

ABSTRAK

Anjani, Veronika Tri. 2024. Hubungan antara Kesepian dan Kecenderungan *Nomophobia* Pada Mahasiswa. *Skripsi*. Yogyakarta: Psikologi, Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kesepian dan kecenderungan *nomophobia* pada mahasiswa. Hipotesis yang diajukan dalam penelitian ini yaitu terdapat hubungan positif antara kesepian dan kecenderungan *nomophobia* pada mahasiswa. Subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah 229 mahasiswa yang berusia 18-25 tahun. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *convenience sampling*. Pengukuran dilakukan dengan menggunakan dua skala model *likert* yaitu skala *Nomophobia Questionnaire* (NMP-Q) dan *R-UCLA loneliness scale*. Koefisien reliabilitas pada skala NMP-Q sebesar 0.939 dan pada *R-UCLA loneliness scale* sebesar 0.887. Data dalam penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan teknik korelasi *Spearman's Rho one-tailed* karena data penelitian tidak berdistribusi normal. Hasil uji korelasi menunjukkan koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,117 dan nilai signifikansi sebesar $p = 0,004$ ($p < 0,05$). Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa hipotesis diterima, yaitu terdapat hubungan positif yang signifikan antara kesepian dan kecenderungan *nomophobia* pada mahasiswa. Artinya, semakin tinggi kesepian yang dialami mahasiswa, semakin tinggi pula mereka mengalami kecenderungan *nomophobia*.

Kata kunci: kesepian, kecenderungan *nomophobia*, *nomophobia*, mahasiswa.

ABSTRACT

Anjani, Veronika Tri. 2024. The Relationship between Loneliness and The Tendency of Nomophobia in College Students. *Thesis*. Yogyakarta: Psychology, Psychology Faculty, Sanata Dharma University.

This study aims to determine the relationship between loneliness and the tendency of nomophobia among college students. The hypothesis proposed in this study is that there is a positive relationship between loneliness and the tendency of nomophobia among college students. The subjects in this study were 229 students aged 18-25 years old. This research is a quantitative study using convenience sampling technique. Measurements were conducted using two Likert scale models, namely the Nomophobia Questionnaire (NMP-Q) scale and the R-UCLA Loneliness Scale. The reliability coefficient on the NMP-Q scale was 0.939 and on the R-UCLA Loneliness Scale was 0.887. The data in this study were analyzed using the Spearman's Rho one-tailed correlation technique because the research data were not normally distributed. The correlation test results showed a correlation coefficient of 0.117 and a significance value of $p = 0.004$ ($p < 0.05$). These results indicate that the hypothesis is accepted, namely there is a significant positive relationship between loneliness and the tendency of nomophobia among college students. It means that the loneliness experienced by students is higher, their tendency to experience nomophobia is also higher.

Keywords: loneliness, nomophobia tendencies, nomophobia, students.