

## Motives of Teenage Girls' Premarital Sex Behavior (Phenomenological Studies Teenagers Girls in Bogor City)

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### ABSTRAK

Pada tahun 2019, PT Reckitt Benckiser Indonesia melakukan penelitian kepada 1500 remaja di lima kota besar Indonesia yaitu Jakarta, Bandung, Medan, Surabaya dan Yogyakarta. Dari penelitian tersebut menemukan bahwa 33 persen remaja pernah melakukan hubungan seks di luar nikah dan 58 persen diantaranya berusia 18 sampai 20 tahun. Dalam setiap tingkah laku manusia selalu terdapat motif di dalamnya. Menurut Alfred Schutz terdapat dua jenis motif yaitu motif tujuan dan motif sebab. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara wawancara kepada remaja putri yang pernah melakukan hubungan seks pranikah di Kota Bogor. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa motif sebab yang terjadi diantaranya adalah: rasa ingin tahu, lingkungan pertemanan, ajakan pasangan, diyakinkan pasangan, rasa cinta, sayang, paksaan dari pasangan, suasana yang mendukung, kecanduan video porno, dan bertambahnya libido seksual. Sedangkan motif tujuan perilaku seks pranikah yang terjadi pada remaja putri dikarenakan beberapa faktor diantaranya adalah: memenuhi rasa ingin tahu, menyenangkan pasangan, mencegah pasangan agar tidak marah, menambah rasa cinta, menambah rasa sayang, memuaskan diri, memuaskan hasrat seksual, agar tidak salah memilih pasangan, sebagai pelarian, jalan tengah dari setiap permasalahan, mengatasi stress, membalikan kondisi mood, dan menambah rasa percaya diri.

**Kata Kunci :** Motif; Perilaku; Seks Pranikah

## *Motives of Teenage Girls' Premarital Sex Behavior (Phenomenological Studies Teenagers Girls in Bogor City)*

### ABSTRACT

*In 2019, PT Reckitt Benckiser Indonesia conducted research on 1500 adolescents in five major cities of Indonesia, namely Jakarta, Bandung, Medan, Surabaya and Yogyakarta. The study found that 33 percent of adolescents have had sex outside of marriage and 58 percent of them are aged 18 to 20 years. In every human behavior there is always a motive in it. According to Alfred Schutz, there are two types of motives, namely the objective motive and the cause motive. This study uses a qualitative research method with a phenomenological approach. The data collection technique was done by interviewing teenage girls who had premarital sex in the city of Bogor. The results of this study indicate that the causal motives that occur include: curiosity, friendship environment, partner's invitation, reassurance from partner, love, affection, coercion from partner, supportive atmosphere, porn video addiction, and increased sexual libido. While the motive for the purpose of premarital sex behavior that occurs in adolescent girls is due to several factors including: fulfilling curiosity, pleasing partners, preventing partners from getting angry, increasing love, increasing affection, satisfying themselves, satisfying sexual desires, so as not to make the wrong choice. partner, as an escape, the middle way from every problem, overcoming stress, reversing mood conditions, and increasing self-confidence.*

**Keywords:** *Motives; Behavior; Premarital Sex Motif,*

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## PENDAHULUAN

Adolescence is a period of transition from children to adulthood, at this time there are many biological, cognitive, and socio-emotional changes. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) adolescence is a transition from childhood to adulthood, where growth and development occurs in adolescents. During this period, there is rapid growth including reproductive function and physical, mental, and social development (Sebayang et al., 2018, p.5).

According to the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), the age limit for adolescents is 10-21 years (Andhini, 2017). At this stage, adolescents will face periods of crisis in knowing themselves. The changes experienced by these teenagers cause them to want to find their identity, so that they can behave in a risky manner.

Currently, teenagers are developing in the era of globalization, where communication technology is developing rapidly and providing a lot of information circulating. However, technological developments are not in line with the availability of accurate information. The unavailability of correct information about reproductive health makes adolescents seek access and find out in their own way, one of which is from stories, photos, pornographic films, and pornographic acts that only show the pleasure of having sex without showing the risks and sense of responsibility of the relationship (Cahyani & Lukiningsih, 2014). The information is very easily accessible, has a negative influence on adolescents who access it so that imitative behaviors appear and become the main reference for what they see.

The behavior carried out by adolescents is certainly based on a motive so that adolescents can carry out premarital sexual behavior. According to Gerungan in (Dhea Nursyafitri & Nofha Rina, 2020), motives are desires, drives and other drivers from within the individual. In every human behavior there is always a motive in it, both consciously and unconsciously. The things examined in this research are related to motives. According to Alfred Schutz in (Iskandar & Jacky, 2015) there are two types of motives, namely the motive of purpose (in order to motive) and the motive of cause (because of motive).

According to research results from the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) with the Center for Population and Policy Studies (PSKK) Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) in 2016, it showed that 58 percent of teenage girls were pregnant out of wedlock (Hartanto, 2016). In 2019, PT Reckitt Benckiser Indonesia also conducted research on 1500 teenagers in five big cities in Indonesia, namely Jakarta, Bandung, Medan, Surabaya and Yogyakarta. The study found that 33 percent of teenagers had sex outside of marriage and 58 percent of them were 18 to 20 years old (Soebijoto, 2019).

Premarital sexual behavior that occurs today is very much and is increasing every year that occurs in our environment, and over time it will become a normal thing if we do not take further action. Teenagers girls

are the most disadvantaged individuals here because teenagers girls can lose their virgins and if there is an unwanted pregnancy then the young woman's partner does not want to be responsible. With forced teenagers girls who must be responsible for the condition of pregnancy, family, and environment.

Dr. Julianto Witjaksono SpOG, KFER, MGO as Deputy for Family Planning and Reproductive Health at the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) revealed that around 46 percent of Indonesian teenagers aged 15-19 years have had sex outside of marriage (Virdhani, 2014). This data was also strengthened by the Indonesian Child Protection Committee (KPAI) and the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) in 2013 which stated that around 62.7 percent of adolescents in Indonesia had had sex outside of marriage. From 94,270 teenagers girls, it was stated that 20 percent of teenagers girls experienced pregnancy out of wedlock and 21 percent of them had an abortion. Then in the case of HIV within a span of 3 months there were 10,203 cases and 30 percent of the sufferers were teenagers (Suwarno, 2018).

The results of the study (Senjaya, 2018) reveal that currently teenagers who live in cities and in villages have experienced a shift in values that is quite worrying about sex and romance, many teenagers do not understand the problems of sex and romance today.

The bad effects of sex outside of marriage are certainly many, both for teenagers, families, and the surrounding community. The bad influence that teenagers get is that they are certainly not virgins/virgins anymore, and they will be at risk of contracting infectious diseases, such as syphilis, gonorrhea, herpes simplaks (genital), condyloma acuminata, chlamydia, and HIV/AIDS. Not only that, teenagers girls will also be threatened with unwanted pregnancies, threatened with unsafe abortions, reproductive organ infections, anemia, infertility, and even death due to bleeding or pregnancy poisoning. And teenagers who have had sex outside of marriage are at risk of experiencing psychological trauma, such as feeling guilty, low self-esteem, depression, and losing hope for the future (Sebayang et al., 2018, p. 15-16).

The researcher wants to dig deeper into how young female informants construct motives for premarital sex behavior as a phenomenon that occurs in the lives of informants. This study used several informants who were in accordance with the criteria required by the researcher. In this study, researchers tried to find out what the motives for the behavior of teenagers girls in Bogor City are, so that they can engage in premarital sex.

## **METODE PENELITIAN**

The paradigm used in this study is the constructivist paradigm. According to Creswell, the constructivist paradigm is a way for individuals to try and understand the world in which they live. They develop subjective meanings from their experiences and apply them to certain objects. Patton thinks that researchers in this strategy suggest that every individual has a valid view of the world and there needs to be a sense of respect for each individual's point of view (Sari, 2019).

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative type of research. According to Moleong, qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as behavior, motivation, action, perception, and so on. The type of approach used by the researcher is a phenomenological approach. According to Creswell, phenomenology has the general meaning of some human beings towards their life experiences, which are related to phenomena. (Utami, 2018). According to Kuswarno in (Sari, 2019) phenomenology reflects intensive experience related to the object of research, in other words phenomenology understands phenomena that are seen by humans and how they appear. From the understanding of phenomenology according to experts, it can be concluded that phenomenology aims to study how the views we do are a reflection of subjective experience of the world and ourselves. phenomena are experienced also in the form of consciousness, actions, and thoughts of each individual.

In this study, the researchers divided into two subjects, namely primary subjects or key informants and secondary subjects or expert informants. The primary subjects or key informants are teenagers girls who have premarital sex, in this study using eight primary subjects or key informants. Meanwhile, the secondary subject or expert informant is a psychologist. Secondary subjects are used as additional data sources to strengthen the data presented by primary subjects or expert informants. The object of this research is the motive of premarital sex behavior.

Researchers think this research is very appropriate to use a phenomenological approach, because researchers want to know the motives of teenagers girls in premarital sex behavior. Researchers are trying to understand how the motives of teenagers girls so that they can make decisions to have premarital sex. The results of the study will be descriptive, which describes how the motives of teenagers girls in premarital sex behavior.

### **Subjects and Object Research**

Subjects are individuals who can provide information related to research. In this study, the subject to be taken using the Snowball Sampling technique, According to Sugiyono in (Putra, 2017) Snowball Sampling is a technique for determining the sample which is initially small in number, then this sample is asked to choose friends to be sampled. In this study, researchers divided into two subjects, namely primary subjects and secondary subjects. The primary subjects were young women who had premarital sex. Meanwhile, the secondary subject is a psychologist. Secondary subjects were used as additional data sources to strengthen the data presented by the primary subjects. Object in this study is the motive for premarital sex behavior.

### **Research Location**

Location used in this study is in the province of West Java, precisely in the city of Bogor. West Java is the province with the largest population in Indonesia, with 48,683.7 thousand inhabitants in 2018 (BPS, 2019)

and has 10,849,182 adolescents (BKKBN, 2017) and Bogor City is included in the Greater Jakarta area which is stated by the BKKBN that 51 % of teenagers are not virgins.(Liputan6, 2010)

**Unit of Research Analysis**

Unit of analysis is something related to the focus to be researched. The unit of analysis used as study material in this study is young women who have premarital sex.

Research Focus	Analysis	Sub-Analysis
Motive premarital sexual behavior of Teenage Girls in Bogor City	Motive	<i>Because of Motive</i>  <i>In Order to Motive</i>

Source: Researcher Processed, 2020

**Informant**

Informants are individuals who can provide information/answers to researcher questions. Informants are usually people who have special expertise / certain experience of an event that is needed by the researcher, so that the answers produced can answer all the questions of the researcher. In this study, the researcher made the criteria for informants to help the research run, the following are the criteria for informants:

- a. Domiciled in Bogor City, West Java Province.
- b. Teenage girls who have had premarital sex.
- c. Teenagers according to the age limit that has been determined by the. The National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) is 10-21 years old (Andhini, 2017) or did it as a teenager.
- d. Able to communicate in Indonesian.
- e. Willing to be interviewed and the results will be published without revealing their true identity.

Below is a table of informant data in the study:

**Research Informant Data**

No	Initials	Age	Status	Live Location
1	SM	19	Employees	Tanah Sareal
2	FK	21	Students	Cibinong
3	KE	20	Employees	Batu Tulis
4	SA	21	Students	Yasmin
5	IK	20	Students	Soleh Iskandar
6	VA	21	Students	Kebon Pedes

7	FI	21	Employees	Menteng Asri
8	KA	20	Students	Villa Bogor Indah

Source: Researcher Processed, 2020

**Research Data Collection**

**1. Interview**

Interview is a conversation that occurs between the two parties, the interviewer and the resource person. The purpose of the interview is to get answers to the questions asked by the interviewer. Interview techniques in qualitative research lead to in-depth interviews. The in-depth interview in question is an attempt to dig deeper and unstructured information on a study from relevant sources in the form of opinions, impressions, experiences, thoughts, and others. According to Mc Millan and Schumacher in (Sitompul, 2017), in-depth interviews are open-ended questions and answers to obtain data about the informant, how the informant describes their world and how they explain or express their feelings about important events in their lives. Thus, in-depth interviews help researchers to obtain the required information thoroughly. In this study, researchers conducted face-to-face in-depth interviews with eight key informants and to an expert informant online using the Google Meet application.

**2. Observasi**

Researchers documenting interview activities as they take place, such as photos with resource persons and voice recordings during interviews.

**3. Literature Study**

Researchers use literature studies to study and get references from previous research such as books, journals, articles and news related to the research being carried out by the researcher to assist the research.

**Data Analysis Techniques**

According to Miles and Huberman in (Sitompul, 2017) there are three stages of data analysis, namely:

**1. Data Reduction**

Reduction is the process of sorting out, summarizing, the main points, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns. Thus, the data will provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to collect further data if needed.

**2. Presentation of Data**

Presentation of data is the presentation of data in a clearer form to be read and understood. In qualitative research, data presentation is in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, or the like.

**3. Drawing Conclusions**

Drawing conclusions is the final stage of research, where researchers draw conclusions from the data that has been collected. The initial conclusion put forward by the researcher is still temporary and will change if no more strong evidence is found when the researcher returns to collect data. Drawing this conclusion is expected to answer the formulation of the problem in this study.

### Data Validity Techniques

In this study, the data validity technique used was data triangulation. According to Dwidjowinoto in (Utami, 2018) there are several types of triangulation, including Source Triangulation, Time Triangulation, Theory Triangulation, Researcher Triangulation and Method Triangulation. In this study, researchers used the technique of data validity of source triangulation. Source triangulation is a technique for data validity by checking or comparing interview results. In this study, researchers used more than one informant to obtain data. The results of interviews with key informants (adolescent girls who have engaged in premarital sex) with each other, also the results of interviews between key informants and expert informants (psychologists) will be checked or compared, if the data is related, it can be concluded that the data from the interviews can be proven to be valid.

## HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

In this sub-chapter, the researcher will discuss the discussion carried out regarding the results of the research on interviews with informants. The discussion is written with descriptions and narrations that can describe the motives of premarital sex behavior of adolescent girls in the city of Bogor. The following is an analysis and description of the discussion of the results of research data that researchers have obtained from the answers of key informants and expert informants.

Motive is a desire to achieve something or do something. According to Alex Sobur in (Rezi, 2018, p. 47) motive is an impulse or desire and other driving force that comes from within. In this study, researchers describe and describe the motives of premarital sex behavior of adolescent girls in the city of Bogor. According to Alfred Schutz in (Iskandar & Jacky, 2015) there are two kinds of motives, namely Because of Motive and In Order to Motive.

According to Alfred Schutz in (Iskandar & Jacky, 2015) *because of motive* or motive because is an action related to someone's past. Where is an action or decision taken by someone related to events in his past.

### Curiosity

In this study, the researcher found that six of the eight informants had the same causal motive, namely high curiosity. High curiosity and lack of education about sexuality, make teenagers able to perform premarital sex behavior. This is also in line with what was conveyed in research (Isti'anah, 2014) which states that excessive curiosity is one of the reasons why teenagers can engage in premarital sex. This is also supported by the answers given by expert informants, who said that in fact there are many motives and every motive that each person has must be different but usually the main factors are high curiosity and a sense of trial and error. This is also due to the lack of education about premarital sex which results in many teenagers falling into premarital sex.

### Friendship Environment

Friendship environment is one of the factors that influence individuals in acting. In this study, the researchers found that seven out of eight informants said that premarital sex was a common thing in their circle of friends, even one of the informants said that he was once recommended to try premarital sex by a friend. This is in line with what was conveyed by expert informants who said that there was pressure from the friendship environment, either directly or indirectly, which resulted in individuals having premarital sex. From the informant's statement, it was also strengthened by that delivered by Elizabeth B. Hurlock in (Sebayang et al., 2018, p. 14) which stated that there are several factors that influence sexual behavior in adolescents, one of which is community factors such as customs and associations. From this study, the researcher also saw that the impact of the environment of friends who had done or considered premarital sex was a normal thing, because individuals who had never had premarital sex would only listen to the experience of premarital sex from their circle of friends. one of the factors that influence individuals in acting. In this study, the researchers found that seven out of eight informants said that premarital sex was a common thing in their circle of friends, even one of the informants said that he was once recommended to try premarital sex by a friend. This is in line with what was conveyed by expert informants who said that there was pressure from the friendship environment, either directly or indirectly, which resulted in individuals having premarital sex. From the informant's statement, it was also strengthened by that delivered by Elizabeth B. Hurlock in (Sebayang et al., 2018, p. 14) which stated that there are several factors that influence sexual behavior in adolescents, one of which is community factors such as customs and associations. From this study, the researcher also saw that the impact of a friendship environment that had already done or considered premarital sex was a common thing, because individuals who had never had premarital sex would only listen to the experience of premarital sex from their circle of friends and make individuals grow. curiosity about premarital sex that causes individuals to try to have premarital sex.

### **Invitation and Convince by Partner**

The high curiosity and friendship environment of teenagers girls towards sexual behavior will certainly not cause teenagers to engage in premarital sex unless there is an agreement to have premarital sex with their partner. All key informants in this study admitted that they were invited and convinced to have premarital sex by their partners. This is also in line with the results of research (Senjaya, 2018) which found that adolescents have a wrong view of the meaning of love, are easily carried away by emotions and persuaded by their partners or peers based on a false sense of love, so it is easy to do free sex. It is easy to get carried away by emotions and persuasion from a partner will make teenagers girls able to perform premarital sex behavior.

### **Sense of Love and Affection**

Feelings of love and affection certainly do not escape the love affair between lovers. Six out of eight said that they want to have premarital sex with their partner because of love and affection. This is in line with the results of research (Tanti Suryawantie, Kurniawan Dewi Budiarti, 2016) which states that eight motives



for teenagers girls to have premarital sex, one of which is because of love for their partner. This is also supported by what was conveyed by expert informants who said that they already felt loved, felt comfortable, and felt confident that they would marry their partner so that they could have premarital sex. Teenagers girls can have premarital sex because they feel very comfortable, confident and love their partner, they cannot refuse an invitation or are easily provoked by their partner.

### **Coercion from the Partner**

Not all premarital sex is aware of the will between the two parties because the researcher found that two of the eight informants admitted that their partners were coerced into having premarital sex. This is apparently not something that we rarely encounter because this incident also happened quite a lot. This was revealed by expert informants who said that coercion from partners was also one of the causes of premarital sex. Couples of teenagers girls have a variety of ways both verbally and nonverbally that make teenagers girls want to have premarital sex with their partners. Even one of the informants who was forced to have premarital sex admitted that he could not refuse his partner's invitation to have premarital sex, because he was afraid that his partner would be angry with him. This is in line with the results of research (Cahyani & Lukiningsih, 2014) which states that one of the internal factors that causes premarital sexual behavior to occur is weak self-defense. This is also supported by the answers given by expert informants who said that the lack of firmness of teenagers girls regarding their partner's invitation to have premarital sex is common because they are afraid of being scolded, afraid to be left behind, and even beaten by their partners. This makes teenagers girls unable to refuse an invitation from their partner, because they are afraid of being treated like that. The attitude of the partner in the relationship greatly affects the behavior or actions that will be taken by teenagers girls because they are afraid of the attitudes and behavior of their partners.

### **Supportive Atmosphere**

A supportive atmosphere is also a causal factor experienced by all key informants. Two of the eight informants admitted that they were used to being invited to their partner's house just to play, without any intention of having premarital sex. Two of the eight informants admitted to doing it when they were alone in a hotel room and they admitted that they had no intention of having premarital sex, one of the informants intended to check in the hotel with their partner only to drink alcohol and the other because his family left him on vacation outside the city. Three of the eight informants admitted to having premarital sex in the boarding house, and even one of them admitted that he had planned to do it from the previous day which started from a chat at the coffee shop. One of the eight informants admitted to doing it at one of the Puncak Bogor villas, because he admitted that he was forced and could not go home. This is in line with the results of research (Mardiani, 2015) which states that there are less strict regulations prohibiting sexual behavior, dark and hidden places, the atmosphere is comfortable for sexual behavior. A supportive atmosphere is one of the factors causing premarital sex, this is supported by answers from expert informants who said that a

supportive atmosphere is the reason people have premarital sex, such as a cold and lonely place. Couples who are used to traveling to quiet places will certainly be different from couples who are accustomed to traveling to crowded places. Couples who travel to quiet places certainly have a higher tendency to have premarital sex which is usually preceded by conversation about sex with their partner, which results in increased curiosity about premarital sex behavior, and finally decides to have premarital sex.

### **Porn Video Addiction**

Two of the eight key informants admitted that they had been addicted to pornographic videos for a long time. This is also one of the factors that cause teenagers girls to have premarital sex, because it increases the sex fantasies of teenagers girls and increases the sex libido of teenagers girls towards sexual activity. This is in line with the results of research (Doornwaard, et al., 2016) which states that sex-related internet use has become an increasingly normal and common phenomenon. This is also supported by statements from expert informants who said that exposure to pornographic content is a fairly high risk factor because individuals who are exposed to pornographic content have a higher tendency to engage in premarital sex. The unavailability of correct information about reproductive health makes adolescents seek access and find out in their own way, one of which is from stories, photos, pornographic films, and pornographic acts that only show the pleasure of having sex without showing the risks and sense of responsibility of the relationship (Cahyani & Lukiningsih, 2014). According to Sarwono in (Sebayang et al., 2018, p. 22-24) the increase in sexual libido in adolescents is related to the physical maturity of adolescents. The ease of accessing pornographic content and the increasing sexual libido related to the physical maturity of adolescents have resulted in teenagers girls having premarital sex to apply all kinds of fantasies that have only been in their minds so far.

The causal motive in this study is shown through several factors including: curiosity, friendship environment, partner's invitation, reassurance from partner, love, affection, coercion from partner, supportive atmosphere, porn video addiction, and increased sexual libido This is also in line with what was conveyed by Sarwono in (Sebayang et al., 2018, p. 22-24). Sarwono stated that there are six factors that cause adolescents to engage in sexual behavior, namely lack of knowledge, lack of parental roles, lack of religious norms, information media, increased sexual libido, and increasingly free association.

According to Alfred Schutz in (Iskandar & Jacky, 2015) in order to motive or goal motive is the view of someone who determines decisions or actions that refer to the future. The motive of the goal is also related to the reason someone takes an action as an effort to create the expected situation and conditions in the future.

### **Fulfilling Curiosity**

The curiosity experienced by teenagers girls and the lack of proper education about premarital sex causes teenagers girls to have premarital sex. Six of the eight informants admitted that they had premarital sex just to fulfill their curiosity. Teenagers girls do this to overcome their curiosity about sexual needs.

### **Pleasing Partners and Preventing Partner from Getting Angry**

One of the informants admitted that he had premarital sex just to make his partner not angry with him. The majority of informants admitted that they had premarital sex to please their partner. This is in line with the results of research (Azinar, 2013) which states that the attitudes of adolescents can affect premarital sex behavior. In this case, teenagers girls are willing to have premarital sex for the happiness of their partners and prevent their partners from being angry with them both verbally and nonverbally. This causes teenagers girls to engage in premarital sexual behavior.

### **Adding Love and Affection**

Six out of eight informants admitted that after they had sex they felt an increase in chemistry, an increase in love, an increase in affection for their partner. This is in line with the results of research (Oktriyanto & Alfiasari, 2019) which states that adolescents who have partners will have a higher chance of having premarital sex than those who do not have partners. Teenage girls deliberately have premarital sex with their partners with the aim of adding affection and love, because based on the findings sex can increase affection in romantic relationships.

### **Satisfaction and Fulfilling Sexual Desires**

But not only that, five out of eight informants also admitted that they aim to fulfill their sexual desires. This is in line with what Soetjningsih stated in (Sebayang et al., 2018, p. 12-13) that adolescent premarital sex behavior is all behavior that is driven by desire both with the opposite sex and the same sex that is carried out before marriage. This is also supported by statements from expert informants who said that sex had not become a necessity for humans until they had sex for the first time. Sex can be said as a necessity if the individual has tried it for the first time, because the individual will need the second time and so on.

### **So as Not to Choose The Wrong Partner**

One of the informants said that he always had sex with different partners so that he could test drive so he wouldn't regret it in the future. This is also in line with what was conveyed by expert informants who said that sex is a necessity. This makes one of the key informants not want to regret his choice when he gets married later.

### **As an Escape and a Middle Way from Every Problem**

Two out of eight informants admitted that sex is an escape and considered sex to be a middle way of problems that exist in a relationship. This is also in line with the results of research (Irmawaty, 2013) that the factors that influence premarital sexual behavior are character, self-concept, and attitude. The character of teenagers girls, their weak self-concept, and how teenagers girls's attitudes towards premarital sex can greatly influence them in carrying out premarital sex behavior. Sex as an escape is also supported by statements from expert informants who say that sexual behavior carried out by teenagers is an escape to momentary pleasure and will also feel passionate in living life after having sex. This is very reasonable to be done by the informant

because the informant feels that sex is a medicine or a sedative in all kinds of problems that exist in the relationship.

### **Treating Stress, Improving Mood Conditions, and Increasing Self-Confidence**

The majority of informants in the study also stated that sex can treat stress and reverse mood conditions to be good again. This is also explained by expert informants that sex is a diversion and sex is an activity that drains energy, so that the energy in our body goes out along with negative energy in our body. So indirectly, sex can release negative energy in oneself because it can be said that sex is an energy-consuming activity that can release endorphins that can treat stress, improve mood conditions, and increase self-confidence.

So the motive for the purpose in this study is shown through several factors including fulfilling curiosity, pleasing partners, preventing partners from getting angry, increasing love, increasing affection, satisfying oneself, satisfying sexual desires, so as not to choose the wrong partner, as an escape, middle way of every problem, overcoming stress, reversing mood conditions, and increasing self-confidence.

### **SIMPULAN**

Based on the results of research that has been carried out by researchers, the researchers conclude that premarital sexual behavior that occurs among teenagers girls in the city of Bogor is based on various motives in it. Teenagers girls have a cause and a motive that causes teenagers girls to engage in premarital sexual behavior in the city of Bogor. The results of this study indicate that the causal motives that occur include: curiosity, friendship environment, partner's invitation, reassurance from partner, love, affection, coercion from partner, supportive atmosphere, porn video addiction, and increased sexual libido. While the motive for the purpose of premarital sex behavior that occurs in adolescent girls is due to several factors including: fulfilling curiosity, pleasing partners, preventing partners from getting angry, increasing love, increasing affection, satisfying themselves, satisfying sexual desires, so as not to make the wrong choice. partner, as an escape, the middle way from every problem, overcoming stress, reversing mood conditions, and increasing self-confidence.

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