

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui: 1) hubungan antara kontrol diri dengan perilaku *cyberbullying* pada remaja, 2) hubungan antara kelekatan aman anak dengan orangtua dengan perilaku *cyberbullying* pada remaja, 3) hubungan antara kontrol diri dan kelekatan aman anak dengan orangtua dengan perilaku *cyberbullying* pada remaja. Sampel penelitian adalah 182 Remaja yang tercatat di Pusat Informasi Konseling Remaja (PIK-R) Kabupaten Wonosobo. Metode pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini dengan menggunakan skala *cyberbullying*, skala kontrol diri dan skala kelekatan aman anak dan orangtua. Analisis data menggunakan Analisa korelasi *product moment* dan regresi linier berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: 1) Hubungan negatif antara kontrol diri dengan perilaku *cyberbullying* remaja, korelasi sebesar  $-0,618$  ( $p < 0,01$ ); 2) Hubungan negatif antara kelekatan aman anak dengan orangtua dengan perilaku *cyberbullying*, nilai korelasi sebesar  $-0,694$  ( $p < 0,01$ ); 3) Hubungan secara bersama-sama antara kontrol diri dan kelekatan aman anak dengan orangtua dengan perilaku *cyberbullying*. Hasil analisa regresi didapatkan nilai F  $126,326$  ( $p < 0,01$ ) dengan nilai R sebesar  $0,765$  dan sumbangan efektif kontrol diri dan kelekatan aman anak dengan orangtua untuk memprediksi *cyberbullying* pada remaja adalah sebesar  $58,5\%$  sedangkan sisanya  $41,5\%$  dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain yang tidak diteliti dalam penelitian ini.

**Kata Kunci:** perilaku *cyberbullying*, kontrol diri, kelekatan aman anak dengan orangtua

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to determine: 1) the relationship between self-control and cyberbullying behavior in adolescents, 2) the relationship between safe attachment between children and parents and cyberbullying behavior in adolescents, 3) the relationship between self-control and safe attachment between children and parents and cyberbullying behavior in adolescents. The research sample was 182 adolescents registered at the youth counseling information center Wonosobo Regency. Methods of data collection in this study using the cyberbullying scale, self-control scale safe attachment between children and parents scale. Data analysis used product moment correlation analysis and multiple linear regression. The results showed: 1) The negative relationship between self-control and student bullying behavior, the correlation was  $-0,618$  ( $p < 0.05$ ); 2) The negative relationship between the safe attachment of children and parents with cyberbullying behavior, the correlation value is  $-0,694$  ( $p < 0.05$ ); 3) Mutual relationship between self-control and safe attachment between children and parents with bullying behavior. The results of the regression analysis showed that the  $F$  value showed  $126,326$  ( $p < 0.05$ ) with an  $R$  value of  $0.765$  and the effective contribution of self-control and safe attachment between children and parents to predict cyberbullying in students was  $58.5\%$  while the remaining  $41.5\%$  was influenced by other factors which were not examined in this study.*

***Keywords: cyberbullying behavior, self-control, safe attachment of children and parents***