

THE CORRELATION OF ROLE OF PARENTS AND PHUBBING BEHAVIOR IN STUDENTS

Sri Redjeki, Tisna Yanti*, Yuni Raya, Okti Nurlia Pratiwi

Wijaya Husada Health Institute

Jl. Letjend Ibrahim Adjie, No. 180, Sindang Barang, Bogor, West Java, Indonesia

*corresponding author: wijayahusada@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Trem "phubbing" derived from the word "phone" which depicts insulting someone in a social environment by paying attention to a cellphone, and talking to that person directly. The role of parents is very important in this case, because parents should be able to maintain control of the cell phone used by their children so that it does not cause phubbing, in addition to self-prevention methods phubbing can also be prevented through parents so that the child can according to what his parents say.¹⁴

The general purpose of the study was to determine the correlation of the role of parents with phubbing behavior in the level II students of Diploma 3 study program on STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor.

This type of research uses descriptive analytic cross-sectional approach. The population in the study were 60 respondents and the samples in this study were 52 respondents using simple random sampling technique. Data collection was obtained from questionnaires.

Based on the results of the study note that of the 52 respondents most of the respondents were negative the role of parents as many as 29 respondents (55.8%) and from 52 respondents known to be negative phubbing behavior as many as 32 respondents namely (66.8%). Based on statistical tests using the Chi-Square test p value = 0.068 and $\alpha = 0.05$ thus H_0 was accepted and H_a was rejected, so it was concluded that there was no significant correlation between the role of parents with phubbing behavior in second-level students of Diploma 3 study program STIKes nursing Wijaya Husada Bogor.

This conclusion shows the value ($p = 0.068$) which means that H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected or there is no significant relationship between the role of parents with phubbing behavior in level II diploma 3 students of nursing STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor.

It is suggested to be able to increase the study of knowledge and benefits in the development of mental health sciences and provide a contribution, guidance and benefits in as well as program planning regarding the significant correlation between the role of parents with phubbing behavior in second-level students of diploma 3 study program STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor.

Keywords : Perilaku phubbing, the role of parents

PRELIMINARY

The term phubbing comes from the words "phone" and "snubbing", which describe the act of insulting someone in a social environment by paying attention to a cell phone, not talking to that person directly¹.

This term was originally campaigned by Macquarie Dictionary to represent the problem of smartphone abuse that continues to grow in social situations². In social interaction, "phubber" can be defined as someone who starts Phubbing, and "phubbee" can be defined as a person who is a recipient of Phubbing³ behavior. Apart from the large number of social media applications for chatting that are fun and addictive, it turns out that Phubbing is also a reason for someone to distance the other person on purpose.¹

This usually happens if there are new people who are not liked or do not feel comfortable participating in the chat. For couples, this is done if you are feeling bored and prefer to look for excitement from a third person. Phubbing if done once or twice may still be tolerable for a partner or friend, but if done consistently risks damaging the quality of the relationship. The long-term effect is that it becomes normal and understandable, even communication is not necessary. The worst thing is someone will be shunned and will not be included again.¹

The development of technology and information in the world is experiencing very rapid progress, which is marked by progress in the field of information and technology. The Indonesian nation is one of the nations involved in the advancement of information and technology media. Gadgets are a very popular technology nowadays, both adults and children use gadgets where many gadget products make children their target market. And children have now become active consumers of gadget users⁶ almost all circles of society have gadgets. The fact is that gadgets are not only used by adults or the elderly among teenagers (12-21 years) and adults or elderly (60 years and over) .¹

But in children (7-11 years) and more ironically, gadgets are used for children (3-6 years) who should not be eligible to use gadgets.⁷ Survey conducted by the Indonesian Internet Providers Association (APJII) related to internet users in 2016 Indonesian children begin to come into contact with the internet. Based on Indonesian internet user statistics, APJII classifies nine age categories from children to parents

As a result, the productive generation aged 25-29 years old is the top with a total of 24 million. The figure of 24 million is rivaled by internet users in the range of 35-39 years. Then followed behind 30-34 years which reached 23.3 million. Then, underneath in sequence followed by 20-24 years (22.3 million), 40-44 years (16.9 million), 15-19 years (12.5 million), 45-49 (7.2 million), 50 years and over (1.5 million), and 10-14 years with 768 thousand. Statistics of Indonesian internet users seen from that age are of the total number of Indonesian internet users 132.7 million.¹

The number of internet users has experienced a growth of 51.8% from the 2014 APJII survey by recording 88 million users.⁸ Humans want to socialize or communicate with other humans, so they know their environment and want to know what happens curiosity forces humans to socialize or communicate in life sociable. People who have never communicated with others will be isolated from their social influence, which will lead to mental depression, which in turn will lead people to lose their soul balance. From human life, communication is an eternal part like breathing, where humans want to live, communication or socialization is needed so that many experts consider that communication is a very fundamental requirement for someone in social life.¹

The development of technology has unknowingly affected every aspect of human life, especially students of technology products such as mobile phones that have become human needs in carrying out life activities. The use of mobile phones in the community at this time is no longer a strange or new thing.⁹ People are more preoccupied with gadgets or smartphones compared to having to talk with or make connections with the environment. While one form of an agreed indicator of communication is that which is agreed between the recipient and the recipient of the message. If an individual uses a smartphone while engaging

in conversation it is not possible they cannot use the maximum information and as a result their interlocutors must repeat the same.

The results of the study of the STIKesWijaya Husada Bogor on 2 September 2019, there were 10 students, 4 men, 6 women, said there were those who were too mobile and some said they were not too mobile, there were 6 students who often bought cellphones, and 4 students said they did not use the main cellphone too often, then 5 students said the role of parents, 5 students said they had no relationship with parents. And students say it's too cool with their own cellphones, the reason students are also cool students must be all in his cellphone with all the grips on his cellphone.²

The role of parents is very important for this, because parents should be able to access the cell phone that is used can not cause phubbing, in addition to how to save yourself phubbing can also prevent through parents so that parents can advise.

Prevention that discusses problems with certain hours, if in Muslims an example of a small thing by reprimanding the main cell phone at the hour of worship, can be seen on cell phones and worship first.²

Maybe this if conveyed by parents continuously, to the child it will be listed regularly, and gradually the child will definitely be ready with it, not only worship jam but also when chatting with parents, adults, even friends don't move mobile phones, because this points to the beginning of phubbing,²

However, if a parent only broadcasts his son alone, without paying attention to himself, does the habit of playing with a cell phone, then the child will not obey what the parent asks, so here the child and the parents will be better off if they are related to the dangers of phubbing for the environment around us to be more alert.²

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research uses a descriptive quantitative analytic design that is a research method that aims to see the phenomena that occur on a particular topic and discuss about how the phenomenon can occur. Then do the dynamics analysis between phenomena or between independent variables with the dependent variable.

Population is a generalization area that consists of: objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers that have been studied and collected previously.⁷ The population in this study are students of STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor who need 60 students (3 level 3 student students) class A & B) in 2019 which is phubbing.

The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population.¹⁶ The sample used in this study were students at STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor. Sampling is by simple random sampling, by taking a simple random sample. By using the Slovin formula⁷.

So that the sample characteristics do not deviate from the population, then before taking a sample it is necessary to determine the inclusion criteria as well as the exclusion criteria.⁷

The independent variable is a variable that is determined by the value of another variable⁸. The independent variable (independent) in this study is the role of parents. The dependent variable determined is determined by other variables¹⁵ The variable taken (dependent) in this study is the behavior of phubbing.⁷

Data collection methods in this study use the type of data used in this study using

primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained or collected by researchers directly from the data source. Primary data is also called original data or new data that has the properties Up to date⁷. Primary data from this study are the results of the questionnaire.

Secondary data is data obtained from the research site. Secondary data in this study are data on the number of Diploma II level 3 students from STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor.

The tool used to determine the relationship of the role of parents with changes in phubbing behavior in students is to use a questionnaire that must be filled in by giving a checklist. In phubbing behavior the measuring instrument used was a questionnaire consisting of 20 statements. Consists of 11 negative statement items (+) and 9 positive statement items (-). Negative items are given a score of 1 for very frequent, 2 for frequent, 3 for occasional and 4 for not frequent. While positive items are given a score of 4 for strongly agreeing, 3 for agreeing, 2 for disagreeing and 1 for strongly disagreeing.

The validity test of the planned instrument will be carried out at STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor. With the number of respondents 20 people so, if $r_{count} > 0.444$ then the instrument is valid.

The questionnaire trial for validity was conducted at level II of Nursing STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor against 20 respondents on September 24, 2019. The results of the questionnaire validity regarding the role of parents were obtained by the calculation formula which was then compared with the r table Product Moment with a significant 5% obtained r tables .444. From the questionnaire the role of parents 20 statements to 18 statements, because there are 2 statements that are not valid, which has a count < 0.444 is number 2 (056), 7 (076). Therefore statements number 2 and 7, are declared invalid.

Statements that are not used in data collection so that the number of questionnaire questions becomes 18 questions. Reliability is a reliable instrument is an instrument that, if used several times to measure the same object, will produce the same data.¹⁵ It is stated reliable if $r_{alpha} > 0.60$. based on calculations obtained by alpha the role of parents ($0.949 > 0.60$), so the role of parents is said to be reliable⁷.

Data analysis consists of univariate analysis which is used to determine the form of univariate analysis depending on the type of data. For numerical data the mean or mean, median and standard deviation values are used. In general, this analysis only produces the frequency distribution and percentage of each variable.¹⁵ Bivariate analysis to see whether there is an influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The statistical test to determine the relationship of the role of parents with phubbing behavior, to determine the relationship of the role of parents with phubbing behavior using the chi-square test. Chi-square test is a statistical technique used to test hypotheses if the population consists of two or more classes in the form of categorical⁸.

The normality test uses the Kolmogorov Smirnov test, the homogeneity test of this data is carried out to find out whether the population in this study is homogeneous or not. Homogeneity test is intended to test a sample of some parts of the sample, so that the generalization of the population can be done. Bivariate analysis Analysis used of two variables that are thought to be related or correlated. Bivariate analysis was carried out to see the relationship between the role of parents and phubbing behavior in the level II students of diploma 3 study program on stikeswijaya normal nursing⁸.

RESEARCH RESULT

The number of respondents in the study were 60 students (all diploma students 3 level II class A & B) in 2019 who were Phubbing. Based on the frequency distribution of the Role of Parents Level II Diploma 3 Nursing STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor it is known that of the 52 respondents most respondents did not pay attention as many as 29 respondents (55.8%).

Based on the frequency distribution of Phubbing Behavior in Level II Diploma 3 Nursing of STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor in 2019, from 52 respondents and it is known that the majority of respondents have 32 subnegative behaviors, namely (66.2%).

Based on statistical test results of the Relationship between the Role of Parents with Phubbing Behavior in Secondary Students of Diploma 3 Nursing Study Program in STIKes Wijaya Husada, Bogor in 2019. Of the 52 respondents, most of the respondents' role of parents is not attentive and have a negative behavior of phubbing as many as 18 respondents (67.8%) and Statistical test results obtained p value = 0.068, which means p value < 0.05 so that there is no relationship between the role of parents with the behavior of phubbing in level II students of Nursing Diploma 3 Study Program at STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor.

DISCUSSION

The discussion is the gap that arises after the researcher conducts the research then compares the results of the study. This study is a study of the Relationship between the Role of Parents and Phubbing Behavior in Secondary Students of Nursing Diploma 3 Study Program STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor.

1. Univariate analysis

a). Frequency distribution of Level II Diploma 3 Nursing Parents at STIKes Wijaya Husada

Based on table 4.1 frequency distribution based on the Role of Level II Parents Diploma 3 Nursing of STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor in 2019, it is known that of the 52 respondents the majority of respondents were negative phubbing as many as 29 respondents (55.8%). This study is comparable to the study conducted by Meily Nirnasari (2012) who examined the "Relationship between the Role of Parents with Independence of Children Mental Retirement Ages 7-12 Years in SLB Negeri Tanjungpinang City" This research method uses cross sectional method. Retrieval of data using a questionnaire. Analysis technique uses chi-square. Obtained the data most of the role of parents is not as much attention as many as 35 respondents (62.5%) and have the role of parents as much as 21 respondents (37.5%).

The role is the set of behavior that is expected to be owned by people who are sovereign in the community. Parents are people who are given responsibility to care for and educate their children to become mature and useful humans in the future. Parents are indeed a very important role and very influential in the formation and development of their children.²

In preventing phubbing behavior, it can be noticed especially from his family, especially a parent. Parents are the most important thing in bringing children to be a good individual. Children tend to imitate what is seen from their parents, parents must participate in providing prevention of phubbing behavior with an approach to their children.

Based on univariate results, that of the 52 respondents who have the role of parents who are not concerned is greater than those who are concerned. This can be seen by looking at the results of the questionnaire about the role of parents, obtained data that most students have the role of parents who do not care as much as 29 respondents (44.2%) and most of the

attention of 23 respondents (55.8%). So it can be concluded that the role of parents can influence the behavior of phubbing in STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor students.

In the questionnaire the role of parents from questions number 1-20 obtained the lowest score is a matter of numbers "my parents were angry when I got a bad score in campus" where parents should make an approach with the child then give motivation and encouragement to be more active in learning and instilling meaning important from the education and knowledge they get in campus⁴.

b). Frequency distribution of Phubbing Behavior for Diploma II Level 3 Nursing Students of STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor

Based on frequency distribution of Phubbi Behavior in Level II Diploma 3 Nursing of STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor in 2019, from 52 respondents and it is known that the majority of respondents have positive Behavior phubbing behavior as many as 49 respondents namely (94.2%).

This study is in line with research conducted by Beauty Manumpil (2015) with the title "The Relationship of Using Gadgets and the Level of Student Achievement in SMA Negeri 9 Manado" The method used is cross sectional method with data collection through questionnaires. Technical analysis using chi-square. Obtained most of the data using mobile phones and have a high value of 30 respondents (73.2%) and those who have a low value of 11 respondents (26.8%).

Phubbing is the neglect of one's behavior in the environment by turning attention to the cellphone. Phubbing can be described as an individual who looks at his cell phone while talking to an individual who sees a cellphone when talking to others

Phubbing can affect children in various fields, such as academically, socially, mentally, and also physically. Where the inherent feeling of phubbing behavior is very strong. This problem is due to the social interaction of children and parents is not good and the child lacks proper attention.⁶

Based on univariate results, that out of 52 respondents who have positive phubbing behavior is greater with negative phubbing behavior. This can be seen from the results of the phubbing behavior questionnaire, the data obtained that the majority of students had positive phubbing behavior of 49 respondents (94.2%) and negative phubbing behavior of 3 respondents (5.8%) so that it can be concluded that positive phubbing behavior can be influenced by people old.

In the phubbing behavior questionnaire from 1-17, the lowest score is question number 3 which contains "do you often read the news with your cellphone" that students should add more insight into their cellphones instead of just making online games and social media activities, here students must be more careful in carrying out social media, reading some news is very important for himself and others.

Analisa bivariat

The Relationship between Parents' Roles and Phubbing Behavior in Secondary Students of Diploma 3 Nursing Study Program at STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor

Based on the statistical test results of the Relationship between the Role of Parents with Phubbing Behavior in Secondary Students of Diploma 3 Nursing Study Program STIKes

Wijaya Husada Bogor in 2019. Of the 52 respondents most of the respondents were negative phubbing behavior with 18 respondents (67.8%) and most of the respondents were negative has the role of parents as many as 18 respondents (67.8%). Statistical test results obtained p value = 0.068, which means p value <0.05 so that there is no relationship between the role of parents with phubbing behavior in second-level students of Diploma 3 Nursing Study Program at STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor in 2019.⁸

The results of this study can be attributed to the research journal conducted by Hestina (2015) which examines "The Relationship of the Role of Parental Guidance to Student Achievement in Class Xi of Light Vehicle Engineering at Smk 45 Wonosari" but there is no relationship with phubbing behavior, that the role of parents is not a concern and not related to learning achievement. The method used is analytic descriptive with cross-sectional approach. Analysis technique uses chi-square. The results show that there is no relationship between the role of parental guidance and the learning achievement of students in class xi in light vehicle engineering at 45 wonosari. Negative phubbing is a term of indifferent action in someone in an environment because it is more focused on gadget than on building a conversation. This term began to boom along with the booming smartphone on the market. Negative phubbing behavior is the result of a social learning process through observation of the social world. A common trigger of phubbing is when a person experiences a certain emotional state, which is often seen is angry emotions. Feeling angry continues to desire to vent in a particular form for a particular object.

A good family relationship is influenced by the positive treatment of parents towards their children, for example being fair in giving attention and affection to their children. The treatment of attention from parents will affect the relationships of other family members. This will have a negative impact on phubbing behavior on students.⁷

Based on the discussion above the researchers analyzed from 52 respondents that between the role of parents with phubbing behavior did not have a significant relationship. Chi-Square test results obtained p = 0.068, which means p value <0.05 with a Coefficient Contingency value of 0.949 then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. So that there is no relationship between the role of parents with phubbing behavior in the level 2 students of diploma 3 study program nursing STIKes wijaya husada bogor in 2019 the correlation is weak.

CONCLUSION

1. Known frequency distribution based on the Role of Level II Parents Diploma 3 Nursing of STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor in 2019, it is known that of the 52 respondents most of the respondents were negative phubbing as many as 29 respondents (55.8%).
2. It is known that the frequency distribution of Phubbing Behavior in Level II Diploma 3 Nursing of STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor in 2019, from 52 respondents and it is known that the majority of respondents have positive Behavior phubbing behavior as many as 49 respondents namely (94.2%).
3. Results of analysis of the Relationship between the Role of Parents with Phubbing Behavior in Level II Students of Diploma 3 Nursing Study Program at STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor in 2019 out of 52 respondents

the majority of respondents were positive phubbing behavior with 13 respondents (66.7%) and most of the negative respondents had a degree of role elderly, as many as 18 respondents (67.8%). Statistical test results obtained p value = 0.068, which means p value <0.05 then H_a is rejected and H_o is accepted so that there is no relationship between the role of parents with phubbing behavior in Level II Diploma 3 Nursing Study Program at STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor in 2019 with a weak correlation .

SUGGESTION

1. For STIKes Wijaya Husada
This research is expected to be an input for mental nursing disciplines Relationship between the Role of Parents with Phubbing Behavior in Second Level Students Diploma 3 Nursing Study Program STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor .
2. For STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor Students
It is hoped that this research can be a lesson for students of STIKes Wijaya Husada Bogor to limit playing mobile phones so that no phubbing behavior arises, with a reasonable duration and frequency because in addition to being able to have an impact on psychological development it can also affect the health effects that will be caused.
3. For Future Researchers
The next researcher is expected to be used as a reference material, and can be used as motivation to develop innovations and new methods related to this research.

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