and quarrels. The next cause is leaving one of the parties, the reason for the deteriorating economy and the presence of domestic violence. Sucahyo [18] wrote that disputes still often occur in families, especially in married couples. Nur Djannah Syaf, a Director of Religious Court Administration Development as well as a Directorate General of Badilag, Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia emphasized that the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR) could increase the divorce rate.

Based on this description, the availability of shared free time during the COVID-19 pandemic can be an opportunity for couples to maximize their intimacy which helps couples maintain their relationship. However, the reality is that couples experience continuous disagreements and fights. Couples who feel they cannot find a solution during a dispute are more likely to choose to separate or divorce.

Continuous disagreements and quarrels are caused by incompatibility or incompatibility of spouses which causes disharmony in marriage. Veroff in Atwater [19] asserts that an increase in the tendency of a spouse's marital dissatisfaction will have an impact on divorce. When the couple faces difficulties and does not find a solution to resolve the case until the couple feels that their efforts are not working, divorce will be the last step.

Marital satisfaction is defined as a comprehensive measurement of all areas in the marriage of a married couple. The ten areas are personality issues, equalitarian roles, communication, conflict resolution,

financial management, leisure activities, sexual relationships, children and parenting, family and friends and religious orientation. Factors that influence marital satisfaction include individual characteristics (personality, attribution, affection), relationship dynamics (communication, sexual satisfaction, conflict) and broader considerations of the marital relationship (roles of other family members such as the role of children) [11]. Effective communication is a major component of marital satisfaction [20]. Communication aims so that individuals can express their ideas, thoughts and emotions to other individuals [21]. The pattern and style of expressing emotions and thoughts are known as emotional expressivity.

Emotional expressivity is a constant individual pattern or style in expressing verbal and non-verbal expressions that often appear but do not always show. A couple's emotional expressivity is related to marital satisfaction and plays an important role in interpersonal interactions. In interpersonal relationships, the tendency to express emotions has an impact on the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the partner in the relationship. Positive emotional expressivity such as affection and tenderness will increase partner intimacy. Meanwhile, negative emotional expressivity such as destructive anger and disappointment can lead to a couple's perception that is associated with dissatisfaction in their marital relationship [22].

But in reality, married couples still find it difficult to express their emotions. This was explained by Freedman, et al. [23] who found the ghosting phenomenon in many romantic relationships, one of which was in married couples. LeFebvre, et al., [24] explained that the phenomenon of ghosting is carried out by husbands and wives when facing problems, namely by silencing or avoiding each other so that the problem does not find a solution. This phenomenon is also caused by a lack of communication in relationships. Navarro, et al. [25] also found that couples who ghosted in their romantic relationships were caused by the inability to express what they felt and thought, as well as discomfort and dissatisfaction experienced in their relationship.

Based on the explanation above, communication and emotional expression both verbally and non-verbally are essential in a marital relationship. This can support the marital satisfaction experienced by married couples. But in reality, married couples still find it difficult to express their emotions, so they tend to avoid or silence their partners (ghosting).

Married couples tend to feel the difficulties caused by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. They need to work together in maintaining the relationship, as promised before the marriage. Husbands and wives

need to feel happy and satisfied in navigating the ark of their household. The situation during the pandemic raises challenges that require husbands and wives to communicate effectively and express their emotions appropriately to find solutions to the critical problems they face. Therefore, researchers are interested in seeing the relationship between married couples' emotional expressivity and marital satisfaction during the COVID-19 pandemic in Makassar.

## **2. METHOD**

### **2.1. Samples**

The sampling technique in this study used the snowball sampling technique. The sample size needed in this study was calculated using the help of the G\*Power program version 3.1.9.7. Based on the calculations performed by entering a power value of 0.8, an alpha value of 0.05, and an effect size of 0.3, the required number of samples was 82 people, of which the researchers made 88 people (44 married couples). The sample criteria are a married couple living together that have an income during the COVID-19 pandemic, ages 20 to 60 years (early adulthood to middle adulthood), age of marriage is minimum 5 years, having children and domiciled in Makassar.

### **2.2. Measurements**

#### **2.2.1. Dependent Variable**

The marital satisfaction scale used is the scale that was constructed by Idris [26] based on the aspects of Fowers and Olson [11].

#### **2.2.2. Independent Variable**

The emotional expressivity scale used is the Self-Expressiveness within Family Questionnaire scale adapted by Wandansari [27] based on the original scale of Halberstadt et al. [22].

## **3. RESULT**

### **3.1. Correlation Test between Emotional Expressivity Variable and Marital Satisfaction Variable**

The following are the results of the Pearson correlation test for Emotional Expressivity and Marital Satisfaction variables on the IBM SPSS 23.

**Table 1.** Correlation test between emotional expressivity and marital satisfaction.

		Emotional expressivity	Marital satisfaction
Emotional expressivity	Pearson Correlation	1	0.092
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.393
	Pearson Correlation	0.092	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.393	
N		88	88

Based on the output above, it can be seen that the significant value obtained is 0.393, which means the value is >0.05 so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between emotional expressivity and marital satisfaction. Then to see the direction of the relationship, it can be seen from the value of r (Pearson correlation) of 0.092 which is positive so that the direction of the relationship is positive, meaning that the higher the emotional expressivity of the individual, the higher the marital satisfaction, the lower the emotional expressivity, the lower the marital relationship. the individual's satisfaction.

**3.2. Correlation Test between Emotional Expressivity Aspects and Marital Satisfaction Variable**

The following are the results of the Pearson correlation test for aspects of emotional expressivity and marital satisfaction variables on the IBM SPSS 23

**Table 2.** Correlation Test between Aspects of Emotional Expressivity and Marital Satisfaction.

Aspects of Emotional Expressivity		Marital Satisfaction
Positive Emotional Expressivity	Pearson Correlation	0.335**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001
	N	88
Negative Emotional Expressivity	Pearson Correlation	-0.171
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.112
	N	88

Based on the output above, it can be seen that the significant value obtained is 0.001 which means the value is <0.05 so it can be concluded that there is a

significant relationship between positive emotional expressivity and marital satisfaction. Then to see the direction of the relationship, it can be seen from the value of r (Pearson correlation) of 0.335 which is positive so that the direction of the relationship is positive, meaning that the higher the individual's positive emotional expressivity, the higher the marital satisfaction, and vice versa. Furthermore, the correlation test between negative emotional expressivity and marital satisfaction shows a significant value of 0.112, which means the value is >0.05 so it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between negative emotional expressivity and marital satisfaction. Then to see the direction of the relationship, it can be seen from the r-value (Pearson correlation) of 0.171 which is negative so that the direction of the relationship is negative, meaning that the higher the individual's negative emotional expressivity, the lower the subject's marital satisfaction.

**3.3. Correlation Test between Emotional Expressivity Variables and Marital Satisfaction Aspects**

The following are the results of the Pearson correlation test for emotional expressivity variable and aspects of marital satisfaction on the IBM SPSS 23:

**Table 3.** Correlation test between emotional expressivity and aspects of marital satisfaction.

Aspects of Marital Satisfaction		Emotional Expressivity
Personality	Pearson Correlation	0.066
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.541
	N	88
Equalitarian Roles	Pearson Correlation	0.18
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.093
	N	88
Communication	Pearson Correlation	0.184
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.086
	N	88
Conflict Resolution	Pearson Correlation	0.116
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.283
	N	88
Financial Management	Pearson Correlation	0.245**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.021
	N	88
Leisure Activity	Pearson Correlation	0.313**

	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.003
	N	88
Sexual Relationship	Pearson Correlation	0.313**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.003
	N	88
Children and Parenting	Pearson Correlation	0.217*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.042
	N	88
Family and Friends	Pearson Correlation	0.192
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.073
	N	88
Religious Orientation	Pearson Correlation	0.246*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.021
	N	88
Skala Idealistic Orientation	Pearson Correlation	0.257*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.018
	N	88

Based on the output above, the correlation test between emotional expressivity and aspects of marital satisfaction shows several aspects that have a significant relationship, namely; there is a relationship between emotional expressivity with aspects of financial management with sig value. 0.021 ( $p < 0.05$ ) with an *r*-value of 0.245 and a positive value, which means that the higher an individual's emotional expressivity, the higher the financial management aspect of individual marital satisfaction. Then, the leisure activity aspect with a value of sig. 0.003 ( $p < 0.05$ ) with an *r*-value of 0.313 and a positive value, which means that the higher an individual's emotional expressivity, the higher the leisure activity aspect in individual marital satisfaction.

Furthermore, there is also a relationship between emotional expressivity and aspects of sexual relationships with sig values. of 0.003 ( $p < 0.05$ ) with an *r*-value of 0.313 and a positive value, meaning that the higher an individual's emotional expressivity, the higher the aspect of sexual relationship in individual marital satisfaction. There is also a relationship between emotional expressivity and aspects of children and parenting, with the value of sig. 0.042 ( $p < 0.05$ ) and an *r*-value of 0.217 which is positive, which means that the higher an individual's emotional expressivity, the higher the aspects of children and parenting in individual marital satisfaction. Finally, there is a significant relationship between emotional expressivity and aspects of religious orientation, with the value of sig. of 0.021 ( $p < 0.05$ ) and an *r*-value of 0.246 which is positive, meaning the higher the emotional expressivity of the individual, the higher the

aspect of religious orientation in individual marital satisfaction. The aspect that has the largest *r*-value is the leisure activity aspect and the sexual relationship aspect.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

This study aims to determine the relationship between emotional expressivity and marital satisfaction in married couples during the COVID-19 pandemic in Makassar City. The data analysis that has been carried out shows that there is no relationship between emotional expressivity and marital satisfaction for married couples during the COVID-19 pandemic in Makassar City, with a significance value of 0.393 ( $p > 0.05$ ). Halberstadt, Parker and Castro [28] explain that increasing age influences individuals in experiencing emotions, recognizing emotions and expressing emotions. Often with increasing age, individuals experience a decrease in accuracy in recognizing body language, gestures, tone of voice and emotional expression. Older adults are more likely to feel many positive emotions and are better able to regulate their negative emotions. The rejection of H1 can be explained by the fact that the majority of the subjects who filled out the research questionnaire were at the stage of middle adult development. The stages of middle adult development can be a factor that emotional expressivity has no relationship with marital satisfaction as other research conducted by Paramita and Suarya [29] found that emotional expression does not have a significant role in marital satisfaction in middle-adult women. This is in line with this study that the wife's emotional expressivity is not related to her marital satisfaction. Interpersonal communication and emotional maturity play a significant role in marital satisfaction for middle-aged women. Emotional maturity and interpersonal communication that play a significant role, so that emotional expression does not play a role in marital satisfaction in middle-aged women.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Yelsma and Marrow [30] that husband and wife who have difficulty in expressing their feelings and expressing their emotions to each other, it is not significantly related to their marital satisfaction. This is because married couples interact with each other, they are involved in the process of "emotional education", which is to adjust the style of expression and emotional feedback to each other. The husband and wife learn the style and meaning of emotional messages that help each other understand their communication process and that of their partner. When one of the married couples has difficulty in emotional expression, the other partner tends to reconstruct the "emotional education" process, then re-understand the message and meaning that the partner wants to convey.

Günther-Bel, et.al.[31] also conducted research related to what components can be a driver of marital satisfaction during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results show that family reconnection and better communication have a high correlation value, while teamwork spirit; emotional expression and balanced needs do not have a significant relationship with the marital satisfaction of married couples in Spain.

Furthermore, culture is also a factor in influencing an individual's emotional expressivity. Matsumoto [32] states that culture not only has an influence on the understanding of individual emotions but also has an effect on the level of cognition. Some cultures are still conservative in discussing emotions when individuals know positive emotions such as joy, but the accuracy in recognizing joy is still lacking. While individuals who are in a multicultural environment can recognize the differences in each emotion. Gross and John [33] found that cultures in Asia, African-American, European, and Spanish have differences in expressing their emotions and Asian societies were found to be the lowest in expressing their emotions, thoughts and feelings. Miyake and Yamazaki [34] stated that collectivist cultural communities will pay more attention to expressing negative emotions such as (angry, disgust, upset, showing contempt) openly. This is because it can threaten authority and harmony in relationships. As in Indonesia, people will tend to express a cheerful face and passive gestures to reduce negative impressions from other people or groups. Hofstede, Hofstede and Minkov [35] state that Indonesia is a country that has a collectivist culture. This research is set in a collectivist culture which can be a factor that emotional expressivity is not significantly related to the subject's marital relationship. This is in line with research conducted on other collectivist cultures by Yedirir and Hamarta [36] who found that emotional expression did not affect the marital satisfaction of Turkish married couples.

Furthermore, analytical tests were carried out on aspects of emotional expressivity, namely positive emotional expressivity and negative emotional expressivity. The result is that there is a relationship between positive emotional expressivity and marital satisfaction with a significant value obtained of 0.001 which means this value ( $p < 0.05$ ) so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between positive emotional expressivity and marital satisfaction. This is in line with Feeney, Noller and Callan [37] who stated that the higher the positive emotional expressivity in married couples, the higher the marital satisfaction for them.

Based on the previous explanation, that the majority of the subjects were middle adults. So that the results of the research above can be explained using the socioemotional selectivity theory by Carstensen,

Isaacowitz and Charles [38] which states that middle adults tend to change their motivational orientation and goals because they think they have limited time. This affects middle adults to want to achieve happiness and well-being so that positive emotions will be prioritized and allocate their resources to achieve positive emotions and express more positive emotions. In a marital relationship, middle adults will try to achieve marital satisfaction by prioritizing positive emotional experiences by expressing them and receiving positive emotions back from their partners.

This study is in line with Rauer and Volling [39] who found that only positive emotional expressivity in husbands had a relationship with marital love and marital maintenance. The researcher stated that the husband's positive emotional expressivity was related to his evaluation of the positive aspects of his marital relationship. Meanwhile, negative emotional expressivity has a relationship with the couple's assessment of marital functioning, especially on marital maladjustment. During the COVID-19 pandemic, married couples need to show positive emotions to each other. Rahayu, Sofia and Jannah [40] stated that husband and wife need love, affection and expressed care to increase family resilience and satisfaction in their relationship.

This study found that several aspects of marital satisfaction have a relationship with emotional expressivity, namely financial management, leisure activity, sexual relationship, children and parenting and religious orientation. The financial management aspect has a relationship with emotional expressivity, with a significant value of 0.021 ( $p < 0.05$ ) with an  $r$ -value of 0.245. Munir, et al. [41] states that adult individuals need good financial literacy, supported by their ability to express their thoughts and emotions as well as mature emotional intelligence to be able to manage their finances more effectively.

Furthermore, this study also found a relationship between aspects of leisure activity and emotional expressivity, with a significant value of 0.003 ( $p < 0.05$ ) with an  $r$ -value of 0.313. In this COVID-19 pandemic condition, Stanley and Markman [42] stated that spending time for a partner is a manifestation of priorities and as a form of commitment to a partner. Married couples should be able to express their positive emotions more in doing leisure activities. Fun activities such as reading books together, watching favorite movie series and more often giving hugs to each other as a form of support and affection.

The sexual relationship aspect also has a relationship with emotional expressivity, with a significant value of 0.003 ( $p < 0.05$ ) with an  $r$ -value of 0.313. Hill [43] argues that individuals who express emotions such as affection and explicit attraction to

their partners will give a feeling of respect and increase emotional investment, trust and sexual intimacy. Likewise during the COVID-19 pandemic, research conducted by Luetke, et al. [44] states that sexual behavior accompanied by laughter and the expression of other positive emotions will create a sense of happiness and satisfaction for the couple and increase closeness and intimacy in their relationship.

Aspects of children and parenting also have a relationship with emotional expressivity, with a significant value of 0.042 ( $p < 0.05$ ) and an  $r$ -value of 0.217. During the COVID-19 pandemic, which requires parents to work at home and children to study from home, parents must accompany their children to study from home. Biroli et al. [45] found that fathers and mothers tend to take turns in accompanying their children who are homeschooled, and showing affection and words of encouragement can increase positive emotions and self-confidence for children.

The aspect of religious orientation in marital satisfaction also has a relationship with emotional expressivity, with a significant value of 0.021 ( $p < 0.05$ ) and an  $r$ -value of 0.246. During the COVID-19 pandemic, married couples and families play an important role in increasing each other's religious orientation. Married couples use religious and spiritual coping as a way to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, such as reading a lot of religious books, praying solemnly, fasting, reminding each other to worship, showing gratitude for the life that has been passed [46] meditation, sharing about God's verses, showing concern for one another, sharing with family and neighbours. These things can increase happiness and bring up positive emotions for married couples [47].

Furthermore, in this study, the majority of subjects had a marriage age of 25 to 30 years (27%, 11 pairs). Jose and Alfons [48] stated that marital satisfaction is positively related to age at marriage and adjustment to conflict in marital relationships and life conflicts in general. The age of marriage of approximately 25 years indicates an increase in the marital satisfaction of the married couple. Sprecher and Sedikides [49] found that there was a significant relationship between the length of the marriage and the expression of positive emotions in wives. The wife expresses her emotions more than her husband, but as time goes on and the marriage gets longer, the wife will reduce the frequency of expressing her positive emotions, so that the wife gives a less assessment of positive emotions in her marital relationship.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion in this study, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between emotional expressivity and marital satisfaction for

married couples during the COVID-19 pandemic in Makassar. This shows that emotional expressivity is not a variable that is significantly correlated with the marital satisfaction of married couples during the COVID-19 pandemic in Makassar. Then the results of the additional correlation test on aspects of emotional expressivity found that the positive emotional expressivity aspect had a significant relationship with marital satisfaction. Furthermore, an additional test of the correlation between emotional expressivity and aspects of marital satisfaction found that aspects that had a significant relationship were financial management, leisure activity, sexual relationship, children and parenting and religious orientation.

## 6. LIMITATION

In the process of implementing this research, the researcher realized that there were still shortcomings and obstacles in the research. This study uses a measuring instrument adapted from a western culture so that some of the translated items do not match Indonesian culture. So that respondents may be confused and even mistaken in choosing the attitude choice as the answer to the measuring instrument.

## AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors have conceived the idea of the research's topic and designed the analysis. Author 1 is collected data, contributed analysis tools, performed the analysis and elaborated discussion of the result. While author 2 and author 3 are supervised all of the research progress. All authors discussed the result and contributed to the final manuscript.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank all the participants who have agreed to fully participate in this research. We thank Nirwana Permatasari, S.Psi., M.Psi., Psikolog and Dr. Ichlas Nanang Affancy, S.Psi., M.A for giving comments and constructive suggestions on the manuscript. This work was supported by the Psychology Department, Medical Faculty, Hasanuddin University and has been done under the ethical code of psychology from Himpunan Psikologi Indonesia (HIMPSI).

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