

ABSTRACT

One of the cases of violence that never ends and even continues to increase the number of cases to date is bullying. Basically, bullying is carried out repeatedly by the perpetrator until the victim feels intimidated. Indonesia is ranked fifth in bullying cases with 41.1% indicating that Indonesian students have experienced bullying. This has become a public concern to address the problem. One of the adverse effects of bullying on victims is on the psychological or mental state of the victim. Those who experience bullying tend to close themselves off. One way for them to overcome trauma is to open up with the right people. This study aims to find out what aspects have been applied in self-disclosure by traumatized victims of bullying. This research uses a constructivist paradigm with a descriptive qualitative approach with the technique of determining informants is purposive sampling, so that six informants are obtained according to the specified criteria. The research location is at Telkom University Bandung. Data collection methods carried out in the form of interviews and documentation of research subjects to a total of six key informants. The results of this study indicate that the six informants have applied aspects of self-disclosure, namely the accuracy aspect, motivation aspect, time aspect, intensive aspect, and depth aspect. Although some informants have experienced trauma, these informants can open themselves to others. The six informants are considered to have opened themselves to others even though they have been victims of bullying and experienced trauma in their past.

Keywords: Bullying, Self Disclosure, Traumatized