

Analysis Of Adolescent Attitudes Towards Massive Free Sex Online On Twitter

Nursapia Harahap¹, Anang Anas Azhar², Fakhrurrozi³, Jamiluddin Marpaung⁴, Fina Jamaluddin⁵

Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, 20353, Medan, Indonesia^{1,2,3}
 Faculty of Islamic Religion, Universitas Al Washliyah, 20217, Medan, Indonesia⁴
 Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, Universitas Sumatera Utara, 20155 Medan, Indonesia⁵



Keywords: Twitter, Attitude, Youth, Free Sex, Online

ABSTRACT

This research is based on the fact that the development of information and communication technology, which is growing along with the times, can influence people's attitudes and mindsets. One form of information and communication technology development is the large number of social media platforms that are currently needed by the community, especially Twitter. Among Generation Z or adolescents. Especially on Twitter social media users are very free in accessing various information. However, this is the case where many parties abuse the use of Twitter social media, such as fraud, bullying, watching vulgar videos, and even having free sex which is currently rife among adolescents. This interested me in conducting research using observation techniques and qualitative descriptive methods using interviews as primary data collection techniques.



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial 4.0 International License.

1. Introduction

Information technology is a tool that can be used to manage data. This includes organizing information in different ways. To obtain relevant, accurate, current, and quality information. Insightful information used for personal, business, and governmental purposes and for decision-making [13]. Meanwhile, according to Rogers (1986) [46], "Communication technology is hardware, organizational structure, and social values utilized by individuals to collect, process, and exchange information with other individuals. The development of information and communication technology that occurs so rapidly, provides so many conveniences and benefits for the community, including educating the community intellectually and spiritually [54]. The process of communication and information retrieval which used to be so complicated, has now been resolved along with the presence of sophisticated equipment that allows the process of communication retrieval to be carried out anytime and anywhere.

According to Kosasih [7] In the current era of globalization when technology is advancing at a very high speed, inevitably, the existence of the Internet is increasingly needed in everyday life, whether for social, educational, or business activities. The internet has been widely used in various fields, ranging from education, economics, politics, and health, to social. The development of information and communication

technology, especially the internet, has brought so many changes in society, especially its influence on attitudes and mindsets.

Pavlik (1996) [46], said "From virtual reality to the information highway, the new media technology landscape is as diverse as it is fast changing. These new technologies are radically transforming almost every aspect of how we communicate and with whom, as well as just about any other dimension of our lives, from dating to making money to health care. Each year the pace of technological change seems to accelerate, as bold new technological advances are announced nearly every day [26], [51].

Social media is a necessity for today's society, from children to parents, always side by side with digital. Today's primary human needs are no longer food and clothing, instead, they have turned to communication devices such as smartphones and other media. Children and adolescents are addicted to opening sites that are inappropriate for their age. However, because there are no restrictions from the Ministry of Communication and information about which sites children and youth can access, which are prohibited. Parents also cannot directly limit their children from using the internet and other applications [4], [39], [59]. Media technology has entered every family as a whole. [43], the behavior of internet use in adolescents or Generation Z has gone beyond the limits [6], [41], for negative things, as well as the teachers. Some schools prohibit children from carrying cell phones, but more allow students to use smartphones at school. Especially the Z generation which cannot be separated from technology. Media and Communication parents in supervising teenage children using smartphones [47]. So, due to the influence of the rapid development of information and communication technology, it has caused socio-cultural changes in society, such as free sex which is currently very rife among teenagers. Accessed by teenagers. This attracted the attention of the authors to investigate further the relationship between the development of information technology and the rise of free-sex behavior among adolescents. [40], perceptions of adolescents who view premarital sex as a common thing to do [17], especially on social media Twitter. And why something like this can happen in a country that upholds morality like Indonesia is currently influenced by Western culture, is a big question for the writer.

Social media is a form of information and communication technology development that is used by people to connect with one another. Mulawarman [55] Also, social media is a communication platform used by users for social interaction. Social media provides many advantages that make teenagers feel comfortable when surfing in cyberspace for a long time [33], [42]. According to data from We Are Social, social media users in Indonesia in January 2022 increased by 12.35% from last year. More precisely, the number of active users of social media in early 2022 will be 191 million people, while in 2021 there will be 170 million people and in 2022 user data will be 204.7 million [14].

One of the social media that many Indonesian people enjoy is Twitter. Twitter is one of the social media that has a wide and massive information coverage. The development of Twitter as a medium for spreading information without censorship, everyone is free to access it. In fact, it's not uncommon for some people to watch pornographic videos through social media on Twitter.

Indonesia has the largest number of Twitter users in the world. According to We Are Social, the number of Twitter users in Indonesia will reach 18.45 million in 2022. This figure is based on 4.23% of the total number of Twitter users worldwide which exceeds 436 million. The number of Twitter users in Indonesia is expected to increase by 31.3% in 2022, compared to the previous year's 14.05 million. Participated (2010–2016). Not only in Indonesia, the use of Twitter among Swiss students continues to rise above 1,000 tweets, on average, every year until 2021 average of 2.7 posts [57].



Twitter is one of the most popular social media for Generation Z besides Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube. Twitter is a social media that was founded by Jack Dorsey, Evan Williams, Biz Stone, and Noah Glass in July 2006. At that time, Twitter was introduced as an online social media network provider where users can convey messages of up to 140 characters/letters with a chirp or a chirp. Thanks to this practical feature, many people are interested in mapping-based Twitter [24].

The Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kemkominfo) places Indonesia as the fifth largest Twitter user in the world, with 1.95 million Indonesian users, exceeding the total of 500 million, according to PT Bakri Telecom. Active Twitter users are dominated by Generation Z. Based on several previous studies, Gen Z are those born after 1995 [22], often referred to as the post-millennial generation.

Generation Z is the first technology-influenced generation since the dawn of time. The technology in question consists of computers or other electronic media such as cell phones, internet connections, or even social media applications. Generation Z grew up with the social web, they are digitally focused and technology is their identity. [56]. Gen Z has a strong connection with technology, they have a need for the internet in the social world, education, and knowledge of something that makes them stiff in communicating in the real world, and more inclined to the virtual world [16], [65].

However, when technology is not put to good use, it becomes a threat to the continuation of life by destroying individuality, autonomy, and survival by destroying the foundations of society, cultural and ethical order [52]. This becomes a problem of technology infrastructure which then tends to be distributed in usage patterns that are relatively digital addiction. [19], [47], [50], although different preferences may influence usage (Taneja, Wu, & Edgerly, 2018). Especially for Generation Z who are easily influenced by the flow of information technology. The impact is felt, especially in culture. As a result of easy access to information both from within and outside the country, Western culture easily permeates Generation Z, changing attitudes and mindsets. It even refers to free sex. Teenagers take the risk of going viral with sexually explicit material on social media in an effort to make a lot of money [15].

In Indonesia, there are around 4.5% of male youth and 0.7% of female adolescents aged 15- 19 who admit to having had sexual intercourse before marriage [30]. According to research conducted in Nigeria, the sex business is responsible for 90.7% of respondents' involvement in free sex behavior among adolescents. Poverty and a lack of amenities and infrastructure are other contributing factors [45].

2. Conclusions

Twitter is one of the social media that is very popular with Generation Z besides Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube. Twitter is a social media company founded in July 2006 by Jack Dorsey, Evan Williams, Biz Stone, and Noah Glass. At that time, Twitter was launched as an online social networking service that allows users to send messages of up to 140 characters called tweets or tweets. Thanks to this practical feature, many people are interested in Twitter.

In addition, the culture in Twitter social media is different from other social media cultures, because the features presented are different. The terms on Twitter that you need to know are 1) Tweet: Upload the text, video or image that you want to upload, a maximum of 140 words per post and usually in the form of information, humor, chat or opinion; 2) Retweet (RT): the act of forwarding someone's tweet so that our followers can read it; 3) Mentions (@): Tag others in our tweets; 4) Reply: tweets intended to reply to other people's tweets; 5) Following Twitter users that we follow and we can see tweets from people we follow; 6) Followers: users who follow us; 7) Hashtags (#): useful for other users to easily see and search for similar

topics written by other people; and 8) Trending topics: topics that are currently being discussed and usually become topics in hashtags; 9) Mutual: two accounts that follow each other or are friends on Twitter; 10) Sender: Message sender or tweeter; 11). Autobae: a bot account used as a place to send anonymous messages; and still are language terms created by Twitter users.

The existence of the autobase feature on Twitter's social media is increasingly making the younger generation who are growing up feel at home playing Twitter. Because you can be free to send anonymous messages without knowing your identity. In fact, not infrequently a lot of anonymous who send messages on this autobase related to sexual problems. According to Kinsey [55], sexual behavior includes 4 stages, as follows:

- 1. Touch each other, starting with holding hands, until finally hugs.
- 2. Kiss, starting with a short kiss, to kiss the lips by playing with the tongue.
- 3. Making out, and holding sensitive parts of the opposite sex's body that can arouse sexual desire.
- 4. Sex.

Even discussing sexuality on Twitter already has its own auto base. For example, in an upload to the @convomf base, someone sends an anonymous message containing their story after having sexual intercourse before marriage.



Igi pngen, klo gw Igi pngen dia gamau gw ga maksa, tpi kenapa ya kepuasan gw di dapat klo liat cwe masturb smpe orgasm gtu. But, my girl ga bisa masturb huhu



Figure 2. Examples of tweets after free sex on auto based on Twitter.



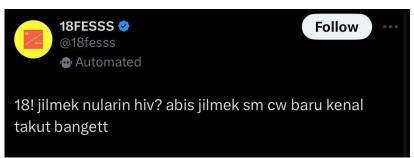


Figure 3. Examples of tweets after free sex on auto based on Twitter.

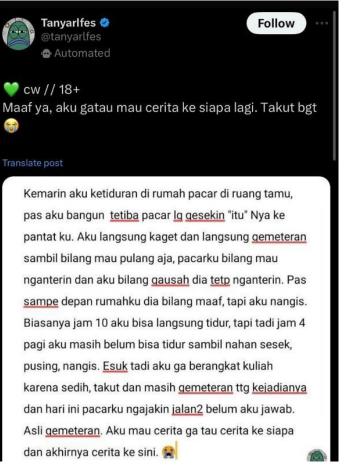


Figure 4. Examples of tweets after free sex on auto based on Twitter.



Figure 5. Examples of tweets after free sex on auto based on Twitter.

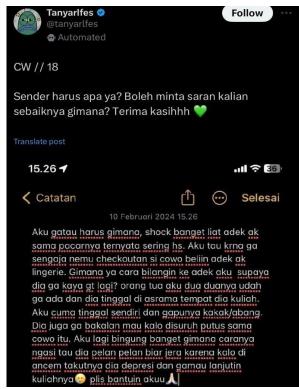


Figure 6. Examples of tweets after free sex on auto based on Twitter.



	Tanyarlfes @tanyarlfes Automated				Follov	v
💜 CW // kinda 18+ Menurut kalian gmn? gw harus gimana 😌 apalagi gw sama dia udah ada niat untuk serius 😪 😪						
Translat	e post 45 VV © •			10	⁴⁶ .il 63	5%
<	Judul			Φ	0	:
Jadi gini gw pnya pacar, hubungan gw sama dia tuh uh ada niat serius untuk ke jenjang pernikakan, tp gw ragu soalnya dia ketika gw mau ngecek hpnya suka kadang ga boleh terus kmrn baru lah dia ngebolehin gw ngecek hp nya emg ga ada aneh² si gaada chtngn sama cewe juga tapi gw nemu chtngan cwo gw sama adm apart untuk ngebooking apart, dia tuh ngebooking apart tgl 25 april nah sementara gw first ketemu sama dia tuh tanggal 26 april (blm pacaran). Gw mikir bjirr dia mlm nya sm org lain tp paginya sm gw trs dia bilang itu cuma nenangin diri, gw paksa dia juga untuk jujur dgn marah² lah mukulin + nyubit dia lah tp dia kekeh dengan alasannya tuh cuma nenangin diri. kalian prcya gk cwo ke apart cm nenangin diri? btw dia pas mlm tgl 25 nya tuh chtngn sm gw untuk rencanain besoknya mau main , gw mikir gamungkin kan kalo dia sama cewe lain melakukan ++ tapi dia chtngn sm gw. gw gatau harus gm bingung, trs gw ga bisa lepas dari dia u dh btrpa kali dia ngelakuin kesalahan tp ya gw selalu terima gw gu yuga tau si dia pernah ngelakuin hs sm cewe tapi ya gw terima mikirnya da itu masa lalu sama udh lama jg katanya ngelakunnya, tp stlh gw liat chtngn dia ngebooking apart qw makin ovt						

Figure 7. Examples of tweets after free sex on auto based on Twitter.

In addition to the autobase feature relating to complaints after having sexual intercourse before marriage. Twitter also provides information that is very broad and very free. In the Horizon journal [21], [32], [44]. Said that social media content also easily spreads negative messages, so parental assistance is needed in using social media for children [4]. This makes social media users increasingly widespread, most of whose users are teenagers, making it very easy for teenagers to imitate negative posts that are widespread on social media. Therefore, the media should adjust its messaging to appeal to adults their own age, and educators should stress the value of media literacy [61].

There are also accounts that upload pornographic or vulgar videos which are shared among mutual friends. Not infrequently quite a lot of women among Generation Z sell their honor through Twitter. Or Generation Z who are free sex actors as in the tweet below:

- MK: Your mother is crazy.. how can you forbid the boarding house kids to bring their girlfriends to sleep in the boarding house even though it doesn't bother her? Like my neighbor who reported me to the RT because he brought a girlfriend to a neighbor's boarding house with your mother, you have a mental disorder, right?
- ST: I'm pregnant, and my boyfriend isn't ready to be a dad, I've decided he might be the best way
- A: I and my boyfriend have subscribed every Saturday night to have intimate relations.
 - Sometimes even 2 times a week.
- AS: The relationship between husband and wife before marriage is normal, what's important is that we are happy about who we are going to marry in the future, and there is no need to think about it easily.
- NS: I used to have intercourse at home when my mom was away if not we were in the car enjoying it.
- WR: Kissing isn't fun anymore, what's nice is making love in a hotel. Even if you're not married, it doesn't

really matter.

From the comments above, we can understand that today's youth are no longer taboo in talking about sex outside of marriage on social media. This shows how far society is from religion and cultural ethics that have been passed down from generation to generation by their parents. Freedom to see things forno is not foreign to children who want to become adults. In fact, things like this almost seem commonplace because they often appear on Twitter users' timelines, especially Generation Z. So many of them are getting used to it to the point where they normalize it and even become free sex offenders. This wave of information attacks Generation Z and is wrapped in such a way that sex is considered normal and pleasurable. Starting from kissing, having sex, changing partners, to having sex in groups, all this information is available in various information media [55].

This was conveyed by D "Yes, it's normal, because there have been many who have done that" Revealed that he was used to the rampant cases of free sex on Twitter at this time. This was also reinforced by the FSA's answer which felt sad to see this phenomenon. "It's really unfortunate, the times are getting here, this kind of behavior is included in the 'ordinary things' done by people outside of it."

The FSA said that free sex is now commonplace among teenagers on social media Twitter. Even the DA who opposed this gave his opinion "It's not good to watch especially since many social media users (especially Twitter) are too free and can worsen generation formation." The DA's opinion said that being too free to play social media, especially Twitter, would actually worsen the current generation's situation. Moreover, the information obtained on Twitter is very diverse, if you can't sort the information wisely, it will be very easy to fall into a circle of promiscuity. R strengthened his opinion by saying that there was a change in mindset and attitude with young people before. It's a shame, because of the difference in the mindset of children today and in the past. The idea that a shift in young people's thoughts and attitudes regarding sex is not taboo is strengthened by the fact that frequent watching of pornographic content on social media also results in a sexual desire [8], [64].

Most Gen Z are reluctant to marry. There are those who still take care of themselves, but there are also those who even fall into negative things such as free sex. Besides the tweets above, below are also comments from young people.

BW: Sell nude photos per album for 20 K

How long can you play on the bed? Answer 10 hours 9 minutes, until you are weak.

CS: My virginity has been taken, I have to marry that guy, we often have conjugal relations.

Apart from that, we often video call sex or have long-distance sex.

- CR: Right after April 2, after my period, I had sex with a guy, I happened to not use a safety condom, or I take contraceptive pills or posting. After my period, I had sex again with the guy, I took off the condom. To be safe, I ate pineapple one day.
- DW: We often sleep at OYO accommodation, which is cheaper and more relaxed. I have never been pregnant, even though I often have sexual intercourse. The relationship before marriage was okay, in fact, I often changed men for sex. When B was carrying out his duties to have sex, I was unlucky, so I had a child.

According to Surahman (in [28] states that all activities and events that are carried out by everyone occur because of the influence of technological developments which are true technological determinations because unconsciously humans have been influenced by everything that smells of technology Even though



it has negative effects on people's behavior, technology is employed as a tool for improvements through exposure on social media as the most conceivable source of money. The media ought to serve as a platform for propagating religious doctrine among its followers [23]. A healthy culture is one that adapts to the times, therefore in addition to changing social media behavior, it also results in the community's traditional culture being eroded [29].

An expert Mc Luhan [28], reveals that "We form tools for communication, and finally the tools for communication that we use ultimately shape influence our own lives." The frequent use of social media makes Generation Z, but this also has positive effects, such as in a short time getting new information every day [2]. According to Al-ghifari [53], the negative behavior of adolescents, especially those related to sexual deviance, does not originate from their own actions. However, there are supporting factors or external influences. The source of this deviation is the lack of quality information among young people due to the influence of globalization.

A negative social environment, both in the real world and in the virtual world, will greatly influence a person's attitude and mindset [38]. Differences in the body from a biological point of view greatly affect a person's sexual behavior. [12], reveals that human behavior in society is strongly influenced by their social environment, both in the home environment, at school, and in the community. Children's digital media abilities are highly influenced by the role of communication and collaboration between parents, teachers, and the social environment [9].

Adolescent sexual behavior is currently a very troubling thing, knowledge about reproductive health among adolescents is not enough to guide adolescents not to have sex before marriage, both those who understand reproductive health and those who do not, thus media exposure greatly influences. [20], both print and social media, in causing adolescents to participate directly or indirectly in free sex [62]. One of the most popular activities among teenagers for self-expression and identity construction is the use of social networking sites. Teenagers can use online media to engage in sexual exploitation or cybersex [10], [18], [36], and paradoxically, the motive for the emergence of sexual behavior among young people frequently involves bisexual sex, intercourse with the opposing sex, and even mixing sex between the two [8].

The rise of content that leads to free sex on Twitter social media, the rise of accounts discussing pornographic matters on Twitter social media The rise of content that leads to free sex on Twitter social media [11], the rise of accounts discussing pornographic matters on Twitter social media This supports Jolie's assertion that students interpret news based on their habits, which causes it to be skewed [37].

This makes Generation Z more accustomed to things that smell of promiscuity. [49], there is a need for ideological education to counter adolescent understanding of sex and sex education [60]. On the one hand, advocates for women's rights continue to push for laws prohibiting pornography and protecting women, but on the other, intellectuals battle for media that features girls and depicts women's sexuality [27], [48]. In reality, this is also evident in the media, which frequently publishes images of young people having sex. [34], [48] and socialization of the dangers of sex and premarital family messages [63]. They no longer care about it. In fact, they have normalized things that are clearly prohibited by these norms and religions. Because they are used to consuming these things on social media Twitter.

This opinion is supported by the existence of a theoretical determination put forward by a well-known figure Mc Luhan that "We form the tools for communicating, and finally the tools for communicating that we use ultimately shape/influence our own lives."

The development of the digital era is no longer limited. Of course, this has a positive effect. However, some of these developments also had negative effects. For this reason, it is important for social media users, especially Twitter, to develop a mindset for using social media properly. Especially when you look at its users who are at an unstable age and are still easily carried away by the current developments of the times [16], [66]. In reality, this is also evident in the media, which frequently publishes images of young people having sex [34], [48]. In addition to religion, education and connection to family are very important in preventing free sex among teenagers [1], [16], [43]. Additionally, media literacy education is required so that young people can comprehend the accuracy of the news [3]. In order to protect himself and the neighborhood from fake news, Vanesa discovered artificial intelligence or examined the news of all things through the Google Bard and Al chatbot in order to investigate writing on social media [31]. This needs to be thoroughly examined in the field of journalism so that news may be verified as accurate information.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the massive amount of information on Twitter social media greatly influences the attitudes and mindset of Generation Z regarding the rampant cases of free sex among teenagers today. Moreover, the current Z generation cannot be separated from technology, especially communication and information technology. The rise of content that leads to free sex on Twitter social media, the rise of accounts that discuss pornographic matters on Twitter social media. This makes Generation Z more accustomed to things that smell of promiscuity. They no longer care about it. In fact, they have normalized things that are clearly prohibited by these norms and religions. Because they are used to consuming these things on social media Twitter.

This opinion is supported by the existence of a theoretical determination put forward by a well-known figure Mc Luhan (1964) that "We form the tools for communicating, and finally the tools for communicating that we use ultimately shape/influence our own lives." The development of the digital era is no longer limited. Of course, it has a positive effect. The results of studies that show that the intensity of using social media can eliminate feelings of anxiety but create a new risk, namely media dependence, also corroborate this [5], [54].

Teenagers' news consumption is a remarkable stimulant for mental illnesses, particularly sex-related ones. Therefore, it is essential that children receive sex education from a young age in order for them to comprehend the serious health risks associated with unrestrained sex behavior as well as the associated guilt [25].

However, some of these developments also had negative effects [58]. For this reason, it is important for social media users, especially Twitter, to develop a mindset for using social media properly. Especially if you look at the users, they are generations Y and Z whose age ranges are unstable age and are still easily carried away by the flow of the times [66]. Teenager's interest in sex is increasing with the widespread use of social media that is too free. Starting from small children, teenagers, and even adults, are free to access sites that are normally inappropriate to open, such as pornography. Addiction arises from watching videos on YouTube or Instagram as well as Twitter about sex so children and adolescents become addicted to action porn. Even teenagers gather together in one room to watch Porn films through internet links. As a result of the behavior of teenagers, it is not uncommon for them to skip school and even have sexual relations outside of marriage. The emergence of rape against women is also often caused by pornography addiction by teenagers and adults on social media. Sex online is also increasingly widespread. Easily the satisfiers of lust alias masher order women who are invited to date in the mass media. This happens because of changes in the lifestyle of modern women [35]. Not infrequently this leads to the killing of women sex workers after men satisfy their lust. Ironically, many school children are victims of selling sex online



through online affiliates. The consumptive and luxurious lifestyle of teenagers makes teenagers start to love the online sex business without having to work hard to earn a lot of money in a short time.

The above conditions must be of concern to the government and religious leaders as well as parents to take concrete steps to prevent online sex transactions from occurring in various media because this is feared to damage the younger generation in the future. It's just that the reality on the ground shows that there has been a religious disruption in digital media [51].

On the one hand, the government has amended anti-pornography regulations and a ban on the widespread distribution of pornography on social media, number 44 of 2028, and number 12 of 2022 concerning sexual violence. Even though the law has been finalized, the government must also be swift in anticipating the effects of addiction to digital media use among adolescents, both school rules, parental attention, and the ban on using cell phones during study hours. If free sex or promiscuity is still common in society, especially among teenagers or Generation Z as the nation's next generation. So it was feared that a generation would appear who did not care about their social environment, so the Bedroom generation was born, all of whose activities were in the bedroom. Ordering food from the room, communicating with parents in the room, studying from the room, making friends from the bedroom through the real world, and even having sex remotely. This is a big problem faced by parents, especially those who have teenage children who are already preoccupied with the media. Digital. To anticipate the above, it is necessary to socialize about the dangers of excessive use of digital media in schools and tertiary institutions as well as religious mental, and spiritual development.

3. References

[1] Ahmadi, K., Rezazade, M., Nafarie, M., Moazen, B., Yarmohmmadi Vasel, M., & Assari, S. (2012). Unprotected Sex with Injecting Drug Users among Iranian Female Sex Workers: Unhide HIV Risk Study. AIDS Research and Treatment, 2012, 1–6. https://doi.org/10.1155/2012/651070

[2] Aisafitri, L., & Yusriyah, K. (2021). KECANDUAN MEDIA SOSIAL (FoMO) PADA GENERASI MILENIAL. Jurnal Audience, 4(01), 86–106. https://doi.org/10.33633/ja.v4i01.4249

[3] Al Zou'bi, R. M. (2022). The impact of media and information literacy on students' acquisition of the skills needed to detect fake news. Journal of Media Literacy Education, 14(2), 58–71. https://doi.org/10.23860/JMLE-2022-14-2-5

[4] Alamiyah, S. S., Kusuma, A., Juwito, J., & Tranggono, D. (2021). Pergeseran Model Pendampingan Penggunaan Media Digital oleh Orangtua pada Anak di Masa Pandemi COVID-19. JCommsci - Journal Of Media and Communication Science, 4(2), 97–110. https://doi.org/10.29303/jcommsci.v4i2.120

[5] Al-Busaidi, A. S., Victoria Dauletova, & Jean Claude Kwitonda. (2023). Probing the Coping Processes Between Social Media (WhatsApp) Addiction and Mental Health During Social Distancing. International Journal of Communication, 17.

[6] Azurmendi, A., Etayo-Pérez, C., & Torrell-del-Pozo, A. (2022). The right to be forgotten on the Internet for children and teenagers. A survey in Spain. Communication & Society, 35(4), 19–36. https://doi.org/10.15581/003.35.4.19-36

[7] Banua, R., Bintarsih Sekarnigrum, & Pitoyo, P. (2021). Social Exchange Use of Twitter Social Media

and Adolescent Behavior Deviations (Bullying, Pornography and Free Sex) in the Kartini Area, Central Jakarta. Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal), 4(4).

[8] Beaulieu, N., Brassard, A., Bergeron, S., & Péloquin, K. (2022). Why do you have sex and does it make you feel better? Integrating attachment theory, sexual motives, and sexual well-being in long-term couples. Journal of Social and Personal Relationships, 39(12), 3753–3774. https://doi.org/10.1177/02654075221108759

[9] Beilmann, M., Opermann, S., Kalmus, V., Vissenberg, J., & Pedaste, M. (2023). The role of schoolhome communication in supporting the development of children's and adolescents' digital skills, and the changes brought by COVID-19. Journal of Media Literacy Education, 15(1), 1–13. https://doi.org/10.23860/JMLE-2023-15-1-1

[10] Blycker, G. R., & Potenza, M. N. (2018). A mindful model of sexual health: A review and implications of the model for the treatment of individuals with compulsive sexual behavior disorder. Journal of Behavioral Addictions, 7(4), 917–929. https://doi.org/10.1556/2006.7.2018.127

[11] C. Okolie. (2023). Artificial Intelligence-Altered Videos (Deepfakes), Image-Based Sexual Abuse, and Data Privacy Concerns. Ournal of International Women's Studies, 25(2).

[12] Carrión López, A. M. (2022). Masculinidad, Feminidad y Sexualidad En Las Dos Orillas Del Mediterráneo: Los Discursos De Varones Españoles Y Marroquíes. Masculinities & Social Change, 11(1). https://doi.org/10.17583/mcs.6185

[13] Cholik, C. A. (2021). Perkembangan Teknologi Informasi Komunikasi / ICT dalam Berbagai Bidang. Jurnal Fakultas Teknik Unisa Kuningan, 2(2).

[14] Cindy Mutia Annur. (2022). There will be 204.7 million internet users in Indonesia in early 2022. Https://Databoks.Katadata.Co.Id/Datapublishembed/130292/Ada-2047-Juta-Pengguna-Internet-Di-Indonesia-Awal-2022.

[15] Denisova, A. (2020). How to Define 'Viral' for Media Studies? Westminster Papers in Communication and Culture, 15(1), 1–4. https://doi.org/10.16997/wpcc.375

[16] Diniz, E., & Sepúlveda, R. (2022). Depicting #fatherhood involvement on Instagram: Caregiving, affection, and stimulation. Communication & Society, 35(4), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.15581/003.35.4.1-18

[17] Doloksaribu, R. M., Sihotang, V. J., Tambunan, D. F., & Nainggolan, D. (2020). Persepsi Anak Remaja SMA Tentang Seks Bebas di sekolah Etislandia Medan Tahun 2019. Journal of Health Science and Physiotherapy, 2(1), 51–60. https://doi.org/10.35893/jhsp.v2i1.34

[18] Eleuteri, S., Saladino, V., & Verrastro, V. (2017). Identity, relationships, sexuality, and risky behaviors of adolescents in the context of social media. Sexual and Relationship Therapy, 32(3–4), 354–365. https://doi.org/10.1080/14681994.2017.1397953

[19] Fatmawati, N. I., & Ahmad Sholikin. (2019). Literasi Digital, Mendidik Anak di Era Digital Bagi Orangtua Milenial. Madani : Jurnal Politik Dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan, 11(2), 119–138.



[20] Ferlitasari, R., Suhandi, & Ellya Rosana. (2020). PENGARUH MEDIA SOSIAL INSTAGRAM TERHADAP PERILAKU KEAGAMAAN REMAJA. Jurnal Socio Religia, 12(2).

[21] Fitriansyah, F. (2018). Efek Komunikasi Massa Pada Khalayak (Studi Deskriptif Pengguna Media Sosial dalam Membentuk Perilaku Remaja. Cakrawala: Jurnal Humaniora Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, 18(2).

[22] Francis, T., & Fernanda Hoefel. (2018). 'True Gen': Generation Z and its implications for companies. McKinsey & Company.

[23] Fuente-Cobo, C., & Carabante-Muntada, J. M. (2018). Media and Religion in Spain: A Review of Major Trends. Journal of Religion, Media and Digital Culture, 7(2), 175–202. https://doi.org/10.1163/21659214-00702003

[24] Grandjean, M. (2016). A social network analysis of Twitter: Mapping the digital humanities community. Cogent Arts & Humanities, 3(1), 1171458. https://doi.org/10.1080/23311983.2016.1171458

[25] Gustinah, A. U., Harun, H., & Islamiyah, R. (2020). The Urgency of Social Problematic as Sex Education Material and Media In PAUD. JPI (Jurnal Pendidikan Indonesia), 9(4), 693. https://doi.org/10.23887/jpi-undiksha.v9i4.18151

[26] Haavisto, V. E., & Linge, T. T. (2022). Internal crisis communication and Nordic leadership: the importance of transparent and participative communication in times of crisis. Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism, 22(4–5), 331–356. https://doi.org/10.1080/15022250.2022.2123038

[27] Hasinoff, A. A. (2013). Sexting as media production: Rethinking social media and sexuality. New Media & Society, 15(4), 449–465. https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444812459171

[28] Hidayat, R. (2021). Determinisme Teknologi Informasi Komunikasi dalam Keluarga. Pancaka : JurnalKependudukan,Keluarga,DanSumberDayaManusia,2(1),9–18.https://doi.org/10.37269/pancanaka.v2i1.88

[29] Hong, N. (2022). Digital-Media-Based Interaction and Dissemination of Traditional Culture Integrating Using Social Media Data Analytics. Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience, 2022, 1–11. https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/5846451

[30] Indraswari, R. (2021). Characteristics of Indonesian Adolescents who had Experienced Pregnancy Under the Age of 20 Years: Basic Health Research 2018. Jurnal Promkes: The Indonesian Journal of Health Promotion and Health Education, 9(2), 159–167.

[31] Irvin, V. (2023). A Whole New Information World. The International Journal of Information, Diversity, & Inclusion (IJIDI), 7(1/2). https://doi.org/10.33137/ijidi.v7i1/2.41079

[32] Katzenbach, C., & Bächle, T. C. (2019). Defining concepts of the digital society. Internet Policy Review, 8(4). https://doi.org/10.14763/2019.4.1430

[33] Limbong, T., & Sukarta, M. (2021). Premarital Sex Behaviour of Adolescents in Makassar, Indonesia.

Medico-Legal Update, 2(1). https://doi.org/10.37506/mlu.v21i1.2472

[34] Lumban Gaol, S. M. M., & Stevanus, K. (2019). Pendidikan Seks Pada Remaja. FIDEI: Jurnal Teologi Sistematika Dan Praktika, 2(2), 325–343. https://doi.org/10.34081/fidei.v2i2.76

[35] Mañas Martínez, M. del M. (2022). La mujer moderna de la Edad de Plata: cinematógrafo y escena. Revista de Escritoras Ibéricas, 9, 11–41. https://doi.org/10.5944/rei.vol.9.2021.32474

[36] Markosyan, K., Lang, D. L., & DiClemente, R. J. (2014). Correlates of Inconsistent Refusal of Unprotected Sex among Armenian Female Sex Workers. AIDS Research and Treatment, 2014, 1–7. https://doi.org/10.1155/2014/314145

[37] Matthews, J. C. (2022). College students' perspectives of bias in their news consumption habits. Journal of Media Literacy Education, 14(3), 39–52. https://doi.org/10.23860/JMLE-2022-14-3-4

[38] Mighfar, S. (2015). SOCIAL EXCHANGE THEORY : Telaah Konsep George C. Homans Tentang Teori Pertukaran Sosial. LISAN AL-HAL: Jurnal Pengembangan Pemikiran Dan Kebudayaan, 9(2), 259–282. https://doi.org/10.35316/lisanalhal.v9i2.98

[39] Miller, D., & Wang, X. (2021). Introduction: Smartphone-based visual normativity: Approaches from digital anthropology and communication studies. Global Media and China, 6(3), 251–258. https://doi.org/10.1177/20594364211036337

[40] Mualifah, L., & Punjastuti, B. (2019). GAMBARAN INISIASI SEKS PRA NIKAH PADA REMAJA. Jurnal Kesehatan Karya Husada, 7(2), 48–53. https://doi.org/10.36577/jkkh.v7i2.233

[41] Mudawamah, N. S. (2020). Perilaku Pengguna Internet : Studi Kasus Pada Mahasiswa Jurusan Perpustakaan Dan Ilmu. BIBLIOTIKA : Jurnal Kajian Perpustakaan Dan Informasi, 4(1), 107–113.

[42] Münster, S., Apollonio, F. I., Bell, P., Kuroczynski, P., Di Lenardo, I., Rinaudo, F., & Tamborrino, R. (2019). DIGITAL CULTURAL HERITAGE MEETS DIGITAL HUMANITIES. The International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, XLII-2/W15, 813–820. https://doi.org/10.5194/isprs-archives-XLII-2-W15-813-2019

[43] Nabela, H. R., & Puji Rianto. (2020). The Use of New Media Technology in Families and Its Impact on Intimacy. Asian Journal of Media and Communication, 4(2), 87–98.

[44] Narváez Llinares, Á., & Pérez-Rufí, J. P. (2022). Fake news y desinformación sobre migración en España: prácticas del discurso xenófobo en redes sociales y medios online según la plataforma Maldita Migración. Estudios Sobre El Mensaje Periodístico, 28(4), 841–854. https://doi.org/10.5209/esmp.82845

[45] Olofinbiyi, S. A., Mkhize, S., Dlamini, S., Maluleke, W., & Olofinbiyi, O. B. (2019). Social dimension of risk behaviours among adolescent prostitutes: Insight from South-Western Nigeria. Cogent Social Sciences, 5(1). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2019.1565616

[46] Prabowo, G. A. (2021). Cyber Sex Sebagai Implikasi Perkembangan Teknologi Komunikasi. JCS: Journal of Communication Studies, 1(2), 81–95.



[47] Pratiwi, M. R., Mukaromah, M., & Herdiningsih, W. (2018). Peran Pengawasan Orangtua Pada Anak Pengguna Media Sosial. Jurnal Penelitian Pers Dan Komunikasi Pembangunan, 22(1), 37–57. https://doi.org/10.46426/jp2kp.v22i1.73

[48] Quayle, E., & Newman, E. (2016). An exploratory study of public reports to investigate patterns and themes of requests for sexual images of minors online. Crime Science, 5(1), 2. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40163-016-0050-0

[49] Rafiq, A. (2020). Dampak Media Sosial Terhadap Perubahan Sosial Suatu Masyarakat. Global Komunika, 1(1), 18–29.

[50] Reidy, T., & Suiter, J. (2023). Does Social Media Use Matter? A Case Study of the 2018 Irish Abortion Referendum. Media and Communication, 11(1), 81–85. https://doi.org/10.17645/mac.v11i1.6653

[51] Rudy Rustandi, L. (2020). Disrupsi Nilai Keagamaan dan Komodifikasi Agama di Era Digital. SANGKÉP: Jurnal Kajian Sosial Keagamaan, 3(1), 23–34.

[52] Sætra, H. S. (2019). The tyranny of perceived opinion: Freedom and information in the era of big data. Technology in Society, 59, 101155. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2019.101155

[53] Sanjaya, L. O. A., Jamaluddin Hos, & Ratna Supiyah. (2018). Kontrol Sosial Masyarakat Terhadap Maraknya Seks Bebas di Kalangan Pelajar (Studi Di Desa Roda Kecamatan Kolono Kabupaten Konawe Selatan). Neo Societal, 3(2), 441–448.

[54] Saputra, G. W., Muhammad Aldy Rivai, Mawaddatus Su'udah, Shepty Lana Gust Wulandari, Tyas Rosiana Dewi, & Fitroh Fitroh. (2017). Pengaruh Teknologi Informasi Terhadap Kecerdasan (Intelektual, Spiritual, Emosional dan Sosial) Studi Kasus: Anak-anak. STUDIA INFORMATIKA: JURNAL SISTEM INFORMASI, 10(2), 77–88.

[55] Shofiyah, S. (2020). Dampak Media Sosial dan Pornografi Terhadap Perilaku Seks Bebas Anak Di Bawah Umur. Alamtara : Jurnal Komunikasi Dan Penyiaran Islam, 4(1).

[56] Singh, Dr. A. P., & Dangmei, J. (2016). Understanding The Genaration Z: The Future Workforce. South -Asian Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies (SAJMS), 3(3).

[57] Sörensen, I., Silke Fürst, Daniel Vogler, & Mike S. Schäfer. (2023). Higher Education Institutions on Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter: Comparing Swiss Universities' Social Media Communication. Cogitatio : Media and Comunication, 11(1).

[58] Stieglitz, S., & Björn Ross. (2023). The Impact of Social Media on Social Cohesion: A Double-Edged Sword. Cogitatio : Media and Comunication, 10(2).

[59] Tesa, A., & Irwansyah. (2018). Pendampingan Orang Tua pada Anak Usia Dini dalam Penggunaan Teknologi Digital. A Journal of Language, Literature, Culture and Education, 14(1), 65–78.

[60] Vázquez-Miraz, P., María Fernanda Medina Reyes, Camilo Andrés Pastrana Quintana, & María Eugenia Rincón Socha. (2022). Sex Role Ideology of Students in a Colombian Engineering Faculty.

Masculinities & Social Change, 11(1).

[61] Vickery, J. R. (2022). Are we centering the adult in youth media education? Decolonizing the reception of youth-produced media texts. Journal of Media Literacy Education, 14(1), 124–136. https://doi.org/10.23860/JMLE-2022-14-1-9

[62] Winarti, Y., & Andriani, M. (2020). HUBUNGAN PAPARAN MEDIA SOSIAL (INSTAGRAM) DENGAN PERILAKU SEKS BEBAS PADA REMAJA DI SMA NEGERI 5 SAMARINDA. Jurnal Dunia Kesmas, 8(4). https://doi.org/10.33024/jdk.v8i4.1526

[63] Wulandari, P., & Aini, D. N. (2020). Program Sosialisasi Bahaya Seks Bebas pada Kalangan Remaja
di Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Semarang. Jurnal Peduli Masyarakat, 2(1), 23–28.
https://doi.org/10.37287/jpm.v2i1.72

[64] Yegiyan, N. S. (2015). Gun Focus Effect Revisited II. Communication Research, 42(7), 903–921. https://doi.org/10.1177/0093650213490192

[65] Zis, S. F., Effendi, N., & Roem, E. R. (2021). Perubahan Perilaku Komunikasi Generasi Milenial dan Generasi Z di Era Digital. Satwika: Kajian Ilmu Budaya Dan Perubahan Sosial, 5(1), 69–87. https://doi.org/10.22219/satwika.v5i1.15550

[66] Zukhrufillah, I. (2018). Gejala Media Sosial Twitter Sebagai Media Sosial Alternatif. Al-I'lam: Jurnal Komunikasi Dan Penyiaran Islam, 1(2), 102. https://doi.org/10.31764/jail.v1i2.235