

HOW THE INFLUENCE OF DYNAMIC COMMUNICATION OF ADOLESCENTS TO PREVENTIF THE BULLYING

Ratih Siti Aminah ^{a*)}, Pudji Muljono ^{a)}, Juara P.Lubis ^{a)}, Dwi Hastuti ^{a)}

^{a)} IPB University, Bogor, Indonesia

^{*)}Corresponding Author: ratihsitiaminahratih@apps.ipb.ac.id

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Abstract. This study investigates that adolescent communication is influenced by various factors, including individual characteristics, parents, and peers. This study aims to analyze the influence of adolescent characteristics on their communication patterns with parents and peers, examine how parental characteristics affect communication with adolescents, identify the role of peers in shaping adolescent communication patterns, and explore the relationship between adolescent interpersonal communication and the tendency toward negative behaviors such as bullying. This research employs a quantitative approach, analyzing data from 481 respondents. The findings indicate that age, gender, and birth order influence the intensity and openness of adolescent communication. Parental characteristics, including age, education, and occupation, also determine family communication patterns, with parents with higher education levels tending to have more democratic communication styles. Furthermore, peers play a significant role in shaping adolescent communication patterns and behavior, particularly in social and psychological aspects. Poor interpersonal communication with parents correlates with an increased risk of negative behaviors such as bullying. This study concludes that effective family communication and the influence of the social environment are crucial in shaping adolescent interactions.

Keywords: Adolescent behavior; family communication; peers; social interaction

I. INTRODUCTION

Adolescents represent an age group in a complex developmental phase, where social interactions with parents and peers play a crucial role in shaping their character and behavior (Coloroso, 2002). In recent years, the increasing cases of bullying among adolescents indicate challenges in communication between them and their surroundings environment. Data released by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) on 2024, reported a rise in bullying cases, totaling 1,138 incidents, including physical, verbal, and psychological bullying[1]. Additionally, in 2018, Indonesia ranked fifth among 78 countries with the highest number of bullying cases. This situation raises concerns about the quality of adolescent social interactions, particularly in the context of their interpersonal communication with parents and peers.[2].

Indonesia's success in achieving the Indonesia Emas 2045 vision highly depends on the availability of excellent human resources (HR) in intellectual, emotional, and social aspects. Quality human resources not only possess academic and professional competencies but also emotional intelligence, enabling them to interact peacefully and build positive social relationships. Therefore, understanding the dynamics of adolescent communication with parents and peers is crucial in preventing negative behaviors such as bullying and fostering adolescents with strong self-esteem who can adapt to their social environment[2]. Several

previous studies have highlighted the importance of parent-child communication in shaping adolescent character. Rohner (1975) at [3] explained that a parenting style characterized by warmth and affection can prevent children from developing aggressive and hostile behaviors. Furthermore, Olweus et al., (2019) found that a lack of parental warmth, especially from mothers, along with harsh and inconsistent discipline patterns, increases the risk of aggressive behavior in adolescents.

Good communication enables adolescents to build healthy social relationships and reduces the tendency to engage in aggressive behavior. Additionally [5] found a relationship between parent-adolescent communication, self-esteem, and delinquent behavior.

Although various studies have discussed the importance of parent-adolescent communication in shaping social behavior, there are still limitations in identifying how adolescent, parental, and peer characteristics simultaneously influence adolescent communication patterns. This study aims to fill this gap by analyzing adolescent communication dynamics with both parents and peers within a comprehensive framework. Additionally, this research considers the impact of technological advancements and social media on adolescent communication patterns in the digital era. The purpose of the research is to analyze the influence of adolescent characteristics on their communication with parents and peers; examine how parental characteristics affect communication patterns with adolescents; identify the role of

peers in shaping adolescent communication patterns and explore the relationship between adolescent interpersonal communication and the tendency behaviors bullying.

This study adopts a quantitative approach using a survey method targeting adolescents in four senior high schools in Bogor City. Data was collected through questionnaires. Data analysis was conducted using regression techniques to identify relationships between the examined variables.

The findings of this study are expected to benefit various stakeholders, including parents, educators, policymakers, and academics. For parents, this research can serve as a reference for building more effective communication with their adolescent children. For educators and policymakers, the study's findings can be utilized to design intervention strategies to reduce bullying in schools. Meanwhile, for academics, this research can enrich studies on interpersonal communication by providing a broader perspective on the role of the environment in shaping adolescent social interactions. Thus, this study seeks to provide in-depth insights into the importance of healthy communication between adolescents, parents, and peers in fostering positive social behavior and preventing bullying among adolescents.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study was conducted in four high schools (SMA) in Bogor City from April- to September 2025, with 481 respondents, selected through random sampling. The respondents comprised 249 females (52%) and 232 males (48%), ensuring a balanced gender distribution. This proportional representation is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the perspectives and experiences of both male and female adolescents regarding communication dynamics.

A quantitative research approach was employed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to analyze the relationships between variables. The data was collected through surveys that measured various characteristics, including gender, age, and birth order, as well as peer characteristics, parent-adolescent and peer communication, internet media access, and bullying behavior. The variables were assessed using relevant indicators with acceptable loading factor values.

The data collection process involved distributing structured questionnaires to adolescents aged 15-18 years. The collected data was then processed using statistical software to ensure validity and reliability of the model. Regression analysis was applied to examine both direct and indirect effects between variables. The findings are expected to contribute valuable insights into adolescent communication patterns and their impact on social behavior, particularly in the context of bullying prevention.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study involves many respondents illustrating adolescent characteristics across various relevant aspects. Demographic information such as age, gender, birth order,

and parental background of the respondents is analyzed in detail to provide a comprehensive overview. This approach allows for the identification of specific patterns related to social, economic, and cultural factors that may influence the research outcomes. Respondent education dominans in Senior High School, the entrepreneur for any subject, such as, owner of Coffee shop, managed e-commerce store, and employee. The mother majority are housewife. In this subsection, respondent characteristics are presented in several key categories, including gender, age, number of children in the family, parental education and occupation, as well as ethnic background. Each category is supported by quantitative data in tabular form to facilitate readability and comprehension. Through this analysis, the study aims to provide a deeper context for understanding the adolescent conditions that are the primary focus.

Majority respondent is the second child, majority respondents are 16 years old, accounting for 78.2% of the sample. Meanwhile, only a small percentage are 15 years old (5.6%), 17-18 years old (16.2%). In terms of gender distribution, there is a relatively balanced representation, with 48.2% male and 51.8% female respondents. This indicates that the sample in this study provides almost equal representation of male and female adolescents.

Regarding birth order, second-born children dominate with a percentage of 39.9 percent, followed by first-born children (33.3%) and third-born children (18.5%). The second child Meanwhile, the percentage of fourth-born to ninth-born children is significantly lower, 8.3 percent. The second child usually is introverted, and selectived with friends. choosen s have minimun handphone. Seselect data suggests that most respondents come from families with two to three children, which may influence their communication patterns with parents and peers. Most respondents' parents fall within the age range of 41–58 years, with 80.6 percent of fathers and 70.5 percent of mothers belonging to this category. The proportion of parents under 40 years old is smaller (12.1% fathers and 28.1% mothers), while only a few are aged 59 years and above. This indicates that most respondents come from families with parents in their middle adulthood, who are generally still actively involved in educating and guiding their children. In terms of educational background, most parents have completed high school education (48.6% of fathers and 44.3% of mothers). The percentage of parents with higher education, such as a diploma or a bachelor's degree, is lower, with only a few reaching the master's level. Regarding employment, most fathers work as entrepreneurs (43.6%), while most mothers are homemakers (70.1%). This suggests that in many families, fathers serve as the primary breadwinners, while mothers predominantly take care of the household and children. Usually, adolescents need quality time to discuss any object.

Meanwhile, Influence of Individual, Parental, and Peer Characteristics on Adolescent Interaction Patterns aligns with the statistical results of the SEM Structural Model. This model illustrates the relationship between variables X1 and X2, which represent individual characteristics and social influences (parents and peers), with variable Y1, which reflects adolescent communication patterns. Indicators Y1.1, Y1.2, and Y1.3 depict various aspects of adolescent

interaction influenced by these factors. The significant path coefficients in the model indicate a substantial impact of individual characteristics and social environment on adolescent communication dynamics. Furthermore, the good model fit (Chi-Square = 22.59, RMSEA = 0.02) suggests that the relationships between the variables in this study hold strong validity. This reinforces the finding that adolescent communication patterns are influenced not only by internal factors but also by interactions with parents and peers. The resulting SEM model provides empirical evidence supporting interpersonal and social communication theories and can serve as a foundation for developing more effective communication strategies to understand and enhance adolescent interactions as shown in Figure 2, the SEM model below. The data collect found that male students have more friends than female student. According to the students, four of student explained that.

This analysis also aims to identify the relationship between adolescent interpersonal communication and the tendency toward negative behaviors such as bullying. The detailed demographic data presented in the tables serve as a foundation for understanding the broader social, economic, and cultural influences on adolescent communication dynamics.



Figure 1. SEM Structure

Showing the relationships between variables parents characteristic (X1), Adolescents characteristic (X2), and Parents communications (Y1) with indicators Topic communication (Y1.1), Duration of communication (Y1.2), and Frekuensi of communication (Y1.3), demonstrating a good model fit (Chi-Square = 22.59, RMSEA = 0.02).

Characteristics of Adolescents and Communication Patterns with Parents and Peers

In understanding adolescent communication dynamics, Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory (Bronfenbrenner, 1979) and Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory [6] provide a comprehensive perspective. These two theories highlight how the environment and social interactions shape adolescents' communication patterns with parents and peers.

Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Theory explains that individual development is influenced by various interacting environmental systems. At the microsystem level, direct interactions between adolescents, parents, and peers play a role in shaping their communication patterns. Data shows that the majority of respondents are 16 years old (78.2%), with female adolescents being more open in communication with parents than male adolescents (Garrard, 2020; Christensen, 2016) [9]. Birth order also affects communication patterns,

where first-born children tend to communicate more with parents compared to younger siblings or middle children [10].

Research indicates that peer communication has a significant influence on adolescent behavior and social adjustment. Abdillah (2018) found that communication within peer groups plays a crucial role in shaping students' learning behavior in Bandung. Effective interaction with peers can enhance learning motivation and social adaptation. Adolescents who have good communication relationships with their peers tend to adjust more easily to social environments and exhibit higher self-confidence in interactions [12]. Additionally, open communication within peer groups contributes to reinforcing positive social values, such as cooperation, empathy, and emotional support among individuals.

However, peer influence is not always positive. Kawasaki & Dobrochinski Candido (2024) identified that peer pressure can encourage adolescents to engage in deviant behaviors, such as juvenile delinquency. This aligns with research showing that communication with peers who exhibit negative tendencies can increase the risk of deviant behaviors, such as substance abuse or involvement in criminal activities [14]. In this context, communication is not only a tool for positive socialization but can also be a factor that reinforces undesirable behaviors, especially when individuals are in environments that do not support strong moral and ethical development. Therefore, it is crucial for parents and educators to understand the dynamics of adolescent peer communication and guide them toward more positive social circles. Interventions in the form of character education, counseling guidance, and involvement in extracurricular activities can be effective strategies in fostering healthy communication patterns among adolescents. Thus, peer communication can be maximized to support adolescents' social and emotional development in a more constructive direction.

At the mesosystem level, the relationship between family environment and adolescent peer interactions indicates interconnection. Adolescents with larger allowances tend to be more active in peer communication due to having more opportunities to participate in social activities [15]. Conversely, adolescents with economic constraints rely more on family communication as their primary form of social support (Jensen & Rauer, 2019). Parental characteristics also influence adolescent communication. Older parents (41-58 years old) tend to have an authoritative communication pattern (Steinberg, 2021), while parents with higher education are more open to two-way communication [13]. Additionally, parental occupation plays a role, as parents with flexible working hours have more time to interact with their children compared to those with long working hours ([13].

At the exosystem level, culture becomes a factor influencing communication patterns. Most parents come from Javanese, Sundanese, and Betawi ethnic groups (83.2% of fathers and 82.7% of mothers), reflecting a culture with strong family values. In contrast, adolescents from more individualistic cultures exhibit greater independence in interpersonal communication. Meanwhile, Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory highlights how adolescents learn to communicate through observation and social experiences.

The models they observe from parents, siblings, and peers shape their communication skills. First-born children, for example, often serve as role models for younger siblings in how to communicate with parents (McHale et al., 2019). Additionally, peer interactions influence their communication patterns, where social pressure can encourage them to adapt their communication style to group norms ([16]. Confidence in communication is also influenced by economic factors. Adolescents with larger allowances tend to be more confident in communicating with peers as they have more opportunities to interact in broader social environments. Conversely, adolescents with economic constraints rely more on family communication as their primary source of emotional and social support (Laursen & Hartl, 2020). This economic factor not only influences confidence but also determines how adolescents build and maintain interpersonal relationships.

Besides economic factors, family communication plays a crucial role in shaping adolescent social behavior. Open communication within the family allows adolescents to develop healthy communication skills, whereas rigid or authoritarian communication patterns may limit their ability to express themselves (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2019). In this context, Bandura's social learning theory emphasizes that adolescents learn to communicate through observation and experience within the family. If parents demonstrate warm and open communication patterns, adolescents are more likely to adopt such behaviors in their social interactions.

However, poor communication within the family or peer group can increase the risk of adolescents engaging in negative behaviors such as bullying. Adolescents with limited communication with parents or lack of social support from peers are more vulnerable to aggressive behavior or becoming victims of bullying (Espelage & Hong, 2020). An unsupportive environment can reinforce this tendency, where adolescents imitate negative behaviors from those around them, as explained in Bandura's social learning theory. On the other hand, peer influence is highly significant in shaping adolescent communication patterns. Through peer interactions, adolescents learn to adapt to social norms and develop interpersonal communication skills. However, peer pressure can contribute to aggressive behavior or adopting unhealthy communication styles (Ryan, 2021). Therefore, a positive and supportive social environment can help adolescents develop more adaptive and healthy communication patterns. Thus, adolescent communication patterns are influenced by various interacting environmental factors, both within the family and social circles. Understanding how economic factors, family communication, and peer influence shape adolescent communication patterns can serve as a foundation for developing more effective communication strategies. By improving interpersonal communication skills and fostering a supportive environment, the risk of negative behaviors in adolescent social interactions can be minimized.

The Role of Peer Groups in Shaping Adolescent Communication Patterns

Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory and family communication theory can provide a comprehensive perspective. Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory highlights how adolescents learn to communicate through observation

and social experiences. The models they observe from parents, siblings, and peers shape their communication skills (Bandura, 1986). Peers play a significant role in shaping adolescent communication patterns. Based on the data obtained, most respondents were 16 years old (78.2%), with a relatively balanced gender distribution between males (48.2%) and females (51.8%). Age and gender factors contribute to communication patterns between adolescents and their parents and peers. Younger adolescents tend to have greater communication dependence on their parents compared to older adolescents (Brown & Bakken, 2020). Gender differences also influence communication patterns, with adolescent girls generally showing more openness in communication with parents compared to adolescent boys (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2019). Birth order also shows an influence on communication patterns. Adolescents who are firstborn (33.3%) are more likely to build communication with their parents compared to younger or middle children due to their role as role models in the family (Smetana et al., 2018). Adolescents with more siblings tend to develop stronger interpersonal communication skills because they interact more frequently in a dynamic family environment ((Allen-meares & Pugach, 2020)

Peer groups have an important role in shaping adolescent communication patterns. Interactions within these groups not only affect how adolescents communicate, but also shape the norms and values adopted by individuals. Santrock (2021) emphasizes that communication with peers is a means for adolescents to develop social skills, understand other people's perspectives, and increase self-confidence. In addition, Mulyana (2014) found that communication in peer groups has a significant impact on students' learning behavior, where effective interaction can increase their academic motivation as well as social adaptation. Thus, communication with peers not only plays a role in building interpersonal skills but also contributes to the cognitive and emotional development of adolescents.

However, the influence of peer groups is not always positive. Peer pressure or social pressure from peers can encourage individuals to follow behaviors that are not always in accordance with desired social norms. Tianingrum and Nurjannah (2019) identified that peer pressure can be a trigger factor for juvenile delinquency, such as aggressive behavior, substance abuse, and involvement in criminal acts. Steinberg (2020) also adds that in adolescence, individuals tend to be more susceptible to peer group influence than parental influence. Therefore, understanding the dynamics of communication with peers is crucial in shaping more positive and constructive adolescent behavior.

Moreover, the allowance received by adolescents influences their communication patterns, particularly in social relationships with peers. Most adolescents receive an allowance of less than IDR 500,000 per month (57.2%). Adolescents with larger allowances tend to have more opportunities to participate in social activities outside the home, which contributes to the intensity of their communication with peers (Laursen & Hartl, 2020). In contrast, adolescents with financial limitations may rely more on communication within the family as their primary form of social support (Jensen & Rauer, 2019).

Parental characteristics also play an important role in shaping adolescent communication patterns. According to the data, most parents are aged between 41-58 years (78.9% fathers and 82.3% mothers). Older parents tend to have a more authoritative communication style compared to younger parents, who are more open to two-way discussions with their children (Steinberg, 2021). Parental education also plays a significant role; most fathers and mothers have a high school education (52.6% fathers and 46.6% mothers). Higher parental education is generally correlated with more open and democratic communication patterns in the family (Pinquart & Gerke, 2019).

Parents' occupations also influence communication patterns in the family. Most fathers work as entrepreneurs (47.4%) and mothers are homemakers (75.1%). Parents with flexible working hours tend to have more time to interact with their children compared to parents who work fixed or long hours (Nomaguchi & Milkie, 2020). This suggests that the physical presence of parents in their children's daily lives contributes to the intensity and quality of family communication. Cultural factors also play a role in shaping adolescent communication patterns. The data shows that most parents come from Javanese, Sundanese, and Betawi ethnic backgrounds (83.2% fathers and 82.7% mothers). A culture that emphasizes family values and respect for parents can influence how adolescents communicate with their family members (Triandis, 2018). In contrast, adolescents from more individualistic cultural backgrounds may be more likely to develop more independent and assertive communication patterns (Gudykunst, 2020).

In the context of Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory, interaction with peers not only improves interpersonal communication skills but also shapes adolescents' communication habits and norms. Social models observed from peers can reinforce or change communication patterns that have been learned in the family (Bandura, 1986). Studies show that adolescents with greater financial access tend to have more active communication patterns with peers, both in positive aspects like cooperation and negative ones like conformity to risky behaviors (Steinberg & Monahan, 2020). Cultural aspects also play a role in communication patterns, as seen in the ethnic background of parents. Most respondents come from Javanese, Sundanese, and Betawi ethnic groups (82.9% fathers and 76.3% mothers), which generally emphasize collectivism and hierarchy in family communication (Triandis, 2021). This may influence how adolescents communicate with their peers, where those from collectivist cultures are more likely to adjust to group norms (Gudykunst & Kim, 2020).

Adolescents' interpersonal communication is also linked to negative behavior tendencies such as bullying. Adolescents with poor communication with their parents or peers are more vulnerable to experiencing or engaging in bullying (Olweus, 2020). Poor communication within the family can create insecurity and frustration in adolescents, which is then expressed through aggressive or deviant behavior. Furthermore, a lack of supportive communication from parents can lead adolescents to seek validation from outside environments, including peer groups that may have negative influences. Factors such as low openness in family

communication and lack of social support from peers can increase the risk of aggressive behavior among adolescents (Espelage & Hong, 2020). In family contexts, authoritarian communication that doesn't allow children to express their opinions may encourage them to vent emotions outside the home. On the other hand, associating with peers who have unhealthy communication norms, such as bullying or verbal violence, can reinforce negative behavior patterns in adolescents.

Bandura's social learning theory explains that individuals learn through observation, imitation, and social experiences. In this case, adolescents can imitate communication patterns they observe from parents, peers, or figures they consider role models (Bandura, 1986). If they are accustomed to seeing aggressive or unempathic communication behaviors in their close environment, they are more likely to adopt similar patterns in their social interactions. Therefore, an environment that supports positive communication is crucial in shaping healthy social skills in adolescents. Understanding family communication and peer influence through observation and social experience processes, as explained in Bandura's theory, can help develop strategies to improve adolescent communication skills and reduce the negative impacts of their social interactions. By improving communication openness in the family and creating a supportive social environment for healthy communication, adolescents can better face social pressures and avoid engaging in bullying or aggressive behaviors that harm themselves and others.

Interpersonal Communication and Negative Behavior Tendencies

Interpersonal communication plays a crucial role in shaping adolescent behavior, particularly in their interactions with both parents and peers. Brown and Bakken (2020) found that younger adolescents tend to rely more on their parents for communication, whereas older adolescents gradually shift their dependence towards their peer groups. This transition highlights the growing influence of peer communication in shaping adolescent behavior, including both positive and negative tendencies. Similarly, Koerner and Fitzpatrick (2019) noted that gender differences also play a role in communication patterns, where adolescent girls generally maintain more open communication with their parents compared to boys. However, when peer communication becomes the dominant mode of interaction, adolescents may be more susceptible to peer pressure, which can lead to either constructive or detrimental behavioral changes.

Furthermore, birth order and sibling dynamics influence interpersonal communication and the way adolescents interact with their social circles. Smetana et al. (2018) revealed that firstborn children tend to communicate more with their parents, given their role as family role models, whereas younger siblings rely more on peer interactions. Galyani Moghaddam (2010) also emphasized that adolescents with multiple siblings develop stronger interpersonal communication skills due to frequent interactions in a dynamic family setting. This enhanced communication ability can make them more adept at navigating social relationships, including those with their peers. However, if peer influence outweighs parental guidance, adolescents may adopt negative

behaviors modeled within their social groups. Therefore, fostering effective communication with both parents and peers is essential to ensure that adolescents develop healthy interpersonal skills and avoid negative behavioral tendencies. Age and gender factors contribute to adolescent communication patterns with their parents and peers. Younger adolescents tend to have greater communication dependence on their parents compared to older adolescents (Brown & Bakken, 2020). Gender differences also affect communication patterns, with adolescent girls generally being more open in communication with their parents compared to adolescent boys (Koerner & Fitzpatrick, 2019). Birth order also influences communication patterns. Adolescents who are firstborn (33.3%) are more likely to build communication with their parents compared to younger or middle children due to their role as role models in the family (Smetana et al., 2018). Adolescents with more siblings tend to develop stronger interpersonal communication skills because they interact more frequently in a dynamic family environment ([18].

Moreover, the allowance adolescents receive influences their communication patterns, particularly in social relationships with peers. Most adolescents receive an allowance of less than IDR 500,000 per month (57.2%). Adolescents with larger allowances tend to have more opportunities to participate in social activities outside the home, which contributes to the intensity of their communication with peers (Laursen & Hartl, 2020). In contrast, adolescents with financial limitations may rely more on communication within the family as their primary form of social support (Jensen & Rauer, 2019). Parental characteristics also play an important role in shaping adolescent communication patterns. According to the data, most parents are aged between 41-58 years (78.9% fathers and 82.3% mothers). Older parents tend to have a more authoritative communication style compared to younger parents, who are more open to two-way discussions with their children (Steinberg, 2021). Parental education is also an important factor; most fathers and mothers have a high school education (52.6% fathers and 46.6% mothers). Higher parental education is generally correlated with more open and democratic communication patterns in the family.

Parents' occupations also influence family communication patterns. Most fathers work as entrepreneurs (47.4%) and mothers are homemakers (75.1%). Parents with flexible working hours tend to have more time to interact with their children compared to parents who work fixed or long hours [19]. This shows that the physical presence of parents in their children's daily lives contributes to the intensity and quality of family communication. Cultural factors also play a role in shaping adolescent communication patterns. The data shows that most parents come from Javanese, Sundanese, and Betawi ethnic backgrounds (83.2% fathers and 82.7% mothers). A culture that emphasizes family values and respect for parents can influence how adolescents communicate with their family members (Triandis, 2018). In contrast, adolescents from more individualistic cultural backgrounds may be more likely to develop more independent and assertive communication patterns [20].

Interaction with peers also plays an important role in shaping adolescent communication patterns. Most adolescents receive an allowance of \leq IDR 500,000 (57.2%), reflecting their accessibility to the social environment. Studies show that adolescents with greater financial access tend to have more active communication patterns with peers, both in positive aspects like cooperation and negative ones like conformity to risky behaviors (Steinberg & Monahan, 2020). Cultural aspects also play a role in communication patterns, as seen from the ethnic background of parents. Most respondents come from Javanese, Sundanese, and Betawi ethnic groups (82.9% fathers and 76.3% mothers), which generally have collectivist values and hierarchy in family communication. This may influence how adolescents communicate with their peers, where those from collectivist cultures are more likely to adjust to group norms (Gudykunst & Kim, 2020).

Adolescents' interpersonal communication is also linked to negative behavioral tendencies such as bullying. Adolescents with poor communication with their parents or peers are more vulnerable to experiencing or engaging in bullying (Olweus, 2020). Factors such as low openness in family communication and lack of social support from peers can increase the risk of aggressive behavior among adolescents.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Adolescents, parents, and peers interact to shape adolescents' interpersonal communication patterns. Age and gender factors influence the openness and communication styles between adolescents and their parents or peers. Adolescent girls are generally more open to communicating with their parents than boys, while younger adolescents tend to have greater communication dependence on their families. Additionally, parental education and cultural backgrounds influence communication patterns within the family. Parents with higher education tend to implement more democratic communication patterns, while certain cultural values can shape communication norms within the family and social environment. Apart from individual and family factors, social aspects like allowance and parents' occupations also play a role in shaping adolescent social interactions. Adolescents with larger allowances have more opportunities to interact outside the home, making communication with peers more intense. On the other hand, adolescents with financial limitations tend to rely more on family communication as their main form of social support. Parents' flexible working hours also allow for more interaction with children compared to parents with long working hours. By understanding the various factors influencing adolescent communication patterns, communication strategies in families and education can be optimized to shape adolescents with good interpersonal communication skills and prevent negative behaviors such as bullying.

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