

Pelakor Phenomenon in the Digital Era: Analysis of the “Gayung Love Pink” Case and the Dynamics of Infidelity in Personal and Professional Environments

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Abstract

This research explores the 'pelakor' phenomenon, a term that describes women who have affairs with married men, in terms of Indonesian urban contemporary. This study focused on the downfall of social and relational norms, both in professional and personal space. Qualitative analyses were held between January and March 2025, with social media and news reports, interviews, and study literature. This research exposes the repeated norm-breaking in the school, workplace, and friendship environments. The cases exposed in this study show that individuals are purposely pursuing extramarital affairs due to financial motives and related career advancement. The findings show the deeper trend of exploitation of marriage and women's friendships to pursue affairs through planned emotional manipulations.

Keywords: *pelakor, extramarital affair, infidelity, social media, tiktok, urban society, social boundaries*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi fenomena pelakor, istilah yang merujuk pada perempuan yang terlibat dengan laki-laki yang sudah menikah, dalam konteks masyarakat urban Indonesia kontemporer. Penelitian ini berfokus pada runtuhnya norma sosial dan relasional baik dalam lingkup profesional maupun personal. Dengan menggunakan studi kasus kualitatif dari konten TikTok antara Januari dan Maret 2025, dilengkapi dengan laporan media, tinjauan pustaka, dan wawancara, penelitian ini mengungkap pola pelanggaran norma yang berulang di tempat kerja, sekolah, dan lingkungan pertemanan. Kasus-kasus tersebut menyoroti bagaimana individu secara sengaja mengejar hubungan di luar nikah yang didorong oleh motif finansial dan keinginan untuk naik jabatan. Temuan penelitian mengungkapkan tren yang lebih dalam tentang pernikahan yang kehilangan makna sakralnya dan persahabatan perempuan dieksploitasi sebagai alat untuk memfasilitasi perselingkuhan.

Kata Kunci : *pelakor, perselingkuhan, media sosial, tiktok, masyarakat urban, batasan sosial*

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Introduction

The phenomenon of “Gayung Love Pink,” which went viral in early 2025, is one example of an affair case that has attracted the attention of the Indonesian public. This case was revealed when Agnes Jennifer, an influencer, shared the story of her husband's affair with a woman she nicknamed "Gayung Love Pink" in her child's school environment. Surprisingly, the perpetrator allegedly followed Agnes' family to New Zealand while on vacation, showing an aggressive and manipulative behavior pattern of a *pelakor* in the digital era.

Furthermore, the development of digital technology has also played a significant role in accelerating the spread of information related to infidelity cases, including the *pelakor* phenomenon. Social media platforms not only expedite the dissemination of cases but also create new patterns of social interaction in which the public is directly involved in social judgments against perpetrators and victims of infidelity. This condition often triggers broader negative consequences, including cyberbullying against victims and perpetrators, which has the potential to worsen the psychological impact on the parties involved.

The *pelakor* phenomenon also has profound implications for the image of educational institutions, especially international schools in Jakarta that are involved in this case. Negative public perception can disrupt parental trust in institutions, affect relationships between guardians, and reduce the sense of security in the school environment. In the long term, this risks reducing institutional reputation and stability.

Pelakor or someone who snatches someone else's husband, is a term that is commonly found in the realm of social media lately. The definition of *pelakor* is a woman, whether married or not, who becomes a nuisance in a household, with the label of someone who snatches someone else's husband (Reh Bungana Beru Perangin-angin, 2021). According to Segaris, as many as 24% of men and 32% of married women in Indonesia admit to having had affairs. This data was collected from the results of a survey involving 1500 Informants spread across various major cities in Indonesia with multiple motivations, such as fulfilling economic, emotional, physical, and sexual desires (Simangunsong, 2024; Annisa

Pratiwi Rosjayani, 2024). CNBC Indonesia itself released data from Forbes Advisor that infidelity contributed 34% to the divorce rate (Hasibuan, 2024). This means that out of 1000 marriages, 240 cases of infidelity were recorded by men, 82 of which ended in divorce. This figure is higher in women, where out of 1000 marriages, there are 320 cases of infidelity, with 109 of them ending in divorce. On the other hand, divorce due to infidelity has a psychological impact not only on the victim but also on the family, including children. These implications include long-term trauma, aggressive behavior, frustration, and depression (Rakhmawati, 2018; Kamsiah, 2024). This trauma will be even worse if the *pelakor* is someone close to the victim/wife (Rakhmawati, 2018).

Social media has become an important element in the formation of social opinion in recent years. The term *pelakor* (male snatcher) itself has begun to be popularized on various digital platforms. The lexicon began to gain widespread attention after being presented by *lambe_turah*, an online community on Instagram in 2019 (Sari, 2019). One of the recorded documentations is the writing of a caption in one of *lambe_turah*'s posts about an alleged homewrecker in 2019 that reads: *"Introduce this is the pelakor..."*, where this phrase narrates the alleged involvement of a woman who is involved in an extramarital affair with a married man (Sari, 2019). This phenomenon shows that social media can be an agent in the formation of new terminology in the Indonesian language.

The ease of access and reach in using social media makes it one of the places for extramarital affairs to occur (Syam, 2022; N Ainni & Suryanto, 2023), which is also used by *pelakor* in communicating with the target object. In many cases, *pelakor* also often try to display a positive image in their extramarital relationship by uploading intimate photos on social media (Munzi, 2018; Grid, 2023) as an effort so that the relationship can be normalized by society. This narrative contradicts traditional norms, which consider infidelity to be an immoral act. This can be related to Bandura's Moral Disengagement theory, where the perpetrator, in this case the home wrecker, has the capability to behave unethically, without feeling pressured by breaking away from their internal moral standards (Alexander Newman, 2020).

The Fear of Missing Out (FoMO) phenomenon explains the phenomenon observed on social networking sites, where someone is afraid to miss out on specific trends or behaviors (Mayank Gupta, 2021), even though they are negative, including becoming a home wrecker. This arises due to the perpetrator's anxiety if they are left behind in a popular online culture (Mayank Gupta, 2021), which indirectly also becomes one of the causes of the increasing publication of cases of infidelity uploaded by home wreckers on social media platforms.

In addition to the Moral Disengagement theory, the home wrecker phenomenon can also be explained through the perspective of the Rational Choice theory proposed by George Homans (Scott, 2000). This theory states that individuals make rational decisions based on calculating profits and losses. In the context of the *pelakor* phenomenon, a person's decision to engage in an extramarital relationship may be based on the calculation that the economic and social benefits of the relationship are greater than the social and moral risks that must be faced. This condition is further facilitated by the condition of urban society, which tends to be individualistic, and the lax social supervision of a person's personal actions.

In urban environments, high levels of interaction between the opposite sex in the workplace can result in infidelity (Fijiastuti, 2022; Khairi Muslimah, 2022). Some additional triggers are domestic conflicts where the perpetrator tries to divert attention with the opposite gender in the office, feelings of boredom, physical and emotional attraction, or the habit of sharing stories intensely, including personal problems (Khairi Muslimah, 2022). Interactions between men and women in urban areas can also occur outside the agency, including through the community, friendships, and family (Rifka Ilma Prasidarini, 2024). In some cases, a wife's friend can be the perpetrator of an affair known as a *pelakor* (Rakhmawati, 2018). Some of the underlying factors that can cause someone to become a *pelakor* and go against social norms include a lack of religious knowledge, financial limitations, and the influence of social media (Rifka Ilma Prasidarini, 2024).

According to Adon (Dr. Adon Nasrullah Jamaludin, 2017), one of the characteristics of

urban society is individualistic traits, where relationships between people are only based on considerations for personal interests, with an orientation towards profit alone. In addition, due to the heterogeneity of urban society, both in terms of social, religious, and cultural differences, the structure of urban society will often experience intersections of social dynamics. In the scope of relationships between the opposite sex, this allows for increased opportunities to meet with various social and economic backgrounds, including in the workplace and personal spheres. Losing control of social norms can lead to an increase in extramarital sex. This is in line with research by Fenita, where 20% to 30% of teenagers in big cities in Indonesia admit to having had casual sex (Purnama, 2017).

Research from Khairi (Khairi Muslimah, 2022) shows that intense interaction in the work environment can trigger infidelity. Women are considered more independent in determining partners because they have high economic independence and are also more involved in the world of work. In some cases, emotional and economic needs, including household stress factors and comfort in the work environment, make individuals feel more comfortable interacting with office colleagues than with partners, which can lead to infidelity (Viza Juliansyah, 2019).

This study aims to analyze the dynamics of *pelakor* (other people's spouse snatchers) in the context of urban society, by highlighting the violation of social boundaries that occur both in the professional and personal realms. This study explores relational patterns, individual motivations, and the social impact of the phenomenon to identify the social, cultural, and structural factors that shape and influence the emergence and perception of *pelakor* in modern urban communities.

Through this study, it is hoped that a more profound understanding will emerge regarding the social dynamics that underlie the *pelakor* phenomenon in urban society. This will also contribute to efforts to strengthen family institutions and social values amidst the complexity of modern urban life.

Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study method to analyze the dynamics of *pelakor* in the context of urban society. The qualitative approach was chosen because of its ability to explore complex social phenomena in depth, such as violations of social boundaries in the context of infidelity. The selection of locations in Jakarta and Surabaya was based on the high intensity of infidelity cases exposed on social media and the representation of two large cities with complex urban social dynamics. The case study method allows researchers to comprehensively explore the experiences, motives, and impacts of *pelakor* behavior.

Primary data were collected through systematic observation of social media content during the period January-March 2025. This observation focused on viral posts and hashtags about *pelakor* cases, as well as an in-depth analysis of audience responses in the comments column. The selection of the social media platform as a data source was based on its popularity as a platform for sharing content and forming public opinion in Indonesia, with a high level of engagement, especially in viral social cases.

In-depth interviews were conducted with two eyewitness informants who were directly acquainted with *pelakor* cases in the workplace and friendship environment. All interviews were conducted face-to-face for 60-90 minutes per session, using a semi-structured interview protocol designed to gather information comprehensively without directing the informant. All interviews were recorded with the informant's consent, transcribed, and then analyzed.

Secondary data were obtained through a literature study of scientific journals, mass media articles, and research reports related to the *pelakor* phenomenon, especially in urban Indonesian society. Content analysis was also conducted on media coverage of cases of infidelity that were in the public spotlight, such as the "Gayung Love Pink" case and the affair of artist Iris' husband, which went viral in early 2025.

This study analyzes explicitly two viral cases on social media involving infidelity in the school environment and office relations as well

as a case of infidelity at "Institution X", an electricity institution in Surabaya.

Data analysis was conducted using a thematic approach, with the following stages:

- a. Transcription and codification of interview data
- b. Identification of key themes from primary and secondary data
- c. Categorization and development of patterns based on emerging themes
- d. Triangulation of data to ensure validity of findings
- e. Interpretation of findings within the framework of urban sociology theory

To ensure research ethics, the identities of all informants and parties involved in the cases discussed have been disguised. The researcher has obtained written consent from all informants and guaranteed the confidentiality of their data. Cross-verification was carried out to ensure the accuracy of the information presented.

To improve the quality and readability of this article, the researcher utilized artificial intelligence (AI) technology to help improve the grammar and wording in the final version of the manuscript. The use of AI was carried out carefully without changing the substance and meaning of the original writing.

Results and Discussion

One of the cases that has surfaced in the public sphere on social media recently is the affair case of the husband of actress Iris. This case surfaced after Iris shared her husband's alleged affair through her personal social media account in February 2025. Through social media, Iris not only revealed her husband's alleged affair with "a woman with a high position" who is her husband's business partner and work partner (Priyani, 2025).

Iris' case provides additional perspective on the complexity of infidelity in a professional environment involving power relations. The victim's financially dependent position on their partner can exacerbate the psychological and emotional impacts. Iris, as a public figure and victim, faces double pressure: social pressure in the but also faced public stigma on social media, and psychological pressure from emotional isolation. This condition emphasizes the need for adequate psychosocial support for victims of

infidelity, especially in situations involving public figures and the complexity of unequal power dynamics.

Another case is a case involving a figure nicknamed "Gayung Love Pink", where the case involved an influencer named Agnes Jennifer who revealed her husband's alleged affair with a woman she later nicknamed "Gayung Love Pink". Agnes Jennifer stated that the affair occurred because her husband often met the woman at school when dropping off his child (Sudin, 2025).

The "Gayung Love Pink" case shows a new phenomenon where educational institutions, such as children's schools, which are conventionally seen as safe spaces for families, can become places where intimate relationships are formed that go against traditional norms that apply in society. An environment that has long been associated as a safe space can actually explore the creation of romantic relationships outside of marriage that end in infidelity.

According to Agnes Jennifer's narrative, pelaku admitted to having an interest in her husband since the first meeting, and intentionally tried to create opportunities to interact with her husband, even though a legal marriage institution also bound the woman. The economic aspect is the most crucial factor in this case. Agnes Jennifer indicated that the third party always had a strong desire to have a relationship with a man with a more stable financial status than her husband. This routine interaction occurred at an international school in the capital city, Jakarta, with high educational contribution fees. This shows that an environment with a certain socio-economic status can be a place where infidelity grows and the phenomenon of pelaku is rampant. The community of parents certainly feels collective anxiety at the school or educational institutions with similar socio-economic levels, because it is feared that similar behavioral actions will be replicated. This case received attention from various social media platforms during February 2025, especially after the perpetrator allegedly followed Agnes Jennifer's family to New Zealand while on vacation.

In contrast to the "Gayung Love Pink" case, the case experienced by artist and social media influencer Iris shows that infidelity can occur in a professional context. Iris' husband was

involved in a romantic relationship outside of marriage with his business partner, who Iris said came from a wealthy and influential family in Indonesia. The temporal dimension is a concerning aspect here. Iris was unaware that her husband's affair had been going on for four years, even though other individuals in Iris' work and personal circles knew about the activity. Iris then faced significant implications in this case, where she no longer received financial support from her partner.

Iris is a full-time housewife, and this case shows the complexity of power relations. This is reflected in Iris's reluctance to reveal the case further, such as explicitly mentioning the identity of a third party, given the woman's social position, which Iris said was "very influential". In addition, this is illustrated by Iris's comments column on social media, which is filled with insults to Iris - something that is not common for victims of infidelity. Based on the analysis of conversations on various social media platforms, indications of an organized opinion formation strategy were identified, which is suspected of aiming to discredit the party that revealed the infidelity case.

The informant, who uses the pseudonym Anya, has more than 15 years of work experience at a public institution in the electricity sector in Surabaya (hereinafter identified as "Institution X"). In her experience, the informant observed several violations of professional boundaries, including a case involving a 40-year-old female employee with the pseudonym "Teteh" who joined the institution through an employee rotation program from her previous work location.

Based on the results of in-depth interviews, the informant explained that since the beginning of her new placement, the subject identified as Teteh displayed a pattern of behavior that was not in accordance with professional ethics. Manifestations of these behaviors include: appearance that does not comply with institutional codes of ethics (for example, wearing tight clothing that emphasizes body shape even though wearing religious attributes), inappropriate verbal communication in the work environment (including the use of terminology that is normatively intended for personal-intimate relations with male coworkers), and initiation of physical contact that exceeds

professional boundaries such as touching certain body parts and attempts to create physical contact with leaders. On several occasions, the subject was also identified as making provocative movements to attract male coworkers' attention, especially those with a higher hierarchical position.

The subject has the status of a married individual with two children, and her partner is affiliated with a government institution engaged in earthquakes in the same city. This context is relevant in the analysis of the identified behavioral motivations.

The informant identified that the target subject of the behavior was a married male superior. Based on the informant's observations, economic motivation was suspected to be one of the driving factors of the behavior. There was a significant disparity in the compensation structure between the institution where the subject's husband worked and Institution X, where the leadership position that was the target of the subject's behavior had access to a substantial remuneration and bonus structure.

In informal institutional activities, informants described specific incidents where subjects initiated interactions by manipulating situations (such as pretending not to have swimming skills and simulating emergencies in aquatic environments) to gain attention and physical proximity to their superiors. Informants expressed discomfort with the situation but felt they could not intervene, which had implications for their changing attitudes, becoming more indifferent and ignoring violations of professional ethics in their work environment.

A similar case was identified in a different location within the same institution. An informant with the pseudonym Ani reported an experience involving her friend (identified with the pseudonym "Mia") in the context of the employee couple community of Institution X.

Based on the informant's narrative, Mia developed a friendship with two female individuals who in this study were identified as "Nadya" and "Nad2nad". The three families, connected through the association of wives of employees of Institution X, held recreational activities together at a villa in Kediri, East Java. During the activity, an incident catalyzed subsequent interaction patterns: Nadya reportedly experienced an episode of losing

consciousness while doing activities in the swimming pool area.

An interesting aspect of this incident is Nadya's unconventional choice of clothing—wearing a thin housedress (a daster) without additional body protection—which can be interpreted retrospectively as a planned physical exposure strategy. Case documentation shows that after receiving medical attention, Nadya demonstrated selective behavior that led to a manipulative strategy: explicitly refusing physical contact with her legal partner but specifically requesting exclusive accompaniment from Mia's partner during treatment at the health facility. This behavior created a situation of isolation that facilitated intensive personal interaction without social supervision.

The post-recreational period was identified by Mia as a phase where indicators of changes in her partner's behavior began to be detected. Mia's partner was identified as having unconventional communication with Nadya through intermediary mechanisms (delivering "greetings" and "personal messages" through Nadya's husband), as well as implementing unusual security protocols on his personal communication devices (locking access and changing device usage patterns). The discovery of explicit material, in the form of audio-visual content documenting sexual interactions between Mia's partner and Nadya, along with the exchange of erotic textual messages, on Mia's partner's communication devices by their eldest child, is objective evidence of the ongoing affair.

Further investigation revealed a deeper relational complexity: Mia's partner's extradyadic activities were not limited to Nadya, but also included Nad2nad, an individual who contradictorily positioned herself as a provider of emotional support to Mia during the period of relational crisis triggered by the disclosure of the first affair. This strategy demonstrated a remarkable pattern of psychological manipulation, in which Nad2nad used her position as "supporter" to maintain access to the target of the affair while minimizing suspicion.

Analysis of the motivations underlying this extramarital activity indicates the significance of the professional status disparity factor, where the position of Mia's partner in the hierarchy of Institution X is substantially superior to that of Nadya and Nad2nad. This has implications for

unequal access to economic and social resources. This case provides a critical perspective on how social spaces that are assumed to be safe (such as friendships in a community with a shared institutional identity) can become a context for violations of the boundaries of fidelity in marital relations, and how socio-economic motivations and psychological dynamics such as interpersonal jealousy can initiate and maintain such behavior.

The psychological dynamics in the *pelakor* case also reflect the tendency of narcissistic behavior and manipulative behavior that are characteristic of certain personality disorders. Several cases show perpetrators who deliberately use manipulative abilities to gain personal gain, whether in economic, social, or emotional aspects. This study confirms that a psychological approach in understanding the *pelakor* phenomenon is an important part that needs to be considered in social interventions and public education to prevent similar cases in the future.

Analysis of Pelakor Behavior Patterns and Motives

From the perspective of the perpetrators of home wrecking, marriage is no longer seen as a sacred institution. The existence of marriage, family, and even children is not considered a barrier to destroying other people's households. Moreover, values such as friendship and companionship seem to have no significant weight in their view. Social norms are often violated in order to fulfill personal urges and sensation seeking.

Analysis of several cases described shows a pattern of violation of social norms that is structured. In the first case that occurred at Institution X, the individual disguised as "Teteh" showed behavior that consciously violated the boundaries of professionalism. This can be seen from the way she manipulated her physical appearance, made physical contact that was not in accordance with professional ethics, and used verbal communication that is commonly used in intimate relationships. All of these actions were carried out with the knowledge that the targeted individual already had a legal partner, even the perpetrator herself was a wife and mother of two children.

The second case, involving Nadya and Nad2nad, shows a more complex violation of

norms, where friendship ties are used as a tool to facilitate an affair. The strategies they use show a high level of manipulation, including: (1) the fabrication of a false crisis situation (such as losing consciousness while dressing seductively) to initiate physical interaction; (2) selective rejection of legal partners while showing interest only in the target of the affair; and (3) in Nad2nad's case, her role as emotional supporter is used to stay close to the target and avoid suspicion.

Similar things were also found in the case of "Gayung Love Pink" which went viral on social media, where the child's educational environment was used to build and maintain relationships outside of marriage. The perpetrator created moments of interaction through routine activities of dropping off children, which developed into involvement in the target's family vacation activities abroad.

The motivation underlying the three cases shows that economic factors play an important role. In Teteh's case, the difference in economic level between her partner and the target who holds a managerial position is the main attraction. Likewise with Nadya and Nad2nad, the higher social status of Mia's partner in the organizational structure of Institution X is a magnet in itself. Meanwhile, in the case of "Gayung Love Pink", the target who was approached had financial capabilities that far exceeded the perpetrator's legal partner.

Factors Influencing the Pelakor Phenomenon in Urban Society

There is a consistent pattern in these three cases, namely, the blurring of the sacred meaning of marriage. Commitment in marriage, both from the side of the *pelakor* and the target of the affair, is positioned as something flexible and can be set aside for personal satisfaction. This phenomenon is in line with the analysis (Dr. Adon Nasrullah Jamaludin, 2017), which states that in urban society, interpersonal relationships are often built on the basis of individual interests with an orientation towards profit.

In addition, there is a degradation of friendship values among women. Friendships that ideally should be the foundation of support for the continuity of a household are instead used as a means to violate the boundaries of loyalty. In the case of Nadya and Nad2nad, emotional

manipulation within the scope of friendship is extreme, as seen from how Nad2nad pretends to be a supportive friend to Mia, when in fact she is part of the circle of infidelity that causes Mia's household crisis.

This finding shows that traditional values regarding loyalty and integrity of relationships have declined sharply in modern urban society. Purnama (2017) noted that weak supervision of social norms in urban society is one cause of the increase in behavior that violates marital commitments. Coupled with urban society's individualistic character and social diversity (Dr. Adon Nasrullah Jamaludin, 2017), social dynamics become increasingly complex.

In this context, the *pelakor* phenomenon represents a shift in values in urban society, where institutions such as marriage and friendship, which were once respected and maintained through strict social norms, are now redefined as spaces that can be used to fulfill personal ambitions. Therefore, the behavior of *pelakor* not only reflects a violation of marriage norms but also signifies a fundamental shift in the way urban society frames interpersonal relationships in the contemporary era.

As a recommendation, institutions need to improve the understanding of professional ethics through regular training on the boundaries of interpersonal relationships in the workplace. In addition, firm institutional policies on ethical behavior and a secure and confidential reporting system must be strengthened to prevent violations of professional ethics such as infidelity in the workplace.

Conclusions

Based on our research on the dynamics of “*pelakor*” in urban society, examples of social boundary violations in professional and personal settings, and the depiction of the phenomenon on social media, this study offers several observations. The cases analyzed show patterns of social norm violations that occur in various contexts, from office environments to educational institutions and friendship circles.

The study shows that economic factors appear to correlate with the behavioral patterns observed across the cases analyzed, with individuals frequently engaging with people of higher socioeconomic status. This finding is

consistent with previous literature that has identified financial considerations among the factors that potentially contribute to such behavior. The cases also demonstrate changing perspectives on marital commitment in the contemporary urban environment.

Our analysis identifies specific relationship dynamics, particularly within the female friendship sphere, where friendship bonds are sometimes complicated by attraction to a friend's partner. Observed behavioral patterns include engineering situations to foster physical proximity, selective interactions with targeted individuals, and complex emotional dynamics within social groups. Social media serves multiple functions in this scenario, not only as a platform for exposing cases of infidelity but also as a medium for shaping public opinion about the parties involved. This reflects aspects of Symbolic Interaction theory, which describes how terms such as “*pelakor*” acquire collective meanings and social connotations.

In urban societies characterized by individualism and social heterogeneity, these patterns indicate an evolving perspective on interpersonal relationships. The diminishing influence of traditional social controls may contribute to the changing boundaries of these relationships as identified by Jamaludin (2017) and Purnama (2017).

This study has several limitations: the small sample size and reliance on publicly reported cases limit the conclusions drawn from the study. In addition, the sensitive nature of infidelity means that many cases remain unreported, potentially clouding our understanding of the true incidence.

For future research, studies examining how these dynamics have evolved over time would be valuable, as would cross-cultural comparisons to determine which aspects are specific to the Indonesian urban context versus those that represent broader global patterns. Quantitative approaches can also complement these qualitative insights by establishing demographic aspects and relationships. Future research is recommended to use a mixed-method approach that combines qualitative and quantitative methods to gain a more comprehensive picture of the prevalence and impact of the *pelakor* phenomenon across urban contexts.

In addition to the methodological approach, further research is also recommended to explore the psychological aspects underlying the pelakor phenomenon in more depth, especially in understanding the intrinsic motives and long-term implications for the perpetrators and victims. Such studies can be the basis for developing more effective psychosocial interventions, such as family counseling and community strengthening programs aimed at raising public awareness of the negative consequences of infidelity, while enhancing the resilience of family institutions to similar threats.

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