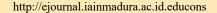


Vol. 5 No. 1 2024 DOI: https://doi.org/10.19105/ec

Edu Consilium : Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling Pendidikan Islam ISSN: 2548-4311 (*Print*) ISSN: 2503-3417 (*Online*)





Narcissistic Behavior Madrasah Aliyah students on Tiktok

Novi Rosita Rahmawati^{1*}, Nafilah Aulia Magfiroh², Eko Pramudya Laksana³

1,2Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kediri

³Universitas Negeri Malang

*Corresponding author: email: novirahmawati@iainkediri.ac.id

Abstract

Kevwords:

Narcissistic Behavior; Tiktok; Madrasah Aliyah Students. Tiktok is one of the most popular social media. On use Tiktok, can function as an educational and entertainment medium, but can also spread misleading value. In Indonesia, existence Tiktok is quite popular, there are around 22.2 million monthly active users. The research aims to determine the level of narcissism of Madrasah Aliyah students who use Tiktok. Researchers used online surveys to collect data. One hundred students using TikTok answered a survey that was launched using a Google form. Overall, the results show that student narcissism is at a moderate level. In detail, 34 students have narcissistic behavior at a low level, 31 students are in the very low category, 28 students are moderate, and 7 students are in the high category, these students have a tendency to use Tiktok only to access entertainment.

Abstrak

Kata Kunci:

Perilaku Narsisme; Tiktok; Siswa Madrasah Aliyah. Tiktok adalah salah satu media sosial yang paling populer. Dalam penggunaan Tiktok, dapat berfungsi sebagai media edukasi dan hiburan, namun juga dapat menyebarkan nilai-nilai yang menyesatkan. Di Indonesia keberadaan Tiktok cukup populer, terdapat sekitar 22,2 juta pengguna aktif bulanan. Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui tingkat narsisme siswa Madrasah Aliyah pengguna Tiktok. Peneliti menggunakan survei online untuk menghimpun data. Seratus siswa pengguna TikTok menjawab survei yang dilancarkan menggunakan Google form. Secara keseluruhan, hasil menunjukkan bahwa narsisme siswa berada pada tingkat sedang. Secara detail, 34 siswa memiliki perilaku narsisme pada tingkat rendah, 31 siswa berada pada kategori sangat rendah, 28 siswa sedang, dan 7 siswa pada kategori tinggi dengan kecenderungan siswa menggunakan Tiktok hanya untuk mengakses hiburan.

How to Cite: Rahmawati, N. R., Magfiroh, N. A & Laksana, E. P. 2024. Narcissistic Behavior Madrasah Aliyah students on Tiktok. Edu Consilium: Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling Pendidikan Islam, Vol 5 No. 1, DOI: 10.19105/ecv5i1.12500

Received: Feb, 2^{nd} 2024; Revised: Feb, 10^{th} 2024; Accepted: Feb, 11^{th} 2024



©Edu Consilium : Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling Pendidikan Islam Institut Agama Islam Negeri Madura, Indonesia. Edu Consilium is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

Introduction

Tiktok is one of the most popular social media (Zheng et al., 2021). On use Tiktok, can function as an educational and entertainment medium (Adnan et al., 2021; Draganić et al., 2021; Escamilla-Fajardo et al., 2021; Fiallos et al., 2021; Khlaif & Salha, 2021), but can also spread misleading value

(Guo, 2022; Weimann & Masri, 2023). In Indonesia, existence Tiktok is quite popular, there are around 22.2 million monthly active users (Annur, 2020). Teenager is user the most TikTok in Indonesia (Pengguna TikTok Indonesia Gempar, Potensi Cuan Menggelegar, 2021). An individual, in adolescence begins to build separate self-concept from the influence of his parents. Development process self-concept cannot be separated from narcissism.

Narcissistic behavior categorized as one disturbance personality (Littlebear et al., 2023; Ronningstam, 2010). Nonetheless, narcissistic is not disturbance heavy personality because there is still structure cohesion within the individual (Widiyanti et al., 2017). Narcissistic behavior has characteristics somebody with feeling of hope and demand praise and admiration. Narcissistic behavior is also described with someone who lacks empathy, and also often feels jealous or believes that other people are jealous to him (Rosenberg & Kosslyn, 2014). People are narcissistic tends to be disliked by those who know him (Widiyanti et al., 2017).

Narcissistic behavior that develops, can give rise to problem. These problems start from counterproductive, anti-social, aggressive, to low empathy (Burgmer et al., 2021; Bushman et al., 2018; Czarna et al., 2018; Edwards et al., 2013; Penney & Spector, 2002; Urbonaviciute & Hepper, 2020). If these problems are experienced by teenagers, they can experience difficulties that might impede development.

To know level narcissism, and to be able to immediately plan for help, this study aims to find out level of narcissistic behavior students using Tiktok. The results of this study are also expected can be used as a steppingstone for school counselors to determine next step in providing appropriate services to students.

Method

This research is an online cross-sectional survey research that is used to look at the level narcissism student. The research subject is students of Madrasah Aliyah NU Sidoarjo, Indonesia. It is felt that online surveys can shorten the time and cost of collecting data because all respondents have access to the internet (Clark & Creswell, 2015).

One hundred Madrasah Aliyah NU Sidoarjo students who use Tiktok involved in this research. The student fills out an online questionnaire via Google Form. Narcissistic behavior questionnaire consists of 17 items statement which is divided into 6 indicators as presented in table 1.

Table 1. Indicators of Narcissistic Behavior

Variable	Indicator
Narcissistic behavior	Own feeling Grandiose
	Feel himself special
	Own need for admired
	Exploit Interpersonal Relations
	There is Envy feelings
	Behave Arrogant and arrogant

Seventeen point statements adapted from Nasise (2021) and analyzed the validity and reliability. Based on the product moment (Pearson) correlation analysis, 17 items were declared valid. The reliability test in this study used the Cronbach's Alpha method with mark coefficient of 0.946. According to Sujarweni and Endaryanto (2012), if mark the coefficient is more than 0.60 then the research instrument can be said reliable.



The research data were analyzed descriptively. Then determined criteria level of narcissistic behavior as presented in table 2.

Table 2. Categories level of narcissistic behavior

Score	Criteria
58.25 - 71	High
44.5 – 57.25	Medium
30.75 - 43.5	Low
17 – 29.75	Very Low

Result

The results of the questionnaire as a whole show that the average score of narcissistic behavior students of Madrasah Aliyah NU Sidoarjo in using Tiktok of 38.52. This shows that the level of narcissistic behavior of Madrasah Aliyah NU Sidoarjo students in using the Tiktok application is at a low level. Based on the results of the questionnaire in Figure 1. it can also be seen that 28 students of Madrasah Aliyah NU Sidoarjo have moderate narcissistic behavior, 31 students have very low narcissistic behavior, and 34 students have low narcissistic behavior.

There are many factors that make Madrasah Aliyah NU Sidoarjo students have low narcissistic behavior. According to Student S, he uses Tiktok just for entertainment. Within 1 day Student S admits to accessing Tiktok not enough of 4 times with duration each time opening no more than 30 minutes.

Figure 1 also shows that only 7 students of Madrasah Aliyah NU Sidoarjo have the category of narcissistic behavior high. based on results interview with S student, he admits that wear face filter feature when uploading videos on Tiktok. This is it do because to make it look more attractive. Besides that, results interview with student D feels very happy when other people give praise on column display comment the video. Students who have propensity for praise from others is a form of lack self-acceptance so desire arises repair deficiencies they have (Widiyanti et al., 2017).

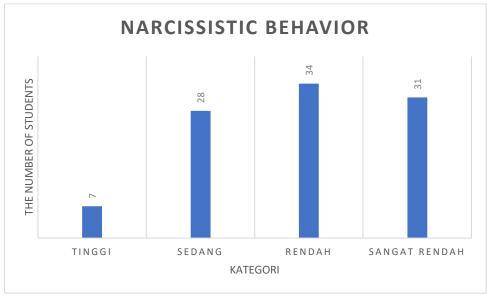


Figure 1. Narcissistic Behavior Student



Discussion

Narcissistic behavior is closely related to overconfidence because they think that they are special and unique people, deserve more positive results in life than other people, are more intelligent and physically attractive than they really are (Macenczak et al., 2016). People who have narcissistic behavior will believe that they are better than others. Student D also feels jealous of friends who have beautiful or handsome physiques or faces who can upload videos on Tiktok without the need to use the face filter feature. So that feelings of envy arise, and this is a form of narcissistic behavior based on the aspect of feeling jealous.

Tiktok is an interesting platform especially for teenagers (Demeulenaere et al., 2020). Madrasah Aliyah students who display narcissistic behavior on TikTok tend to share self-centered content. In the opinion of student D, the purpose of sharing content is because of the desire to show off appearance, success, or physical attributes. They use dramatic filters and effects to attract attention and get compliments from others (Hardika et al., 2019).

This is of course a bit contrary to Javanese culture which has an emphasis on humility, simplicity, and respect for togetherness (Hasyim et al., 2023). Javanese culture distinguishes between "alus" (polite) and "kasar" (impolite) behavior. Someone who is too self-effacing, ostentatious, or self-obsessed can be seen as contrary to "alus" values. Narcissistic behavior on TikTok that emphasizes self-exhibition and seeking external validation may be considered "kasar" behavior that is not in line with Javanese culture.

Javanese culture also has values that emphasize harmony, humility, and respect for togetherness (Hidayati et al., 2021). These principles stress the importance of contributing positively to families and communities. However, narcissistic behavior on TikTok can indicate a focus on the individual and a need to assert oneself above shared values. So that narcissistic behavior on TikTok that focuses on excessive self-image and the need for external recognition can be considered contrary to the value of humility that is espoused in Javanese culture.

Javanese culture has famous myths, folklore and heroic characters. However, in these stories, pride and narcissistic behavior are often shown as negative traits to be avoided. This could indicate that Javanese culture inherently teaches the importance of balance and avoiding excessive narcissistic behavior.

Madrasah Aliyah students who behave narcissistically on TikTok may tend to prioritize their personal interests and satisfaction in social interaction. They ignore the feelings and needs of others, using others as tools to gain validation and achieve their own goals. This can affect their social relations in the real world and in the school environment.

Students with high levels of narcissism can result in excessive use of Tiktok. Student JN stated that in one day he could access Tiktok for 10 hours. This of course can make someone delay work, postpone or even not do assignments, and cause a feeling of laziness (Madhani et al., 2021).

Students who have narcissistic behavior with a high category are indeed less than 10%, but if this is not watched out for, this number can continue to grow. Students who have a high tendency to narcissistic behavior need to control the duration of using social media (Hardika et al., 2019). Students who manage time using Tiktok can be said to be able to develop self-discipline. Tiktok can also help teenagers in increasing their self-esteem (Guo, 2022).

High narcissistic behavior will also make the individual unhappy and increasingly confused because all kinds of emotions are raging inside student (Zaeni, 2022). Having narcissistic behavior is certainly included in despicable behavior or morals. The low level of narcissistic behavior at Madrasah Aliyah NU Sidoarjo may indicate that students can understand and practice the values of the Akidah Akhlak subject, especially in despicable morals material. The cultivation of good morals



has an important role, namely to distance oneself from narcissistic behavior (Saidah & Rohmah, 2021).

Counselors at school can provide guidance and counseling services to students to reduce the level of narcissistic behavior by providing reality counseling (Ardhiyani, 2020). Counselors can also carry out cognitive therapy and psychodynamic approaches to reduce the level of narcissism in students (Yaqin, 2016). In addition, counselors can provide guidance services about self-control so that this can prevent narcissistic tendencies among students (Muliani, 2021). Of all the weaknesses of Tiktok, there are also users who use Tiktok as a means to spread knowledge about Javanese culture and teach things like the Javanese language, local customs, or express their love for Javanese culture through art or other creativity.

Tiktok is also a place for artists, dancers, musicians, and other content creators to display their works inspired by Javanese culture. For example, account @abing_santoso a teacher at SMKN 12 Surabaya who often shares traditional dance content with his students. Account @soimah_pancawati musicians who introduce traditional Javanese musical instruments. Account @natkeni and @londokampung.official who share content using the Javanese language. These contents give Tiktok users easier access to learn and appreciate Javanese culture.

However, as a broad social media platform, Tiktok may also post content that is inaccurate or culturally derogatory. Therefore, it is important for TikTok users to use judgment and be critical in evaluating the content they consume, as well as supporting content that provides correct information and respects Javanese culture in a positive and profound way.

Students need to be given a healthy understanding of using social media, the importance of respecting oneself without neglecting others, and how to build mutually supportive and meaningful relationships. Teachers and parents can play a role in guiding students in using social media in a positive and responsible way (Lin, 2023).

Conclusion

The narcissistic behavior of Madrasah Aliyah NU Sidoarjo students in using Tiktok is on average at a determine level. These students have a tendency to use Tiktok only to access entertainment. Conversely, 7 students who have high narcissistic behavior and often feel dissatisfied with themselves. From this research, it is hoped that counselors can provide services related to the use of social media or online-based applications. So that students who have narcissistic behavior at school do not increase and Tiktok can bridge the gap between today's technology and the culture or values shared by certain groups of people.

References

Adnan, N. I., Ramli, S., & Ismail, I. N. (2021). Investigating the usefulness of TikTok as an educational tool. International Journal of Practices in Teaching and Learning (IJPTL), 1(2), 1–5.

Annur, M. cindy. (2020). Indonesia Jadi Pasar Kedua Terbesar TikTok di Dunia pada 2020. Dimas Jarot Bayu.

Ardhiyani, N. J. (2020). Pengembangan panduan konseling realitas untuk menurunkan kecenderungan perilaku narsistik siswa SMP Negeri 1 Balongbendo / Natazza Jehan Ardhiyani. Universitas Negeri Malang.

Burgmer, P., Weiss, A., & Ohmann, K. (2021). I don't feel ya: How narcissism shapes empathy. Self and Identity, 20(2), 199–215. https://doi.org/10.1080/15298868.2019.1645730



Bushman, B. J., Steffgen, G., Kerwin, T., Whitlock, T., & Weisenberger, J. M. (2018). "Don't you know I own the road?" The link between narcissism and aggressive driving. Transportation Research Part F: Traffic Psychology and Behaviour, 52, 14–20. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trf.2017.10.008

Clark, V. L. P., & Creswell, J. W. (2015). Understanding Research: A Consumer's Guide (Second Edi). Pearson Education.

Czarna, A. Z., Zajenkowski, M., & Dufner, M. (2018). How Does It Feel to Be a Narcissist? Narcissism and Emotions. In Handbook of Trait Narcissism (pp. 255–263). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-92171-6_27

Demeulenaere, A., Boudry, E., Vanwynsberghe, H., & Bonte, W. De. (2020). Onderzoeksrapport: De Digitale Leefwereld van Kinderen. Mediaraven.

Draganić, K., Marić, M., & Lukač, D. (2021). An aplication of TikTok in higher education. E-Business Technologies Conference Proceedings, 1(1), 114–119.

Edwards, B. D., Warren, C. R., Tubré, T. C., Zyphur, M. J., & Hoffner-Prillaman, R. (2013). The Validity of Narcissism and Driving Anger in Predicting Aggressive Driving in a Sample of Young Drivers. Human Performance, 26(3), 191–210. https://doi.org/10.1080/08959285.2013.795961

Escamilla-Fajardo, P., Alguacil, M., & López-Carril, S. (2021). Incorporating TikTok in higher education: Pedagogical perspectives from a corporal expression sport sciences course. Journal of Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism Education, 28, 100302. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhlste.2021.100302

Fiallos, A., Fiallos, C., & Figueroa, S. (2021). Tiktok and education: Discovering knowledge through learning videos. 2021 Eighth International Conference on EDemocracy & EGovernment (ICEDEG), 172–176. https://doi.org/10.1109/ICEDEG52154.2021.9530988

Guo, J. (2022). Research on the Influence of TikTok on Teenagers. Proceedings of the 2021 International Conference on Social Development and Media Communication (SDMC 2021), 1390–1393. https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220105.254

Hardika, J., Noviekayati, I., & Saragih, S. (2019). Hubungan Self-Esteem dan Kesepian Dengan Kecenderungan Gangguan Kepribadian Narsistik pada Remaja Pengguna Sosial Media Instagram. Psikosains, 14(1), 1–13. http://journal.umg.ac.id/index.php/psikosains/article/view/928/767

Hasyim, F. F., Pirri, J. T., Psikologi, P., Naifah Amar, N., & Cinnong, S. (2023). Nilai Kerukunan Etnis Jawa terhadap Motivasi Berperilaku Masyarakat Jawa: Psikologi Budaya. JURNAL ILMU BUDAYA, 11(1), 27–35. https://doi.org/10.34050/JIB.V11I1.24841

Hidayati, D. A. I., Werdiningsih, Y. K., & Sulanjari, B. (2021). Etika Hidup Orang Jawa Menurut Serat Kandha Bumi Karya Ki Padmasusastra (Sebuah Kajian Sosiologi sastra). JISABDA: Jurnal Ilmiah Sastra Dan Bahasa Daerah, Serta Pengajarannya, 2(2), 16–30. https://journal.upgris.ac.id/index.php/jisabda/article/view/7745/4238

Khlaif, Z. N., & Salha, S. (2021). Using TikTok in education: A form of micro-learning or nanolearning? Interdisciplinary Journal of Virtual Learning in Medical Sciences, 12(3), 213–218. https://doi.org/10.30476/jjvlms.2021.90211.1087

Littlebear, S., Lofties, E., & Mikolon, T. (2023). Counselor Perceptions Regarding Narcissistic Personality Disorder, Narcissistic Traits, and Domestic Violence. Contemporary Family Therapy. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10591-023-09667-8



Macenczak, L. A., Campbell, S., Henley, A. B., & Campbell, W. K. (2016). Direct and interactive effects of narcissism and power on overconfidence. Personality and Individual Differences, 91, 113–122. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.PAID.2015.11.053

Madhani, L. M., Sari, I. N. B., & Shaleh, M. N. I. (2021). Dampak Penggunaan Media Sosial Tiktok terhadap Perilaku Islami Mahasiswa di Yogyakarta. At-Thullab Journal, 3(1). https://journal.uii.ac.id/thullab/article/view/20315/11481

Muliani, N. (2021). Pencegahan Kecenderungan Narsistik Melalui Kontrol Diri. Jurnal Al-Irsyad: Jurnal Bimbingan Konseling Islam, 3(2), 311–324. https://doi.org/10.24952/BKI.V3I2.4668

Nasise, N. (2021). Perbedaan Perilaku Narsisme pada Pengguna Tik Tokaktif dan Pasif Di Media Sosial. Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.

Pengguna TikTok Indonesia Gempar, Potensi Cuan Menggelegar. (2021). https://ginee.com/id/insights/pengguna-tiktok/

Penney, L. M., & Spector, P. E. (2002). Narcissism and Counterproductive Work Behavior: Do Bigger Egos Mean Bigger Problems? International Journal of Selection and Assessment, 10(1&2), 126–134. https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2389.00199

Ronningstam, E. (2010). Narcissistic Personality Disorder: A Current Review. Current Psychiatry Reports, 12(1), 68–75. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11920-009-0084-z

Rosenberg, R. S., & Kosslyn, S. M. (2014). Abnormal psychology. Worth Publishers.

Sa'idah, I., Atmoko, A., & Muslihati, M. (2021). Aspirasi Karier Generasi Milenial. *Edu Consilium: Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling Pendidikan Islam*, 2(1), 62-89. https://doi.org/10.19105/ec.v2i1.4429.

Saidah, S., & Rohmah, A. (2021). Narsisme dan Implikasinya terhadap Gangguan Kepribadian Narsistik Perspektif Al-Qur'an. QOF, 5(2), 251–266. https://doi.org/10.30762/QOF.V5I2.469

Sujarweni, V. W., & Endrayanto, P. (2012). Statistika untuk penelitian. Graha Ilmu.

Urbonaviciute, G., & Hepper, E. G. (2020). When is narcissism associated with low empathy? A meta-analytic review. Journal of Research in Personality, 89, 104036. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2020.104036

Weimann, G., & Masri, N. (2023). Research Note: Spreading Hate on TikTok. Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, 46(5), 752–765. https://doi.org/10.1080/1057610X.2020.1780027

Widiyanti, W., Solehuddin, M., & Saomah, A. (2017). Profil Perilaku Narsisme Remaja serta Implikasinya Bagi Bimbingan dan Konseling. Indonesian Journal of Educational Counseling, 1(1), 15–26. https://doi.org/10.30653/001.201711.3

Yaqin, H. I. A. (2016). Fenomena narsisme di kalangan siswi SMK Ma'arif Tunjungan Blora dan solusi penanganannya dengan bimbingan dan konseling Islam [Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo Semarang]. http://eprints.walisongo.ac.id/id/eprint/6458/

Zaeni, S. I. (2022). Problematika Prilaku Narsistik pada Remaja dalam Bermedia Sosial. Society: Jurnal Jurusan Tadris Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial, 13(2). https://journal.uinmataram.ac.id/index.php/society/article/view/6378/2450

Zheng, D. X., Ning, A. Y., Levoska, M. A., Xiang, L., Wong, C., & Scott, J. F. (2021). TikTokTM, teens and isotretinoin: recommendations for identifying trending acne-related content on the world's most



Novi Rosita Rahmawati, Nafilah Aulia Magfiroh, Eko Pramudya Laksana

popular social media platform. Clinical and Experimental Dermatology, 46(6), 1129-1130. https://doi.org/10.1111/ced.14669

