

Aggressiveness among Sasak Tribe Adolescent and Java Tribe Adolescent

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Abstract. *This research uses quantitative method. This study aims to determine the differences of aggressiveness between teenagers of Lombok Island (Sasak) tribe and Javanese teenagers. Students who come from Lombok Island (Sasak) tribe are more aggressive than Javanese teenagers. The researchers employed scale of aggression behavior as a measuring tool. The research participants of this study are students of Lombok Island (Sasak) and Javanese students who live in Malang. There were 60 people involved in this study, in which 30 of them were Sasaknese and the rest numbers were Javanese. The results have indicated that there are differences in aggressiveness between Sasaknese and Javanese. From the calculation of diverse test results (t-test) through SPSS, it is assumed that t is equal to 4,606 with significance = 0.000. It means that t count is less than 0.05 and H0 is rejected. This previous avowal shows that there is a difference between aggressiveness of Sasaknese and Javanese. Derived from the mean result, the aggressiveness of Javanese shows 55.06 and the aggressiveness of Sasaknese lies 62. In short, it can be concluded the aggressiveness of Sasaknese is higher than Javanese.*

Keywords: *Aggressiveness, Sasak tribe, Java tribe*

Introduction

According to Atkinson & Atkinson, and Hilgard (1993) violence is an action that can hurt others both physically and verbal, and damage their property. Violence is intended to harm others both physically and mentally, and violence can be interpreted as a violation of human rights, a very painful treatment by imposing the will of others (Barkowitz, 1999). As for other opinions, violence is rightly regarded as a way of "channeling stimulus that can cause danger to others who are fragile and helpless". As a more appropriate target, it is felt mostly by married women when wasin their teens.

Sasak tribe was originally an Austronesian descendant who migrated from mainland of Asia around 5,000 years BC and began to settle in parts of Southeast Asia to the South Pacific Islands. 85% of the current Lombok community is the Sasak tribe. Although Lombok is more influenced by Balinese culture which mostly embraces Hinduism but the Sasak tribe in Lombok mostly embraces Islam (Diktat, Regional Government of NTB, 2011).

In 2012, the people of Lombok, which were obtained from 265 villages, were 3,608,238 people, including 98,000 who were migrants (not the original Sasak tribe). The data above will be detailed according to the City Regency where the research will be conducted is the Sasak Tribe of Central Lombok Regency. The Sasaknese, which is situated in Central Lombok, has a fairly unique tradition in carrying out the traditional rituals. One of the instances are in wedding, a man who wants to get married will kidnap the bride-to-be. In this tradition, kidnapping is not considered against the law upon the protection of the customary law in certain place. The problem that usually arises during the kidnapping is

Sasaknese women often experience less pleasant treatment from their groom-to-be man. They have been treated violently in the settlement of the household (domestic violence), and will usually lead to divorce.

One of the cultural forms that exist throughout Indonesia is Javanese culture. Javanese is an ethnic group that has various cultures and values even certain habits known as "Budaya Jawa" (Koentjaraningrat in Dimiyati, 2003). The Javanese is the largest ethnic group that spread away in Indonesia and creates the majority population all over the country. Javanese culture commonly derives from Central Java and East Java province. Javanese people have a living value and cultural value in the form of concepts dealing with life in the realm of human thought. Most people think that having value or meaning is important in their daily lives (Koentjaraningrat, 1985). Moreover, Javanese society has manner orders that must be carried out; the first is "act according to the own degree, and respect to each other's degrees", the second, "say something indirectly with "sanepo" or figurative word, the third is "act of mutual respect in personal matters as if we do not know about the another's problems", and the last is "avoid the utterances or even having a manner of being able to control ourselves not to be rude or fight easily.

Nowadays, Javanese teenagers are violating many of above values as they do not understand about the values proper. Still, an adolescent behavior is not in accordance with the value of Javanese culture. In this case, it is considered as a deviation, violent behavior by teenagers. According to Sarwono (2002) if adolescents break the norms, it can be considered as a violent.

Furthermore, juvenile delinquency occurs from the community which usually looks virtuous in terms of both degrees and numbers. It is because juvenile delinquency

is not because they are seeking for their own identity, but, it involves criminal acts such as destruction, persecution of others, fights or brawls, drunken addicts, drugs and murderer (Lunata and Ahkam, 2005). From overhead statements, it can be said that delinquency occurs in adolescents is not only in the deviation of mild behavior such as lack tolerance to teachers, smoking at school, and even scribbling between friends. Hence, the explanation above can also be said to be acquaintances lead to criminals (Lunata and Ahkam, 2005)

The culture itself proper is interpreted by experts as a way of thinking and behaving in a specific group of people. Culture is likely combined with habits, behavior patterns in the group of individual. Henceforth, it can be supposed as the differences in aggressiveness of Sasaknese and Javanese. Daily habits with courtesy are an example of the difference between the Lombok tribe and the Javanese tribe. According to Kodiran (1999), Javanese gives a standard to individuals by being polite to other individuals.

Review Literature

Knorth, et al. (2007) defines that aggressive as a harmful and destructive behavior both personally and for others. Aggressive behavior is an emotional overflow reaction to an individual's failure which is aimed in the form of destructing people or objects with intentional elements expressed through verbal and nonverbal behavior (Schneider, 1964). Dollard & Miller mentions that aggression is the result of frustration because of a blockage of a goal, not because of a dead instinct (Hidayat, 2011).

Aggressive, according to Baron (in Koeswara, 1998) is a behavior carried out by individuals so as to injure or harm other individuals. Someone who performs an action or behavior that can harm another person or makes others hurt, it is included as a violent behavior. Myers (in Adriani, 1985) explains that aggressive behavior is physical or verbal behavior to hurt others. Violent behavior is not only acted from physical violent, but it is also performed in verbal or by any utterance makes other people being hurt. Buss (1987) categorizes aggressiveness in several ways, namely physical or verbal behavior in an active or passive manner and in a direct or indirect manner. Through these three classifications, every part will be interrelated and there are 8 forms of aggressive behavior explained as follows: (1) Aggressive physical behavior by doing it directly. For example piercing, shooting and hitting others. (2) Active physical aggressive behavior by doing indirectly. For example, making a trap to harm others. (3) Passive physical aggressive behavior by doing it directly. For example, throwing away something to others when they are passing. (4) Passive physical aggressive behavior carried out indirectly. For example, refusing to carry out people's order. (5) Invasive verbal aggressive behavior that is done directly for example cursing others. (6) Active verbal behavior by indirectly doing. For example, spreading hoax news. (7) Passive verbal aggressive

behavior indirectly. For example, refusing to talk to others, not answering questions and not paying attention in a discussion. (8) Verbal aggressive behavior by doing it directly. For example, not agreeing others' opinions and not wanting to answer questions from other people.

The Javanese people have an important value that must be carried out from the culture. Based on cultural thought proposed by Koentjaraningrat (1985), the Javanese can be defined as having concepts about life in the human mind. Moreover, most of Javanese assume that it is very important in life to behave well towards others, so they run it as a way of life for the Javanese community. In line with Javanese, Sasaknese also have to stick with rules that must be exemplified in their daily life, so the Sasak community does not only live their lives with their own desires.

In this current research, the hypothesis is Sasaknese students and Javanese students who live in Malang. There are 60 students recruited as participants that consist of 30 Sasaknese students and 30 Javanese students.

Method

A quantitative research method was applied in this study. The participants consisted of 30 Sasaknese students and 30 Javanese students. In total, there were 60 students took a part in this research.

So as to gather the data, researchers employed aggressive behavior scale. The aggressive behavior scale was embedded from Buss's theory (1987) stated that there were 8 forms of aggression; (1) direct physical active aggression, (2) indirect physical active aggression, (3) direct physical aggression, (4) indirect physical aggression, (5) direct verbal active aggression, (6) indirect verbal active aggression, (7) direct passive aggression, and (8) indirect verbal passive aggression.

Results and Discussion

The data have been conducted on June 4, 2018. Researchers recruit 60 students come from Sasaknese and Javanese cultural background. The distribution scale has been carried out at the same time between the Sasaknese and Javanese.

T value from equal variance is assumed that t is equal to 4.606 with significance = 0.000. It means that t counts less than 0.05 and H_0 is rejected which means there is aggressiveness difference between Sasaknese and Javanese. Based on the mean, level of aggressiveness performed by Javanese students is 55.06, meanwhile Sasaknese shows 62 as the level of aggressiveness. In short, Sasaknese obtain higher number of aggressiveness compared to Javanese.

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