

ABSTRAK

Keluarga sebagai unit sosial pertama memiliki peran penting dalam membentuk nilai dan sikap individu, termasuk dalam memandang pernikahan. Namun, pada abad ke-21, fungsi keluarga dalam mendukung kesiapan pernikahan individu semakin tergerus oleh berbagai tantangan kehidupan modern. Hal ini tercermin dari semakin jaranginya individu berusia 20-an yang melangsungkan pernikahan dan membentuk keluarga. Berdasarkan data BPS Indonesia tahun 2023, angka pernikahan mengalami penurunan yang dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor seperti perceraian, perselingkuhan, dan kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh *family functioning* terhadap marriage attitude pada individu usia emerging adulthood di Indonesia. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 360 orang laki-laki dan perempuan berusia 21–25 tahun yang belum menikah. Metode kuantitatif dengan analisis regresi linear sederhana digunakan untuk menganalisis data yang dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner *Google Form*. Instrumen penelitian meliputi skala *family functioning* yang diadaptasi dari *Family Assessment Device* (FAD) dan skala *marriage attitude*. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa *family functioning* berpengaruh negatif terhadap *marriage attitude*. Artinya, semakin baik keberfungsian keluarga, sikap individu terhadap pernikahan justru cenderung lebih negatif. Pengaruh *family functioning* terhadap *marriage attitude* sebesar 42,7%, yang ditunjukkan oleh nilai *R square* sebesar 0,427 dan koefisien beta (β) -0,264. Selain itu, hasil uji signifikansi menunjukkan nilai sebesar 0,000, yang berarti hubungan antara kedua variabel ini signifikan. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, hipotesis yang menyatakan adanya pengaruh positif *family functioning* terhadap *marriage attitude* tidak terbukti atau ditolak.

Kata kunci: Penurunan angka pernikahan, *family functioning*, *marriage attitude*, *emerging adulthood*.

ABSTRACT

The family, as the primary social unit, plays a crucial role in shaping individual values and attitudes, including their views on marriage. However, in the 21st century, the family's role in supporting individual marital readiness has been increasingly eroded by the challenges of modern life. This is reflected in the decreasing number of individuals in their 20s marrying and starting families. Based on 2023 data from the Indonesian Statistics Agency (BPS), the marriage rate has declined, influenced by various factors such as divorce, infidelity, and domestic violence (KDRT). This study aims to determine the effect of family functioning on marriage attitudes among individuals in emerging adulthood in Indonesia. The study subjects were 360 unmarried men and women aged 21–25. A quantitative method using simple linear regression analysis was used to analyze the data collected through a Google Form questionnaire. The research instruments included a family functioning scale adapted from the Family Assessment Device (FAD) and a marriage attitude scale. The analysis results show that family functioning negatively influences marriage attitudes. This means that the better the family functioning, the more negative the individual's attitude toward marriage tends to be. The effect of family functioning on marriage attitudes was 42.7%, as indicated by an R-squared value of 0.427 and a beta coefficient (β) of -0.264. Furthermore, the significance test showed a value of 0.000, indicating a significant relationship between the two variables. Based on these results, the hypothesis stating a positive effect of family functioning on marriage attitudes was neither proven nor rejected.

Keywords: Declining marriage rates, family functioning, marriage attitudes, emerging adulthood.