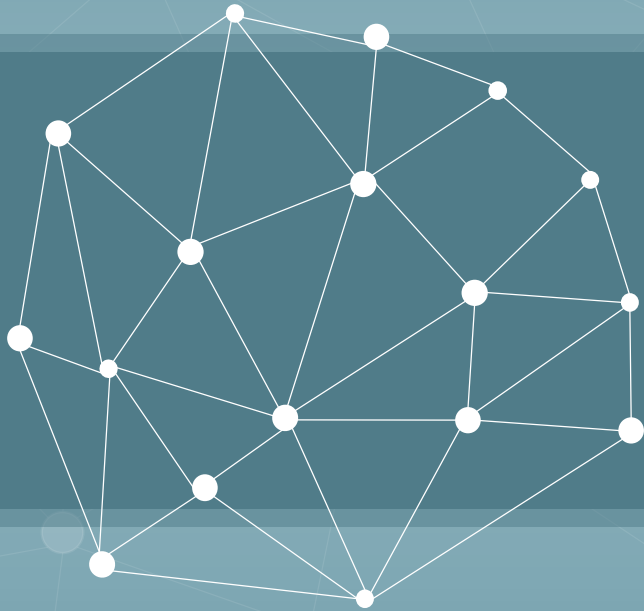




Dasar-dasar Komunikasi Interpersonal

Pengertian Komunikasi Interpersonal

Interpersonal communication is the communication that takes place between people who are in some way “connected.”



Interpersonal communication would thus include what takes place between a son and his father, an employer and an employee, two sisters, a teacher and a student, two lovers, two friends, and so on.

Although largely dyadic (two-person) in nature, interpersonal communication is often extended to include small intimate groups such as the family.

Hakikat Komunikasi Interpersonal

01

Interpersonal Communication Involves Interdependent Individuals

02

Interpersonal Communication is Inherently Relational

03

Interpersonal Communication Exists on a Continuum (role vs personal information, societal vs personal rules, social vs personal messages)



04

Interpersonal Communication Involves Verbal and Nonverbal Messages

05

Interpersonal Communication is Takes Place in Varied Forms

06

Interpersonal Communication Exists Involves Choices



TABLE 1.1

Impersonal and Interpersonal Communication

Impersonal Communication

Social role information: you interact largely on the basis of the social roles you occupy—for example, server and customer, cab driver and passenger.

Social rules: you interact according to the social rules defining your interaction; for example, as a server, you would greet the customers, hand them menus, and ask if there was anything else you could do.

Social messages: you exchange messages in a narrow range of topics—you talk to the server about food and service, not about your parents' divorce—with little emotion and little self-disclosure.

Interpersonal Communication

Personal information: you interact largely on the basis of personal roles—for example, friends, lovers, parents and children, cousins.

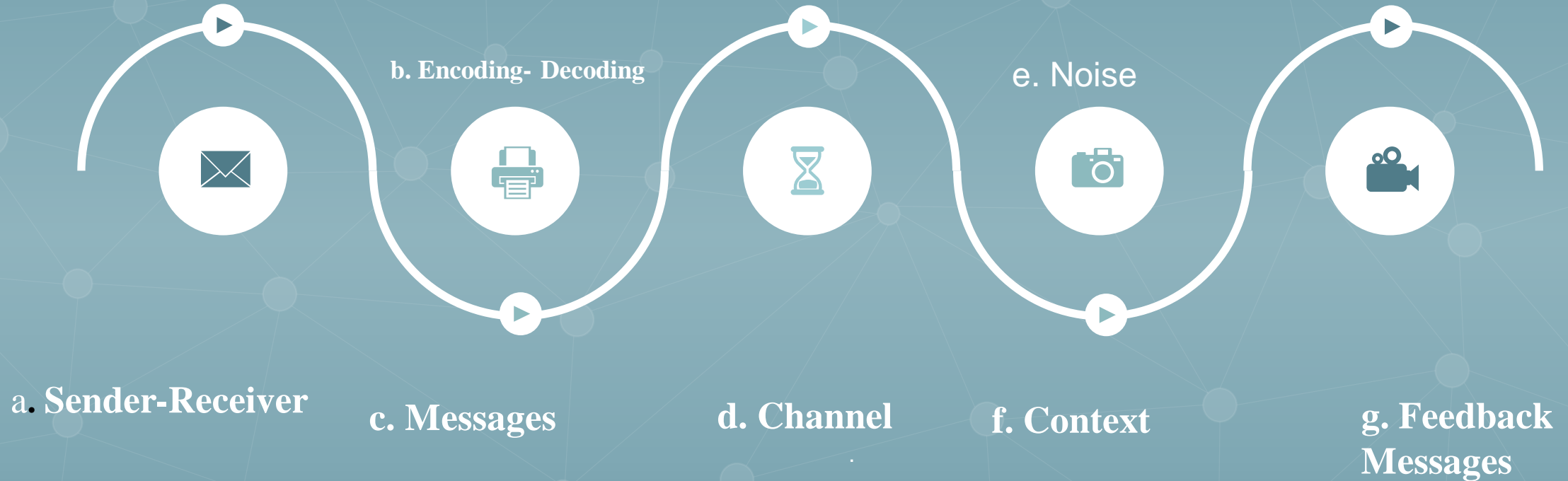
Personal rules: you interact according to the personal rules you both have established rather than to any written rules set down by society; for example, the mother and daughter follow the rules they themselves have established over the years.

Personal messages: you exchange messages in a broad range of topics—you talk about food and also about your parents' divorce—with much emotion and self-disclosure.

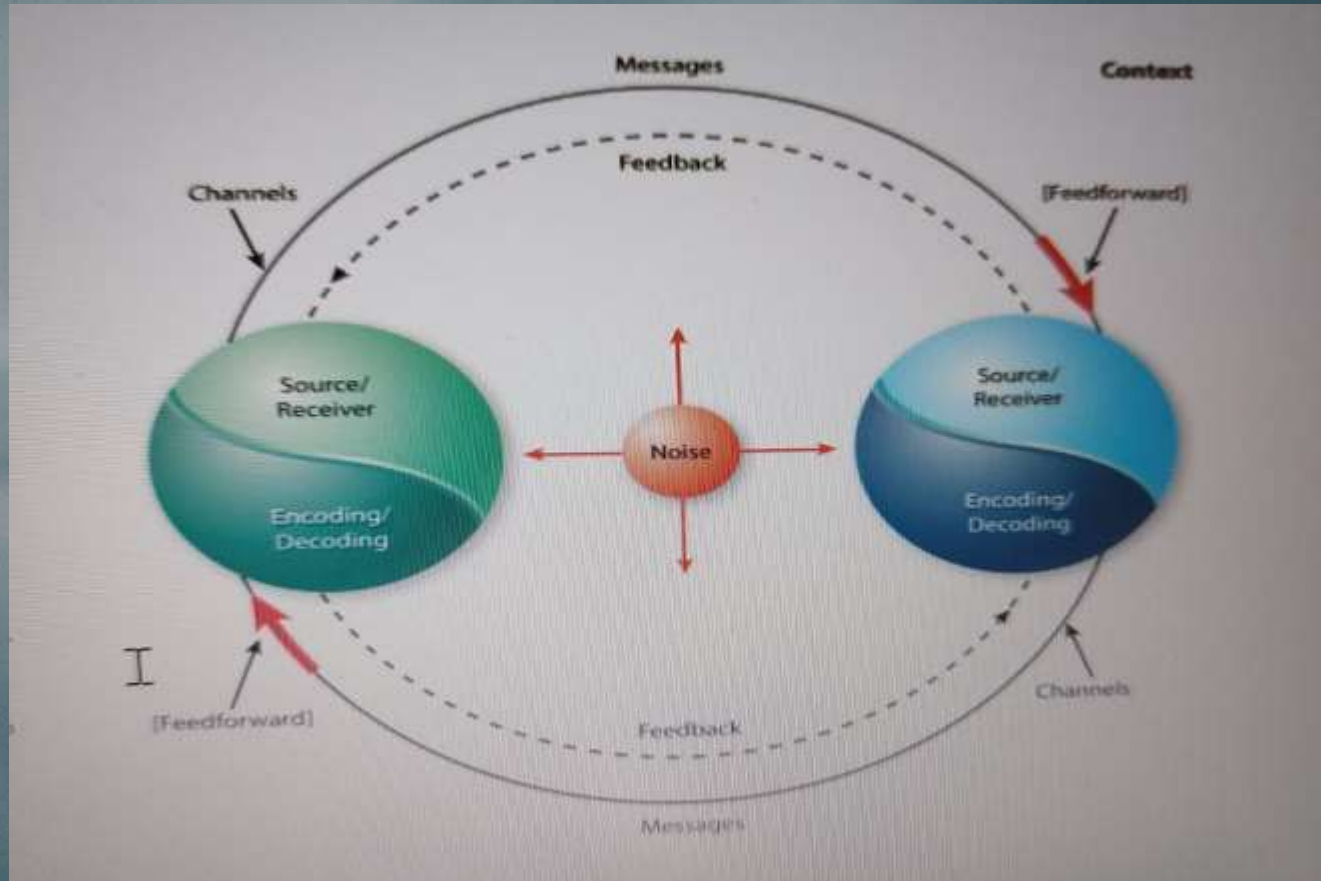
Perbedaan Komunikasi Langsung dan CMC

Human Communication Element	Face-to-Face Communication	Computer-Mediated Communication
Sender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Presentation of self and impression management ● Speaking turn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Personal characteristics (sex, approximate age, race, etc.) are open to visual inspection; receiver controls the order of what is attended to; disguise is difficult. ● You compete for the speaker's turn and time with the other person(s); you can be interrupted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Personal characteristics are hidden and are revealed when you want to reveal them; anonymity is easy. ● It's always your turn; speaker time is unlimited; you can't be interrupted.
Receiver <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number ● Opportunity for interaction ● Third parties ● Impression formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One or a few who are in your visual field. ● Limited to those who have the opportunity to meet; often difficult to find people who share your interests. ● Messages can be overheard by or repeated to third parties but not with complete accuracy. ● Impressions are based on the verbal and nonverbal cues the receiver perceives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Virtually unlimited. ● Unlimited. ● Messages can be retrieved by others or forwarded verbatim to a third party or to thousands. ● Impressions are based on text messages and posted photos and videos.
Context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Physical ● Temporal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Essentially the same physical space. ● Communication is synchronous; messages are exchanged at the same (real) time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can be in the next cubicle or separated by miles. ● Communication may be synchronous (as in chat rooms) or asynchronous (where messages are exchanged at different times, as in e-mail).
Channel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All senses participate in sending and receiving messages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Visual (for text, photos, and videos) and auditory.
Message <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verbal and nonverbal ● Permanence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Words, gestures, eye contact, accent, vocal cues, spatial relationships, touching, clothing, hair, etc. ● Temporary unless recorded; speech 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Words, photos, videos, and audio messages. ● Messages are relatively permanent.

Elemen Komunikasi Interpersonal

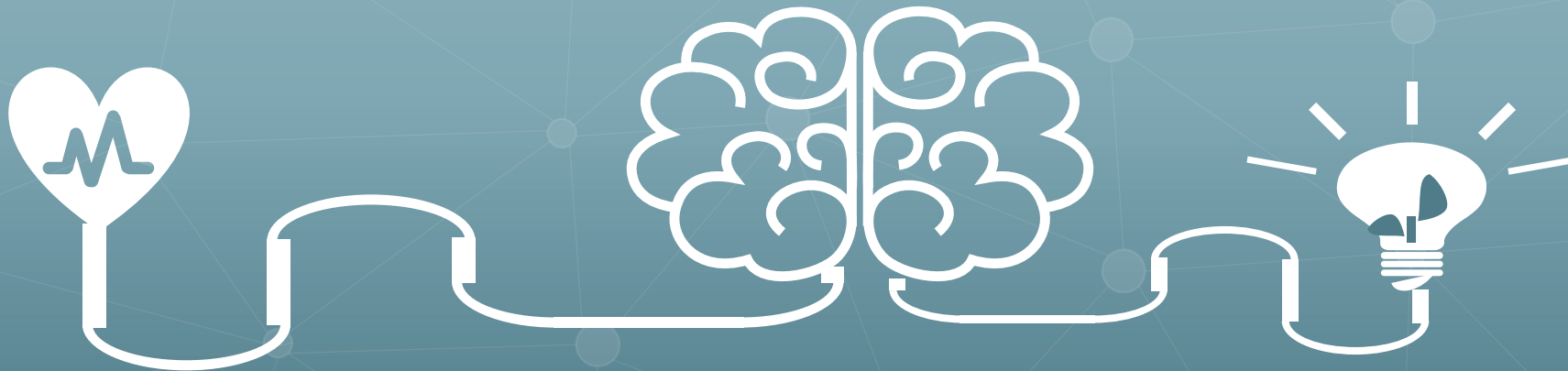
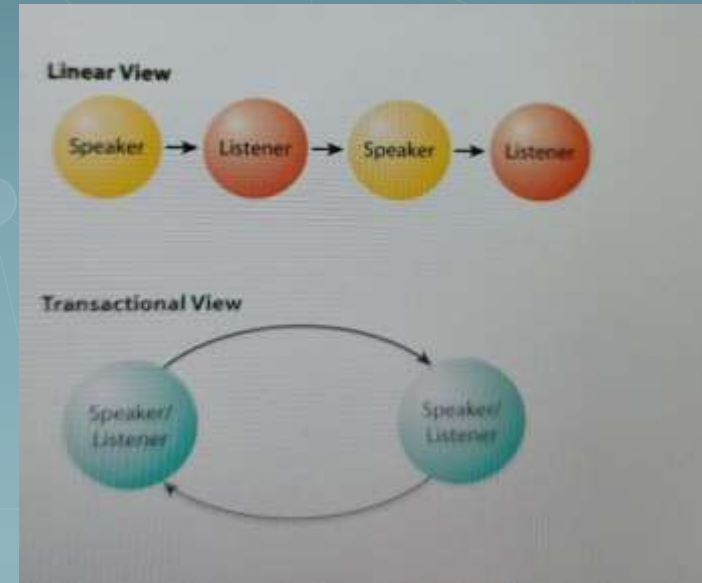


Model Komunikasi Interpersonal



Prinsip-prinsip Komunikasi Interpersonal

1. Interpers Comm is a transactional process
2. Interpers Comm is purposeful
3. Interpers Comm is ambiguous
4. Interpes Comm may be symmetrical or complementary
5. Intepers Comm refers to content & relationship
6. Interpers Comm is series of punctuated events
7. Interpers Comm inevitable, irreversible and unrepetable



The image features a teal background with a network diagram. The diagram consists of numerous nodes, represented by small circles, connected by thin white lines. The nodes are arranged in a somewhat circular pattern, with some nodes highlighted in white and others in a light blue color. The text "THANK YOU" is centered in the middle of the diagram in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

THANK YOU