

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA KECENDERUNGAN ADIKSI TELEPON GENGAM  
DENGAN KUALITAS INTERAKSI SOSIAL  
PADA KARYAWAN *MILLENNIALS***

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ABSTRAK

Karyawan *millennials* mulai mengambil alih dunia kerja. Mereka adalah individu kelahiran tahun 1981-1995 yang telah terpapar perkembangan teknologi sejak dini. Karyawan *millennials* lebih suka berkiriman pesan melalui telepon genggam daripada berinteraksi secara langsung. Penelitian sebelumnya menunjukkan kehadiran telepon genggam menghilangkan *seni* dalam berinteraksi langsung dan mengurangi kualitas interaksi sosial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kecenderungan adiksi telepon genggam dengan kualitas interaksi sosial. Hipotesis penelitian yaitu ada hubungan negatif antara kecenderungan adiksi telepon genggam dengan kualitas interaksi sosial. Data penelitian diperoleh menggunakan skala kecenderungan adiksi telepon genggam dan skala kualitas interaksi sosial. Pengujian dilakukan menggunakan analisis korelasi *Product Moment*. Hasil uji hipotesis menunjukkan nilai  $r$  sebesar  $-0,299$  ( $N=192$ ) dengan taraf signifikansi  $p < 0,01$ . Nilai tersebut menunjukkan jika hipotesis diterima. Ada hubungan negatif antara kecenderungan adiksi telepon genggam dengan kualitas interaksi sosial pada karyawan *millennials*.

Kata Kunci: *Kualitas Interaksi Sosial, Kecenderungan Adiksi Telepon Genggam, Karyawan Millennials.*

## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOBILE PHONE ADDICTION TENDENCY AND THE QUALITY OF SOCIAL INTERACTION OF MILLENNIAL EMPLOYEES

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### ABSTRACT

*Millennial employees are starting to take over the company. They are individuals who were born in 1981-1995. Millennial employees prefer to interact by mobile phones rather than face-to-face interaction. That statement align with previous study which stated that the presence of mobile phones has eliminated the arts in face-to-face interaction. It reduce the quality of social interaction. This study aims to determine the relationship between the mobile phone addiction tendency and the quality of social interaction. The research hypothesis is “there is a negative relationship between mobile phone addiction tendency and the quality of social interaction”. The research data was obtained using mobile phone addiction tendency scale and the quality of social interaction scale. The tests are carried out using Product Moment correlation analysis. The results of the hypothesis test show  $r$  value of  $-0,299$  ( $N = 192$ ) with a significance level of  $p < 0,01$ . This value indicates that the hypothesis is accepted. There is a negative relationship between mobile phone addiction tendency and the quality of social interaction in millennial employees.*

**Keywords:** *Quality of Social Interaction, Mobile Phone Addiction Tendency, Millennial Employees*