

ABSTRAK

**KONSEP DIRI, HARAPAN DAN PROYEKSI HIDUP BERKELUARGA
ORANG DENGAN HIV AIDS (ODHA)**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui konsep diri, harapan dan proyeksi hidup berkeluarga Orang Dengan HIV AIDS (ODHA). Penelitian ini membahas mengenai perubahan konsep diri seseorang sebelum dan sesudah ia terinfeksi HIV AIDS serta hidup dengan status sebagai ODHA, harapan mengenai perlakuan masyarakat dan keluarga terhadap ODHA serta proyeksi atau gambaran mengenai berkeluarga.

Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data penelitian ini dikumpulkan dengan wawancara secara mendalam dan pengamatan. Validitas data diuji dengan teknik triangulasi dimana peneliti melakukan wawancara dengan beberapa pihak yang terkait dengan ODHA. Subjek yang diwawancarai bernama Melati (nama samaran) dengan usia 29 tahun, yang terinfeksi HIV AIDS karena latar belakang mantan suaminya yang dulu sebelum menikah dengan subjek menikahi seorang wanita bekas Pekerja Seks Komersial. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa sebelumnya subjek mempunyai konsep diri yang positif. Namun, setelah dinyatakan terinfeksi HIV/AIDS, subjek kemudian mengembangkan konsep diri negatif, yang menyebabkan penarikan diri (dari teman dan masyarakat) dan kurangnya kepercayaan diri. Setelah dinyatakan menderita HIV/AIDS, keluarga dan masyarakat cenderung bersikap diskriminatif terhadapnya seperti memisahkan alat makan dan tempat pakaian serta menjauhkan dari interaksi dengan anak. Subjek berharap keluarga dan masyarakat menerima kondisinya dan tidak bersikap diskriminatif terhadapnya. Subjek ingin memiliki kehidupan keluarga lagi, tetapi merasa tidak layak. Akan tetapi, subjek berharap jika ada kesempatan, ia siap membangun keluarga lagi di masa mendatang.

ABSTRACT

**SELF-CONCEPT, EXPECTATION, AND FAMILY LIFE PROJECTION OF
PEOPLE WITH HIV AIDS**

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This study aims at finding out the self-concept, expectation and family life projection of people with HIV AIDS. It is to analyze the change in self-concept of people before and after he/she was infected by HIV AIDS, the life with a status as people with HIV AIDS, the expectation for better treatment by family and society, and the projection of family life.

It was conducted by a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data in the study were collected by an in-depth interview and observation. The validity of the data was examined by a triangulation technique where the researcher made interviews with several parties related to the subject with HIV AIDS. The subject interviewed was Melati (pseudonymous) of 29 years old, being infected by HIV AIDS because her former husband was previously married with former prostitute. The data collected were analyzed by a descriptive qualitative technique.

The results of the study indicate that formerly the subject had the positive self-concept, but after being claimed as suffering HIV AIDS, she has immediately become to develop the negative self-concept, resulting in withdrawal (from her friends and society) and less self-confidence. After being claimed as suffering HIV AIDS, family and society have been more discriminative against her, such as separating tableware and cloths equipment, and keeping at a distance from the interaction with her child. The subject expected that family and society can accept her condition and do not discriminate against her. She wants to have a family life again, but she was discouraged to have it. However, she expected that if there is opportunity, she is willing to build a family once more in the future.