ABSTRAK

SINTA OKTAVIA SARI. Hubungan Perilaku *Phubbing* Dengan Etika Komunikasi Interpersonal Teman Sebaya Pada Siswa Kelas XI di SMA Negeri 10 Medan T.A 2025/2026 Skripsi. Medan: Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan. Univeristas Negeri Medan, 2026.

Penelitian dilaksanakan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui Hubungan Perilaku *Phubbing* Dengan Etika Komunikasi Interpersonal Teman Sebaya Pada Siswa Kelas XI di SMA Negeri 10 Medan T.A 2025/2026. Populasi penelitian terdiri siswa kelas XI T.A 2025/2026 yang berjumlah 205 siswa. Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak 136 siswa ditentukan menggunakan rumus *Slovin* dengan teknik *simple random sampling* dan melalui pengacakan rumus *RAND* di *Exel*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan instrumen perilaku *phubbing* berjumlah 31 item dan instrumen etika komunikasi interpersonal berjumlah 34 item yang telah dinyatakan valid. Uji reliabilitas menunjukkan nilai *Cronbach Alpha* pada instrumen perilaku *phubbing* sebesar 0,893 dan intrumen etika komunikasi interpersonal sebesar 0,924. Uji prasyarat menunjukkan bahwa data berdistribusi normal berdasarkan uji *Kolmogorov Smirnov* (Sig. = 0,200) serta hubungan antar variabel bersifat linear berdasarkan uji *Test for Linearity* dengan (sig. *deviation from linearity* = 0,498). Hasil analisis deskriptif menunjukkan bahwa perilaku *phubbing* pada sebagian besar siswa berada pada kategori sedang sebesar 89,71%. Sementara itu, etika komunikasi interpersonal siswa juga didominasi pada kategori sedang sebesar 52,21%. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa perilaku *phubbing* masih cukup sering terjadi dalam interaksi siswa namun relatif masih dapat dikontrol. Sedangkan, etika komunikasi interpersonal siswa tergolong cukup baik dan cenderung berkembang ke arah yang lebih positif meskipun belum sepenuhnya optimal. Data dianalisis dengan uji korelasi *Product Moment Pearson*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan nilai signifikansi 0,001 (< 0,05) dan dengan nilai koefisien korelasi sebesar -0,415 yang menunjukkan terdapat hubungan negatif yang signifikan antara perilaku *phubbing* dengan etika komunikasi interpersonal, dengan artian semakin tinggi perilaku *phubbing* maka semakin rendah etika komunikasi interpersonal begitu pula sebaliknya.

Kata kunci: Perilaku *Phubbing*, Etika Komunikasi Interpersonal, Siswa SMA

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ABSTRACT

SINTA OKTAVIA SARI. The Relationship *Phubbing* Behavior with Peer Interpersonal Communication Ethics Among 11th Grade Students at State Senior High School 10 Medan Academic Year 2025/2026. Skripsi. Medan: Faculty of Education. State University of Medan, 2026.

This study was conducted to examine the relationship between phubbing behavior and interpersonal communication ethics among peers among 11th grade students at State High School 10 in Medan during the 2025/2026 academic year. The study population consisted of 205 11th grade students for the 2025/2026 academic year. The sample size of 136 students was determined using the Slovin formula with simple random sampling and randomized using the RAND function in Excel. Data were collected using a 31-item phubbing behavior instrument and a 34-item interpersonal communication ethics instrument, both of which had been validated. Reliability tests showed a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.893 for the phubbing behavior instrument and 0.924 for the interpersonal communication ethics instrument. Prerequisite tests indicated that the data were normally distributed based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (Sig. = 0.200) and that the relationship between variables was linear based on the Test for Linearity (sig. deviation from linearity = 0.498). The results of the descriptive analysis showed that phubbing behavior among the majority of students fell into the moderate category at 89.71%. Meanwhile, students' interpersonal communication ethics were also predominantly in the moderate category at 52.21%. This indicates that phubbing behavior still occurs quite frequently in student interactions but remains relatively controllable. Meanwhile, students' interpersonal communication ethics are classified as fairly good and tend to develop in a more positive direction, although they are not yet fully optimal. The data were analyzed using Pearson's product-moment correlation test. The results of this study showed a significance value of 0.001 (< 0.05) and a correlation coefficient of -0.415, indicating a significant negative relationship between phubbing behavior and interpersonal communication ethics; that is, the higher the level of phubbing behavior, the lower the level of interpersonal communication ethics, and vice versa.

Keywords: *Phubbing* Behavior, Interpersonal Communication Ethics, High School Students

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