

ABSTRAK

Masyarakat multikultural yang terdiri dari berbagai macam suku, agama, dan ras menjadi ciri khas masyarakat Indonesia. Dewasa ini, fenomena pernikahan beda agama yang dilangsungkan di Indonesia bukan lagi menjadi suatu hal yang baru. Anak yang dilahirkan dari pernikahan beda agama ini menjadi anggota keluarga multi-religi. Lingkungan keluarga multi-religi ini memberikan habitus baru berupa toleransi kepada anak yang beranjak usia remaja ini. Studi ini memberi fokus pada toleransi remaja dalam keluarga multi-religi.

Studi ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi. Data dalam penelitian ini diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam kepada subjek penelitian yang dipilih secara purposive berdasarkan kriteria yang telah ditentukan sebelumnya. Hasil temuan data yang telah diperoleh kemudian diberi analisis berdasarkan teori habitus dari Pierre Bourdieu, teori tindakan sosial dari Max Weber, teori pemilihan jodoh dari Bernard, dan konsep fungsi keluarga dari Horton dan Hunt.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) remaja dalam keluarga multi-religi pada penelitian ini memiliki habitus dalam hal toleransi karena mendapatkan sosialisasi ajaran agama dari kedua belah pihak orang tuanya. (2) terdapat berbagai macam bentuk toleransi yang menjadi habitus para remaja dalam keluarga multi-religi. Hal tersebut didapatkan sesuai dengan latar belakang agama yang dinaut oleh kedua orang tuanya.

Kata kunci: multikultural, keluarga multi-religi, remaja, habitus

ABSTRACT

A multicultural society consisting of various ethnic groups, religions and races is a characteristic of Indonesian society. Today, the phenomenon of interfaith marriages held in Indonesia is no longer a new thing. The child born from interfaith marriage becomes a member of a multi-religious family. This multi-religious family environment provides new habitus in the form of tolerance to children who are moving into their teens. This study focuses on the tolerance of adolescents in multi-religious families.

This study uses qualitative research methods with a phenomenological approach. The data in this study were obtained through in-depth interviews with research subjects that were selected purposively based on predetermined criteria. The findings of the data obtained were then given an analysis based on the theory of habitus from Pierre Bourdieu, the theory of social action from Max Weber, the theory of mate selection from Bernard, and the concept of family functions from Horton and Hunt.

The results showed that (1) adolescents in multi-religious families in this study had habitus in terms of tolerance because of getting the socialization A multicultural society consisting of various ethnic groups, religions and races is a characteristic of Indonesian society. Today, the phenomenon of interfaith marriages held in Indonesia is no longer a new thing. The child born from interfaith marriage becomes a member of a multi-religious family. This multi-religious family environment provides new habitus in the form of tolerance to children who are moving into their teens. This study focuses on the tolerance of adolescents in multi-religious families.

Keywords: multicultural, multi-religious family, adolescents, habits