ABSTRACT


Keywords: Self-Concept, Benign Breast Tumors of Women, Adult Beginning

Benign breast tumors is a frightening disease for women. When individual women do not get the right information about benign breast tumors experienced, it will lead to the wrong interpretation. For women, the breasts are secondary sex organs and has its own psychological meaning for each woman. The beginning of a more mature individuals using the information he had, no longer for themselves, they use what they know to chase the target, such as career, education and family. (Papalia, 2008: 657) Women who have experienced early adulthood transition from the physical, social and educational. Self-concept by Carl Rogers is the state of the individual in the present pattern of organized and consistent perception. Individuals can grasp objects and external experiences, and give meaning to both.

This study aimed to determine how early adult female patients with benign breast tumors make sense of their self-concept. The second objective is to determine their self-concept after sentenced to suffer benign tumor in their breast. In addition, the benefits of this research is expected that this study can contribute to the science of personality psychology at the beginning of the adult stage of the self-concept and can be a reference for individuals who suffer from benign breast tumors to see him back concept.

The case study method used is descriptive qualitative research. Collecting data through interviews, observation and documentation. The subjects used in the study were female patients with adult onset benign breast tumors that have not made removal of the breast tumor.

The results of this study are self-concept early adult women affected by breast benign tumors invariably experience a change of concept themselves until after the start before adjudged convicted. Changes in self-concept is influenced by several factors, namely internal and external. Internal factors which influence is self-identity, self-actors, self-acceptance,. External factors that affect is physical self, moral-ethical self, family self, social self. Self-concept is also divided into two forms of positive self-concept and negative self-concept.