

ABSTRACT

Phenomenon which becomes raised in this research is the changes of meaning of marriage from generation to generation. This study aims to determine the meaning of marriage in each generation, a picture of group interaction and communication which resulted in changes in the meaning of marriage and change the meaning of marriage between generations in the middle classes of Jakarta and surrounding areas. The study involved 12 informants with the data collection technique using focused-group discussion (FGD), small group discussions, in-depth interviews, non-participant observation and literature. This study uses a constructivist paradigm with qualitative approach. The theory used is the social phenomenology of Alfred Schutz, Theory of Symbolic interactionism and Communication Theory Group. The elements to be studied through the concept of group communication is understanding, experience, awareness, knowledge collection (stock of knowledge), intersubyektivitas, interpretation, self-concept and the interaction of each individual in each generation of understanding of marriage. From the discussion of the results obtained by the meaning of marriage, among others, the nature, the union between men and women as a way to preserve the human race, justifies sexual intercourse and run religious orders, the view of the meaning of marriage is strongly influenced by the way a person was raised, the meaning of marriage between generations can be changed by a shift in perspective and acceptance of behavioral models, phenomena, the symptoms as opposed to the sanctity of marriage laws, both state rules, customs or norms such as the phenomenon of same-sex marriage (gay / lesbian), the behavior of exchange partners, cohabiting and sexual free life.

Keywords: meaning of marriage, Baby Boomers, Gen X, Generation Y.

ABSTRAK

Fenomena yang diangkat dalam penelitian ini adalah perubahan makna pernikahan dari generasi ke generasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui makna pernikahan pada masing-masing generasi, gambaran interaksi dan komunikasi kelompok yang menghasilkan perubahan makna pernikahan serta perubahan makna pernikahan antar generasi di kalangan kelas menengah DKI Jakarta dan sekitarnya. Penelitian ini melibatkan 12 informan dengan teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan *focused-group discussion* (FGD), diskusi kelompok kecil, wawancara mendalam, observasi non partisipan dan studi pustaka. Penelitian ini menggunakan paradigma konstruktivis dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Teori yang dipakai adalah Fenomenologi sosial Alfred Schutz, Teori Interaksionisme Simbolik dan Teori Komunikasi Kelompok. Unsur-unsur yang akan diteliti melalui konsep komunikasi kelompok adalah pemahaman, pengalaman, kesadaran, kumpulan pengetahuan (*stock of knowledge*), intersubyektivitas, penafsiran, konsep diri dan interaksi masing-masing individu pada masing-masing generasi dalam memaknai perkawinan. Dari pembahasan hasil penelitian diperoleh makna pernikahan antara lain merupakan kodrat, penyatuan antara laki-laki dan perempuan sebagai satu cara untuk melestarikan umat manusia, menghalalkan hubungan seksual dan menjalankan perintah agama, pandangan terhadap makna pernikahan sangat dipengaruhi oleh cara seseorang dibesarkan, makna pernikahan antar generasi dapat berubah dengan munculnya pergeseran cara pandang dan model penerimaan terhadap perilaku, fenomena, gejala yang bertentangan dengan kesakralan hukum pernikahan, baik secara aturan negara, adat atau norma seperti fenomena pernikahan sejenis (gay/lesbian), perilaku tukar menukar pasangan, kumpul kebo dan seks bebas.

Kata kunci: makna pernikahan, generasi Baby Boomers, generasi X, Generasi Y.