

Circle Association: A Case Study on Adolescent Insecurity

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47175/rissj.v3i3.498>

| Isak Surya¹ | David Ming² |

^{1,2}*Sekolah Tinggi Teologi Alkitab, Surabaya Indonesia*

¹*isaksuria61@gmail.com*
²*davidmingming3@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

Association is very important to explore and find identity for teenagers, but the association is also vulnerable to mental threats in the form of insecurity that is troubling the future of teenagers. With this research, it is hoped that it can overcome or at least minimize the impact of youth insecurity due to association, so that the prospective youth of the nation's golden generation can avoid prolonged mental illness. Based on the background of this writing, the research problem formulation is obtained, namely: 1) How much influence does social interaction have on adolescent insecurity? This study was designed with the aim of explaining and answering the questions in the focus of the research above with the emphasis, namely: 1) Knowing the magnitude of the influence of association on the emergence of a sense of insecurity in adolescents. 2) Mention and explain the pattern of causes of insecurity in the association. With this research, researchers can find out in depth about the correlation between association and insecurity in adolescents.

KEYWORDS

circle; association; insecurity

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, there is a hot discussion about the golden generation in Indonesia. Indonesia will be 100 years of independence in 2045, and at the same time get a demographic bonus that year. According to the Vice President, Ma'ruf Amin, the demographic bonus is a condition in which the population of productive age, between 15-64 years, is greater than the number of people of non-productive age or ages under 15 years and over 64 years (ANTARA 2020, accessed 30 December 2020).

So that when Indonesia reaches the age of a century, Indonesia really has a golden generation that is qualified and in line with expectations, of course Indonesia needs to prepare a prospective golden generation with good and correct patterns and methods. Therefore, the development and education of prospective golden generation needs to be considered at this time.

Talking about the golden generation, of course we don't forget teenagers as an important component in it. The correlation between youth and the golden generation can be imagined that today's youth will become mature adults in a century of Indonesia. Therefore, today's youth need to be properly shaped so that they can become the expected golden generation.

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood, which includes all the developments experienced in preparation for entering adulthood. These developmental changes include physical, psychological, and psychosocial aspects. Adolescence is a period of human development. Adolescence is a period of change or transition from childhood to adulthood which includes biological changes, psychological changes, and social changes (Sofia & Adiyanti, 2013).

The stage of adolescent development according to Erickson states that adolescents are at the stage of identity versus role ambiguity, namely adolescents want to highlight their identity but are still trapped by the blurring of the role of adolescents in their original environment (Sarwono, 2011: 42). So basically, teenagers are still groping for their identity. Teenagers have not found and are still trying to find their identity.

Early adolescents experience psychosocial development (Ma'rifah & Budiani, 2012). Psychosocial development is a process of searching for self-identity (Papalia, Olds, & Feldman, 2008). Erickson explained that this process is important for individuals to process self-recognition (Feist & Feist, 2010). Gunarsa and Gunarsa (1981) explain that identity is a union of principles, ways of life, and views that determine the next way of life. This union is the core that determines how one views oneself and others in the association (Gunarsa & Gunarsa, 1981).

Anna Freud (in Hurlock, 1985) argues that during adolescence there is a developmental process including changes related to psychosexual development, and also changes in relationships with parents and their ideals, where the formation of ideals is a process of forming orientations. future. Social relations in adolescents play an important role, because it is at this time that adolescents begin to expand their association with their peers.

In order to find identity, teenagers usually join a social group which directly or indirectly affects their psychology and lifestyle. At the same time in this social group they can be helped to find their identity.

Social environmental factors play an important role in the identity search process (Gunarsa & Gunarsa, 1981). An environment that exemplifies positive actions for adolescents helps smooth the search for self-identity in adolescents (Gunarsa & Gunarsa, 1981). The social environment that has a negative effect on adolescents, inhibits adolescents in the process of searching for self-identity (Gunarsa & Gunarsa, 1981).

Hurlock (1985), said that the teenage years were more outside the home with their peers as a group. The influence of peers on attitudes, speech, interests, appearance and behavior is greater than the influence of family.

Because of the large influence of the association for adolescents and adolescents who also do not have a strong footing on identity, teenagers will usually compare themselves with people in their association or circle of friends. Directly or indirectly, teenagers will imitate the style of the people in their association. Association becomes a place to compare and imitate for teenagers.

The habit of comparing is of course not good for the mental health of teenagers. Because this habit of comparing makes teenagers always dissatisfied with themselves. Teenagers will continue to change themselves according to the people in their association. Teenagers make the people in their association as a standard in any aspect, both physical and non-physical aspects.

Perhaps, there is a sense of satisfaction when teenagers succeed in equating steps with people in their association. This also spurs the enthusiasm of teenagers to change and change according to the standards in their association. However, if this habit is cultivated, of course it will have a negative effect on the teenagers themselves.

Constantly comparing yourself to others makes teens feel inferior and also think they are the worst among people. Teenagers will always think that they still do not meet the standards they set for themselves. This bullying will continue until the teenager is thinking of adulthood and people's judgments about physical and non-physical standards are stopped.

Feeling insecure about oneself due to the judgment of others, the habit of comparing oneself to others, low self-esteem and other influences can cause long-lasting negative

effects for adolescents. This feeling of insecurity or commonly referred to as insecurity can make teenagers experience mental stress which of course affects their future. Insecurity can lead to self-harm or self-harm with violence, depression, or other mental problems or even death.

Insecure or insecurity according to Asta (2019) means that it is an act of emotion when we judge ourselves to be inferior to others. Or it can be said more simply that insecurity is the feeling of insecurity that a person feels in his life due to various factors, such as feeling lacking, ashamed, guilty, or feeling unable to do something. When this feeling of insecurity controls him, it will trigger feelings of increasingly insecure about himself.

So it can be said that if a teenager experiences a sense of insecurity or insecurity about himself, the teenager can lose his sense of self-confidence. He wasn't sure he could do anything. If it is continued, this sense of loss of self-confidence makes mentally weak and low self-esteem. research subject for his future as Indonesia's golden generation. And can contribute information and knowledge that is useful for teenagers about how to be wise in a circle or association so as not to hurt their own mentality.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative research type. According to Yahya (1993) in terms of qualitative research, qualitative research is research carried out in natural settings in the field in the community, not in the laboratory, using natural methods (can be observation, interviews, thoughts, reading and writing) in natural ways. and the objective of qualitative research is considered as an object that is placed as a source of information. This research also uses a case study approach. According to Agus Salim (2001:93) the case study approach is an approach to study, explain, or interpret a case in its natural context without any intervention from outsiders. By using a case study approach, the research will be investigated in depth (in-depth study) regarding the association of adolescents in the community with various patterns or types, as well as linking it with adolescent insecurity. The reason for taking the qualitative research method is because this study tries to reveal the relationship between socialization and adolescent insecurity in the community which may often be ignored. In addition, this method can provide complex details and explanations of abstract patterns about the problem which cannot be revealed by quantitative methods. Using qualitative research and a case study approach, it means that researchers must really know the conditions in the field or the reality that exists in the community. So, researchers use observation, interviews, and filling out questionnaires and documentation to collect data needed for research. After that the researcher can analyze the existing data and then conclude the research results according to the validity of the existing data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Teenager

Definition of Teenagers

According to King (2012) adolescence is a development which is a transition period from children to adults. This period begins around the age of 12 years and ends at the age of 18 to 21 years.

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, adolescence means starting to grow up, not being a child anymore. The term adolescence comes from the Latin word *adolscere* which means to grow or grow into an adult (Hurlock, 2002: 206).

Adolescence is also a critical period because adolescents experience various biological and psychological changes in the process of finding a new identity to solve life's problems (Santrock, 2003). Adolescence involves biological, cognitive, and socioemotional changes (Santrock, 2003).

This period is considered a period of "storm & stress", frustration and suffering, conflict and adjustment crisis, dreams and daydreams about love, and feelings of alienation from adult socio-cultural life (Gunarsa & Singgih, 2003).

According to Abu Ahmadi and Munawar Sholeh (2004), the age limit for adolescents used by experts is between 12-21 years. This period of adolescence is divided into three stages, namely:

- 1) Early teens, 12-15 years old
- 2) Middle teens, 15-18 years old
- 3) Late teens, 18-21 years old

The differences in the characteristics of the three periods above include:

- 1) In early prepubertal adolescence (negative period): children often feel confused, anxious, afraid, restless, dark of heart, indecisive, doubtful, worried, sad, feelings of inferiority, feelings of not being able to carry out tasks, and etc. Children do not know the causes of various things that cause anxiety in their hearts.
- 2) In mid-adolescence/puberty: children easily want or crave something and look for something. But what exactly is the "something" that is being expected and sought, he himself does not know. Children easily feel lonely at heart and feel unable to understand and not be understood.
- 3) During adolescence: the child has begun to feel stable. He was starting to get to know his me, and wanted to live by the token of courage. He begins to understand the direction of his life and realizes his purpose in life. He has a certain stance based on a clear pattern of life.

Adolescent Developmental Tasks

Havighurst mentions developmental tasks for adolescents, including: achieving more mature social relationships with their peers, both with friends of the same sex and opposite sex, being able to carry out social roles according to their respective genders, accepting the reality physically and as well as use it effectively with a feeling of satisfaction, achieve emotional freedom from parents or other adults by freeing themselves from dependence, achieve economic freedom, choose and prepare for a job or position according to their talents and abilities, prepare to perform marriage and domestic life, develop intellectual skills and concepts needed for the needs of social life, demonstrate socially responsible behavior, and obtain a number of norms as a guide in action and as a way of life (Yudhawati, 2011).

Teen Characteristics

As with all important periods during the life span, adolescence has certain characteristics that distinguish it from the periods before and after it. These characteristics will be briefly explained below (Hurlock, 1980:207):

- 1) Adolescence is an important period
All periods in the life span are important, but the degree of importance varies. Some periods are more important than others, because of their direct impact on attitudes and behavior.
- 2) Adolescence as a transition period

Transition does not mean a break or change from what has happened before, but rather a transition from one stage of development to the next. This means that what happened before will leave its mark on what is happening now and what is to come. In each transitional period, the status of the individual is unclear and there are doubts about the role to play.

3) Adolescence is a period of change

The rate of change in attitudes and behavior during adolescence parallels the rate of physical change. During early adolescence, when physical changes occur rapidly, changes in behavior and attitudes are also rapid. If physical changes decrease, changes in attitudes and behavior decrease as well.

4) Adolescence as a problematic age

Each period has its own problems, but the problem of adolescence is often a difficult problem for both boys and girls to overcome. Because of their inability to solve problems on their own in the way they believe in, many teens find that the solutions don't always work out the way they expected.

5) So, adolescence is a period of searching for identity

In the early years of adolescence, adjustment to the group is still important for boys and girls. Gradually they begin to yearn for identity and are no longer content with being the same as their friends in every way, as before.

6) Adolescence is an age that creates fear

Cultural stereotypes assume that adolescents are untidy children, who cannot be trusted and tend to behave destructively, causing adults who have to guide and supervise the lives of young adolescents to fear responsibility and be unsympathetic to normal adolescent behavior.

7) Adolescence as an unrealistic period

Teenagers tend to see life through a pink glass, they see themselves and others as they want and not as they are, especially in terms of ideals. This unrealistic ideal is not only for himself but also for his family and friends.

8) Adolescence as the threshold of adulthood

As the legal age of maturity draws near, youths become anxious to abandon the stereotype of a teenager and to give the impression that they are almost an adult. Dressing and acting like an adult is not enough. Therefore, adolescents begin to focus on behaviors associated with adult status.

Association (Circle of Friendship)

Association in the Big Indonesian Dictionary comes from the word slang which means to live with friends or be friends. Association is a way for a person to interact with his environment. Humans are social creatures who have a tendency to live with one another. They cannot live alone without the help of others.

According to Abdullah Idi (2011: 83) association is direct contact between one individual and another. The daily interactions that individuals do with one another are sometimes at the level of their age, knowledge, experience, and so on. This daily association can occur between individuals with groups or groups with groups.

Adolescence is a time full of socializing. Teenagers usually prefer free association with peers, because peers can be used as close friends and friends to vent (outpouring). Although parents can be used as friends to talk to, teenagers prefer to tell stories and hang out with their friends, so teenagers must be more careful in choosing friends (Putera, 2008).

From the theory above, it can be concluded that teenagers need a social circle or it can also be said as a circle of friends to fulfill their needs as social beings. Teenagers can not be separated from the association, especially friends or friends.

Insecure or Insecurity

Insecure or insecurity according to Asta (2019) means that it is an act of emotion when we judge ourselves to be inferior to others. Or it can be said more simply that insecurity is the feeling of insecurity that a person feels in his life due to various factors, such as feeling lacking, ashamed, guilty, or feeling unable to do something. When this feeling of insecurity controls him, it will trigger feelings of increasingly insecure about himself.

According to Ade Chandra (2020), another consequence of this feeling of insecurity is that a person can become afraid to interact with other people. This may be due to their weight, different skin color, and other physical differences or any differences that cause a person to feel insecure and thus feel insecure to interact. They will think about whether they will be accepted in that environment, or what if they will not be accepted in that environment, and all other negative thoughts. They will judge themselves low and not confident.

According to Ade Chandra (2020), the following are signs that someone is feeling insecure:

1) Don't want to get out of your comfort zone

Many people who don't want to get out of their comfort zone are usually the result of unpleasant past experiences such as being disappointed, betrayed, and other bad feelings. These various kinds of fear will indirectly hinder yourself from being able to develop for the better.

2) Likes to compare yourself with others

Keep in mind that everyone has their own time in life whether it's success, marriage, having children, and so on. One person to another out there may have a different development process as well. Comparing something with others and inhibiting yourself from developing is a sign that must be abandoned as soon as possible.

3) Looking down on yourself

This is normal for every human being, it could be due to bad past experiences that make a person not feel confident or confident. If you are in a phase like this, try to learn to understand yourself so you can respect yourself more.

4) Must get praise and recognition from others

One of the characteristics of someone feeling insecure is that they will tend to be inferior to themselves so they need to get praise and recognition from others. Examples that may often be encountered are people who always pay attention to the number of likes and followers on social media, they will really need this number to be able to further increase their self-confidence, that is one sign of insecurity within themselves.

5) Avoid interaction with the surrounding environment

When someone feels insecure, they tend to avoid interacting with someone, especially when the interaction contains various achievements and achievements that their friends talk about. Immediately he will feel even more down when he hears it, even though when he can respond well and don't feel intimidated he can actually get new insights from his friend's point of view and maybe he will be motivated to continue to want to grow.

Adolescence is a transition from childhood to adulthood. This transition period occurs in all aspects, biological and psychological. This period is also a crucial period because

humans begin to look for identity and identity. In order to find identity and at the same time fulfill the need that humans are social beings, adolescents join associations or circle of friends. Because they do not have a foothold or benchmark, teenagers are still vacillating in the path of finding their own identity. So many teenagers who make association as a benchmark for all things.

For example, A is part of a circle of friends where the members are fashionable teenagers who always follow the trend. So it will directly or indirectly affect A, who previously did not know his identity, to think that he must also be a fashionable teenager to be like his friends in his association. This will continue to be repeated as long as A still hasn't changed the friendship mindset or left the social circle. A will continue to try to equate and compare himself with people in his association.

Maybe if this self-comparison activity concerns achievements and worship, it will become a competition event that has positive values. However, if this comparison event proceeds in a negative direction, such as a comparison of the family's physical and economic aspects which basically cannot be changed, then the path is misguided. This route to self-discovery takes a 180-degree turn into a path to prolonged mental breakdown. Adolescents who feel unable to equate themselves with the standards that they set themselves in their association will feel insecure and ultimately lose their self-confidence. This is fatal for teenagers. Moreover, if the association is toxic, the higher the level of insecurity of the teenager.

So that the association or circle of friends has an influence in the formation of insecurity in adolescents. How much of this influence will be investigated by researchers. Then, the circle of friends in the lives of teenagers can be the cause of the emergence of a sense of insecurity in adolescents with various patterns which will be investigated by researchers in this study.

By knowing the pattern of causes and the magnitude of the influence of association on insecurity, it is hoped that it can prevent or minimize youth from insecurity due to association.

Based on the description above, the framework of thinking in this study can be described as follows:

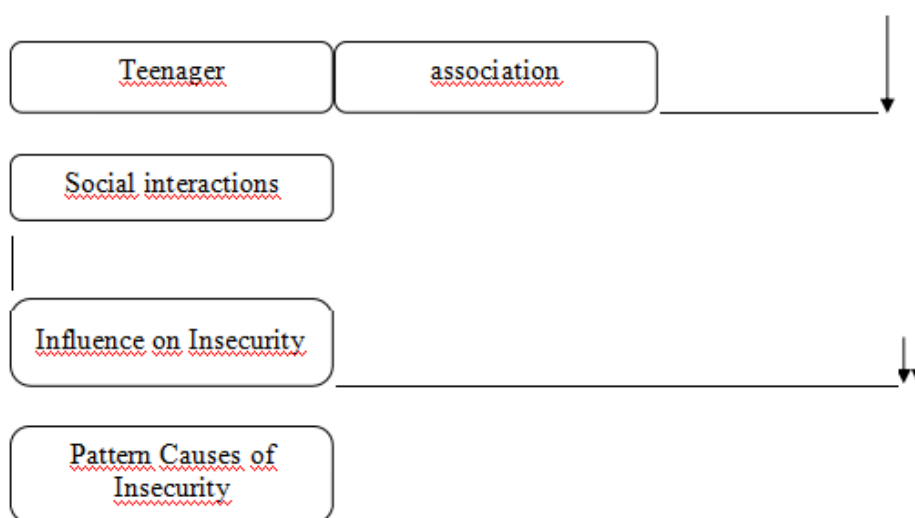


Figure 1. The Framework

Research Results

Respondents who participated in this study amounted to 4 people for the interview session and there were 40 people who filled out the questionnaire. The four subjects who participated in the interview were teenagers who met the subject criteria. The interviews were conducted simultaneously on January 24, 2020. Researchers went to NA and SN's house to be interviewed directly. Then HP also came to conduct a direct interview. While IN and BA conducted interviews by telephone. Each respondent answered the questions asked by the researcher according to their experience of Insecurity and friends in the community. NA shared that she often felt insecure about the achievement factor at school. However, NA also revealed that it was also possible that NA was insecure because of her appearance. NA never felt insecure because of friends in her own association. That's because of two things. Most often, when NA saw the achievements of her friends, while NA was also mentioned by her own friends, which made her insecure. NA recounted when suddenly when a friend gathered came to him and mentioned about NA's appearance. This made NA shocked and felt hurt and insecure with herself. According to NA, this is of course not normal because according to him, friends must have mutual respect for other friends. When it comes to achievements, NA often compares her achievements with her closest friends. Without the intervention of his friends, NA only feels insecure about his achievements. NA doesn't feel insecure about her appearance unless someone mentions her as already mentioned. NA explains, when she feels insecure in the midst of her social life, NA tries to keep herself busy by playing with her smartphone and tries to show her friends that NA is fine. But as soon as he gets home, NA will think about what made him insecure to tears. Furthermore, interviews were conducted with SN respondents. SN admits that she often feels insecure because SN thinks that many people are more qualified than her. But also does not rule out the possibility of other factors. SN once felt insecure because of family, friends, and strangers. However, SN also revealed that SN often feels insecure because of her friends. But as soon as he gets home, NA will think about what made him insecure to tears. Furthermore, interviews were conducted with SN respondents. SN admits that she often feels insecure because SN thinks that many people are more qualified than her. But also does not rule out the possibility of other factors. SN once felt insecure because of family, friends, and strangers. However, SN also revealed that SN often feels insecure because of her friends. But as soon as he gets home, NA will think about what made him insecure to tears. Furthermore, interviews were conducted with SN respondents. SN admits that she often feels insecure because SN thinks that many people are more qualified than her. But also does not rule out the possibility of other factors. SN once felt insecure because of family, friends, and strangers. However, SN also revealed that SN often feels insecure because of her friends.

SN is insecure with his own friends because SN compares himself to his friends. SN thinks why someone is as wise as her friend while SN is childish. In addition, SN also knows how outstanding her friend is in various fields because they are quite close. This, according to him, further triggers his insecurity because of friends. On the other hand, SN also revealed that it was not only her own factor that made her feel insecure because of her friends, but her friends often intervened who consciously made fun of her physical appearance. According to him it is not normal and wrong because his friend should not be so easy to make fun of his own friend's physical form.

Regarding the achievements of SN, he also admitted that he felt inferior if his friends' achievements were more prominent than himself. SN immediately thought about whether his efforts to study were less active than his friends or whether his friends did tutoring so that SN who had studied hard could have lower achievements than his friends. . When SN

feels not 'the same' with his friends, SN will try to equalize himself. SN even feels that SN does not become himself when he gathers with friends in his association, because of the effort to equalize himself. According to him, other people outside of his association often consider him the same as his association, even though it is only an attempt to equalize themselves. The next respondent, HP, admitted that he used to feel insecure, especially about his body. HP mentions 'first' because this happened when HP was still in the 8th grade of junior high school, while now HP has stepped on high school. HP most often experience insecurity when hanging out with their first friends. HP feels that his friends in his association are physically and dressed better than he is. Plus, his friend is always around him. This, according to him, adds to the sense of insecurity that HP experiences. Plus, his friend is always around him. This, according to him, adds to the sense of insecurity that HP experiences. Plus, his friend is always around him. This, according to him, adds to the sense of insecurity that HP experiences.

HP also said that he had received ridicule from friends in his association regarding his physical appearance. This of course made him insecure about himself. HP revealed that it was probably because his friend thought that their relationship was close so he was free to comment like that. However, according to HP, no matter how close his relationship with his friend is if it is done every day will also make him hurt and not confident. In the past, HP often used friends in their association as a benchmark in appearance. And according to him, he is also insecure because friends in the community are normal, but one thing that needs to be understood is that God's creation is different, it cannot be beaten equally.

The fourth respondent is IN. IN admitted that he often felt insecure because of his parents' physical form and work background. This is because many of his classmates have parents with occupations such as teachers, civil servants, and doctors. For that IN often feel less confident. IN acts normal in front of his friends when he feels insecure but will think deeply to make him sad when he gets home. Apart from friends, according to IN, the family scope also influences the insecurity he experiences. For this reason, IN concludes that friends in the community have a role in making him insecure. And he thought it was normal.

But on the other hand, IN also talked about his friend who once looked down on him so that it hurt him and he still remembers it to this day. This happened when IN received the honor of being elected as the deputy head of the official organization that was fostered by the Social Service of the district where IN lived. This is a matter of pride for IN, but IN admits that his classmates underestimate his abilities. The IN friend said that the election of IN as the deputy chairman of the organization was a shame, because his friend did not believe in IN's ability. Of course this makes IN feel insecure. According to IN, his friend's treatment is not normal and his friend is trying to normalize it without thinking about the impact on IN

So according to IN, it is better for friends to understand each other so they can take care of each other's feelings so as not to cause other friends to feel insecure with themselves. Then proceed to the fifth respondent, namely BA. BA admitted that he had felt insecure because of his friends in his association because according to him the friend in his association had a higher physique and had more mature thoughts than himself. BA feels insecure with his friend because of his appearance.

In addition to BA being insecure when he saw his own friends, BA was also insecure because his friends in his association had mentioned his physique, make-up, and behavior. BA revealed that being insecure because of his friends is normal and when BA feels insecure because of his friends, BA will try to find an escape from his attitude in the form of laughing out loud and the insecurity will soon disappear. According to BA, a good

friend should not judge his own friend and seem to force his friend to change into a self that is actually not suitable for his friend. Because it can make friends feel insecure. And with fellow friends we should respect each other.

Furthermore, the researchers used the technique of distributing questionnaires to collect data. Questionnaires were distributed online on January 6, 2021. And the respondents targeted by the researchers also filled out simultaneously on that date. With 40 respondents following the presentation of the results of filling out the questionnaire.

1. Factors that cause insecurity in adolescents

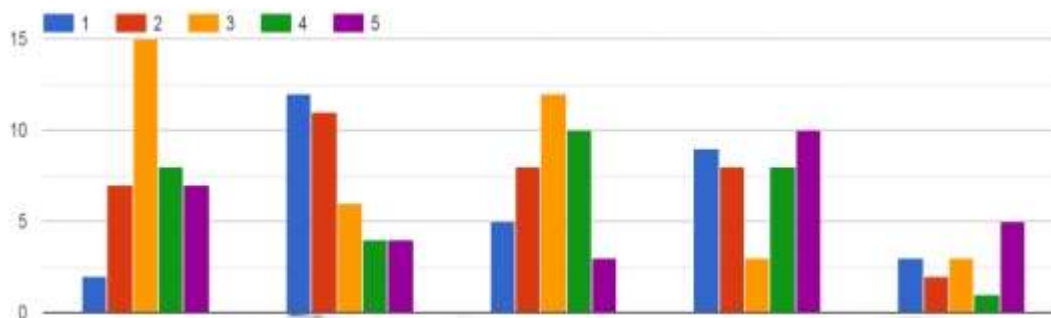


Figure 2. Diagram of the Causes of Insecure

Description

- a. The first graph: The factor of friends in association
- b. Second graph: Family factor
- c. The third graph: The unknown factor
- d. Fourth graph: Self factor
- e. Fifth graph: other factors (if any)

In the first insecure factor, namely friends, there were 39 people who gave points, while there was 1 person who did not give points to this factor. Among other things, there are 2 people who give 1 point, there are 7 people who give 2 points, there are 15 people who give 3 points, there are 8 people who give 4 points, and there are 7 people who give 5 points. If on average, the respondent gives 3.3 points to friends as a factor that causes insecurity. The second factor causing insecurity is family, there are 37 people who give points, while 3 people who don't give points. Among others, there are 12 people who give 1 point, there are 11 people who give 2 points, there are 6 people who give 3 points, and there are 4 people who give 4 and 5 points. If on average, the respondent gives 2,

The third factor that causes insecurity is unknown people, there are 38 people who give points, while there are 2 people who do not give points. Among other things, there are 5 people who give 1 point, there are 8 people who give 2 points, there are 12 people who give 3 points, there are 10 people who give 4 points, and there are 3 people who give 5 points. If on average, the respondents gave 2.9 points for the factor of an unknown person as the cause of their insecurity.

The fourth factor that causes insecurity is that it comes from oneself, there are 38 people who give points, while there are 2 people who do not give points. Among other things, there were 9 people who gave 1 point, there were 8 people who gave 2 points, there were 3 people who gave 3 points, there were 8 people who gave 4 points, and there were 10 people who gave 5 points. If averaged, the respondent gives 3.1 points for the insecurity factor that arises from oneself.

The last factor is another factor that is optionally filled in according to the respondent's experience which is not listed in the factors provided by the researcher. Other factors

mentioned according to the experience of this respondent vary. Among others, regarding a person's istiqomah in worship, neighbors, someone who has more potential whether he knows it or not, and the success of others.

There were 14 people who gave points for this other factor, including by mentioning what the other factor was. Among other things, there are 3 people who give 1 point, there are 2 people who give 2 points, there are 3 people who give 3 points, there is 1 person who gives 4 points, and there are 5 people who give 5 points. So if on average the respondents gave 3.2 points for the factor in question.

2. Feeling insecure because of friends in the association

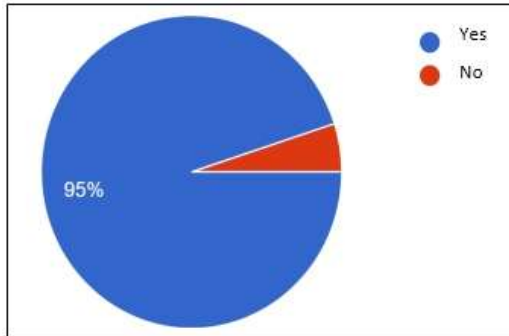


Figure 3. Diagram of Insecure Due to Friends in Association

The blue diagram shows the number of people who have experienced insecurity because of friends in their own association, as many as 38 people or 95% of the total number of respondents claimed to have experienced insecurity because of friends in their own association.

While the part in the red diagram shows the number of respondents who have never experienced insecurity because of friends in their own association, as many as 2 people or 5% of the total number of respondents who claimed to have never experienced insecurity because of friends in their own association.

3. The pattern of causes of adolescent insecurity because of friends in the association

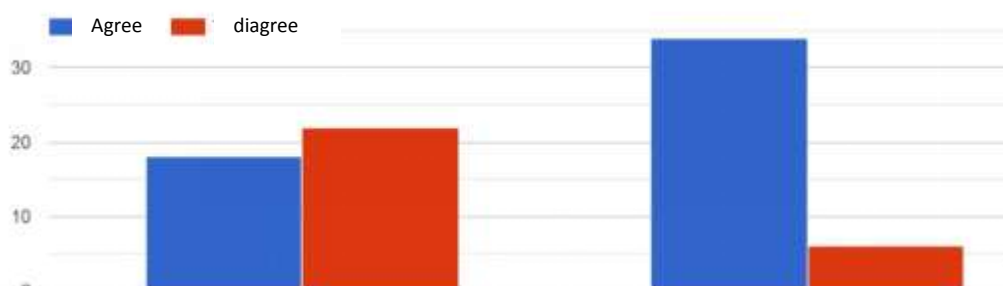


Figure 4. Diagram of the Causes of Insecure

In the first graph which states that the respondent feels insecure because the respondent's friend mentions about the shortcomings or sensitive things about the respondent, it shows that there are 18 who answered agree and there are 22 who answered disagree. Meanwhile, in the second statement which states that the respondent is insecure when the respondent sees his friend having things that the respondent does not have, it shows that there are 34 people who answer agree and 6 people who answer disagree.

4. A form of insecurity because friends are in their own association

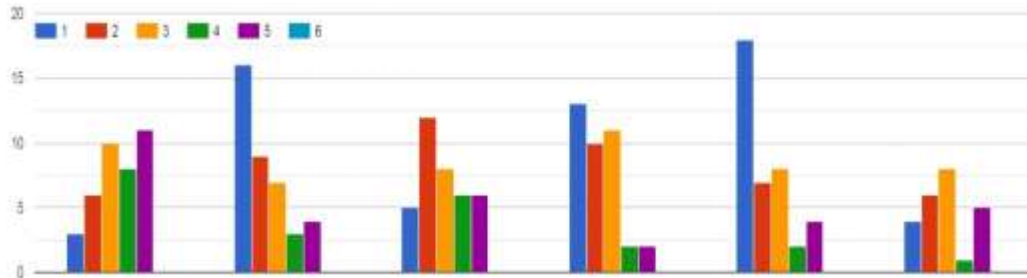


Figure 5. Diagram of Insecurity Due to Friends

Description

- a. The first graph: Consciously or unconsciously comparing himself to his friends in his association (in any case)
- b. Second graph: Feeling insecure when in the midst of his association (whatever the reason)
- c. The third graph: Looking down on himself/herself when compared to his friends in his association
- d. The fourth graph: Always wants to get praise from friends in his association so that he doesn't feel inferior
- e. Fifth graph: Lazy to interact with friends on association by limiting communication
- f. Sixth graph: Other things done (if any)

In the first graph there are 38 people who give points, while there are 2 people who do not give points. Among other things, there were 3 people who gave 1 point, 6 people who gave 2 points, 10 people who gave 3 points, 8 people who gave 4 points, and 11 people who gave 5 points. If on average, the respondent gives 3.5 points for the form of activity when insecure with friends in their own association in the form of consciously or unconsciously comparing themselves with friends in their association (in any case).

The second graph has 39 people who give points while there is 1 person who does not give points. Among other things, there were 16 people who gave 1 point, there were 9 people who gave 2 points, there were 7 people who gave 3 points, and there were 3 people who gave 4 points, and there were 4 people who gave 5 points. If on average, the respondent gives 2.2 points for the form of activity when insecure with friends in their own association in the form of feeling insecure or uncomfortable when in the midst of their association.

In the third graph there are 37 people who give points while there are 3 people who do not give points. Among other things, there were 5 people who gave 1 point, 12 people who gave 2 points, 8 people who gave 3 points, and 6 people who gave 4 points and 5 points. If on average, the respondent gives 2.9 points for the form of activity when insecure with friends in their own association in the form of looking down on themselves when compared to friends in their association.

In the fourth graph, there are 38 people who gave points while there were 2 people who did not give points. Among other things, 13 people gave 1 point, there were 10 people who gave 2 points, there were 11 people who gave 3 points, and there were 2 who gave 4 and 5 points. If on average, the respondent gives 2.2 points for the form of activities when insecure with friends in their own association in the form of wanting to always get praise from friends in their association so they don't feel inferior.

In the fifth graph, there are 39 people who gave points while there was 1 person who did not give points. Among other things, there were 18 people who gave 1 point, there were 7 people who gave 2 points, there were 8 people who gave 3 points, there were 2 people who gave 4 points, and there were 4 people who gave 5 points. If on average, the

respondent gives 2.2 points for the form of activity when insecure with friends in their own association is lazy to interact and limit communication with friends in their association.

The sixth graph, there are 24 people who give points and explain what is meant by other activities that the researcher has not included in the answer options. The forms of activity that are intended include feeling sad and looking for other activities. There are 4 people who give 1 point, there are 6 people who give 2 points, there are 8 people who give 3 points, there is 1 person who gives 4 points, and there are 5 people who give 5 points. If on average, respondents give 2.7 points for other things they do when they feel insecure because of friends in their own association.

Discussion

1. The magnitude of the influence of association on the emergence of a sense of insecurity in adolescents

In accordance with the results of filling out the number one questionnaire about the factors that cause insecurity in adolescents, the biggest factor that causes insecurity in adolescents is friends. Friends here as a broad sense which does not only include close friends or friends.

This can be seen from the average of the six factors where the average point in the first set of graphs, namely friends, has the highest average compared to family, strangers, self, or other factors that are optional.

The factors that make teenagers feel insecure, namely friends, have an average of 3.2 points, while family has 2.4 points, unknown people have 2.9 points, self-factor has 3.1 points, and the last factor is other factors. has 3.2 points.

The results of the research questionnaire number 2 also need to be considered. The diagram shows the percentage of respondents who have experienced insecurity because their friends in the association are greater than respondents who have never experienced it. The difference in the percentage is very drastically higher for respondents who claim to have experienced insecurity because of their friends, namely the percentage who have experienced 95% and those who have never experienced 5%.

So friends in the association have a greater influence than other factors to cause adolescents to feel insecure about themselves. This can also be seen from the experience of the respondents in the interview session. It can be seen that the five respondents had the experience of feeling insecure caused by friends in the respondent's association in terms of physical, appearance, achievement, attitude, or family background.

2. Patterns of Causes of Teenage Insecurity Due to Intercourse

In accordance with the results of filling out questionnaire number 3 regarding the pattern of causes of insecurity experienced by adolescents due to friends in association. In the questionnaire option, the researcher provides two options, namely feeling insecure because friends mention shortcomings or sensitive things about the respondent and the second option, namely respondents feeling insecure because they see friends in their association who have more things in any context than the respondent.

And those who get the most agreeable statements are the second option, namely respondents who feel insecure with their friends in their association because respondents think that their friends in their association have more things that respondents do not have. By obtaining agreeable answers from 34 respondents, the difference is very significant with the first option which received agreeable answers from 18 respondents.

This can also be seen from the respondents in the interview session. The five respondents also admitted that they had experienced insecurity because their friends in

their association with the pattern caused the respondents to see things more than their friends and then compare it with themselves.

3. Forms of Youth Insecurity Due to Intercourse

In accordance with the results of filling out questionnaire number 4 regarding the form of adolescent insecurity due to friends in association, respondents mostly compare themselves with friends in their association regarding any matter whether consciously or unconsciously as a form of insecurity carried out by respondents because of friends in association.

In the form of insecurity experienced by teenagers because of friends in their association, the first option gets the highest point, namely 3.5 points, then the second option gets an average of 2.2 points, the third gets 2.9 points, the fourth option gets 2.2 points as well as the fifth option, and finally the sixth option has 2.7 points.

With the results of this study, it is evident that teenagers who are looking for their identity need a benchmark to find it which is in accordance with respondents who always compare themselves with friends in their association regarding any matter which further makes respondents feel insecure.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the problem formulation from the results of the discussion on adolescent insecurity and association, it can be concluded that:

1. Friends in the association have a major influence on adolescent insecurity. The friend factor as the cause of adolescent insecurity is the biggest factor when compared to family, strangers, and yourself.
2. Teenagers feel insecure in their relationships because they think that their friends have more things that teenagers themselves do not have.
3. When they feel insecure with friends in their association, adolescents compare themselves with friends in their association regarding any matter, whether consciously or unconsciously.

REFERENCES

- Ardari, Cicilia. (2016). The Effect of Confidence on the Intensity of Social Media Use in Early Adolescents. Thesis. Psychology. Sanata Dharma University. Yogyakarta.
- Chandra, Ade. (2020). Know what insecure is and how to deal with it effectively. <https://satupersen.net/blog/insecure-menkenal-dan-cara-metanyasignal> (Accessed on December 30, 2020 at 8:50 p.m.)
- Firdaus, Angga. (2018). Adolescent Knowledge and Attitudes towards Drug Use in Senior High Schools in Semarang City. Thesis. Nursing and health. Muhammadiyah University of Semarang. Semarang.
- Maulidiah, Irma. (2018). The Relationship between Self-Confidence Levels with Interpersonal Communication Skills in Adolescents. Thesis. Psychology. Muhammadiyah University of Gresik. Gresik.
- Ninditya, F. (2020). Vice President: democracy bonus could be the key to Indonesia Gold 2045. <https://www.antaraneews.cpm/berita/1851196/wapres-bonus-demografi-bisa-jadi-key-indonesia-emas-2045> (Accessed on December 30, 2020, 12:50 am).
- Noviyanti, R. (2014). The Effect of Environmental Association, Knowledge and Self-Control on Smoking Behavior of Adolescent Boys. Thesis. Family doctor. Sebelas Maret University. Surakarta.

- Qomariyah, Ririn. (2010). Patterns of Insecure Attachment in Adolescents: A Case Study. Thesis. IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Surabaya.
- Rahmawati, Elisa. (2015). The Influence of Peer Association and Self-Concept on Emotional Intelligence of Fifth Grade Elementary School Students in Tegalorejo District, Yogyakarta, 2014/2015 Academic Year. Thesis. PGSD. Yogyakarta State University. Yogyakarta.
- Sholichah, Mar'atus. (2013). Career Orientation of Successful People in Avail Multi Level Marketing (MLM) Business. Thesis. Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, Surabaya. Surabaya.
- Susanto, Eko. (2008). Psychology of adolescents. <https://eko13.wordpress.com/2008/05/02/psikologi-remaja/> (Accessed on December 30, 2020, 14:17).

Appendix 1. Interview Sheet

INTERVIEW SHEET

“CIRCLE” ASSOCIATION (CASE STUDY ON ADOLESCENT INSECURITY)

Respondent : NA

Day/ Date : Sunday, January 24, 2021

Location : NA House

Criteria : Have experienced unpleasant events regarding academic grades in school

| No. | Question | Answer |
|-----|---|--|
| 1. | Have you ever felt insecure? And what causes it? | Once. The reason is like appearance, but it's mostly about achievement, especially this high school. |
| 2. | Where do you usually feel insecure? | Anywhere. Most often at school, but what happens at school is thought at home. |
| 3. | Have you ever experienced insecurity because of your own relationships or friends? If so, what is the chronology? | Once. Suddenly he said in front of me, "hey why are you like this" he said that about my appearance, there's no reason to suddenly say that. |
| 4. | For example, during the distribution of report cards, all your friends got satisfactory grades and you happened to be under their grades, what was the first thing you felt? | Shame, keep feeling disappointed with yourself. |
| 5. | For example, your friends invite you to gather suddenly and you haven't had time to dress up and then it turns out that your friends are already dressed up, what was the first thing you felt? | Stupid, if I look it's stupid unless there are friends who offend. |