GAMBARAN CULTURE SHOCK PADA MAHASISWA ASING

ABSTRACT

Depression phenomenon caused by bullying and victimization often happened to adolescents. Depression is emotional disorder marked by sad and gloomy feelings that related to cognitive, physic and interpersonal symptoms. Nowadays, bullying among students at school is a ever-growing problem. Bullying is negative live events that related to the development of depressive symptoms. Therefore, researcher intend to investigate depressive symptoms in male and female adolescents who involve in bullying behavior either as bullies, victim, or bully victim. This research use factorial design which aimed to find the depression difference based on bullying categorization and sex in early adolescents.

This research involve 124 males and 90 female students in Medan Petisah District. The students were selected through cluster sampling. Bullying involvement assessed through bullying behavior scale which was adapt and modify by researcher from The Revised Olweus Bully/Victim Questionnaire and depression assessed through depression scale which has been adapted and modified by Zahra, 2003 from Center for Epidemiological Studies-Depression Scale with Alpha Cronbach value (α) = 0.851. While each correlation value of 4 item in bullying behavior scale assessed by test-retest reliability result in $(r_{xx})=0.610, 0.686, 0.576, 0.536$.

This result yielded two-way ANOVA which indicated there was significant interaction effect $F (2,214) = 6.089, p = 0.003$ between bullying categorization (bullies, victim, and bully victim) and sex (male and female) toward depression and significant main effect $F (2,214) = 4.250, p = 0.016$ between bullying categorization (bullies, victim, and bully victim) toward depression with significant difference among bullies and bully victim. There was, however no significant main effect $F (1,214) = 0.868, p = 0.353$ between sex (male and female) toward depression.

Key word : Sex, bullying categorization, and depression