

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE ADOLESCENT AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR**Fathra Annis Nauli¹, Veny Elita², Jumaini³**Lecturer in Psychiatric Nursing Nursing Science, University of Riau^{1,2,3}

Email: fathranauli@yahoo.com

Abstract

Adolescent is period of transition between childhood development and adulthood which very susceptible to aggressive behavior. Aggressive behavior is caused by many factors both internal and external factors. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors that related to adolescent aggressive behavior using descriptive correlation design with a cross-sectional approach. This research conducted in Kulim District Tenayan Raya Pekanbaru City with 110 total respondents. Sample are taken using proportionate stratified random sampling technique that has been requested to complete a questionnaire with validity and reability test. Based on an analysis using Chi-square test, it was obtained that there are significant relationship (p value < 0.05) between the four variables namely parenting (p value = 0.003), a history of violence (p value = 0.001), peer social support (p value = 0.048) and electronic media (p value = 0.002) with adolescent aggressive behavior. Based on the results of this study, it is suggested to public health officials to more understand about the various factors that influence adolescent aggressive behavior, which can be used as a basis for providing health education for the prevention on of aggressive behavior in adolescents.

Keywords : Aggressive, adolescents, behavior**BACKGROUND**

Adolescence is a transitional period between childhood to adulthood, which involves changes in biological, cognitive and socio-emotional (Santrock, 2007). According to some experts, this period is often referred to as puberty, in addition to the term puberty adolescents used term that changes with more emphasis on psychosocial or maturity changes that accompany puberty and relatively not yet reached the stage of maturity mentally and socially so that they have to face the pressures of emotional and conflicting social (Tarwoto et al., 2010).

Ali and Asrori (2009) suggests the adolescent is often build interaction

among peers is typically to get together to do activities together to form "a genk". Activity or activity jointly undertaken by adolescent sometimes stimulate the occurrence of aggressive behavior whether physical or verbal projecting to themselves or others. Aggressive behavior is an action taken to harm or injure a person, which is an emotion in reaction to the failure of an individual that is displayed in the destruction of people or objects with the element of intent is expressed in words (verbal) and behavioral (nonverbal) (Sudrajat 2011).

Aggressive behavior among adolescents from year to year, increasing both the number and variation of forms of

aggressive behavior were raised. As an example of adolescent aggressive behavior is more and more obvious that the news is served daily in the media, both print and electronic on adolescent violent behavior, both individually and in groups, such as the brawl, persecution, torture, and even loss of life (Sarwono & Meinarno 2009).

Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) shows the trend of juvenile delinquency and criminality in Indonesia, ranging from physical violence, sexual violence and psychological violence increased. In 2007, there were 3145 adolescents aged 18 years of being criminals, in 2008 and 2009 increased to 3280 to 4123 adolescents (BPS, 2010). Data from the Badan Penelitian dan pengembangan (LITBANG) also shows in Jakarta, in 2010 recorded 128 cases brawl between students. This figure increased by more than 100% in 2011, ie 330 cases of brawl that killed 82 students. In January-June 2012, there has been a 139 brawl that killed 12 students (Lukmansyah & Andini, 2012).

In the years 2012-2013 in the city of Pekanbaru Riau there are also cases of violence by adolescent who join a motorcycle gang. In 2012, there were 25 criminal cases were carried gengmotor; January to May of 2013 recorded 8 cases. The crimes that they do include theft with

violence, vandalism, assault, to rape (Anggoro, 2013).

The occurrence of aggressive behavior in adolescents can be caused by several factors: frustration, observations and responses adolescent disorders, problems with thinking and intelligence adolescents, as well as disruption feeling/emotional teenagers while external factors include family factors, school factors and environmental factors (Kartono, 2011). Gustina research results (2011) states that one of the factors that affect aggressive behavior is parenting and behavior of parents towards children. And research Prastyani (2011) found that there is a relationship between peers and the media to aggressive behavior by adolescents.

From the description above shows the many factors that may influence the occurrence of aggressive behavior in adolescents. About these conditions, the authors are interested in doing research on the "Factors That Influence The Adolescent Aggressive Behavior".

THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY

The purpose of this study is to determine the factors that related to adolescent aggressive behavior in Kulim District Tenayan Raya Pekanbaru City.

METHODS

The type of this research is quantitative research with correlation descriptive design and cross-sectional approach. Samples are taken using stratified random sampling technique to 110 adolescences. The characteristic of adolescence is 1) age 13 – 18 years old, 2) still in school, and 3) live with their parents.

Data collection tool that have been used in this research is questionnaire and data was taken in July – August 2014. Univariate analysis of data using frequency distribution and bivariate analysis of data using chi-square test.

Data collection tool used in this study is a questionnaire that has tested the validity and reliability . The questionnaire consists of four (4) sections demographic data , questionnaire to determine namely parenting , a questionnaire to determine the peer support and a questionnaire to determine the effect of media on adolescent aggressive behavior .

RESULTS

Table 1. Characteristic of Respondents Age

Age	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
13 years	12	11
14 years	16	15
15 years	29	26
16 years	19	17
17 years	14	13
18 years	20	18
Total	110	110

Table 2. Characteristic of Respondents Sex

Sex	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Male	62	56.4
Female	48	43.6
Total	110	100

Table 3. Relationship between namely parenting with aggressive behavior

Namely parenting	Aggressive behavior				Total		Pv
	High		Low		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Democratic	51	50.5	50	49.5	101	100	0.003
Authoritarian	9	100	0	0	9	100	
Total	51	46.4	59	53.6	110	100	

Table 4. Relationship between peer social support with aggressive behavior

Peers social support	Aggressive behavior				Total		Pv
	High		Low		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
High	45	43.7	58	56.3	103	100	0,048
Low	6	85.7	1	14.3	7	100	
Total	51	46.4	59	53.6	110	100	

Table 5. Relationship between history of violence with aggressive behavior

history of violence	Aggressive behavior				Total		Pv
	High		Low		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
Ever	18	78.3	5	21.7	23	100	0,001
Never	33	37.9	54	62.1	87	100	
Total	51	46.4	59	53.6	110	100	

Table 6. Relationship between electronic media with aggressive behavior

electronic media	Aggressive behavior				Total		Pv
	High		Low		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
High	33	62.3	20	37.7	53	100	0,0
Low	18	31.6	39	62.1	57	100	02
Total	51	46.4	59	53.6	110	100	

DISCUSSION

The results showed there are significant parenting parents, a history of violence, peer social support and electronic media on adolescent aggressive behavior (P value < 0.05). The results are consistent with research conducted Fortuna (2008) states that there are authoritarian parenting relationship with aggressive behavior in adolescents. Gustina (2011) also stated, one of the factors that influence behavior and aggressiveness is parenting behaviors of parents of children. parenting parents too overprotective are a few examples that could cause a person to behave aggressively (Rumini & Sundari, 2004).

The essence of the relationship between parents and children is largely determined by the attitude of the parents in parenting. Namely parenting are parents a child's interactions with parents not only physical needs and psychological needs but also teach norm performance life so that children can live in harmony with the environment. So that namely parenting is one factor that has an important role in the formation of the child's personality (Sarwono, 2011).

The study states there are significant history of violence against adolescent aggressive behavior. According to the theory cognitive neoassociationist model (Berkowitz, 1995) and the theory of General Affective Aggression Model (

GAAM) of Anderson (in Lindsay & Anderson, 2000) the causes of aggressive behavior is an unpleasant situation or interfere, and the presence of individual factors and situational interacting influence internal condition of a person. Aggressive behavior is not only triggered by events in the environment outside the individual, but also raised from the incident received and processed cognitively (Berkowitz, 1995; Knorth et al., 2007). Adolescent who are angry and aggressive often have biases in attribution, especially in perceiving social situations, and this encourages them to behave aggressively when faced with conflict or unpleasant conditions (Whitfield, 1999; Berkowitz, 2003). Under these conditions, a adolescent who had previously had a history of violence or fights will have the potential to behave aggressively.

The results showed the effect of peer support on adolescent aggressive behavior. According to Hurlock (2008) peer relationships affect adolescent emotional maturity, emotional maturity of adolescents characterized by adequate emotional attitudes such as the presence of love, sympathy, willing to help people, respectful and appreciative of others, friendly, not easily offended, optimistic, and able to control emotion. Widyatuti Research (2002) concluded that there is a

relationship between peers with violent behavior . The study also concluded that peer influence for 1,227 times to cause violent behavior .

Peer group influence on adolescent reasoning and decision to behave . Papalia , Olds and Feldman (2009) suggested that the peer group is a major source of adolescents in terms of perceptions and attitudes related to lifestyle . When the peer group displays a positive attitude adolescent will likely show positive attitude , otherwise when the peer group displays a negative attitude then chances teens will show the person who is less good . This study is also in line with the Mar- see and Frick (2011) on relational aggression which explains that aggressive behavior in peer friendships due to the rejection by his friends and the conflict in the relationship the friendship .

The results of this study suggest that there are influences of electronic media on adolescent aggressive behavior . Bandura (in Masykouri , 2005) reveals some of the effects of violence exposure in the mass media provide a lesson that the aggressive behavior of all problems can be solved . The mass media is television and media spectacle naturally have more opportunity for the audience to observe

what is delivered clearly included in the scene and see the aggressive behavior .

These results concur with those of Apollo (2003) states that there is a relationship between the intensity signifikan watching television with violent tendencies adolescent aggressiveness . In line with these findings, Murray (2008) states that the intensity of watching violence on television proved to be positively and significantly related to aggressive behavior in adolescence .

CONCLUSION

1. Most respondent were male (56.4%)
2. Most respondent age is 15 years (26%)
3. There is significant relationship (p value < 0.05) between the four variables namely parenting (p value = 0.003), a history of violence (p value = 0.001), peer social support (p value = 0.048) and electronic media (p value = 0.002) with adolescent aggressive behavior.

REFERENCES

- Ali, M & Asrori, M. (2009). *Psikologi remaja*. Jakarta:Bumi Aksara.
- Anggoro,M.(2013). Polisi Pekanbaru buru geng motor hingga kesekolah. Antara news.Diperoleh tanggal 30 Januari 2014 dari <http://www.antaraneews.com>
- Berkowitz, L. (1995). *Agresi: Sebab dan akibatnya*. Terjemahan. Jakarta. Pustaka Binaman Pressindo.

- Berkowitz, L. (2003). Affect, aggression, and antisocial Behavior. Dalam Davidson, R.J, Scherer, K.R., Goldsmith, H.H. *Handbook of Affective Sciences*. Oxford: University Press. Hlm. 804-823.
- Fortuna, F. (2008). Hubungan pola asuh otoriter dengan perilaku agresif pada remaja. Diperoleh tanggal 24 januari 2014 dari <http://www.gunadarma.ac.id/>
- Gustina, M. (2011). Pola asuh orangtua dan perilaku agresif remaja di ISTM raksana medan. Skripsi. SI. Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan. USU. Diperoleh Tanggal 23 Januari 2014 dari <http://repository.usu.ac.id>.
- Hurlock, E.B (2008). Psikologi perkembangan: suatu pendekatan sepanjang rentang kehidupan. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Kartono, K. (2011). *Psikologi anak*. Bandung: Mandar Maj.
- Knorth, E.J., Klomp, M., Van der Bergh, P M., & Noom, M. J. (2007). Aggressive adolescents in residential care: A selective review of treatment requirements and models. *Adolescence*, 42 (167), 461- 485.
- Lindsay, J.J., & Anderson, C.A. (2000). From antecedent conditions to violent actions: A general affective aggression model. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 26 (5), 533-547.
- Lukmansyah, D & Andini, P. (2012). Data tawuran pelajar selama 2010-2012. Diperoleh tanggal 4 Juli 2013 dari <http://video.tvOneNews.antaranews.tv/arsip>.
- Marsee, M.A., Barry, C.T., Childs, K.K., & Frick, P.J., Kimonis, E.R., Mun oz, L.C., Aucoin, K.J., Fassnacht, G.M., Kunimatsu, M.M., & Lau, K.S.L. (2011). Assessing the forms and functions of aggression using self report: Factor structure and invariance of the peer conflict scale in youths. *Journal Psychological Assessment*, 23(3), 792–804. Doi:10.1037/a0023369
- Marsee, M.A., & Frick, P.J. (2007). Exploring the cognitive and emotional correlates to proactive and reactive aggression in a sample of detained girls. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 35, 969-981.
- Papalia, D.E., Olds, S.W., & Feldman, R.D. (2009). *Perkembangan manusia*. Jakarta: Salemba Humanika.
- Prastyani, B.A. (2011). Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku agresif remaja di sekolah di SMA budhi warman Jakarta. Skripsi. SI. PSIK. Univ. Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta.
- Rumini & Sundari, (2004). *Psikologi pendidikan*. Yogyakarta: UPP Universitas Negeri
- Santrock, J.W. (2007). *Remaja*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Sarwono & Meinarno. (2006). *Psikologi remaja* (Edisi revisi). Jakarta: Rajawali
- Tarwoto et al. (2011). *Kesehatan remaja problem dan solusinya*. Jakarta : Salemba Medika..
- Widyatuti, Keliat dan Budiharto (2003). karakteristik individu yang berhubungan dengan perilaku

kekerasan pada siswa sekolah lanjutan tingkat atas di jakarta timur. *Jurnal Keperawatan Indonesia. Volume 7, No. 2, September 2003; 67-76*