

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *loneliness* (kesepian) dengan perilaku agresif pada remaja *fatherless*. Remaja yang mengalami *fatherless*, yakni kehilangan atau kurangnya peran ayah karena kematian, perceraian, atau ketidakhadiran emosional, cenderung mengalami berbagai dampak psikologis, termasuk perasaan kesepian dan perilaku agresif. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif korelasional dengan jumlah subjek sebanyak 114 remaja berusia 12–21 tahun yang memenuhi kriteria sebagai remaja *fatherless*. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah Skala *UCLA Loneliness Scale* versi 3 dan Skala *Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ)*. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah korelasi *product moment*. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan positif yang signifikan antara *loneliness* dan perilaku agresif dengan nilai koefisien korelasi (r_{xy}) = 0,649 dan ($p < 0,050$) sehingga, hipotesis diterima. Koefisien determinasi (R^2) sebesar 0,422 menunjukkan bahwa *loneliness* menyumbang sebesar 42,2% terhadap variabel perilaku agresif dan sisanya 57,8% dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain.

Kata kunci: *loneliness*, perilaku agresif, remaja *fatherless*.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the relationship between loneliness and aggressive behavior among fatherless adolescents. Fatherlessness, defined as the absence or lack of a father's role due to death, divorce, or emotional unavailability, often leads to various psychological impacts, including feelings of loneliness and aggressive tendencies. This research employs a quantitative correlational approach with a sample of 114 adolescents aged 12–21 years who meet the criteria of being fatherless. The instruments used were the UCLA Loneliness Scale Version 3 and the Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ). Data were analyzed using the Pearson product-moment correlation technique. The results showed a significant positive relationship between loneliness and aggressive behavior, with a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.649$ and $p < 0.050$, indicating that the proposed hypothesis is accepted. The coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.422, meaning that loneliness contributes 42.2% to aggressive behavior, while the remaining 57.8% is influenced by other factors.

Keywords: loneliness, aggressive behavior, adolescents fatherless.