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The Influence of Self-Concept on Students' Self-Confidence with Positive Thinking as a Moderating Variable

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Abstrak

Peneliti berpendapat bahwa jika seorang karyawan memiliki konsep diri yang baik maka akan membuat mereka lebih percaya diri karena rencana-rencananya telah disusun secara otomatis dan hanya terlaksana dengan baik. Oleh karena itu peneliti meyakini bahwa variabel Konsep Diri dapat mempunyai hubungan positif dan pengaruh signifikan terhadap kepercayaan diri karyawan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan eksplanatori terkait Konsep Diri, Kepercayaan Diri, dan Pikiran Positif. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah data primer yang peneliti peroleh dari kuesioner yang disebar secara online kepada 350 karyawan Rocket Chicken yang tersebar di seluruh Indonesia. Peneliti menganalisis data tersebut menggunakan alat analisis smart PLS 4.0. Hasil artikel ini menunjukkan variabel Konsep Diri dapat mempunyai hubungan positif dan pengaruh signifikan terhadap variabel Kepercayaan Diri karena P-Valuesnya positif dan berada di bawah tingkat signifikansi 0,05 yaitu 0,018. Sejalan dengan hasil tersebut, hasil tabel ketiga Path Coefisien menunjukkan bahwa hipotesis kedua menunjukkan bahwa variabel Pikiran Positif dapat memoderasi pengaruh variabel Konsep Diri terhadap Kepercayaan Diri karena hal yang sama yaitu P- Nilainya bernilai positif dan berada di bawah taraf signifikansi 0,05 yaitu 0,000 lebih signifikan. dibandingkan pengujian langsung. Dengan demikian hipotesis pertama dan kedua dalam penelitian ini dapat diterima.

Kata Kunci: *Konsep Diri, Kepercayaan Diri, Variabel Pemoderasi*

Abstract

Researchers believe that if an employee has a good self-concept, it can make them more self-confident because their plans have been prepared automatically and are only executed well. Therefore, researchers believe that the Self Concept variable can have a positive relationship and significant influence on employee self-confidence. This research is quantitative research with an explanatory approach related to Self-Concept, Self-Confidence, and Positive Thoughts. The data used in the research is primary data that researchers obtained from questionnaires distributed online to 350 Rocket Chicken employees spread throughout Indonesia. Researchers analyzed these data using the smart PLS 4.0 analysis tool. The result in this article show the Self Concept variable can have a positive relationship and a significant influence on the Self Confidence variable because the P-Values are positive and are below the 0.05 significance level, namely 0.018. In line with these results, the results of the third table of Path Coefficients show that the second hypothesis shows that the Positive Thoughts variable can moderate the influence of the Self-Concept variable on Self-Confidence because of the same thing, namely the P-Values value is positive and is below the 0.05 significance level, namely 0.000 is more significant. rather than direct testing. Thus the first and second hypotheses in this research can be accepted.

Keywords: *Self-Concept, Self-Confidence, Moderating Variable*

INTRODUCTION

Individuals have an assessment of themselves. This assessment can form self-concept. Self-concept can be interpreted as a person's self-view of himself. Self-concept is not innate, it can change over time and changes in the environment. There is an interesting statement from Charles Horton Cooley (Huda et al., 2021) which explains a theory called the looking glass self. This means that each person recognizes himself, by looking at himself in front of a mirror, from that mirror a person can see a profile that he recognizes. In this case, the term "mirror" is only a metaphor, in fact the individual is not faced with a mirror, but with another person. From this theory it can be interpreted that in forming the concept of self, the individual self and other people have a very big influence. According to Brooks (Sugiyono, 2015), self-concept is our view and assessment of ourselves. This is in line with the opinion of (Rakhmat, 2005) which states that self-concept is our views and feelings about ourselves.

Not only as a view and self-assessment, more fully, (Rohayati, 2011) views that self-concept is also called self-dignity or self-image. Self-concept leads to self-evaluation regarding certain areas. Likewise with the opinion of (Devito, 2013) who states that self-concept provides a description of oneself which consists of feelings and thoughts about strengths and weaknesses, within the individual, as well as views or aspirations. This is in line with the opinion of Harter (Miller, 2005), who revealed that globally self-concept refers to

the overall level of self-esteem. However, individuals may also have deeper beliefs referring to certain parts of the self.

Another opinion is from (Achmad, 2020) who says that self-concept is formed from experiences and social interactions that occur from childhood to adulthood. The formation of this self-concept can shape one's actions and behavior. From the opinions above, it can be interpreted that self-concept is the views and feelings towards oneself, referring to evaluations in certain areas of the self which are formed from experiences and social interactions so that it can determine one's actions and actions.

To find out more about self-concept, it would not be wrong to put forward a theory about the characteristics of self-concept. Without realizing it, individuals often judge themselves to be always positive and a good person. This is in accordance with the opinion of (Pratiwi, 2013) who says that self-concept is a global dimension of self that is exemplified by teenagers, perhaps capturing that they are not only a person, but a good person. Of course, not all teenagers have a positive image of themselves. Irawan (2017) said that someone who has a positive self-concept can accept themselves and other people well. Meanwhile, someone who has a negative self-concept can have the impact of not being confident and lacking value in their life. More fully, (Sugiyo, 2005) added that someone who has a positive self-concept will plan their goals realistically and be able to accept their strengths and weaknesses. Meanwhile, people who have a negative self-concept are characterized by inaccurate knowledge about themselves, not being able to appreciate themselves, having unrealistic views and having low self-esteem.

This is in line with the opinion expressed by Calhoun & Acocella (in Killing, 2015) which states that a positive self-concept is a form of self-acceptance. People with a positive self-concept know themselves very well. People with a positive self-concept are stable and can set goals realistically. Meanwhile, negative self-concept is characterized by two types, namely first, having a disorganized view of oneself and not knowing one's weaknesses and strengths. Second, one's self-concept is too stable and too regular, in other words too rigid.

There are several things that can be influenced by self-concept, including self-confidence. The concept of self-confidence is basically a belief in living life, considering options and making one's own decision that one is capable of doing something. Confident people have a positive attitude towards themselves. Willis (Ghufron & Risnawati, 2012) said that self-confidence is the belief in oneself to give the best to oneself and others. This is in line with the opinion of Fatimah (2006) who states that self-confidence is an individual's positive attitude to develop a positive assessment, both of themselves and of the environment/situation they face.

Not just belief and self-development towards the environment, Lauster (Elrado et al., 2014) explains that self-confidence is an attitude or feeling of confidence in one's own abilities, which makes individuals feel free and responsible for doing things they like. So that individuals are not anxious in acting. This also makes individuals have the drive to achieve. Another definition is mentioned by Rakhmat (in Hendriana, 2012) who states that self-confidence or self-confidence is defined as a belief in oneself that every individual has in his life, as well as how the individual views himself as a whole by referring to self-concept.

There are a number of studies showing (Novia & Roswiyani, 2023); (Rohmat & Lestari, 2019) & (Alizar, 2019) show a positive relationship and a significant influence on employee self-confidence. Different from a number of previous studies, this research adds the Positive Thinking variable as a moderating variable.

RESEARCH METHOD

Researchers believe that if an employee has a good self-concept, it can make them more self-confident because their plans have been prepared automatically and are only executed well (Jonathan Sarwono, 2016). Therefore, researchers believe that the Self Concept variable can have a positive relationship and significant influence on employee self-confidence (Ahmad, 2010). This research is quantitative research with an explanatory approach related to Self-Concept, Self-Confidence, and Positive Thoughts. The data used in the research is primary data that researchers obtained from questionnaires distributed online to 350 Rocket Chicken employees spread throughout Indonesia (Tambrin et al., 2021). Researchers analyzed these data using the smart PLS 4.0 analysis tool with the following research model:

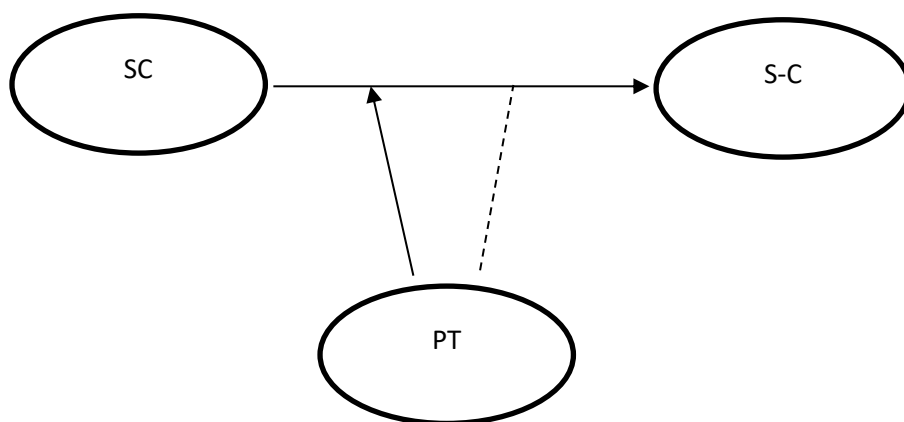


Figure 1 Model

Noted:

SC : Self Concept

S-C: Self-Confidence

PT: Positive Thinking

Hypothesis:

H1 : The Influence of Self Concepton on Self-Confidence

H2 : Positive Thinking Can Moderates The Influence of Self Concepton on Self-Confidence

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Validity Test

From the explanation above in the research methodology section, if a study uses primary data, the stages that must be passed include validity testing, reliability testing, and path coefficients. The validity test stage aims to determine whether each question item used in this research is valid or not with a minimum loading factor value > 0.70 . To find out these results, below are the results of the validity test in this research (Gujarati, 2013):

Table 1 Validity Test

Variable	Question Item	Loading Factor
Self Concept (X1)	Self-concept can make employees' lives more organized	0.821
	Self-concept can make employees better at work	0.825
	Self-concept can make employees more confident	0.829
	Self-concept can make employees enthusiastic about work	0.831
	Self-concept can make employees not afraid of existing challenges	0.833
	Self-concept can make employees more serious in their work	0.827
Self-Confidence (Y)	Self-confidence can enable employees to overcome all obstacles	0.890
	Self-confidence can make employees better at work	0.889
	Self-confidence can enable employees to complete their work well	0.878
	Self-confidence can make employee performance good	0.877

Positive Thinking (Z)	Positive thinking is the key to the successful performance of an employee	0.931
	Positive thoughts can make employees work well	0.929
	Positive thoughts can improve employees' self-concept, which is more organized	0.949
	Positive thoughts can increase employee self-confidence	0.929

Valid > 0.70

Realibility Test

The second stage that can be carried out after ensuring that the 14 question items in this research are valid includes the variables Self-Concept, Self-confidence and Positive Thoughts which are valid because the loading factor value is above 0.70. So the next stage is a reliability test with the following results (Sarstedt et al., 2014):

Table 2 Reliability Test

Variable	Composite Reliability	Cronbach Alfa	Noted
Self Concept	0.881	0.840	Reliable
Self-Confidence	0.945	0.905	Reliable
Positive Thinking	0.978	0.947	Reliable

Reliable > 0.70

Path Coefisien

Pada tahapan yang terakhir yakni koefisien jalur yang berfungsi untuk mengetahui arah hubungan pada setiap variabel khususnya yang peneliti jadikan hipotesis dalam penelitian ini yakni variabel Konsep Diri terhadap variabel Kepercayaan Diri dan variabel Pikiran Positif yang memoderasi variabel Konsep Diri dan Kepercayaan Diri dengan hasil koefisien alur sebagai berikut (Ghozali, 2016):

Table 3 Path Coefisien

Direct Influence	Variable	P-Values	Noted
	SC-> S-C	0.018	Accepted
Indirect Influence	PT* SC-> S-C	0.000	Accepted

Signifianct Level < 0.05

Researchers believe that if an employee has a good self-concept, it can make them more self-confident because their plans have been prepared automatically and are only

executed well. Therefore, researchers believe that the Self Concept variable can have a positive relationship and significant influence on employee self-confidence. Based on the results of the table above, it can be concluded that the Self Concept variable can have a positive relationship and a significant influence on the Self Confidence variable because the P-Values are positive and are below the 0.05 significance level, namely 0.018. These results are in line with the results ((Novia & Roswiyani, 2023); (Rohmat & Lestari, 2019) & (Alizar, 2019). In line with these results, the results of the third table of Path Coefficients show that the second hypothesis shows that the Positive Thoughts variable can moderate the influence of the Self-Concept variable on Self-Confidence because of the same thing, namely the P-Values value is positive and is below the 0.05 significance level, namely 0.000 is more significant. rather than direct testing. Thus the first and second hypotheses in this research can be accepted.

CONCLUSION

Researchers believe that if an employee has a good self-concept, it can make them more self-confident because their plans have been prepared automatically and are only executed well. Therefore, researchers believe that the Self Concept variable can have a positive relationship and significant influence on employee self-confidence. Based on the results of the table above, it can be concluded that the Self Concept variable can have a positive relationship and a significant influence on the Self Confidence variable because the P-Values are positive and are below the 0.05 significance level, namely 0.018. These results are in line with the results ((Novia & Roswiyani, 2023); (Rohmat & Lestari, 2019) & (Alizar, 2019). In line with these results, the results of the third table of Path Coefficients show that the second hypothesis shows that the Positive Thoughts variable can moderate the influence of the Self-Concept variable on Self-Confidence because of the same thing, namely the P-Values value is positive and is below the 0.05 significance level, namely 0.000 is more significant. rather than direct testing. Thus the first and second hypotheses in this research can be accepted.

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