




Forgiveness as a Mediator between Peer Conflict and Emotional Wellbeing in Adolescents



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E d i t o r	R e v i e w e r s
Anela Hasanagic  Full Professor, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Islamic Education, University of Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina anela.hasanagic@unze.ba	Reviewer 1: Zahra Yousefi  Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Khorasgan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Iran. Email: yousefi1393@khuisf.ac.ir Reviewer 2: Sara Nejatifar Department of Psychology and Education of People with Special Needs, Faculty of Educational Sciences and Psychology, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran. Email: s.nejatifar@edu.ui.ac.ir

1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The reporting is statistically accurate, but you should include confidence intervals for the indirect effect to provide a fuller picture of mediation reliability.

While this extension is interesting, the link to adolescent wellbeing could be clearer. Please explain why findings from older adults or prisoners are theoretically relevant to adolescent peer conflict.

The sentence “Russell (2023) pointed out that conflicts are not only relational disturbances but also philosophical and ethical challenges ...” introduces a philosophical perspective. It would benefit from connecting more directly to empirical adolescent studies.

The extrapolation from marital satisfaction (Jain & Arya, 2024) to adolescent peer relationships needs more justification. These contexts differ significantly; specify why such generalization is appropriate.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

This paragraph provides a strong conceptual background. However, you could better integrate contrasting definitions from philosophical and clinical perspectives to show multidimensionality more explicitly.

The argument is persuasive, but the paragraph cites only two recent studies. Expanding with additional adolescent-specific forgiveness literature (e.g., cross-cultural comparisons) would strengthen contextualization.

This is a strong rationale. However, it would be helpful to specify more clearly how your study is methodologically novel (e.g., SEM mediation approach in an Indonesian adolescent sample).

The reported mean for forgiveness (83.41 out of 126) is relatively high. A discussion of possible ceiling effects or cultural response tendencies (e.g., collectivist social desirability) should be included.

The opening of the discussion largely repeats the results. Consider synthesizing findings with theory more directly rather than summarizing.

Authors uploaded the revised manuscript.

2. Revised

Editor's decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.