

Teenage Behavior of Rock Music Fans

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Abstract— Teenagers as young people have various hobbies. One of his hobbies is listening to music. Popular music among teenagers in general is rock, because this music is energetic, fast and loud, and performance tends to be attractive and free. So that it makes teenagers become more enthusiastic and interested in listening to rock than other music. The focus of this research is young rock aged 12 to 21 years. Based on the above symptoms, rock can lead to aggressive behavior by injuring and hurting others physically, verbally, anger and hostility with the intention of pleasing and satisfying the subject. Not only that, the subject means that his social status is recognized in the community and gets a good impression in the eyes of his friends. The method used in this research is to use direct observation at the Anti Septic and at rock music performances, as well as using the structured interview method. Where previously made observation and interview guidelines in advance by the author. significant other used were two people, who were friends and siblings of the subject. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that rock can lead to aggressive behavior. This is because, from the characteristics of rock itself, it has a stomping and fast music rhythm so that it sounds frenetic to deafening ears, thereby influencing changes in behavior. When listening to rock music itself, there are changes in breathing, blood volume, pulse rate, heart rate, blood pressure and body metabolism that will change to be faster. And no wonder the body becomes more active and aggressive, which is not uncommon for the subject's behavior to become uncontrolled and then lead to aggressive behavior.

Keywords— Aggressive Behavior, Rock Music Fans.

I. INTRODUCTION

Humans in the history of their life span have always experienced changes in development, both in terms of physical and psychological. Human growth and development on earth starts from infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, middle age and ends with old age. Each stage of development has characteristics and risks that each individual must face and go through. One of the stages of development that has special meaning is in adolescence.

According to Hurlock (1994) adolescents begin to grow up not only physically, but also accompanied by mental, emotional, and social maturity. early adolescence between 12-15 years, middle adolescence between the ages of 15-18 years, and late adolescence between 18-21 years. At this age, teenagers are looking for their identity and always want to know everything and want to try new things that are not yet known whether the risks are good or bad. One of the things that teenagers often do to fulfill their curiosity is to try playing a musical instrument, for example, starting from just using the guitar to forming a band (Prabowo, Riyanti & Puspitawati, 1996).

Carpuso argues that music is a series of sounds or sounds that are perceived as benthic with certain structures that are

meaningful to those who listen to them. Music is divided into *Pop, Rock, Soul* and *Rap* (Farabi, 1999).

One of the types of music that teenagers are interested in is *rock music*. According to William (in Dancey, 1982) *rock* popular with teenagers because it raises a lot of problems faced by young people such as closeness, respect, love, sadness for these shortcomings, which are overcome by loud sounds. One of its main characteristics is the rhythm. The rhythm of the music is stomping and fast so that it sounds frenetic until it is deafening. Music *Rock* relies heavily on electric guitar playing. The resulting sound is a source or known as a distorted sound. Song lyrics usually talk about hate, emptiness, hopelessness, love and friendship, which sometimes tend to be blasphemous and sarcastic. *Rock* are not like people generally sing, they are more impressed with a husky voice full of anger and emotion. The appearance of the players sometimes seems vulgar, wild and plain.

The influence of *rock* is divided into two forms, namely: Physical Influence, which affects the muscles in the organs of the body that can be seen with physical movements that occur such as stomping the head (*headbranger*), jumping up and down, and dropping into the audience. *moshing*) and so on. Mental influence, namely the concentration of all feelings on the music that is heard and creates or creates certain feelings or *moods* according to individual interpretations of the music heard, such as sad, happy, angry, and annoyed (Roblowky, 1967).

Rock music has an influence on the body both mentally and physically because basically *rock* has loud characteristics with a fast tempo rhythm, vocals shouting and full of anger, and the appearance of the players who seem attractive and free tends to be limited by music. *rock* that is discussed here is only the type of *rock* that is loud, frenetic to the point of deafening the ears. The rhythm of *rock* can affect changes in behavior when listening to *rock* itself so that changes occur in breathing, blood volume, pulse rate, and heart rate, blood pressure. and the body's metabolism will change to be faster (Sheneider, 1964). The body becomes more active, and aggressive, which is not infrequently their behavior is not controlled and then causes aggressive behavior. As Morgan et al. (in Atkinson et al, 1993) aggression is an act of attacking, injuring and sometimes even killing other people.

Koneeni (in Podel, 1987) examined the effect of melody and *complete* on aggressiveness. The results showed that melodies and complex as well as simple melodies of loud and soft music, high or low tones had an effect on the emergence of aggressiveness. Complex melodies can elicit more aggressive behavior than simple melodies. The complex melodies referred to above are players using *chords* with fast tempos and high

notes, so they have a fairly high level of difficulty and complexity if those who play them are still amateurs.

Due to the development of the public perception that *rock* are nothing but brutal in nature, always making people restless, especially when a *rock* held which often results in riots, the researcher is interested in knowing whether this assumption is true, in this case the researcher wants to raise the issue. on the subject's aggressive behavior when enjoying *rock* and the causes of this behavior appear when enjoying *rock music*.

After summarizing the data obtained from the field, then the data presentation section is arranged according to the required aspects. Then the data will be made in qualitative research which is usually written in a narrative form. After presenting it in a table that is in accordance with its aspects, it then enters the process of drawing conclusions. Contains a decision-making process that leads to answers to the research questions posed and reveals the "what" and "how" of the research findings. So from the conclusion that the researcher began to adjust the state of reality with the theory used in this study.

This study aims to:

1. Find out how the subject's aggressive behavior when enjoying *rock*.
2. Find out what causes aggressive behavior to appear when the subject enjoys *rock*.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, the subjects used in the study were young male players and fans of *rock* (Septic Crew) aged between 12 to 21 years. The subject to be studied is one person.

This study uses qualitative research methods because qualitative methods are methods that emphasize dynamics and processes (Poerwandari, 2001). Qualitative research methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. This approach is carried out and directed at backgrounds and individuals holistically (whole). Case study approach as an investigative process to understand social problems or human problems, based on the creation of a holistic picture formed by words, reporting the views of informants in detail and arranged in a scientific setting. Data collection techniques used by researchers

The data collection technique used by researchers in obtaining or digging subject information is by going directly to the field to see reality, conducting observations and interviews with the subject. and researchers also use manuals in conducting good observations and interviews in extracting information from the subject and using scientific journals related to the title so that this research can be considered relevant because of previous research. The researcher uses the method of free observation, free observation is an observation carried out in a free place that makes the subject feel comfortable. As well as using in-depth interviews so that the results of the interviews are in accordance with what is expected.

The author determines the subject to be studied by the researcher, makes observation and interview guidelines, so that the research will be more focused, structured and on target. Researchers are also at this stage preparing research

instruments such as *tape recorders* and photo cameras as a complement to the research. Next meet the subject to determine the time of the study. According to Hadi (1990) case studies are defined as cases are special phenomena that are present in a *bounded context*, although the boundaries between phenomena and contexts are not completely clear. Cases can be individuals, roles, small groups, organizations, communities, or even a nation.

The author analyzes the data that has been obtained in the implementation of the research. Then it is processed with existing theories and uses the method of validity and research constancy through methodological triangulation so as to obtain satisfactory research results in accordance with the aims and objectives of the research. Then the author makes a complete and clear report in the form of a case study paper.

As stated by Nasution (2003) case studies are defined as a form of in-depth research on an aspect of the social environment including humans in it. Material for case studies can be obtained from sources such as reports of observations, personal notes, diaries or biographies of the person being investigated, reports or statements from people who know a lot about it.

Data Collection Techniques The data collection method used in this case study is the interview and observation method. Where the interview method is the main method used because, by interviewing the data can be taken widely and more deeply from the direct source. And observation is the second method that we take as a complementary method of the interview method because with observation we can get a clearer picture of social life, which is difficult to obtain with other methods (Nasution, 2003).

1. Interview

Interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation was carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer (interviewer) who asked the question and the interviewee (interviewer) who gave the answer to the question.

This research uses an interview without a structure, where in this interview the respondent has the freedom to animate, so that the respondent can spontaneously express everything he wants to say. However, this free interview has some drawbacks. This data is difficult to code and therefore difficult to process for comparison. Because of this difficulty, the researcher limits this freedom by conducting a question structure, so that the data obtained can be arranged according to a certain systematic.

So in order to facilitate the author in conducting this research, the type of interview that the researcher used in this study was an open and structured interview.

2. Observation

Observation comes from Latin which means "to see" and "to pay attention". According to Nasution (2003) the observation method is carried out to obtain information about human behavior as it occurs in reality. With observation, a clearer picture of social life can be obtained which is difficult to obtain by other methods.

Observation as a data collection tool. Observations should be carried out systematically, not casual observations or by chance. In observation, the attempt is made to observe the

natural and actual conditions without any deliberate attempt to influence, regulate, or manipulate them.

A data collection tool that must be systematic means that the observations and notes are carried out according to certain procedures and rules so that they can be repeated by other researchers. In general, observations can be made by:

- a. Participation observer so as a participant. Researchers are part of the group being studied.
- b. Without the participation of observers so as non-participants.

Researchers are not part of the group being studied. In other words, researchers in conducting research must disguise themselves.

The type of observation that researchers used in this study was participant observation. The tools that the author uses in conducting research are:

1. Interview Guide
2. Observation Guide
3. Tape recorder (sound recording device)
4. Photo camera

III. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that in general the subject behaves aggressively when enjoying rock music performances.

Alvin (in Hanslink, 1975) said that the presence of a rhyming stimulus and physical movement causes muscle tension and a gradual release *occurs*. Music listeners will clap, tap their fingers or dance. music concert *rock* audience often *moshing*. Namely by jumping from the lip of the stage or banging their heads, pounding their heads (*headbranger*) music performances *rock*.

According to Robert (2003) music can make us more happy or sad. Music can open up a whole spectrum of emotions. Almost directly we can feel the mood of a music and move that feeling within ourselves. Loud music can make us excited, can make us run, can also jump for joy or very deep sadness. Like what the subject did enjoying rock music, namely by jumping up and down while bumping, elbowing and kicking other audience members. Moshing, the headbrander, sings while shrieking with rants, smashing suits around the stage and spitting on his performers.

According to Scheneider (in Hanslink, 1975) music has an effect on physical, psychological and chemical action on the body. When listening to music there is a change in the acceleration of breathing, blood volume, pulse, heart rate, blood pressure and body metabolism.

The rhythm will make us sway and will naturally follow the rhythm in line with the heartbeat. Faster than that will make us excited, when we hear our heart beat faster (Robert, 2003)

This appears when the subject enjoys *rock*, according to the subject, his behavior is caused by adrenaline, *rock* different from other music. Rock music is stomping, the rhythm and tempo are fast and loud, so if you listen and enjoy it at a loud volume, you don't realize there is a change in the subject's behavior, in this case the body's metabolism will change to be faster. No wonder the body becomes more active and aggressive, and causes aggressive behavior in the subject. From

a visual perspective, the players' appearance is pleasing to the eye, they are free to explore their style, such as not caring about *image* and being more attractive. Song lyrics usually talk about anger, blasphemy against tyrannical politics, despair, *vandalism, sex, drugs, rock & roll*. Although there is also about love, but usually about broken love.

Regarding the lyrics and the game as well as the appearance of the rock musicians who are the subject of the katakana above. This is similar to what Farabi (1999) said in the characteristics of *rock* lyrics *rock* tend to be blasphemous and sometimes sarcastic and talk about issues of young people's lives such as love, friendship and appreciation. But many also talk about the hopelessness, pain and emptiness of life. The vocals are not as common as people sing, sometimes singing is done quickly and while shouting. The appearance of the players seemed vulgar, wild and plain.

In this study also found several things, namely the process of self-identity of the subject and two types of aggression in the subject, namely instrumental aggression and hostile aggression.

The subject in this case is looking for self-identity, through the inclusion of the subject in *Antiseptic rock*. This is known as the *Septic Crew*. He feels that he has found his identity if he feels in that environment as a *rocker* and he also feels recognized by his community. So do not be surprised if in their daily life, the subject behaves according to the group.

In this study, the author found two types of aggression, namely hostile aggression (*hostile*) and instrumental aggression.

TABLE I. Table of Hostile Aggression & Instrumental Aggression

NO	Types of Aggression	Forms of Aggression	Objective
1	Hostile Aggression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Physical Destroys stage, performance facilities and throws players or panics with nearby objects. Because they feel dissatisfied with the committee or the prayers that suddenly stop the show for no apparent reason and are irresponsible during the show. And considered to have interfered with his fun. 	Injuring and hurting other people for their own pleasure and also for other benefits by taking aggressive actions (in Prabowo & Riyanti, 1998)
2	Instrumental Aggression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Physical <i>Moshing, crowd surving, headbranger, spitting on other spectators, screaming, running while jumping elbow, kicking or punching other spectators.</i> · Verbal Blaspheming Players with words that tend to be harsh 	Satisfy other motives so that their social status is recognized by others and make a good impression in the eyes of others if they behave aggressively (in Prabowo & Riyanti, 1998)

IV. CONCLUSION

From his description, the writer wants to examine the perpetrators of teenage aggression by *rock*. Based on the results of the analysis obtained, conclusions can be drawn, as follows:

1. Aggressive behavior of the subject that appears when enjoying *rock*, namely, the subject always performs physical aggressiveness by running while jumping, kicking or elbowing other audience members, mashing, *crowdsurving*, *headbranger*, spitting on players, and destroying stage facilities when they feel dissatisfied, usually demolition. This is done at the end of the event. Aggressiveness verbal during the performance, such as; shouting and insulting each other between subjects and *players* with language that tends to be sarcastic.
2. The cause of the emergence of the subject's aggressive behavior when enjoying *rock music*, because, the subject feels satisfied when enjoying music with a fast beat and played with a loud voice so that without realizing it changes in body metabolism, blood volume and blood pressure, pulse, and body rhythm. Humans, especially young people, are becoming faster and more aggressive.

In this study also found several things, namely the process of self-identity of the subject and two types of aggression in the subject, namely instrumental aggression and hostile aggression. Instrumental aggression is used by individuals as a way to satisfy other motives so that their social status is recognized by others and makes a good impression in the eyes of others when they behave aggressively. Hostile aggression aims to injure another person for his or her own pleasure.

In addition, it was also found that the subject in this case is looking for self-identity, through the inclusion of the subject in the *fans* musicians *Antiseptic rock*, known as the *Septic Crew*. He feels that he has found his identity if he is in that environment as a *rocker* and he also feels recognized by his community. So do not be surprised if in their daily life, the subject behaves according to the group.

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