

## Hubungan antara attachment style dan gejala adiksi cybersex pada remaja akhir = The correlation between attachment style and symptom of cybersex addiction on late adolescence

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### Abstrak

#### [<B>ABSTRAK</B>]

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan antara attachment style (secure, insecure-avoidant, dan insecure-ambivalent) dan gejala adiksi cybersex pada remaja akhir di Indonesia. Penelitian ini didasari oleh fenomena maraknya penggunaan internet untuk melakukan aktivitas cybersex. Penelitian dilakukan pada 658 partisipan yang memiliki karakteristik remaja akhir (usia 18-21 tahun), WNI yang bertempat tinggal di Indonesia, dan pernah melakukan aktivitas cybersex. Attachment style diukur dengan alat ukur Attachment style yang disusun oleh Diantika (2004) dan diadaptasi oleh Moeljosoedjono (2008). Gejala adiksi cybersex diukur dengan alat ukur Internet Sex Screening Test (ISST) yang disusun oleh Delmonico (1997, dalam Delmonico & Miller, 2003). Hasil utama penelitian ini adalah terdapat hubungan negatif antara attachment style yang secure dan gejala adiksi cybersex pada remaja akhir di Indonesia ( $r = -.124$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ), terdapat hubungan positif antara attachment style yang insecure-avoidant dan gejala adiksi cybersex pada remaja akhir di Indonesia ( $r = .138$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ), serta terdapat hubungan positif antara attachment style yang insecure-ambivalent dan gejala adiksi cybersex pada remaja akhir di Indonesia ( $r = .137$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ).; This research is conducted to see the correlation between attachment style (secure, insecure-avoidant, and insecure-ambivalent) and symptom of cybersex addiction on late adolescence. This research is based on the phenomena of the use of internet to cybersex activities. There are 658 participants involved in this research, they all have the characteristic as late adolescence (18-21 years old), Indonesian Citizen who stay in Indonesia, who have ever done cybersex activities. Attachment style is measured by an Attachment style measurement developed by Diantika (2004) and has been adapted by Moeljosoedjono (2008). Symptom of cybersex addiction is measured by an Internet Sex Screening Test (ISST) measurement developed by Delmonico (1997, in Delmonico & Miller, 2003). The main result of this research found that there is a negative correlation between secure attachment and symptom of cybersex addiction on late adolescence in Indonesia ( $r = -.124$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ), there is a positive correlation between insecure-avoidant attachment and symptom of cybersex addiction on late adolescence in Indonesia ( $r = .138$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ), and there is a positive correlation between insecure-ambivalent attachment and symptom of cybersex addiction on late adolescence in Indonesia ( $r = .137$ ;  $p < 0.01$ )., This research is conducted to see the correlation between attachment style (secure, insecure-avoidant, and insecure-ambivalent) and symptom of cybersex addiction on late adolescence. This research is based on the phenomena of the use of internet to cybersex activities. There are 658 participants involved in this research, they all have the characteristic as late adolescence (18-21 years old), Indonesian Citizen who stay in Indonesia, who have ever done cybersex activities. Attachment style is measured by an Attachment style measurement developed by Diantika (2004) and has been adapted by Moeljosoedjono (2008). Symptom of cybersex addiction is measured by an Internet Sex Screening Test (ISST) measurement developed by Delmonico (1997, in Delmonico & Miller, 2003). The main result of this research found that there is a negative correlation between secure attachment and symptom of cybersex

addiction on late adolescence in Indonesia ( $r = -.124$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ), there is a positive correlation between insecure-avoidant attachment and symptom of cybersex addiction on late adolescence in Indonesia ( $r = .138$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ), and there is a positive correlation between insecure-ambivalent attachment and symptom of cybersex addiction on late adolescence in Indonesia ( $r = .137$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ).]