THE INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC FIGURE DIVORCE ISSUES ON SOCIAL MEDIA ON PRE-MARITAL TEENAGERS' WORRIESS OF MARRIAGE

ACC Mengikuti
Munaqasah

M. Roem Syibly
2 / 2025

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THESIS

Submitted to Ahwal Syakhsiyah Department International Program
Faculty of Islamic Studies Universitas Islam Indonesia
Presented As Partial Fulfilment Of The Requirements Of Obtaining
A Bachelor Degree Of Law

YOGYAKARTA
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Hereby declare that the writing of this thesis is the result of my own work and its authenticity. If it turns out that in the future the writing of this thesis is the result of plagiarism or plagiarism of other people's work, then I am willing to take responsibility as well as willing to accept sanctions based on the rules of discipline that apply at Universitas Islam Indonesia.

Thus I make this statement truthfully and not forced.

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Tanggal	:	6 Februari 2025
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After we have examined and made necessary corrections, we finally determine that your thesis above meets the requirements to be submitted to the munaqasah session of the Faculty of Islamic Sciences, Universitas Islam Indonesia.

Thus, hopefully in the near future it can be qualified, and together with this we send 4 (four) copies of the thesis in question.

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Yogyakarta, 2 Januari 2025

Dr.M.Roem Syibly, S.Ag, MSI

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MOTTO

“NO PLEASURE EXCEPT AFTER PAIN”

ARABIC LATIN TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES

JOIN DECISION

MINISTER OF RELIGION AND MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Number: 158 of 1987

Number: 0543b//U/1987

Transliteration is the transfer of letters from one alphabet to another. Arabic-Latin transliteration here is the copying of Arabic letters with Latin letters and their devices.

A. Consonant

In the Arabic writing system, Arabic consonant phonemes are symbolized by letters. In this transliteration, some are symbolized by letters, and some are symbolized by signs.

The following is a list of the Arabic letters in question and their transliteration with Latin letters:

Tabel 0.1: Consonant Transliteration Table

Arabic Letters	Nama	Huruf Latin	Nama
أ	Alif	Not symbolized	Not symbolized
ب	Ba	B	Be
ت	Ta	T	Te

ث	Ṡa	ṡ	es ((with a dot on top)
ج	Jim	J	Je
ح	Ḥa	ḥ	ha (with a dot on below)
خ	Kha	Kh	ka dan ha
د	Dal	d	De
ذ	Żal	ż	Zet (with a dot on top)
ر	Ra	r	Er
ز	Zai	z	Zet
س	Sin	s	Es
ش	Syin	sy	es dan ye
ص	Ṣad	ṣ	es (with a dot on below)
ض	Ḍad	ḍ	de (with a dot on below)
ط	Ṭa	ṭ	te (with a dot on below)
ظ	Ẓa	ẓ	zet (with a dot on below)
ع	`ain	`	Inverted comma (above)
غ	Gain	g	Ge
ف	Fa	f	Ef

ق	Qaf	q	Ki
ك	Kaf	k	Ka
ل	Lam	l	El
م	Mim	m	Em
ن	Nun	n	En
و	Wau	w	We
ه	Ha	h	Ha
ء	Hamzah	‘	Apostrof
ي	Ya	y	Ye

B. Vowel

Arabic vowels, like Indonesian vowels, consist of single vowels or monophthongs and double vowels or diphthongs

1. Single Vowel

Single Arabic vowels whose symbols are signs or harakat are transliterated as follows:

Tabel 0.2: Single Vowel Transliteration Table

Huruf Arab	Nama	Huruf Latin	Nama
ـَ	Fathah	a	A
ـِ	Kasrah	i	I
ـُ	Dammah	u	U

2. Double Vowels

Arabic double vowels whose symbols are a combination of harakat and letters, transliterated in the form of a combination of letters as follows:

Tabel 0.3: Double Vowels Transliteration Table

Huruf Arab	Nama	Huruf Latin	Nama
...يَْ	Fathah dan ya	ai	a dan u
...وَْ	Fathah dan wau	au	a dan u

Examples:

- كَتَبَ kataba
- فَعَلَ fa`ala
- سُئِلَ suila
- كَيْفَ kaifa
- حَوْلَ haula

C. *Maddah*

Maddah or long vowels whose symbols are harakat and letters, transliterated in the form of letters and signs as follows:

Tabel 0.4: Tabel Transliterasi *Maddah*

Huruf Arab	Nama	Huruf Latin	Nama
اَ...ىَ...	Fathah dan alif atau ya	ā	a and line above
ىِ...	Kasrah dan ya	ī	i and line above
وُ...	Dammah dan wau	ū	u and line above

Examples

- قَالَ qāla
- رَمَى ramā
- قِيْلَ qīla
- يَقُوْلُ yaqūlu

D. Ta' Marbutah

There are two transliterations for ta' marbutah, namely:

1. Ta' marbutah live

   Ta' marbutah live or which gets fathah, kasrah, and dammah harakat, transliteration is "t"

2. Ta' marbutah die

   Ta' marbutah dies or which gets a sukun harakat, the transliteration is "h"

3. If the last word with ta' marbutah is followed by a word that uses the article al and the two words are read separately, then the ta' marbutah is transliterated with “h”

Examples:

- رَوْضَةُ الأَطْفَالِ raudah al-atfāl/raudahtul atfāl
- الْمَدِيْنَةُ الْمُنَوَّرَةُ al-madīnah al-munawwarah/al-madīnatul munawwarah
- طَلْحَةْ talhah

E. Syaddah (Tasydid)

Syaddah or tasydid, which in Arabic writing is symbolized by a sign, the syaddah sign or tasydid sign, is transliterated with a letter, which is the same letter as the letter marked with the syaddah.

Examples:

- نَزَّلَ nazzala
- البِرُّ al-birr

F. The Article

The article in the Arabic writing system is symbolized by a letter, namely ال, but in this transliteration the article is distinguished above: The article followed by a shamsiyah letter.

1. The article followed by a shamsiyah letter

   The article followed by shamsiyah letters is transliterated according to its sound namely the letter “l” is replaced by the letter that directly follows the article.

2. The article followed by qamariyah letters

   The article followed by qamariyah letters is transliterated by the rules outlined in front and by its sound. Whether followed by a shamsiyah or qamariyah letter, the article is written separately from the word that follows and is connected without a gap

   Examples:

   - الرَّجُلُ ar-rajulu
   - الْقَلَمُ al-qalamu
   - الشَّمْسُ asy-syamsu
   - الْجَلاَلُ al-jalālu

G. Hamzah

Hamzah is transliterated as an apostrophe. However, this only applies to hamzah located in the middle and at the end of words. Hamzah, located at the xiv beginning of the word, is symbolized because in Arabic writing, it is in the form of alif.

Examples:

- تَأْخُذُ ta’khużu
- شَيئٌ syai’un

- النَّوْءُ an-nau'u
- إِنَّ inna

H. Word Writing

Basically, each word, whether fail, isim or letter is written separately. Only certain words whose writing in Arabic letters is commonly combined with other words because there are letters or harakat that are omitted, then the writing of the word is also combined with other words that follow it.

Examples:

- وَ إِنَّ اللهَ فَهُوَ خَيْرُ الرَّازِقِيْنَ — Wa innallāha lahuwa khair ar-rāziqīn/ Wa innallāha lahuwa khairurrāziqīn
- بِسْمِ اللهِ مَجْرَاهَا وَ مُرْسَاهَا — Bismillāhi majrehā wa mursāhā

I. Capital Letters

Although capital letters are not recognized in the Arabic writing system, they are used in this transliteration. The use of capital letters is like what applies in EYD, including the use of capital letters to write the initial letter of proper names and the beginning of sentences. When an article precedes a proper name, the initial letter of the proper name is written with a capital letter, not the initial letter of the article.

Examples:

- الْحَمْدُ للهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِيْنَ	Alhamdu lillāhi rabbi al-`ālamīn/ Alhamdu lillāhi rabbil `ālamīn
- الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيْمِ	Ar-rahmānir rahīm/Ar-rahmān ar-rahīm

The use of initial capital letters for Allah only applies when the Arabic writing is complete and if the writing is combined with other words so that there are letters or harakat that are omitted, capital letters are not used..

Examples:

- اللهُ غَفُوْرٌ رَحِيْمٌ	Allaāhu gafūrun rahīm
- لِلهِ الأُمُوْرُ جَمِيْعًا	Lillāhi al-amru jamī`an/Lillāhil-amru jamī`an

J. Tajweed

These transliteration guidelines are an inseparable part of Tajweed Science for those who want fluency in reading. Therefore, the inauguration of these transliteration guidelines needs to be accompanied by Tajweed guidelines.

ABSTRACT

The Influence of Public Figure Divorce Issues on Social Media on Pre-Marital Teenagers' Worries of Marriage

Nia Kurniawati

(21421021)

The aim of this research is to find out the extent to which the issue of divorce on social media affects teenagers' worries about getting married. The following are the goals this study aims to accomplish examining how premarital teens' views on marriage are impacted by the divorce of well-known individuals on social media. The research methodology used is field research, which used quantitative methods, using simple linear regression analysis. The R Square value, as determined by the results of the simple linear regression test, is 0.151. This number indicates that there was a 15.1% impact of the Public Figure Divorce Issue on Social Media (X) on Pre-Marital Adolescents' Worries Toward Marriage (Y). According to this study, there is a strong and direct link between teenage marriage fear and how famous figures' divorces are portrayed on social media. According to this study, negative opinions about marriage may be influenced by the widely reported and frequently dramatic nature of divorce.

Keyword: Public Figur, Divorce Issues, Social Media, Teenegers Worries

PREFACE

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

It is so easy for information to spread through social media. Especially in this era of technological advancement. Everyone can get any information, even unintentionally. No exception is information about the issue of divorce, both experienced by ordinary people and public figures. This of course can have an impact on anyone who reads it.

As stated by Mustofa (2022) that social media provides behavior effects for someone who receives information through social media. Mustofa gave an example, in a movie that contains violence, the audience may become aggressive. Conversely, if there is a motivating scene, the audience can be encouraged to do the good things shown.[1]

Meanwhile, Kusuma (2020) argues that current world events are influenced by social media. His research shows that the use of social media has affected people's social and emotional feelings. This can cause pain, mental and emotional disorders,marital crisis, and many others.[2]

[1] M.B. Sujepri, A. dkk Mustofa, "Efek Perkembangan Komunikasi Massa Terhadap Pola Pikir Dan Perilaku Masyarakat Di Era Society 5.0," *Journal of Islamic Communication and Broadcasting* 2, no. 2 (December 2022).

[2] C.S.D Kusuma, "DAMPAK MEDIA SOSIAL DALAM GAYA HIDUP SOSIAL," *Jurnal Efisiensi* 17, no. 1 (February 2020): 15–33.

As we know, one of the information spread through social media is divorce cases. Especially if the case happens to a public figure or celebrity. Info that is spread becomes more massive and easily accessible. No exception to the content of the information is the cause of divorce cases which are very diverse, ranging from domestic violence, infidelity and other problems that bring the family to the peak of divorce. Referring to the opinion of Mustofa and Kusuma in the previous paragraph, it can be said that divorce cases on social media will affect social media users.

Who are the social media users in question? From the latest data information provided by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2019, shows that people who utilize social media, in this case the internet, are those in the 15-24 age group. 83.58% of users. This data shows that most social media users are teenagers who will be getting married in the near future.[3]

An example of an artist divorce that has become a hot topic of discussion on social media is the divorce of RR and TR, which was decided by the Panel of Judges of the South Jakarta Religious Court through e-court on May 2, 2024. They are now officially not

[3] "Proporsi Individu Yang Menggunakan Internet Menurut Kelompok Umur (Persen), 2018-2019," *Badan Pusat Statistik*, 2019.

husband and wife and child custody is given to RR.[4]

In this case, teenagers are the most vulnerable to exposure to information that can affect their perceptions. Seeing so many phenomena and events that they receive, it is possible that there will be unfavorable perceptions towards marriage and households. The worst impact is that they become worried about getting married in time.

Considering this phenomenon, it is possible that there will be a sense of worried, fear and pessimism for teenagers to undergo marriage. Starting from being afraid to build trust in the opposite sex, worrying about what if the oblique issue of household breakdown happens to him, even more worrying if the teenager is already at the stage of fear and reluctance to get married.

Therefore, this research is considered important to find out how influential the issue of household rifts on social media is on teenagers' concerns about undergoing marriage. So the researcher intends conducted a study with the title "The influence of public figure divorce issues on social media on pre-marital teenagers' worries of marriage".

[4] "Ria Ricis Resmi Cerai Dari Teuku Ryan, Ini Isi Putusannya," accessed July 18, 2024, https://hot.detik.com/celeb/d-7322449/ria-ricis-resmi-cerai-dari-teuku-ryan-ini-isi-putusannya.

B. Focus Research

The problem formulations of this research are:

a. Does the public figures divorce issues on social media affect teenagers' worries about marriage?

b. How much influence does the issue of divorce of public figures on social media have on teenagers' worries about marriage?

C. Research Objectives

The following are the goal this study aims to accomplish:

a. Analyzing the public figures divorce issues on social media affect teenagers' worries about marriage

b. Analyzing how much influence does the issue of divorce of public figures on social media have on teenagers' worries about marriage

D. Benefits of Research

It will be expected that the study's findings will benefit all parties, including:

a. Helping teenagers understand the impact of social media content on their perceptions of marriage, as well as providing insight into how to better manage their information and emotions.
b. Become an academic reference for future studies related to the influence of media on perceptions of interpersonal relationships.
c. Increase public awareness about the importance of media literacy and being critical of information consumed on social media.

E. Discussion Systematics

Systematic discussion is the arrangement or sequence used in the presentation and description of certain material or topics in a writing. It involves stages taken to assemble and organize information so that it can be easily understood and followed by the reader. Below will be explained briefly about the format used to write this thesis, which includes:

Chapter I: Introduction

The background and the problem are explained in this chapter, goals, advantages of the research, and writing methodology.

Chapter II: Literature Review & Theoretical Framework

This chapter contains a theoretical framework and review of relevant literature. Researchers use recent and previous studies to support research, and integrate several theories to facilitate understanding.

Chapter III : Research Method

The study technique is throughly explained in this chapter, including research type approach, place or location of research, variables and operational definitions of variables, population, samples and sampling techniques, research instruments, and various methods for gatheting data.

Chapter IV: Result & Discussion

This chapter covers research findings and discussion according to the analysi's conclusions utilizing the data and facts discovered.

Chapter V: Conclusion

This chapter presents conclusions, suggestions, and recommendations.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE RIVIEW & THEORITICAL FOUNDATION

A. Literature Review

The literature review presents previous relevant research in a clear and logical manner. The aim is to identify and highlight key variables, documenting them as significant findings from previous research, which serve as the basis for the theoretical framework and hypotheses. Conducting a literature review is essential in research because it acts as an important tool to uncover the truth that helps address the research problem.

Several relevant studies were used as references, compared, and analyzed. The results of this comparison streng then the originality of the current research and serve as evidence of its novelty. The following were some of the findings that are relevant to the issue of the Influence of Public Figure Divorce on Social Media on the Perceptions of Premarital Teenagers.

1. Journal from khotimah K, Mustofa F, et al entitled[5] "The Phenomenon of Public Figure Divorce Due to Husband Nusuz". In this journal, it is explained that lately the media has often

[5] Khusnul Khotimah et al., "JIM-HKI-STAINI Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Hukum Keluarga Islam Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Nurul Iman Https://Jim.Stai-Nuruliman.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Jimhki Fenomena Cerai Gugat Public Figure Akibat Suami Nusyuz Dalam Kajian Tafsir Ulama Dan Kompilasi Hukum Islam," n.d., https://jim.stai-nuruliman.ac.id/index.php/jimhki.

been filled with the issue of public figure divorce. Such as artists, celebrities, and influencers. This phenomenon is increasingly common and open on social media, including news on television infotainment,short videos on Instagram, and even the topic of several artists' podcasts. Evenmore shocking, this divorce happened to several artist couples who looked very harmonious, but finally broke the bond of marriage due to unresolved conflictsin their households.

This research uses the literature method and normative legal approach, analyzing the phenomenon in the media and reviewing it with the thoughts of scholars and legal regulations, especially the Compilation of Islamic Law. The Compilation of Islamic Law (KHI) defines nusyuz (wife) as someone who does not comply with her husband's sharia demands for physical and spiritual obedience, and does not provide for her needs. According to KHI Articles 83 and 84, a husband who believes that his wife is nusyuz is not obliged to provide for her.

Although the KHI does not specifically address the husband's nusyuz, there are rules that address what can be considered an unfair act on the part of the husband, such as those contained in KHI articles 56 and 58, which give the message that a husband must obtain the consent of his first wife before marryinganother wife. He is considered to be acting

unfairly if he does not do so. According to Article 71 of the KHI, unapproved polygamy can result in gender injustice, neglect of wives and children, and the possibility of marriage annulment by a religious court. So it can be concluded that a husband's "nusyuz"behavior has a negative impact not only on the wife but also on the children. Some of the impacts include neglect of children and disruption of household harmony.

The similarity between this research and the author's research is that both discuss the issue of divorce. The difference is, this research discusses the causes of divorce of public figures on social media. Meanwhile, the author's research examines the impact of public figure divorce on social media on teenagers.

2. Journal from Salamah K, entitled[6] "Analysis of the Ivory Marten and Gisella Anastasia Divorce News at Serambinews.com". For in-depth analysis, researchers used Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional discourse analysis approach. First, the text dimension (microstructure), which analyzes the vocabulary used. Second, the discourse dimension (mesostructural), which describes how an editor presents the text to the public. The last is the socio- cultural

[6] Khoirina Nur Salamah, "Analisis Pemberitaan Perceraian Gading Marten Dan Gisella Anastasia Pada Serambinews.Com," *Jurnal PIKMA: Publikasi Media Dan Cinema*, vol. 5, 2022, https://jurnal.amikom.ac.id/index.php/pikma.

dimension (macrostructural), where text and discourse do not only stand alone but are also influenced by the social context.

This social context is very important in the formation of messages beyond the text, because it affects how the media is understood and experienced by readers. So in her research, it is explained that people's perceptions of the happiness and condition of artists' families often do not match reality. Researchers also found that people tend to assume that couples with the same background will have an easier time living a household life.

The similarity between this research and the author's research is that both discuss the issue of divorce. The difference is that this research discusses the impact of the news of Gading and Gisella's divorce on public perception. Meanwhile, the author's research examines the impact of public figure divorce news on teenagers' perceptions.

3. A journal by Manna, Nibras Syafriani, et al, entitled[7] "Divorce Litigation: An analysis of the reasons behind divorce in Indonesian households" According to Manna, Doriza, and Oktaviani, the following are the main reasons for divorce, especially when only one person files for divorce:

[7] Nibras Syafriani, Shinta Doriza, and Maya Oktaviani Manna, "Cerai Gugat : Telaah Penyebab Perceraian Pada Keluarga Di Indonesia," "JURNAL Al-AZHAR INDONESIA SERI HUMANIORA 6, no. 1 (November 2021).

i. Not carrying out obligations because one person is not responsible as a spouse. After marriage, each spouse has specific responsibilities and rights.He has the responsibility to treat his wife well and carry out the obligationsof her husband, including fulfilling the basic requirements for food, clothing,and shelter. In the same vein, a wife should support her husband well.

ii. Frequent disagreements between the two parties. Poor communication between the two parties is usually the cause of disagreements.

iii. Third party involvement, as third party interference often results in divorce cases of infidelity that are conducted in secret. One partner may have severe feelings of disappointment as a result.

He told also factors causing divorce, there are Economic problems, Nusyuz & domestic violence, unfaithfulness of husband/wife, family/social intervention, continuous disputes, forced marriage.

The similarity between this research and the author's research is that both discuss divorce issues. The difference is that this research discusses in detail the factors for filing a contested divorce. Meanwhile, the author's research only digs deeper into the influence of divorce on teenagers.

4. Journal from Ulfah M, entitled[8] "Analysis of the Divorce Phenomenon According to Freud's Psychoanalytic Perspective". In the beginning of his discussion, the author explains what psychoanalysis is. Psychoanalysis is a fieldof science developed by Sigmund Freud and his followers, which studies human psychological functions and behavior. The theory was initiated by Freud and can be seen both as a therapeutic technique and as a branch of psychology. In psychology, psychoanalysis discusses a lot about personality, especially from the aspects of its structure,

   dynamics, and development.

   As a result of the analysis, the author found that married couples who experience divorce are usually caused by two main reasons: internal and external influences. Some examples that fall into the category of internal problems include infidelity, lack of trust, uncontrolled emotions, heavy psychological burden, and inadequate communication. Third-party involvement, financial problems, and lifestyle gaps are examples of external variables. As a result, the home environment can become unstable and worse.

   A 1992 study by the Washington Department of

[8] Maziah Ulfah, "Analisis Fenomena Perceraian Menurut Perspektif Psikoanalisis Freud," *Journal of International Multidisciplinary Research*, n.d., https://journal.banjaresepacific.com/index.php/jimr.

Psychology supports this, finding that psychological problems such as poor communication, lack of affection, persistent negative prejudice, and lack of responsibility, accounted for 83% as factors in divorce between married couples. Drawing from the above- mentioned statements, it can be concluded that psychological problems have a huge impact on the likelihood of divorce.

The similarity between this research and the author's research is that both discuss the issue of divorce. The difference is that this research focuses on the problems that occur for pre- or post-divorce couples, while the author's research examines the problems that may occur for teenagers after hearing the issue of divorce.

5. The journal from Mustofa, M.B. Sujepri, A. et al entitled[9] "The Effects of Mass Communication Development on People's Mindset and Behavior in the Era of Society 5.0" the author explains that when discussing mass communication it means talking about the delivery of messages both through print and electronics. Mass communication has various functions in modern society, such as: Information, Entertainment, Persuasion, Transmission, encouraging social cohesion,

[9] Mustofa, "Efek Perkembangan Komunikasi Massa Terhadap Pola Pikir Dan Perilaku Masyarakat Di Era Society 5.0."

supervision, correlation, social inheritance, and resistance to oppressive power.

The basic principle in the era of Society 5.0 is the balance between business innovation, economy, and social environmental processes. Mass communication has three effects: cognitive, affective, and conative. Cognitive effects are concerned with the development of knowledge and awareness. Affective effects are related to emotions, feelings, and behavior. Conative effects are related to doing something in a certain way according to one's will. These effects are interrelated to influence a person's mindset and behavior in daily life.

There are four different ways to persuade someone to do something:

a. affirm or support an attitude;
b. change someone’s attitudes, beliefs, or values;
c. move someone to action;
d. persuade someone to action;
e. and present morality or certain ideals.

The similarity between this research and the author's research is that both discuss social media. The difference is that this research focuses on the effectsof the development of mass communication on people's mindsets, while the author's research examines how

mass communication contributes to the formation of teenagers perceptions of marriage.

6. Journal from Aldan M, Zen N, & Sitanggang A. entitled[10] "Social Media Impact Analysis in Information System Development". researchers explained that social media can generate a lot of data from various sources, including user activities, preferences, trends, and opinions. Social media usage data in the process of information systems allows organizations to collect relevant and up-to-date information about customers, market trends, and public perceptions.

   The technique of using data from social media of information systems has the potential to provide great benefits t organizations. With data from social media, information system developers can better understand user preferences and needs. This enables information system providers to offer usersmore personalized and relevant content, recommendations and experiences. Threats that will be faced in the face of social media development include: privacy issues, data security, dissemination of information of questionable accuracy, and dependence on algorithm changes.

   To overcome these challenges, information system developers must balance the benefits and risks of using social

[10] Muhammad Aldan, Nur Zen, and Andri Sahata Sitanggang, "Analisis Dampak Sosial Media Dalam Pengembangan Sistem Informasi," *Jurnal Ilmiah Indonesia* 2023, no. 7 (n.d.): 671–82, doi:10.36418/cerdika.xxx.

media. By comprehensively understanding the potential and threats associated with using social media, system information developers can wisely utilize social media data to improvesystem quality, optimize user experience, and effectively achieve organizationalgoals.

The similarity between this research and the author's research is that both discuss the issue of divorce. The difference is that this research focuses on how social media has influenced the development of information systems, while the author's research examines the impact of divorce information on social media on teenager’s perspectives on marriage.

B. Theoretical Foundation

1. Divorce

Divorce is inseparable from a marriage, because would not be possible without a marriage between a man and a woman. Divorce it self means the end of a legal marriage because the husband says the word divorce to his wife. Sayyid Sabiq defines divorce in language as "al-irsalu wa al-taraku" which means letting go and leaving. In legal terms, divorce is defined as "hilu rabithatin al-zuwaj" which means breaking the bonds of marriage 2019's Law No.16 respecting modification to 1974's Law No.1 regulating marriage contains legal foundation for a divorce.[11]

The definition of divorce is also outlined in the Islamic Law Compilation Article 117 (KHI) that "Talak is a statement by the husband before a Religious Court session which is one of the reasons why marriage fail, in accordance with the procedures regulated in articles 129, 130, and 131." Article 129 KHI explains that "A spouse who wants to divorce his spouse must submit an application, either orally or in writing, to the Religious Court authorized in the area where the wife lives by stating the reasons and requesting that a hearing be held for this purpose"

[11] R. C. Auli, "Talak Tiga Karena Emosi, Lalu Ingin Rujuk Lagi," *Hukum Online.Com*, June 19, 2023.

2. The Influence of Social Media

Websites, social network, wikipedia, and virtual worlds are all examples of social media.. Social media can be categorized as private, because it is considered that social media accounts can only be accessed with a password that is only known by the owner. It is a form of self-representation of its owner in cyberspace, containing personal information such as name, photo, identity, and other privacy.

However, social media also functions as a public medium. This means that the expressions of feelings and emotions that a person shares on their social media account can be seen by others. Therefore, there are boundaries set out in legislation that all social media users must abide by. These restrictions are set out in Law No. 11/2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions.[12]

The use of social media has a real positive impact, one of which can bring social change in society towards a better direction. However, among the negative impacts is that it tends to eliminate values or norms in Indonesian society and can affect the perception of its users.[13]

Global State of Digital (2021) statistics indicate that the number of social media users has grown by 490 million worldwide over

[12] Jurnal Cahaya Keadilan, Andrew Shandy Utama, and Irene Svinarky, "Pengaruh Media Sosial Terhadap Dinamika Masyarakat Dan Lahirnya Bentuk-Bentuk Perbuatan Hukum Baru Di Media Sosial," n.d.

[13] A. Rafiq, "Dampak Media Sosial Terhadap Perubahan Sosial Suatu," *Jurnal Global Kumunika* 1, no. 1 (July 2020).

the past year, reaching a total of 4.20 billion users. Young people and adolescents are using social media more frequently, leading them to obtain a lot of information from multiple sources, which could have a variety of effects on their actions and choices.[14]

Social media has an impact on adolescents, including women, in a study conducted by Lowisz, current global events are influenced by social media as research shows that 50% of people receive instant news daily through social media channels. Undoubtedly, the use of social media has affected social and human feelings. these feelings can lead to pain, hurt, as well as mental and emotional disorders, problems in marriage and others.[15]

The World Health Organization stated that 10-20% of children and adolescents globally experience mental health issues. It is estimated that half of all mental disorders manifest by age 14 and 75% by age 18. The most prevalent disorders among children and adolescents are generalized anxiety disorder and depression. Ssocial media is one of the factors of this incident, problematic behaviors related to internet use are frequently described using psychiatric terms, such as "addiction."[16]

[14] Karima Lajnef, "The Effect of Social Media Influencers' on Teenagers Behavior: An Empirical Study Using Cognitive Map Technique," *Current Psychology* 42, no. 22 (August 1, 2023): 19364–77, doi:10.1007/s12144-023-04273-1.

[15] Kusuma, "Dampak Media Sosial Dalam Gaya Hidup Sosial."

[16] Betul Keles, Niall McCrae, and Annmarie Grealish, "A Systematic Review: The Influence of Social Media on Depression, Anxiety and Psychological Distress in Adolescents," *International*

As stated by Mustofa (2022) that social media provides behavior effects for someone who receives information through social media. Mustofa gave an example, in a movie that contains violence, the audience may become aggressive. Conversely, if there is a motivating scene, the audience can be encouraged to do the good things shown.[17]

Meanwhile, Kusuma (2020) argues that current world events are influenced by social media. His research shows that the use of social media has affected people's social and emotional feelings. This can cause pain, mental and emotional disorders, marital crisis, and many others.[18]

Journal of Adolescence and Youth (Routledge, January 2, 2020), doi:10.1080/02673843.2019.1590851.

[17] Mustofa, "Efek Perkembangan Komunikasi Massa Terhadap Pola Pikir Dan Perilaku Masyarakat Di Era Society 5.0."

[18] A., Khoiron, A.M., dkk. Kusumastuti, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*, Cetakan Pertama, vol. 106 hlm (Yogykarta: DEEPUBLISH, 2020).

3. Public Figur Divorce on Social Media

A public figure is an English term that means someone who is widely recognized by the public. In Indonesia, the term figure is often given to someone who acts as a traditional leader, tribal chief, or has an important position in the government. Meanwhile, the term public figure more often refers to individuals who appear in the media, such as actors, artists, and singers who appear on television.[19]

Nowadays, public figures have become an important element in the entertainment world. The public enjoys content that showcases the lives of celebrities, from their daily activities, achievements, to their personal lives. However, it should be underlined that public figures are not only limited to entertainment celebrities. They also include individuals who gain public attention and are widely recognized by the community, such as political figures, athletes, legal experts, and so on.

In this case, some public figures who are research subjects are public figures known in Indonesia, both those known as actors, Youtube content creators, Celebgrams, and others. They are included in the research subjects with the provision that their divorce news is published through social media.

[19] "This House Believes the Private Lives of Public Figures Should Be Open to Press Scrutiny.," accessed November 11, 2024, https://idebate.net/this-house-believes-the-private-lives-of-public-figures-should-be-open-to-press-scrutiny~b1386/.

There are many names that can be taken as research material, including the divorce of RR and TR, which was decided by Panel of Judges of the South Jakarta Religious Court through e-court on May 2, 2024. This news was reported in many media including CNN Indonesia, Kompas.com, Liputan 6, IDN Times, Hot seconds, and others. The news was also widely released and discussed on social media content such as Instagram and TikTok.[20]

Apart from the divorce of RR and TR, there were several other cases that occurred in the period 2023 and 2024, namely, VM and FI who officially divorced on August 3, 2023. There is also news of the divorce of a vocalist with the initials V and IR. Through social media, I R even uploaded evidence that was allegedly evidence of her husband's infidelity. The two of them were officially divorced on November 10 2023.[21] Not stopping there, shocking news came from a famous host, who previously appeared to be a harmonious family. None other than DM sued NR for divorce and officially divorced on June 19, 2023.[22]

[20] "Ria Ricis Resmi Cerai Dari Teuku Ryan, Ini Isi Putusannya."

[21] "Virgoun Terbukti Selingkuh, Inara Rusli: Perceraian Kami Akibat Kesalahan Yang Dilakukannya - Show Biz Liputan6.Com," accessed July 18, 2024, https://www.liputan6.com/showbiz/read/5537149/virgoun-terbukti-selingkuh-inara-rusli-perceraian-kami-akibat-kesalahan-yang-dilakukannya.

[22] "Pengacara Ungkap Alasan Perceraian Desta Dan Natasha Rizki, Keduanya Sepakat Pisah Karena Sudah Tak Satu Visi Dan Misi - ShowBiz Liputan6.Com," accessed July 18, 2024, https://www.liputan6.com/showbiz/read/5290068/pengacara-ungkap-alasan-perceraian-desta-dan-natasha-rizki-keduanya-sepakat-pisah-karena-sudah-tak-satu-visi-dan-misi.

4. Teenager's Perception

Teenager is an important period in human life, which is a transition period from childhood to adulthood. There are several definitions of teenager according to experts, one of which is Elizabeth B. Hurlock. The term teenager comes from the Latin " teenager," with the meaning "to grow" or "to become an adult". In ancient times, puberty and adolescence were not seen as different from other periods in life. Children were considered adults when they were able to reproduce.[23]

John W. Santrock also states that adolescence is a period of transitional development from childhood to adulthood, involving biological, cognitive, and social-emotional changes.[24] The teenager development phase is influenced by several factors, one of the dominant factors is the environment around adolescents. This environment can be both physical and non-physical. The non-physical environment, such as attitudes or behaviors seen by adolescents, has a more significant impact than the physical environment.[25]

Langton and Robbins define perception as the process by which a person selects, organizes, and interprets sensory impressions to give meaning to their environment. In line with what they said, Wood also added a definition of perception. According to him, perception is an active process of selecting, organizing, and interpreting people,

[23] E. B. Hurlock, Psikologi Perkembangan (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2003).
[24] J. W Santrock, *Adolescence Perkembangan Remaja* (Jakarta : Erlangga, 2002).
[25] Ardhian Indra Darmawan et al., "Perilaku Sosial Remaja Dalam Perspektif Tokoh Masyarakat," n.d., https://journal.ppnijateng.org/index.php/jikj.

objects, events, situations, and activities. Perception does not appear suddenly, but through an important process that shapes it.

According to Wood (2016), perception is an active process that starts fromrecognition to interpretation. Accoring to these definitions, perception is an active process of recognizing, analysing, and analysing stimuli which might be people, things, events, situations, or activities that are received by the human sense.[26] The perception referred to in this study is the perception of pre-marital adolescents regarding marriage.

C. Hypothesis

Hypotheses are temporary answers to research problems that require proof with valid data. To evaluate the theory, the author uses the T test. There are two types of hypotheses used, namely specifially the Alternative Hypothesis (Ha) and the Null Hypothesis (H0).

Alternative Hypothesis (Ha): There is a big impact between the divorce of public figures on social media on the perception of pre-marital teenagers about marriage.

Null Hypothesis (H0): Public figures' divorce on social media have no discenibe impact on public opinion of pre-marital teenagers about marriage.

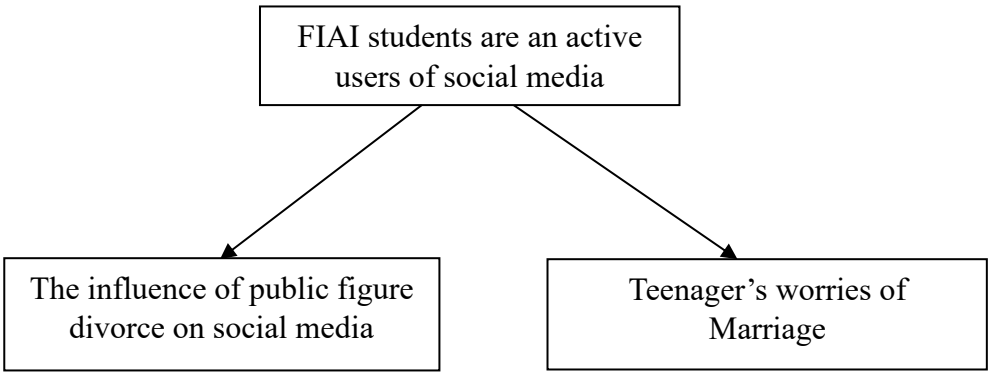
[26] Swarjana I Ketut, *Konsep Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku, Persepsi, Stres, Kecemasan, Nyeri, Dukungan Sosial, Kepatuhan, Motivasi, Kepuasan, Pandemi Covid-19*, Akses Layanan Kesehatan – Lengkap Dengan Konsep Teori, Cara Mengukur Variabel, Dan Contoh Kuesioner (Andi, 2022).

The rules used are:

1. Ha is permitted and H0 is rejected if the computed t value is greater than the t table. Demonstrating an impressive effect.
2. H0 is approved if the t value is less than t table, Ha is rejected indicating that there is no substantial effect.

Considering how the problem was formulated, the author formulates a hypothesis that there is a suspected influence of public figure divorce on social media on adolescents' perceptions of marriage.

D. Thinking Framework



From the scheme above, FIAI students are an active users of social media positioned as an object in the study. Then the influence of public figure divorce on social media as an independent variable, and teenager's perception of marriage as dependent variable in the research instrument.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Type and Approach

This study used quantitative methods, which look at the relationship between variables to evaluate certain theoris. Typically, research tools are used to quantify these variables so that numerical data may be analyzed using statistical techniques.[27]

This results in generalizable findings, independent of time and situationa context, using primarily quantitative data as the prmary data format. Developing theories in a scientific topic is sometimes the main purpose of quantitavi research.[28]

The scope of quantitative research covers all objects in social science, as all aspects of society are included in the study's parameters. The format depends on the problem and research objectives formulated, either in a descriptive or explanatory format. Types of quantitative research include exploration, development, verification, longitudinal, cross-sectional, survey, assssment, action research, library, laboratory, field, and pure research.[29]

[27] Kusumastuti, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*.

[28] M., Tahir, M.Y. Arsyam, "Ragam Jenis Penelitian Dan Perspektif," *Al-Ubudiyah-Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Studi Islam*, 2021.

[29] Sulaiman, U., Hifza Zukriadi, "Aneka Macam Penelitian," *SAMBARA: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 1, no. 1 (2023): 36–46.

B. Location of Research

This research was conducted at Universitas Islam Indonesia located at Jl. Kaliurang K.M. 14.5 Sleman, Yogyakarta 55584 Indonesia.

C. Variables and Their Operational Definition Variable

a. Variable

Variables are anything that the researcher decides to study in order to gather data develop conclusions regarding it. To determine good variables determined by the theoretical basis, confirmed by hypotheses and depending on the complexity and simplicity of the research design.[30] The variables under investigationthat are the subject of this study's discussion are:

1) Independent variable (X): Public Figure Divorce Issues on Social Media
2) Dependent Variable (Y): Pre-marital Teenagers' Perception of Marriage.

b. Operational Definition of Variables

1) Public Figure Divorce on Social Media

   Public figure divorce is the end of a legal marriage among individuals and is the center of public attention, so that the issue can spread quickly among the public.

2) Pre-marital Teenagers' Perception of Marriage

[30] Rafika Ulfa, "Variabel Penelitian Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan," *Al-Fathonah: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Keislaman*, 2021.

Teenagers perception is the active process of an adolescent in interpreting the people, objects, events, situations, and activities he sees. In this case, especially related to the rampant issue of divorce of public figures on social media.

D. Population, Sample and Sampling Technique

According to Ismiyanto, population is the entire research subject, which can be people, objects, or other things that can provide information or research data. Students from the Islamic University of Indonesia's faculty of Islamic Science make up the study's community.

The population includes the sample has two meanings. First, every unit in the population must have the chance to be selected as a sample. Second, the sample is seen as a representation of the population or as a population on a small scale. Consequently, the sample size must be sufficient to reflect the population well. A good sample should reflect all the characteristics of the population. Individuals selected as samples are called respondents.[31]

The sample that the researcher used for this study was students of the Faculty of Islamic Sciences, Islamic University of Indonesia in the 2021 & 2022 entry year. To calculate the sample size, the researcher took a 10% sample based on the number of active students at the Faculty of Islamic Studies in the 2021 & 2022 entry year. For this study, the authors

[31] Eddy., Liberty, I.A., Pariyana Roflin, *Populasi, Sampel, Variabel Dalam Penelitian Kedokteran*, ed. M. Nasrudin, 1st ed. (Pekalongan: PT. Nasya Expanding Management, 2021).

used the Simple Random Sampling method (simple random sample) by making a complete list of the entire population of about 400 FIAI students. Then use a random number generator or lottery to select 40 person.

E. Data collection technique

Goal of data collection is to obtain the necessary information to accomplish research goals. These Objectives are short-term responses to research issues that are articulated as hypotheses. Data collection, which is based on the variables in the hypothesis and is gathered from a predetermined sample, is crucial since this response needs to be tested empirically. This sample consists of a set of analysis units that are the target of research. The following methods of gathering data were employed in this study:

a. Questionnaire

Sukmadinata explains that a survey or questionnaire is a strategy or approach to gathering information that is carried out indirectly, where the researcher does not ask the respondent directly. This questionnaire technique is done by distributing questionnaires, so that in a relatively short time, it can reach many respondents.

The Likert Scale is the scale that this researcher employed. A group's or individual's attitudes, beliefs, and opinions regarding social

events or symptoms can be measured using the Likert scale.[32] This scale interacts 1-5 which has gradations from very positive to very negative, with the following answer choices:

For positive sentences, each answer category is given the following score:

a. Absolutely approve : given a grade of 5

b. Approve : given a grade of 4

c. Disagree : given a grade of 3

d. Disagree (TS) : given a grade of 2

e. Strongly Disagree (STS) : given a grade of 1

For negative sentences, each answer category is given a score as follows:

a. Absolutely approve : given a grade of 1

b. Approve : given a grade of 2

c. Disagree (KS) : given a grade of 3

d. Disagree (TS) : given a grade of 4

e. Strongly Disagree (STS) : given a grade of 5

[32] P. S., Gusdiyanto, H., dkk Mustafa, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan Penelitian Tindakan Kelas Dalam Pendidikan Olahraga*, 1st ed. (Malang: Insight Mediatama, 2022).

b. Documentation

Documentation in research refers to a data collection method that involves tracing and analysing various written documents. This method is used to collect information from sources that are already available, such as books, articles, reports, regulations, meeting minutes, letters, and other official documents.

F. Validity and Reliability Test

An important stage in the data collection process is testing the instrument to be used. A questionnaire is the tool utilized in this investigation, which aims to evaluate the effect of public figure divorce on social media (variable X) on pre-marital teenagers' perceptions of divorce (variable Y). Before the questionnaire is tested on the sample, the instrument must meet the standards of validity and reliability. Items that prove to be valid will be selected for use as the final research instrument.[33]

1. **Validity Test**

The validity test is an assessment procedure that aims to determine the legitimacy of a measurement tool, in this instance, the questions on the questionnaire. The ability of a questionnaire's questions to represent or articulate something that the questionnaire is designed to measure determines the validity of the questionnaire. Stated

[33] Nilda Miftahul Janna and Dosen Pembimbing, "Konsep Uji Validitas Dan Reliabilitas Dengan Menggunakan Spss," n.d.

otherwise, A survey is deemed legitimate if the responses to its questions accurately represent what is being measured by the questionnaire. The requirements for the test are:

When r count exceeds r table, then H0 is acknowledged (the measuring instrument used is legitimate or valid).

If r statistics ≤ r table, then H0 is rejected. (The measurement device that was utilized is not legitimate.)

How to determine The R table's value

R table = df (N-2), significant level for a two-way test. R table = df (13-2, 0.05), for instance. We must examine the R table in order to determine its value.[34]

2. **Reliability test**

In a research instrument is an evaluation It is designed to determine whether or not the study data collection questionnaire is deemed credible. This study's reliability test, the method used is Cronbach's Alpha. According to Putri (as cited in Dewi & Sudaryanto, 2020), a variable can be deemed dependable or consistent in measurements if its Alpha Cronbach value is greater than 0.60.[35]

[34] Ibid.

[35] Shinta Kurnia Dewi et al., "73 Prosiding Seminar Nasional Keperawatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta Validitas Dan Reliabilitas Kuisioner Pengetahuan, Sikap Dan Perilaku Pencegahan Demam Berdarah," n.d.

G. Data analysis technique

Statistical approaches were included as part of the data analysis methods in this investigation. The objective is to comprehend how the divorce of a public figure on social media affects the development of pre-marital teenagers' perceptions of marriage. Data management will be done with specialized management techniques, and correlation will be used to test the hypothesis. In this analysis process, the author will use the assistance of the version 23.0 of the SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) software for Windows. The information evaluation approach used in this research will be carried out with several approaches, which will be explained as follows:

1. Assumption Test

The traditional assumptions test is an analysis conducted to evaluate whether in an Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) linear regression model there are problems related to classical assumptions. A linear relationship between the two variables is assumed by OLS regression. OLS regression is not the best method for research analysis if the relationship is not linear and modifications to the variables or approach are needed analysis. In addition, OLS regression is often used to estimate the parameters of different types of functional relationships.[36]

[36] Gun - Mardiatmoko, "Pentingnya Uji Asumsi Klasik Pada Analisis Regresi Linier Berganda," *BAREKENG: Jurnal Ilmu Matematika Dan Terapan* 14, no. 3 (October 10, 2020): 333–42, doi:10.30598/barekengvol14iss3pp333-342.

2. Normality Test

The simplest method to test for normality is to graph the frequency distribution of the scores. The assessment of normality depends on our ability to observe the pattern of the data. If the amount of data is sufficient and the distribution is not completely normal, then the conclusions drawn may not be accurate.[37]

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test can be used to evaluate whether data is typical. To determine if a sample's one-dimensional probability distribution fits a reference probability distribution, statisticians use The K-S or KS test is another name for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test or to use the K-S test for two samples to compare two samples.[38]

3. Linearity Test

The linearity test attempts to ascertain whether or not there is a significant linear relationship between two variables. A high correlation is characterized by a substantial linear correlation between the independent and target variables. To evaluate linearity, we can look at the The relevance value (Sig.) of Deviation from Linearity. If the Sig. value is greater than 0.05, This suggests the existence of a significant The independent and dependent variables'

[37] Usmadi, "Pengujian Persyaratan Analisis," *Inovasi Pendidikan* 7, no. 1 (March 2020).
[38] Ineu Sintia, Muhammad Danil Pasarella, and Darnah Andi Nohe, "Prosiding Seminar Nasional Matematika, Statistika, Dan Aplikasinya Terbitan II," 2022.

linear relationship.[39]

4. Hypothesis Test

A hypothesis is a statement that still has weaknesses in its truth, so it requires temporary evidence to validate it.[40] Hypothesis testing aims to form a framework that allows data collection as evidence to determine whether we should refuse to believe or accept the assertions, truths, or presumptions that have been stated. Through testing hypotheses, we can also increase confidence in making more goal decisions.

H0, According to the null hypothesis, there is no relationship between the dependant (Y) and independent (X) variables. This means that in the hypothesis formulation, what is tested is the untruth of the variable (X) affecting (Y). Ex there is no relationship between shirt color and student intelligence". Meanwhile, the independent and dependent parties' relation to one another factors under investigation is stated by the Alternative Hypothesis (Ha). The results of the Ha calculation will be used as the basis for finding research data.[41]

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[39] Vitri Aprilla Handayani and Luki Hernando, "Penerapan Aplikasi Uji Hipotesis (One-Tail Dan Two-Tail) Pada Data Simulasi," *Jurnal CoSciTech (Computer Science and Information Technology)* 3, no. 2 (August 23, 2022): 168–74, doi:10.37859/coscitech.v3i2.3869.

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5. Simple linear regression

One of the data mining techniques is simple linear regression., where a statistical technique for determining the degree of correlation or association linear regression between the impact variable (X) and the cause variable. The cause variable is usually denoted as The effect variable is represented by Y, also called the response, whereas X, also called the predictor. The equation used in simple linear regression is:

$$Y = a + bX$$

Where:

Y = dependent variable,

X = unbound (independent) variable,

a = constant, and

b=regression coefficient (gradient); indicates the amount of response produced by the variable.[42]

Basis for Decision Making

The basic principles in decision making will be taken by considering the results of F test results, which are statistical tests, Significance Values, and T Test values with the following

[42] Silvia Lestari, "Analisis Algoritma Regresi Linear Sederhana Dalam Memprediksi Tingkat Penjualan Album KPOP," *INSOLOGI: Jurnal Sains Dan Teknologi* 2, no. 1 (February 28, 2023): 199–209, doi:10.55123/insologi.v2i1.1692.

explanation:

1. Using the comparison the F count with F Table

a. If the calculated F value> F table, then the substitute The hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected. This indicates that variable X has a substantial impact on variable Y.

b. If the computed F value is less than the F table, then H0 is accepted and Ha is rejected. This indicates that variable X does not have a significant influence on variable Y.

2. The significance test is conducted as the following:

a. The outcome is if the significance value is less than 0.05 considered significant.

b. In the event that the significance value i > 0.05, the outcome the is considered insignificant.

3. The T-test is conducted as the following:

a. The independent variable under test has a partial influence if t-count > t-table regarding the dependent variable.

b. If t-count < t-table then the independent variable has no partial effect on regarding the dependent variable.

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CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Description of Research Results

1. Synopsis of the Study Location

The Faculty of Islamic Studies is a pioneer in the growth of Islamic education in Indonesia Many national leaders and religious leaders came from this faculty. The faculty ha a vision to establish itself as a major center for the advancement of Islamic technology and science that meets the needs of Indonesian society and state, as well as advancing Islamic civilization globally. There are 3 interesting and excellent accredited study programs offered by the Faculty of Islamic Studies including

a. Islamic Religious Education

   Provide students with the skills they need to teach religion professionally.

b. Islamic Law

   Studying Islamic law that regulates family interactions, including marriage, divorce, inheritance, and so on, known as family law (Ahwal Syakhsiyah).

c. Islamic Economics

   Creating a fair and sustainable economic system by integrating economic science with Islamic teachings.

B. Respondents' Descriptive Analysis

This descriptive analysis of respondents aims to describe the characteristics of the people who responded. In this investigation. respondents who were used as research objects included gender, generation, & study program. Considering the questionnaire responses from 40 respondents who have been received, the descriptive respondents can be found as follows:

Table 1.1 Descriptive Gender

Gender	The frequency	The percentage
Male	5	12,5%
Female	35	87,5%
Total	40	100%

Source: Processed Primary Data

Tabel 1. 2 Respondent Study Program Descriptive

Study Program	Frequency	Percentage
Islamic Economics	5	12,5%
Islamic Religious Education	19	47,5%
Islamic Family Law	16	40%
Total	40	100%

Source: Processed Primary Data

Tabel 1. 3 Descriptive Year of Entry into Higher Education

Year / Batch	Frequency	Percentage
2021	21	52,5%
2022	19	47,5%
Total	40	100%

Source: Processed Primary Data

C. Description of Research Data

In this section, it needs to be stated that in order to determine whether or not there is an influence of the Public Figures Divorce Issue on Social Media on Premarital Teenagers' Concerns about Marriage, researchers collect data through handing out questionnaires to participants; the instrument was first examined using the Instrument Validity Test and Instrument Reliability Test.

After the instrument a test is conducted and meets the requirements to be used as a research instrument, it will then be used to collect data. Simple Linear Regression will be used to examine the collected data. To be able to carry out Simple Linear Regression Test Analysis, there are conditions that must be met including, Residual values must be normally distributed (Normality Test), the variables X and Y have a linear relationship. (Linearity Test) and Heteroscedasticity signs are absent (Heteroscedasticity Test).

After all the conditions are met, then hypothesis testing can be carried out with simple linear regression analysis.

D. Research Instrument Test

a. Validity Test

The validity test is needed to make sure that the instrument used actually measures what it is intended to measure. If an instrument is invalid, the results obtained may be inaccurate or misleading. Misleading the SPSS programme was used to process the validity test in this investigation. In testing the validity of this study making decisions based on by examining the r count and r table values, as for decision making as follows:

1) If r count is more than r table then it is said to be acceptable
2) If r count is less than r table, then it is said to be invalid

We must first determine the location of the degree of freedom to find out the value of r in the two-tailed table by 0,05.

df = n – 2

= 20 – 2

= 18

Based on the r distribution table with df 18 and 0.05 as the significance level, the computation yields of the r table value = 0,4438.

Tabel 1.4

Independent Variable Validity Test Results (X)

Public Figure Divorce Issues on Social Media

No	r count	r tabel	Description
1	0,675	0,4438	Valid
2	0,889	0,4438	Valid
3	0,918	0,4438	Valid
4	0,555	0,4438	Valid
5	0,949	0,4438	Valid
6	0,913	0,4438	Valid

Source: SPSS for Window

The conclusion according to table 1.4 above is that of the 6 items of the public figure divorce issue variable on social media, the r-value that was computed is higher than the r-table which is 0.4438, Thus, the 6 items are deemed legitimate and can be used for research.

Tabel 1.5

Dependent Variable Validity Test Results (Y)

Pre-marital teenagers' worries about marriage

No	r count	r tabel	Description
1	0,814	0,4438	Valid
2	0,81	0,4438	Valid
3	0,922	0,4438	Valid
4	0,8	0,4438	Valid
5	0,931	0,4438	Valid
6	0,827	0,4438	Valid

Source: SPSS for Window

The conclusion according to table 1.5 above is that of the 6 items of the adolescent perception variable about marriage, the results of r count> r table which is 0.4438, so the 6 items are declared valid and can be used for research.

b. Reability Test

The purpose of the reliability test is to assess how stable and consistent the instrument's results are a reliable instrument will give the same results if used under the same conditions repeatedly. This is crucial to make sure that the information provided can be trusted.

If the responses to the questions are consistent, the variables are considered dependable. The reliability test in this study employed the Cronbach's Alpha formula with the following decision making:

1) If the value of Cronbach's Alpha is greater than 0.6 then the questionnaire is considered reliable
2) If the value of Cronbach's Alpha is less than 0.6 then it is considered unreliable

Tabel 1.6

Reliability Test Results of Public Figure Divorce Issues on Social Media

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.909	6

Source: SPSS for Window

Based on the calculation results in table 1.6 above, the value that Cronbach's alpha is 0.909> 0.60. Then the variable questionnaire (X) the issue of divorce of public figures on social media is is deemed reliable or consistent.

Tabel 1.7

Reliability Test Results of Teenegers' Worries of Marriage

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.922	6

Source: SPSS for Window

Based on the calculation results in table 1.7 above, the value that Cronbach's alpha is 0.922> 0.60. Then the questionnaire for the variable teenage perceptions of marriage is declared reliable or consistent.

E. Test Data of Research Results

a. Normality Test

When analysing research data, The purpose of the normalcy test is to determine if the population data is normally distributed. The author uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with the following assumptions

1) If the Kolmogorov-Smirnov value is more than 0.05 then normality is met
2) If the Kolmogorov-Smirnov the data is not normal if the value is less than 0.05.

Tabel 1. 8 Normality Test Result

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		40
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.87097366
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.117
	Positive	.078
	Negative	-.117
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.739
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		**.646**

Source: SPSS for Window

Considering the results of SPSS table 1.8, the Asymp.sig (2-tailed) is known to significance value of 0.646 It's more than 0.05. Therefore, it may be said that the data is normally distributed based on the rationale for the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test mentioned above. Consequently, the regression model's normalcy assumption criteria have been satisfied.

b. Linearity Test

The purpose of the linearity test is to ascertain whether a substantial linear relationship exists between two variables or not. A good correlation is characterized by a significant linear relationship between the independent and dependent's linear relationship variables.

The foundation for choosing decisions is:

1) If the calculated F value < F table, then there is a linear relationship between the independent (x) and dependent (y) variables.
2) If the calculated F value > F table, then there is no linear relationship between the independent (x) and dependent (y) variables.

Tabel 1.9 Linearity Test Results

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
DEPENDEN_Y * INDEPENDEN_X	Between Groups	(Combined)	525.602	11	47.782	2.371	.032
		Linearity	164.446	1	164.446	8.161	.008
		Deviation from Linearity	361.156	10	36.116	1.792	.109
	Within Groups		564.173	28	20.149		
	Total		1089.775	39			

Source: SPSS for Window

Based on the anova table, it is known that the F table is at points 10 (horizontal) and 28 (vertical) in the table, so the value is 2.19. Compared with the calculated F value from the computed F value in the SPSS report above is known to be 1.792 < 2.19. It is determined that the variables X and Y have a substantial linear relationship.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test is carried out as a requirement that must be met by a data before a simple linear regression test analysis is carried out. The data obtained must avoid symptoms of heteroscedasticity. The basis for decision making is as follows:

1) It is established that the regression model does not exhibit any signs of heteroscedasticity if the significance value is higher than 0.05.
2) If the significance value is smaller than 0.05, it is concluded that there are symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

Tabel 2.0 Heteroscedasticity Test Results

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	29.317	1	29.317	3.720	.061
	Residual	299.512	38	7.882		
	Total	328.828	39			

a. Predictors: (Constant), INDEPENDEN_X
b. Dependent Variable: Abs_RES

From the output above, the significance value of 0.061 is more than 0.05, indicating that the regression model does not exhibit any signs of heteroscedasticity. Thus the data obtained meets the requirements for simple linear regression analysis.

d. Simple Linear Regression Analysis

This analysis was conducted to determine whether whether the topic of public people' divorces has an impact on social media on the concerns of premarital teenagers about marriage. Following collection, the data is processed and produces the table output below.

Tabel 2.1 Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	6.228	5.957		1.045	.302
	Indpndn_X	.639	.246	.388	2.599	.013

Dependent Variable: Dependen_Y

1) **Hypothesis Test by Comparing Significance Values**

In testing this hypothesis, decisions are made by comparing significance values. The conclusion is that variable X influences variable Y if the significance value (sig.) is less than 0.05. Conversely, if the significance value (sig.) is more than 0.05 then there is no influence between variable X on Y.

Based on table 2.1 above, as previously said, the significance value of 0.013 is less than 0.05, indicating that Ha is accepted and H0 is rejected. This means that there is an influence of Public Figure Divorce Issues on Social Media on Premarital Teenagers' Concerns about Marriage.

2) **Hypothesis Testing by Comparing the t-Count and t-Table Values**

In testing this hypothesis, the decision is taken taken by a comparison between the t value and the t table. If the t value exceeds the t table, that serves as the foundation for decision-making then the conclusion is that there is an influence between variable X on Y. However, if the t value is less than the t table then there is no influence between variable X on Y.

We must first determine the location to calculate the value of t in a two-tailed table of 0.05 using the degree of freedom.

df = n – 2

= 40 – 2

= 38

Based on the r distribution table with df 38 and the t table value's computation results at a significance level of 0.05 = 2.024

Based on table 4.0 above, it is known that the t value of 2.599 is greater than the t table of 2.024, so it is concluded that there is an influence between the Issue of Divorce of Public Figures on Social Media (X) on Pre-Marital Teenagers' Concerns About Marriage (Y).

3) Magnitude of Influence

To determine the extent of the influence of Public Figure Divorce Issues on Social Media (X) on Pre-Marital Teenagers'

concerns about Marriage (Y), we can use the following model summary output's R Square value

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.388[a]	.151	.129	4.935

From the output above we can see the R Square value of 0.151. This figure means that the effect of the Public Figures Divorce Issue on Social Media (X) on the Perception (concerns) of Pre-Marital Adolescents Towards Marriage (Y) is 15.1% while 84.9% of pre-marital teenagers' concerns about marriage are caused by other things that are not studied.

4) **Regression Equation**

The general formula used to create a simple linear regression equation is Y = a + bx.

Y : Pre-marital teenagers' concerns about marriage

a : Constant

X : Divorce issues of public figures on social media

b : Regression coefficient

The coefficient values It's apparent from the table that follows output:

Tabel 4.0 Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	6.228	5.957		1.045	.302
	Indpndn_X	.639	.246	.388	2.599	.013

From the output above, it can be noted that the regression equation may be expressed as Y since the values (a) and (b) are 6.228 and (+) 0.639, respectively = 6.228 + 0.639 X.

With the constant number (a) of sunstandardized coefficients of 6.228, it can be interpreted that, if there is no Public Figure Divorce Issue on Social Media (X), the Perception (concern) of Pre-Marital Teenagers Against Marriage (Y) is 6.228. Meanwhile, with a regression coefficient (b) of 0.639, the problem gets worse by 1% of divorce of public figures on social media (X), the concern of pre-married teenagers about marriage (Y) will increase by 0.639.

F. Discussion

Considering the hypothesis testing that has been conducted in this research, the findings indicate that the divorce of public figures that is widely publicized on social media has an impact on premarital adolescents' concerns about marriage. Exposure to the issue of public figure divorce, which is usually covered very emotionally and full of drama, gives an image that marriage is something vulnerable and difficult to maintain, thus forming a perception of worry for adolescents.

This can also be understood through the theory of perception conveyed by Wood (2016), he explained that the process of perception is dynamic and starts from recognition to interpretation. This definition leads one to the conclusion that Perception is a dynamic process that involves recognising, interpreting, and interpreting stimuli received by human senses, in the shape of individuals, things, occasions, and circumstances. In this case, it refers to teenagers who observe and internalize the behavior or events they see on social media as a reference to shape their perceptions and attitudes towards marriage

Additionally, This aligns with the findings of studies performed by Muhammad Bisri, Agus Sujepri, et al in 2022 which explains that social media provides cognitive effects for its users. This effect may impact a person's thinking and conduct in responding to the things they

see and feel in everyday life.

The existence of the influence of the issue of divorce of public figures on social media on adolescent concerns, in this case students at the Islamic University of Indonesia's Faculty of Islamic Religious Sciences, is also reinforced by the findings made by Eric Arias (2019) in his journal entitled What Effect Does the Media Have on Social Norms? Evidence from Experiments on the Function of Common Knowledge, in his findings he explained that the impact of the media on social and political consequences has been widely researched by academics, but surprisingly little is known about the mechanism of how this effect works. He argues that the impact can be explained by two methods. The media not only disseminates current information that not only persuades listeners to trust it (particular channel), but also updates them on what others have discovered, which makes coordination easier (social channel).

In a journal by Catherine Happer and Greg Philo, The Role of the Media in the Construction of Public Belief and Social Change, it is also mentioned that the media primarily informs the public about global events, particularly in fields in which the audience lacks knowledge or firsthand experience. This article looks at how the media shapes public opinions and attitudes and how this affects societal change.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS

Several inferences can be made from the outcomes of the data processing that has been done. as based on the objectives at the beginning of the research. The initial This study's goal is to determine how the influence between the issue of divorce of public figures on social media on adolescents' concerns about marriage. Thus, it can be concluded:

1. Based on the simple linear regression test results, the R Square value is 0.151. This figure means that the effect of the Public Figure Divorce Issue on Social Media (X) on the Perceptions (concerns) of Pre-Marital Adolescents Towards Marriage (Y) is 15.1%. While 84.9% of pre-marital teenagers' worries about marriage are caused by other things that are not studied in this research.
2. From the table 2.1, it can be noted that the regression equations are 6.228 + 0.639 X. That means, any increase 1% of public figures divorce issue on social media, the teenagers worries about marriage will increase 0.639.

B. SUGGESTIONS

1. Schools and communities Should extensive media literacy initiatives be put in place to provide teenagers the critical thinking abilities they need to assess and comprehend media messages the potential biases present in media portrayals of relationships.
2. The media industry should be encouraged to promote more positive and realistic representations of relationships and marriage. This includes showing stable and happy couples and emphasizing the importance of commitment and communication.
3. Recommendations for upcoming scholars to examine how the effect of men and women differs adolescents in responding to the issue of divorce of public figures on social media.

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APPENDIX

A. Appendix of Research Questionnaire

1. Introduction

   Angket Skripsi: Pengaruh Isu Perceraian Publik Figur Di Media Sosial Terhadap Persepsi Remaja Pranikah tentang Pernikahan (Studi Kasus Mahasiswa FIAI UII)

   Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

   Saya Nia Kurniawati, mahasiswi Prodi *Ahwal Syakhsiyah* Universitas Islam Indonesia. Saat ini sedang menyusun skripsi dengan judul ***Pengaruh Isu Perceraian Publik Figur Di Media Sosial Terhadap Persepsi Remaja Pranikah tentang Pernikahan***. Oleh karena itu, saya ingin mengumpulkan data untuk skripsi tersebut.

   Angket ini terdiri dari 14 pertanyaan. Saya sangat menghargai jika Anda bersedia meluangkan waktu untuk mengisi angket ini. Jawaban Anda akan sangat membantu saya dalam menyelesaikan penelitian ini.

   Terima kasih atas perhatian dan partisipasi Anda.

2. Respondent identity
   a. Nama :
   b. Program Studi : (Pendidikan Agama Islam, Ekonomi Islam, Hukum Islam)
   c. Angkatan : (2021, 2022)
   d. No WhatssApp:

3. Public figure divorce issue variable

   Put a check mark (.) in the column provided according to the circumstances you experience in the answers provided by choosing:

   1. SS: Sangat Setuju
   2. S: Setuju
   3. KS: Kurang Setuju
   4. TS: Tidak Setuju

5. STS: Sangat Tidak Setuju

No	Pernyataan	SS	S	KS	TS	STS
1	Saya mengetahui berita **perceraian** publik figur di beberapa media sosial yang Saya buka					
2	Melalui media sosial yang Saya buka, Saya mengetahui berita perceraian *Ria Ricis dan Teuku Rian* disebabkan adanya **perselisihan dengan mertua**					
3	Melalui media sosial yang Saya buka, Saya mengetahui berita perceraian *Desta Mahendra dan Natasya Rizki* disebabkan adanya **kegagalan komunikasi**					
4	Melalui media sosial yang Saya buka, Saya mengetahui berita **Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT)** yang menimpa *Cut Intan* atas perlakuan suami *Armor Toreador*.					
5	Melalui media sosial yang Saya buka, Saya mengetahui berita perceraian *Virgoun dan Inara Rusli* disebabkan **perselingkuhan**					
6	Melalui media sosial yang Saya buka, Saya mengetahui berita					

	perceraian *Irish Bella dan Ammar Zoni* disebabkan **kasus narkoba**					

4. Variable of teenagers' worries about marriage

No	Pernyataan	SS	S	KS	TS	STS
1	Saya memiliki kekhawatiran terhadap kemungkinan terjadinya **perceraian** setelah Saya menikah					
2	Saya memiliki kehawatiran adanya perselisihan dengan mertua setelah Saya menikah, sehingga menyebabkan ketidak harmonisan dalam rumah tangga saya					
3	Saya memiliki kehawatiran mengalami kegagalan komunikasi setelah Saya menikah					
4	Saya memiliki kehawatiran adanya tindak kekerasan dari pasangan dalam rumah tangga Saya kelak setelah Saya menikah					
5	Saya memiliki kehawatiran akan ada pengkhianatan dari pasangan dalam rumah tangga Saya					
6	Saya memiliki kekhawatiran mendapatkan pasangan seseorang yang terjerat narkoba					

B. Lampiran Tabulasi Data

NO	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	INDEPENDEN (X)	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	DEPENDEN (Y)
1	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	4	4	4	4	4	4	24
2	5	4	4	4	4	4	25	4	3	4	3	3	3	20
3	4	3	4	4	4	4	23	4	3	4	4	4	3	22
4	4	4	3	4	4	4	23	3	4	3	4	3	4	21
5	5	4	4	5	4	4	26	4	4	3	4	3	3	21
6	4	4	3	4	4	4	23	4	4	3	4	4	4	23
7	5	4	4	4	4	4	25	4	4	4	4	3	3	22
8	4	4	5	5	5	5	28	5	4	5	5	5	5	29
9	5	4	4	5	4	4	26	4	4	4	4	5	5	26
10	5	4	4	4	4	4	25	5	5	5	4	5	3	27
11	4	4	3	4	4	4	23	5	4	4	4	4	4	25
12	4	3	4	4	4	3	22	4	3	3	3	3	4	20
13	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	4	4	4	4	4	4	24
14	3	3	3	4	3	4	20	4	3	3	4	4	4	22
15	4	4	4	5	5	5	27	5	4	5	5	5	5	29
16	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	4	4	4	4	4	2	22
17	5	4	4	4	4	4	25	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
18	4	4	4	5	4	5	26	5	4	5	5	4	5	28
19	3	1	1	4	1	1	11	4	1	1	4	1	1	12
20	5	4	5	5	5	5	29	2	3	2	2	2	2	13
21	3	4	3	4	4	3	21	2	3	2	2	2	3	14
22	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	4	5	4	4	5	4	26
23	4	4	2	5	5	5	25	5	4	5	5	5	5	29
24	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	4	4	4	4	4	4	24
25	4	3	3	4	4	3	21	3	3	2	2	2	2	14
26	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	1	2	2	2	2	2	11
27	5	5	5	5	5	5	30	4	3	3	3	3	3	19
28	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	4	3	2	4	3	3	19
29	5	4	4	4	4	4	25	4	3	2	4	4	3	20
30	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	2	3	2	2	3	3	15
31	4	4	4	4	4	2	22	3	3	3	4	3	2	18
32	4	2	1	5	5	3	20	5	5	5	5	5	3	28
33	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	3	2	3	5	5	2	20
34	4	4	5	4	4	3	24	5	4	4	4	4	3	24
35	5	5	5	5	5	5	30	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
36	5	4	4	4	4	3	24	4	2	4	4	5	2	21
37	4	4	4	4	4	4	24	5	4	4	4	4	4	25
38	5	2	4	5	4	4	24	2	2	3	2	3	5	17
39	4	4	4	2	4	2	20	3	3	3	2	3	4	18
40	4	5	5	5	5	4	28	5	5	5	5	5	4	29

Hasil Uji Validitas

Pengaruh Isu Perceraian Publik Figur di Media Sosial

Correlations

		XI	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	INDEPENDENT_X
XI	Pearson Correlation	1	.619**	.605**	.263	.524*	.384	.675**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.004	.005	.263	.018	.095	.001
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
X2	Pearson Correlation	.619**	1	.718**	.275	.844**	.837**	.889**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004		.000	.241	.000	.000	.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
X3	Pearson Correlation	.605**	.718**	1	.461*	.881**	.793**	.918**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.000		.041	.000	.000	.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
X4	Pearson Correlation	.263	.275	.461*	1	.447*	.522*	.555*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.263	.241	.041		.048	.018	.011
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
X5	Pearson Correlation	.524*	.844**	.881**	.447*	1	.891**	.949**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.018	.000	.000	.048		.000	.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
X6	Pearson Correlation	.384	.837**	.793**	.522*	.891**	1	.913**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.095	.000	.000	.018	.000		.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
INDEPENDENT_X	Pearson Correlation	.675**	.889**	.918**	.555*	.949**	.913**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000	.000	.011	.000	.000	
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Hasil Uji Validitas

Kekhawatiran Remaja Menjalani Pernikahan

Correlations

		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	DEPENDENT_Y
Y1	Pearson Correlation	1	.484*	.728**	.830**	.672**	.535*	.814**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.031	.000	.000	.001	.015	.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Y2	Pearson Correlation	.484*	1	.780**	.485*	.780**	.595**	.810**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.031		.000	.030	.000	.006	.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Y3	Pearson Correlation	.728**	.780**	1	.638**	.868**	.670**	.922**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.002	.000	.001	.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Y4	Pearson Correlation	.830**	.485*	.638**	1	.638**	.593**	.800**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.030	.002		.002	.006	.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Y5	Pearson Correlation	.672**	.780**	.868**	.638**	1	.754**	.931**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.000	.000	.002		.000	.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Y6	Pearson Correlation	.535*	.595**	.670**	.593**	.754**	1	.827**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015	.006	.001	.006	.000		.000
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
DEPENDENT_Y	Pearson Correlation	.814**	.810**	.922**	.800**	.931**	.827**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Hasil Uji Reliabilitas

Pengaruh Isu Perceraian Publik Figur di Media Sosial

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.909	6

Kekhawatiran Remaja Menjalani Pernikahan

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.922	6

Hasil Uji Normalitas

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		40
Normal Parameters[a]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.87097366
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.117
	Positive	.078
	Negative	-.117
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.739
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.646

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Hasil Uji Linearitas

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
kekhawatiran remaja * perceraian artis	Between Groups	(Combined)	525.602	11	47.782	2.371	.032
		Linearity	164.446	1	164.446	8.161	.008
		Deviation from Linearity	361.156	10	36.116	1.792	.109
	Within Groups		564.173	28	20.149		
	Total		1089.775	39			

Hasil Uji Heteroskedastisitas

ANOVA[b]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	29.317	1	29.317	3.720	.061[a]
	Residual	299.512	38	7.882		
	Total	328.828	39			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Independent X

b. Dependent Variable: Abs_RES

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	6.228	5.957		1.045	.302
	Independent X	.639	.246	.388	2.599	.013

a. Dependent Variable: Dependent Y

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.388[a]	.151	.129	4.935

a. Predictors: (Constant), Independent X

b. Dependent Variable: Dependent Y