

# An Umbrella Review on Intergroup Emotion as A Preliminary Study of Social Engineering on Burqa Women

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*Abstract. Many studies have been conducted on inter-group emotion. Intergroup emotion is the basis of mutual feelings in a group of burqa women occurred in social engineering. An umbrella review that was a literature review has been summarizing the determinants and concept of intergroup emotion. Eligible systematic reviews were identified in three bases: Personality and Social Psychology, Emotion Review, and Group Process and Intergroup Relations that published between December 2000 and January 2017. Study selection was done by independent systematic reviews of literature study that describe concept and determinants of intergroup emotion. Data synthesis: Intergroup emotion as a response in the form of reaction and behavior towards certain social groups (ingroup and outgroup). This response is based on the theory of social identity and appraisal theory. The stronger of the identification and self-categorization from the individual to the ingroup derive the stronger response to the outgroup. Intergroup emotion is useful to reduce prejudice and improve positive behavior between ingroup and outgroup. Conclusion: many studies that conducted on intergroup emotion was derived from the concept of ingroup and outgroup (social categorization). It was very useful as a basis to conceptualize social engineering between burqa women and nonburqa women.*

*Keywords: Intergroup, emotion, literature review, burqa, social engineering*

## Introduction

The group of women wearing burqa was the inseparable part of Islamic groups. The use of wearing of burqa among Muslim women still become a matter of pros and cons, there were some people rejected and some others are accepted. But on the other hand, the number of women wearing burqa was increased, especially on campus. That increasing number delivered an unanswered problem that is reported by the media. The result of the previous study explained that the news about wearing of burqa had the negative and positive meaning in an academic setting (Andayani, Anggarani, & Hardjono, 2018). Based on the discourse analysis steps, burqa had a negative meaning because it is considered can interfere the lecture or learning process, a practice of jockey, prohibition of taking exams, and communication that is not effective in classrooms or in academic environments because eyes were the only tool of communication. Later on, burqa was defined as a face cover. The use of the word "face" in the face cover means that the burqa blocks everything that is shown by the face, so, the negative sentences above appear. The word belief or religion in the term of HTI (Hizbut Tahrir

Indonesia), Islam, Middle East, syar'i, religion, or religious symbol, when associated with burqa would also be followed by negative sentences such as radicalism, radical seeds, needed to be identified, educated, and disciplined. Besides that, there are some positive sentences saying that everybody had the right to choose what they believed. Those positive sentences concerning to when burqa is related to dressing choices, or to the rule of dressing, that concern about diversity/pluralism, democracy, and equal rights.

The women wearing burqa is implied as being exclusive, shown by the photos that tend to use photos of burqa women who flock together with their own group. The pros and cons about the existence of burqa on campus continued to happen because burqa is a sensitive matter that stakeholders have to take careful actions. The stakeholders didn't give a clear statement or position regarding burqa on campus whether it was forbidden or allowed. This showed that this issue was very important and required more in-depth discussion in educational setting.

The results above indicate the words used from the meaning of the burqa. Different meanings about this matter due to group differences, this was understood as a

variety of stereotypes about burqa that affect groups. Different group identities encourage the emergence of emotions between groups which in turn will lead to stereotypes and behavior between groups (Giner-Sorolla, Mackie, & Smith, 2007; Garcia-Prieto, Mackie, Tran, & Smith, 2015; Matsumoto, Frank, & Hwang, 2015). This difference in stereotypes will eventually lead to inter-group feeds. As a preliminary study, a literature study is needed on the relationships between groups, and the main concepts of intergroup emotions.

### **Method**

The vast majority of literature reviews serve as a section of a primary research article that provides the theoretical foundation for the main study that is the subject of the article. The purpose of a systematic literature review is to provide a list as complete as possible of all the published and unpublished studies relating to a particular subject area. Ramdhani, Ramdhani, and Amin (2014) explain the steps of the literature review below.

(a) Choosing a review topic. The first step is to choose the topic to be reviewed. After determining the topic, select some trusted reference sources through a search engine or library. Use specific keywords that explain the topic. This time the literature review chooses a topic about intergroup emotion, more about the basic concepts of intergroup emotion. (b) Searching and selecting appropriate articles. Some good articles to review include the results of theoretical presentations, article reviews, and research results. Can choose from a single author or not. The literature review conducted by researchers this time came from ten journal articles from 2000 to 2017 regarding intergroup emotion from various publishers, such as Emerald, Sage, American Psychological Association, Blackwell, and Cambridge. (c) Analyzing and synthesizing the literature. The next step is to analyze the contents of each journal that has been chosen to present the results so that the synthesis is obtained based on several journals. This literature review aims to obtain syntax about the concepts of intergroup emotion as well as explanations of theories that can accompany them. (d) Organization of writing the review. The main purpose of conducting a review determines how writing reports on the review results. The main purpose of the literature review this time is to obtain the concept of intergroup emotion, therefore the author focuses on the understanding or concept of intergroup emotion that appears in each journal used. Identification will produce some explanation of the concept of intergroup emotion which will then be used to compile a synthesis of intergroup emotion.

### **Result and Discussion**

Result of literature review :

Literature 1

Authors : Patricia Garcia-Prieto, Diane M. Mackie, Veronique Tran, Eliot R. Smith; Title Intergroup

Emotions in Workgroups: Some Emotional Antecedents and Consequences of Belonging. About group-based phenomenon. Individual who identify them self as a member of a social group, emotions are connected with categorizations and identities. Interpreted events as group membership. Motivating conditions for ingroup- or outgroup-directed behaviors.

Literature 2

Authors : Lisa Pagotto: Alberto Voci, Title : The Role of Intergroup Emotion in Political Violence. Predict prejudice with direct and indirect contact.

Literature 3

Authors : David Matsumoto, Mark G. Frank, Hyisung C. Hwang; Title : The Role of Intergroup Emotion in Political Violence. Intergroup emotions is distinctive emotion on group-level, that directed toward another group. Emotion group-based consist of intragroup emotion and intergroup emotions.

Literature 4

Authors: Roger Giner-Sorolla, Diane M. Mackie, Eliot R. Smith; Title : Special Issue on Intergroup Emotions: Introduction. Social self The concept that connects groups with emotions themselves as group members.

Literature 5

Authors : Diane M. Mackie, Eliot R. Smith, Devin G. Ray; Title : Intergroup Emotions and Intergroup Relations. Encourage intergroup behavior

Unique social types, like, mistakes, pride, and guilt ... emotional experience depends on self categorization. Produced by property, and by decreasing the identity of, one other social group. Different emotions depend on whether they see themselves as unique individuals or see them see themselves.

Literature 6

Authors : Diane Mackie, Thierry Devos, Eliot R Smith; Title : Intergroup Emotions, Explaining Offensive, Action Tendencies in an Intergroup Context. Close the relationship between emotions and action tendencies Increase the likelihood of repertoire of certain behaviors (not general discrimination) directed outside the group.

Literature 7

Authors : Diane M. Mackie, Eliot R. Smith; Title : Intergroup Emotions Theory. Emotions can be a group level phenomenon Group-based emotions are often triggered by group-based assessment or contextual processes. Group-based emotional experience depends on the level of individual identification.

Literature 8

Authors : Angela T. Maitner, Eliot R. Smith, Diane M. Mackie, Title Intergroup Emotions Theory: Prejudice and Differentiated Emotional Reactions toward Outgroups. Framework for predicting and understanding how, when and why individuals will feel dislike of outside groups.

Literature 9

Authors : Richard J. Crisp, Sarah Heuston, Matthew J. Farr, Rhiannon N. Turner; Title : Seeing Red or Feeling Blue: Differentiated Intergroup Emotions and Ingroup Identification in Soccer Fans. Specific emotions are associated with specific action tendencies

Literature 10

Authors : Tania Tam, Miles Hewstone, Ed Cairns Nicole Tausch, Greg Maio, Jared Kenworthy; Title : The Impact of Intergroup Emotions on Forgiveness in Northern Ireland. How much of each emotion (anger, hate, anger, irritation, anxiety, anxiety, fear, worry, fear, cheerfulness, happiness, joy) they feel when they think about other community members

The result of the literature review indicates that intergroup emotion talks about self Categorization, Group Membership, and Group Identity. A Person identify themselves with some characteristics from a certain group. The result of that process is group identity, meanwhile, a person has a personal and social identity. The label from the group makes the person see her/himself as a group membership, it makes the person evaluate what happens in their circumstances based on their position as a group member. It shows that the person sees themselves not as a person but as member of the group, this is called by depersonalization.

This is a psychological process of individuals who accept themselves as the self which can continue to change (interchangeable) the identity of the group instead of as individuals who are unique and separate from their groups (self is seen as a social identity rather than personal identity) (Ellemers & Haslam, 2012). Turner hypothesizes that depersonalization is the basis for intergroup behavior, especially cooperation and competency (Ellemers & Haslam, 2012), and social cooperation (Hogg & Turner in Ellemers & Haslam, 2012).

The consequence of that process, the person didn't act as a person but part of a group so when there is a direct contact or indirect contact with others, the others were seen not as a person but a member of other groups. Therefore, the relationship is intergroup context, instead of the interpersonal relationship.

Self-categorization is the basis for understanding the complexity of a comprehensive social situation (Ellemers & Haslam, 2012). Social categorization can be formed due to different levels of inclusion or abstraction. Therefore, it is normal when individuals play a role as individual individuals but also have different roles. This illustrates how individuals have different categorizations depending on how individuals see social categorization which is more important for individuals than other categories.

Emotion Respond based on Evaluation Process of Social Perspective. The concept of intergroup emotion is a distinctive emotion, is arousal by the cognitive evaluation process. It concerns about social perspective although held in an individual process. Individual perspectives on social situations lead to social judgments based on individual social roles. Individual social roles related to self and group encourage individuals to judge others and social situations based on these social roles. If the individual acts as the head of the household, then when facing certain situations the individual will not only act as an individual but also as part of a small family environment, namely as the head of the household. This explanation illustrates the existence of a complete

identity formation, consisting of personal and social, as well as dual identity, a mixed form between the original identity of the group in the superordinate identity (Gaertner et al in Eller & Abrams, 2003).

Direct and Indirect Contact. Intergroup emotion works not only because of direct contact but also indirectly. This can be understood when two groups do not come into direct contact, there can still be emotional forms between groups. The existence of other groups is a source of individual emotions that act as members of different groups. Therefore, emotions between groups have a high risk of being negative when intergroup relationships are competitive. This illustrates that the emotions between groups become the basis of intergroup relations so that they become the basis of regulation.

Dovidio et al. (2003) explained that Allport outlined several conditions for optimal contact situations to occur, namely equal status, cooperation, shared goals, and authority support. Terms of contact conditions play a role in realizing effective contact between groups so that they become more stable and development and changes in affection occur.

### Conclusion

There is three keys main definition of intergroup emotion, that is self categorization, group membership, group identity, emotion respond based on evaluation process of social perspective, direct and indirect contact.

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