

Moderating Effect of Emotional Parent-child Closeness on Relation between Psychopath and Empathy

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Abstract: Psychopathic personalities are considered to have contributed in the act which bears to hurt other people. Several studies have consistently found a lack of empathy characterizes psychopaths. On the other hand, the relationship between parents and children that positively correlated with empathy the child. This research aims to look at the role of parent-child closeness as a moderator in the relationship between psychopathic personalities with empathy. This research involves 166 high school students who complete a psychopathic personality scale, quality of empathy scale and emotional relationship between child parents. The results showed that the psychopath shows influence negatively to empathy. So also with the quality of children's emotional relationship, parents have a positive influence of empathy. However, the emotional relationship of the child-parent relationship changes between psychopathic and empathy.

1 INTRODUCTION

In recent years this little community information space via the internet, television as well as social networking is filled with various news of violence. The violence pattern that involved children and teens no matter the more varied and higher risk, like bullying, cyberbullying and motor gangster. For cases of violence involving children as victims or perpetrator is concern seriously. Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) in 2011 to September 2017 has received 2600 cases of children. The highest report received KPAI is children who are dealing with the law. "Children are dealing with the law as much as 34 percent of one example of cases of violence or bullying on his friend — besides, cases of domestic violence and parenting 19 percent.

Another form of violence is cyberbullying. The data showed as many as 55% of parents said they know a child suffered cyberbullying (<http://edukasi.kompas.com>). The cyberbullying threats are obtaining from the results of IPOS Research in 2011, which is a global research company from France. IPOS provides surveying to 18,687 residents in 24 countries, including Indonesia, through an online survey methodology (Safaria, 2016).

For the case of the motor-gang, there is no concrete data, but Polda Metro Jaya recorded during the period 2012 through early 2013 noted there are 10 cases of crimes either persecution or Mass fights involving the motorcycle gang that occurred in Jakarta (Tribunnews, 2013)

Psychopathy is a substantial effect on a various source of violence (Baumeister, 2001). Psychopath is adjective from anti-social behavior. The anti-social behavior is the presence of a chronic and pervasive disposition to disregard and violate the rights of others. Manifestations include repeated violations of the law, exploitation of others, deceitfulness, impulsivity, aggressiveness, reckless disregard for the safety of self and others, and irresponsibility, accompanied by lack of guilt, remorse, and empathy. (Colman, 2015)

Hare (1996) had previously also suggested the psychopath is a constellation of conditions that showed indications of antisocial personality (Hare, 1996). In some previous studies comparing psychopaths with a non-psychopath, also revealed that the psychopathic become potentially violent behavior in prison as well as in other forensic settings (Edens, Buffington, & Tomicic, 2000). The Psychopath is also a valid predictor for acts of violence (Cale & Lilienfeld, 2006) and repetition (recidivism) (Hemphill, Hare, & Wong, 1998; Salekin, Rogers, & Sewell, 1996) as well as on a

teenager that psychopathic related to crime or violence either repetition more (Edens, Campbell, & Weir, 2007).

In the dynamics of individuals with psychopathic tendencies are strong can be seen based on the severity of the dysfunctional behavior and inability to manage their emotions. The characteristics most often used as an indicator of anti-social characters are as follows: to lie and deceive, the lack of concern for others, a minimal emotional intelligence, lack of remorse or guilt, and aggression either active or passive — the most severe on the spectrum. People with indications of psychopathy to behave without emotion in action painful and destructive the other (Hare, 1996).

Psychopathic more controlled by thought and their behavior and typically does not feel any attachment to interpersonal (Owens, McPharlin, Brooks, & Fritzon, 2018). It can study imitated the various emotions and demonstrate socially desirable behavior, acceptable, and reliable to get what they want or to blend. That is why many people like that are called high functioning. They can be very manipulative and often motivated by a sense of power and control.

Many perpetrators are unidentified because they have learned to disguise a socially or because they are in an entirely safe situation. Others describe many people who fit here as being attractive, or healthy, or dear, or a family-oriented or hard worker, smart, successful, or excellent people. Such people have learned how feelings and actions to get what they want without negative consequences. It is all about personal gain, at the expense of wounding others (Edens et al., 2007).

Empathy is understanding a person from his or her frame of reference rather than one's own, or vicariously experiencing that person's feelings, perceptions, and thoughts. Empathy does not, of itself, entail motivation to be of assistance, although it may turn into sympathy or personal distress, which may result in action. In psychotherapy, therapist empathy for the client can be a path to comprehension of the client's cognitions, affects, motivations, or behaviors (Colman, 2015)

Empathy is the fundamental factor to be taken into consideration and evaluated when trying to understand the incident hurt others happen because empathy is the ability to understand how feelings and other thoughts and care. Empathy is the key to the development of ordinary moral people. Since early life, children are being taught not to hurt others and has told to speak well. The kids quickly feel very different to violate this rule (Karos, Meulders,

Goubert, & Vlaeyen, 2018; Pajevic, Vukosavljevic-Gvozden, Stevanovic, & Neumann, 2018).

The emotional closeness of parents and children regarded as a dominant factor in increasing empathy (Browne, 2010). The emotional closeness between parent-child characterized by mutual love and the desire to maintain the physical closeness, in that it is the emotional ties between the child and the parent (Anthony et al., 2005).

Empathy had been making a difference. Every time it hurt someone, people will empathies can feel the others people distress. Moreover, begin associating other pain with the own pain. Furthermore, violence then feels as bad thing intrinsically (Winangsih, Yuniarti, & Aprianti, 2018). On the other hand, helping others make a person feel the happiness that helped, and will start to feel good. If a person with lack empathy, this will never happen. In another hand, hurting other people will create fatal harm anyone else.

The ability to feel empathy and act with compassion is usually reduced or even completely lacking among people with psychopathic traits (Pajevic et al., 2018). Ordinary people do not perform aggression against other people because they empathize with the pain of others and don't like it. People with psychopathic traits are more powerful not care if they hurt others, or they want to hurt others. The fact that they hurt others does not bother them (either because of denial, delusion, or lack of consideration) (Cale & Lilienfeld, 2006).

Some people justify it by saying, it is "they deserve it, or" "they request it, or" "it is wrong to them," and others, but that is just blaming the victim. In many cases, a documented rapist or perpetrators of violence on children assume they deserve it. Psychopathic personality includes a series of characteristics that appear early in life and are affected by the insecure attachment between children and their parents. Problems in the interaction with a parent-child influenced the development of empathy (Panfile & Laible, 2012), that contributes to impaired relations with others and judgments on you in the extended run (Mack, Hackney, & Pyle, 2011). The interaction between psychopathy and parent-child emotional closeness, a low level of empathy, and the ability to regulate one's emotions have been investigated separately in many studies (Donahue, McClure, & Moon, 2014; Mack et al., 2011; Mikulincer & Shaver, 2003). However, few studies have examined the complex interaction of all these variables together and causal mechanisms in a non-clinical population of elusive (Mack et al., 2011). Individuals who are they

psychopaths tend to more easily engage in crimes compared with non-psychopathic (Cornell et al., 1996). The similar thing that was done by Woodworth and Porter that psychopathic tendencies have involved more torment as much as 48% compared to that which is unpsychopathic (Woodworth & Porter, 2002).

According to the explanation above, the research aims to explore the dynamics of the role of parent-child emotional closeness in its effect on empathy and psychopathic, directly or indirectly.

2 METHOD

This research uses a quantitative approach with method survey. The approach emphasizes quantitative analysis of numerical data (numbers) processed with statistical methods. In General, quantitative research is research that uses a large sample (Saefudin, 1998). The survey method used in this research use a structured and systematic question to many people for later recorded, processed and analyzed. Those questions used to measure variables research (Prasetyo, n.d.)

2.1 Participant

The participants of this research were a senior school student in SMA Mazra'atul Ulum Paciran Lamongan East Java Indonesia. The sum of partisipant in the reseach totaled 166 students, Partisipants details of 86 men and 80 Women. The age ranges 14-16 years. The sample determines by random sampling technique.

2.2 Measurement

Measurements in this study using three scales, namely, psychopathy scale, empathy scale, and parent-child emotional closeness scale. For further described as follows:

2.2.1 Psychopathy Scale

Psychopathy scale amounts to 6 items. The scale adapted from dark trait scale short version (Jones & Paulhus, 2014). The following sample of an item from Psychopathy scale in Indonesian "*Orang-orang yang mengacaukan hidup saya akan menyesal kemudian.*", and "*Saya suka memberontak terhadap otoritas/guru/sekolah*" In the study, Psychopathy scale has alpha cronbach 0,687. Scale scoring used the Likert model with 1-4 range score

2.2.2 Empathy Scale

The scale of Empathy amounts to 9 items. In the study, The following sample of an item from empathy scale in Indonesian "*Saya dapat merasakan perasaan sedih orang lain walaupun dia tidak mengatakannya*" and "*Saya sering merasa terharu ketika melihat hal-hal yang menyentuh hati*". The empathy scale has alpha cronbach 0.759. The empathy cale scoring used the Likert model with 1-4 range score

2.2.3 Parent-child Emotional Closeness Scale

The scale of Parent-child emotional Closeness that adds to 9 items. The following sample of item from parent-child emotional closeness scale in Indonesian; "*Komunikasi saya dengan ibu/ayah terjalin dengan baik dan nyaman*" and "*Saya sering bertukar pikiran dengan ibu atau ayah di rumah*" In the study, parent-child emotional closeness scale has alpha cronbach 0.759. Scale scoring used the Likert model with 1-4 range score.

2.3 Data Analysis

Before testing the hypothesis, also carried out an analysis of categorization by using a scale of norms by calculating the mean hypothetical (M) and standard deviation (SD). Categorization divided into three categories covering high, medium and low on each both variables are psychopathic, empathy and parent-child closeness. As for the determination of various categorization as follows in table 1.

To determine the relationship between psychopathic, empathy and parent-child emotional closeness use analysis of product-moment Pearson correlation

Table. 1. Categorization Standard

Category	Range
High	>Mean+1SD
Medium	1SD - Mean + 1 SD
Low	< Mean-1SD

Therefore to determine the results of the mediation effects formula used hence Andrew Hayes (Darlington & Hayes, 2016).

3 RESULT

Before analyzing the data to test the hypothesis, a descriptive analysis was carried out. The results of which were as follows

Table 2: Categorization of Empathy

Categorization	Frequency	%
High in Empathy	132	79,5
Medium in Empathy	34	20,5
Low in Empathy		
Total	166	100,0

From the results of the categorization, shows that there are 132 (79.5%) subjects have a high level of empathy, while the remaining 34 (20.5%) have moderate empathy. The also show none of the subjects had low empathy. These results indicate that overall the subject has a high tendency of empathy.

Table 3: Categorization of parent-child emotion closeness.

Categorization	Frequency	%
High in emotion closeness	87	52,4
Medium in emotion closeness	78	47,0
Low in emotion closeness	1	,6
Total	166	100,0

From the results of categorization, calculations showed that there were 87 (52.4%) participant subjects had close emotions with high parents. On the other hand, there are 78 (47%) having parent-child emotions closeness with moderate parents. There is only one or 0.6% of subjects who lack closeness with parents. These results indicate that participants tend to have close parent-child well.

The categorization results showed that there were only 3 (1.8%) people who had a high tendency to behave psychopathically. While most or as many as 108 (65.1 %) psychopathic tendencies at the moderate level. Subjects who had low psychopathic studies were 55 (33.1 %) participant. The result shows that most participants have little potential to act psychopathically.

Table 4. Psychopathy Categorization

Categorization	Frequency	%
Low in Psychopathy	55	33,1
Medium in Psychopathy	108	65,1
High in Psychopathy	3	1,8
Total	166	100,0

Research hypothesis predicts Empathy correlated with the immediacy of feeling older parents and psychopathic tendencies. Correlation of test results shows that there is a significant relationship between empathy and immediacy of feeling older parents ($r = 0.36$, $p < 0.05$), and between empathies with psychopathic tendencies ($r = -0.31$, $p < 0.05$).

Table 5. Data description.

No	Variable	Min	Max	Mean	SD
1	Psychopath	7,00	21,00	12,46	2,50
2	Empathy	20,00	38,00	29,27	3,03
3	Parent-Child Emotional Closeness	17,00	36,00	27,97	3,47

There is a direct effect of the psychopathic personality tendency effect negatively to empathy ($r = -0.3321$; $p < 0.001$). As well as the proximity of the emotions the children parents have a positive influence towards empathy ($r = 0.3033$; $p < 0.001$). However, from the results of a calculation to answer the hypothesis of the existence of emotional closeness of moderation effect child-parent relationship between psychopathic personalities and empathy found that the influence of the parent-child emotional closeness as moderator is -0.035 , with standard error (95% Confidence Interval based on 5000 resamples of 0.0934 until 0.0181). It concludes the effect is not significant or moderator effect from parent-child emotional closeness not exist.

Table 5: Intercorrelation result between psychopathy, empathy, and parent-child emotional closeness.

No		1	2	3
1	Psychopath	-		
2	Empathy	-0,309**	-	
3	Parent-Child Emotional Closeness	-0,101	0,375**	-

** Significant at $p < 0,01$

4 DISCUSSION.

Empathy is one of the essential individuals in particular adolescents. Empathy makes the individual will retains the ability to feel the feelings experienced by others. On the research indicates the result that most of the subjects have empathy. The subject of this research is on high school students. The study supports other research that that teenagers tend to do indeed tend to be high, especially on the peers (Angraini & Cucuani, 2014). Empathy is high in teenagers especially those still sitting in school will reduce the negative impact in socializing as a brawl.

On the other hand, adolescents tend to experience emotional problems rises. This result will be correct with the high grade of empathy in others. Despite this high empathy in teenagers could also give a negative impact, especially on the group.

Empathy will make the group the more closely. Teenagers will build the cohesiveness of the group.

A cohesive group will provide roundness in the decision to act. It will then give directions that could be negative or positive. The result implies that the impact of empathy for the lives of the group depends very much on the norm group. If the norm is right, then the action group would also be helpful.

The study results also show that the subject is a lot more that have the closeness between himself and the emotions parents firmly. This result suggests that the need to interact both physically and non-physical with parents in a family is still high. The family is the smallest unit in the life of socialization. The family became the first place for the children to get to know and learn about life. Each child always wanted to have a family that gives a sense of security and harmony, when one of his parents is not present, then there are inequalities in the development of psychology.

A similar study on teens who do not live with a father and mother will culminate in substance abuse (Hoffmann, 2002). The problem of such behavior is affected by the absence of fathers in children's lives to provide explicit limitations upon good behavior. The involvement of fathers in parenting gives a positive impact on all aspects of child development, namely cognitive, achievement, intellectual, emotional, social, moral, kind of role as well as a decrease in a negative child (Nangle, Kelley, Fals-Stewart, & Levant, 2003).

The relationship of belonging to teens and their parents can give a significant influence on the development of teenagers through openness, harmony, and solving conflicts. Teens who have a good relationship with his parents will have good behavior and a little-distorted behavior (Shek, 2007). The quality of the relationship teenagers and parents consists of quality teen relationships with fathers and mothers with teenage relation quality (Shek, 2007). For example, a teenager who has a relationship of good emotions with parents will avoid the internet addiction of teenagers (Liu, Fang, Zhou, Zhang, & Deng, 2013) and also reduced the brawl, while also increasing the ability to confront conflict (Hakim, 2015). The relationship between teens and parents who are less harmonious make teenage frustration towards interpersonal relationships with parents. The weak relationship between teens and parents because of the lack of attention given and closed communication, making the emotional needs of teenagers will not be fulfilled.

The results of the study also illustrate that for prone psychopath subjects are on the extent the

medium. This grade of psychopathy is a warning in the development of teenagers. Though not too high for teens, this level is already a tendency to be dangerous. This occasion caused by emotions of teenagers who tend to increase. Besides susceptibility to wrong in the Association. Juvenile delinquency: can divide into few form such as, Delinquency, as usual: scrappy, like lingering in, ditching school, go without saying goodbye. Delinquency leads to violations and crimes, such as Steering without a license, burglary, breaking traffic signs particular Delinquency, such as drug use, premarital sex, abortion, murder (EB Surbakti, 2013; Ekowarni, 1993).

Additionally, psychopathic empirically have believed associated with violent behavior. The results of this study are consistent with research conducted by Boumaster (2001). In General; people with a high tendency of psychopathy will tend to have, but different from previous studies in the study found no correlation between emotional closeness of parents with psychopathic tendencies (Baumeister, 2001). Although statistically, the proximity of parents is not able to be the moderator on the relationship between empathy and psychopathic personality, the proximity of parents and children is an essential factor in the formation of one's empathy.

The purpose of this research that proves the closeness of emotions the children of parents showed that children who feel close emotionally with parents would have good empathy. Parents who are emotionally close with will tend to teach good behavior in children. These same results with research conducted by Eisenberg and his colleagues, who in his work invites the old man with his son, saw the movie together. Then they asked about his feelings after watching the film. The results show that parents who have the immediacy of emotion in children will tend to help tackle the problem effectively compared with parents who are not close to the child. Although parent-child emotional closeness not related with psychopathic tendencies statistically, these studies provide enough hope that closeness with the emotion of the child and the parents have a positive correlation (Eisenberg et al., 1999).

The role of the parent, in general, is so important in fostering their children empathy. For practical effort to increase empathy, like, first, conditioning with the words "thank you," "sorry" and "please." Child empathy in the family will learn by teaching children to utter the "miraculous words" (Cahyaningrum, Andayani, & Setiawan, 2018; Kalimayatullah & Wahyuningsih, 2016). Please,

sorry and thanks. To teach the word parent should make persuasion by demonstrating the benefits that accrue if uttered that Word both for himself and others. A child should teach to recognize also the reaction changes the emotions after the words spoken. For example to say the magic words point also be material that should teach to children. It will cause them normative belief, by means. The child will believe speech is as expressed by his parents are an advantage for themselves.

Second, storytelling is a considerable way to increase child empathy (Browne, 2010), storytelling activity conducted by the parents to the child. Storytelling would provide the proximity of parents and children (Hariana, Muktadir, & Lusa, 2018; Winangsih et al., 2018). Besides, the child will train in their imagination (Larasati, 2018). The contents of a good fairy tale, full of example story and values of goodwill teach to children. Storytelling time also becomes a concern. Sleep time preparation is a suitable moment. The reason can put forward is because at the time the child was physically experienced tire and require recovery physically.

Third, invite the child to feel the feelings of others a broader perspective taking (Heck, Chernyak, & Sobel, 2018). One way is to visit the orphanage or places of less fortunate people. In addition to helping improve empathy in less fortunate people. Visit places like orphanages and about-where people who are less fortunate will also increase gratitude (Decety, Meidenbauer, & Cowell, 2018).

5 CONCLUSION

This research shows that children's emotional closeness and the role of parents is high efficiency in it through empathy, even though it does not directly affect the psychopathic personality, but when empathy is increasing will decrease the tendency of a psychopath. The role of the family becomes very important then, from these studies it is recommended to more significantly encourage the emotional closeness of more elderly parents to produce children behave appropriately and will ultimately promote a peaceful society.

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