

SELF-ESTEEM AND SELF-PRESENTATION METAANALYSIS STUDY

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Abstract

In this article, a meta-analysis study is presented which aims to see how the correlation is obtained through the variables of self-esteem and self-presentation. The stages in analyzing the correlation of this data are carried out using meta-analysis techniques through 2 types of artifacts, namely measurement error correction and sampling error correction. Based on the analysis of 10 scientific studies, it was found that the range of empirical research published between 2009 and 2020 with a total sample size of $N=4,654$. From the results of the meta analysis conducted, it shows that self-esteem is positively correlated with self-presentation.

Keywords: self-esteem, meta-analysis, self-presentation

PRELIMINARY

Self-esteem is an evaluation of oneself, both positive and negative towards oneself. Thus, the notion of self-esteem is how a person evaluates and views himself. Globally, it can be said that self-esteem is a person's positive or negative attitude in assessing himself as a whole.

Self-esteem can also be related to specific dimensions such as academic ability, social skills, physical appearance, and collective self-esteem, namely an evaluation of the worth of a group, of which a person is a member. Included in this collective self-esteem are ethnic and religious groups.

Self-esteem is seen as one of the important aspects in the formation of a person's personality. When a person cannot respect himself, it will be difficult for him to respect others around him, thus self-esteem is an important element for the formation of a person's self concept and this will have a broad impact on his attitudes and behavior. (Rosenberg, 1965, in Sri Sayekti, W., 2015).

In Rosenberg's view (1965), two things that play a role in the formation of self-esteem are reflected appraisals and social comparisons. Those who have low self-esteem are thought

to have a tendency to be prone to depression, drug use, and close to violence. High self-esteem helps increase initiative, resilience and feelings of satisfaction in a person (Baumeister et al., 2003; in Myers, 2005). Someone trying to maintain this self-esteem is known as self-esteem maintenance. Those who feel their self-esteem is threatened, will view other people's success as something that threatens their existence or self-esteem. This feeling of being threatened will cause a reaction to 'put down' other people, whether by looking down on others or even using violence. (Sri Sayekti, W., 2015)

Talking about self-presentation, in the theory presented by Ervin Goffman (1959), humans find out about who they are and the self-esteem they have within themselves. This picture does not necessarily describe the individual's self completely, but we also have to look at the social-self possessed by the individual. Many people pay attention to the impression they

make to others in the same way, so that person also pays attention to the image they display through their behavior to the public. Each individual assumes a certain identity or social identity, that others will pay attention to.

In the discussion of Self-presentation, there are 2 types, namely when viewed from the aspect of motives, namely Strategic Self-presentation and Self Verification. Strategic self presentation is based on efforts to form a specific impression on others that can lead to sympathy, influence and approval. The specific goal of self-presentation is the desire to appear

attractive, moral, competent, dangerous or authoritative. Specifically, a person will present himself differently in different situations (Leary & Kowalsky, 1990). However, there is a general strategy in achieving this self-presentation goal, one of which is ingratiation, which is a term that describes motivated behavior by the desire to be accepted and liked. When people want to be liked and accepted, they will show their best side. For example, by giving a lot of smiles, nodding your head, showing an approving expression, and if necessary giving help, giving compliments and fawning.

Next is self-promotion, which is a term used to describe behavior that is motivated by a desire to be more than others and is respected for its competence (Arkin, 1981; Jones & Pittman, 1982). The second motive of self-presentation is self-verification, namely the desire for others to accept us as we accept ourselves completely. As stated by William Swan (1987), people are motivated to prove their self-concept in the eyes of others. For example, people

will be selective in remembering and receive personal feedback in accepting their self-concept, even though they want to hide something from others to make it look good but it is actually wrong.

When discussing this with Self-esteem, sometimes we just need to focus on being more careful with the shortcomings we have after discussing self-concept and self-esteem, and then discussing self-presentation. It is clear that each individual has a self that consists of thoughts and feelings and memories, it is clear that we all have an outer-self that is described by the roles we play and the masks we wear in public. The emergence of self-presentation in individuals is motivated by the existence of motives that come from within the individual, namely strategic self-presentation and self-verification. In the process, self-presentation can cause positive and negative impacts which will later affect interactions that affect individuals involved.

In the development of today's technological world, we can also see the phenomenon of applying this self-presentation in the digital world with the Computer Mediated Communication (CMC) platform. The rise of the world of social networking, especially Facebook, which first appeared in 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg and officially became accessible to the general public in 2006. Facebook is one of the most popular social networks in the world with a total of 1.15 billion users globally. According to Facebook, the total number of users

from Indonesia has reached 48 million monthly active users and has been ranked 4th in the world in terms of the total number of users in August 2013. (Sukiwun, 2014). Quoted from the analysis of Socialbakers, which is a website-based company that provides statistical and analysis results from all social networks in the world, Facebook users in Indonesia are dominated by users with an average age ranging from 18-24 years in the first position and users

with an average age of 18-24 years. aged 25-34 years in second place. (Susanti, 2014) The data on young users is also almost the same as the data from a survey conducted by the Pew Research Center, a company that conducts research and informs the public about what is trending on the internet and other interesting news from all over the world. In 2013 the survey results revealed that at least 67% of internet users use social networks, namely Facebook with a percentage of 72% female users and 62% male users aged between 18-29 years at this time (Sukiwun, 2014). category of late adolescent and early adult development

which is usually dominated by college students. In America, students become one of the largest populations as Facebook users (Ellison.dkk, 2008). Therefore, it can be concluded that Facebook has become a trend among students. (Susanti, 2014). Self-presentation on Facebook can also be seen as a form of testing on one's identity. A person will present himself verbally and non-verbally to other people who are interacting with him. When interacting with other people, especially in cyberspace, individual attention is often focused on how people will judge their behavior. Some individuals have problems in presenting themselves according to their dreams. This can be seen in the daily life of an individual who wants to comment a lot on the events that are happening but has problems with lack of confidence in the way it is delivered. Facebook provides a wide space for these users to present themselves. A student who in his daily life has difficulty in presenting himself, can have a very different way of presenting himself when on Facebook (Nelson, 2011). Therefore 3 students get a feeling of self acceptance on Facebook when other people comment on the appearance of the profile and comments on Facebook (Ofcom, 2008).

The existence of a self-perception that considers the importance of a person's assessment of the individual greatly influences personal judgments regarding self-worth in expressing through actions and these assessments are aimed at himself. These assessments made by individuals are commonly referred to as self-esteem or commonly known as self esteem (Coopersmith, 2007). Teenagers generally upload their best work on Facebook in order to get positive comments so that they can increase individual self-esteem (Estoisia.dkk, 2009). Individuals work to regulate the impressions they create. Giving reasons, justifications, or apologies as necessary to support self-esteem and test the veracity of self-images (Myers, 2012).

How adolescents act in a situation depends on the interrelationship of behavior, environment, and cognitive conditions, especially cognitive factors related to the belief that individuals are capable of performing a behavior needed to produce the desired achievement in order to increase self-esteem. The researchers also revealed that social media users with their various activities in cyberspace show an accurate picture of themselves. For example, people with low self-esteem tend to worry about what other people post about them on social

networks. Meanwhile, individuals who have higher self-esteem tend to spend time building a personal image on social media (Fazriyati, 2013).

RESEARCH METHODS

The procedure in the meta-analysis stage begins with finding data on research articles related to self-esteem and self-presentation through Scholar Google, Academia.edu, researchgate.net,. Search articles using the keywords self-esteem and self presentation

The criteria used in this meta-analysis study are research articles that examine self-esteem and self-presentation by including the correlation coefficient or regression coefficient, t value, f value or d value. Some research articles include the reliability value of self-esteem and self-presentation measuring instruments, but some others only include measuring instruments in one of the variables, and some do not include the reliability of the measuring instruments used.

Based on the predetermined criteria, 10 research articles were found with a total of 10 studies in them and have a publication time span between 2009 and 2020. The research articles found were from the Journal of the Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, Journal of Personality, 1982. and 1989, Computers and behavior journal, Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 1982, Computer and Behavior Journal, 2020, Behavior, And Social Networking Volume 13, Number 4, Original Articles, Self-Presentation 2.0. Department of Psychology, York University, Toronto, Canada, 2010, . International Journal Of Developmental Science, 2015, Personality And Individual Differences 95, 159-161, 2016, Indonesia. International Journal Of Mechanical Engineering And Technology (IJMET), Vol 9, Issue 10, October 2018, Temmuz/July 2020 Cilt/Vol. 7, Say/Issue 2.

The implementation of this meta-analysis study was carried out by analyzing the two observed artifacts. In the first artifact, the researcher corrected the sampling error. In the second analysis of artifacts, namely making error corrections to measurements.

Meanwhile, for data analysis, researchers used meta-analysis techniques (Hunter and Schmidt, 1990) by performing the following steps: (1) transforming data from F values to t, d, and r values; (2) perform Bare Bones meta analysis, for sample error correction by calculating the population correlation mean, calculating the rxy correlation variance ($\sigma^2 r$), calculate the variance of sampling error ($\sigma^2 e$), impact of sampling; (3) error correction in measurements is

carried out by calculating the combined mean, calculating the measurement error correction on x and y , the actual correction of the population, the sum of the coefficients of the square of variation (V), the variance that refers to the variation of artifacts, the true correlation variance, the confidence interval, and on the impact of reliability variations.

DATA ANALYSIS

Characteristics of research samples

The following is a table of the characteristics of the research sample in the meta analysis.

Table 1. Sample Characteristics

No	Year	Researcher	Study Sample	to	Total (N)	Characteristics
1.	2018	Pylactau	1 85 Public	2.	2018	Cynthia N. Kalalo 1 50 Student
				3.	2020	Grieve, R. March, E and 1 155 Facebook users
						Watkinson, J.
4.	2017	Frensen Salim, et al	1 326 Man and woman	5.	2010	Soraya Mehdizadeh 1 100 Facebook users
				6.	2015	Anna Metzler 1 143 Teenager
				7.	2017	Robert JA, Manolis, C and 1 242 Mature Pullig, C
8.	2017	Robert JA, Manolis, C and 2	160 Student Pullig, C			
				9.	2009	Rank, J, Nelson, NE, 1 161 Employee Allen, TD and Xu, X.
10.	2019	Asyifa's Light	1 323 Instagram users			

In Table 1, it can be seen that the description of the characteristics of the 10 types of research samples that have been analyzed regarding the characteristics of each sample includes data stating that they consist of different genders, which are groups of people who work as students, some students are social media users, both Facebook and Instagram. The total number of samples involved in this study was 1,905.

X and Y . Correlation Characteristics

10 samples with various characters were analyzed in the survey which gave the results of r values in each study. The value of r obtained can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Characteristics of X and Y . Correlation

Study to N	Sample Value	r_{xy}/r_i	$N \times r_i$	$r_i - r$	$(r_i - r)^2$	$N(r_i - r)^2$	1	85	Public	0.26	22,100	-0.285			
0.081	6,901	2	50	Student	0.75	37,500	0.205	0.042	2,102	3	155	Facebook users	0.26	40,300	

-0.285 0.081 12,585 4 326 Man / Woman 0.74 240.588 0.193 0.037 12,150 5 100 Facebook users 0.90 90,000 0.355 0.126 12,606 6 143 Teenager 0.53 75.790 -0.015 0.000 0.032 7 242 Adult (St.1) 0.67 269,340 0.125 0.016 6,287 8 160 Student (St.2) 0.39 62,400 -0.155 0.024 3,841 9 161 Employee 0.32 51.520 -0.225 0.051 8.147 10 323 Instagram users 0.46 148,580 -0.085 0.007 2,331 Total 1.905 5.28 1038.118 -0.1714 0.465455 66.983 Average 190,500 0.528 0.545 -0.000090 0.000244 0.03516

Based on the data shown in table 2, the correlational value (r_{xy}) found in each study shows that the lowest r value is at $r_{xy}=0.26$ and the highest r value is at $r_{xy}=0.90$.

Sampling Error Correction (Bare Bone Meta Analysis)

The following are some steps taken to correct sampling errors,

1. Looking for the average population correlation, if you look at the data in table 2, the estimated average population correlation can be calculated using the formula

$$= \sum (N_i r_i)$$

$$N_i$$

$$= 1038.118 = 0.544$$

$$1.905$$

r_i is the result of the correlation of xy variables, while N_i is the number of samples in study i . Based on the calculation of the formula, the average population correlation shows of 0.544

2. Looking for the population correlation variance, the population correlation variance can be calculated by the formula

$$2r = \sum N_i (r_i - \bar{r})^2$$

$$N_i$$

$$2r = 66.983 = 0.0351$$

$$1.905$$

Based on the calculation of the formula, the population correlation variance shows $2r$ of 0.0351

3. Finding the sampling error variance or error variance

The population correlation variance of 0.0351 is the combination of the variation in population correlation and the variation in sample correlation resulting from sampling error. The estimate of the variance of the population correlation can be obtained by making corrections based on the sampling error with the formula:

$$2e = \frac{(1 - 2)^2}{(N - 1)}$$

$$2e = \frac{(1 - (0.545 \times 0.545))^2}{(190,500 - 1)}$$

$$2e = \frac{0.0882}{189.5}$$

$$2e = 0.000465$$

Based on the calculation of the formula, the sampling error variance or also known as the error variance shows $2e$ is 0.000465

4. Finding estimates of population correlation variance

Estimated population correlation variance or the actual population correlation variance, can be calculated by the difference between the population correlation variance and the sampling error variance.

$$2p = 2r - 2e$$

$$2p = 0.03516 - 0.000465$$

$$2p = 0.0347$$

Based on the calculation of the formula, the results of the variance of the core The real population correlation $2p$ is 0.0347, so the confidence interval is seen from the mean population correlation 0.545 compared to the corrected Standard Deviation (SD).

5. Finding the confidence interval

The confidence interval is seen from the mean population correlation 0.545 compared to the corrected Standard Deviation (SD) $SD = \sqrt{2p} = \sqrt{0.0347} = 0.186$, then the confidence interval is $0.545 \pm 0.186 = 2.930$, SD is above 0, so the correlation between the two variables is positive.

Based on the confidence interval formula above, showing that the correlation between the two variables is positive, it can be said that work-life balance and life satisfaction have a positive correlation.

6. Impact of sampling error

The impact of sampling error can be seen based on the percentage of variance of sampling error with the real population correlation variance, seen in the formula:

$$2e \times 100\% = 0.000465 \times 100\% = 0.01\%$$

$$2p = 0.0347$$

Based on this formula, it can be seen that the impact of sampling error is 0.01%, of which 99.99% is affected by other factors that have not been specified.

Measurement Error Correction

After correcting the sampling error, the next step is to correct the measurement error. The measurement error correction analysis was first carried out based on the score of the reliability value of the measuring instrument for each variable x and y from 10 studies, although not all studies included the reliability value of the measuring instrument. From the results found, it is known that there are 10 research articles that include measuring tools for the family work balance variable, while for measuring happiness variables there are also 10 research articles. The following is attached the data on the reliability score of each measuring instrument as a worksheet to find the estimated measurement error in the table

Table 3

Worksheet for Finding Estimated Measurement Error

No.

Studies

N Sample Value r_{xy}/r_i N x r_i Raa (a) rbb (b)

1 85 Public **0.26** 22,100 0.770 0.8775

2 50 student **0.75** 37,500 0.890 0.9434 0.880 0.9381 3 155 Facebook users **0.26** 40,300 0.890

0.9434 0.85 0.9220 4 326 Man / Woman **0.74** 240,588 0.824 0.9077 0.837 0.9149 5 100 FB

users **0.90** 90,000 0.720 0.8485

6 143 Teenager **0.53** 75,790 0.910 0.9539 0.78 0.8832 7 402 adult (S1) **0.67** 269,340 0.830

0.95 0.9747 8 160 Student (S2) **0.39** 62,400 0.87 0.9327 0.77 0.8775 9 161 employee **0.32**

51.520 0.81 0.9000 0.78 0.8832 10 323 instagram users **0.46** 148,580 - 0.85 0.9220

Quantity 1,905 5,278 1038,118 7,514 7,307 6,697 7,315 Average 190,500 0.528 0.545 0.835

0.9130.837 0.914 SD 1212,3345 0.227 87,334 0.062 0.037 0.061 0.033

Correction of measurement errors will be carried out in the following

steps: 1. Finding the combined mean

The combined mean is the result of multiplying the average reliability of the variable x (a) with the average variable y (b), according to the formula

$$= \text{Ave (a)} \times \text{Ave (b)}$$

$$= 0.913 \times 0.914$$

$$= 0.834$$

Based on this formula, it can be seen that the combined mean of = 0.834

2. Looking for population correlation after being corrected by measurement error The estimated population correlation or the actual population correlation after being corrected for measurement error is the average population correlation compared to the combined mean which can be calculated using the equation:

$$= 0.545$$

$$0.834$$

$$= 0.653$$

Information :

- is the mean population correlation
- is the combined mean

Based on the results of the formula above, it can be seen that the real population correlation after correction of measurement errors is carried out on both the dependent and independent variables shows the result of 0.653

3. Finding the sum of the coefficients of the squares of variation

The squared coefficient of variation called (V) can be calculated by the following formula:

$$V = SD^2(a) + SD^2(b)$$

$$Ave^2(a) Ave^2(b)$$

$$V = (0.037)^2 + (0.033)^2$$

$$(0.913)^2 (0.914)^2$$

$$V = 0.001369/0.833 + 0.0010/0.835$$

$$V = 0.0016 + 0.0011$$

$$V = 0.0027$$

Based on the calculation of the formula, it was found that the coefficient of the square of variation V was 0.0027

4. Look for the variance that refers to the variation of the artifact (error variance) The following is the formula to find the variance that refers to the variation of the artifact.

$$\sigma^2 = 2\tilde{A}^2 V$$

$$\sigma^2 = (0.653)^2 \times (0.834)^2 \times (0.0027)$$

$$\sigma^2 = 0.426 \times 0.695 \times 0.0027$$

$$\sigma^2 = 0.0008$$

This shows that the variance that refers to the artifact σ^2 is 0.0008

5. Finding the true correlation variance

The actual correlation variance can be calculated by the following equation. $\text{Var}(\rho) = 2\rho - 2\tilde{A}^2 V$

2

$$\text{Var}(\rho) = 0.03255 - 0.0008 / (0.834)^2$$

$$\text{Var}(\rho) = 0.032 / 0.695 = 0.0460$$

$$\text{SD} = \text{Var}(\rho) = 0.0460 = 0.214$$

Based on this formula, it was found that the true correlation variance $\text{Var}(\rho)$ was 0.0460 with a standard deviation (SD) of 0.214.

6. Finding the confidence interval

The confidence interval is calculated by comparing the real population correlation after correction of measurement error with the standard deviation (SD) of the true correlation variance, which is 0.545 : 0.1624, so the confidence interval is 3.355 with an SD above 0, so that based on the correction of measurement error the correlation between the two variables is positive.

7. Impact of reliability variations

The impact of reliability variations can be measured by the formula:

$$2\rho \times 100 \% = 0.0008 \times 100 \% = 2,45 \%$$

$$2\rho \ 0.03255$$

Based on the impact of reliability variations, it was found that the percentage of the impact of reliability variations was 2.45%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this meta-analysis between the variables of self-esteem and self presentation are used as a reference to determine whether the hypothesis of both variables can be accepted or rejected to determine whether it can be continued for further research. This is obtained based on the data analysis conducted showing that the hypothesis is proven to have a positive relationship on the two variables between self-esteem and self presentation and this is acceptable. This can be seen from the results of the value of which is included in the interval limit area to be accepted.

The results of the calculation of the sampling error show that the confidence interval is 3.355 with a standard deviation of more than 0, so it can be concluded that the correlation between the two variables is positive, with the percentage of variation that causes a small sampling error of 0.01%. The results of the calculation of measurement error show a confidence interval of 3.3355 with SD above 0 so that based on error correction, the correlation between

the two variables is positive. Then, the impact of reliability variation shows a smaller number compared to the impact of sampling error. The impact of the variation in reliability was found to be a percentage of 2.45%, which indicates that there is a possibility of error or error in measurements such as using an inaccurate measurement scale.

Therefore, it can be concluded that, there is a positive relationship between the variable self-esteem and self-presentation. We can find this in several. Regarding the correlation of the variables of self-confidence and self-presentation, we can find in several research results. In the results of research Rank, J, (2009) mentions that in his research has examined subordinate self-related variables as moderators of the relationship between supervisor leadership behavior (transformational leadership) and subordinates' innovative behavior and task performance. Based on behavioral plasticity theory and self-monitoring, they hypothesized that this association would be moderated by subordinates' organizational-based self-esteem and by their tendency to change self-presentation, a key aspect of the self-monitoring construct. As hypothesized, transformational leadership is stronger and more positive with innovation for subordinates who are low in organizational-based self-esteem. When subordinates are low in self-presentation tendencies, transactional leadership plays an active role in overcoming the negative.

Research conducted by James, A. Robert, (2017) investigated the effect of contingent self-esteem on the tendency to compulsive buying. It is argued that this influence is mediated by concerns about self-presentation, which are concerned with negative evaluations of presenting themselves and the importance of social identity.

In the research of Soraya Mehdizadeh, (2010), it is said that Online social networking sites have revealed an entirely new method of self-presentation. This cyber social tool provides a new analytics site to examine personality and identity. The current study examines how narcissism and self-esteem are manifested on the social networking website Facebook.com. Correlation analysis revealed that individuals with higher narcissism and

lower self-esteem were associated with greater online activity as well as some self-promotional content. Gender differences were found to influence the type of self-promotional content

presented by individual Facebook users. Based on a study from Cahaya Asyifa (2019). In line with the research of Anna Metzler, (2015), which examined the relationship between self-presentation on social networking sites and personality in adults. However, there is a paucity of appropriate research on alternative adolescent personality traits. The current study investigates, using a cross-sectional multi-method approach, whether adolescents present themselves on Facebook, using a multi-dimensional self-concept perspective, and whether congruent self-presentation is associated with self-esteem.

Frensen Salim, (2017) states in the results of his research that the self-esteem of the contingent-friendship is an important factor in displaying one's behavior in the context of friendly relations. However, there are negative impacts of using social networking sites, such as lower self-esteem mediated by fear of loss or fear of being left behind (FoMO). This study aims to analyze the effect of friendship-contingent self-esteem and fear of being left behind on Instagram users' self-presentation. The results showed adequate results, however, the only variable found to affect self-presentation was only fear of being left behind. Friendship contingent self-esteem was found to affect fear of missing out, while friendship contingent self-esteem did not affect self-presentation. the only variable found to affect self-presentation was fear of missing out. while friendship contingent self-esteem did not affect self-presentation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the meta-analysis studies conducted, it is concluded that there is a positive relationship between self-esteem and self-presentation. Based on the results of sampling error correction and measurement error correction, it is proven that individuals with high self-esteem will affect self-presentation. The percentage of the impact of measurement error has a value of 2.45%, this means that the measurement error in the research articles that the researcher analyzes is not too large. However, this can still be used as input for further researchers, so that they pay more attention to the use of measuring instruments that are in accordance with the specified research variables.

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