

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Bullying yang terjadi pada anak usia sekolah prevalensinya mengalami kenaikan dari tahun ke tahun. Faktor yang menyebabkan terjadinya bullying pada anak usia sekolah yaitu usia, jenis kelamin, tipe kepribadian dan televisi. Televisi diyakini dapat menjadi salah satu faktor terjadinya bullying pada anak usia sekolah

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan intensitas menonton tayangan televisi dengan kejadian bullying pada anak usia sekolah di Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif korelasi dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Responden penelitian ini adalah 114 responden di sebuah SDN di Yogyakarta. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan simple random sampling. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner. Analisa data menggunakan uji Chi square

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kejadian bullying yaitu sebanyak (51,8%). Jenis bullying yang mendominasi dalam penelitian ini adalah bullying fisik (62,7%). Kategori intensitas menonton tayangan televisi pada siswa termasuk dalam kategori sedang yaitu 3-4 jam sebesar (61%). Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengaruh intensitas menonton tayangan televisi dengan kejadian bullying pada anak usia sekolah di SDN Keputran 2 Yogyakarta $p = 0,026$ ($<0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara intensitas menonton tayangan televisi dengan kejadian bullying pada anak usia sekolah di SDN A Yogyakarta. Diharapkan siswa dan orang tua lebih dapat meminimalisir intensitas menonton tayagan televisi sehingga angka kejadian bullying dapat menurun.

Kata kunci: Anak, sekolah, televisi, bullying

Abstract

Background: Bullying occurring in school-aged children prevalence increases from year to year. Factors that cause the occurrence of bullying in school-age children of age, gender, personality type and television. Television is believed to be one factor in the occurrence of bullying in school-aged children

Objective: To know the intensity relationship of watching television show with the occurrence of bullying at school age children in Yogyakarta.

Research Method: The design of this research is descriptive correlation with cross-sectional approach. The respondents of this study were 114 respondents in an SDN in Yogyakarta. The sampling technique using simple random sampling. The research instrument used questionnaire. Data analysis using Chi square test

Results: The results of this study indicate that the occurrence of bullying that is as much (51.8%). The dominant bullying in this study was physical bullying (62.7%). The intensity category of watching television shows on the students included in the medium category is 3-4 hours (61%). There is a significant relationship between the intensity of watching television shows and the incidence of bullying in school-age children in SDN Keputran 2 Yogyakarta $p = 0,026 (<0.05)$.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the intensity of watching television shows and the occurrence of bullying in school-aged children in SDN A Yogyakarta It is expected that students and parents can minimize the intensity of watching television so that the number of bullying events can decrease.

Keywords: Children, school, television, bullying