

ABSTRACT

Achmad Fauzi Matondang, 2023. The Relationship Between *Hoax Behavior* and *Toxic Disinhibition* Study of High School Students. Master Study Program in Guidance and Counseling, Faculty of Education Universitas Negeri Padang.

This research was motivated by a phenomenon that occurs among high school students, namely the high level of *Toxic Disinhibition* behavior among students. *Hoax Behavior* is a factor that influences *Toxic Disinhibition* behavior. The research aims to analyze (1) *Hoax Behavior*, (2) *Toxic Disinhibition*, and (3) the relationship between *Hoax Behavior* and students' *Toxic Disinhibition* behavior.

The research method used is quantitative. The type of research is correlational descriptive. The sample taken in this study used a *proportional stratified* random sampling technique as many as 400 high school students. The data analysis technique uses simple regression with research instruments using a Likert scale model. Instrument used in technique making items responses which are related with scale model questionnaire *Likert*. *Hoax Behavior* instruments are (1) analytical thinking skills, (2) basic scientific knowledge, (3) trust in news sources, (4) satisfaction and action in spreading news. *Toxic Disinhibition* instruments are (1) dissociative anonymity, (2) invisibility, (3) asynchronicity, (4) solipsistic introjection, (5) dissociative imagination, (6) minimization of status and authority. In this study, researchers gather data with use questionnaires or survey. Data is processed. In this study, simple regression was used using SPSS version 25.00

Research findings show that (1) The description of *Hoax Behavior* in high school students is in the very high category, namely 72.72% in the aspect trust news sources, (2) The description of *Toxic Disinhibition* in high school students is in the high category, namely 58.03% in the aspect *dissociative imagination*, (3) There is a relationship between *Hoax Behavior* and *Toxic Disinhibition* behavior, namely 0.083

As for the role of counseling guidance in preventing *Hoax Behavior* with *Toxic Disinhibition* among high school students. Guidance counseling can play an important role in preventing *Hoax Behavior* with *Toxic Disinhibition* in student high school, counseling can play an important role in preventing *Hoax Behavior* and *Toxic Disinhibition* in student high school. Through support, skill development, and strengthening awareness of the negative impacts of such behavior, high school students can play an important role in maintaining the integrity and credibility of their profession.

Keywords: *Hoax Behavior*, *Toxic Disinhibition*, Implication in BK

ABSTRAK

Achmad Fauzi Matondang, 2023. Hubungan Antara *Hoax Behavior* Dengan *Toxic Disinhibition* Studi Pada Siswa SLTA. Program Studi S2 Bimbingan dan Konseling Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Negeri Padang.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh fenomena yang terjadi pada kalangan siswa SLTA yaitu tingginya perilaku *Toxic Disinhibition* siswa. *Hoax Behavior* merupakan faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku *Toxic Disinhibition*. Penelitian bertujuan untuk menganalisis (1) *Hoax Behavior*, (2) *Toxic Disinhibition*, dan (3) hubungan *Hoax Behavior* dengan perilaku *Toxic Disinhibition* siswa.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu kuantitatif. Jenis penelitian adalah deskriptif korelasional. Pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teknik *proportional stratified random sampling* sebanyak 400 siswa SLTA. Teknik analisis data menggunakan regresi sederhana dengan instrumen penelitian menggunakan model skala *likert*. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam teknik pembuatan item respon yang berhubungan dengan angket model skala *Likert*. Instrumen *Hoax Behavior* yaitu (1) kemampuan berpikir analitis, (2) pengetahuan ilmu dasar, (3) percaya pada sumber berita, (4) kepuasan dan tindakan dalam menyebarkan berita. Instrumen *Toxic Disinhibition* yaitu (1) *dissociative anonymity*, (2) *invisibility*, (3) *asynchronicity*, (4) *solipsistic introjection*, (5) *dissociative imagination*, (6) *minimization of status and authority*. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan menggunakan kuesioner atau survei. Data diolah dalam penelitian ini menggunakan regresi sederhana menggunakan SPSS versi 25.00

Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Gambaran *Hoax Behavior* pada siswa SLTA berada pada kategori sangat tinggi yaitu sebanyak 72.72%, (2) Gambaran *Toxic Disinhibition* pada siswa SLTA berada pada kategori tinggi yaitu sebanyak 58.03%, (3) Terdapat hubungan *Hoax Behavior* dengan perilaku *Toxic Disinhibition* yaitu sebanyak 0.083

Adapun peranan bimbingan konseling dalam mencegah *hoax behaviour* dengan *Toxic Disinhibition* kalangan siswa SLTA. Bimbingan konseling dapat memainkan peran penting dalam mencegah perilaku *hoax* dengan *Toxic Disinhibition* pada siswa SLTA, bimbingan konseling dapat berperan penting dalam mencegah perilaku *hoax* dan *Toxic Disinhibition* pada siswa SLTA. Melalui dukungan, pengembangan keterampilan, dan penguatan kesadaran akan dampak negatif dari perilaku seperti itu, para siswa SLTA dapat memainkan peran penting dalam menjaga integritas dan kredibilitas profesi mereka.

Kata Kunci: *Hoax Behavior*, *Toxic Disinhibition*, Implikasi dalam BK