

***The Relationship Between Smartphone Addiction with Prosocial Behavior in the Community of DKI Jakarta***

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**ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to determine and explain the relationship between Smartphone addiction and Prosocial behavior in the people of DKI Jakarta. A sample of 432 respondents were residents who live in Jakarta. The sampling technique uses accidental sampling technique. The measuring instrument used was the Smartphone Addiction Scale from Kwon, et al (2013) and the Prosocial Tendencies Measure (PTM) from Carlo and Randall (2002). The results of data analysis with the Spearman correlation test show that there is a positive and significant relationship between smartphone addiction and prosocial behavior. A positive relationship was seen between smartphone addiction and the public dimension ( $r = 0.293$ ;  $p = 0.000$ ). This means that the higher the smartphone addiction, the higher the public prosocial behavior, and the lower the smartphone addiction, the lower the public prosocial behavior. There is also a negative and significant relationship between smartphone addiction and prosocial behavior. A negative relationship is seen between smartphone addiction with altruism dimensions ( $r = -0.333$ ;  $p = 0.000$ ), anonymous ( $r = -0.291$ ;  $p = 0,000$ ), dire ( $r = -0.112$ ;  $p = 0.020$ ), compliant ( $r = -0.184$ ) ;  $p = 0,000$ ). This means that the higher the smartphone addiction, the lower the prosocial behavior of altruism, anonymous, dire, compliant, and the lower the smartphone addiction, the prosocial behavior of altruism, anonymous, revised, compliant, the higher. There is no relationship between smartphone addiction with prosocial emotional behavior ( $r = -0.048$ ;  $p = 0.320$ ). These results indicate the high and low smartphone addiction is not associated with prosocial emotional behavior.*

**Keywords:** *smartphone addiction, prosocial behavior*

# Hubungan Antara Adiksi *Smartphone* dengan Perilaku Prososial pada Masyarakat DKI Jakarta

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## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menjelaskan hubungan antara adiksi *Smartphone* dengan perilaku prososial pada masyarakat DKI Jakarta. Sampel sebanyak 432 responden merupakan masyarakat yang berdomisili di Jakarta. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *accidental sampling*. Alat ukur yang digunakan adalah skala *Smartphone Addiction Scale* dari Kwon, dkk (2013) dan alat ukur *Prosocial Tendencies Measure (PTM)* dari Carlo dan Randall (2002). Hasil analisis data dengan uji korelasi Spearman menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara adiksi *smartphone* dengan perilaku prososial. hubungan positif terlihat antara adiksi *smartphone* dengan dimensi *public* ( $r = 0,293$ ;  $p = 0,000$ ). Artinya semakin tinggi adiksi *smartphone* maka semakin tinggi perilaku prososial *public*, dan semakin rendah adiksi *smartphone* maka perilaku prososial *public* semakin rendah. Terdapat pula hubungan yang negatif dan signifikan antara adiksi *smartphone* dengan perilaku prososial. Hubungan negatif terlihat antara adiksi *smartphone* dengan dimensi *altruisme* ( $r = -0,334$ ;  $p = 0,000$ ), *anonymous* ( $r = -0,291$ ;  $p = 0,000$ ), *dire* ( $r = -0,112$ ;  $p = 0,020$ ), *compliant* ( $r = -0,184$ ;  $p = 0,000$ ). Artinya semakin tinggi adiksi *smartphone* maka semakin rendah perilaku prososial *altruisme*, *anonymous*, *dire*, *compliant*, dan semakin rendah adiksi *smartphone* maka perilaku prososial *altruisme*, *anonymous*, *dire*, *compliant* semakin tinggi. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara adiksi *smartphone* dengan perilaku prososial *emotional* ( $r = -0,048$ ;  $p = 0,320$ ). Hasil tersebut menunjukkan tinggi rendahnya adiksi *smartphone* tidak berhubungan dengan perilaku prososial *emotional*.

**Kata Kunci:** adiksi *smartphone*, perilaku prososial