

ABSTRAK

Hubungan Memori Kolektif Kerusuhan Mei 1998 dengan Prasangka Etnis Tionghoa terhadap Etnis Pribumi: Peran Keterancaman Antarkelompok sebagai Mediator

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Kerusuhan Mei 1998 merupakan peristiwa traumatis terutama bagi Etnis Tionghoa, yang dapat membentuk ingatan historis-kolektif dan mempengaruhi dinamika hubungan antaretnis di Indonesia. Memori kolektif atas peristiwa tersebut berpotensi mempengaruhi prasangka etnis, khususnya antara kelompok Tionghoa dan Pribumi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menguji hubungan antara memori kolektif Kerusuhan Mei 1998 dan prasangka Etnis Tionghoa terhadap Etnis Pribumi, serta menilai peran keterancaman antaretnis sebagai mediator. Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain korelasional. Partisipan penelitian ini adalah etnis Tionghoa yang berusia 17-27 Tahun. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan skala dan data dianalisis dengan uji mediasi untuk melihat pengaruh langsung maupun tidak langsung. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa memori kolektif berhubungan positif dengan prasangka etnis ($\beta = 0.32, p < 0.01$). Memori kolektif juga berpengaruh signifikan terhadap keterancaman antaretnis ($\beta = 0.41, p < 0.001$), dan keterancaman antaretnis berpengaruh signifikan terhadap prasangka etnis ($\beta = 0.45, p < 0.001$). Uji mediasi menunjukkan bahwa keterancaman antaretnis memediasi hubungan antara memori kolektif dan prasangka etnis (indirect effect = 0.185, $p < 0.01$). Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa semakin kuat memori kolektif mengenai Kerusuhan Mei 1998, semakin tinggi persepsi ancaman yang dirasakan dan prasangka etnis yang terbentuk. Hasil ini menegaskan pentingnya pemrosesan memori historis dalam mengurangi ketegangan antaretnis dan mempromosikan rekonsiliasi sosial.

Kata kunci: Memori Kolektif, Prasangka Etnis Pribumi, Keterancaman Antaretnis, Kerusuhan Mei 1998.

ABSTRACT

The Relationship Between Collective Memory of the May 1998 Riots and Ethnic Chinese Prejudice Toward Indigenous Indonesians: The Mediating Role of Interethnic Threat

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The May 1998 Riots constitute a traumatic event, particularly for the Chinese Indonesian community, and have shaped collective historical memory as well as the dynamics of interethnic relations in Indonesia. Such collective memory has the potential to influence ethnic prejudice, especially between Chinese Indonesians and Indigenous Indonesians. This study aims to examine the relationship between collective memory of the May 1998 Riots and ethnic prejudice held by Chinese Indonesians toward Indigenous Indonesians, and to assess the mediating role of interethnic threat. The participants in this study were individuals of Chinese ethnicity aged 17–27 years. A quantitative approach with a correlational design was employed. Data were collected using standardized scales and analyzed through mediation testing to assess both direct and indirect effects. The results indicate that collective memory is positively associated with ethnic prejudice ($\beta = 0.32, p < 0.01$). Collective memory also significantly predicts interethnic threat ($\beta = 0.41, p < 0.001$), and interethnic threat significantly predicts ethnic prejudice ($\beta = 0.45, p < 0.001$). Mediation analysis further demonstrates that interethnic threat mediates the relationship between collective memory and ethnic prejudice (indirect effect = 0.185, $p < 0.01$). These findings suggest that a stronger collective memory of the May 1998 Riots is associated with heightened perceptions of threat and increased ethnic prejudice. The results underscore the importance of addressing historical memory in efforts to reduce interethnic tensions and promote social reconciliation.

Keywords: Collective Memory, Indigenous Ethnic Prejudice, Interethnic Threat, May 1998 Riots.