

## Tinder and Impact on Personal and Social Life

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### Abstract

New media comes from old media innovations that are less relevant to technological developments in the present era. New Media also has a significant impact on people's lives, especially in the utilization of internet in everyday life, for example the presence of followers among Indonesian society. Tinder which is a media search mate that often makes its users do front stage and backstage, so that identity becomes biased. it is a change in the pattern of community dating due to sites and online applications. Who are these followers? This is what will be studied by using the theory of Dramaturgy Ervin Goffman and also The Self George Herbert Mead theory. In addition it will also examine from the side of communication and new media as its intermediary. The concepts used Psychology Communication, new media and new media impact. Judging from how people's behavior change after using tinder, and the effect they get in social life. The type of research used is qualitative with case study method. Using key informants and informers Tinder media users by conducting in-depth interviews. The results of this study are, there are some users who perform Tinder life drama and try to convince him into everyday life. But there are also those who use the tinder as a medium expressing themselves freely without any rules that bind it in the real world. . Users can choose the type of gender that matches the desired criteria and can communicate in the chat room if they press the same "like" button. The front begins with the users creating a self profile so that their appearance is visible and can be selected as friends who will continue to talk in private. Tools to express themselves is through photos. While the back side or The Self are all activities that are hidden to complement the success of self appearance, on the Front. In this case there is one user who makes his profile to be single when already married. They confess with the use of Tinder does make an impact on their personal and social life. They are like having two different lives. Some continue because they have been dragged into the dramatic use of tinder, showing existence in front of other users, looking for the other type of gender for a relationship, but some are later aware and stopped.

**Keyword:** Tinder, Dramaturgy, Psychology Communication

## INTRODUCTION

Along with the advancement of science and technology that continues to bring change and influence on the development of information in the world, the media communicates one of them. The world is in your grasp, through a hardware device, commonly called a cellphone.

From this gradual ease, the need for technology, especially software commonly called applications, is created, which can maximize, facilitate its use to keep in touch with the scope to continue to communicate by using the internet in it.

One online dating application that is currently popular is Tinder. Tinder is an online dating application built by Sean Rad since October 2012, this application helps users to find a date and at the same time interact with other users, without the need to know each other, or meet before.

Based on data released by the Anie App on the BBC in 2015, Tinder is an online dating service application, which is quite popular, because it won second place with 80 million users in 18 countries, including Indonesia.

This is interesting because there are several dating application users who

already have a partner (husband / wife) but still use the application and some are using the application as an online prostitution portal, and many other phenomena are contained in the Tinder dating application. And Tinder facilitates users who want to go far enough, Tinder has a range of up to 158Km from Jakarta to Bandung.

Interpersonal relationships play an important role in shaping human life. Humans have dependence on others in feelings, understanding, information, support and various forms of communication that affect self- image and help in recognizing the expectations of others.

Based on this phenomenon, researchers feel the need to examine more deeply how the process of self-disclosure can occur when communication takes place using the Tinder application as a new medium of interpersonal communication with the title "Self Disclosure of users in Online Tinder Dating Applications in Jabodetabek".

Focusing on the research, the researcher limits the scope of the problem to the "Self Disclosure of Users in Online Tinder Dating Applications in Jabodetabek". From this phenomenon, the researcher identifies the problem that

becomes the basis for knowing, namely how to self-disclose users through the dating application, how is the user's self-concept, what is the meaning of dating online by the user, what is the user's experience.

The purpose of this research is to reveal users through dating applications, User self-concept, online meaning of dating by users, and user experience. The benefits of this research start from the academic benefits of giving a useful contribution to the development of communication science, especially regarding communication that uses social media. While practical benefits can provide a broad view of technological developments and their use appropriately, in order to be able to adapt to communication, especially social media.

## REFERENCE

### **Interpersonal Communication**

Interpersonal Communication is communication between people face-to-face, which allows each participant to capture other people's reactions directly, both verbally and nonverbally. This particular form of interpersonal communication is dyadic communication which involves only two people, such as

husband and wife, two colleagues, two close friends, teacher-students, etc. The characteristics of diadik communication are: those who communicate send and receive messages simultaneously and spontaneously, both verbally and nonverbally. Communication success is the responsibility of the communication participants. The close relationship between the parties that communicate will be reflected in the types of messages or their nonverbal responses such as touch, expressive eyes and very close physical distance. Characteristics of social life require each individual to build a relationship with others, so that a bond of reciprocal feeling will be established in a pattern of relationships called interpersonal relationships.

### **Function of Interpersonal Relations**

By definition, function is the purpose for which communication is used to achieve that goal. The main function of communication is to control the environment in order to obtain certain rewards in the form of physical, economic and social. As has been stated that human communication or human communication both non-interpersonal and interpersonal <sup>232</sup>are

all about environmental control in order to get rewards such as in physical, economic and social forms (Miller & Steinberg, 1975). The relative success in controlling the environment through communication adds to the possibility of being happy, productive personal life. Failure relative to unhappiness can eventually lead to a crisis of self-identity.

### **Interpersonal Relationships**

A person needs interpersonal relationships, especially for two things, namely feeling and dependence. Feelings refer to emotionally intensive relationships. While dependence refers to instruments of interpersonal behavior, such as needing help, needing approval, and seeking closeness. Furthermore, in addition to the need for friends, people also need each other for survival. The complexity of present life increasingly makes us dependent on each other, compared to previous times. The result is that we feel the need to share and work together.

### **Dramaturgy**

The term Dramaturgy is thick with the influence of drama or theater or fictional performances on stage where an actor plays other human characters so that the audience can get a picture of the life of

the character and be able to follow the storyline of the drama presented.

In Dramaturgi consists of Front stage (front stage) and Back Stage (back stage). Front Stage (front stage), which is a part of the performance that defines the performance of the show. Front stage is divided into two parts. First, the setting is the physical scene that must exist if the actor plays his role, and the second personal front, which is the various types of equipment as a language for the actor. Back stage (back stage) is a space where the scenario runs by “team” (secret society that regulates the performance of each actor).

Goffman studied dramaturgy in terms of sociology. He explores all kinds of interaction behavior we do in our daily lives that show ourselves in the same way that an actor displays the character of another person in a drama show. This same way means referring to the similarity which means there is a show that is displayed. Goffman refers to sociological performances. Performances that occur in the community to give a good impression to achieve goals. The purpose of this presentation from Goffman's Self is the audience's acceptance of manipulation. If an actor is successful, then the audience will

see the actor according to the angle that the actor really wants to show.

The actor will be easier to bring the audience to achieve the goal of the show. This can be said to be another form of communication. Because communication is actually a tool to achieve goals. When in conventional communication humans talk about how to maximize verbal and non-verbal senses to achieve the ultimate goal of communication, so that others follow our will.

So in dramaturgis, what is taken into account is the overall concept of how we live the role so that we can provide feedback as we want. Dramaturgi studies the context of human behavior in achieving its goals and not to study the results of these behaviors. Dramaturgi understands that in the interaction between humans there is an agreed "agreement" that can lead to the ultimate goal of the purpose of the social interaction. Role playing is one tool that can refer to the achievement of the agreement.

### **Self Disclosure**

Self disclosure theory is based on the model of human interaction. A person has attributes that are only known by himself, only known by others, known by

himself and others, and unknown to anyone. Derlega, Metts, Peronio, & Margulis (1993) revealed in their journal *Sprecher & Hendrick* entitled *SELF-DISCLOSURE INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP* said: "Self Disclosure, or the process of revealing personal information about oneself to another, is an important aspect of communication in most close relationships, including dating and marital relationships".

These types of knowledge refer to four quadrants of Idea. Quadrant 1 which reflects openness will increase / increase. Quadrant 2 is called "blind self". What is known to individuals is unknown. it can also be called a "blind spot" or "blind area". Quadrant 3 is called "hidden self". What is known by the individual but unknown to others. It can also be called "hidden area" or "area that is avoided". And quadrant 4 is called "unknown self". What is not known by individuals is also unknown to others.

If communication between two people goes well then there will be a disclosure that encourages information about themselves into the "Open" quadrant. Quadrant 4 is difficult to know, but may be able to achieve through activities such as self-reflection and dreams. Although self-

disclosure to encourage openness, but openness itself limits. That means we need to reconsider whether telling everything about ourselves to others will have a positive effect on our relationship with that person.

Altman and Taylor argue that the opening of Sasa Djuarsa Senjaya, a model of relationship development called social penetration or social penetration, is the process by which people know each other. In addition to involving self-disclosure, this model also explains when it comes to self-disclosure in the development of relationships.

Social penetration is a gradual process, starting from small-talk communication that is not familiar and continues until the topic of conversation is more personal/familiar, along with the development of relationships. Here people will allow others to get to know him gradually.

In this process people will usually use their perceptions to assess the balance between the efforts and rewards they receive on an ongoing exchange to estimate their relationship prospects. If these estimates promise pleasure / profit then they will gradually move towards a more intimate level of relationship.

Altman and Taylor use the Sasa Djuarsa Senjaya book onion (onion) as an analogy to explain how people interact with each other through layers of information about themselves. The outer layer contains superficial information, such as name, address, or age. When these layers have been peeled off, we are getting closer to the innermost layer containing more basic information about personality.

Altman and Taylor also suggested the opening of Sasa Djuarsa Senjaya in the dimensions of “freedom” and “depth” of the types of information, in each layer of personality. “Discretion” refers to the many types of information in a particular layer of money that can be known by others in developing relationships. The dimension “depth” refers to which layer of information is more personal or superficial that can be expressed to others. This depth is assumed to continue to increase in line with the development of relationships. This model describes the development of relationships as a process, where relationships are something that continues and changes. Characteristics of Interpersonal Relations.

When observed, someone having a relationship with another person is

not just wanting to build or just relationships, interpersonal relationships are not a passive state, but an activity carried out to achieve certain goals. Interpersonal relationships are an “action oriented”.

An activity to develop results that are more productive, fun, and satisfying to recognize more about the characteristics of interpersonal relationships, some characteristics of interpersonal relationships are presented:

1. Get to know closely

This means that the parties involved in interpersonal relations know each other closely. It is said to know closely, because they do not only know each other's primary identity such as name, address, marital status, and employment. But more than all that, both parties know each other's various aspects of life, such as: knowing their cell phone number, favorite food, birthday, close friends, and so on. In principle, getting to know the other sides of the personal background of others, it shows the level of closeness between personal relationships.

2. Need each other

Interpersonal relationships are

characterized by a pattern of mutually beneficial and mutually beneficial relationships. At least both parties feel that each other needs a friend to interact, cooperate, give and receive. Thus the existence of a sense of mutual need and benefit will be a binding link to the continuity of interpersonal relationships. If one of the parties feels that they no longer benefit, then this situation can be used as a reason for the “breaking up” of interpersonal relations. Janelle Ward revealed in her journal entitled *Self-Presentation and Self-Disclosure on Mobile Dating Apps* said: “Self-presentation is ubiquitous in social life: individuals try to control or guide others' impressions by manipulating setting, appearance and behavior.”

### **New Media**

The process of delivering messages by communicators to communicants in certain organizations is certainly done through the media as a tool that functions in the distribution of messages. New media is a term used for all forms of mass media based on communication and information technology. Usually used for electronic<sub>236</sub> or

digital communications media, especially the internet. The presence of the new media is indeed changing the world of human communication.

We have already entered into what is called hypercommunication, the medium of which allows communication not between the few people at the moment, but also between one communicator with one communicant, and a mass communicator with a mass communicant. Aborisade Philip Olubunmi, (2012) Dalam Jurnalnya yang berjudul *The Beginning of a New Media and the end of Old Media* mengatakan:

*“New Media is a form of interactive communication involving the use of technology and media modalities in digital technology such as Internet, podcasts, RSS feeds, social networks, text messaging, blogs, wikis, virtual worlds and others. New Media makes it possible to create, modify, and share contents, using relatively simple tools that are often free or inexpensive. New Media requires computer or mobile device with Internet access”.*

Media is a new development of media that has been used by humans. His character which is a digital form certainly makes it easy to exchange information and various other activities. But in its development, new media can have

negative and positive effects. The positive effect of the new media is the flow of information that can be easily and quickly accessed anywhere and anytime, as an efficient communication media can communicate with people far away and even face to face with the Video Call, and so on. Whereas for the negative effects of new media is a sense of excessive addiction and dependence on the media to the community which can result in changes in the behavior of the community if it is too excessive in using new media.

### **Self concept**

William D. Brooks defines self-concept as “Those physical, social, and psychological perceptions of ourselves that we have derived from experiences and our interaction with others.” (1974 : 40). Self-concept is our views and feelings about ourselves. This perception of ourselves may be Psychological, social and physical. Self-concept is also expressed by Anita Taylor Et Al, as “All you think and feel about you, the entire complex of beliefs and attitudes you hold about yourself ” self concept here means about what we think and feel about ourselves, and about the trust we apply to ourselves.

### **Self-concept formation**

Our earliest concept is formed and influenced by family, and other close people around us, including relatives, they are called significant others. Even though we try to behave as others expect, we never fully fulfill the expectations of others. However, when trying to interact with them, their perception, impressions, and images of us greatly affect our self-concept. Social Exchange.

Social exchange theory is a theory that suggests that a person's contribution to a relationship, where the relationship can affect the contribution of others. Figures from this theory are Thibault and Kelley (1959). They suggest that people evaluate their relationship with others by considering the consequences, especially on the rewards that are obtained and the efforts that have been made, people will decide to stay in the relationship or leave. In this theory there is the term Comparison Levels, that is, a measure of the balance of exchange between profit and loss in relationships with others. This theory is the same as trading transactions, where there is profit and loss.

The basic assumption of this

theory is that each individual voluntarily enters and stays in social relations only as long as the relationship is satisfactory in terms of rewards and costs. "Rewards, costs, profits, and level of comparison are the four main concepts in this theory".

Reward, every result that is considered positive that a person gets from a relationship. Rewards can be in the form of money, social acceptance, or support for the values they hold. The value of a reward varies from person to person, and varies from one time to another; Cost, is the result of being considered negative in a relationship. Costs can take the form of time, effort, conflict, anxiety, and self-esteem collapse and other conditions that can deplete sources of wealth or can cause unpleasant effects. Like rewards, it changes according to the time and people involved in it; Results or Profit, are rewards minus fees. If someone in a relationship does not benefit then he will look for another relationship that is profitable; Comparative Level, this shows the standard size used as a criterion in assessing individual relations at present. This standard measure can be in the form of individual experiences in the past or alternative relationships that are open to

him.

Assumptions about the calculation of rewards and efforts (profit and loss) do not mean that people always try to exploit each other, but that people prefer an environment and relationships that can produce the results they want. Of course the interests of each person will be met to be able to satisfy each other rather than lead to exploitative relationships. An ideal relationship will occur if both parties can provide mutual benefits so that the relationship becomes a reliable source for the satisfaction of both parties.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The paradigm used in this study is the constructivist paradigm. This paradigm states that: (1) The basis for explaining the life of events and humans is not a science in a positivistic framework, but rather in the sense of common sense. According to them, lay knowledge and thought contained the meaning or meaning given by individuals to their experiences and daily life, and that was the beginning of the social sciences research; (2) The approach used is inductive, going from the specific to the general, from the concrete to the abstract; (3) Science is idiographic rather than nomothetic, because science reveals that

reality is displayed in symbols through descriptive forms; (4) knowledge is not only obtained through the senses because understanding of meaning and interpretation is far more important; and (5) knowledge is not value-free. Value-free conditions do not become something that is considered important and may not be achieved.

The type of research used in this research is descriptive. While the method used in this study is to use a qualitative approach. Subjects in the study were Tinder application users as many as 3 people, Indonesian citizens, male and female, aged between 18 to 32 years, and located in Jabodetabek.

Data collection methods with observation, FGD, in-depth interviews, are techniques commonly used by a qualitative researcher. Primary data is obtained by conducting in-depth interviews, and secondary data in this study are archives in the form of research journals and documentation. The data analysis technique used in this study is to use steps as proposed by Burhan Bungin and Triangulation techniques. Triangulation is a data validity checking technique that utilizes something else.

## DISCUSSION

### General Description of Research Object

Tinder is an application founded by Sean Rad since October 2014, in Los Angeles, California, United States. Tinder's goal is to make it easier for users to find friends, closest date who have the same interests, and as desired. The process used by Tinder to display other people is very simple. Users can simply log in using their personal Facebook account, and Tinder will easily present several photos of other users, which can be "swipe" or "slide" right when interested, or left if they feel uninterested. If someone who has been selected, both shifts the image to the right, the user can continue the chat using the Tinder application.

Tinder can be arranged based on location, age and gender. To make it easier for Tinder to identify users who are like what their users want. In a download application it is written that "Tinder is a perfect dating site known for its simplicity and comfort. In just a few minutes, you can make out with someone and spend time with him". In its own Web site, Tinder claims that there are around 196 countries that actively use the

application, and there are about 1.4 billion times sliding, and 26 million are suitable for each other, based on the photos used by each user.

### Tinder development

Tinder won the TechCrunch's Award for "best new technology in 2013". In March 2013, when the application was still used only in certain areas, social media director Alexa Mateen stated that this application was intended to be "an opportunity to meet people you would not normally meet". In May 2013, Tinder was one of the top 25 social networking applications available on the web based on the frequency of usage and number of users.

As of October 2014, this application processes more than 1 billion friction per day, which produces around 12 million matches per day. The average user will generally spend about 90 minutes on the application every day. In March 2015, Tinder announced a paid service, Tinder Plus, a feature that allows unlimited match, while the free Tinder application limits the amount of friction to only 12 hours. Tinder Plus limits the amount of prices for different age groups. Price Tinder Plus subscribes to £ 14.99 USD per month for users over 28 years, while the same service price for 28-year-old users is down \$ 3.99 USD per month.

## **Profile Speakers**

### **RH (Male)**

RH 20 years old is a private employee. he is male, and comes from Jakarta and lives in Depok. This man has a hobby of playing futsal. And the status of him to date Single, it has been around three years he did not have a serious relationship with the opposite sex.

### **MD (male)**

MD was the resource person in this study, he was a male sex who claimed to have had a life partner born and came from the City of Bekasi (28 years). He is currently working on a property company in Bekasi but he claims to be doing more work activities in Jakarta.

### **F (woman)**

Born in 23 years ago, he was studying at the University of Jakarta, F admitted that he knew Tinder's social media from his friends and moreover he was a social media activist, according to him Tinder could give a life partner for him. So, F is interested in using the social media application.

## **Tinder User Self**

### **Disclosure**

Researchers understand the basic reason for self-disclosure of users in the

dating Tinder application to other users is that the other person is interested in the user and arguably to get more recognition from other users. Based on the opinion of RH researchers understand the basic reason for the self-disclosure of users in the dating Tinder application to other users is that the other person is interested in the user and arguably to get more recognition from other users.

RH statement is inversely proportional to the speaker F, the researcher saw F's informant as a woman he would try not to interact first because what the researcher saw if he did interaction first would reduce his self esteem. Conclusions from researchers from the results of self-disclosure that a person's background can be the beginning of someone's openness to others.

## **User Self Concept**

In this section the researcher wants to see the user's self-concept when using the dating Tinder application to other users, as we all know that individuals have different self-concepts, especially in this study. Here are some of the self-concept interview results of users when using the Tinder dating application.

Can be seen that resource person F is not too active in starting a conversation and it is better to wait for the matched to start. Slightly different from previous sources, MD resource persons can be said to be someone who is confident and often starts a conversation first and tries to be a fun person even though sometimes it doesn't get a good response.

### **Meaning of Online Dating by Users**

Researchers conclude that the meaning of online dating according to online dating sources using Tinder can help users and do not have to meet first, and it can be said that technological advances make it easier for the community, including finding a mate. Before holding a meeting the resource person can get information from other users' social media and by interacting through the Tinder application and more personal applications.

### **Tinder User Experience**

From the explanation given by the resource person MD about his experience as a Tinder user who was married. With a status that is not single anymore it is not an obstacle for him to be able to connect with other women, and it can be said that with the dating application Tinder will make it easier for someone to get a

partner, especially those who are married.

Self disclosure conducted in Tinder tends to be more closed and not yet widespread or profound. Self disclosure done at Tinder only talks about Tinder's profile, such as about yourself, work, and hobbies.

### **Closed**

F informants were more closed in the process of self disclosure, he as a woman felt that he did not have to start a conversation with the opposite sex who had matched because he was proud to start the conversation and each of the other matched users only asked about the background and there were some users invited moved another platform that was more personal and not all he received and in all other users who have been killed, not all of them invited F informants to interact, maybe only half of the total. And in the self-disclosure process, informant F has several criteria to reject/avoid the topic of discussion, for example, religion, sex, politics and the good past, about the informant F even other users.

From what researchers see, the reason for the resource person is closed because there is something that is hidden

and based on experience, if for what he is hiding, it is usually a problem of their status and there is also a lack of experience when he becomes someone who is open, for example the opposite sex behaves arbitrarily in the context of “misbehaving”

### Open

RH informants are more open in the process of self disclosure, it can be said that RH informants are more often in inviting interactions or starting conversations with other users. And RH informants do not have a topic of discussion that must be avoided, which means RH informants are more communicative and can be invited to discuss in all kinds of topics.

In the case of the self-disclosure process, even RH informants have criteria that are more physical, if the criteria are not in accordance with what he expects to eat, the open process of self-disclosure will not work well. And also every talk with several other users, RH informants like to speak in a deeper direction such as love and the criteria of the partner he has with the aim that the topic of conversation is more interesting.

Researchers concluded that RH informants had opened an area on

Johari Window’s theory. Because of all the information, any motivation about RH informants can be known by others.

### User Self Concept

The self-concept of all informants is almost the same, only different ones only food, all informants have a self-concept that is confident when interacting with other users. However, slightly different from one of the informants he felt more needed so he did not start the interaction even though he was interested in several other users and the informant would be more proactive if there was dance discussion from the user who interacted with him. Whereas there are more active and communicating speakers who start the conversation and will be more confident if the conversation is deep with the aim of getting the goals they want to achieve or to attract attention and one of the speakers used a profile picture for them to get the attention of their potential partners. The researcher assesses that it is part of the user’s strategy to get what he wants because basically the motive of the resource person in using the piercing is to get a partner to be taken seriously or just for

fun as mentioned in the previous section.

### **Meaning of Dating Online by Users**

In this section the researcher divides into 2 parts in interpreting the Tinder dating application whether the informant is just playing around or is serious about using this dating application:

#### **Serious**

In this case the researcher saw several informants interpreting online dating as very helpful for someone to find a partner with technological advances and with the online dating application through Tinder will be able to get to know prospective partners first before deciding to relate to a more serious direction.

#### **Play around**

There are also informants/informants who interpret this dating application playfully or it can be said just for fun to fill the time gap, as one married resource person keeps dating online to the next level of relationship.

#### **Tinder User Experience.**

From all the interview results about the user experience while using the Tinder dating application, users

successfully matched with some people who they thought were not in accordance with their expectations and there were also those they liked to a deeper relationship between the speakers and other users. And the researchers looked at the speakers there were negative and positive experiences they got while using the Tinder dating application.

#### **Dramaturgy**

The dramaturgy theory explains that human identity is unstable and that each identity is an independent part of psychological psychology. This is what happens to the personal life of the piercing user. User identity changes when starting to interact with other users. This can be seen starting from the profile page of their pierer page. Here comes the dramaturgis, how users interact with each other. In dramaturgis, social interaction is interpreted as a theater performance. Piercing users are actors who try to combine personal characteristics and goals to others in this case other piercing users through a show. In achieving these goals, according to the dramaturgic concept, the user of the piercing will develop behaviors that support that role. Like a drama performance, users will prepare the

completeness of the show. This completeness includes taking into account profile photos, costumes, using words (dialogs) and. This certainly aims to leave a good impression on the opponent of the interaction and smooth the way to achieve the goal, namely to the meeting directly.

## CONCLUSION

By going through the stages of research using qualitative methods carried out on Tinder users, three conclusions were found that were able to explain how the work of self-disclosure in the dynamics of the relationship carried out by the user with a partner or potential partner known through Tinder.

1) The consideration of the user in conducting self-disclosure in Tinder is based on the physical appearance and mutual friends, and does not want to start self-disclosure in advance if it is not in accordance with what he expected. Swiping is the beginning of communication that runs on Tinder, and the user makes the physical appearance of other users and the mutual friends they have as a consideration for

which direction the resource person will swipe; right to like, or left to dislike. However, the resource person did not have the initiative to start the conversation first after the match process occurred; one of the speakers chose to wait to be greeted rather than say hello first.

2) Self-disclosure which begins with the introduction in Tinder will expand after leaving Tinder, but not deep. Communication between the speakers and the chat opponents in Tinder mostly moves to other chat platforms, namely LINE. After switching platforms, the topic of conversation tends to be much broader, but not all topics are discussed in depth. The reason why the topics of the conversation are not deep is because the relationships that are intertwined by the informants tend to not last long, only 2-3 months and some get unfavorable experiences.

3) Continuation of self-disclosure that was initiated by the resource person with an introduction in Tinder depends on the feelings of the resource person towards other

users during the relationship.

The feelings felt by the source during the relationship with men/women known from Tinder, both to the man / woman and to the relationship itself, influence how the relationship continues. This is because the resource person tends to be the takeover of the continuation of the relationship that is woven from Tinder, and is able to break the relationship at any time if his feelings for the man / woman or the relationship are uncomfortable, afraid, or doubtful.

They confess with the use of Tinder does make an impact on their personal and social life. They are like having two different lives. Some continue because they have been dragged into the dramatic use of tinder, showing existence in front of other users, looking for the other type of gender for a relationship, but some are later aware and stopped.

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