

## Fanatical Behavior in Members of Korean Pop *Dance Cover* Community in Samarinda

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Info Article	ABSTRACT
<p>Article History: Submission Januari, 17 2022 Revision February, 20 2022 Accepted March, 25 2022</p>	<p>The purpose of this study was to determine differences in fanaticism behavior among members of the dance-cover community in Samarinda based on adolescent age and early adulthood age. Researchers used comparative research with quantitative research methods. The sample in this study were members of the dance cover community, White family and Soulmate Community, who were officially registered and active, amounting to 70 people, with the age category of 35 adolescent and 35 early adults. Sampling is determined by non-probability sampling. Researchers use a scale of fanaticism. The data analysis method used was an Independent sample T-test analysis using the SPSS version 22.0 program. The results showed that there was no difference in fanaticism behavior among members of the dance-cover community in Samarinda based on adolescent and early adulthood with a coefficient of difference in the T-test of two independent samples of 0.55 with <math>p &gt; 0.05</math>.</p>
<p>Keywords: Fanaticism; Adolescent; Early Adulthood</p>	<p>Copyright (c) Aji International Journal of Social Science</p>
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## BACKGROUND

Idolization of Korean pop lately is happening a lot, K-Pop or also known as *hallyu* or Korean fever is a term given to the spread of Korean pop culture globally in various countries in the world, including in Indonesia (Nastiti, 2010). Based on the *hallyu* phenomenon that has existed, the most affected to follow the *trend* is teenagers, this is because it is directly proportional to those who still always export their identity (Wijayanti, 2012).

According to Tartila (2014), currently what happens is that for most people,

teenagers who become K-pop fans are known for negative stereotypes attached to their fans or fans. K-pop fans who are mostly teenagers are considered to always be excessive, crazy, hysterical, obsessive, addictive, *halu*, and consumptive. Speaking of negative stereotypes attached to fans or fans, a fan cannot be separated from the name of fanaticism behavior. The negative fanatical impact that *fans* can cause, namely loving their idols too much, so that they unconsciously behave excessively which causes their idols to be accidentally injured or slightly injured due to *fan* enthusiasm (Setyanti, 2015).

Table 1. Fanaticism Screening Results

Statement	Yes	Not
I don't mind if I'm tired of practicing <i>dance</i> at any time	25	5
I always come to Kpop <i>events</i> in Samarinda or surrounding cities.	28	2
I remember a lot of Korean songs.	30	0
My parents supported my activities in the community.	24	6
<b>Number of Members</b>	<b>30</b>	

One of the Kpop communities in *the field of dance cover* that has been quite well known in Samarinda is *White Family* (WF) and *Soulmate Community* (SC). Often participating in various KPop-themed events or competitions, making them have many fans and still exist today. The members of the Korean *dance cover* who are usually a person who is in the teenage phase will be very easy to become someone who is fanatical because teenagers are often known for the phase of finding themselves so they need *role models* to explore their identity (Ali and Asrori, 2016).

According to research conducted by Raviv, et al cults of pop idols will decrease and even disappear as teenagers enter early adult development (Shofa, 2017). This is because in early adulthood individuals

have sharpened their identity, achieved autonomy, and changed their interests and life goals.

This is inversely proportional to one of the studies conducted by Boon and Lomore, that there are 75 percent of individuals who are in early adulthood still have a strong interest in their idols in their lives, especially in Korean Pop (Shofa, 2017). This is in line with the facts found by researchers in the field in the two *dance cover* communities studied. CT's love for Korean Pop began even at the age of 22, which belongs to the early adult stages according to Erickson Theory (Monks, 2001).

Other fanatical behavior is also shown by other K-pop *dance cover* members, which are none other than *merchandise*. Like one of the subjects of this study, HK

began collecting items such as albums, *lightsticks*, *posters*, *photobooks*, and other items related to the idol since HK was 18 years old.

Based on the phenomenon described above that the author is interested in conducting research with the title "Fanaticism Behavior in Members of *the Korean Pop Dance Cover* Community in Samarinda (Judging from Adolescence and Early Adulthood)" and the hypotheses of this study are:

H0: There is no difference in fanatical behavior between members of the *Kpop dance cover* community who are in their teens and members of the *Kpop dance cover* community who are in early adulthood.

H1: There is a difference in fanatical behavior between members of the *Kpop dance cover* community who are in their teens and members of the *Kpop dance cover* community who are in early adulthood.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this research is to use quantitative research. This research uses comparison study methods and in this study will examine one free variable, namely fanaticism behavior.

The subjects in this study were members of the *WF and SC dance cover* communities who were officially registered and active in the community, and also included in the developmental age of adolescents (12-21 years) and early adults (22-30 years) which amounted to 70 people out of 120 people according to the criteria specified by the researchers.

## Research Subject

The subjects in the study were selected with consideration, while the characteristics of the sample in this study were:

- 1) All active members of the Korean community in Samarinda City have been at least the last 2 months.
- 2) Active members are in the adolescent phase (ages 12 to 21) and early adult (ages 22 to 30 years) according to Khairani (2013).

## Data Collection Methods

The data collection method in this study uses questionnaires / questionnaires. Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents for answer (Sugiyono, 2015). Data collection in this study uses one type of scale, namely the fanaticism scale consisting of 32 items and divided into four aspects.

Reliability tests conducted with *Alpha Cronbach's* technique showed that all reliable factors obtained from  $\alpha > 0.600$  and in this study, obtained a value of  $\alpha = 0.793$ .

## Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis method used is the analysis of two free samples T-test (*Independent sample t-test*) using the *Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS) program version 22.0 for Windows*.

Some assumptions that must be met before conducting data analysis are normality tests, homogeneity tests, and hypothesis tests.

## RESEARCH RESULTS

This research was conducted on members of the *K-Pop dance cover*

community in Samarinda City. The sample number of this study was 70 members of the K-Pop dance cover community in

Samarinda City with 35 people in their teens and 35 people in the early adult age category.

Table 2. Subject Characteristics by Age

No.	Age	Sum	Percentage
1	14 Years	2	2.9 %
2	15 Years	2	2.9 %
3	16 Years	8	11.4 %
4	17 Years	6	8.6 %
5	18 Years	3	4.2 %
6	19 Years	4	5.7 %
7	20 Years	10	14.2 %
8	22 Years	10	14.2 %
9	23 Years	9	12.9 %
10	24 Years	8	11.4 %
11	25 Years	5	7.14 %
12	28 Years	3	4.2 %
<b>Sum</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on table 10, it can be known that the subjects of research on members of the K-Pop *dance cover* community in Samarinda City can be concluded that the research subjects of members of the K-Pop *dance cover* community in Samarinda City tend to be dominated by members with the age of 20 years or in the development of adolescents and the age of 22 years or in early adult development with a percentage of 10 people or 14.2 percent each.

### Descriptive Test Results

Descriptive data is used to describe the condition of data distribution in members of the K-Pop *dance cover* community in Samarinda City. Empirical mean and hypothesis mean are obtained from the response of research samples through the fanaticism scale. Categories based on the comparison of hypothetical mean and empirical mean can be directly done by looking at descriptive research data.

Table 3. Empirical Mean and Hypothetical Mean

Variable	Mean Empiric	Empirik Elementary School	Hypothetical Mean	SD Hypothetical	Status
Fanaticism (Youth)	86.94	10.976	77.5	15.5	Tall
Fanaticism (Adult)	81.61	11.919	77.5	15.5	Tall

Based on table 3, it is known that the picture of data distribution in research subjects in general members of the K-Pop dance cover community in Samarinda City,

the results of measurements through the fanaticism scale in adolescents that have been filled obtained empirical mean 86.94 higher than the hypothetical mean 77.5

with a high category. In addition, the results of measurements through the fanaticism scale in early adulthood that have been filled obtained empirical mean 81.61 higher

than the hypothetical mean 77.5 with the high category. This proves that the subject is in the category of a high level of fanaticism.

**Table 4. Fanaticism Scale Score Categorization**

Trend Interval	Score	Category	F	Percentage
$X \geq M + 1.5 SD$	>102	Very High	4	5.6 %
$M + 0.5 SD < X < M + 1.5 SD$	86-101	Tall	29	41.4 %
$M - 0.5 SD < X < M + 0.5 SD$	70-85	Keep	28	40.0 %
$M - 1.5 SD < X < M - 0.5 SD$	54-69	Low	9	12.9 %
$X \leq M - 1.5 SD$	< 54	Very Low	0	0 %

Based on the categorization in table 4, it can be known that in members of the K-Pop *dance cover* community in Samarinda City. Members of the K-Pop dance cover community in Samarinda City have a range of fanaticism scale values that are in the high category with a value range of 86-101 and a frequency of 29 people with a percentage of 41.4 percent. This shows that the behavior of members of the K-Pop *dance cover* community in Samarinda City on fanaticism is in high behavior.

#### Assumption Test Results

Testing of the hypotheses proposed in this study was conducted using the *Independent Sample T-Test method*.

Before the calculation is carried out with this method, it is necessary to conduct an assumption test in the form of a normality test and a homogeneity test, as a condition in the use of *independent sample T-Test analysis*.

#### Normality Test

A normality test is a test tool used to find out if in a *correlation* model, the residual value of the correlation has a normal distribution.

The rule used in the normality test is that if  $p > 0.05$  then the distribution of data is normal, otherwise if  $p < 0.05$  then the distribution of data is not normal.

**Table 5. Results of the Fanaticism Normality Test**

Variable	Kolmogorov-Smirnov	P	Information
Fanaticism (Youth)	0.092	0.200	Usual
Fanaticism (Early Adulthood)	0.102	0.200	Usual

Based on table 5 of the normality test results above, it can be known that the results of the distribution normality test against fanaticism variables in adolescent subjects produce values  $Z = 0.092$  and  $p = 0.200$  while in subjects who are in early

adulthood produce values  $Z = 0.102$  and  $p = 0.200$  it shows that the distribution of fanaticism gains in subjects who are in adolescence and early adulthood is normal.

### Homogeneity Test

Homogeneity tests are used to determine the differences in group variants between populations (Santoso, 2010). In this study, homogeneity tests used *SPSS for Windows* version 22.0. The research sample

is said to have the same variance if the probability ( $p$ ) > 0.05. Conversely, if the probability value ( $p$ ) < 0.05 then it can be interpreted that the study has different sample variances.

**Table 6. Homogeneity Test Results**

Variable	Levene Statistic	P	Information
Fanaticism	1.668	0.182	Homogeneous

Based on table 6 above, it can be known that the results of the homogeneity test against fanaticism variables produce a probability value of 0.182 then  $p > 0.05$  which can be interpreted that this study has the same sample variance.

### Hypothesis Test

The basis for calculating the analysis of the t test is if the value of significance or probability is greater than 0.05 ( $p > 0.05$ ) then  $H_0$  is accepted. Conversely, if the value of significance or probability is smaller than 0.05 ( $p < 0.05$ ) then  $H_0$  is rejected (Santoso, 2010).

The hypotheses in this study are:

$H_0$ : There is no difference in fanatical behavior between members of the Kpop *dance cover* community who are in their teens and members of the Kpop *dance cover* community who are in early adulthood.

$H_1$ : There is a difference in fanatical behavior between members of the Kpop *dance cover* community who are in their teens and members of the Kpop *dance cover* community who are in early adulthood.

**Table 7. Independent Test Results of Fanaticism T-Test Samples**

Variable	T	Df	Sig (2-tailed)	Information
Fanaticism	1.950	68	0.55	$H_0$ accepted

Based on table 7 above, it can be known that the results of the *independent sample t-test* on the distribution of fanaticism variable data with research subjects of Kpop *dance cover* community members who are in their teens and members of the Kpop *dance cover* community who are in early adulthood have a significance or probability value of 0.55 ( $p > 0.05$ ). It can be concluded that  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected, which means that there is no difference between fanatical behavior in members of the Kpop

*dance cover* community who are in their teens and members of the Kpop *dance cover* community who are in early adulthood.

### DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the hypothesis test that has been done, it was found that the results of the *Independent T-Test* had a significance or probability value of 0.55 ( $p > 0.05$ ). This shows that  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected, which means there is no

difference between fanatical behavior in members of the Kpop *dance cover* community who are in their teens and members of the Kpop *dance cover* community who are in early adulthood.

The results of this study showed that the study subjects of members of the K-Pop *dance cover* community in Samarinda City tended to be dominated by members with the age of 20 years or in the development of adolescents and the age of 22 years or in early adult development with a percentage of 10 people or 14.2 percent each. In addition, based on the results of the normality test of distribution to fanaticism variables in adolescent subjects produced values  $Z = 0.092$  and  $p = 0.200$  while in subjects who were in early adulthood produced a value of  $Z = 0.102$  and  $p = 0.200$  it showed that the distribution of fanaticism grains in subjects who were in adolescence and early adulthood was normal.

The results of measurements through the fanaticism scale in adolescents that have been filled obtained empirical mean 86.94 higher than the hypothetical mean 77.5 with high categories. In addition, the results of measurements through the fanaticism scale in early adulthood that have been filled obtained empirical mean 81.61 higher than the hypothetical mean 77.5 with the high category. This proves that the subject is in the category of a high level of fanaticism. With the value, it can be known that in members of the K-Pop *dance cover* community in Samarinda City. Members of the K-Pop *dance cover* community in Samarinda City have a range of fanaticism scale values that are in the high category with a value range of 86-101 and a frequency of 29 people with a percentage of 41.4 percent. This shows that the behavior of members of the K-Pop

*dance cover* community in Samarinda City on fanaticism is in high behavior.

It can be known that the results of the homogeneity test against fanaticism variables produce a probability value of 0.182 then  $p > 0.05$  which can be interpreted that this study has the same sample variance. In addition, it can be known that the results of *the independent sample t-test* test on the distribution of fanaticism variable data with research subjects of Kpop *dance cover* community members who are in their teens and members of the Kpop *dance cover* community who are in early adulthood have a significance or probability value of 0.55 ( $p > 0.05$ ). It can be concluded that  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected, which means that there is no difference between fanatical behavior in members of the Kpop *dance cover* community who are in their teens and members of the Kpop *dance cover* community who are in early adulthood.

Fanaticism that individuals have because of the great sense of love and interest possessed by individuals in an activity, a person will easily motivate himself to further increase his efforts in supporting his favorite group. According to Goddard (2001) added that fanaticism is a belief that makes a person so willing to do everything to maintain his beliefs. The form of activity that results from fanaticism can be a negative thing and can also be a positive thing. Positive forms of activities such as doing *cover dance*.

In line with the research by Setyasih (2018) obtained the result that great fanaticism made a unity in forming social solidarity in the *E.L.F.* community. The members help each other help fellow Super Junior lovers. Not only that, the feeling of high fanaticism makes activities carried out

often in a positive direction such as making a sense of desire to be able to communicate and help fellow members, and fostering a good sense of self-actualization for its members.

This is in line with the statements put forward by the research subject who stated that he was often inspired by the existence of idol figures in K-Pop in appearance and personality, and he often got the positive side of daily activities from his idols to be applied daily. He also felt that it was not awkward in doing activities such as *dance covers* because he got motivation from the idol.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been done, this study can be concluded that there is no difference between fanatical behavior in members of the Kpop *dance cover* community who are in their teens and members of the Kpop *dance cover* community who are in early adulthood.

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