

PERAN MODEL KEPRIBADIAN *BIG FIVE* SEBAGAI PREDIKTOR PERILAKU *CYBER-AGGRESSION* PADA MAHASISWA

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Abstrak. Persentase pengguna internet di Indonesia yang selalu meningkat selama beberapa tahun terakhir ini mengakibatkan munculnya berbagai dampak, baik positif maupun negatif, salah satunya adalah maraknya perilaku *cyber-aggression*. Meskipun identifikasi terhadap faktor yang mempengaruhi *cyber-aggression* telah banyak dilakukan, namun di Indonesia sendiri studi mengenai peran kepribadian masih jarang ditemukan. Penelitian ini berfokus untuk menyelidiki fungsi kepribadian sebagai prediktor perilaku *cyber-aggression* pada mahasiswa menggunakan pendekatan model *Big Five Personality*. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan survei kuantitatif. Penelitian melibatkan 250 mahasiswa dari berbagai perguruan tinggi di Indonesia. Temuan dari penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa model kepribadian *Big Five* secara signifikan mampu berperan sebagai prediktor perilaku *cyber-aggression* pada mahasiswa ($p < 0,001$) dengan sumbangan efektif mencapai 15,2%. Perilaku *cyber-aggression* mampu ditinjau melalui *high extraversion*, *high neuroticism*, *high openness*, dan *low agreeableness*. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan mampu menjadi dasar tambahan bagi universitas untuk mengembangkan program pencegahan *cyber-aggression* dengan pendekatan target kepribadian sebagai bentuk identifikasi faktor resiko dan faktor protektif.

Kata Kunci: *Cyber-aggression, The Big Five Personality Traits, mahasiswa*

Abstract. The percentage of internet users in Indonesia has increased in recent years. This leads to many different positive and negative impacts, including the escalation of cyber-aggressive behavior. Despite the fact that much work has previously been done to identify its predictions, research on the role of personality is still inadequate in Indonesia. Using the Big Five personality model, this research is aimed to investigate the capacity of personality as a predictor of cyber-aggression among college students. This is a non-experimental study in which participants complete self-reported measures as part of the quantitative methodology. The survey involved 250 college students from various universities in Indonesia. The results showed that the Big Five personality model significantly served as a predictor of cyber-aggressive behavior in college students ($p < 0.001$), making an effective contribution of up to 15.2%. Cyber-aggression can be predicted by high extraversion, high neuroticism, high openness, and low agreeableness. The findings of this study will provide a further basis for universities to develop prevention programs with a personality-targeted approach as a means of identifying risk factors and protective factors.

Keywords: *Cyber-aggression, The Big Five Personality Traits, college student*