

GAMBARAN CYBERBULLYING PADA REMAJA DI SMP N 2 GAMPING SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: *Cyberbullying* merupakan bentuk kekerasan anak atau remaja melalui media *online* atau media sosial. Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI) melaporkan jumlah pengaduan kekerasan pada anak dalam jangka waktu 9 tahun sejak 2011-2019 terdapat 37.381 gugatan. *Cyberbullying* dapat memberikan dampak yang berpengaruh terhadap emosi dan psikologis remaja..

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran *cyberbullying* pada Remaja di SMP N 2 Gamping Sleman Yogyakarta

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan rancangan *crossessectional*. Sampel peneliti terdiri dari 106 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *stratified random sampling* dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner *cyberbullying* yang memiliki 3 dimensi, yaitu *antecedent* terencana *cyberbullying*, *behavior cyberbullying* dan *consequence cyberbullying* yang telah valid dan reliabel. Analisis data menggunakan univariat.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menyampaikan bahwa rata-rata usia di SMP N 2 Gamping Sleman Yogyakarta di kelas VII adalah 14 tahun, jenis kelamin responden didominasi perempuan sebesar (62,3%), rata-rata pendidikan terakhir orang tua adalah SMA sebesar (55,8%), dan rata-rata status tempat tinggalnya di desa sebesar (70,8%). *Cyberbullying* pada dimensi *Antecedent* terencana *cyberbullying* yang meliputi karakteristik kepribadian *strain* dan peran intraksi orang tua tergolong rendah. Seluruh bentuk-bentuk *cyberbullying* pernah diterima oleh responden, namun dari 7 bentuk *cyberbullying* yang paling tinggi yaitu *flaming* sebesar (58,5%) dan *hasrassment* sebesar (72,6%). Dampak *cyberbullying* pada responden, yaitu cemas dan mengurangi tingkat *self-esteem* namun tergolong rendah.

Kesimpulan: Seluruh responden penelitian pada Remaja di SMP N 2 Gamping Sleman Yogyakarta pernah melakukan dan menerima tindakan *cyberbullying* dan mayoritas masuk dalam *cyberbullying* tingkat rendah. Bentuk *cyberbullying* terbanyak dilakukan adalah *flaming* dan *hasrassment*.

Kata Kunci: Cyberbullying, Sosial Media, Remaja

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THE OVERVIEW OF CYBERBULLYING AMONG TEENAGERS AT SMP N 2 GAMPING SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cyberbullying is a form of violence against children or teenagers through online media or social media. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) reported that the number of complaints of violence against children in the 9-year period from 2011-2019 was 37,381 complaints. Cyberbullying can have an impact on teenagers' emotions and psychology.

Objective: This research is aimed to investigate the overview of cyberbullying among teenagers at SMP N 2 Gamping Sleman Yogyakarta

Method: This research is quantitative descriptive research with a cross-sectional design. The research sample consisted of 106 respondents. The sampling technique uses stratified random sampling with inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data collection uses a cyberbullying questionnaire with 3 (three) dimensions, namely planned antecedents of cyberbullying, the behavior of cyberbullying, and consequences of cyberbullying, which are valid and reliable. Data analysis uses univariate.

Results: The results of the research show that the average age at SMP N 2 Gamping Sleman Yogyakarta in class VII is 14 years. The gender of respondents is predominantly female at 62.3%. The average last education of parents is high school (55.8%), and the average residence status in the village is 70.8%. Cyberbullying in the planned antecedent dimension of cyberbullying includes personality characteristics and the role of parental interaction, which is relatively low. Respondents accepted all forms of cyberbullying, but of the 7 forms of cyberbullying, the highest was flaming at 58.5% and harassment at 72.6%. The impact of cyberbullying on respondents is anxiety and reduced level of self-esteem, but it is relatively low.

Conclusion: All research respondents among teenagers at SMP N 2 Gamping Sleman Yogyakarta had committed and received cyberbullying, and the majority were low-level cyberbullying. The most common forms of cyberbullying are flaming and harassment.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, Social Media, Teenagers

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