Abstrak

Kepercayaan terhadap fenomena paranormal masih banyak ditemukan pada masyarakat, termasuk di kalangan mahasiswa, meskipun mereka berada dalam lingkungan pendidikan tinggi yang menekankan pemikiran ilmiah dan rasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan menguji pengaruh religiusitas dan thinking style terhadap paranormal belief, serta menguji peran thinking style sebagai variabel moderator. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain korelasional terhadap 390 mahasiswa aktif UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung yang dipilih menggunakan convinience sampling. Data dikumpulkan melalui Skala Religiusitas Muslim, Revised Paranormal Belief Scale (RPBS) yang dimodifikasi, dan adaptasi Rational–Experiential Inventory (REI-40), kemudian dianalisis menggunakan regresi linear berganda dan Moderated Regression Analysis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa religiusitas dan thinking style sistem eksperiensial berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap paranormal belief, sedangkan thinking style sistem rasional berpengaruh negatif signifikan dan menjadi prediktor terkuat. Namun, kedua dimensi thinking style tidak memoderasi pengaruh religiusitas dengan paranormal belief. Model penelitian mampu menjelaskan 11,6% variasi paranormal belief. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa thinking style lebih berperan sebagai prediktor langsung daripada sebagai variabel moderator dalam menjelaskan paranormal belief.

Kata Kunci: religiusitas, *paranormal belief, thinking style*.

Abstract

Belief in paranormal phenomena remains prevalent in society, including among university students, despite their exposure to higher education that emphasizes scientific and rational thinking. This study aimed to examine the effects of religiosity and thinking style on paranormal belief, as well as the moderating role of thinking style. A quantitative approach with a correlational design was employed involving 390 active undergraduate students at UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung selected through convenience sampling. Data were collected using the Muslim Religiosity Scale, a modified Revised Paranormal Belief Scale (RPBS), and an adapted Rational–Experiential Inventory (REI-40), and were analyzed using multiple linear regression and Moderated Regression Analysis. The results indicated that religiosity and the experiential thinking style had significant positive effects on paranormal belief, whereas the rational thinking style had a significant negative effect and emerged as the strongest predictor. However, neither dimension of thinking style moderated the relationship between religiosity and paranormal belief. The model explained 11.6% of the variance in paranormal belief. The findings suggest that thinking style functions as a direct predictor rather than a moderating variable in explaining paranormal belief.

Keywords: religiosity, paranormal belief, thinking style.