ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kontrol diri dan *self-esteem* dengan *smartphone addiction* pada siswa di Methodist-2 Rantauprapat. Hipotesis peelitian yang diajukan dalam penelitian ini adalah pertama, ada hubungan antara kontorl diri dengan *smartphone addiction* pada siswa Methodist-2 Rantauprapat. Kedua, ada hubungan antara *self-esteem* dengan *smartphone addiction* pada siswa Methodist -2 Rantauprapat. Ketiga, korelasi antara kontrol diri dan *self-esteem* secara bersama- sama dengan *smartphone addiction* pada siswa Methodist – 2 Rantauprapat. Semakin tinggi kontrol diri dan *self-esteem* maka semakin rendah *Smartphone addictionnya*, begitu sebaliknya semakin rendah kontrol diri dan *self-esteem*, maka semakin tinggi *Smartphone addictionnya*. Subjek penelitian ini adalah siswa Mthodist-2 Rantauprapat yang berusia 12-18 tahun yang menggunakan *smartphone.* Teknil pengambilan data menggunakan skala *likert* dengan tiga skala yaitu skala *smartphone addiction,* skala kontrol diri, dan skala *self-esteem.* Kemudian data dikelola menggunkaan teknik Analisis Regresi Berganda, diperoleh signifikansi F = 20,787 dan p = 0,000. Dan diperoleh nilai koefisien determinan diperoleh (R^2) sebesar 0,263 menunjukkan bahwa kontrol diri dan *self-esteem* memberikan sumbangan efektif sebesar 27,1% .

Kata kunci: kontrol diri*, self-esteem*, siswa Methodist*, smartphone addiction*

ABSTRACT

 The purpose of this study was to see the relationship between self-control and *self-esteem* with *smartphone addiction* in students at Methodist-2 Rantauprapat. The research hypothesis proposed in this study is first, there is a relationship between self-control and *smartphone addiction* in Methodist-2 Rantauprapat students. Second, there is a relationship between *self-esteem* and *smartphone addiction* in Methodist students -2 Rantauprapat. Third, the correlation between self-control and *self-esteem* together with *smartphone addiction* in Methodist – 2 Rantauprapat students. The higher the self-control and *self-esteem* , the lower the *smartphone addiction*, and vice versa, the lower the self-control and *self-esteem*, the higher the *smartphone addiction*. The subjects of this study were Mthodist-2 Rantauprapat students aged 12-18 years who used *smartphones.* The data collection technique used a *Likert* with three scales, namely the *smartphone addiction* scale, self-control scale, and *self-esteem scale.* Then the data was managed using the Multiple Regression Analysis technique, obtained a significance of $F = 20,787$ and $p = 0.000$. And the value of the determinant coefficient ($R^{2} = 0.271$ indicates that self-control and *self-esteem* provide an effective contribution of 27,1%.

Keywords*: Methodist students, self-control, self-esteem, smartphone addiction*