Differences in Self-Concept of Teenagers Judging from the Use of the TikTok Application

Iryane Marlin Wattimena

Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Indonesia
aiinewattimena@gmail.com

Abstract

The increasing number of TikTok social media users among teenagers in Indonesia certainly affects one of the stages of adolescent development, namely regarding self-concept. Having a self-concept is very important because a teenager will be able to assess himself and do a job effectively in his life. This study aims to determine the differences in adolescent self-concept in terms of the use of the TikTok application. This research uses quantitative with sampling technique using the methoda comparative approach to compare the presence of one or more variables in two different samples. Participants in this study amounted to 152 teenagers with an age range between 15-18 years and who are users of TikTok or who do not use TikTok. The results of the calculation of the difference test obtained a T-test value of -0.054 and a df (degree of fredoom) value of 150, with sig. = 0.957 (p>0.05). This shows that there is no significant difference in the self-concept of adolescents who do not use the TikTok application with adolescents who use the TikTok application.

I. Introduction

Lately, many applications have developed with the aim that users can express themselves through videos that can be viewed globally, such as the application that is currently viral is the emergence of the Tiktok Application phenomenon on the internet originating from the Bamboo Curtain country (China), and launched in September 2016 by Zhang Yiming. TikTok is a social media app created in 2016, which allows users to create, watch and share short videos. This app uses personalization in short videos that include music and sound effects. Amateur and professional content creators can upload content, creating a huge amount of information that is shared every day on the platform (Rodríguez, 2022). The TikTok app can be downloaded for non-commercial purposes, commented and of course attached with a "Like." Not only playback of uploaded videos on TikTok, but also users view a large number of video content. Users can also provide "challenges", where they determine which videos should be made by multiple users, so that TikTok users can imitate the content or interact with the original videos (Montag, Yang, & Elhai, 2021).

The features available in the TikTok application make TikTok a very popular application. This is evidenced by the results of a survey conducted by Apptopia in 2021 that TikTok is the most downloaded application, outperforming Meta holdings, namely Instagram, Facebook, and WhatsApp (Rizaty, 2022). Here's an overview of the most downloaded apps in 2021.
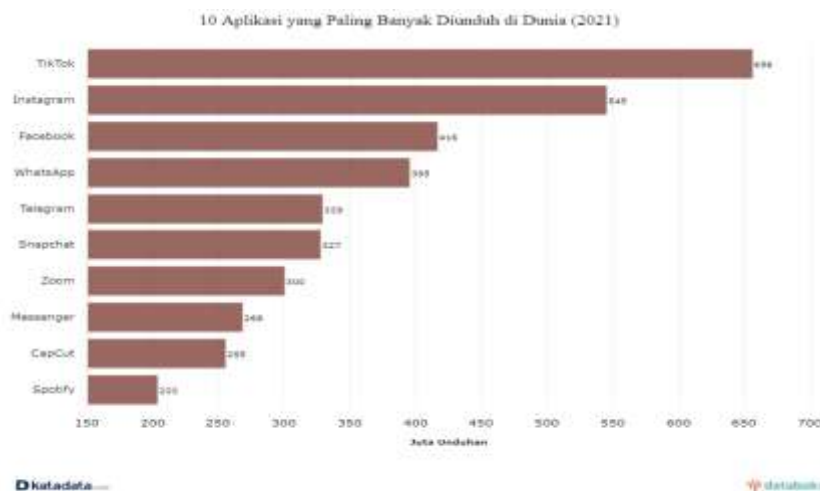
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Figure 1. *The 10 Most Downloaded Apps in the World*

The presence of TikTok has many impacts for its users, these impacts can be negative or positive. The positive impact of using TikTok, such as being able to encourage creativity to create a work, users can express creativity in the form of videos and users can explore hidden talents. The negative impact is to shape the character of a generation who likes to dance happily which sometimes exceeds reasonable limits, makes inappropriate videos so that many viewers respond to them, expresses anger by insinuating through videos that can trigger conflict, and the use of uncontrolled applications (Mawikere, 2003). 2020).

Based on a survey conducted by Ginee in 2021 that TikTok users are of various ages, where as many as 17% of users are aged 13 to 17 years, 40% of users are aged 18 to 24 years, 37% of users are aged 25 to 34 years, 8% of users are aged 35 to 44 years and as many as 3% of users are over the age of 45 years. Based on this data, late teens and early adults are the biggest users of TikTok. This is because it is widely used by various ages, it is possible that there will be content that contains negative elements in it which can affect users under the age of 18 because they are not yet stable in terms of stance and thought. Social media is an example of a relatively recent development of information technology (Marbun et al, 2020). Communication through social media promises a comfortable state of communication, where someone who cannot compose words can be someone who is very poetic, with a very relaxed appearance and state, someone can carry out communication activities with others, lecturers, or someone when we communicate with it must take care of all things, appearance and style of language, but communicating through social media do not have to pay attention to it, sit back with a cup of coffee and use casual clothes a person can carry out communication activities (Marlina, 2020).

According to Julie Albright, an expert on modern social media and entertainment, people who use Tik Tok are like someone who is hypnotizing themselves. When we scroll (application pages) we will see photos or things that are fun and interesting, so we get that little stimulus in the pleasure center of the brain, so we want to keep scrolling. This can affect a person's self-concept (Mustaqimmah & Sari, 2021).

Self-concept is the overall view of oneself as seen and experienced or felt by the individual himself, including a picture of oneself and the desired personality obtained from experience and interaction with others (Fitts, 1971). Fitts (1971), suggests that a person's observation of himself can be seen from two dimensions, namely the internal dimension

which includes the identity self, the self as the actor, and the self as the assessor, then, the external dimension which includes the physical self, moral ethical self, personal self, self. family, and social self.

Self-concept can be formed by anyone, including for a teenager. Adolescence is a period of strengthening self-identity (Crocetti, 2018). Teenagers are so attached to social media. Social media has become part of the experience of growing up for teenagers and affects adolescent developmental tasks, one of which is about adolescent self-concept. Valero-Valenzuela, Huescar, Núñez, Conte, Leon, & Moreno-Murcia, 2021). The formation of self-concept in adolescents is influenced by individual self-character and support from parents and adults (Widiarti, 2017). If the self-concept formed by adolescents is in a negative direction, it can have an impact on full self-acceptance, self-blame, and lead to self-destructive characters (Ranny et al., 2017).

The presence of TikTok seems to provide its own dynamics for teenagers. There are teenagers who do not use the TikTok application because they do not want their identity to be known in general, but there are those who use it to explore themselves such as showing their talents and interests (Lara, Oktisaputri, Papahang, Doni, & Wea, 2021). The results of research conducted by Mustaqimmah and Sari (2021) on generation Z users of the TikTok application in Rokan Hulu Regency revealed that their self-concept was formed as a positive self-concept. This is because Generation Z gains fame by going viral on social media, being an effective promotional media, the satisfaction of receiving a positive response, receiving praise fairly, accepting criticism and suggestions openly, and willing to improve themselves in a better direction. The results of this study are different from research conducted by Fauziah (2019), in adolescents in the city of Bandung who use the TikTok application that the self-concept formed by adolescents is still based on ego, one of which is not caring about what other people say.

With the existence of various points of view regarding the formation of self-concept in adolescents, it has caused problems for adolescents themselves. Moreover, with the TitkTok application, it has provided free space for everyone, including teenagers, to express themselves. Meanwhile, there are also many teenagers who do not use the TikTok application as a place to express themselves positively. For this reason, this study aims to determine the differences in adolescent self-concept in terms of the use of the TikTok application. Then, the hypothesis proposed is that there are differences in the self-concept of adolescents who do not use the TikTok application with adolescents who use the TikTok application.

II. Research Method

This type of research is quantitative using a comparative approach to see differences in self-concept between adolescents who do not use the applicationTikTok and teens who use the TikTok app. Participants in this study were grouped into two, namely, groups of teenagers who did not use the applicationTikTokand groups of adolescents who useTikTok. The two research groups have the same age characteristics of 15-18 years, and domiciled in the City of Biak Papua.

Based on Table 1, it is known that the involvement of male participants was 70 adolescents with a percentage of 46%, and female participants were 82 adolescents with a percentage of 54%.

Table 1. Gender of Participants

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Man	70	46%
Woman	82	54%
Total	**152**	**100%**

Based on Table 2, it is known that there are 76 adolescent participants (50%) who do not use the TikTok application, and as many as 76 adolescent participants (50%) who use the TikTok application.

Table 2. TikTok App Usage Status

Usage Status	Amount	Percentage
Not Using TikTok	76	50%
Using TikTok	76	50%
Total	**152**	**100%**

Based on Table 3, it is known that as many as 27 adolescent participants (18%) aged 15 years, 32 adolescent participants (21%) aged 16 years, 40 adolescent participants (26%) aged 17 years, and 53 adolescent participants (35%) who is 18 years old. If seen, most of the participants in this study were teenagers aged 18 years.

Table 3. Age of Participants

Participants Age	Number of Participants		Percentage
	Not Using the TikTok App	**Using the TikTok App**	
15 years	15	12	18%
16 years	13	19	21%
17 years	17	23	26%
18 years	31	22	35%
Total	**76**	**76**	**100%**

The measuring instrument used in this study is the Tennese Self-Concept Scale (TSCS) by Fitts (1971) which has been modified by Lorenz (2002), based on internal dimensions, namely self-identity, self-perpetrator, self-evaluator. Then, the external dimension which includes the physical self, personal self, ethical moral self, family self, social self. The self-concept scale was then translated into Indonesian by the researcher. The self-concept scale consists of 61 itemsby using responses based on a Likert scale, namely, Strongly Agree (SS), Agree (S), Disagree (TS), and Strongly Disagree (STS).The test results obtained 52 items that passed the selection withtotal item correlation value that moves between 0.310-0.579and Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.936.

Analysis of the data used in this study is the Independent Sample T-Test, which is a statistical test that aims to compare the average self-concept of adolescents who do not use the TikTok application with adolescents who use the TikTok application. All data were tested with the help of SPSS series 21 for windows.

III. Result and Discussion

Determining the high and low self-concept variables of adolescents aged 15-18 years, five categories of grouping are used as follows:

Table 4. Categorization of Self-Concept Measurement

interval	Category	N	Percentage
178.6 x 203	Very high	16	11%
154.2 x< 178.6	Tall	72	47%
129.8 x< 154.2	Currently	47	31%
105.4 x < 129.8	Low	15	10%
81 x < 105.4	Very low	2	1%
Amount		**152**	**100%**
Mean = 156, 90; Standard Deviation = 19.599			

Based on the empirical descriptive analysis data in Table 4, it can be seen that 16 participants (11%) had a self-concept score that was in the very high category, 72 participants (47%) were in the high category, 47 participants (31%) were in the high category. moderate, 15 participants (10%) were in the low category, and 2 participants (1%) were in the very low category. The score obtained by the participants moved from a minimum score of 81 to a maximum score of 203, and an average score of 156.90 with a standard deviation of 19.599. Thus, it can be said that most of the participants have a self-concept that is in the high category.

Table 5. Categorization of Self-Concept Measurement Based on TikTok Application Usage Status

interval	Category	N (Not Using TikTok)	Percentage	N (Using TikTok	Percentage
178.6 x 203	Very high	8	10%	9	12%
154.2 x< 178.6	Tall	37	49%	38	50%
129.8 x< 154.2	Currently	25	33%	21	28%
105.4 x < 129.8	Low	5	7%	7	9%
81 x < 105.4	Very low	1	1%	1	1%
Amount		**76**	**100%**	**76**	**100%**
Mean = 156, 90; Standard Deviation = 19.599					

Based on the empirical descriptive analysis data in Table 5, it can be seen that 8 participants (10%) who did not use the TikTok application had a self-concept score that was in the very high category, 37 participants (49%) were in the high category, 25 participants (33 %) were in the moderate category, 5 participants (7%) were in the low category, and 1 participant (1%) was in the very low category. Thus, it can be said that most of the participants who do not use the TikTok application have a self-concept that is in the high category.

Then, from empirical descriptive analysis data on participants who use the TikTok application, it can be seen that 9 participants (12%) have self-concept scores that are in the very high category, 38 participants (50%) are in the high category, 21 participants (28%)) is in the moderate category, 7 participants (9%) are in the low category, and 1 participant (1%) is in the very low category. Thus, it can be said that most of the participants who use the TikTok application have a self-concept that is in the high category

The normality test was carried out by looking at the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z test. Based on the results of the normality test in Table 6, the self-concept variables of the

two groups had a significance of p>0.05. The self-concept variable in the group of adolescents who did not use the TikTok application had a KSZ value of 1.188 with a significance of 0.119 (p>0.05). Then the self-concept KSZ value in the group of teenagers who use the TikTok application is 0.754 with a significance of 0.621 (p>0.05). Thus, the self-concept variables in the two research groups were normally distributed.

Table 6. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Not Using TikTok	Using TikTok
N		76	76
Normal Parameters	*mean*	156.82	156.99
	Std. Deviation	19,420	19,905
Most Extreme Differences	*Absolute*	.136	.086
	Positive	.074	.072
	negative	-.136	-.086
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.188	.754
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.119	.621

From the results of the homogeneity test in Table 7, the Levene Statistic value is 0.125 with sig. = 0.724 (p>0.05) which indicates that the data for the group of adolescents who do not use the TikTok application and adolescents who use the TikTok application in this study are homogeneous.

Table 7. Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Self concept

Levene Statistics	*df1*	*df2*	*Sig.*
.125	1	150	.724

Based on the results of the calculation of the difference test in Table 8, the T-test value is -0.054 and the df (degree of fredoom) value is 150, with sig. = 0.957 (p>0.05). This shows that there is no significant difference in the self-concept of adolescents who do not use the TikTok application with adolescents who use the TikTok application.

Table 8. Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		*t-test for Equality of Means*		
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Self concept	*Equal variances assumed*	.125	.724	-.054	150	.957
	Equal variances not assumed			-.054	149,909	.957

The results showed that there was no difference in self-concept, between adolescents who use the TikTok application and adolescents who do not use the TikTok application, both of which have a high average self-concept. Self-concept is a person's beliefs, views, judgments or evaluations of himself. This means that the results of this study found that teenagers today have positive views, assessments and evaluations of themselves.

There is no difference in self-concept between participants who use the TikTok application and participants who do not use the TikTok application because there are several similarities that quite influence the process of forming self-concept between gender, age and education level. Gender influences the development of role demands. A person will try to meet the demands and forms of self-concept as desired by society / community demands. The existence of equality of role demands makes adolescents develop more or less the same self-concept.

The similarity of age characteristics in research participants who are included in the category of middle adolescents, namely between the age range of 15-18 years, gives more or less the same effect. Middle adolescence (middle adolescence) With an age range of 15-18 years, at this time the individual wants or signifies something and looks for something, feels lonely and feels incomprehensible to others (Santrock, 2016). Happy conditions on the psyche will affect the development of a positive self-concept.

The results of the different tests in this study obtained a T-test value of -0.054 and a df (degree of fredoom) value of 150, with sig. = 0.957 (p>0.05) which means that there is no difference in adolescent self-concept in terms of using the TikTok application. With the results obtained, it can be said that the TikTok application does not affect the self-concept of a teenager who uses the TikTok application or who does not use the TikTok application. Once the importance of self-concept in determining one's behavior and supporting success in relationships with friends, family and social environment, so that adolescents continue to maintain and develop positive values about themselves.

It is known that there are several factors that influence the absence of significant differences in adolescent self-concept in terms of using the TikTok application. The teenage factor no longer requires adaptation to today's changes where TikTok is already very popular among teenagers. Adaptation is carried out when there is a dissonance in a system which means an imbalance between human interaction with the environment and excessive environmental demands or needs that are not in accordance with the environmental situation.Kussanti, Risyan, & Armelsa, 2020).

IV. Conclusion

The results showed that there was no difference in self-concept, between adolescents who use the TikTok application and adolescents who do not use the TikTok application, both of which have a high average self-concept. There is no difference in self-concept between participants who use the TikTok application and participants who do not use the TikTok application because there are several similarities that quite influence the process of forming self-concept between gender, age and education level.

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