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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF CONCEPT WITH CONFORMITY USING BRACHES (DENTAL WIRE) IN ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACTS

In the past people felt ashamed to wear braces because braces are strange, but different today. Braces like trends or lifestyle of some people. For some people, using braces is an unpleasant thing, because it tortures the mouth with foreign objects such as wire. Unlike the case with someone who uses on the basis of pleasure and on the basis of consideration of aesthetic values only, so that not a few people use even though they do not need it. This study aims to look at the relationship between self-concept and conformity using Braches (braces) in adolescents. This research is a quantitative research using Alpha Cronbach technique. Subjects in this study were male and female adolescents aged 14-17 years who used braces with a fixing place in a dental artisan. This study involved 100 respondents with 28 male teenagers and 72 female teenagers. With reliability conformity of 0.835 and self-concept reliability of 0.960. The analysis used to test this research hypothesis is by doing motede calculations using Pearson Product Moment with the help of SPSS version 22.0. the results of the data get a linear result of $F = 0.4024$ with a significance level of 0.023 ($p \leq 0.05$). Based on these results, this research hypothesis is accepted. Which means that there is a relationship between self-concept and group conformity using braches in adolescents.

Keywords: Self Concept, Conformity

PRELIMINARY

In the past people felt ashamed to wear braces because braces are strange, but different today. Braces like trends or lifestyle of some people. For some people, using braces is an unpleasant thing, because it tortures the mouth with

foreign objects such as wire. Unlike the case with someone who uses on the basis of pleasure and on the basis of consideration of aesthetic values only, so that not a few people use even though they do not need it. Lately, many braces users have not

come to the dentist or oral surgery specialist, but to dental experts on the roadside. The installation of braces in dental experts does not require a large cost and the installation does not take weeks like a dentist's procedure. In addition, the time needed for bracing is only 1-2 hours without the need to examine the oral cavity, mold on the gums or mouth wall, jaw health, body temperature, and so on. The use of braces now is also dominated by the installation itself by buying braces that are sold on the sidewalk or online shop. Novianti (2011) reveals that lately a phenomenon that is quite surprising and at the same time raises a question mark. Braces that are basically intended for people who have abnormal teeth, but instead are used by young people who actually have perfect teeth. Many teenagers consider braces cool and don't think about their health functions at all. The function of health has shifted and tends to change into mere style action. However, this phenomenon has tremendous support from business people who offer braces that can be removed and installed by the users themselves.

Another opinion expressed by Dr. Zaura Anggraeni (in Lelouchs, 2010) that the use of braces trends in Indonesia only began in the 1980s and became increasingly popular in the early 2000s until now. In the past if you want to use braces you have to go to a specialist and pay a high price, but now you can get it at a cheap price without having to go to a specialist. Simply by visiting a beauty salon or can buy it at kiosks or in the local market, and also purchase online. Using braces has become a lifestyle and trend in all walks of life, both old, young, even children and teenagers (students) of the Capital.

Another opinion expressed by Drg. Aditya, SP. Ort (in Wita, 2012) that teenagers using braces have various reasons such as braces are considered to be able to support appearance and increase confidence, follow trends, jaw and teeth abnormalities that accumulate and are irregular, and improve facial shape.

The ease of getting braces in places that provide instant installation facilities makes many teenagers interested in using them, even though people who work on them are not engaged in dental and oral health. Installation without medical examination certainly has a variety of hazards and is at high risk, but the threat of oral health seems to be ignored by teenagers using braces. Rini (in Ana, 2013) explains that bracing is not a simple job. It takes a long time to get neat teeth. Therefore the patient must be diligent in controlling the dentist and the costs incurred are not small. But this seemed to be a problem that was underestimated by teenagers and group friends. Making friends is a necessity for anyone, no exception for teenagers. According to Riyanti, Prabowo, and Puspitawati (1996) adolescence is a transition period in the period of children to adults. This period is considered a very important period in one's life, especially in the formation of personality. Prominent characteristics in these ages are mainly seen in their social behavior. In these times peers have a very important meaning. They participate in groups, clicks, or peer groups or peer groups whose collective behaviors and values greatly influence the behavior and values of the individuals who are members. This is the individual process of forming new behavioral patterns and values in the

measurement that can replace the values and behavioral patterns learned at home. According to Riyanti, Prabowo, and Puspitawati (1996) Adolescents are also idealistic people which means seeing their world as expected. Adolescence is also a period of stabilization of identity about himself "who I am" which becomes a pattern formation in himself. The ability to establish his identity makes adolescents more inclined to follow their group friends and tend

HYPOTHESIS

Based on the above review, the hypothesis is that there is a relationship between self-concept and conformity using (Braches) braces in adolescents. If the self-concept is high then the conformity is low, and conversely the lower the self-concept, the higher the conformity.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Population and Sampling Technique
 The sample of this study were male and female adolescents with ages ranging from 14-17 years old who were students and girls from junior and senior high schools in Jakarta. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling that has certain considerations in sampling based on certain characteristics or characteristics that are the main characteristics of the population (Idrus, 2009).

Data Retrieval Techniques

Data collection techniques used in this study are using a questionnaire that contains the subject's identity. Consists of name / initials, gender, age, and last education. In the questionnaire there is a scale of conformity and self-concept.

1. Conformity Scale
 In this study, the scale of conformity can be measured using a scale of conformity that is arranged based on aspects of conformity according to Sears (1994), which consists of aspects of compactness, aspects of agreement, and aspects of compliance. In this scale, conformity is adapted and modified from the scale of Evriyani (2013). The form used is a Likert scale with five alternative answers.

2. Self Concept Scale
 In this study the Self-Concept scale was arranged based on aspects of self-concept according to Calhoun and Acocella from aspects of self-concept proposed by Berzonsky (1991) namely Physical, Psychic, Social, and Moral Aspects. In this scale the self-concept is adapted and modified from the Permata scale (2009). The form used is a Likert scale with five alternative answers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study aims to examine whether there is a relationship between self-concept and conformity using braces in adolescents. Based on the results obtained in this study shows that there is a relationship between self-concept and confrance, where the higher the self-concept, the lower the level of conformity, and the lower the concept of self the higher the level of conformity. This can be seen from the product moment correlation value of -1.99 and sig (one-tailed) value of 0.023 ($p < 0.05$). This shows that adolescents who have a positive self-concept and show that their

conformity is low and vice versa adolescents who have a negative self-concept are high in conformity. Teenagers who see themselves positively will uphold the principles that are in themselves, take control of themselves and adjust to what they need, not just desire. However, it is different if teenagers have a negative self-concept. Teenagers will easily conform and tend to follow the style that exists in the group without thinking of the consequences of their actions. In line with the theory put forward by Feist and Feist (2010) that self-concept is a central construct to recognize and understand humans. Besides that, self-concept is phenomenological, meaning that there is a basic principle that humans react to the phenomenal world according to their perception of the world. So that the aspect that plays an important role is itself, as observed, perceived and experienced by that person.

This study is in line with the results of Pratiwi's research (2009) regarding the relationship of self-concept with smoking behavior conformity in adolescents, the results of which show that the higher self-concept is the lower the tendency of conformity behavior to smoke, and the lower the self-concept, the higher the smoking behavior. Self-concept as the core of personality patterns will determine individual behavior in dealing with life's problems, because self-concept is an internal frame of reference that will be the beginning of behavior. Therefore, the more teenagers have a high self-concept, then adolescents will stay away from smoking behavior. In line with the opinion expressed by Sarwono (1984) which defines that conformity is a match between

individual behavior and group behavior or individual behavior with the expectations of others about themselves. In the description of subjects based on age, adolescents aged 14-15 years have a higher mean of 37.95 and at the age of 16-17 years have a mean of 37.77 for the level of conformity. This shows that the younger adolescents, the greater the desire for conformity, this is in line with the theory proposed by Riyanti, Prabowo, and Puspitawati (1996), explaining that prominent features in these ages are mainly seen in social behavior. During this period peers have a very important meaning. They join groups,

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang diperoleh dari lapangan, dapat stated hypothesis accepted. The accepted hypothesis means that there is a relationship between self-control and the consumptive behavior of buying Japanese comics for manga fans. From the results of the analysis also found that this relationship is negative or inversely proportional, this means the higher the level of self-control, the lower the consumptive behavior, and conversely the lower the level of self-control, the higher the level of consumptive behavior. The results of the data obtained by researchers from the field, the variable self-control subjects have a high level of self-control. While the consumptive behavior variable of subjects has a low level of consumptive behavior. From the results of this study indicate that the theory used by researchers is still reliable.

SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the research conducted, suggestions can be made as follows:

1. Advice for Teenagers

The results of this study found that conformity in men was higher than women. For adolescents both girls and young men are expected to be able to think positively in assessing a friendship so that cohesiveness, agreement, and obedience is not an obligation in a friendship and can sort out what is needed and which is only for mere enjoyment.

2. Advice for parents
In this study it is known that adolescents with the age range of 14-15 years have a higher level of conformity than those aged 16-17 years. This means that for parents, it is better to pay attention to sons and daughters and provide basic knowledge about dental and oral health. Not just for style and following friends but also about the dangers if you don't put on dental and dental health specialists. Parents are also expected to pay attention to teenagers in terms of friendship. Also, parents are also able to provide appropriate needs for their children, not just for their wants.

3. Suggestions for further research
For further researchers who want to examine the relationship between self-concept and conformity using braces (Braches) in adolescents in order to first test a measuring instrument before conducting research. This is to avoid the number of items that are falling, as well as being more careful in making scale items so that items are easier to understand by research subjects. For the next researcher it is suggested to be able to expand the research subject, not only teenagers but for early adulthood and middle adulthood.

For fans of manga, it is expected to adjust, regulate, and direct the behavior of the subject so as not to behave

consumptively. From the results of this study it can be seen that the self-control possessed by the subject is high, it is hoped that the subject can be maintained in order to suppress consumptive behavior.

Suggestions for parents to provide examples for their children in buying and consuming goods, teaching how to respect money, teaching how to use money wisely, limiting the provision of pocket money to children, and helping children to control every child's expenses so that children can be trained in managing their expenses so that children cannot avoid consumptive behavior.

Suggestions for further researchers who are interested in researching the same topic, it is recommended to take more specific characteristics in determining the subject of consumer behavior, so that research is more focused in choosing the subjects of consumptive behavior and using subjects of the same age range.

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