

ABSTRAK

Studi ini mengkaji komunikasi keluarga oleh orang tua kepada anak mengenai pemilihan pasangan terkait *bibit*, *bebet*, dan *bobot* melalui *storytelling*. Peneliti mempertimbangkan perbedaan etnis/suku, *culture*, pengalaman, lingkungan, identitas, serta dari sisi orang tua (ayah dan ibu).

Adapun teori besar yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *storytelling* dalam *narrative performance theory*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan *in-depth interview* pada empat pasang orang tua (ayah dan ibu) yang memiliki anak dewasa awal. Selanjutnya peneliti menjelaskan temuan dari *storytelling* orang tua beserta strategi yang digunakan dari wawancara mendalam.

Hasil analisis diperoleh bahwa setiap keluarga memiliki cara penyampaian cerita dan tujuan yang berbeda dalam menyampaikan pemilihan pasangan terhadap anak. Penyampaian narasi tersebut berdasar pengalaman, identitas, *culture*, dan pendapat individu informan. Peneliti menemukan bahwa orang tua yang bersuku Jawa rata-rata mempertimbangkan pemilihan pasangan berdasar konsep *bibit*. Orang tua bersuku Sunda, Bugis, dan Batak lebih membebaskan pemilihan pasangan anak meskipun pada suku Bugis dan Batak memiliki tradisi adat. Namun orang tua yang beretnis Tionghoa sangat mematuhi tradisi turun temurun dengan mempertimbangkan ketiga konsep secara tidak langsung. Dalam penyampaian cerita, informan lebih dominan menyampaikan cerita berdasar *recounting* (menceritakan kembali sejarah, biografi, dan otobiografi) langsung maupun tidak langsung.

Keywords: Storytelling, pemilihan pasangan, bibit, bebet, dan bobot.

ABSTRACT

This study examines family communication by parents to their children on finding a life partner which are related to their quality, origins and ranks (*bibit*, *bebet* and *bobot*) through storytelling. The researcher took ethnicity, culture, experience, environment, and identity into consideration from both side of the parents (father and mother side)

The grand theory used in this research is storytelling in narrative performance theory. This study uses descriptive qualitative method with in-depth interviews on four pairs of parents (father and mother) who have had children which are already in their early adult. Then, the researcher explains the results from the parents' storytelling along with the strategies used from in-depth interviews.

The results of the analysis shows that each family has a different way of delivering stories and goals when conveying the process of selecting partners to their children. The deliverance of the narration is based on their experience, identity, culture, and individual opinions of the informant. The researchers found out that the average Javanese parents considered the selection of partners based on the seed concept. Sundanese, Bugis, and Batak are more liberal in the selection of their children's partner even though Bugis and Batak ethnicity have traditional traditions. However, ethnic Chinese parents adhere to hereditary traditions by considering the three concepts indirectly. In the delivery of stories, informants predominantly convey stories based on recounting (retelling history, biography, and autobiography) directly or indirectly.

Keywords: Storytelling, pair selection, *bibit*, *bebet*, and *bobot*.