



## Relationship of Envy to Schadenfreude on Adolescent Women Faculty of Psychology UNJANI, Class Of 2019

Mochamad Adistya Rizki Ramadhana

Achmad Yani University

[radiztyart@gmail.com](mailto:radiztyart@gmail.com)

---

### Abstract

*Envy and Schadenfreude are two things that we often see in everyday life. This variable is important to discuss because the feelings of inferiority that a person has when comparing themselves with other people can make him feel annoyed with the person who is the source of his envy, which can give rise to satisfaction when the source of his envy fails. This study aims to explore the relationship between envy and schadenfreude among female students of the Faculty of Psychology at UNJANI, class of 2019. Envy and schadenfreude, both commonly observed in daily life, are crucial variables due to their potential to cause feelings of inferiority and subsequent satisfaction when the object of envy experiences failure. The research adopts a correlational design, employing simple random sampling to select 116 respondents from the target population. Data were gathered using scales based on aspects proposed by Ninivaggi (2010) and Richard (2013), with reliability measured using McDonald's coefficient, all exceeding 0.5. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was utilized to validate the scales, and Spearman's rank correlation was applied for data analysis. The findings indicate a low but significant positive correlation ( $r = 0.371, p < .001; > .001$ ) between envy and schadenfreude in the target group. The results suggest that while the majority of respondents exhibit moderate levels of envy, their schadenfreude remains low. The study concludes with implications for further research on the impact of these variables and provides recommendations for future studies.*

**Keywords:** *envy, schadenfreude, teenage girls' schadenfreude*

---

### INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, social problems occur very often and can often be said to be excessive or even very worrying. Everywhere in this country, there are problems and issues that are part of social conflict. The social conflicts that occur around us are nothing but a form of quite complex disharmony.

We can see this disharmony in several general forms, for example, interpersonal disharmony at this level, disharmony that usually occurs between individuals and other individuals, individuals and groups of people, or vice versa, and disharmony between groups. Generally, the disharmony that we often hear about is group disharmony because it is often reported and communicated through the mass media, but disharmony between individuals is often overlooked because it is rarely exposed, especially if the conflict that occurs is not big enough and viral. However, social conflicts that occur both between groups and between individuals have quite significant negative impacts, such as disputes that cause divisions between tribes and cultures, the emergence of various negative stigmas, the emergence of discriminatory attitudes and actions, and even violence against individuals and groups.

In Indonesia, there have been quite a lot of cases of violence caused by jealousy. Envy is an emotion that arises when someone feels they have shortcomings or superior qualities possessed by other people, awards, achievements, or ownership of something, and that person wants these qualities or hopes that other people do not have these qualities. KPAI recorded that in a period of 9 years, from 2011 to 2019, there were 37,381 complaints of violence against children. For bullying in both education and social media, the figure reached 2,473 reports, and the trend continues to increase.

According to internet-based news media (Kumparan, 2019), in Indonesia there have been several cases of violence committed based on jealousy, which usually occurs among

women, especially young women. There are cases where several teenage girls commit verbal and physical violence against other teenage girls who are underclassmen. The perpetrators of this violence even threatened the victim if the victim dared to report it. This case was explained by a child and adolescent psychologist, who explained that the main reason bullying occurred was due to various kinds of envy, such as envy of physical appearance, popularity, talent, and so on.

A researcher named Rolf Haubl (2001) from the University of Frankfurt in Germany has also researched envy in Germany. He distributed questionnaires to 2500 people in East and West Germany. From his research, he found that women more often feel jealousy when they see other people's success. Men also have the same emotions, but fewer. Research on envy was also conducted by Faturochman (2005), who examined feelings of envy in social relations and also found that women tend to have feelings of envy more than men.

Envy arises when someone does not have qualities, achievements, or possessions that are superior to others and desires or hopes that others do not have them (Parrot & Smith, 1993). Usually very unpleasant emotions, which can include feelings of inferiority, hostility, and injustice (Parrot, 1991; Smith, 1991). The misfortune that befalls another envious person can be pleasant because it removes the basis of envy and makes the other benefited person less envious. In addition, it can transform ambiguous comparisons into more favorable comparisons, providing a relative advantage compared to the envious person (Ortony, Clore, & Collins, 1988; Smith, 2000; Smith et al., 1996). Smith and colleagues provided empirical support for the proposed relationship between envy and Schadenfreude (Brigham et al., 1997; Smith et al., 1996). In this study, participants who learned that bad luck befell an advantaged person reported more pleasure than when misfortune befell a disadvantaged person. Analyses showed that this effect on Schadenfreude was mediated by participants' feelings of envy toward the target.

Schadenfreude, or what we are more familiar with as "malice" or "envy," can by definition be defined as the opposite or opposite of envy, where envy is a negative feeling that arises from seeing other people who are better than oneself, while envy is a feeling of joy. when other people experience difficulties, failures, falls, bad luck, or negative feelings. In psychology, jealousy is more often referred to as schadenfreude. Schadenfreude is defined as a feeling of pleasure when seeing other people fail or suffer (Feather, 1994; Feather & Sherman, 2002; Hareli & Weiner, 2002; Smith et al., 1996). When individuals who have feelings of envy see other people's failures, it will make the individual who was initially the victim feel happier and have power, which will increase their self-esteem. The greater the feeling of envy in an individual caused by the emotional wounds he feels, the greater the schadenfreude or feeling of envy that he shows or acts.

Based on the description above and the phenomena above, researchers assume that women, especially young women who are entering the middle adolescence phase, are less able to control or regulate their emotions, so they tend to feel jealous when they see the success or superior qualities of other young women. The envy that arises can then trigger deeper feelings such as schadenfreude or envy towards oneself. However, in the interview, there were students who actually felt motivated after experiencing feelings of envy towards their friends. This was then reinforced by research by Niels van de Vena (2014), who said that envy is divided into two, namely benign and malignant, where malignant envy leads more to schadenfreude. Niels and other researchers (2014) also said that there are several other determinants that can give rise to schadenfreude, such as dislike, resentment, anger, modesty, and simply feelings of inferiority. According to Faturochman (2006), envy and envy are different emotional reactions. envy is a negatively charged or unpleasant emotion that a person feels towards another person's positive situation; on the other hand, envy is a positively charged emotional reaction to another person's negative situation.

Here, the researcher assumes that these negative emotions occur more often in teenagers because, according to Sarwono (2006), in their developmental stage, teenagers develop more sensitive feelings and are in the process of searching for identity, in contrast

LITERATUS is a journal published by Neolectura, issued two times in one year. Literatus is a scientific publication media in the form of conceptual paper and field research related to social impact and cultural studies. It is hoped that LITERATUS can become a media for academics and researchers to publish their scientific work and become a reference source for the development of science and knowledge.

**Our focus:**  
Social and Culture

**Our Scope:**  
Humanities, Education, Management, History, Economics, Linguistics, Literature, Religion, Politics, Sociology, Anthropology, and others.





to adults whose emotional development is more stable. Apart from that, there is also the influence of hormones, which influence the emotions felt by teenagers.

After experiencing this feeling of schadenfreude or envy, over time a person will feel emotional pressure, which ultimately happens to themselves, and this emotion is destructive. Moreover, according to theoretical accounts of the link between envy and schadenfreude originating from ancient Greek philosophers such as Socrates and Plato, empirical support for the proposed theoretical link had to wait until the late 1990s, when Smith and colleagues conducted experiments and showed that schadenfreude occurs when people who are envied suffer misfortune (Brigham, Kelso, Jackson, & Smith, 1997; Smith, Turner, Garonzik, Leach, Urch-Druskat, & Weston, 1996). However, recent research challenges the findings by failing to document a relationship between envy and Schadenfreude (Feather & Sherman, 2002; Hareli & Weiner, 2002). Therefore, researchers want to research the relationship between envy and schadenfreude in young women entering the middle adolescence phase with the aim of testing and measuring how big the relationship and significance are between feelings of envy and schadenfreude. The theoretical benefits of this research are: (1) To expand understanding related to variables, namely envy and schadenfreude, especially in young women, as study material for further research regarding the variables of envy and schadenfreude, especially in young women, providing an explanation of the direction, degree, and significance of the relationship. between envy and schadenfreude, or envy, provides benefits as material that can be explained in the branches of social and developmental psychology.

Another practical benefit is that it can enrich people's insight into feelings of envy and schadenfreude, help provide awareness about the causes and effects of feelings of envy towards oneself or others, especially young women, and provide UNJANI Psychology with an overview of the conditions of female students' feelings of envy and schadenfreude.

The hypothesis of this research is to know if there is a positive relationship between envy with schadenfreude.

## METHOD

In this research, researchers use quantitative methods where both description purposes and association (or correlation) purposes can use statistical test methods (Ulber Silalahi, 2009: 334). Descriptive statistics are used when the researcher only wants to describe the data from the sample and does not intend to draw conclusions that apply to the population from which the sample was taken (Rohmawati et al., 2020).

Quantitative data is data obtained from the results of measuring quantitative variables. Quantitative variables are variables whose values can be expressed quantitatively or numerically (Ulber Silalahi, 2009: 282).

This research uses an inductive approach that emphasizes the results of observing phenomena in the field and then drawing conclusions based on these observations. This inductive method is often referred to as a method of drawing conclusions from the specific to the general.

This research uses two variables, namely envy and schadenfreude, with the population being psychology students studying at Jenderal Achmad Yani University in the in the class of 2019. According to data obtained from the Unjani Academic Administration Bureau, there are 160 psychology students in the Class of 2019. This population was taken because they had already entered adolescence.

In this research, researchers used a simple random sampling technique where each member of the population has an equal and independent opportunity to be selected. If the sample is large, this method is the best way yet designed to obtain a sample representative of the population of interest. Let's take an example: Define the population as all the eighth grade students in school district Y. Imagine there are 500 students. If you are one of these students, your chances of being selected are 1 in 500, if the sampling procedure is truly random. Everyone will have an equal chance of being selected. In this study, simple random



sampling was used on 1st level students of the psychology faculty at Jenderal Achmad Yani University.

In this study, researchers used a level of accuracy or margin of error of 5%, so that from a total of 160 populations, only 110 respondents were taken using Likert scales and semantic questionnaires.

The analysis technique used in this research is to calculate the relationship value between envy and schadenfreude using a simple regression technique. Simple regression is research that uses two variables, consisting of envy or feelings of envy and schadenfreude or feelings of envy.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

#### Correlation Results Between Envy and Schadenfreude

Researchers obtained 594 respondents from the minimum sample size, namely 153 people. A total of 368 respondents were used in the research, while 226 others could not be used. This respondent cannot be used because it does not meet the research criteria. Respondents work outside Jakarta or within Jakarta, but the duration of work is less than 35 hours per week. Apart from that, respondents studied at state universities, not private ones.

**Table 1. Correlation Results Between Envy and Schadenfreude  
Spearman's Correlations**

Variables	TS Env	S Sch
1. TS Envy Spearman's rho	—	—
p-value	—	—
2. TS Sch Spearman's rho	0.371 ***	—
p-value	< .001	—

\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the coefficient value obtained for the Envy and Schadenfreude variables is  $0.371^{***}$  with a p value of  $<0.001$ . These results show that there is a relationship between these two variables, namely envy and Schadenfreude. Furthermore, the p value  $<0.001$  indicates less than 0.001, which means the relationship between envy and schadenfreude is significant. Meanwhile, the correlation coefficient (r) shows a positive value, namely  $0.371^{***}$ , which means that the variables have a low correlation because they are in the range of values between  $> 0.1$  and  $0.3$  if referring to the correlation coefficient parameters of Christine P. Dancey and Jhon Reidy in 2011. The correlation coefficient shows a result of  $0.371$ , meaning a positive relationship. From these results, it can be concluded that the two variables have a low, but significant, positive relationship.

Based on the statistical results that have been processed above, we can see that the direction of the line is straight and increases from the bottom left or low to the top right or higher. This shows that Envy and Schadenfreude have a positive correlation, where if the level of Envy in the respondent is high, then the level of Schadenfreude will also be high, and vice versa, if the Envy level is low, then the Schadenfreude level will also be low. Next, the results of the cross-tabulation between the Envy and Schadenfreude variables have been presented, which aims to determine the distribution of respondents on each variable.

LITERATUS is a journal published by Neolectura, issued two times in one year. Literatus is a scientific publication media in the form of conceptual paper and field research related to social impact and cultural studies. It is hoped that LITERATUS can become a media for academics and researchers to publish their scientific work and become a reference source for the development of science and knowledge.

**Our focus:**  
Social and Culture

**Our Scope:**  
Humanities, Education, Management, History, Economics, Linguistics, Literature, Religion, Politics, Sociology, Anthropology, and others.



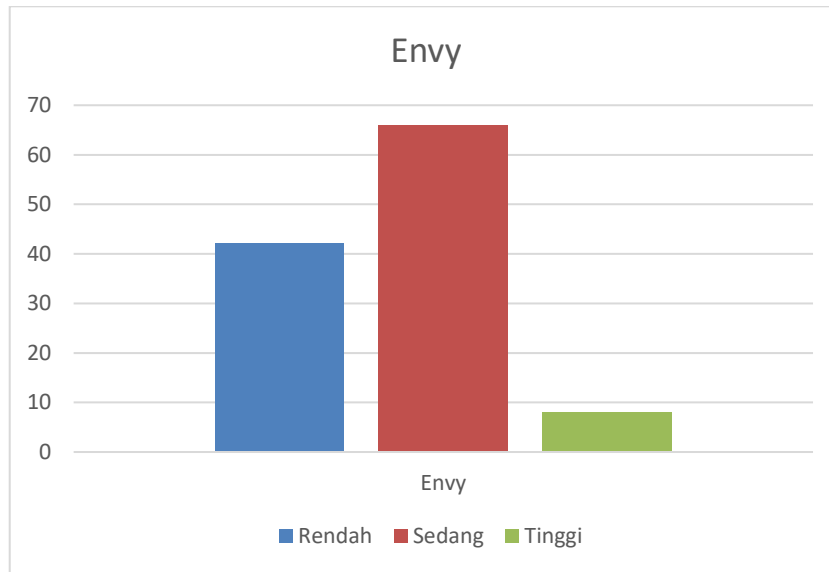
**Table 2. Cross Tabulation Between Envy and Schadenfreude**

		Schadenfreude			Total	
		Low	Medium	Tall		
Envy	Low	Count	41	0	1	42
		Expected Count	34.4	4.0	3.6	42.0
		% within Envy	97.6%	0.0%	2.4%	100.0%
		% within Schadenfreude	43.2%	0.0%	10.0%	36.2%
		% of Total	35.3%	0.0%	0.9%	36.2%
	Medium	Count	49	9	8	66
		Expected Count	54.1	6.3	5.7	66.0
		% within Envy	74.2%	13.6%	12.1%	100.0%
		% within Schadenfreude	51.6%	81.8%	80.0%	56.9%
		% of Total	42.2%	7.8%	6.9%	56.9%
	Tall	Count	5	2	1	8
		Expected Count	6.6	.8	.7	8.0
		% within Envy	62.5%	25.0%	12.5%	100.0%
% within Schadenfreude		5.3%	18.2%	10.0%	6.9%	
% of Total		4.3%	1.7%	0.9%	6.9%	
Total	Count	95	11	10	116	
	Expected Count	95.0	11.0	10.0	116.0	
	% within Envy	81.9%	9.5%	8.6%	100.0%	
	% within Schadenfreude	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	81.9%	9.5%	8.6%	100.0%	

Based on table 2, it can be concluded that of the 116 female respondents from the Faculty of Psychology, UNJANI class of 2019, the results obtained were that 1 respondent (0.9%) had a high Envy and high Schadenfreude category, then 2 respondents (1.7%) had a high Envy category. and moderate Schadenfreude, and 5 respondents (4.3%) had high Envy and low Schadenfreude.

Then there were 8 respondents (6.9%) who had moderate envy and high Schadenfreude, then 9 respondents (7.8%) had moderate envy and moderate Schadenfreude, and there were 49 respondents (42.2%) who had moderate envy and low Schadenfreude. Furthermore, 1 respondent (0.9%) had low envy and high Schadenfreude, 0 respondents (0.0%) had moderate levels of envy and Schadenfreude, and 41 respondents (35.5%) had low envy and low Schadenfreude.

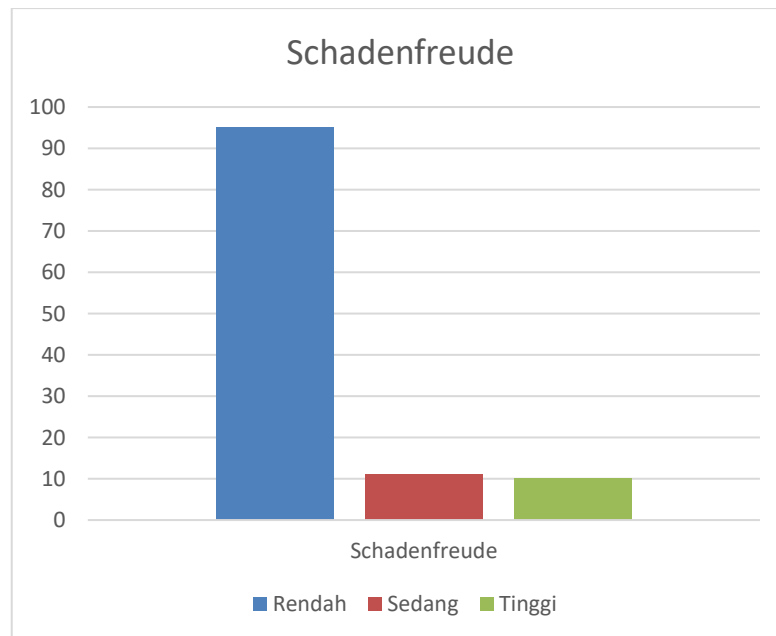
Envy Variable Overview



Graphic 1. Results of Envy Variable Categorization

In graphic 1, there are results: of the 116 female respondents from the Faculty of Psychology, UNJANI class of 2019, who were the sample for this research, there were 42 respondents (36%) who were classified into the low envy category, and then 66 respondents (56%) who were classified into the low envy category. Envy was moderate, and as many as 8 respondents (6.8%) were classified as high Envy.

Overview of Schadenfreude Variables



Graphic 2. Results of Schadenfreude Variable Categorization

In graphic 2, there are results showing that of the 116 female respondents from the Faculty of Psychology, UNJANI class of 2019, who were the sample for this research, 95 respondents (81%) were classified into the low Schadenfreude category, followed by 11 respondents (9.4%) who were classified into the low Schadenfreude category. Moderate Schadenfreude, and as many as 10 respondents (8.6%) were classified as high Schadenfreude.

LITERATUS is a journal published by Neoelectura, issued two times in one year. Literatus is a scientific publication media in the form of conceptual paper and field research related to social impact and cultural studies. It is hoped that LITERATUS can become a media for academics and researchers to publish their scientific work and become a reference source for the development of science and knowledge.

**Our focus:**  
Social and Culture

**Our Scope:**  
Humanities, Education, Management, History, Economics, Linguistics, Literature, Religion, Politics, Sociology, Anthropology, and others.



## Demographic Data

Table 3. Age Data Cross Tabulation Table of Envy with Respondent Age

		Age					Total	
		17	18	19	20	21		
Envy	Low	Count	0	13	22	5	2	42
		Expected	.4	10.5	23.9	6.2	1.1	42.0
		Count						
		% within	0.0%	31.0%	52.4%	11.9%	4.8%	100.0%
		Envy						
		% within	0.0%	44.8%	33.3%	29.4%	66.7%	36.2%
	Medium	Count	1	14	39	11	1	66
		Expected	.6	16.5	37.6	9.7	1.7	66.0
		Count						
		% within	1.5%	21.2%	59.1%	16.7%	1.5%	100.0%
		Envy						
		% within	100.0%	48.3%	59.1%	64.7%	33.3%	56.9%
	Tall	Count	0	2	5	1	0	8
		Expected	.1	2.0	4.6	1.2	.2	8.0
		Count						
		% within	0.0%	25.0%	62.5%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%
		Envy						
		% within	0.0%	6.9%	7.6%	5.9%	0.0%	6.9%
Total	Count	1	29	66	17	3	116	
	Expected	1.0	29.0	66.0	17.0	3.0	116.0	
	Count							
	% within	0.9%	25.0%	56.9%	14.7%	2.6%	100.0%	
	Envy							
	% within	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Total	Age							
	% of	0.9%	25.0%	56.9%	14.7%	2.6%	100.0%	
	Total							

**Table 4. Schadenfreude Cross Tabulation Table with Respondent Age**

		Age					Total		
		17	18	19	20	21			
<b>Schadenfreude</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Count</b>	0	25	55	12	3	95	
		<b>Expected Count</b>	.8	23.8	54.1	13.9	2.5	95.0	
		<b>% within Schadenfreude</b>	0.0%		57.9%	12.6%	3.2%	100.0%	
		<b>% within Age</b>	0.0%	26.3%					
		<b>% of Total</b>	0.0%		47.4%	10.3%	2.6%	81.9%	
				21.6%					
		<b>Medium</b>	<b>Count</b>	1	2	7	1	0	11
			<b>Expected Count</b>	.1	2.8	6.3	1.6	.3	11.0
			<b>% within Schadenfreude</b>	9.1%		63.6%	9.1%	0.0%	100.0%
			<b>% within Age</b>	100.0%	6.9%	10.6%	5.9%	0.0%	9.5%
			<b>% of Total</b>	0.9%	1.7%	6.0%	0.9%	0.0%	9.5%
		<b>Tall</b>	<b>Count</b>	0	2	4	4	0	10
			<b>Expected Count</b>	.1	2.5	5.7	1.5	.3	10.0
			<b>% within Schadenfreude</b>	0.0%		40.0%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%
			<b>% within Age</b>	0.0%	6.9%	6.1%	23.5%	0.0%	8.6%
			<b>% of Total</b>	0.0%	1.7%	3.4%	3.4%	0.0%	8.6%
<b>Total</b>		<b>Count</b>	1	29	66	17	3	116	
		<b>Expected Count</b>	1.0	29.0	66.0	17.0	3.0	116.0	
		<b>% within Schadenfreude</b>	0.9%		56.9%	14.7%	2.6%	100.0%	
		<b>% within Age</b>	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

LITERATUS is a journal published by Neoelectura, issued two times in one year. Literatus is a scientific publication media in the form of conceptual paper and field research related to social impact and cultural studies. It is hoped that LITERATUS can become a media for academics and researchers to publish their scientific work and become a reference source for the development of science and knowledge.

**Our focus:**  
Social and Culture

**Our Scope:**  
Humanities, Education, Management, History, Economics, Linguistics, Literature, Religion, Politics, Sociology, Anthropology, and others.





<b>% of Total</b>	0.9%	56.9	14.7	2.6%	100.0
	25.0	%	%		%
		%			

Based on the demographic data taken, it can be seen the categorization of variables in the 2019 class of UNJANI Psychology Faculty students based on age, where there are 13 people aged 18 years, 22 people aged 19 years, 5 people aged 20 years, and 2 people aged 21 years in the low Envy category. . Then there was 1 person aged 17 years, 14 people aged 18 years, 39 people aged 19 years, 11 people aged 20 years, and 1 person aged 21 years in the moderate Envy category. After that, there were 2 people aged 18 years, 5 people aged 19 years, and 1 person aged 20 years in the high Envy category.

Based on the results of the demographic data, it can be seen that the categorization of variables in the 2019 class of UNJANI Psychology Faculty students is based on age, where there are 25 people aged 18 years, 55 people aged 19 years, 12 people aged 20 years, and 3 people aged 21 years in the low Schadenfreude category. . Then there was 1 person aged 17 years, 2 people aged 18 years, 7 people aged 19 years, and 1 person aged 20 years in the moderate Schadenfreude category. After that, there were 2 people aged 18 years, 4 people aged 19 years, and 4 people aged 20 years in the high Schadenfreude category.

### **Discussion**

Based on the results of the calculations and data correlation analysis processing carried out, results were obtained that stated that there was a relationship between the variables Envy and Schadenfreude in female female students at the Faculty of Psychology UNJANI class of 2019 with a low correlation category where the correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) was 0.371 with a significant  $p$  value less than 0.001 ( $p$ -value < 0.001). So  $H_0$ , which says there is no positive relationship between Envy and Schadenfreude, is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted, and based on the correlation coefficient of Christine P. Dancey and Jhon Reidy in 2011, that correlation has a value of  $r = 0.371$ , This value shows a low positive correlation between envy and Schadenfreude.

The results of the statistical hypothesis show that there is a positive relationship between Envy and Schadenfruede. Here, the meaning of a positive relationship is that if the subject's envy is high, then the Schadenfreude will be high, and vice versa, if the envy is low, then the Schadenfreude will be low. Apart from that, from the data analysis test, significant results were obtained between the two variables, indicating that the variables Envy and Schadenfreude have a close relationship and cannot be separated, which means that with Envy, Schadenfreude will definitely appear.

As for the distribution itself, in any Envy category, most fall into low Schadenfreude. We can see this from the distribution of scores in Table 4.2, where as many as 41 people with a low level of envy fall into a low level of Schadenfreude, then as many as 49 people with a moderate level of envy also fall into a low level of Schadenfreude, and even people with an envy level The highest number of people also fall into the low level of Schadenfreude, namely 5 people, so this is what shows the low relationship between Envy and Schadenfreude.

After looking at the cross-tabulation between the envy and Schadenfreude variables, the researchers found that the results of feelings of envy, whether low, medium, or high, were more dominant in feeling low levels of Schadenfreude, and only a few felt moderate to high levels of Schadenfreude. Then here, the researcher looks at the Schadenfreude aspect to carry out a deeper check on this variable. In tables 4.7 and 4.8, the researcher saw that almost all subjects felt low deservingness and anger. In the deservingness aspect, the subjects on average (63%) felt a slight feeling that the target deserved bad luck or disaster. This is even more so in the anger aspect, where, on average (87.9%), the subjects felt very little anger or anger towards the target. With these two aspects low, Schadenfreude appears only a little and at a low level. From this explanation, we can see that if the subject has low,

medium, or high envy without feelings of anger and is like a target who has received a disaster, then Schadenfreude will remain low.

The results of this research show that there is a significant positive relationship between envy and Schadenfreude. Here, every female student feels a feeling of envy, which is innate, as seen in Table 4.3, and this feeling of envy is mostly experienced by those aged 18–19. This is different from the theory at the developmental stage, where teenagers aged 17–20 are entering the late teenage stage. At that stage, teenagers should have started to have more stable emotions. Then, if we look at subjects who have passed adolescence (over 20 years), they have fewer feelings of envy than subjects in the teenage stage, so in this study we can see that subjects in the teenage stage experience more feelings of envy.

Based on the cross-tabulation table of Schadenfreude with age, it can be seen that the average respondent, or as many as 95 people, has a low level of Schadenfreude, and this feeling is mostly shared by those aged 19 years, who are almost half of the total respondents, or as many as 55 people. The same as Envy, here feelings of Schadenfreude are felt more by subjects with the adolescent stage of development than those who have passed that stage, so that in this study, adolescent subjects tend to feel feelings of Schadenfreude more.

In this research, it was also found that in lower, middle, and upper social economic statuses, the distribution of envy and schadenfreude could be said to be quite even, because in almost all economic statuses, there were respondents who felt low, medium, or high envy and schadenfreude. In detail, envy is spread quite evenly because there are respondents with lower, middle, and upper social economic status who feel envy at low, medium, and high levels, but it is not very evenly distributed in the schadenfreude variable, where respondents with lower and middle social economic status felt low, medium, and high levels of schadenfreude, but respondents with upper social economic status only felt low levels of schadenfreude. This social economic status can be seen from parents' jobs, parents' salaries, and especially the monthly money given to respondents in tables 4.9 and 4.10. Judging from the demographic data, the researcher finally grouped socio-economic status as shown in tables 1 and 2.

Based on this, there are different results from the sample in this study because the sample is more diverse in terms of age, thought patterns, and different points of view when experiencing each situation scenario, as well as the experiences they have gone through, so that in the research, the results obtained are in the form of a correlation but with a low level of correlation.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that there is a low but statistically significant positive relationship between the variables of envy and schadenfreude among female students of the Faculty of Psychology, UNJANI, class of 2019. The study reveals that envy and schadenfreude manifest across all socio-economic statuses, but are most prevalent among teenagers aged 19 years. Furthermore, the majority of female students exhibit moderate levels of envy, while their schadenfreude remains low. These findings suggest that although envy is commonly experienced, it does not strongly translate into schadenfreude among the students.

Given the results, it is recommended that future research should explore the underlying factors that contribute to the observed relationship between envy and schadenfreude, potentially examining cultural, social, or psychological influences. Additionally, interventions aimed at reducing feelings of envy could be developed and tested to see if they also diminish the occurrence of schadenfreude. Educational institutions might consider incorporating emotional intelligence training to help students manage these emotions more effectively. Finally, extending this study to a broader

LITERATUS is a journal published by Neolectura, issued two times in one year. Literatus is a scientific publication media in the form of conceptual paper and field research related to social impact and cultural studies. It is hoped that LITERATUS can become a media for academics and researchers to publish their scientific work and become a reference source for the development of science and knowledge.

**Our focus:**  
Social and Culture

**Our Scope:**  
Humanities, Education, Management, History, Economics, Linguistics, Literature, Religion, Politics, Sociology, Anthropology, and others.





demographic could provide more generalizable insights into how envy and schadenfreude interact across different populations.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- F Faturochman. (2005). *Iri dalam Relasi Sosial*.
- Joanna E. Piskorz, Z. P. (2009). *Situational Determinants of Envy and Schadenfreude*.
- Niels van de Vena, C. E. (2014). *When envy leads to Schadenfreude*.
- Ninivaggi, F. J. (2010). *Envy Theory*. Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.
- Ouwerkerk, W. W. (2014). *Schadenfreude: Understanding Pleasure at the Misfortune of Others*. Cambridge University Press.
- Richard H. Smith, T. J.-D. (2014). *Envy and Schadenfreude*.
- Rohmawati, H., Maya, S., & Robbani, H. (2020). Pengaruh Stres Kerja dan Kepuasan Kerja terhadap Kinerja Karyawan PT Famed Calibration. FOCUS, 1(2).
- Silalahi, U. (2010). *Metode Penelitian Sosial*. Bandung: Unpar Press.
- Smith, R. H. (2013). *The Joy of Pain*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta, CV.
- Tall poppies, *deservingness and schadenfreude*. (2020, January 7). Retrieved from thepsychologist: <https://thepsychologist.bps.org.uk/volume-25/edition-6/tall-poppies-deservingness-and-schadenfreude>
- W. Gerrod Parrott, R. H. (1993). *Distinguishing the Experiences of Envy and Jealousy*.
- Wilco W. van Dijk, J. W. (2006). *When People Fall From Grace: Reconsidering the Role of Envy in Schadenfreude*.
- Wilco W. van Dijk, Jaap W. Ouwerkerk, Richard H. Smith & Mina Cikara (2015). *The role of self-evaluation and envy in schadenfreude*

Vol. 6, No. 1,  
April 2024,  
pp. 301-311

e-ISSN:  
**2686-5009**

*Relationship of  
Envy to  
Schadenfreude  
on Adolescent  
Women Faculty of  
Psychology  
UNJANI Class Of  
2019*

*Mochamad  
Adistya Rizki  
Ramadhana*

