

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji komunikasi intrapersonal mahasiswa/i dari keluarga *broken home* di Universitas Malikussaleh (Unimal) angkatan 2020 dalam membangun konsep dirinya. Menerapkan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif, data penelitian ini dikumpulkan melalui teknik observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi, berikutnya triangulasi data dilakukan untuk mendapatkan hasil yang lebih jelas. Informan penelitian dipilih secara purposive sampling. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa lima orang informan mengandalkan proses komunikasi intrapersonal yang meliputi sensasi, persepsi, memori, dan berpikir untuk membangun konsep dirinya. Bentuk komunikasi intrapersonal yang kerap digunakan oleh para informan termasuk *self-talk*, refleksi, dan motivasi diri. Beberapa informan (LF, M) juga berdoa untuk ketenangan batin. Selanjutnya, berdasarkan teori *The Looking Glass Self*, para informan cenderung mengembangkan konsep diri dengan mempertimbangkan bagaimana mereka ingin dipandang oleh orang lain. Namun, terlepas dari penerapan komunikasi intrapersonal oleh para informan, terdapat perbedaan terhadap konsep diri yang dibangun. Informan HN menunjukkan konsep diri positif, ia mampu mengatasi ketidakcukupan melalui kemandirian emosional, menunjukkan kepercayaan dan penerimaan diri. Sementara itu, empat informan lainnya (LF, IPN, MT, M) memiliki konsep diri negatif karena persepsi mereka masih dipengaruhi oleh dinamika keluarga dan ketidakberdayaan, sensitif terhadap kritik, serta kerap merasa inferior. Meskipun demikian, komunikasi intrapersonal mereka terbukti membantu meningkatkan konsep diri mereka secara bertahap, seperti LF dan MT yang mampu mengurungkan niat untuk mengakhiri hidupnya, serta IPN dan M yang masih terus berusaha untuk menerima diri apa adanya.

Kata kunci: Komunikasi Intrapersonal, The Looking Glass Self, Broken Home, Konsep Diri, Mahasiswa.

ABSTRACT

This study examines the intrapersonal communication of students from broken homes in the 2020 class at Malikussaleh University (Unimal) in building their self-concept. Applying a descriptive qualitative approach, data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation, followed by data triangulation for clearer results. The study participants were selected using purposive sampling. The findings indicate that the five participants rely on intrapersonal communication processes, including sensation, perception, memory, and thinking, to develop their self-concept. Forms of intrapersonal communication commonly used by the participants include self-talk, reflection, and self-motivation. Some participants (LF, M) also engage in prayer for inner peace. Furthermore, based on The Looking Glass Self theory, the participants tend to develop their self-concept by considering how they wish to be perceived by others. However, despite using intrapersonal communication, there were differences in the self-concepts developed by the participants. Informant HN demonstrates a positive self-concept, managing feelings of inadequacy through emotional independence, self-confidence, and self-acceptance. Meanwhile, the other four participants (LF, IPN, MT, M) have a negative self-concept, as their perceptions are still influenced by family dynamics and a sense of helplessness, sensitivity to criticism, and frequent feelings of inferiority. Nevertheless, their intrapersonal communication has helped them gradually improve their self-concept. For instance, LF and MT were able to stop contemplating suicide, while IPN and M continue to make efforts to accept themselves as they are.

Keywords: *Intrapersonal Communication, The Looking Glass Self, Broken Home, Student, Self-Concept..*