

HUBUNGAN ANTARA INTERAKSI TEMAN SEBAYA DENGAN PERILAKU BULLYING SISWA KELAS VIII DI SMP NEGERI 13 BANJARMASIN

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh perilaku bullying yang kurang begitu diperhatikan dan bentuk tindak lanjut yang kurang membuat efek jera kepada pelaku, karena bullying dianggap tidak memiliki pengaruh yang besar terhadap remaja. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif korelasi, dengan populasi 161 siswa maka didapat 115 orang sebagai sampel. Alat pengumpulan data berupa angket interaksi teman sebaya dan angket perilaku bullying yang dibagikan secara online melalui link google form. Uji validitas instrumen dengan membandingkan r_{hitung} dan r_{tabel} , sedangkan untuk reliabilitasnya menggunakan rumus Alpha Cronbach dengan bantuan SPSS ver 26 maka didapat koefisien 0.851 pada interaksi teman sebaya dan koefisien 0.922 pada perilaku bullying menggunakan bantuan SPSS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan interaksi teman sebaya memiliki deskripsi variabel sangat tinggi sebesar 100 % dengan total 115 orang. Sedangkan deskripsi variabel perilaku bullying terdapat kategori rendah sebesar 50,4% sebanyak 58 orang, kategori sedang sebesar 48,7% sebanyak 56 orang dan kategori tinggi sebesar 1% dengan jumlah 1 orang. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa interaksi teman sebaya dengan perilaku bullying memiliki hubungan dengan bentuk negatif dibuktikan melalui uji korelasional dengan membandingkan nilai signifikansi yaitu $0.00 < 0.06$ yang didapat, dimana nilai korelasi didapat -0.502 maka menghasilkan nilai korelasi berbentuk negatif artinya semakin tinggi variabel Interaksi teman sebaya maka semakin rendah perilaku bullying, sebaliknya bila semakin tinggi perilaku bullying maka semakin rendah interaksi teman sebaya.

Kata Kunci: Interaksi, Teman Sebaya, Perilaku, Bullying.

ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by bullying behavior that is not given much attention and the form of follow-up that does not create a deterrent effect on the perpetrators, because bullying is considered not to have a big influence on adolescents. This type of research is quantitative correlation, with a population of 161 students, then 115 people were obtained as samples. The data collection tools were in the form of peer interaction questionnaires and bullying behavior questionnaires that were shared online via the google form link. Test the validity of the instrument by comparing r_{count} and r_{table} , while for reliability using the Cronbach Alpha formula with the help of SPSS ver 26, the coefficient of 0.851 on peer interaction is obtained and a coefficient of 0.922 on bullying behavior using SPSS assistance.

The results showed that peer interaction has a very high variable description of 100% with a total of 115 people. Meanwhile, the description of the bullying behavior variable contained a low category of 50.4% as many as 58 people, a medium category of 48.7% as many as 56 people and a high category of 1% with the number of 1 person. So it can be concluded that peer interaction with bullying behavior has a negative relationship as evidenced by a correlation test by comparing the significance value, which is $0.00 < 0.06$ obtained, where the correlation value is -0.502 , resulting in a negative correlation value meaning that the higher the peer interaction variable, then the lower the bullying behavior, on the contrary, the higher the bullying behavior, the lower the peer interaction.

Keywords: interaction, Peers, Behavior, Bullying