



Octavianus Budi Susanto ¹⁾
Swastiningsih ²⁾
Okol Sri Suharyo ³⁾
April Kukuh Susilo ⁴⁾



¹⁾ Doctoral, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indonesia (STIESIA)
(Surabaya, Indonesia)

* Corresponding author: e-mail: 97budisusanto97@gmail.com
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4163-8492>

²⁾ Nasional University (UNAS)
(Jakarta, Indonesia)

* Corresponding author: e-mail: swastiningceleb@gmail.com
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4508-6675>



³⁾ Doctoral, Indonesia Naval Technology College (STTAL)
(Surabaya, Indonesia)

* Corresponding author: e-mail: okolsrisuharyo@sttal.ac.id
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4766-6662>



⁴⁾ Indonesia Naval Technology College (STTAL)
(Surabaya, Indonesia)

* Corresponding author: e-mail: akukuhsusilo@sttal.ac.id
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7012-7520>

THE INFLUENCE OF KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION LEVELS AND INTER-PERSONAL COMMUNICATION TOWARD VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN TEENAGER RELATIONSHIP

WPLYW POZIOMÓW WIEDZY I POSTRZEGANIA ORAZ KOMUNIKACJI INTERPERSONALNEJ W KIERUNKU ZACHOWANIA PRZEMOCY W STOSUNKACH MŁODZIEŻY

Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of the level of knowledge and perceptions and inter-personal communication of adolescents on violent behavior in dating relationships. This research uses quantitative research methods with a population of adolescents aged

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2020 /Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Susanto O.B., Swastiningsih, Suharyo O.S., Susilo A.K., (2020) The Influence of Knowledge and Perception Levels and Inter-Personal Communication Toward Violent Behavior in Teenager Relationship
International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences, 1 (11) 2020: 377 – 394

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0014.3555](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0014.3555)

15 to 20 years in Petukanangan Kebayoran Lama, South Jakarta with a quota sample of 200 respondents. This study also uses theories and concepts related to adolescent perceptions, knowledge, interpersonal communication, and behavior. The results of this study found that there is an influence of knowledge variables, Interpersonal Communication Variables and Perception Variables on violent behavior in courtship relationships, although linearity does not mean that if knowledge is high about values and norms then violence on dating relationships will be low, if interpersonal communication is high then violent behavior low, but if perceptions are high then violent behavior is also high meaning personal and situational perceptions influence violent behavior in dating relationships.

Keywords: Perception, Knowledge, Communication, Dating Violence (KDP), Teenagers

Streszczenie

Niniejsze badanie ma na celu określenie wpływu poziomu wiedzy i spostrzeżeń oraz komunikacji międzyludzkiej nastolatków na gwałtowne zachowania w związkach randkowych. W badaniach wykorzystano metody badań ilościowych z populacją nastolatków w wieku od 15 do 20 lat w Petukanangan Kebayoran Lama, Dżakarta Południowa, z próbą kwotową 200 respondentów. W badaniu wykorzystano również teorie i pojęcia związane z percepcją nastolatków, wiedzą, komunikacją interpersonalną i zachowaniem. Wyniki tego badania wykazały, że wpływ zmiennych wiedzy, interpersonalnych zmiennych komunikacyjnych i zmiennych percepcyjnych na zachowanie agresywne w stosunkach zalotów jest liniowy, chociaż liniowość nie oznacza, że jeśli wiedza o wartościach i normach jest duża, to przemoc w relacjach randkowych będzie niska, jeśli komunikacja interpersonalna jest wysoka, wówczas zachowania związane z przemocą są niskie, ale jeśli percepcja jest wysoka, wówczas zachowania agresywne są również wysokie, co oznacza, że osobiste i sytuacyjne postrzeganie wpływają na zachowanie agresywne w relacjach randkowych.

Słowa kluczowe: Percepcja, wiedza, komunikacja, przemoc randkowa (KDP), młodzież

Article history: Received: 10.04.2020 / **Accepted:** 30.05.2020 / **Published:** 30.06.2020
JEL Classification: I 210


Statement of the problem in general outlook and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks.

Gender equality is a human right. The right to live respectfully, free from fear and free to make choices in life is not only meant for men, women also have the same rights. Women have the right to feel safe in public spaces without being burdened by fear of harassment and violence. Integrating the gender dimension into urban planning is very important to ensure the safety and security of women in public spaces. In Indonesia, women have anxiety about violence in the public sphere.

Violence against women is increasing because of the understanding that men are creatures that must be respected and respectable among the developing due to the understanding

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2020 /Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

 This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Susanto O.B., Swastiningsih, Suharyo O.S., Susilo A.K., (2020) The Influence of Knowledge and Perception Levels and Inter-Personal Communication Toward Violent Behavior in Teenager Relationship
International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences, 1 (11) 2020: 377 – 394

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0014.3555](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0014.3555)

that is women are weak (Fulu & Miedema, 2015), obedient and must respect and must comply with the provisions held by men (Simister, 2018). There are still many people who care about violence that occurs in the household (domestic violence) (Putra & Pradnyani, 2019), but there are still others who care about violence that occurs among teenagers who are dating (KDP) or Dating Violence. This condition makes women victims than men because basically this violence occurs because of the imbalance of power between men and women embraced by the wider community, especially those who use patriarchal understanding.

Indonesia in 2012 to 2015 experienced an increase in the number of cases of violence in courtship from 1,085 to 2,734 cases with a total of 60 to 105 complaints that occurred in 2015. Three Hundred-three institutions have provided services to women victims of violence (Afdal et al., 2019). One of which is an organization incorporated in the Women's Crisis Center. There are 137 organizations in Indonesia, 134 Special Service Rooms (RPK) and 32 Hospitals that open special services for women and children who are victims of violence, but women victims of violence in Indonesia still occur. This violence increased in 2017 to almost 42.7% of women who were not married (Oktriyanto & Alfiasari, 2019).

There is no education that provides knowledge about how women teenagers to choose, see and decide to have a relationship, so that makes it easy for violence to women when dating. From this background, the researchers are interested in finding answers to the influence of knowledge and perceptions of teenagers on violent behavior in courtship relationships (an explanative study on Teenagers aged 15 to 20 years in old Jakarta kebayoran). The results of this study will be a reference for prevention and minimize violence on women, especially women who have dating relationships or women who have extramarital relations.

Analysis of latest research where the solution of the problem was initiated.

Interpersonal Communication


Interpersonal communication as refers to the face to face between communication between people face to face, which allows each participant to catch every reaction directly both verbal and non verbal (Bambaeroo & Shokrpour, 2017). In addition, the quality or intimacy of interpersonal or interpersonal communication is determined by communication between participants (Mulyana, 2005) in (Bastanta, 2016). This communication process runs according to the situations and conditions of the participants. This interpersonal communication involves two people in close proximity (dyadic communication). Interpersonal communication is related to the relationship that exists between communicant and communicator. Communication of those involved in a relationship that is mutually beneficial and interdependent and gives satisfaction to both parties (Suratno, 2011) in (Bastanta, 2016).

Violent Behavior in Dating Relationships

There are four main categories that can shape a person's social behavior namely: behavior and characteristics of others, cognitive processes, environmental factors and cultural settings (Baron, 2004). These four categories create individual forms of social behavior. Social behavior can be seen through the traits and patterns of interpersonal responses

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2020 /Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

 This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Susanto O.B., Swastiningsih, Suharyo O.S., Susilo A.K., (2020) The Influence of Knowledge and Perception Levels and Inter-Personal Communication Toward Violent Behavior in Teenager Relationship

International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences, 1 (11) 2020: 377 – 394

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0014.3555](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0014.3555)

namely: the tendency of role behavior, the tendency of behavior in social relationships, and the tendency of expressive behavior other people.

Teenagers

Teenager is a transitional period between childhood and adulthood, which starts at the time of sexual maturity that is between the ages of 11 or 12 years to 20 years, which is towards the time of young adulthood. Based on psycho-sexual and sexual maturity, teenagers will pass the stages of early teenagers (11-13 years), mid teens (14-16 years), and advanced teenagers (17-20 years). At the advanced stage of adolescence, teenagers have experienced development such as people adult. They have clear sexual behavior and they begin to develop it in the form of courtship (Ira, 2013). In the transition period where age ranges from 16 to 23 years or commonly referred to as a pleasant age, where there are change in physical, psychological, and social aspects. During the transition period, it is possible to cause a period of crisis, which is marked by the tendency of the emergence of naughty or deviant behavior.

Aims of paper.

This study uses the Associative Survey method which is associative in nature. Explanatory survey method is also used to find out why certain situations or conditions occur or what influences the occurrence of an event. The researchers want to determine the influence of one variable with another variable and want to explain the relationship between two or more variables. Data collection instruments or simply called research instruments are tools that are selected and used by researchers in collecting data so that the activities become systematic and made easy (Alshenqeeti, 2014). The respondents of this study were teenagers aged 15 to 20 years in Kebayoran Lama, South Jakarta.

In this study the data were obtained by giving questionnaires to several experts and respondents. Existing data are then processed using the regression model and statistical tests on SPSS. This model has a compatibility with the research used based on the analysis of previous research related to the research method.

Statistic Test

The statistical test in this study is used to calculate data. Statistical data can be divided into two, namely inferential statistics and descriptive statistics (Zohrabi, 2013).

- a. Descriptive Statistics are statistics used to analyze data by describing data that have been collected without intending to make conclusions that are applicable to the public or generalizations.
- b. Inferential Statistics often also called inductive statistics or probability statistics, is a technique used to analyze sample data and the results are applied to the population.

To test the statistics, it requires a Likert Scale for measuring the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. In research, social phenomena have been specifically determined hereinafter referred to as research variables. With a Likert Scale, the variables to be measured are translated into indicator variables. Then the indicator is used as a starting point for compiling instrument items that can be in a form of statement or question (Wahyudi, et al., 2019).

Regressuion Test

If there are data from two known research variables which are X independent variables and which Y variable while other values can be calculated or predicted based on a certain X value. Researchers use simple regression, with the linear regression analysis equation model as follows (Krisyantono, 2014): .

To find out whether there is an influence between the X variable and the Y variable, the researchers use simple linear regression. The researchers use simple linear regression because it is known that the X variable is an independent variable and the dependent variable Y, where Y can be calculated based on certain X values. According to Krisyantono, Linear Regression Formula is:

$$Y = a + Bx$$

Information:

X = Independent variable

Y = Dependent variable

a = Intercept value (constant) or the price of Y when X = 0

b = Regression coefficient, namely the number of increase or decrease in the dependent variable based on the independent variable. If b (+) so there is increase, if b (-) so, there is a decrease.

To get the value of a (constants), it is calculated by the formula:

$$a = \frac{\sum Y (\sum X^2) - \sum X \sum Y}{n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

Meanwhile, to calculate the value of b (Linear Regression) can be calculated with the formula:

$$b = \frac{N \sum Y - \sum X \sum Y}{n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

Anova Test

To see and find out whether the hypothesis that has been proposed can be significantly accepted or rejected, it will be tested using the following formula:

$$SS^b = \sum$$

Note: T = Total X in each group

G = Total X overall

n = Number of samples each group

N = Total sample size

Furthermore, to determine the significance of the path analysis compared between the probability of 0.05 with a significant probability value as a basis for decision making as follows:

- a. If the probability value <0.05, Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, it means that it is significant.

b. If the probability value > 0.05 , H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected, the meaning is not significant.

Mean

Mean (average value) is the middle value of the total number. Mean obtained by the formula (Krisyantono, 2014).

Correlation Test

According to Rachmat Kriyantono, relationship analysis is an analysis that uses inferential statistical tests in order to see the degree of this relationship called association coefficient (correlation), (Krisyantono, 2014).

Seeing how the relationship between the Dua Hijab program on Trans7 to fulfill the information needs of Hijab Fashion for Talent Muslimah Management members in Jakarta. Researchers use tools that are with the SPSS program.

Table 1. Correlation Level Interpretation.

Coefficient interval	Relationship Level
0,00 – 0,199	Very low
0,20 – 0,399	Low
0,40 – 0,599	Medium
0,60 – 0,799	Strong
0,80 – 1,000	Very strong

Source: (Zohrabi, 2013)

Exposition of main material of research with complete substantiation of obtained scientific results. Discussion

Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of respondents are explained from several indicators namely the gender of the respondent, the age of the respondent, the religion of the respondent, the ethnicity of the respondent, the status of the respondent's parents.

Distribution of Respondents' Gender Frequency

Table 2. Gender of Respondents.

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1	Men	49	48.5
2	Women	51	50.5
	Total	100	100

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Based on table 2, it can be seen that for the sex of male respondents as many as 49 respondents or 48.5%, and women as many as 51 people or 50.5%. it can be seen that there are far more female respondents than male respondents because this is the case when distributing questionnaires to female respondents is much easier to find compared to female respondents.

Distribution of Respondents Age in Respondents

Descriptions of respondents by age describe or provide an overview of the age of the respondents who were sampled in this study. Therefore, in the description of the characteristics of respondents according to umur can be presented as follows:

Table 3. Age of Respondents.

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1	15-17 Years	92	91.1
2	18-20 Years	8	7.9
	Total	100	100

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Based on table 3, it can be seen that for the age of respondents in the 15 to 17 years category there are 92 respondents or 91.1%, aged 18 to 20 years there are 8 respondents or 7.9%. seen that respondents aged 15-17 years were more dominant than respondents in the 18 to 20 years category this is because respondents in the first category encountered during the distribution of the questionnaire were schools that were still within the scope of the Petungkang area of South Jakarta.

Table 4. Ethnic of Respondents.

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1	Javanese ethnic	84	83.2
2	Outside Javanese ethnic	16	15.8
	Total	100	100

Source: (data analytic from Author)

In table 4, above it can be seen that respondents with Javanese ethnicity are 84 respondents or 83.2% while respondents whose ethnicity is outside Java are 16 or 15.8%. ethnic groups outside Java that are mostly found are the Sumatran, Palembang Padang, Jambi and Medan and Bali. Many Javanese respondents were found to be caused by their origins in Java and its surroundings and because many of their parents who were overseas.

Table 5. Religious of Respondents.

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1	Islam	100	100
2	Non islam	0	0
	Total	100	100

Source: (data analytic from Author)

In table 5, above it can be seen that the respondents who are Muslim are 100 respondents or 100% of the respondents are Muslim. In this study, religion is a factor that is asked to

know the values given to respondents to find out also how respondents respond to violence in dating relationships. After distributing the questionnaire, 100% of the respondents are Muslim.

Table 6. Parental Marriage Status.

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1	The parents are still together	90	89.1
2	Divorced parents	10	9.9
	Total	100	100

Source: (data analytic from Author)

In table 6 above, it can be seen that respondents who still have parents of one house are 90 respondents or as many as 89.1% and 10 respondents are separated parents or 9.9%. This study asks respondents to inform their parents of marital status in order to find out how violent behavior in courtship occurs and how knowledge and perceptions of Teenagers in dating relationships.

Variable Analysis X1 (Knowledge Variable)

Analysis of variable X will be measured by three variables, namely the Distribution of Procedural Knowledge Indicator Frequency, Declaration of Indicator Declarative Knowledge Indicator, and Distribution of Indicator Knowledge Concern Frequency.

Table 7. Variable Average X1 (Knowledge Variable).

No	Indicator	Average	Information
	Procedural Knowledge	10.95	Very high
	Declarative Knowledge	5.39	Medium
	Tancit Knowledge	4.87	Low
	Total Score	7.07	High

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Table 7 above shows that the average variable knowledge of Teenagers about dating violence is included in the high category. The highest indicator is the procedural knowledge indicator of an average value of 10.95 in the very high category, the declarative knowledge indicator of an average value of 5.39 is in the medium category and the average value of the tancied knowledge indicator is 4.87 in the low category.

Variable Analysis X2 (Perception Variable)

Variable X2 or Perception Variable is measured with two indicators namely Personal Factor Indicator and Situational Indicator.

Table 8. Variable Average X2 (Perception Variable).

No	Indicator	Average	Information
	Personal factors	5.14	Medium
	Situational Factors	6.99	Medium
	Total Score	6.065	Medium

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Table 8 above shows that the average variable of Teenager perceptions about dating violence is included in the moderate category. Personal factor perception indicator is an average value of 5.14 in the medium category, situational factor perception indicator an average value of 6.99 is in the medium category. This shows that the perception of the personal factors of respondents perceiving violence in courtship is not fair and violence in courtship should not be done.

Variable Analysis X3 (Interpersonal Communication Variable)

Variable X3 or Perception Variable is measured with two indicators namely Distribution of Openness Indicators Frequency (Openness), Frequency Distribution of Positive Behavior Indicators (Positiveness), Frequency Distribution of Empathy Indicators (Empathy), Frequency Distribution of Positive Attitude Indicators (Positiveness) and Frequency Distribution of Equality Indicators (Equality).

Table 9. Variable average X3 (Interpersonal Communication Variable).

No	Indicator	Average	Information
	Openness (Openness)	8.78	Very High
	Positive Behavior (positiveness)	6.43	High
	Empathy (empathy)	5.98	Medium
	Positive attitude (positiveness)	6.03	High
	Equality	4.85	Low
	Total Score	6.41	High

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Table 9 above shows that the average of interpersonal communication variables is included in the medium category. The highest indicator is the indicator of openness of the average value of 8.78 in the very high category, the indicator of declarative knowledge of positive behavior the average value of 6.43 is in the high category, the average value of the empathy indicator is 5.98 in the medium category while the positive attitude indicator is an average value the average of 6.03 was in the High category and the equality indicator with an average value of 4.85 included in the low category. So that interpersonal communication variables on dating violence are in the high category.

Variable Analysis Y (Variable of Dating Violence Behavior)

Table 10. Variable Average Y (Variable of Dating Violence Behavior).

No	Indicator	Average	Information
	Psychic / Verbal Violence	8.95	Very High
	Physical abuse	4.62	Low
	Sexual Violence	6.81	Medium
	Total Score	6.79	Medium

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Table 10 above shows that the average variable of violent behavior in dating relationships is included in the moderate category. The highest indicator is a psychic indicator of an

average value of 8.95 in the very high category, an indicator of physical violence an average value of 6.81 is in the medium category, an average value of a sexual violence indicator of 5.98 in the medium category. This shows that the variable of violence in dating relationships is included in the moderate category.

Influence Analysis X1 on Y (Analysis of the Effect of Knowledge Variables on the Variable of Dating Violence Behavior)

Table 11. Variables Entered/Removed (2).

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	TOTAL X1 knowledge	.	Enter

- a. Dependent Variable: TOTAL Y Violent Behavior
- b. All requested variables entered.

Source: (data analytic from Author)

In Table 11 above shows that the Entered Variables are variables used in the study including the independent variable or X1 variable is knowledge and the dependent variable or Y variable is the courtship violence behavior variable in Teenagers.

Table 12. Model Summary (2).

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.135a	.018	.008	2.714

- a. Predictors: (Constant), TOTALX1 (Knowledge)

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Table 12 above is the Summary Model output from the calculation of linear regression analysis where table 12 shows that the R value is a symbol of the correlation coefficient value. The value of R in table 12 is 0.135. This value can be interpreted that the relationship between the two research variables is very weak.

R Square value or coefficient of determination (KD) which shows how good the regression model is formed by the interaction of independent variables and dependent variables. KD value obtained is 0.18 or 18% which can be interpreted that the independent variable X1 that is the knowledge variable has a contribution of 18% to the Y variable, meaning 100% -18% then 82%. Other variables influence violent behavior in dating relationships outside of X1 or Knowledge variables.

Can be interpreted the influence of the knowledge variable on the variable of violent behavior in dating relationships is very weak.

While the value of Adjusted R Square 0.008 and Std. Error of the Estimate with a value of 2,714. R squared adjusted will calculate each addition of the variable and estimate the value of R squared from the addition of the variable. If the addition of the new pattern turns out to improve the regression model better than the estimation, the addition of the variable will increase the value of R-squared adjusted. This means that if the new pattern of adding variables shows results that are less than the estimate, then the R Squared adjusted will decrease in value by 0.008. Table 13.

Table 13. Anova (1).

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	13.338	1	13.338	1.811	.182b
	Residual	721.972	98	7.367		
	Total	735.310	99			

a. Dependent Variable: TOTAL (Violent Behavior)

b. Predictors: (Constant), TOTALX1(Knowledge)

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Table 13 above is a table that shows the significance level or linearity of the regression. The criteria can be determined based on the F test or the Significance value test (Sig.). for the Sig test that is if the Sig value. <0.05 , then the regression model is linear, and if $\text{Sig.} > 0.05$, then the regression model is non-linear.

Based on table 14, the Sig. is 0.182 which means significant criteria (0.05), thus the regression equation model based on research data does not have a significant meaning, the linear regression model does not meet the linearity criteria. This means that H_0 is accepted and H_a is accepted, where there is no influence between the X1 variable (knowledge variable) on the Y variable (violent behavior in dating relationships).

Table 14. Coefficient (1).

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	16.844	2.635		6.393	.000
	TOTALX1(Pengetahuan)	.166	.124	.135	1.346	.182

a. Dependent Variable: TOTALLY (Violent Behavior)

If T arithmetic \leq T table or probability ≥ 0.05 then H_0 is accepted

If T arithmetic $>$ T table or probability < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the calculated T value for Constant is 6.393 on the T table with db 98 and a significant level of 0.05 obtained 1.660.


So, T arithmetic $>$ T table then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

While the sig in table B is 0,000, which means the probability is 0,000, because the probability is less than 0.05, which means that there is a significant influence of the X1 variable on the Y variable.

Because T arithmetic $>$ T table then H_0 is rejected. while the sig in table B is 0.166 which means the probability is 0.166, because the probability is more than 0.05, it is not accepted. means B means. Based on the above analysis, the formula for the regression equation is:

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2020 /Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

 This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Susanto O.B., Swastiningsih, Suharyo O.S., Susilo A.K., (2020) The Influence of Knowledge and Perception Levels and Inter-Personal Communication Toward Violent Behavior in Teenager Relationship

International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences, 1 (11) 2020: 377 – 394

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0014.3555](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0014.3555)

$$Y = a + bX$$

$$Y = 16,844 + 0.166X$$

The above analysis can be concluded that there is an influence of knowledge X1 variable on Y variable of violent behavior in the very weak or very low category. There is a linearity relationship meaning that if the level of knowledge is high it will be low violent behavior in dating relationships and if it is low in knowledge then the high level of violence behavior in dating relationships

Besides that, Ho was rejected and Ha was accepted, meaning that there was an influence of the influence variable on violent behavior in dating relationships.

Influence Analysis X2 on Y (Analysis of the Influence of Interpersonal Communication Variables on Dating Violence Behavior Variables)

Table 15. Variables Entered/Removed (2).

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	TOTALX2b Interpersonal Communication Variable		Enter

- a. Dependent Variable: TOTALLY (Violent Behavior Variable)
- b. All requested variables entered.

Source: (data analytic from Author)

In Table 15 above shows that the Entered Variables are variables used in research including independent variables or X2 variables are interpersonal communication variables and the dependent variable or Y variable is the courtship violence behavior variable in Teenagers.

Table 16. Model Summary (2).

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.028a	.001	-.009	2.738

- a. Predictors: (Constant), TOTAL X2 (Interpersonal communication variable).

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Table 16 above is the Model Summary output from the linear regression analysis calculation where table 16 shows that the value of R is 0.28. This value can be interpreted that the relationship between the two research variables is very weak.

R Square value or coefficient of determination (KD) which shows how good the regression model is formed by the interaction of independent variables and dependent variables. KD value obtained is 0.001 or 1% which can be interpreted that the independent variable X2 namely interpersonal communication variable has a contribution of 1% to the variable Y or violent behavior variable, meaning that 100% -1% then 99.9% of the variable violent behavior in dating relationships is influenced by other factors outside of the X2 variable

or interpersonal communication variable. Can be interpreted the influence of interpersonal communication variables on the variable of violent behavior in dating relationships is very weak. While the value of Adjusted R Square -0.009 and Std. Error of the Estimate with a value of 2,738.

R squared adjusted will calculate each addition of the variable and estimate the value of R squared from the addition of the variable. If the addition of the new pattern turns out to improve the regression model better than the estimation, the addition of the variable will increase the value of R-squared adjusted. This means that if the new pattern of adding variables shows results that are less than the estimate, then the R Squared adjusted will decrease in value by -0.009.

Table 17. Anova (2).

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.573	1	.573	.076	.783b
	Residual	734.737	98	7.497		
	Total	735.310	99			

a. Dependent Variable: TOTALLY (Violent Behavior Variable)

b. Predictors: (Constant), TOTALX2 (Interpersonal communication variable)

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Table 17 above is a table that shows the value of the significance or linearity of the regression. The criteria can be determined based on the F test or the Significance value test (Sig.).

Sig Test if the Sig. <0.05, then the regression model is linear, and if Sig. > 0.05, then the regression model is non-linear.

Based on table 17 the Sig. is 0.783 which means> significant criteria (0.05), thus the regression equation model based on research data does not have a significant meaning, linear regression model and does not meet the linearity criteria. This means that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, where there is no influence between the X2 variable (interpersonal communication variable) on the Y variable (violent behavior) in dating relationships among research respondents.

Table 18. Coefficients (2).

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	19.965	1.489		13.413	.000
	TOTALX2 (Interpersonal communication variable)	.033	.121	.028	.277	.783

a. Dependent Variable: TOTALLY (Violent Behavior Variable)

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Constant: Based on table 18 it can be seen that the calculated T value for Constant is 1.3413 on the T table with db 98 and a significant level of 0.05 obtained 1.660.

So, T-count <T-table then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. while the sig in table B is 0,000 which means the probability is 0,000, because the probability is less than 0.05 then it is rejected. Meaningful and predictable not through the point (0,0).

Based on table 18, it can be seen that the calculated T value for interpersonal communication variables is 2.77 in the T table with db 98 and a significance level of 0.05 obtained 1.66.

Because T arithmetic > T table then Ho is rejected. while the sig in table B is 0.166 which means the probability is 0.166, because the probability is more than 0.05, it is not accepted. means B means. Based on the above analysis, the formula for the regression equation is:

$$Y = a + bX$$

$$Y = 19.965 + 0.033X$$

The analysis above can be concluded that there is an influence of variable X2 interpersonal communication on variable Y of violent behavior in the very weak or very low category. There is a linearity relationship meaning that if a high level of interpersonal communication will result in low violent behavior in dating relationships and if low perceptions then high violent behavior in dating relationships

Besides that, Ho was rejected and Ha was accepted, meaning that there was an influence of interpersonal communication variables on violent behavior in dating relationships in the very low or very weak categories.

Analysis of the Influence of X3 on Y (Analysis of the Effects of Perception Variables on the Variable of Dating Violence Behavior)

Table 19. Variables Entered/Removed (3).

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	TOTALX3b Variabel Persepsi	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: TOTALLY (Violent Behavior Variable)

b. All requested variables entered.

Source: (data analytic from Author)

In Table 19 above shows that the Entered Variables are the variables used in the study including the independent variable or X3 variable is the perception variable and the dependent variable or Y variable is the courtship violence behavior variable in teenagers.

Table 20. Model Summary (3).

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.071a	.005	-.005	2.732

a. Predictors: (Constant), TOTALX3 (Perception)

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Table 20 above is the Summary Model output from the calculation of linear regression analysis where table 20 shows that the R value is a symbol of the correlation coefficient value.

The value of R in Table 20 is 0.71. This value can be interpreted that the relationship between the two research variables is in a strong category.

R Square value or coefficient of determination (KD) which shows how good the regression model is formed by the interaction of independent variables and dependent variables. KD value obtained is 0.05 or 5% which can be interpreted that the independent variable X3 namely the perception variable has a contribution of 5% to the variable Y (violent behavior), meaning that 100% -5% then 95% of the variable violent behavior in dating relationships influenced by other factors outside of the X3 variable or perception variable can be interpreted the effect of the perception variable on the variable of violent behavior in the very weak category. While the value of Adjusted R Square 0.008 and Std. Error of the Estimate with a value of 2,714.

R squared adjusted will calculate each addition of the variable and estimate the value of R squared from the addition of the variable. If the addition of the new pattern turns out to improve the regression model better than the estimation, the addition of the variable will increase the value of R-squared adjusted. This means that if the new pattern of adding variables shows results that are less than the estimate, then the R Squared adjusted will decrease in value by 0.005.

Table 21. Anova (3).

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3.717	1	3.717	.498	.482b
	Residual	731.593	98	7.465		
	Total	735.310	99			

a. Dependent Variable: TOTALLY (Violent Behavior Variable)

b. Predictors: (Constant), TOTALX3 (Perception)

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Table 21 above is a table that shows the significance level or linearity of the regression. The criteria can be determined based on the F test or the Significance value test (Sig.). Sig Test if the Sig. <0.05, then the regression model is linear, and if Sig. > 0.05, then the regression model is non-linear.

Based on table 21, the Sig. is 0.482 which means> significant criteria (0.05), thus the regression equation model based on research data does not have a significant meaning, linear regression model and does not meet the linearity criteria. This means that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, where there is no influence between the X3 variable (perception variable) on the Y variable (violent behavior) in dating relationships among research respondents.

Table 22. Coefficients (3).

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	22.305	2.756		8.092	.000
	TOTALX3	-.060	.086	-.071	-.706	.482

Source: (data analytic from Author)

Constant: Based on table 22, it can be seen that the calculated T value for Constant is 8,092 in the T table with db 98 and a significant level of 0.05 obtained 1,660. So that the T-count > T-table then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, it means that there is an influence of the X3 variable or the Perception variable on the Y variable, namely the variable of violence on dating relationships.

While the sig in table B is 0,000, which means the probability is 0,000, because the probability is less than 0.05, there is a significant influence of the X3 variable on Y or there is the influence of the perception variable on the variable of violent behavior.

Based on the above analysis, the formula for the regression equation is:

$$Y = a + bX$$

$$Y = -0.060 + 22.305X$$

The analysis above can be concluded that there is an effect of perception X3 variable on Y variable of violent behavior in the very weak or very low category.

Thus, there is no linearity meaning that if a high level of interpersonal communication will result in low violent behavior in dating relationships and if low perceptions then high violent behavior in dating relationships.


Conclusions

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been submitted, the conclusions that can be drawn are:

- a. There is an influence of variable X1 on Y or there is an influence of knowledge variable on the variable of violent behavior in dating relationships in the category of very weak meaning that although there is an influence but there is no linearity that can be interpreted if high Teenager knowledge about dating relationships and dating ethics will also be low violence in the relationship.
- b. There is an influence of variable X2 on Y or there is an influence of interpersonal communication variables on violent behavior variables in dating relationships in the very weak category meaning that although there is an influence but there is no linearity that can be interpreted if high interpersonal communication of Teenagers about dating relationships will also be low violent behavior in that relationship.
- c. There is an influence of variable X3 on Y or there is an effect of perception variable on the variable of violent behavior in dating relationships in the high category means that there is linearity which can be interpreted if the height of both personal and situational perception then the high also violent behavior in dating relationships.
- d. Based on the indicators used in the knowledge variable namely procedural knowledge indicator, declarative knowledge indicator and sharp knowledge indicator, it is sufficient to be used in this study.

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2020 / Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

 This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Susanto O.B., Swastiningsih, Suharyo O.S., Susilo A.K., (2020) The Influence of Knowledge and Perception Levels and Inter-Personal Communication Toward Violent Behavior in Teenager Relationship

International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences, 1 (11) 2020: 377 – 394

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0014.3555](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0014.3555)

- e. This study found that violence in dating behavior still occurs around the community because violent behavior in dating relationships is highly influenced by the variables used in this study, namely variable knowledge, interpersonal communication, perceptions and violent behavior.
- f. This study contributes to the analysis of human resources especially on the protection of women.

Acknowledgement


The authors greatly acknowledge the support from Nasional University, Jakarta, Indonesia for providing the necessary resources to carry out this research work. The authors are also grateful to the anonymous reviewers and editorial board for their many insightful comments, which have significantly improved this article.

References:

1. Afdal A.A., Arnaldi H.N., Alizamar A., Zikra Z., Ilyas A., Fikri M., (2019). *Increasing Life Satisfaction of Domestic Violence Victims through the Role of Supporting Group Therapy on Social Media*. International Conference on Education Technology (ICoET 2019). Padang: Atlantic Press.
2. Alshenqeeti H., (2014). *Interviewing as a Data Collection Method: A Critical Review*. English Linguistics Research, 2.
3. Bambaeroo F., Shokrpour N., (2017). *The impact of the teachers' non-verbal communication on success* [in] Journal of Advances in Medical Education & Professionalism, 5(2), 51-59.
4. Baron R. ., (2004). Psikologi Sosial (10 ed., Vol. 1). Jakarta: Erlangga.
5. Bastanta B.P., (2016, Januari). *Model Komunikasi Interpersonal Generasi Muda Suku Batak Karo Di Yogyakarta Melalui Tradisi Ertutur*. Journal Komunikasi ASPIKOM, 2, 425-436.
6. Christian A., (2014). *Persepsi Remaja Terhadap Sosialisasi Pacaran Sehat Sebagai Pendidikan Seks Oleh Crisis Center Cahaya Mentari Surabaya*. Journal E-Komunikasi Program Studi Ilmu Komunikasi Program Studi Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Kristen Petra, Surabaya, 2.
7. Darmastuti R., (2011). *Media Relations: Konsep, Strategi dan Aplikasi*. Yogyakarta: Andi.
8. Fulu E., Miedema S., (2015). *Violence Against Women: Globalizing the Integrated Ecological Model*. Violence Against Women, 21(12), 1431-1455.
9. Ira T.A., (2013, Nopember 1). *Hubungan Pengetahuan Remaja Usia 17-20 Tahun Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi Terhadap Sikap berpacaran Sehat di Kelas III SMK 2 Pawyatan Dhaha Kediri Ira Titisari*, Endrastuti. Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan, 2.
10. Krisyantono R., (2014). *Sebuah Pengantar Ilmu Komunikasi*. Jakarta: Kencana.
11. Mira H., (2017). *Dampak Tingkat Pengetahuan dan Kecerdasan Interpersonal Remaja Terhadap Perilaku Berkomunikasi Dalam Penyebaran Hoax Di Media Sosial (Studi Ek-splanatif Pada Siswa dan Siswi SMK Putra Satria Petungkang Utara Jakarta Selatan)*. Jakarta: Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Budi Luhur.
12. Mohit Varshney A.M., (2016). *Violence and mental illness: what is the true story?* J. Epidemiol Community Health, 70(3), 223-225.
13. Mulyana D., (2005). *Sebuah Pengantar Ilmu Komunikasi*. Bandung: Rosdakarya.

ISSN 2450-2146 / E-ISSN 2451-1064

© 2020 /Published by: Międzynarodowy Instytut Innowacji Nauka-Edukacja-Rozwój w Warszawie, Polska

 This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Susanto O.B., Swastiningsih, Suharyo O.S., Susilo A.K., (2020) The Influence of Knowledge and Perception Levels and Inter-Personal Communication Toward Violent Behavior in Teenager Relationship
International Journal of New Economics and Social Sciences, 1 (11) 2020: 377 – 394

[DOI 10.5604/01.3001.0014.3555](https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0014.3555)

14. Oktriyanto A., (2019). *Dating and Premarital Sexual Inisiation on Adolescence in Indonesia*. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat, 15(1), 98-108.
15. Putra I.G., Pradnyani P.E., (2019). *Vulnerability to domestic physical violence among married women in Indonesia*. Journal of Health Research, 33(2), 90-105.
16. Rakhmat J.A., (2009). *Psikologi Komunikasi*. Bandung: Rosdakarya.
17. Rakovec-Felser Z., (2014). *Domestic violence and abuse in intimate relationship from public health perspective*. Health Psychology Research , 2(1821), 62-67.
18. Riittakerttu Kaltiala-Heino, Bergman H., Työläljärvi M., Frisén L., (2018). *Gender dysphoria in adolescence: current*. Adolescent Health, Medicine and Therapeutics, 9, 31–41.
19. Simister J., (2018). *Gender-Based Violence is a growing problem in India*. Medical Research Archives, 6(1), 1-21.
20. Suci M.A., (2012). *Kekerasan Dalam Pacaran Dan Kecemasan Remaja Putri Di Kabupaten Purworejo*. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat, 6.
21. Suratno (2011). *Komunikasi Interpersonal*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
22. Sweet P.L., (2019). *The Sociology of Gaslighting*. American Sociological Review, 84(5), 851-875.
23. Wahyudi A., Wandawa G., Samiaji R., Susilo A.K., (2019). *Strategic Development the Capability of Indonesia Warship (KRI) dr. Soeharso-990 for Combine Operation of Human Assistance/Disaster Resilience (HA/DR) in Southeast Asian Regional*. Journal of Defense Resources Management, 10(2), 73-91.
24. Zohrabi M., (2013). *Mixed Method Research: Instruments, Validity, Reliability and Reporting Findings*. Theory and Practice in Language Studies, 254-256.