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ANALISIS FENOMENA PENGUNTITAN DALAM WEBTOON <KILLSTAGRAM> (??????) SARINSEUTAGEURAEM KARYA RYOUNG: KAJIAN SOSIOLOGI SASTRA
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INTISARI

Penelitian ini menganalisis fenomena penguntitan yang terdapat dalam webtoon "살人스타그램" (*sarinseutageuraem*) karya Ryoung season 1 episode 1- 43. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi tipe, motif, dan dampak penguntitan yang ditemukan dalam webtoon "살人스타그램" (*sarinseutageuraem*) serta yang ditemukan dalam berbagai berita atau kasus penguntitan di Korea. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiologi sastra, metodologi penelitian kualitatif dan beberapa teori penguntitan seperti teori tipe penguntitan Spitzberg (2002), teori motif penguntitan Mullen, dkk., (1999), dan teori dampak penguntitan Matos, dkk., (2023) sebagai landasan analisis.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam webtoon "살人스타그램" (*sarinseutageuraem*) terdapat berbagai analisis fenomena penguntitan berupa lima tipe penguntitan yaitu (1) pengawasan, (2) tindakan agresif, (3) intimidasi, (4) invasi, dan (5) pemaksaan dan pembatasan. Tiga motif penguntitan yaitu (1) penguntit yang membalaskan dendam, (2) penguntit yang mencari kedekatan, dan (3) penguntit yang tidak kompeten. Dua dampak penguntitan yaitu (1) kilas balik dan (2) meningkatnya kecurigaan. Kemudian fenomena penguntitan yang ditemukan dalam kasus nyata di Korea Selatan berupa lima tipe penguntitan yaitu (1) keintiman berlebihan, (2) pengejaran dan pendekatan, (3) invasi, (4) intimidasi, dan (5) pengawasan. Satu motif penguntitan yaitu motif mencari kedekatan. Tiga dampak penguntitan yaitu (1) ketakutan, (2) kecemasan, dan (3) stres.

Kata kunci: penguntitan, webtoon *"Killstagram"*, berita, kasus, tipe, motif, dampak, sosiologi sastra.

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the phenomenon of stalking found in the webtoon Killstagram "살人스타그램" (*sarinseutageuraem*) by Ryoung, Season 1 Episodes 1–43. The purpose of this study is to identify the types, motives, and impacts of stalking found in the webtoon Killstagram "살人스타그램" (*sarinseutageuraem*), as well as those found in various news reports or stalking cases in Korea. This study employs a sociology of literature approach, a qualitative research methodology, and several stalking theories as the analytical framework, namely Spitzberg's (2002) theory of stalking types, Mullen et al.,'s (1999) theory of stalking motives, and Matos et al.,'s (2023) theory of the impacts of stalking.

The results of this study show that the phenomenon of stalking in the webtoon Killstagram "살人스타그램" (*sarinseutageuraem*) can be analyzed into five types of stalking: (1) surveillance, (2) aggression, (3) intimidation, (4) invasion, and (5) coercion and constraint. Three stalking motives were identified: (1) the resentful stalker, (2) the intimacy-seeking stalker, and (3) the incompetent stalker. Two impacts of stalking were also found: (1) flashbacks and (2) increased suspiciousness. Furthermore, the phenomenon of stalking found in real cases in South Korea consists of five types of stalking: (1) excessive intimacy, (2) pursuit and proximity, (3) invasion, (4) intimidation, and (5) surveillance. One stalking motive was identified, namely the intimacy-seeking motive. Three impacts of stalking were also found: (1) fear, (2) anxiety, and (3) stress.

Keywords: stalking, webtoon *"Killstagram"*, news, real cases, types, motives, impact, sociology of literature.