

Factors Associated With The Tendency Of Bullying Behavior In Adolescents At Smp Negeri 1 Mojoanyar Mojokerto District

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a very important period, because it is a period of change from childhood to adulthood which includes mental, emotional and physical maturity. In this transition period, adolescents have many risks that may increase the number of juvenile delinquency and aggressive behavior, one of which is bullying, which is still rampant in several regions of Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar. This study used a cross-sectional design. The population in this study were 223 respondents with a sample of 143 respondents. The sampling technique used was probability sampling. Data were collected using a questionnaire of family communication patterns, school climate, peers, and bullying behavior tendencies. Data processing and analysis using chi square test. The results showed that most of the respondents who were at risk of bullying were male adolescents aged 14-16 years. The results obtained a p value of $0.000 < \alpha 0.005$ which means H1 is accepted, so there is a relationship between peers and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, but the results of the study also obtained a p value of $0.427 > \alpha 0.005$ which states that there is no relationship between family communication patterns and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, and p value $0.214 > \alpha 0.005$ which states that there is no relationship between school climate and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar. The importance of increasing the knowledge and awareness of adolescents and parents related to bullying behavior needs to be considered and there needs to be rules applied at school related to bullying.

Keywords: Adolescents, Family Communication Patterns, Peers

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a very important period, because adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood which includes emotional aspects, mental maturity, and physical. The emotional turmoil that occurs in adolescents can cause adolescents to be vulnerable to free association which can bring negative influences such as violence, smoking, and bullying behavior (Bulu et al., 2019; Setiawati, 2021) .

Bullying is a form of aggressive behavior, in general aggressive behavior can be defined as an action that harms or harms others either physically or verbally. This behavior is deviant behavior because it aims to hurt or injure others, for example kicking, hitting, and insulting (Risky et al., 2023) .

Bullying among teenagers, especially at school According to the commissioner of the Indonesian Child Protection Commission in 2020, there were 37,381 complaints related to child violence over the past 9 years and bullying cases contributed 2,473 reports and continued

to increase. Incidents of bullying at school are actually not new, but incidents of bullying often go unnoticed, so the problem of bullying at school has not yet been solved because the problem of bullying is a form of violent behavior that is often considered normal in society. During school, most students have experienced bullying at school (Suhendar, 2020)

METHODS

The type of research in this study is quantitative. The design of this study is observational with a correlational research type with a *cross-sectional approach*. The correlational method is used to determine the relationship of a variable with other variables. The sample in this study used all students of class VIII at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency, which amounted to 143 respondents with the type of sampling used in this study was *cluster random sampling*.

The researcher conducted data collection techniques using questionnaires. Questionnaires are data collection techniques carried out by providing a set of written questions or statements to respondents to be answered. The instruments used in the study were questionnaires on family communication, school climate, peers and tendencies of bullying behavior that had been tested for validity and reliability.

RESULT

1. General data

a. Frequency distribution of respondents based on adolescent age

Table 1 Distribution of respondents based on age of adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto district.

No.	category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Early Adolescence 11-13 years old.	61	42.7
2.	Middle Adolescents 14-16 years old.	82	57.3
	Total	143	100.0

Table 4.1 shows that more than half of the respondents were in middle adolescence, namely 82 respondents (57.3%).

b. Frequency distribution of respondents based on gender of adolescents

Table 2 Distribution of respondents based on gender of adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto district.

No.	category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Man	84	58.7
2.	Woman	59	41.3
	Total	143	100.0

Based on table 2 , it was found that the majority of respondents were male, namely 84 respondents (58.7%).

2. Special Data

a. Family communication patterns in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency

Table 3 Distribution of respondents based on family communication patterns of teenagers at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency

No.	category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Very high	40	28.0
2.	Tall	78	54.5
3.	Currently	25	17.5
	Total	143	100.0

Based on table 3, it was found that more than half of the respondents had a high family communication pattern, namely 78 respondents (54.5%).

b. The school climate for teenagers at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency

Table 4 Distribution of respondents based on the climate of adolescent schools at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar

No.	category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Very high (61-80)	55	38.5
2.	Height (41-60)	88	61.5
	Total	143	100.0

Based on table 4, the distribution of the school climate of adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency, was mostly high, namely 88 respondents (61.5%).

c. Peer peers of teenagers at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto district

Table 5 Distribution of respondents based on peers of adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency

No.	Category	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1.	Positive	70	49.0
2.	Negative	73	51.0
	Total	143	100.0

Based on table 5, it was found that the majority of adolescent peers at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency were negative, namely 73 respondents (51.0%).

d. Tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency

Table 6 Distribution of respondents based on the tendency of bullying behavior at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency

No.	category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Do Not Bully	40	28.0
2.	At Risk of Bullying	72	50.3
3.	Doing bullying	21	21.7
Total		143	100.0

Based on table 6, it was found that more than half of the respondents were at risk of bullying, namely 72 respondents (50.3%).

e. The relationship between family communication patterns and the tendency for bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency

Table 7 Frequency distribution of the relationship between family communication patterns and the tendency towards bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency.

Family communication patterns	Tendency of Bullying Behavior						Total	<i>p-value</i>	<i>c-value</i>
	Do not bully		At risk of bullying		Doing bullying				
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	
Very high	7	4.9%	24	16.8%	9	6.3%	40	28.0%	0.498 0.152
Tall	25	17.5%	37	25.8%	16	11.2%	78	54.5%	
Currently	8	5.6%	11	7.7%	6	4.2%	25	17.5%	
Total	40	28.0%	72	50.3%	31	21.7%	143	100.0%	

Based on table 7 above, it is known that the results of the statistical test to determine the relationship between family communication patterns and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency using chi square analysis, obtained results with a value of $p = 0.498$ which is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$. which means that there is no relationship between family communication patterns and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents and the strength of the relationship between family communication patterns and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents is weak. Thus, the research hypothesis H_1 is rejected, meaning that there is no relationship between family communication patterns and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency.

f. The relationship between school climate and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency

Table 8 Frequency distribution of the relationship between school climate and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency

School climate	Tendency of Bullying Behavior						Total	<i>p-value</i>	<i>c-value</i>	
	Do not do bullying		At risk of bullying		Doing bullying					
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%				
Very high	15	27.3%	24	43.6%	16	29.1%	55	38.46%	0.214	0.145
Tall	25	28.4%	48	54.5%	15	17.0%	88	61.54%		
Total	40	28.0%	72	50.3%	21	31.7%	143	100.0%		

Based on table 8 above, it is known that the results of the statistical test to determine the relationship between school climate and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency using chi square analysis, obtained results with a value of $p = 0.214$ which is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$. which means that there is no relationship between school climate and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents and the strength of the relationship between school climate and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents is weak. Thus, the research hypothesis H_1 is rejected, meaning that there is no relationship between school climate and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency.

g. Peer relationships with tendencies of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency

Table 9 Frequency distribution of peer relationships with tendencies towards bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency

Friends of the same age	Tendency of Bullying Behavior						Total	<i>p-value</i>	<i>c-value</i>	
	Do not bully		At risk of bullying		Doing bullying					
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%				
positive	40	57.1%	18	25.7%	12	17.1%	70	48.95%	0.000	0.542
negative	0	0.0%	54	74.0%	19	26.0%	73	51.05%		
Total	40	28.0%	72	50.3%	31	21.7%	143	100.0%		

Based on table 9 above, it is known that the results of the statistical test to determine the relationship between peers and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency using chi square analysis, obtained results with a $p\text{ value} = 0.000$ which is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$ and a value of $c = 0.542$. which means that there is a relationship between peers and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents and the strength of the relationship between peers and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents is quite strong. Thus, the research hypothesis H_1 is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between school climate and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency.

DISCUSSION

1. The relationship between family communication patterns and the tendency towards bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that most of the family communication patterns of students at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar are included in the high category, namely 54.5 % . This means that most students at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar have harmonious families with good communication patterns. The results of the correlation analysis showed that there was no relationship between family communication patterns and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar and the strength of the relationship between the two was weak.

According to the researcher's opinion, this happened because more than half of the respondents had good communication patterns with their families and there were no respondents whose family communication patterns were in the low category. However, this shows that there is a negative relationship between the variable of family communication patterns and the tendency of bullying behavior where the better the family communication pattern, the lower the tendency of bullying behavior. In this case, the researcher assumes that the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents can be caused by other factors, namely emotional regulation problems, so that adolescent families can apply all types of parenting patterns to adolescents but need to pay attention to the environment and emotions being felt by adolescents, because they can affect the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents.

2. The relationship between school climate and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency

Based on the results obtained that the school climate of students of SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar is included in the high category, which is 61.5% with a weak relationship strength. This shows that the school climate of SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar is included in the good category, the results of the correlation analysis show that there is no relationship between school climate and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar and the strength of the relationship between the two is weak.

However, the direction of the relationship between the two variables shows a negative relationship, namely the better the school climate, the lower the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency. Thus, the tendency of bullying behavior that is depicted can be caused by other factors outside the school climate such as self-concept. so that according to the researcher's assumption, it is necessary for parents and teachers at school to positively appreciate the achievements obtained by students.

3. Peer relationships with tendencies of bullying behavior in teenagers at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency

Based on the results of the study , it was found that most respondents had negative peer groups, namely 51.0%. And after going through the correlation test process, it showed that there was a relationship between peers and the tendency of bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar and had a fairly strong relationship strength.

A bad circle of friends can increase the tendency of negative behavior, one of which is bullying by teenagers. This can happen because peers are one of the factors that play a role in the emotional and psychological development of teenagers. Teenagers generally follow what their friends do, so bullying is a form of behavior that follows friends. This behavior of following or matching oneself with the social environment is also called conformity.

However, the results of this study also found 18 respondents who were at risk and 12 respondents who were included in the category of bullying even though they were in a positive peer group. According to the researcher's assumption, bullying behavior carried out by adolescents occurs due to other factors, namely the personality factors of the adolescents, this assumption is based on the results of the study which showed that most adolescents feel happy

to tease their juniors, not because they are influenced by their peers. Respondents with strong personalities and feel that they do not need other people will not be too influenced by peer groups and their surroundings, so even though the influence and behavior of peers is good, it will not discourage someone's habits and desires in bullying.

The role of peers will certainly greatly influence adolescent behavior, especially the adolescent stage is a stage where an individual is searching for and determining the direction of their identity, being in a group of peers and a positive environment will certainly have a good influence on adolescents, education for adolescents related to bullying behavior can also be very useful so that adolescents know the boundaries in joking with their environment, and avoid negative behavior including bullying.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data and research results that have been conducted, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. There is a negative relationship between family communication patterns and the tendency towards bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency.
2. There is a negative relationship between school climate and the tendency for bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency.
3. There is a relationship between peers and the tendency towards bullying behavior in adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Mojoanyar, Mojokerto Regency.

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