



BULLYING AMONG ADOLESCENTS AT TELUK KUANTAN RIAU

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ABSTRACT

Bullying is aggressive behavior committed by a person or group of people who can hurt their victims both physically and mentally. Bullying is divided into three types namely physical bullying, verbal bullying and mental / psychological bullying. From 2011 to August 2014, KPAI recorded 369 complaints related to bullying issues. about 25% of the total complaints in the education sector as many as 1,480 cases. Then in 2018, 161 cases were recorded. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of bullying among adolescents at Teluk Kuantan Riau. The research design uses descriptive methods. the population in this study were students of class X and XI, amounting to 635 students with the samples is 245 students . The sampling technique is a cluster sampling technique. The research instrument used a questionnaire. The results showed 75.5% were male, 44.1% of respondents were 17 years old, 20.0% of respondents were TKJ majors. In general respondents had a low bullying category (81.6%). The low physical bullying category (66.5%), low category of verbal bullying (75.5%) and low category of mental/psychological bullying (83.7%). From these results, bullying has occurred in schools even though the results are low. Therefore it is expected that teachers provide information related to bullying so that it can prevent and overcome bullying that occurs especially in the school environment.

Keywords : *Bullying, physical bullying, verbal bullying, bullying mental / psychological.*

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is the period that gets the most attention in the span of human life. This is due to the many problems that occur during adolescence (Argiati, 2010). One source of problems in the educational environment, namely the existence of aggressive actions between adolescents such as taunting, hitting, pushing, or threatening one another. Based on a survey conducted by Lattitude News, there are facts about bullying in 40 countries in the world. The five countries with the highest cases of bullying in the first position are occupied by Japan, Indonesia, Canada, the United States and Finland (Kaman, 2010). In Indonesia, bullying cases in schools are at the top of public complaints to the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) in the education sector (Nurita, 2018).

Bullying has a negative impact on both the perpetrator and the victim. Adverse effects that can occur in children who are victims of bullying, including anxiety, feeling lonely, low self-esteem, low levels of social

competence, depression, social withdrawal, running away from home, consumption of alcohol and illegal drugs, and suicide (Priyatna, 2010). Bullying is often carried out in a school environment known as school bullying, which is the unpleasant treatment experienced by students at school. The perpetrators of school bullying are generally peers, students who are more senior, or even teachers (Wiyani, 2012).

The purpose of this study was to determine the general description of bullying among adolescents in Teluk Kuantan Riau and to know the description of physical bullying, verbal bullying and mental/psychological bullying in particular.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This research uses a quantitative approach with this type of research is descriptive research. The population in this study were 635 students of class X and XI SMK Teluk Kuantan. The research sample



was 245 people. In this study, researchers took samples using cluster sampling technique.

RESULT
General data

Table 1
Respondents Frequency Distribution Based on Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	185	75,5
Female	60	24,5
Total	245	100,0

From table 1 above the frequency distribution of respondents is more male with a frequency of 185 people

with a percentage of 75.5% compared to women.

Table 2
Respondents' Frequency Distribution by Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
15 years	7	2,9
16 years	78	31,8
17 years	108	44,1
18 years	42	17,1
19 years	10	4,1
Total	245	100,0

From table 2 above, the frequency distribution of respondents is 17 years old with a frequency of 108 people

with a percentage of 44.1% compared to other ages

Table 3
Respondents Frequency Distribution by Class

No	Department	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	10 – 11 TDPIB	19	7,8
2	10 – 11 TPL	18	7,3
3	10 – 11 TITL	44	18,0
4	10 – 11 TAV	17	6,9
5	10 – 11 TKR	42	17,1
6	10 – 11 TBSM	37	15,1
7	10 – 11 TG	19	7,8
8	10 – 11 TKJ	49	20,0
	Total	245	100,0

Based on table 3 above, the frequency distribution of respondents based on class is more from class 10 and 11

TKJ with a frequency of 49 people with a percentage of 20.0%.



Special Data

Table 4

General Bullying Category Frequency Distribution

No	Categori	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Low	200	81,6
2	Moderate	45	18,4
	Total	245	100,0

From table 4 above, it can be seen that most respondents in general have a low category with a frequency of

200 people and a percentage of 81.6%.

Table 5

Distribution of Physical Bullying Frequency

No	Categori	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Low	163	66.5
2	Moderate	80	32.7
3	High	2	0.8
	Total	245	100.0

From table 5 above, it can be seen that most respondents have a low physical bullying category with a

frequency of 163 people and a percentage of 66.5%.

Table 6

Frequency Distribution of Verbal Bullying

No	Categori	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Low	206	84,1
2	Moderate	39	15,9
	Total	245	100.0

From table 6 above, it can be seen that most respondents have a low verbal bullying category with a frequency of 206 people and a percentage of 84.1%



Table 7

No	Kategori	Frekuensi	Persentase (%)
1	Low	183	74,7
2	Moderate	59	24,1
3	High	3	1,2
	Total	245	100.0

From table 7 above, it can be seen that most respondents have a low mental / psychological bullying category with a frequency of 183 people and a percentage of 74.7%.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the overall classification of the level of bullying of class X and XI students of SMK Teluk Kuantan, it appears that in general the level of bullying is low, namely 200 students or 81.6% and 45 students or 18.4% having moderate bullying levels. The results of this study are in line with Firsta (2017) research on bullying and mental health in high school adolescents in Banda Aceh which states that 388 (97%) adolescents are in the low bullying intensity category, while only 11 (2.8%) adolescents are in the low bullying intensity category. bullying high intensity category. From the description above, according to the assumption of the researcher that in the results of this study, bullying to class X and XI students at SMK Teluk Kuantan was still in the low category (81.6%). This is because bullying can occur due to the influence of internal and external factors. External factors such as family, school, and peer groups.

If you look at the type of bullying, the majority of students in class X and XI have low physical bullying as many as 163 students or around 66.5% and the level of moderate physical bullying is 80 students or 32.7% and the level of physical bullying is high as many as 2 students or 0.8%. Shavreni's research (2017) which shows that the physical bullying

score is in the medium category of 62.7% and the low physical bullying category is 37.3%. Physical bullying is a visible and identifiable type of bullying that can leave scars on the victim. Therefore, physical bullying is rarely done because the impact can be seen by anyone. In addition, if students do physical bullying at school, they will be reprimanded by the teacher and given punishment.

For verbal bullying, the majority of respondents were categorized as low verbal bullying as much as 84.1% or about 206 students and moderate verbal bullying was 15.9% or around 39 students. Verbal bullying occurs when someone uses spoken language to gain power over their victims (Lestari, 2013). Nurul's research (2018) states that verbal bullying was carried out by 178 of the 197 research sample students or 88.83% of students. Kurnia's research (2017) shows that overall verbal bullying reaches an actual score of 954 from a maximum ideal score of 1400 with a percentage of 68% so it is in the fairly high category. This type of bullying can also be detected because it can be caught by our sense of hearing. Therefore, not many people do verbal bullying in the school environment.

For mental/psychological bullying, the majority of students are in the low category, as many as 74.7% or about 183 students and mental / psychological bullying is 24.1% or about 59 students and high mental/psychological bullying is 1.2% or about 3 students. Then Rini's research (2018) about victims of bullying and the psychological condition of MTS Pekanbaru



students who stated that psychological bullying that occurred was 40.10%. Mental bullying is bullying that hurts the victim mentally. This type of behavior is the most difficult to detect from the outside because it is not caught by the eye or ear if it is not sufficiently alert to detect it (Gerald, 2012).

Of the three types of bullying studied, physical bullying was the most common form of bullying at 33.5% (the amount of moderate and high physical bullying), followed by mental / psychological bullying at 25.3% (the number of moderate and high mental bullying), and lastly, verbal bullying is 15.9% (moderate amount of verbal bullying). This is in line with Sugiarianti's (2009) research which states that in a sample of children, physical forms of bullying are the most common forms of bullying. In addition, Priyatna (in Hertinjung & Karyani, 2015) also stated that boys tend to bully than girls. Boys tend to bully in the form of physical aggression. It is also said that boys have more freedom to express their aggressive behavior while girls are expected to be less aggressive in order to fit their stereotypes that girls tend to be friendly and gentle (Turkel in Hertinjung & Karyani, 2015) much higher than students. Male. This is in line with the research of Ida and Komang (2014) which states that male victims of bullying are predominantly experiencing physical bullying in the form of kicks, pushing, hitting, while female subjects in their research predominantly experience bullying in the form of being excluded from the social environment, becoming gossip.

From the results of the analysis of the answers to the questionnaires of the respondents, the most dominant form of physical bullying is pinching, which is 6.1% of respondents answered "always" to the statement "I like pinching friends who make me annoyed". And for mental / psychological bullying, the most dominant form of bullying is silence. It can be seen from the respondents' answers as much as 11.8% who answered "always" to the statement "I act (don't care) towards friends I don't like". For the form of verbal bullying the

most dominant is refusal, which is 11.4% of respondents who answered "always" to the statement "I am not willing to be invited to play with friends that I don't like".

According to the researchers' assumptions, most of the physical bullying committed by students at SMK Teluk Kuantan is because the large number of male respondents compared to female adolescents is a supporting factor for the occurrence of physical bullying which is higher than other types of bullying. In addition, most students said that bullying, especially verbal bullying, was only meant to joke with their friends.

CONCLUSION

In general, the bullying category of students of SMK Teluk Kuantan is low. In general, none of the students had a high bullying category. A total of 200 people or 81.6% were categorized as low bullying and 45 people or 18.4% were in the moderate category. The physical bullying category of students was low, with 163 people or 66.5% in the low category, 80 people or 32.7% in the medium category and 2 people or 0.8% in the high category. The category of verbal bullying of the students was low, with the details that none of the students were in the high category in doing verbal bullying, 206 people or 84.1% were in the low category, 39 people or 15.9% were in the moderate category. The mental / psychological bullying category of the students was low, with details that there were 183 people or 74.7% in the low category, 59 people or 24.1% in the medium category and 3 people or 1.2% in the high category.

From this research, it is hoped that students can increase knowledge about bullying and participate in preventing and overcoming bullying. Besides that, the participation of teachers is also very important in order to prevent bullying to students in schools.

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