

SELF-CONCEPT IN COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS AROUND THE JATINEGARA RAILWAY LINE

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to find out how prostitutes interpret themselves as sex workers using self-concept theory. Self-concept is our view and feelings about ourselves which includes our own thoughts and self-esteem, positive or negative assessment. A person's self-concept will be formed by the existence of norms in a group that makes an individual behave in accordance with the group norms that bind him. So the author uses a communication system method that specifically includes the self-concept of sex workers.

Results of interviews with 3 (three) informants, namely prostitutes according to sociodemographic informants around Jatinegara using an interpersonal communication system from the self-concept aspects of significant other, reference other, affective other, and generalized other. The factors that caused informants to choose to become prostitutes were based on three basic ideas of symbolic interaction, namely mind and self, and society. A woman who has sex to get money easily and instantly to fulfill her needs.

The subject used in this research was a person who worked as a commercial sex worker around Jatinegara, East Jakarta. The author uses a case study research design and uses 3 (three) methods (interviews, observation, and documentation) using self-concept theory for sex workers around Jatinegara.

The results of this research are that economic reasons and the need to make money instantly form a self within sex workers regarding what is meant by prostitutes. The significant other of each informant plays an active role in building the self-concept of prostitutes and reference groups that are created, built, and constructed, by each prostitute which ultimately leads humans to the process of taking a role in society or what is called society.

Keywords:

Self Concept, Commercial Sex Worker, Significant Other, and Reference Other.

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INTRODUCTION

Self-concept is our view and feelings about ourselves which includes our own thoughts and self-esteem. Factors that influence self-concept include: firstly, other people. A person's self-concept will be formed if there is an assessment from other people, both positive and negative. Reference Group: A person's self-concept will be formed by the existence of norms in a group that makes an individual behave in accordance with the norms of the group that binds him. The following are 2 factors that influence self-concept:

First, affective others are other people with whom we feel an emotional bond. Smiles, praise, appreciation, and hugs from the closest people make a person evaluate himself positively. On the other hand, ridicule, ridicule, and rebuke from people closest to them make a person evaluate himself negatively. In its development, significant others include all people who influence a person's behavior, thoughts, and feelings. They direct a person's actions and shape a person's thoughts, as well as touch a person emotionally. A person tries to collect the judgments of all the people he came into contact with while growing up.

A person's view of the totality of other people's views of that person is called generalized others. Seeing yourself as other people see means trying to put yourself in someone else's shoes, and this is also called role-taking. Second reference group A person is of course a member of one or more groups in social and community life, such as community groups, professional groups, and so on. Each group certainly has its own rules which are different from each other. Groups that emotionally bind a person and influence the formation of his self-concept are called reference groups.

A person will direct their behavior and adapt to the views of their group, such as the existing rules and characteristics of that group. The influence of self-concept on interpersonal communication, namely the first is a prophecy (an event that will occur) in which an individual fulfills himself will behave in accordance with his self-concept according to the quality of his self-concept. Second, open yourself up. If our self-concept matches our experiences, we will be more open to accepting new experiences and ideas. Third, be confident. A lack of self-confidence will give rise to an unhealthy self-concept and will make people apprehensive (a state of being worried that something bad will happen) in communication.

The phenomenon of prostitution has been around for a long time, along with the increasing need for life, rising prices of food and other necessities, and increasingly difficult job opportunities, making some people (women) choose shortcuts by sacrificing their honor and self-respect by becoming prostitutes (Sex Workers) to earn money to meet their living needs. Prostitution is a social phenomenon in society that is very complex, both in terms of causes, processes, and the social implications it causes.

The phenomenon of sex workers has been occurring in society for a long time, and its existence is very difficult to eradicate. The existence of sex workers in society cannot be separated from its pros and cons, some people view sex workers as something that violates norms and is dishonorable, but indirectly these sex workers help their family's economic life.

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Apart from the family economy, as reported by Metro Sindonews, lifestyle also requires some women to always have lots of money to fulfill their desires. The consumerist social circle forces them to take any means to earn money, one of which is becoming a sex worker. A strong desire to follow trends, prestige and beautify themselves is the reason why women from the middle to upper social strata tend to fall into prostitution.

A hedonistic lifestyle requires a lot of money, especially if you join a group or association that is also used to this lifestyle. When the need for fun in life exceeds the income received, prostitution becomes an alternative way to earn a lot of money in a short time. Prostitution or prostitution as a social disease has a long history since the existence of human life, Prostitution is a deviation from the norms of marriage, and there is no end to them in all countries in the world.

Even though prostitution has existed for a long time, the issue of prostitution was previously considered taboo or unusual. However, nowadays prostitution is considered normal in Indonesian society. A commercial sex worker is someone who sells themselves to satisfy the desires of customers with the aim of getting a reward. Prostitutes tend to take shortcuts in various ways to get what they want. In prostitutes' places, most of the women are aged 18-30 years, which is early adulthood.

At the age of around 18-30 years (early adulthood) psychologically humans have developmental tasks such as starting to work, choosing a partner, learning to live with a fiancé, starting to raise a family, raising children, managing a household, taking responsibility as a citizen, and looking for fun social groups. Young women in early adulthood have a developmental task that is very visible in a prostitute, namely starting to work. The lack of choice, so being forced to become a sex worker, often occurs in this country. You don't need special conditions or a lot of money, let alone high skills, just dress beautifully, be attractive and behave in a friendly manner.

There are many factors behind why some women choose to become prostitutes. The most common reasons are economic factors and lifestyle needs that follow current trends. Prostitution is a form of deviant behavior. It was stated by Narwoko and Suyanto (2006: 107) that "deviant behavior is action or behavior that deviates from norms, where these actions are not approved or considered disgraceful and will receive negative sanctions from society" The problem of prostitution has always been an interesting and endless subject for discussion, it is a sensitive issue involving issues of social regulations, moral aspects, ethics in society the rules of society and religion.

Kartono (2007) states that as an immoral act, prostitution committed by young women is generally caused by: firstly, because of economic factors, because of economic pressure, they are forced to sell themselves to make ends meet. Second, biological or sexual factors, the existence of great biological needs, namely high sexual needs, and dissatisfaction with the fulfillment of sexual needs. These three socio-cultural factors can support the emergence of prostitution which causes problems in the cultural order and customs of society.

Finally, the factor of social ignorance, due to not having adequate education and intelligence, it can be assumed that the intellectual level will be low, thereby giving rise to one's inability to follow the flow of



social development in all fields. Another reason why someone becomes a prostitute is curiosity and young people trying to rebel against parental authority which emphasizes many sexual taboos and rules. Also rebelling against society and moral norms which are considered too restrictive for teenagers, they prefer free sex.

Currently, sex workers in Jatinegara sell themselves by choosing a dark tent measuring 1.5 x 1.5 meters which stands right next to the Jatinegara train tracks. There is not only 1 tent but there are 2 tents located at the Jatinegara rail side location because apart from being profitable for them in carrying out transactions they are charged Rp.15.000-30.000 Municipal Police towards commercial sex workers. The location of the tent which is quite hidden to get to this location means that sex workers and guests who want to exchange sexual relations for money or gifts need to walk about 150 meters or approximately 5 minutes from the main road. Cars and motorbikes do not have access because of the remote location.

Based on the main problems found, the researcher identifies several problems that are the focus of this research, as follows:

1. How do commercial sex workers interpret themselves as prostitutes in Jatinegara District?
2. How do significant others build the self-concept of prostitutes in Jatinegara District?
3. How does the reference group build the self-concept of prostitutes in Jatinegara District?
4. How do affective others build the self-concept of PSK in Jatinegara District?
5. How do generalized others build the self-concept of prostitutes in Jatinegara District?

LITERATURE REVIEW

This research uses several theories and concepts from several sources so that comprehensive knowledge and various points of view, as well as approaches, to the topic being discussed discussed. The object of this research is the self-concept of prostitutes with society and themselves. The research design used is descriptive qualitative research Sugiyono (2019) states that the research method is based on research based on the philosophy of postpositivism which is used to conduct research on the condition of natural objects. The researcher here as an instrument, a combination of data collection techniques, inductive or qualitative analysis, and the research results emphasize the meaning of generalization.

First interpersonal communication. Interpersonal communication (interpersonal communication) is a communication process carried out between two or more people face to face, which allows the communicator to convey messages directly and there is reciprocity from the communicant who responds at the same time. Interpersonal communication is communication between two people and Communication can take place in 2 ways, namely face-to-face communication and media communication. First, interpersonal communication will be successful if there is positive attention to a person. Second, interpersonal communication will be well maintained if a positive feeling towards the other person is communicated (Meisyaon 2022:162).

Self-concept aspects are divided into three, namely physical, psychological, and social aspects.

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towards everything he owns such as his body, clothes, and objects he owns. The psychological aspect includes the thoughts, feelings, and attitudes a person has towards himself. Rakhmat (2003: 100-104) also gives his opinion about the factors that influence self-concept. The following are 2 factors that influence self-concept according to Jalaluddin.

S. Frank Miyamoto and Sanford M. Dornbusch (Rakhmat, 2003: 101) conducted a study on the correlation of other people's assessments of themselves. The results found that people who are considered good by others tend to judge themselves well too. This means that the person's self-esteem is in accordance with other people's assessments. Not everyone has the same influence on someone. The most influential other people are the people closest to a person, and G. H. Mead (Rakhmat, 2003: 101) mentions significant others. When someone is small, the closest people are parents, siblings, and people who live in the same house nearby, and Richard Dewey and W. J. Humber (Rakhmat, 2003: 101) seal other people's affectivity.

Affective others are other people with whom we feel an emotional bond. Smiles, praise, appreciation and hugs from the closest people make a person evaluate himself positively. On the other hand, ridicule, ridicule and rebuke from people closest to them make a person evaluate himself negatively. In its development, significant others include all people who influence a person's behavior, thoughts and feelings. They direct a person's actions and shape a person's thoughts, as well as touch a person emotionally. A person tries to collect the judgments of all the people he came into contact with while growing up.

According to G. H. Mead (Jalaluddin Rakhmat, 2003: 103), a person's view of the entire view of other people towards that person is called generalized others. Seeing yourself as other people see means trying to put yourself in someone else's shoes, and this is also called role taking. The second is a reference group. A person is of course a member of one or more groups in social and community life, such as community groups, professional groups, and so on. Each group certainly has its own rules which are different from each other.

The influence of self-concept on interpersonal communication, namely the first is a prophecy (event that will occur) which an individual fulfills himself will behave in accordance with his self-concept according to the quality of his self-concept. Second, open yourself up. If our self-concept matches our experiences, we will be more open to accepting new experiences and ideas. Third, be confident. Lack of self-confidence will give rise to an unhealthy self-concept and will make people apprehensive (a state of being worried that something bad will happen) in communication.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research subjects were prostitutes. In qualitative research with a case study research design, the population is not used because it starts from a social situation of deviation from the perpetrators of deviation, namely sexual workers. In qualitative samples are called informants, or participants who have a role as sources of information. The research design used by researchers is a case study. Case study research is research by examining a problem through a case consisting of a single unit. This single unit can mean a



single person or a population group affected by a problem. The case study research design that carries out research on sex workers aims to find out the communication system of someone who works as a .

In this research, there are two types of data sources that will be used, namely primary data or original data collected directly by researchers as a tool to answer research questions (Syafnidawaty, 2020:21) and secondary data or indirect data. obtained by the data collector but may come from other individuals or documents. Secondary data functions to complement primary data (Suigiyono, in Fairus, 2020:308). Data collection techniques use three methods (interviews, observation, and documentation) First, interviews, are the process of obtaining information for research purposes with question and answer data while meeting face-to-face between the researcher and the answerer or informant to obtain information.

Carrying out analysis means conducting a study to understand the structure of phenomena that apply in the field. According to Subiyono, qualitative analysis is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from observations, interviews, field notes, and documentation, organizing data, synthesizing it into a pattern, choosing which ones are important and which ones will be studied, making conclusions easy. understood by yourself and others. The data obtained from the research was then analyzed using qualitative data analysis techniques. This analysis technique aims to systematically describe the facts and data obtained from the results of field studies to then clarify the picture of the results of the research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was carried out over a period of about three months in the Jatinegara station area to the Mount Antang area. This area is on the train tracks that connect Manggarai Station to Jatinegara Station. The place where many sex workers carry out their prostitution activities is very close to the train tracks. Jatinegara District is one of the sub-districts in the East Jakarta area. Jatinegara is a densely populated area. For the benefit of the people who live in this area, the government is also developing supporting transportation facilities. On April 6 1875 the government inaugurated the train line connecting Jatinegara with Jakarta Kota. One part of the Jatinegara area is known as Gunung Antang.

The location of Gunung Antang next to Matraman Station has been established since 1976. This area is on the train tracks that connect Manggarai Station to Jatinegara Station. The place that is usually used as a meeting point between sex workers and guests is very close to the train tracks. The localization location for Mount Antang is to the location of Jalan Raya Bekasi, East Jakarta, precisely under the Jatinegara flyover to the front of the Cipinang Correctional Institution (LP).

Prostitution activities on Mount Antang have been going on for almost half a century. The shelters where sex workers have been established since 1976, with people coming from various regions. Simple cafes are lined up right near the train tracks. The risk of life has become a certainty for sex workers there. The hustle and bustle of "service providers" and "service hirers" is very visible from night to morning between 19.00 at night and 02.00 in the morning.

Even though sex workers' activities start at night, it is not uncommon for some of these sex workers

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to start their activities starting in the afternoon around 16.00-18.00 in the afternoon. The activities of sex workers will become busier at night, where the author conducted research to find out by tracing the main roads where sex workers are usually located, starting from the Cipinang Detention Center (remand center) to the location of Mount Antang Jatinegara.

This activity starts in the evening at around 19.00 WIB. Therefore, researchers conducted interviews at night to examine the self-concept of sex workers around the Jatinegara train tracks while walking along the road around the place where sex workers usually carry out their activities with the local community. At nine o'clock in the evening the researchers started looking for sex workers to interview. The researchers began searching along the Jatinegara station road to the opposite side of the Cipinang Detention Center (Rutan), East Jakarta. The busy view on the left and right areas of the road is filled with many sex workers carrying out their activities.

Even though at first glance it looks like an ordinary person standing on the side of the road, it is common knowledge for the residents of East Jakarta, especially the Jatinegara area and its surroundings, that the Gunung Antang localization site has been sought after by people from various different areas who are interested in the prostitution activities carried out by the men. sex workers who offer different rates and facilities.

In this discussion, the researcher will describe the results of research regarding the self-concept of prostitutes in Jatinegara sub-district by referring to the problem identification and research focus that the researcher previously stated. Prostitution is generally undertaken as a profession for women who are financially disadvantaged or in other words, the main reason a person becomes a commercial sex worker is to earn income in an easy and fast way.

From the results of research that researchers have conducted in the field, prostitutes are women who have sex to get money easily and instantly to fulfill their needs. Some of the factors are women who live solely in poverty or who come from families with low economic levels for various reasons taking shortcuts to get money to meet their and their family's needs. Researchers also observed from the non-verbal communication that the three of them seemed uncomfortable and unhappy with the work they were currently doing.

Researchers also observed how the emphasis in each intonation said that this was not actually the job they wanted. In line with the opinion of George Herbert Mead who said that the mind is the ability to use symbols that have the same social meaning, where each individual must develop their thoughts through interaction with individuals. Judging from the research results above, it can be concluded that social relationships are created, built and constructed by each informant in society and each informant is involved in behavior that the informant chooses actively and voluntarily which ultimately leads humans to the process of taking a role in society or what is called with generalized others.

Therefore, the three informants maintained their attitude. behavior, as well as how to dress when they live where they live because the two informants want to maintain their image in front of society. In order to maintain their image in front of society, respondents use thoughts or symbols that are commonly



used in the society where the informant lives because in general society gives a negative view to female prostitutes, they even call prostitutes "society's trash", even though the female prostitutes themselves do not actually want to pursue this profession.

Society referred to as a reference group is one of the sources of forming a person's self-concept which generally gives a negative assessment of individuals because they do not comply with the norms and religious teachings that apply in society. From the explanation above, the three informants realized that the work they informants were doing was work that was not in accordance with the norms that apply in society. Therefore, the mind of each informant is formed. It is the views of the environment and people closest to them that shape the self-concept of the three informants.

The earliest self-concept is generally formed by the family. and other close people around, including relatives. They are what are called significant others. Based on the results of field research, it was revealed that the significant other of each informant played an active role in building the informant's self-concept. As was the case with the first informant, the informant was accustomed to being concerned about and helping his parents in the family economy, so the informant is currently trying to help his parents even though she is working as a prostitute.

Like wise, the role of the informant's close relative or friend, Desi, helped shape the informant's self-concept that this kind of work can easily make money. The same thing also happened to the second informant whose parents had a big role in the process of forming a self-concept because the informant felt happy and comfortable with the work that the informant was currently doing with the support of his parents in carrying out his work as a prostitute.

Self-concept is a derivative of symbolic interaction because through symbolic interaction there is an exchange of symbols that are given meaning which over time will form a person's self-concept or what is called mind. Self-concept will influence a person's communication behavior because, through self-concept, it will influence the message that will be conveyed. The self-concept of prostitutes is the assessment or view that is embedded in their minds regarding the work of prostitutes from each informant as a prostitute as well as the responses and assessments of significant others and reference groups towards them.

Researchers found that they considered themselves prostitutes who paid attention to the environment where the informants lived with the thoughts each informant had, the informants maintained their attitudes and behavior where the informants lived. Meanwhile, the mind of the informant is how the informant maintains polite clothing in his community. This is different from the second informant, although this informant uses thoughts or symbols by maintaining his attitude, behavior, and how he dresses. The informant still doesn't care about society's views on prostitutes. Apart from the view of herself as a prostitute.

The various views from significant others and reference groups given to female commercial sex workers are a form of environmental influence in forming the self-concept of prostitutes when they give their views to each informant. Also, each informant can internalize the views of the significant other and reference group into himself. This internalized view will become a mirror for the prostitutes to view themselves, morally, socially, and psychologically. This can shape the self-concept of each informant.

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CONCLUSIONS

Based on research conducted by researchers regarding the self-concept of female commercial sex workers (PSK) on the edge of the Jatinegara train tracks, the researcher can provide the following conclusions from the point based on the results of research with three informants, the theory of symbolic interaction of self that the informant is actually a woman do not want to work as a commercial sex worker. Economic reasons and the need to make money instantly shape women's self regarding what is meant by prostitutes.

Furthermore, from the point Significant Other. Based on the results of field research, it was revealed that the significant other of each informant played an active role in building the informant's self-concept. As was the case with the first informant, the informant was accustomed to being concerned about and helping his parents in the family economy, so the informant is currently trying to help his parents even though he is working as a female sex worker.

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Lastly is the Reference Group. Judging from the research results, it can be concluded that social relationships are created, built, and constructed by each informant in the midst of society and each informant is involved in behavior that the informant chooses actively and voluntarily, which ultimately leads humans to the process of taking a role in the midst of society. society or what is called society. Therefore, the three informants maintained their attitude. behavior, as well as how to dress when they live where they live because the three informants want to maintain their image in front of society.

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