

The Relationship of Aggressive Trauma and Interpersonal Relationships with Aggressive Adolescent Behavior in Padang

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Abstract:- In 2016, as many as 200,000 more activities occurred for the teenage generation. This study aims to see whether or not there is a significant relationship between aggressive trauma and interpersonal relationships with aggressive behavior in adolescents in the city of Padang. The study was conducted on vocational students with a total of 351 men and women. Type of correlation research. Data collection is carried out using Proportional Random Sampling technique. The result of chi square test is a significant relationship between interpersonal relationships with aggressive behavior in adolescents with a p value of 0,000 and a significant relationship between aggressive traumas with aggressive behavior with p value 0.036.

Keywords:- Aggressive behavior, adolescence, aggressive trauma, interpersonal relationships.

I. INTRODUCTION

Aggressive behavior is the behavior, beliefs, thoughts, desires, and anger that are intended to intentionally threaten or hurt the feelings or self-esteem of the victim both on objects and people (2,3).

Aggressive action arises as a combination of intense frustration with external impulses as a trigger, if the response reflex is usually in the face of external threats in the form of aggressive thoughts and feelings, aggressive actions will appear (4). In 2016 an estimated 200,000 aggressive behavior happens to teenagers in the world, and makes it the fourth cause of death for teenagers (5).

According to Buss-Perry aspects of aggressive behavior consist of four aspects, namely: (a) physical aggression, (b) verbal aggression, (c) anger, and (d) hostility (6).

Youth behavior in Indonesia is very alarming. Based on KPAI's data there are 105 cases of teenagers as physical aggressive perpetrators (beatings, persecution, fighting), as many as 36 cases of murderers, as many as 46 cases as student brawls, as many as 27 cases as psychic aggressive offenders (threats , intimidation) increased in 2014, decreased in 2015 and increased again in 2016 (7).

Teen behavior in Indonesia is very concerned. Based on the data of KPAI occurs 105 cases of teenagers as perpetrators of aggressive physical (pengeroyokan, persecution, fights), a total of 36 cases as the perpetrators of the killings, a total of 46 cases as the perpetrator of a student Brawl, as many as 27 cases as perpetrators of aggressive

Psychic (threats, intimidation) has increased in the year 2014, a decrease in the year 2015 and rise again in 2016(1).

Physical impacts in natural by teenage perpetrators of aggressive physical injuries or death i.e. (2)(2). While the psychological impact that is developed into positive symptoms skizotypal(3). While the teenager as the perpetrator of the aggressive experience a greater risk for anxiety, depression, and suicidal behavior as well as the risk associated with the law, while the Teens as victims suffered traumatic psychological and emotional and psychiatric disorders, such as panic attacks, phobias, and depression(4). The social impact of the aggressive behavior of teenagers is bekurangnya an appreciation for tolerance, peace and the values of life (2).

Aggressive behavior can be caused by many factors. According to Stuart aggressive behavior is the interaction between biological factors, psychological, and socio-cultural (5).Self-esteem, and exposure to aggressive, economic, interpersonal relations, social control etc. (5).

There is a significant relationship between anger and interpersonal relationships (6). There is a relationship between aggressive behavior and interpersonal relationships (7).

Child's exposure to aggressive in the household will cause externalizing symptoms such as physical aggressive behavior in subsequent developments (14). The experience of trauma and abuse is also a predictor of poor physical and mental health outcomes (the onset of aggressive behavior) (15).

II. METHOD

Doing research on adolescent 351 people. Sampling with Proportional Random Sampling techniques. Design research is a descriptive cross sectional approach correlation study.

III. MATERIALS

Measuring instrument used the Brief questionnaire, aggression to aggressive behavior that consists of 4 factors i.e. physical aggression, verbal aggression, anger and hostility. This instrument consists of 12 statements in size with rating scale (0-3) with alternative answers that is very appropriate (SS) at the rate of 3, subject (S) at a rate of 2, it is not appropriate (TS) at the rate of 1, very not appropriate (STS) at the rate of 0. Examples of aggressive physical statement: "if I am in hasut, I would hit someone else".

The instruments of aggressive trauma experienced by teenagers use the Traumatic Antecedents Questionnaire from Bessel A. van der Kolk. With 42 items to measure 10 dimensions of trauma that can occur in childhood to school age. However, this study only analyzed 29 items related to aggressive trauma in 7 dimensions of trauma, namely: Abandonment, Separation, aggressive psychic, aggressive Physical, sexual aggressive, testimony, Other trauma measured by rating scale (0-3) with alternative answers namely Never (TP) given a value of 0, Rarely (JR) rated 1, Occasional (S) rated 2, Often (SR) rated 3. Example of an aggressive trauma statement that is, "In the eyes of my parents, everything I've never been good.

The instrument of ability of adolescent interpersonal relations uses the interpersonal competence questionnaire (ICQ) by Buhrmester which consists of aspects of Initiative, assertive, disclosure, emotional support, conflict management aspects measured by rating scale (0-3) with alternative answers namely SS (very appropriate) given a value of 3, S (according) rated 2, TS (Not suitable) given a value of 1, STS (very inappropriate) given 0. Example of an interpersonal relationship statement is "Introducing yourself to the person you want to meet or date him."

IV. RESULT

Characteristics	Category	f	%
age	Early teens	20	5,7
	Midle Teens	322	91,7
	End teens	9	2,6
Gender	Male	302	86
	Famale	49	14
Aggressive Behavior	F		%
	low	155	44,2
	high	196	55,8
Aggressive trauma	f		%
	low	173	49,3
	high	178	50,7
Interpersonal relations	f		%
	High	23	6,6
	medium	266	75,8
	Low	62	17,7

Table 1. Distribution of characteristics, aggressive trauma, interpersonal relationships and aggressive behavior of adolescents

Interpersonal relations	Aggressive behavior				Total		P value
	Low		High		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
High	20	87	3	13	23	100	0,000
Medium	107	40,2	159	59,8	266	100	
Low	28	45,2	34	54,8	62	100	
Aggressive trauma	Aggressive behavior				Total		P value
	Low		High		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Low	88	50	88	50	176	100	0,036
High	67	38,3	108	61,7	175	100	

Tabel 2. Hubungan trauma agresif dan hubungan interpersonal Dengan Perilaku Agresif

Based on table 2.that interpersonal relationships have a significant relationship with aggressive behavior that is p value of 0,000 and aggressive trauma has a significant relationship with aggressive behavior that is p value of 0.036.

V. DISCUSSION

Interpersonal relationships are relationships between two or more people who are dependent on one another and use consistent patterns of interaction (Dian W & Srifatmawati. 2012). Teenagers who have good interpersonal relationships will begin to interact with others on their own. As many as 64.4% of respondents invited other people to gather together and do something like going together. Teenagers who are able to coordinate with many people will create interaction skills in adolescents. The ability to interact within a group will determine the quality of interpersonal relationships with other group members.

Initiatives in interpersonal relations can be done by starting a conversation with new people. Based on the questionnaire analysis, 72.6% of respondents had a

conversation with a person who was newly known to get acquainted with him. Teenagers who are able to start a conversation will describe their interest in interacting. Teenagers who have an interest will get a good response from the opponent of the interaction. Feedback received by adolescents determines quality in interpersonal.

The ability of initiatives owned by adolescents is also evidenced by the questionnaire analysis obtained as much as 71.8% of respondents become interesting and pleasant people when they first met other people. 61.3% of respondents display a good first impression when they first meet a person who wants to be a friend. Teenagers who have an attractive appearance will create a sense of interest in the opponent of the interaction. The aspects of interpersonal interest include likes or social relationships (social or liking dimension), tasks and respect dimensions, and physical or appearance (8). Teenagers who have an attractive appearance will create quality interpersonal relationships.

The results of research on the relationship of interpersonal relationships with aggressive behavior describe from 266 respondents with moderate interpersonal relationships as much as 59.8% experienced high aggressive behavior. Chi Square test results obtained p value = 0,000 ($p < 0,05$) which means that there is a significant relationship between factors of interpersonal relationships with aggressive behavior in the city of Padang. The results of this study are supported by research conducted by (9) there is a significant relationship between anger and interpersonal relationships. The results of research conducted by (7) that there is a relationship between aggressive behavior and interpersonal relationships.

Interpersonal relationships are a requirement for full personality development. The basis of interpersonal relations is communication. Communication is a special path that is very important for information transfer (10). Interpersonal competence is very important for human life to interact socially with others, and poor social functions are characteristic of various psychopathological conditions (11).

Teenagers who have good interpersonal relationships will develop a better personality. Teenagers will not do things that can hurt or harm others. Likewise with adolescents who have poor interpersonal relationships will certainly hamper the development of personality as well so that adolescents will tend to take actions that will be happy and hurt others.

Aggressive trauma is high in adolescents because teenagers are in a family environment that has many problems. Based on the questionnaire analysis found 42.7% of respondents have family members with many problems that can affect it and 41.3% of respondents experienced natural disasters. Teenagers who live with many problems and have experienced deep fear will be exposed to stress and feel uncomfortable, as a result teenagers will be more often frustrated. Based on questionnaire analysis 54% of respondents spent time outside the house and no family member knew where I was going. Teenagers who do not get attention find it difficult to face every problem they have. Teenagers who are not cared for by the family will feel very bad because their friends get more attention from their families.

Many teenagers lose their loved ones. Based on the questionnaire analysis 44% of respondents had close orangutans who had died. Teenagers are still very dependent on the people around them. Teenagers can't solve the problems they face without involving the people closest to them. Teenagers will be devastated if they have to lose the people closest to them. Teenagers will be easily frustrated if faced with these conditions.

As many as 39.6% of respondents were beaten or kicked by someone nearby and 42.5% of respondents watched people in his family angry that could not be controlled. The aggressive behavior they receive and they witness from the closest people makes teenagers think that aggressive behavior is a natural thing to do.

Based on the analysis of researchers aggressive trauma experienced by adolescents is an aggressive form of physical and psychological. This experience was experienced by many respondents in the family environment. Exposure of a child or adolescent to any incident of aggression or threatening behavior or harassment between adults, intimate partners or family members is defined as a form of child abuse and is associated with an increased risk of psychological, social, emotional and behavioral problems (17). According to the results of the study, aggressiveness is more often witnessed by children in the closest people (10).

The results of the study regarding the relationship of aggressive trauma with aggressive behavior obtained from 175 respondents with high aggressive trauma as much as 61.7% experienced high aggressive behavior. The Chi Square test results obtained p value = 0.036 ($p < 0.05$) which means that there is a significant relationship between aggressive trauma factors and aggressive behavior in the city of Padang. The results showed that exposure to aggressive society was positively associated with adolescent aggressive behavior (18). Similar research results also state that there is a significant relationship between aggressiveness in children with aggressive behavior in adolescents (19). The results suggest that exposure to violence, childhood trauma and extraordinary events, such as warfare and parental divorce can cause aggressive behavior in adolescents (20). The results of other studies also say that exposure to aggressive society is positively related to aggressive behavior (21). Likewise, Li & Liu's research states that adolescents who experience aggressiveness in their family systems are more likely to experience aggressive behavior in their lives (22).

VI. RECOMMENDATION

This research is very important to prevent aggressive behavior in teens. Aggressive behavior has an impact on the physical injuries or even fatalities, evolved into positive symptoms skizotipal, bekurangnya respect for tolerance, peace and values other people's lives. The more danger again the impact of aggressive behavior is not only experienced by the victims but also the perpetrators.

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VIII. CONCLUSION

The results of the study were able to answer the research hypothesis. In this study aggressive behavior in adolescents is associated with aggressive trauma and interpersonal relationships.

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