

ABSTRAK

Workplace FoMO diwujudkan sebagai bentuk ketakutan hilangnya peluang untuk mendapat pengalaman berharga seperti membangun *networking*, mendapatkan informasi berharga yang relevan untuk pekerjaan, dan kontribusi atas keputusan dalam proyek utama organisasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *interdependent self-construal* terhadap *workplace FoMO* pada karyawan di LPP RRI Bengkulu. Hipotesis yang diajukan dalam penelitian ini adalah adanya hubungan positif antara *interdependent self-construal* terhadap *workplace FoMO* pada karyawan di LPP RRI Bengkulu. Semakin tinggi *interdependent self-construal* maka semakin tinggi pula *workplace FoMO* pada karyawan di LPP RRI Bengkulu. Begitupun sebaliknya jika semakin rendah *interdependent self-construal* maka semakin rendah pula *workplace FoMO* pada karyawan di LPP RRI Bengkulu. Subjek pada penelitian ini adalah 60 karyawan di LPP RRI Bengkulu. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan yaitu menggunakan skala model *Likert* dan pengambilan sampel menggunakan Teknik *purposive sampling*. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis Korelasi *Pearson Product Moment*. Hasil penelitian diperoleh koefisien korelasi sebesar $(r_{xy}) = 0,666$ dengan signifikansi $(p < 0.01)$ yang berarti terdapat hubungan positif antara *interdependent self-construal* terhadap *workplace FoMO* pada karyawan di LPP RRI Bengkulu. Sehingga hipotesis dalam penelitian ini dapat diterima. Koefisien determinan (R^2) yang diperoleh sebesar 0,444. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa variabel *interdependent self-construal* mempengaruhi variabel *workplace FoMO* sebesar 44,4% dan 55,6% lainnya dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain.

Kata Kunci: *Workplace FoMO, Interdependent Self-Construal, Karyawan*

ABSTRACT

Workplace FoMO is manifested as a form of fear of losing opportunities to gain valuable experiences such as networking, gaining valuable information relevant to work, and contributing to decisions in major organizational projects. This study aims to determine the relationship between interdependent self-construal and workplace FoMO in employees at LPP RRI Bengkulu. The hypothesis proposed in this study is that there is a positive relationship between interdependent self-construal and workplace FoMO in employees at LPP RRI Bengkulu. The higher the interdependent self-construal, the higher the workplace FoMO in employees at LPP RRI Bengkulu. Vice versa, the lower the interdependent self-construal, the lower the workplace FoMO in employees at LPP RRI Bengkulu. The subjects in this study were 60 employees at LPP RRI Bengkulu. The data collection method used is using a Likert model scale and sampling using purposive sampling technique. Data analysis techniques using Pearson Product Moment Correlation analysis. The results of the study obtained a correlation coefficient of $(r_{xy}) = 0.666$ with significance $(p < 0.01)$ which means that there is a positive relationship between interdependent self-construal and workplace FoMO in employees at LPP RRI Bengkulu. So that the hypothesis in this study can be accepted. The coefficient of determination (R^2) obtained is 0.444. This shows that the interdependent self-construal variable affects the workplace FoMO variable by 44.4% and the other 55.6% is influenced by other factors.

Key Word: *Workplace FoMO, Interdependent Self-Construal, Employees*