



Overview of Affiliation Needs in Late Teens Active Twitter Users in Surabaya

Lira Dewisufi Ratunegoro¹, Ririn Dewanti D^{2*}, Effy Wardati Maryam³, Rajabova Marifat Bagoevna⁴

*Corresponding author email: rdewanti68@umsida.ac.id

^{1,2,3}Department of Psychology, University of Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

⁴Associate Professor of Uzbek Language and Literature Department, Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan

Abstract. This study aims to determine the picture of affiliation needs in late adolescent active twitter users in Surabaya. This study used descriptive quantitative methods. This study was conducted on the late adolescent active twitter users in Surabaya with a sample of 348 taken using a simple random sampling technique so as to provide equal opportunities for each element of the population to be sampled. Data analysis was carried out using descriptive statistical techniques using the SPSS 21 for windows application. The results showed that the affiliation needs of late adolescents in Surabaya fell into the sufficient category with an average value of 2.44 and the social comparison aspect which had the highest average value of 2.56 while positive semination had the lowest average value of 2.31.

Keywords : Social support, Twitter users, Peer interaction.

1 Introduction

Various means of communication that have been developed by scientists starting from cell phones or commonly called *cellphones* to the internet that can never be separated from everyday life. Based on data obtained from the Ministry of Information and Communication (Kemenkominfo) in the official website of Kominfo in 2013, it states that active internet users in Indonesia currently reach 63 million people, almost 95% of users use the internet to access available social media. The high need to socialize with others gave rise to various social media that can be accessed anytime and anywhere. [1].

Twitter is a *real-time* social media platform that allows users to connect with others through new stories, different opinions, and breaking news. Including one of the social networking services, *twitter* provides features for its users to read and send text-based messages to everyone commonly referred to as "tweets". [2].

Recently, *Twitter* has become one of the many social media that is often used by several groups, both young and old. As evidenced by the number of daily *Twitter* users revealed by Jack Dorsey on the Kompas daily page, in 2018 there were 126 million active *Twitter* users of all ages but more dominated by teenagers. According to the results of research conducted by Junco, one of the influences on the use of *Twitter* social media among late adolescents is that the use

of *Twitter* in late adolescents can affect the academic and psychosocial development of these adolescents. [3].

Adolescence is the process of moving from childhood to adulthood [4]. Adolescence itself starts from the age of 10-13 years and the adolescence period will end until the age of 18-22 years. [5]. In adolescence will experience a period of development in all aspects and functions in order to enter adulthood later. Adolescence is one of the periods that is arguably very important in teaching individuals to want to socialize with their surroundings because when entering adolescence changes occur that can develop and shape themselves towards a better and more responsible adulthood [6]. [6].

When entering late adolescence, individuals often feel happier to spend time playing, talking and other things with their friends, actively interacting with their friends makes adolescents' interest in interpersonal relationships increase. Humans, especially late adolescents, are social creatures who have a need to interact and have social relationships with other people or often referred to as affiliation needs. [7]

There are three human needs that must be met, one of which is the need for affiliation or the human need to be able to relate well with others, which often occurs when individuals are at the adolescent stage of development. The need for affiliation itself can affect adolescent behavior. This makes adolescents able to show energy in completing academic tasks, developing their abilities, because they are motivated to be able to fulfill and try to minimize the shortcomings that exist in themselves. [8]

Affiliation needs are the desire to socialize and interact, the desire to always be together and not have the desire to do something that harms both others and oneself.[9]. There are different levels depending on each individual's needs and depending on the conditions at that time, but the need for affiliation remains a basic human need. [10]. Affiliation needs are also real needs in every human being who lives, not from the high and low status, position he has, or his current job. This affiliation need generally describes an individual's desire to be in a friendly atmosphere while interacting with others to establish a relationship. [11]

There are 4 aspects in the *need for* affiliation, namely the first aspect is the need for *positive* stimulation or can be called the need *for* positive stimulation, then the second aspect is the *need for social support or the aspect of the need for* social support, then the third aspect is the *need for attention or the aspect of the need for* attention, and the last aspect is the need for *social comparison* or the need for social comparison. In order to fulfill the necessary affiliation needs, it is these four aspects that encourage many late adolescents to fulfill affiliation needs on *twitter* social media. [12]

In research conducted by Maharani [6] shows that individuals who are 18 years old are more often active on social media because with social media teenagers can communicate anywhere and anytime with anyone without any space restrictions to meet their affiliation needs. Research conducted by Rinjani [13] regarding the need for affiliation needs found that there were 46% of adolescents who had low affiliation needs. While research conducted by Aridarmaputri on the indicators of affiliation needs is in the medium category 71.11%. Similarly, research conducted by Rizky [14] where the affiliation needs of adolescents who use social media instagram in SMA Negeri 2 Banjarbaru are in the moderate category as seen from the effective relationship between affiliation needs and impression management in adolescents who use social media instagram which is known to be 24.1%.

Based on the interview results from the first respondent, it shows that the teenager has affiliation needs, where he has a close relationship with his friends on *twitter* which is a need for positive simulation, tries to get attention from his friends when he passes the exam, then wants full social support when he is in a bad time and finally needs direction when choosing

something related to his future which is a social comparison. For the interview results of the second respondent also had affiliation needs, but he did not contact his friends on *twitter* too often but did not ignore them either, even so the second respondent still needed attention from them to exchange ideas and information. He also does not see the status and position to make friends in order to adjust to any circle.

Based on the explanation above, research on affiliation needs in late adolescents who are active *twitter* users in Surabaya has never been done. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of affiliation needs in late adolescents who are active *twitter* users in Surabaya.

2 Methods

This research uses descriptive quantitative methods. Descriptive quantitative research is a research method that aims to describe phenomena that take place today or in the past, descriptive quantitative does not manipulate or change free variables but describes a condition as it is.[15] The variable used in this study is the need for affiliation. The subjects who were used as respondents in this study were late adolescents who were active *twitter* users domiciled in Surabaya with the criteria of using the *twitter* application 6-8 hours a day with activities posting tweets and replying to other people's messages and having a minimum number of followers of 50 [3]. [3]. Based on the results of the Surabaya city census from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency website in 2021, there were 709,846 late adolescents, so the determination of the sample size using Isaac and Michael's research in this study uses an error rate of 5%. Then the number of samples used is 348 subjects. In this study using the *Simple Random Sampling* sampling technique. *Simple Random Sampling* is a sampling of the population taken randomly without regard to the strata contained in the population.

The scale used in this study is the Affiliation Needs scale compiled by Alifia based on aspects of Affiliation Needs, among others: (a) positive simulation, (b) social support, (c) social comparison, (d) attention. The type of scale used in this measuring instrument is a Likert scale, which is a scale that contains questions that can express attitudes or other psychological constructs.

Based on the aitem validity test, it can be determined that the valid items, namely the affiliation needs scale, have 17 invalid aitem and have 23 valid aitem out of a total of 40 items. Based on the reliability test of the affiliation needs scale from research conducted by researchers using 348 respondents, a coefficient value of 0.904 can be obtained.

3 Results And Discussion

3.1. Research Results

Description of the answers from respondents in answering the questionnaire can be known the frequency of answers and the average on each item. To simplify the average, an interval is used to determine the length of the interval class, so using the following formula:

$$Rs = \frac{m - n}{k}$$

- Description :
- RS : Scale Range
- m : Maximum Score
- n : Minimum Score
- k : Number of Categories

Then the length of the interval class for each category is :

$$RS = \frac{4 - 1}{5} = 0,6$$

Then the interval of the average criteria is as follows:

- Very Low : 1,00 - 1,60
- Low : 1,61 - 2,20
- Simply : 2,21 - 2,80
- High : 2,81 - 3,40
- Very high : 3,41 - 4,00

Table 1.Percentage of Positive Simulation Aspects

No.	Aspects	Value
1	Item 1	1,9
2	Item 5	2,3
3	Item 8	2,2
4	Item 21	1,8
5	Item 30	2,9
6	Item 35	2,8

Based on the results from table 1, the positive simulation aspect has an average value of 2.31 which is included in the sufficient category.

Table 2.Percentage of Social Support Aspects

No.	Aspects	Value
1	Item 1	2,1
2	Item 10	2,7
3	Item 11	2,4
4	Item 14	2,6
5	Item 22	2,8

Based on the results from table 2, the social support aspect has an average value of 2.43 which is in the sufficient category.

Table 3.Percentage of Social Comparison Aspects

No.	Aspects	Value
1	Item 2	2,1
2	Item 27	2,2
3	Item 28	2,9
4	Item 37	2,8
5	Item 40	2,8

Based on the results from table 3, the social comparison aspect has an average value of 2.56 which is included in the sufficient category.

Table 4.Percentage of Attention Aspects

No.	Aspects	Value
1	Item 3	2,2
2	Item 7	2,2
3	Item 12	2,9
4	Item 13	2,8
5	Item 19	2,8
6	Item 32	3,3

Based on the results from table 4, the Attention aspect has an average value of 2.38 which is included in the sufficient category.

Table 5.Percentage of Aspects of Affiliation Needs

No.	Aspects	Value
1	Positive Simulation	2,31
2	Social Support	2,43
3	Social Comparison	2,56
4	Attention	2,38

Based on table5, the aspect that occupies the highest position is the aspect of social comparison which has a value of 2.56 followed by the aspect of social support with a value of 2.43. Then the aspect of attention 2.38 and the last aspect of positive simulation 2.31.

While the average on respondents' answers based on the questions of each aspect is contained in table 6 as follows:

Table 6. Average Respondent Answers Based on Aspects

Aspects	Average
Positive Simulation	2,31
Social Support	2,43
Social Comparison	2,56
Attention	2,38

In table 6 the average of respondents' answers based on the positive simulation aspect with an average value of 2.31, the social support aspect with an average value of 2.43, while the social comparison aspect is 2.56 and the last is the attention aspect with an average value of 2.38. Based on the results of these four aspects, it is found that the respondent's answer of 2.42 falls into the category of sufficient answers.

Table 7. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender

Gender	Total	Percentage
Male	119	34.2
Female	229	65.8
Total	348	100%

Based on table 7 of the characteristics of respondents based on the gender of 348 in the study, it was found that the male gender was 119 people (34.2%), while for female respondents as many as 229 people (65.8%).

Table 8. Affiliation Needs in Each Aspect by Gender

Aspects	Female		Male	
	Total	%	Total	%
Positive Simulation	3954	17,73	2078	9.32
Social Support	3628	16.27	1885	8.45
Social Comparison	3103	13.91	1598	7.17
Attention	4013	17.99	2042	34.09
Total	14698	65.91	7603	34.09

Based on table 8, data from respondents with female gender has a percentage of 65.91% of the total answers per aspect while the total male respondents have a percentage of 34.09%. With the aspect of attention that has the highest value, namely 34.09%

In this study, there are respondents aged 18 years to 21 years, the number of which is listed in table 9.

Table 9. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Age

Age	Total	Percentage
18 Years	39	11,2%
19 Years	68	19,5%
20 Years	98	28,2%
21 Years	143	41,1%
Total	348	100%

Based on table 9 of the characteristics of respondents based on the age of 348 respondents in this study, it was found that respondents aged 18 years were 39 people (11.2%). Age 19 years as many as 69 people (19.5%). Age 20 years as many as 98 people (28.2%) and for age 21 years as many as 143 people (41.1%).

Table 10. Affiliation Needs in Each Aspect by Age

Aspects	18 Years		19 Years		20 Years		21 Years	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Positive Simulation	676	3.03	1189	5.33	1694	7.60	2473	11.09
Social support	623	2.79	1102	4.94	1533	6.87	2255	10.11
Social Comparison	520	2.33	923	4.14	1330	5.96	1928	8.65
Attention	677	3.04	1197	5.37	1713	7.68	2468	11.07
Total	2496	11.19	4411	19.78	6270	28.12	9124	40.91

Based on table 10, respondents aged 18 years have a value of 11.19%. While 19 years of age has a value of 19.87% and 20 years of age has a value of 28.12%. from when these ages each get the highest value on the attention aspect. For the age of 21 years has a value of 40.91% with the highest value of positive simulation with a value of 11.09%.

4 Discussion

The results of this study indicate that the need for affiliation in late adolescents using *Twitter* in Surabaya falls into the moderate category. [2] In another study by Ryzka that the need for affiliation contributed 46.1% which is in the sufficient category to the intensity of *Twitter* social media users. [16]. And in Galuh's research [17] the influence of the affiliation needs of adolescent twitter users is in the moderate category with a value of 71.11% obtained from 64 subjects.

The affiliation needs of each individual have different levels because individuals learn to find the optimal amount of social contact for themselves, this makes individuals choose to be alone at certain times and interact with their friends at other times. [18]. The average of all aspects from table 6 gets a value of 2.44% with the highest aspect being social comparison with an average value of 2.56% and the lowest aspect being positive simulation with an average value of 2.31%. Social comparison is the process of an individual to get self-evaluation by comparing themselves with others in general to get an assessment of themselves. [4].

There are several aspects that affect the high and low need for affiliation. There are four aspects that affect the need for affiliation, namely positive simulation, social support, social comparison and attention. According to the results of the research, the number per aspect of each gender in table 7, in the first aspect women get a high score with an average value of 17.72% while men get a value of 9.32%, for the second aspect of social support women get a percentage of 16.27% while men are 8.45%, for the third aspect of social comparison women get a percentage value of 13.91% while men are 7.17% and for the last aspect of attention women get a percentage value of 17.99% and men 9.16%. Based on the total of all aspects, women get a percentage of 65.91% then for men 34.09%. So from these results the female gender needs affiliation more than men. Women have a higher sensitivity and need for affiliation and make women need more attention compared to men. Women have the uniqueness to build a relationship with the people around them with emotions and prioritize feelings in dealing with problems. [12].

The need for affiliation in humans arises instinctively so that this need for affiliation appears when the individual is born in the world and this instinct will continue to develop during his lifetime. [19]. Affiliation needs when viewed from the age of each aspect in table 9, age 21 in the positive simulation aspect has the highest percentage than ages 18-20 years with an average of 11.09%, so 21-year-olds need a close relationship with their mutual to get a feeling of happiness. For the aspect of social support, age 21 has the highest percentage with an average of 10.11%, which indicates that 21-year-olds need more feelings of sympathy and attention from their mutual. For the aspect of social comparison, 21 years of age has the highest percentage with an average of 8.65%, indicating that 21 years of age need more self-evaluation by comparing themselves with their mutual in order to get an assessment of themselves. The 21-year-old attention aspect also has the highest percentage with an average value of 11.07%, which indicates that 21-year-olds can adjust their behavior to be accepted in the surrounding environment and get good recognition from their mutual. Based on the results of the entire average of each aspect, 21 years old ranks the highest with an average value of 40.91%, then 20 years old with an average value of 28.12%, then 19 years old with a percentage of 19.78% and 18 years old has the lowest percentage of 11.19%.

When entering late adolescence there is a strengthening process that leads to adulthood, it is marked by the emergence of a strong interest in thinking ability, the desire to be able to socialize with others, have a new experience and be able to align personal interests with others. Entering

adolescence is the same as entering a period of self-discovery and the formation of individual personalities to be more independent and can be independent of parents [20]. [20].

Late adolescents mostly spend more time with their closest people or best friends, compared to family. Some adolescents think that having a best friend is a source of emotional support. Late adolescent development can occur due to external and internal factors. For internal factors in the form of social support and motivation obtained from people around such as parents, teachers, and friends. While external factors in the form of freedom and psychological comfort [4]. Affiliation needs are the tendency of individuals to be able to form a friendship and socialize so that they can create good interactions with others closely. A late adolescent who has high affiliation needs will be able to form a friendship and socialize easily and make the friendship closer. With himself being able to form a friendship easily, he will be able to form a source of support and emotional support for himself. [3]

It is different if late adolescents have low affiliation needs. Individuals will find it difficult to form a friendship and result in the individual not having a source of support and emotional.

The limitations in this study are that researchers used one variable so that the lack of information obtained. Distributing research scales through *twitter* social media using *google form* due to limited time and cost, so that researchers did not meet directly with research subjects.

5 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that the average active adolescent *twitter* user in Surabaya with an age range of 18-21 years falls into the moderate category. This can be seen with the average affiliation needs assessed based on these 4 aspects being 2.44, which means that late adolescents who are active *twitter* users have sufficient or moderate affiliation needs. With the highest average aspect value with a value of 2.56 is social comparison and then the lowest average aspect value is positive simulation with a value of 2.31.

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