

The Effect of Using Tiktok on the Degree of Dependence on Information Sources of Class XI SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi Students

Anggita Lestari¹ | Nafila Sekar Ayuningsih² | Faisal Reza³ | Shinta Hartini Putri⁴

¹²³⁴Universitas Informatika dan Bisnis Indonesia

*Corresponding author: anggitallestari@unibi.ac.id

Received 04-08-2021

Revised 05-08-2021

Accepted 28-07-2021

Published 31-08-2021



Copyright: ©2021 The Authors. Published by Publisher. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Abstract:

The use of social media can be seen from the frequency and duration of use and the value of the information provided. The degree of dependence will increase when the media meets the information needs. One example is the use of TikTok social media as a source of information by class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi. The more students use TikTok social media, the more dependent they will be. This study aims to determine the relationship between the effect of using TikTok social media as a source of information and the degree of dependence of class XI students of SMK IT Garuda Nusantara Cimahi. The theory used is Sandra Ball-Rokeach and Melvin DeFleur's media dependence theory. The research method used is quantitative with an explanatory research design and uses product-moment correlation test and hypothesis testing. The sampling technique used random sampling to 207 respondents. The results showed that the variable of media use with the degree of dependence had an R-value of 0.842 and obtained a coefficient of determination (R square) of 0.709, which indicated that the relationship between the variable of media use and the variable of the degree of dependence was 70.9%. By using the product moment formula and a significant level of 0.05, it can be concluded that H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that there is a fairly strong relationship between the use of TikTok social media as a source of information with the degree of dependence of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.

Keywords: Media Use, Media Dependency Theory, Social Media, TikTok

Introduction:

Over time, information and communication technology will continue to change and develop. Information and communication technology in this case includes smartphones, social media, the internet, computers, and laptops.

With the development of technology, social media is scattered, this makes audiences have to choose

which social media to use according to their needs and can be trusted as a source of information. The use of this media also depends on how the media provides information and fulfills their needs. The more frequent the use of social media occurs, it will lead to an increasing degree of dependence on social media, which they trust as a source of

information.

Media use is oriented towards the intensity of time in using it. This degree of dependence arises because individuals who have a greater need for information, escape or fantasy will be more influenced by the media.

According to Sandra Ball-Rokeach and Melvin DeFleur, the degree of dependence is one of the keys to understanding when and why mass / social media messages can change the beliefs, feelings and behavior of audiences (Morissan, 2013: 431)

One of them is TikTok, which is one of the social media platforms currently loved by teenagers. Based on data from the We Are Social report, the number of TikTok users in Indonesia will reach 113 million by 2023.

Based on quotations from sindonews.com, according to the Head of Public Policy TikTok Indonesia, TikTok users in Indonesia are dominated by teenagers with an age range of 14-24 years. With the existence of social media like TikTok, teenagers are finding it easier to find out the things they want to know. Therefore, many of teenagers, especially students, are starting to depend on finding information on the content in the TikTok application. This arises because the content on TikTok fulfills their need for information.

With the FYP (For Your Page) system feature on TikTok social media, it is easier for people to find information that is not available in other media. FYP itself can be seen directly by users when opening the application. This FYP contains a collection of videos that are on the rise or popular. The videos that appear on TikTok's FYP are not randomly selected, but a row of videos that have a large number of viewers.

Based on observation, one of them is the students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi, who are basically still entering adolescence with greater curiosity. In addition, most of them use TikTok as the most widely used social media.

Based on the pre-research conducted using Google Form, class XI of SMK TI Garuda

Nusantara Cimahi filled in the most with a total of 73.9% (105 people) from a total of 142 people with a total of 432 people in class XI. This means that the students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara who are active in using social media are class XI with a percentage of 73.9%

Based on pre-research conducted through Google Form to students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi resulted in 102 people (71.8%) with a total number of 142 people out of a total of 1,032 people, with a total of 432 people in class XI who chose TikTok as a source of information compared to other social media.

This problem can be studied using media dependency theory or what is often also called media system dependency theory of Melvin DeFluer and Sandra Ball-Roeach

This study aims to determine the relationship between the effect of using TikTok social media as a source of information on the degree of dependence of the rest of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.

Research Methodology:

The object of the research is to measure the effect of the degree of dependence on media selection while the unit of analysis or subject in this research is class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.

This research uses quantitative methodology, because it wants to know how much influence the use of TikTok social media as a source of information on the degree of dependence of Garuda Nusantara Cimahi IT Vocational School students

Quantitative research methods can be defined as research methods based on the philosophy of positivism, used to research on certain populations or samples. This study uses quantitative methods to measure the use of media as a source of information on the degree of dependence of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.

The research design used is the explanatory method. The Explanatory Research Method used in this study aims to determine the relationship

between the influence of using TikTok social media as a source of information on the degree of dependence of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.

The data collection techniques used are in accordance with the research methodology, namely using questionnaires, observations and the use of books and journals. Data collection is divided into two, namely primary and secondary data. With primary data in the form of observations and questionnaires, while secondary data is in the form of books or journals that are relevant to support the pedagogy.

Every quantitative research requires a population of research to obtain data. The population in this study was the number of students in class XI of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi with a total of 432 people.

The total population that has been determined must be sampled to save time and facilitate the calculation of the results of the respondents. Using the Yamane formula with an error tolerance of 5% resulted in a sample of 207 respondents. As for the way of sampling, the author uses Random Sampling

Independent variables are variables that affect or cause changes or the emergence of dependent (bound) variables (Widiasworo, 2019: 59). The independent variable in this study is X Media Usage with sub-variables Frequency (X1), Duration (X2), and Value (X3).

The dependent variable is the variable that is influenced or becomes the result, due to the independent variable (Widiasworo, 2019: 60). The dependent variable in this study is Y Degree of Dependence with sub-variables Information Needs (Y1), and Social Stability (Y2).

Operational variables explain the variables and sub-variables obtained from the keywords of the theoretical basis assumptions, indicators obtained from the keywords of sub-variable explanations, measuring instruments and measurement scales.

Based on the indicators obtained through the keyword explanation of the keywords of the basic

assumptions of media dependence theory, a total of 16 statements were obtained.

The measurement scale used is a Likert scale with an assessment starting from a positive research statement that has a score of Strongly disagree (1), Disagree (2), Undecided (3), Agree (4), Strongly Agree (5). Meanwhile, negative statements have a score of strongly disagree (5), disagree (4), hesitate (3), agree (2), strongly agree (1) (Sugiyono, 2018: 152).

The analysis technique in this study uses editing, coding and tabulation. In addition, it also uses MSI, validity test, reliability test with statistical tests such as descriptive test, normality test, homogeneity test, correlation test, simple linear regression test, coefficient of determination, F test, T test and linearity test.

The research was conducted by distributing questionnaires to class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi who use TikTok as a source of information. To streamline time and cost, the author will distribute closed questionnaires via the internet using Google Form software.

Results:

In this study, researchers examined whether there was an influence on the use of TikTok social media as a source of information on the degree of dependence of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi. This questionnaire was given online to students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi who use TikTok social media. After the researcher obtains data through a questionnaire, then the researcher tests the data to be analyzed. In this study, the sample used was 207 respondents.

Based on Pearson product moment correlation, it is used because both variables, namely X (Media Use) and Y (Degree of Dependence) are interval-scale variables. So that the product moment technique is used to state whether or not there is a relationship between variables X and Y. The following are the results of the validity test which have been processed using SPSS 26 with a coefficient of 62 respondents or 30% of the total sample:

No.	Coefficient 62 Respondend	Critical Point	Description
1	0,746	0,244	Valid
2	0,611	0,244	Valid
3	0,650	0,244	Valid
4	0,474	0,244	Valid
5	0,614	0,244	Valid
6	0,635	0,244	Valid
7	0,820	0,244	Valid
8	0,685	0,244	Valid
9	0,582	0,244	Valid
10	0,531	0,244	Valid
11	0,758	0,244	Valid
12	0,655	0,244	Valid
13	0,471	0,244	Valid
14	0,797	0,244	Valid
15	0,667	0,244	Valid
16	0,263	0,244	Valid

The results of SPSS 26 processing in the table above show that of the 16 statements consisting of 9 statements of variable X (media usage) and 7 statements of variable Y (degree of dependence). 16 statements are declared valid because the

number is above the r table of 62 respondents with an error tolerance of 5%, namely 0.244. By using the Cronbach alpha technique, inconsistent indicators will be detected. The following are the results of the reliability test that has been processed using SPSS 26:

Variables	Value	Reliable Point	Description
Media Use and Degree of Dependence	0,923	0,700	Reliable

The reliability test results are known from 16 statements, which have a value of 0.923. This value can be declared reliable because the reliability value is more than the reliability point, namely 0.700, which indicates that the measuring instrument used can be trusted or relied on.

characteristics of respondents and research variables. Information on the characteristics of respondents is used to facilitate the analysis process. Information on the characteristics of respondents described relates to gender, age, and majors of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.

Descriptive analysis is used to describe the

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	85	41,1%
Female	122	58,9%
Total	207	100%

After being analyzed, the respondents who participated in filling out the questionnaire were mostly female. This is because women are more interested in finding information about various

things such as lifestyle, health, entertainment, and even gossip contained on TikTok social media. In this case, TikTok social media provides a variety of content that is easily accessible according to their needs.

Age	Frequency	Percentage
14-15 Years	43	20,8%
15-16 Years	118	57,0%
>16 Years	46	22,2%
Total	207	100%

Based on the average age of the majority of respondents aged 15-16 years. In this case, because TikTok social media users are mostly young people or teenagers with a student age, to

find information. This is what causes many grade XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara to depend on using TikTok social media as their source of information.

Major	Frequency	Percentage
TKJ	20	9,7%
Multimedia	67	32,4%
TJAT	37	17,9%
OTKP	35	16,9%
Animation	29	14,0%
RPL	19	9,2%
Total	207	100%

Based on the majors of each grade XI student of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara, the majority come from multimedia majors. This is because grade XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi majoring in multimedia use TikTok social media more than other majors, because in this

department they learn about making creative work products and how to market them through social media. This is what makes students in the multimedia department use TikTok more as a source of information

		Unstandardized Residual
N		207
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.74464742
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.058
	Positive	.053
	Negative	-.058
Test Statistic		.058
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.089 ^c

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

Based on the results of the Kolmogorov Smirnov

normality test above, the value obtained is 0.58. Furthermore, the p-value (asyp. sig) obtained is 0.89. This shows that the p-value of $0.89 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the residual values of variable X (Media Use) and variable Y (Degree of Dependence) are normally distributed.

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Total Y	Based on Mean	1,515	28	102	0,069
	Based on Median	0,724	28	102	0,835
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	0,724	28	67,514	0,827
	Based on trimmed mean	1,417	28	102	0,107

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the results of the Levene statistical homogeneity test

obtained a significant value based on mean $0.069 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the two variable data compared are homogeneous.

Variables	R Count	R Table	Sig.	Conclusion
Media Use and Degree of Dependence	0,842	0,113	0,000	Relationships with strong forces

The correlation test above shows that the relationship between the variables of media use

and the degree of dependence is in the strong category, with a value of 0.842, this figure is greater than the r table value of 0.113.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	7.614	.766		9.942	.000
X (Media Usage)	.533	.024	.842	22.357	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y (Degree of Dependency)

In the above equation, the intercept coefficient of 7.614 shows the magnitude of the degree of dependence without the influence of media use.

The regression coefficient for X of 0.533 shows that every 1% unit increase in media usage will increase the degree of dependence of XI grade

students of Garuda Nusantara Cimahi IT Vocational School by 0.533. It can be concluded

that the value of the regression coefficient is positive.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.842 ^a	.709	.708	1.569

The R Square value is 0.709, so it can be concluded that 70.9% of the variable degree of dependence on adolescents can be explained by media use. While the remaining 29.1% is explained by other variables not examined in this

study. This can be interpreted that the use of TikTok social media as a source of information on the degree of dependence of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi is sufficient and the rest is influenced by other variables.

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1230.374	1	1230.374	499.834	.000 ^b
	Residuals	504.621	205	2.462		
	Total	1734.995	206			

The calculated F value is 499.834 with a significant F value of 0.000. The test will reject $H_0 < \alpha$. When compared with the significant level $\alpha = 0.05$, 0.000 is smaller than α so that H_0 is

rejected and H_a is accepted. So it can be concluded that there is a significant effect of media use on the degree of adolescent dependence.

Main Hypothesis	Statistical Test	Results	Description
There is an effect of using TikTok social media as a source of information on the degree of dependence of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.	22,357 > 1,960	H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted	Thus t count > t table (22.357 > 1.960) shows that there is an effect of
Sub Hypothesis	Statistical Test	Results	Description
There is an effect of frequency on TikTok social media as a source of information on the information needs of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.	13,970 > 1,960	H_{01} is rejected and H_{k1} is accepted	Thus t count > t table (13.970 > 1.960) shows that there is an effect of
There is an effect of frequency on TikTok	14,143 > 1,960	H_{02} is rejected and H_{k2} is accepted	Thus t count > t table (14.143 > 1.960) indicates

social media as a source of information on the social stability of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.			that there is an effect of
There is an effect of duration on Tiktok social media as a source of information on the information needs of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.	11,839 > 1,960	H ₀₃ is rejected and H _{k3} is accepted	Thus t count > t table (11.839 > 1.960) indicates that there is an effect of
There is an effect of duration on TikTok social media as a source of information on the social stability of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.	12,185 > 1,960	H ₀₄ is rejected and H _{k4} is accepted	Thus t count > t table (12.185 > 1.960) shows that there is an effect of
There is an effect of value on TikTok social media as a source of information on the information needs of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.	14,001 > 1,960	H ₀₅ is rejected and H _{k5} is accepted	Thus t count > t table (14.001 > 1.960) shows that there is an effect of
There is an influence of value on TikTok social media as a source of information on the social stability of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.	13,497 > 1,960	H ₀₆ is rejected and H _{k6} is accepted	Thus t count > t table (13.497 > 1.960) shows that there is an effect of

Based on statistical tests carried out on indicators that have the highest value in the hypothesis, namely there is an influence on the frequency of TikTok social media as a source of information on the social stability of class XI students of the IT Vocational School Garuda Nusantara Cimahi. This is because frequency is how long a person

uses social media per day, with the existence of social stability or social conflicts that occur in society such as disasters, accidents, gossip and so on, the more often they open or use TikTok social media every day to find out the continuity that occurs in society.

Furthermore, based on statistical tests that have been carried out on indicators that have the smallest value, there is a minor hypothesis, namely that there is an effect of duration on TikTok social media as an information source on the information needs of class XI students of SMK IT Garuda Nusantara Cimahi. This is because duration is how long someone uses social media per hour, with the fulfillment of the information needs of class XI students of SMK IT Garuda Nusantara Cimahi does not determine how long they use TikTok social media.

Of the total 16 measuring instruments, based on the descriptive test carried out, there is one measuring instrument that gets the most undecided answers, namely from the X3 sub-variable indicator (duration) with the statement "I have a special time to use TikTok social media". This is because the class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi feel that they do not need special time to open TikTok to find information.

Furthermore, the researcher examines based on the assumptions of media dependence theory according to Melvin Defluer and Sandra Ball Roeach as follows:

Media dependency theory assumes that the more a person depends on their needs to be met by the use of media, the more important the role of media in that person's life so that the media will have more influence on that person (Baran & Denis, 2018: 340).

In connection with the basic assumptions of the theory, it can be seen in this study that students in grade XI of SMK IT Garuda Nusantara Cimahi will be influenced by the use of TikTok social media as a source of information, because TikTok social media provides various types of information such as entertainment, news, education, and so on that can fulfill information needs. This makes TikTok social media has an important role for class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi. Using TikTok social media intensely with various information values can estimate a close relationship between the use

of TikTok social media as information with the degree of dependence of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, the use of TikTok social media as a source of information for class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi has a fairly strong relationship between the sub-variables of information needs and social stability.

Dependency theory examines the degree of audience dependence in using a medium, the more important the medium is, the more influenced and dependent the media will be. The degree of dependence on a medium can be seen from the relationship between the social system and the role of the media. The role of the media in this case is the use of TikTok social media as a source of information that fulfills some of the information needs of students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi. The use of TikTok social media can be dependent on using the media because there is a frequency and duration of use and the value contained in the media information.

Dependence on using the media can be directly or indirectly, according to the time of media use and the content of information contained in TikTok social media. The more time to open TikTok social media, the more often students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi use TikTok social media. And the more the information content contained on TikTok social media meets the information needs of Class XI students of SMK IT Garuda Nusantara Cimahi, the more they depend on TikTok social media to find information.

Erikson (1968) outlines eight stages of human development and adolescence is in the fifth stage, the stage of identity confusion. When school adolescents go through the process of changing from childhood to adulthood, they begin to think about themselves and how they will adjust to adulthood. at the same time, they also experience a state of role blurring. most of the process of forming self-identity involves emotions and adolescents have the potential to face conflicts and crises (Sulaiman, Purnama et al. 2020: 117).

Melvin Defluer and Sandra Ball-Rokeach put forward their idea of dependency theory which discusses the power of the media in influencing the audience because of the audience's dependence on media content (Morissan, 2013: 431).

According to Mcquail (2013), new media is internet-based media using computers and sophisticated mobile phones. The two main forces of change were initially satellites communication and the utilization of computers. The key to the great power of the computer as a communication machine lies in the digitization process that allows all forms of information to be carried efficiently and intermingled.

Social media is an internet medium that allows users to present themselves as well as interact, cooperate, share, communicate with other users and form virtual bonds (Nasrulah, 2015: 11).

According to Rosengren in Jalaluddin (2018: 66) media use is oriented towards the intensity of the amount of time in using the media, the type of media content used and the relationship between individual media users and the content of media consumed or overall media use.

Media dependency theory assumes that the more a person depends on their needs to be met by the use of media, the more important the role of media in that person's life so that the media will have more influence on that person (Baran & Denis, 2018: 340).

Dependency theory has a basic assumption that the influence of the media is determined by the relationship between the wider social system, the role of the media in the system and the audience's relationship with the media. The audience's dependence on the media is integral which includes three parties, namely the media, the audience, and the social system that surrounds it (Morissan, 2013: 431).

According to Defluer and Rokeach, the degree of dependence on media is key in understanding when and why media messages can change the beliefs, feelings, and behaviors of the audience. In modern society, people are increasingly dependent

on media to: (a) make sense of their social world; (b) act meaningfully and effectively in society; and (c) to find fantasy and for escape. The degree of audience dependence on the media is determined by; (a) the level of importance of the information conveyed by the media; and (b) the degree of change and conflict that occurs in society (Morissan, 2013: 431).

Defluer and Rokeach agree that people depend on the information provided to fulfill certain needs or to achieve certain goals, but people do not depend on all media equally and equally (Morissan, 2013: 431).

Conclusion:

Based on data analysis and discussion that has been carried out and explained previously, the conclusion obtained in the study is that this study shows the variable media use with the degree of dependence has an R value of 0.842. This means that there is a close relationship between the influence of using TikTok social media as a source of information on the degree of dependence of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi.

There is a significant influence between the frequency of using TikTok social media on the information needs of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi. This means that the more often they use TikTok social media per day, the more their information needs will be met.

There is a significant influence between the frequency of using TikTok social media on the social stability of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi. This means that the more often you use TikTok social media per day, the more you will know about social conflicts or events that occur in the wider community.

There is a significant influence between the duration of using TikTok social media on the information needs of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi. This means that the longer the duration of using TikTok social media per hour, the more fulfilled the information needs will be.

There is a significant influence between the duration of using TikTok social media on the social stability of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi. This means that the longer the duration of using TikTok social media per hour, the more aware of any events or conflicts that occur in society.

There is a significant influence between the value contained in TikTok social media on the information needs of class XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi. This means that the more information contained on TikTok social media has information value, the more information needs will be met.

There is a significant influence between the value contained in TikTok social media on the social stability of XI students of SMK TI Garuda Nusantara Cimahi. This means that with the social conflicts that occur in society, the information contained on TikTok social media will become a benchmark for good or bad information content.

References:

1. Baran, J. Stanley and Davis, K. Dennis, 2018. Mass Communication Theory: Foundations, Upheavals, and Futures. Jakarta: Salemba Humanika
2. Jalaludin Rakhmat, 2014, Communication Research Methods Equipped with Examples of Statistical Analysis, Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
3. McQuail, Denis. 2013. McQuail's Mass Communication Theory 6th Edition Book 1. Jakarta: Salemba Humanika.
4. Morissan. 2018. Individual to Mass Communication Theory Revised Edition. Jakarta: Kencana.
5. Nasrullah, Rulli. 2020. Social Media from the Perspective of Communication, Culture, and Sociotechnology. Bandung: Simbiosis Rektama Media.
6. Sugiyono. 2018, Quantitative Research Methods. Bandung: Alfabeta.