

SIKAP PEREMPUAN JAWA TERHADAP PERAN GENDER ISTERI

BERDASARKAN BUDAYA JAWA

(Sebuah studi deskriptif)

ABSTRAK

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Peran gender adalah harapan sosial mengenai mengenai perilaku yang tepat dilakukan oleh perempuan dan laki-laki, terkait dengan bagaimana seharusnya mereka berpikir, bertindak, dan merasa, dimana harapan-harapan tersebut dikukuhkan oleh nilai-nilai tertentu di masyarakat. Budaya Jawa juga memiliki harapan sosial mengenai bagaimana seharusnya perempuan Jawa menjalankan perannya sebagai isteri. Harapan-harapan tersebut tercermin dalam beberapa karya sastra Jawa kuno, yang diantaranya berisi *piwulang* (ajaran) tentang *pawestri* (perempuan). Isteri dalam budaya Jawa memiliki tugas untuk *masak, manak, macak* dan kewajiban untuk *bekti* dan *wedi* terhadap suaminya.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran sikap perempuan Jawa yang juga memiliki kesempatan untuk berkarya diranah publik terhadap peran gendernya sebagai isteri. Subyek dalam penelitian ini adalah 78 orang perempuan Jawa yang tinggal di Jakarta, berasal dari keluarga Jawa, berpendidikan terakhir minimal SMU/ sederajat, dan memiliki aktifitas rutin diluar rumah (bekerja atau kuliah). Subyek dipilih dari 5 wilayah di Jakarta, dengan menggunakan teknik *purposivē sampling*. Jenis penelitian ini deskriptif-kuantitatif menggunakan alat ukur skala sikap, dengan reliabilitas *Alpha Cronhbach* 0.9531 program SPSS versi 11.5 *for Windows*.

Hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa mean empirik = 155.74 > mean teoritik = 150, hal tersebut berarti perempuan Jawa pada penelitian ini memiliki sikap positif yang signifikan. Dengan kata lain subyek cenderung menerima peran gender isteri sebagaimana diharapkan oleh budaya Jawa, yang meliputi tugas serta kewajiban isteri (*masak, manak, macak, bekti, dan wedi*). Berdasarkan analisis tambahan diketahui bahwa tidak ada perbedaan sikap yang signifikan antara kelompok perempuan Jawa yang sudah menikah dengan yang belum menikah terhadap peran gender isteri berdasarkan budaya Jawa. Dari hasil uji perbedaan antara kelompok subyek yang berpendidikan terakhir SMU dengan subyek berpendidikan perguruan tinggi, diketahui bahwa tidak ada perbedaan sikap terhadap peran gender isteri, antara dua kelompok tersebut.

ABSTRACT

THE ATTITUDE OF JAVANESE WOMEN TOWARD THE WIFE'S GENDER ROLE BASED ON JAVANESE CULTURE

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Gender role is social expectations in respect with the right attitude done by both men and women, related to how they should think, act, and feel, wherein those expectations are strengthened by certain norms and values in the society. The Javanese culture has social expectations as well on how the Javanese women should perform their roles as wives. Such expectations are reflected in some ancient Javanese works, which among others are about the teaching on women. A wife in the Javanese culture has tasks to *masak*, *manak*, *macak* and duties to *bekti* and *wedi* to her husband.

The objective of this research is to find out the descriptions of Javanese women's attitude having also the chances to work in the public domain toward their gender roles as wives. The subject of this research is 78 Javanese women living in Jakarta, coming from the Javanese families, having minimum education of High School/same level, and having routine activities outside house (work/college). The subject is chosen from 5 areas in Jakarta by using *purposive sampling*. This research is a descriptive-quantitative research using an attitude scale's measure equipment with a reliability of *alpha cronhbach* 0.9531, SPSS program, 11.5 version *for windows*.

From the result of the research, it is found out that empiric mean = 155.74 > theoretic mean = 150, meaning that the Javanese women in this research have a significant positive attitude. In other words, the Javanese women in this research tend to accept their gender roles as wives, including their tasks and duties as wives (*masak*, *manak*, *macak*, *bekti* and *wedi*). Based on the additional analysis, it is found out that there is no difference on the significant attitude between the groups of married Javanese women and of unmarried Javanese women toward their gender roles as wives having principles on the Javanese culture. From the result of the differentiation test between the subject group having last education of High school and the subject having last education of university, it is found out that there is no difference in the attitude toward the wife's gender roles based on the Javanese culture between those groups.