OVERVIEW OF SELF-ACCEPTANCE IN PUNKERS IN THE TARING BABI PUNK COMMUNITY, SOUTH JAKARTA (CASE STUDY OF SELF-ACCEPTANCE OF PUNKERS IN THE TARING BABI PUNK COMMUNITY, SOUTH JAKARTA)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the picture of self-acceptance in punkers in the Taring Babi punk community. The method used in this research is a qualitative research method with a case study approach and collecting data through observation and interviews. The criteria for the research subjects needed are men aged 25-45 years, individuals who are punkers, and have been in the Taring Babi punk community for more than six months. The first subject is 40 years old and has been a punkers and has been in the Taring Babi community since 1996. The second subject is 41 years old and has been a punkers since 1997 and has participated in the Taring Babi community since 2003. The third subject is 29 years old and has been a punkers since 2009 and participated in the Taring Babi community since 2010. all three subjects were aware of the negative label of the general public against punk, but still remained a punkers and did positive things. The results showed that the two subjects had nine dimensions of self-acceptance namely self-understanding, realistic expectations, the absence of obstacles from the environment, the effect of success, the absence of severe stress, positive social attitudes, identification of individuals with good self-adjustment, parenting which is good as a child, a stable self-concept. Meanwhile, one subject has eight dimensions, namely self-understanding, realistic expectations, the absence of environmental obstacles, the absence of severe stress, positive social attitudes, identification of individuals with good self-adjustment, good parenting as a child, stable self-concept.

Keywords: Self-Acceptance, Punkers, Taring Babi Community.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, with globalization, many cultures have entered Indonesia. So it cannot be denied that many social groups have emerged in society. According to Soejono Soekanto (2006), this group emerged because of a reciprocal relationship that influenced each other and also an awareness of helping each other. These social groups are formed from several individuals who have the same goals and ideologies. One of the social groups formed in society is the Punk group (Public United Kingdom). Punk began to be known in Indonesia since the late 1970s, but only experienced rapid development in the 1990s in Jakarta. According to Widya (2010) Punk is behavior that is born of resistance, dissatisfaction, anger and hatred towards something that is not appropriate (social, economic and cultural), especially oppressive actions.

Furthermore, Pairul Syah (in Sujoko and Mohammad Khasan, 2017) said that the punk community is a social phenomenon that is currently endemic in all big cities in Indonesia.

This fact makes many punks trapped with a negative stigma, as experienced by one of the Punkers (individuals who are members of punk) in the Taring Babi punk community in Lenteng Agung. However, the negative view of society regarding Punkers' life choices does not make individuals change themselves and feel that individuals are wrong in choosing their lifestyle and remain proud of themselves. This confirms that punkers have the awareness to accept, recognize and be able to respect themselves.

According to Restin Dwi Puspita (2018) self-acceptance is related to the subject's ability to provide a positive assessment of the conditions and circumstances that befall the individual. Self-acceptance is a condition where an individual is in the process of appreciating all his strengths and weaknesses, following self-imposed standards for living his life, and having a positive attitude within himself. Self-acceptance in Punkers is an appreciation of one's usefulness and self-acceptance is also an initial stage so that individuals can develop themselves from a meaningless appreciation of life to a meaningful one so that punkers can make sense of their lives.

Self-acceptance is a personal process for each individual, including the self-acceptance process for Taring Babi punkers, individuals receive a negative stigma but individuals still carry out positive activities because there is a good self-acceptance process so that individuals can interpret life well. From the above phenomenon, the researcher wants to conduct case study research describing the self-acceptance of Punkers in the Taring Babi Punk Community facing the negative stigma of society.

PROBLEM FORMULATION AND MAIN DISCUSSION
Based on the background of this problem, several main problems can be stated as follows:
1. What is the subject's family and social background?
2. What makes a subject a punker?
3. What is the picture of self-acceptance for the subject in the Taring Babi punk community?
4. How does the subject's self-acceptance deal with society's negative stigma?
5. Can self-acceptance make the subject's life meaningful?
6. What impact did the subject have after becoming a punker?
7. What are the future hopes of the subject?

RESEARCH PURPOSES
The objectives that researchers want to achieve through this research are:
1. To find out the family and social background of the subject.
2. To find out the reasons why the subject became a punker.
3. To find out the picture of self-acceptance for the subject in the Taring Babi punk community.
4. To find out how the subject's self-acceptance faces the negative stigma of society.
5. To find out whether self-acceptance makes the subject's life meaningful.
6. To find out the impact caused by the subject after becoming a punker.
7. To find out the expectations that the subject has.

ACCEPTING YOURSELF
Based on this understanding, it can be concluded that self-acceptance is a condition where individuals can accept advantages and disadvantages, have realistic expectations and respect themselves which is the meaning of self-acceptance.
Ryff (Meilinda, 2013) states that self-acceptance is a condition where an individual has a positive attitude towards himself by recognizing and accepting himself in various aspects of

himself including good and bad qualities, feeling positive about the life he lives. Calhoun and Acocella (Izzati & Waluya, 2012) also added that individuals who are able to accept themselves well and do not have burdened feelings about themselves will have more opportunities to adapt to the environment. This opportunity will also enable individuals to see opportunities that will later develop.

Factors that shape Self-Acceptance

According to Hurlock (in Endah Puspita Sari, 2002) there are several factors that shape individual self-acceptance, namely:

1. Self-understanding.
   Self-understanding is a self-perception that is characterized by genuineness, reality, and honesty. The more an individual understands himself, the better his self-acceptance.
2. Realistic expectations.
   When individuals have realistic expectations in achieving something, this will influence self-satisfaction which is the essence of self-acceptance. Expectations will be realistic if they are made by yourself.
3. Absence of environmental obstacles.
   Inability to achieve realistic goals can occur due to obstacles from the environment that the individual cannot control, such as racial, gender or religious discrimination. If these obstacles can be removed, individuals will be able to gain satisfaction with their achievements.
4. Positive social attitude.
   If an individual has acquired a positive social attitude, then he is more able to accept himself. The three main conditions that produce a positive evaluation include the absence of prejudice against an individual, respect for social abilities and the individual's willingness to follow the traditions of a social group.
5. There is no major stress.
   The absence of stress or heavy emotional pressure makes individuals work optimally and are more environment-oriented rather than self-oriented and are calmer and happier.
6. Influence of success.
   The experience of failure can lead to self-rejection, while achieving success will result in self-acceptance.
7. Identify with well-adjusted individuals.
   This attitude will result in positive self-assessment and self-acceptance. The strongest identification process occurs in childhood.
8. Broad self-perspective.
   Individuals who see themselves as other individuals see themselves will be able to develop self-understanding than individuals whose perspective is narrow.
9. Good parenting patterns in childhood.
   Education at home and school is very important, adjustment to life, is formed in childhood, that is why good training at home and school during childhood is very important.
10. Stable self-concept.
    Only a positive self-concept can lead individuals to see themselves inconsistently.

Characteristics of Self-Acceptance

Jersild (in Endah Puspita Sari, 2002) suggests several characteristics of self-acceptance to differentiate between individuals who accept their self-conditions and individuals who reject their self-conditions.

1. Individuals who accept themselves have realistic expectations about their circumstances and respect themselves.

2. Have confidence in his own standards and principles without being enslaved by the opinions of other individuals.
3. Has the ability to view himself realistically without having to be ashamed of his situation.
4. Recognize one's strengths and be free to use them, recognize one's weaknesses without having to blame oneself.
5. Have spontaneity and a sense of responsibility within oneself, accepting one's potential without blaming oneself for conditions that are beyond the individual's control.
6. Do not see oneself as an individual who must be controlled by anger or fear or become meaningless because of his desires but is free from fear of making mistakes.
7. Feeling that you have the right to have certain ideas and desires and hopes, do not feel jealous of the satisfactions that the individual has not achieved.

PUNK
People who are unfamiliar with punk draw the conclusion that punk is a group of teenagers who behave negatively and are supported by frenetic punk music which contains criticism of resistance, further enhancing the skewed public perception of punk. According to Widya (2010) Punk is behavior that is born of resistance, dissatisfaction, anger and hatred towards something that is not appropriate (social, economic, cultural), especially oppressive actions.
There are three definitions of punk in the Philosophy of Punk (Craig O'hara, 1999 in Widya 2010:118). First, punk as a teenage trend in fashion and music. Second, punks as beginners have the courage to rebel, fight for freedom and make changes. Third, punk is an extraordinary form of resistance because it creates its own music, lifestyle, community and culture.
Based on the theories and explanations that have been put forward above, in general, punk can be said to be an idea or ideology that is synonymous with freedom, independence, criticism and resistance to oppression by living freely but still being responsible for every thought and action.

Motivation to become Punkers
Panca Martha Handayani (2013) said that individual motivation to become punkers can be divided into two types, namely motivation that comes from internal and motivation that comes from external.
1. Motivation comes from internally
   a. Be active on the street.
   b. As a form of outlet for his disappointment.
   c. Want to seek attention or seek sensation.
   d. Looking for a new atmosphere and a sense of comfort.
   e. Self-actualize.
   f. The individual's positive view of the punk community.
   g. A sense of solidarity.
2. Motivation that comes from external sources
   a. Influence from group environment or peers.
   b. Hold a gathering.

Characteristics of Punkers
The characteristics of punkers in their clothing are a form of self-identity by showing solidarity with fellow oppressed people. Darmayuni Bestari (2016) states several characteristics of punkers, namely:
a. Mohawaks style hair is hair that is shaped like spikes upwards.
b. Leather spikes or bracelets worn on the wrist.
c. Boots are identified as a symbol that the punk community is ready to face any obstacle.

d. Chains and padlocks are a symbol of a sense of solidarity between fellow punks and the strength of the punk community to fight all forms of discrimination (a symbol of complete unity between the punk community).
e. Tight jeans are a symbol of independence, freedom of movement, expression and ideas of the punk community.
f. Tattoos are a symbol of power or physical strength.
g. Pierching.
h. Eye shadow is a symbol of the various understandings that exist seen from the perspective of punk children seeing a bleak future.

Punk Community

In sociology, the meaning of community is always associated and used interchangeably with the meaning of an organizational group, even though community itself is a form of group in society. Yamhap and Danela (in Dwi Indah Lestari, 2018) write that a community is a social group of several organisms that share an environment, generally having the same interests and habitat.

The definition of community, according to Kertajaya Hermawan (in Mayang, et al, 2014), is a group of individuals who care about each other more than they should, where in a community there are close personal relationships between members of the community because of the same interests or values.

Panca Martha Handayani (2013) said that the punk community is an association of young people whose life aims to prioritize a life that is free and not full of binding pressures but is still responsible for the continuation of their own lives, this is because they want to live freely and without thinking weight that can weigh them down, they just want to live freely and freely without thinking about their future fate.

According to Iskandar Zulkarnain (2016) The punk community is a group of individuals who have a do it yourself (d.i.y.) or do it yourself ethic, where individuals try as far as possible not to become consumers or try to be independent, do everything themselves without the help of others, care about others. members of the punk community and care about the environment where the community is located and being a punker means being someone who is anti-establishment culture. Endah Ratnawaty Chosim (2018) added that the Punk Community is a group of people who have almost the same identity where there are similar goals, motivations, hobbies and equality.

METHODOLOGY

The approach used in this research is qualitative research. The research design used in this research is a case study. The subjects involved in this research had the following characteristics:
1. Individuals are Punkers.
2. The individual has participated in the Taring Babi Community for more than 1 year.
3. Individual is male aged 25-40 years.

The data collection methods used in this research are interviews and observation. The author decided to use the semistructured interview method and non-participant observation. Researchers use the pattern matching method to compare the empirical findings of case studies with theoretical concepts so that similarities or differences between the two can be identified. If the two patterns are similar, it will strengthen the validity of existing data. In this research, research credibility was carried out using triangulation techniques. According to Moleong (2002) triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something other than the data for checking purposes or as a comparison of the data. In this research, researchers used source triangulation techniques.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

	Subject I	Subject II	Subject III
Pseudonym	BO	UM	MR
Gender	Man	Man	Man
Age	40	41	29
Religion	Islam	Islam	Islam
Long time punkers	Since 1996	Since 1997	Since 2009

SUBJECT I (BO)

Based on research, in accordance with the theory explained by Hurlock (2016) regarding the dimensions of self-acceptance, the results show that BO experiences nine dimensions in accordance with the theory, namely self-understanding, realistic expectations, absence of obstacles from the environment, influence of success, absence of serious stress, positive social attitudes, identification with individuals with good adjustment, good parenting patterns during childhood, stable self-concept. The positive impact that individuals feel is being able to learn more and make more friends. BO feels that he has learned a lot about life after becoming a punker and has become more able to contribute to the environment. BO's hope as a punker for his personal life is that it can be more useful for himself and others.

SUBJECT II (UM)

Based on the research above, in accordance with the theory explained by Hurlock (2016) regarding the dimensions of self-acceptance, the results show that UM experiences eight dimensions in accordance with the theory, namely self-understanding, realistic expectations, absence of obstacles from the environment, absence of severe stress, positive social attitudes, identification with individuals with good adjustment, good parenting patterns during childhood, stable self-concept. The positive impact that UM got after becoming a punker was that UM was able to learn about the sciences of life and learned not to regret his condition because according to UM, in the life that individuals live, there is a lot of knowledge that can be learned. UM's hope for life is to continue to give sanity and awareness to the individual. UM hopes that UM will always be given awareness so that UM can develop itself more optimally.

SUBJECT III (MR)

Based on the explanation above, in accordance with the theory explained by Hurlock (2016) regarding the dimensions of self-acceptance, the results obtained are that MR experiences nine dimensions in accordance with the theory, namely self-understanding, realistic expectations, absence of obstacles from the environment, influence of success, absence of serious stress, positive social attitudes, identification of individuals with good adjustment, good parenting patterns during childhood, stable self-concept. The positive impact that MR feels after becoming a punker is that individuals can be themselves and have the freedom to choose their life choices. MR also learned about the process of acceptance and individuals felt they were more useful to society with their actions. MR stated that to realize these hopes by individuals doing good and carrying out social activities that the individual thinks are beneficial. MR has hopes for an individual's life to be more beneficial for the individual and beneficial for the environment in which the individual lives.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of interview results and observations of the three participants, it can be concluded that; Before self-acceptance emerged, the three of them felt angry and did not accept the conditions and label that existed on the subject as punkers. Of the three subjects, two

subjects met nine dimensions of self-acceptance and one subject met eight dimensions of self-acceptance. In the case of BO, the broad dimensions of self-perspective have not been fulfilled. In the case of UM, the dimensions of the influence of success and broad self-perspective have not been fulfilled. Apart from that, the fulfillment of other dimensions in the case of UM is less clearly visible, even though they have been fulfilled. In the case of MR, the broad dimensions of self-perspective have not been fulfilled.

SUGGESTION
1. Theoretical Suggestions
   Based on the conclusions above, the researcher found other things that can make the subject appear more self-accepting, namely the influence of an inferior attitude or inferiority, the influence of spirituality, the absence of shame and the courage to take responsibility for behavior in order to explain and reveal more deeply and clearly the picture. self-acceptance in punkers.
2. Practical Advice
   In the case of BO, individuals must be more open to the assessment of other individuals and more consider and listen to criticism, suggestions or assessments from outside themselves by realizing that the assessment and criticism given by other individuals is not a form of aggressive or offensive attitude due to self-hatred. individuals so that individuals can develop social abilities with a broad self-perspective.
   In the case of UM, individuals must respect and give more appreciation for their abilities and achievements/successes and not be inferior, especially feelings of inferiority regarding failures they have experienced. It is also hoped that UMs will be more open to the assessments of other individuals and reduce generalizing attitudes towards individuals who have negative assessments of themselves by realizing that the assessments and criticism given by other individuals are a form of caring for the individual.
   In the case of MR, you must reduce your attitude of not caring about the judgments of other individuals and be more open to the judgments of other individuals and be more considerate and listen to criticism, suggestions or judgments from outside yourself by realizing that the judgments and criticisms given by other individuals are not a form of aggressive attitude. or offensive because of hatred towards MR so that individuals can develop social skills with a broad self-perspective.

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