

Differences in the Level of Tiktok Addiction Between Males and Females Student in Secondary Education in Menganti Sub-District Gresik District

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ABSTRACT

Tiktok is one of the most popular platforms for short videos, and many active users spend a great deal of time viewing content on the platform. This disease makes Tiktok addiction a prevalent occurrence. This article intends to investigate the level of Tiktok addiction among junior high school pupils in Menganti Subdistrict, Gresik District, based on their gender. This methodology is descriptive comparative in nature. This study's population comprises all eighth-graders in Menganti, Gresik. The sample consists of 344 eighth-graders in Menganti, Gresik, including 179 male pupils and 165 female students. The sample selection technique included random sampling at 4 schools, namely SMP Negeri 18 Gresik, SMP Negeri 29 Gresik, SMP NU Bahrul Ulum, and SMP Sunan Giri Menganti. Data collecting strategies used closed questionnaires and documentation. A Tiktok Addiction Scale questionnaire and a matching list are utilized. The data were analyzed using the non-parametric Mann Whitney method and SPSS. In Menganti, Gresik, eighth-grade male and female pupils exhibited significantly different levels of addiction, according to the study's findings. The degree of Tiktok addiction among male students is low, but the level of Tiktok addiction among female students is moderate.

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Addiction; Student; Social Media; Tiktok

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1. Introduction

In the 21st century, technological developments occur very rapidly, especially in the virtual world. Developments and progress in this virtual world have an impact on all lines of human life, especially in the field of education. Recently, the virtual world was shocked by the discovery of a virtual-based application that has a feature where users (users) can upload their creative ideas freely in the form of short video clips under 60 seconds (short video) and can be accessed by the general public (Hayes, Stott, Lamb, & Hurst, 2020; Kaye, Chen, & Zeng, 2020; Serrano, Papakyriakopoulos, & Hegelich, n.d.; Su, Baker, Doyle, & Yan, 2020; Wang, 2020). The application comes from the land of bamboo curtains called Tiktok.

Users who access and view Tiktok content have some basic notions and incentives, including evasion, social interaction and archiving (Omar & Dequan, 2020). Meanwhile, encouraging users to participate in the Tiktok application involves a form of personal expression, interaction with others, and release of fatigue (Omar & Dequan, 2020). In addition, users are encouraged to open and participate in Tiktok, namely to entertain themselves and to communicate with others regarding the videos they watch (Omar & Dequan, 2020).

Thanks to the ease of access to the Tiktok application, it has various impacts on its users, including teenagers. Because at the age of teenagers there is a high desire to try various games including the desire to play media social (Ayar et al., 2017). In addition, adolescence is a phase of seeking self-identity so that they experience a state of confusion (Pertiwi, 2022) and adolescents are very interested in something they do not know because they have a high curiosity. Therefore, adolescents are prone to experiencing addiction problems (Wulandari & Netrawati, 2020).

The impact of using Tiktok is classified as a positive impact and a negative impact. Regarding the positive impact of using the Tiktok application, namely individuals can interact with new people they know (Salsabila, Hanggara, & Ariyanto, 2021), users can display their talents (T. Damayanti & Gemiharto, 2019). While the negative impact of the Tiktok application is that if users use Tiktok inappropriately, there will be a violation of politeness and moral values (T. Damayanti & Gemiharto, 2019; Salsabila et al., 2021), spending time in vain, triggering bullying and harassment (Hidajat, Adam,

Danaparamita, & Suhendrik, 2015), body shaming, being individualistic or anti-social (Aheniwati, 2019), and causing insomnia (Arsriani & Darma, 2013; Hidajat et al., 2015).

Based on the We Are Social and Hootsuite reports, it is known that there was a significant increase in users, namely 10%, in 2020 Tiktok users were 25% (S. Kemp, 2020) and in 2021 Tiktok users in Indonesia increased to 35.8% (S. Kemp, 2021). Then, in 2022, Tiktok users in Indonesia are 47.6% (Simon Kemp, 2022). In addition, based on statistics, active Tiktok users open eight times a day and around 22% of Tiktok users use the application more than one hour a day (Iqbal, 2020). Thus, the increasing number of users who access Tiktok every year, allows the phenomenon of Tiktok addiction to occur so that it is interesting to highlight and research mainly about Tiktok addiction in adolescents.

Students who cannot manage their time properly and wisely can have the opportunity to cause addiction and negative behavior. Likewise, students who spend most of their time playing social media specifically for the Tiktok application will have a negative impact on themselves and others. Because the thing that determines the extent to which students experience Tiktok addiction depends on the purpose and time of use (N. C. Damayanti, Supriyanto, & Hartini, 2021). Excessive use of Tiktok causes users to become addicted. Addiction to the Tiktok application is a condition in which a person experiences dependence so that it is difficult or even unable to control his behavior (Cahyono, 2016; Jani & Weismann, 2021) and always takes the time to access the Tiktok application (Aheniwati, 2019; N. C. Damayanti et al., 2021; Sari, Madyan, & Mahendra, 2021; Utami, 2021) and cannot be separated from using Tiktok.

In Indonesia, there is still a negative stigma that is about boys who tend to be naughty and more active than girls, while girls tend to be obedient (Farikhah, 2018). This situation is a form of gender inequality. However, not all boys always behave more mischievously than girls. Therefore, in order to reduce the negative stigma, it is necessary to conduct a study on the comparison of the level of Tiktok addiction of male and female junior high school students in Menganti sub-district, Gresik district.

The aims of this study were 1) to describe the level of Tiktok addiction of male students; 2) knowing the description of the level of Tiktok addiction of female students; 3) find out the difference in the level of Tiktok addiction in male and female junior high school students in Menganti District, Gresik Regency. The findings of this study are expected to provide additional data and strengthen further research on Tiktok addiction.

2. Method

This research approach is descriptive comparative. Comparative research aims to compare one or more different samples (Sugiyono, 2006). The research locations are in 4 junior high schools in Menganti District, Gresik Regency, namely SMP Negeri 18 Gresik, SMP Negeri 29 Gresik, SMP NU Bahrul Ulum, and SMP Sunan Giri Menganti. The research population includes all students of class VIII SMP in Menganti District, Gresik Regency. While the research sample is 344 class VIII junior high school students who were selected by random sampling. The sample members of class VIII male students amounted to 179 students. While the female students of class VIII amounted to 165 students.

The data collection technique used a closed questionnaire (questionnaire) consisting of 18 statement items and documentation techniques. This questionnaire has a Likert scale with five possible responses: never, rarely, occasionally, frequently, and always. In the meanwhile, the instrument for collecting data utilized the Tiktok Addiction Scale created by Jian S. Chen and a check-list. The Mann-Whitney approach was used to analyze data with the SPSS statistics version 26 program, and the descriptive findings of the analysis were provided. The following details the grid of the tiktok addiction scale.

Table 1. Blue Print Tiktok Addiction Scale

No	Predictor	Favorable Statement Items	Total
1	Saliency	1, 2, 3	3
2	Tolerance	4, 5, 6	3
3	Mood Modification	7, 8, 9	3
4	Relapse	10, 11, 12	3
5	Withdrawal	13, 14, 15	3
6	Conflict	16, 17, 18	3
	Total	18	18

Source: (Chen, 2021)

3. Result an Discussion

3.1 Male Student Tiktok Addiction Rate

Based on data collection through questionnaires that have been distributed and analyzed, the results of the tiktok addiction level of male students are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution and Categories of Tiktok Addiction Scores Male and Female Students in Menganti Gresik

Criteria	Interval	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very low	$X < 17$	0	0,0
Low	$17 < X \leq 31$	131	38,08
Moderate	$31 < x \leq 45$	115	33,43
High	$45 < X \leq 59$	69	20,05
Very high	$X > 59$	29	8,43
Total		344	100

Source: Analysis of Tiktok Addiction Scale

Table 2 shows that the highest score for tiktok addiction in male students is in the low category, namely 84 respondents with a percentage gain of 45.16%. Then, the second highest score for tiktok addiction in male students is in the moderate category with 63 respondents and the percentage is 33.87%. A total of 29 male students (15.59%) were in the high category. However, there are also male students who are included in the very high category, namely 10 students (5.37%). This shows that there are quite a lot of male students in grade VIII at Menganti Middle School, Gresik who are addicted to the Tiktok application. Male students who fall into this very high category always strive to access the Tiktok application in order to fulfill their satisfaction (Sahin, 2018; Wulandari & Netrawati, 2020).

Furthermore, the highest percentage of male students accessing Tiktok is 54% with a duration of < 1 hour. So that the average duration of time for male students to access Tiktok is less than 1 hour every day. This is detailed in Figure 1 below.

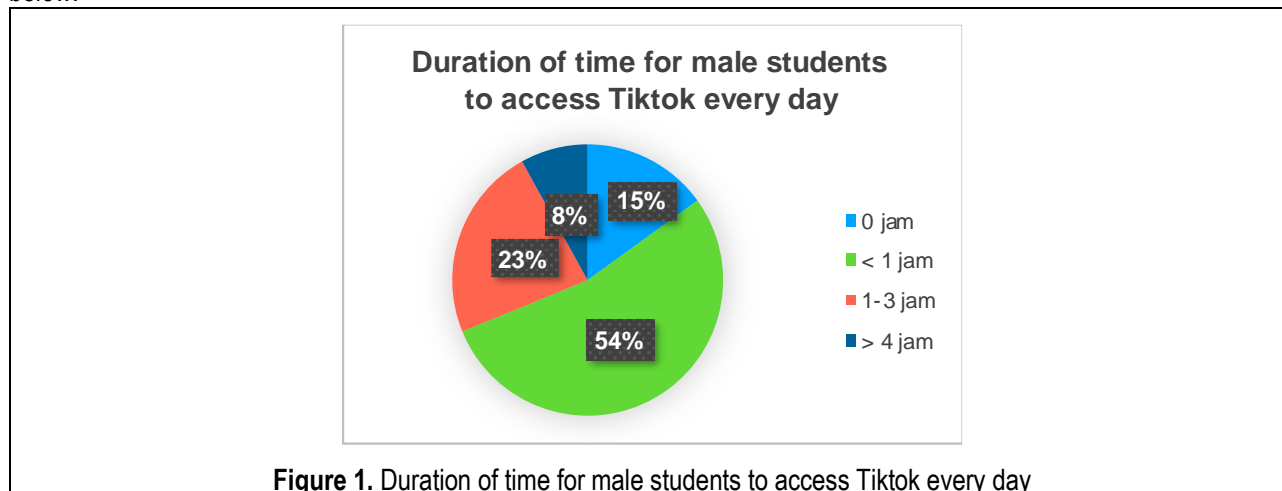


Figure 1. Duration of time for male students to access Tiktok every day

3.2 Female Student Tiktok Addiction Rate

The category of female students who are addicted to Tiktok shows a moderate category of 52 students (32.91%), in the low category of 47 students (29.74%), high category of 40 students (25.31%), very high category of 19 students (12.02), and very low category (0.0%).

The following is Table 3 in detail a description of the level of Tiktok addiction female students in Menganti District, Gresik.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution and Categories of Tiktok Addiction Scores Female Students in Menganti Gresik

Criteria	Interval	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very low	$X < 17$	0	0,0
Low	$17 < X \leq 31$	47	29,74
Moderate	$31 < x \leq 45$	52	32,91
High	$45 < X \leq 59$	40	25,31
Very high	$X > 59$	19	12,02
Total		158	100

Source: Analysis of Tiktok Addiction Scale

While most of the female respondents use Tiktok for 1-3 hours every day with a percentage of 44%. The duration of time female students access the Tiktok application on a daily basis can be seen in Figure 2.

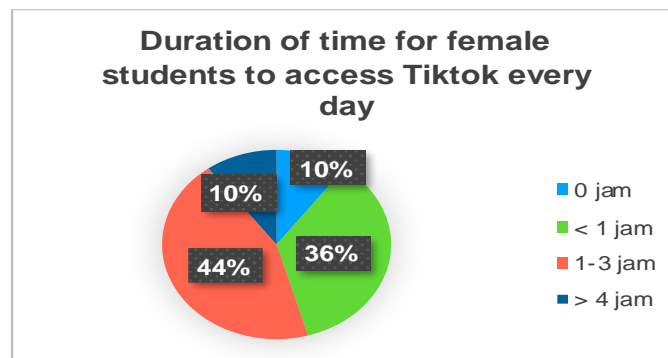


Figure 2. Duration of time for female students to access Tiktok every day

3.2 Male and Female Tiktok Addiction Rate

Based on the results of closed questionnaire analysis using SPSS version 26, it is known that the respondents who filled out the Tiktok Addiction Scale questionnaire were 344 students, namely 186 male students and 158 female students. The data analysis is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Frequency Distribution and Categories of Tiktok Addiction Scores Female Students in Menganti Gresik

Criteria	Interval	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very low	$X < 17$	0	0,0
Low	$17 < X \leq 31$	131	38,08
Moderate	$31 < x \leq 45$	115	33,43
High	$45 < X \leq 59$	69	20,05
Very high	$X > 59$	29	8,43
Total		344	100

Source: Analysis of Tiktok Addiction Scale

Most of the highest scores for Tiktok addiction in male and female students belonged to the low category as many as 131 people with a percentage of 38.08%. Then, the second place was in the medium category as many as 115 people with a percentage of 33.43%. So it can be concluded that the average level of Tiktok addiction of male and female students is in the low category with a percentage of 38.08%.

Furthermore, most male and female students spend less than 1 hour playing Tiktok with a percentage of 45% per day. Then male students access Tiktok in the 1-3 hour category (33%), the 0 hour category or never access (13%), and the more than 4 hours category (9%).

Referring to the 4-hour duration, it can be concluded that some male and female students in grade VII SMP in Menganti District experience Tiktok addiction problems, where they have difficulty in dividing their time to complete their schoolwork and neglect their daily worship activities (Wulandari & Netrawati, 2020). In connection with this, Wicaksono stated that teenagers who are addicted to social media including the Tiktok application will seek their own satisfaction as a result they neglect their obligations and responsibilities (Wicaksono, 2020). In addition, individuals are classified as addicted if they have accessed social media 5 to 6 hours a day (Syamsuedin, Bidjuni, & Wowiling, 2015).

The following is Figure 3 diagrams of the results of the analysis regarding the duration of time for using Tiktok by male and female students on a daily basis.

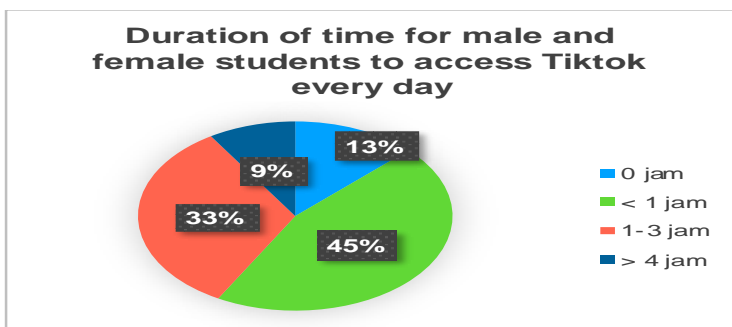


Figure 3. Duration of time for male and female students to access Tiktok every day

The process of filling out the Tiktok Addiction Scale questionnaire is done online via Google Form and is based on a paper worksheet. Data collection through paper worksheets was held in 2 schools, namely SMP Negeri 18 Gresik and SMP Sunan Giri Menganti. The following in Figure 4 is a documentation when students fill out a questionnaire through a paper worksheet.



Figure 4. Filling the questionnaire by clas VIII students through a sheet of paper

Meanwhile, the implementation of the online Tiktok Addiction Scale questionnaire data collection through Google Form was carried out at SMP Negeri 29 Gresik and SMP Bahrul Ulum as shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5. Filling the questionnaire by clas VIII students via Google Form

In testing the difference in the level of Tiktok addiction, male and female students in grade VIII used Mann Whitney analysis. Mann Whitney analysis aims to prove whether there is a difference in the mean of two unpaired samples and is an alternative to the independent sample t-test. The decision of the Mann Whitney test was accepted if the value of Asymptotic Significance (2-tailed) < 0.05.

Referring to the results of the Mann Whitney test analysis, the Asymptotic Significance (2-tailed) value was obtained, namely $0.000 < 0.05$. This value shows that the hypothesis is accepted. Thus, it was found that there was a significant difference in the level of Tiktok addiction in class VIII students in terms of gender.

4. Conclusion

The majority of male students experience Tiktok addiction which is classified as low category, while female students mostly experience Tiktok addiction in the moderate category. Overall, male and female students experience Tiktok addiction in the low category. From this research, it was found that there was a significant difference in the level of Tiktok addiction in class VIII students in terms of gender.

For students who are classified as high and very high categories of Tiktok addiction, intervention is needed, so it is hoped that there will be efforts from various parties, namely parents, teachers, the environment around students to prevent and overcome Tiktok addiction problems so that they can limit the negative impacts of excessive use of Tiktok applications.

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