

## ABSTRACT

*The Covid-19 outbreak was first determined by the Indonesian government to appear in March 2020, which was changed to pandemic status. Covid-19 is a virus that causes an infectious disease in which sufferers experience certain symptoms. There is a phenomenon where people become skeptical and have a negative stigma towards the disease and even towards people who are infected with this virus even though the person has recovered (survivor). This study aims to determine the self-concept of Covid-19 survivors, especially those treated at the Covid-19 Infection Hospital in Galang Island on dealing with a negative stigma and how their position in society is. This study uses the theory of Symbolic Interactionism with indicators of other people (significant others) and a reference group (reference group) as a basic reference in knowing the process of forming the survivor's self-concept. The method used is descriptive qualitative and uses a constructivist paradigm to assume that understanding and interpretation of meaning can be derived from social construction. The technique of data collection and data analysis is to conduct interviews with Covid-19 survivors. This study found that the self-concept that was formed into Covid-19 survivors was to limit the symbolic interactionism that occurred in the reference group and other people. This was felt by almost all key informants who stated that many people did not understand how to handle COVID-19. The media also has a big influence on the stigma that is instilled by the community towards covid patients and Covid-19 survivors. Keywords: Self-Concept, Survivors, Covid-19, Symbolic Interactionism*