

ABSTRAK

Empati adalah kemampuan memahami dan merasakan perasaan orang lain serta merespons secara tepat. Kemampuan ini berperan penting dalam mengendalikan perilaku agresif, termasuk bullying, yang banyak terjadi pada remaja. Penelitian ini bertujuan melihat perbedaan empati berdasarkan jenis kelamin di Aceh Utara. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain komparatif. Sampel berjumlah tiga ratus delapan puluh empat responden, terdiri dari seratus sembilan puluh dua remaja laki-laki dan seratus sembilan puluh dua remaja perempuan, ditentukan dengan teknik insidental. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya perbedaan empati antara remaja laki-laki dan perempuan pelaku *bullying*, hal ini dibuktikan dengan hasil uji hipotesis (H_a) diterima dan (H_0) ditolak dengan nilai sig. 2-tailed $0,000 < 0,05$. Dimana remaja perempuan cenderung memiliki empati lebih tinggi dibandingkan laki-laki, terutama pada aspek perhatian dan pengambilan perspektif. Sementara itu, mayoritas responden baik laki-laki maupun perempuan, berada pada kategori empati sedang. Hal ini mengindikasikan bahwa mereka memiliki kemampuan dasar untuk memahami perasaan orang lain, namun kemampuan tersebut belum berkembang secara optimal sehingga belum konsisten mencegah perilaku bullying.

Kata kunci: *Bullying, Empati, Remaja.*

ABSTRACT

Empathy is the ability to understand and feel the emotions of others as well as to respond appropriately. This ability plays an important role in controlling aggressive behavior, including bullying, which is prevalent among adolescents. This study aimed to examine gender differences in empathy among adolescents in North Aceh. The research employed a quantitative method with a comparative design. The sample consisted of three hundred and eighty-four respondents, comprising one hundred and ninety-two male adolescents and one hundred and ninety-two female adolescents, selected through incidental sampling. The results showed significant differences in empathy between male and female adolescents involved in bullying, as indicated by the hypothesis testing where the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted and the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected, with a significance value of two-tailed $0.000 < 0.05$. Female adolescents were found to have higher empathy than males, particularly in the aspects of concern and perspective-taking. Meanwhile, the majority of respondents, both male and female, were categorized as having moderate empathy. This indicates that although they possess a basic ability to understand the feelings of others, this ability has not yet developed optimally and therefore is not consistently effective in preventing bullying behavior.

Keywords: *Adolescents, Bullying, Empathy*