

## MAKNA SOLIDARITAS PADA DEWASA AWAL SUKU DAYAK KANAYATN

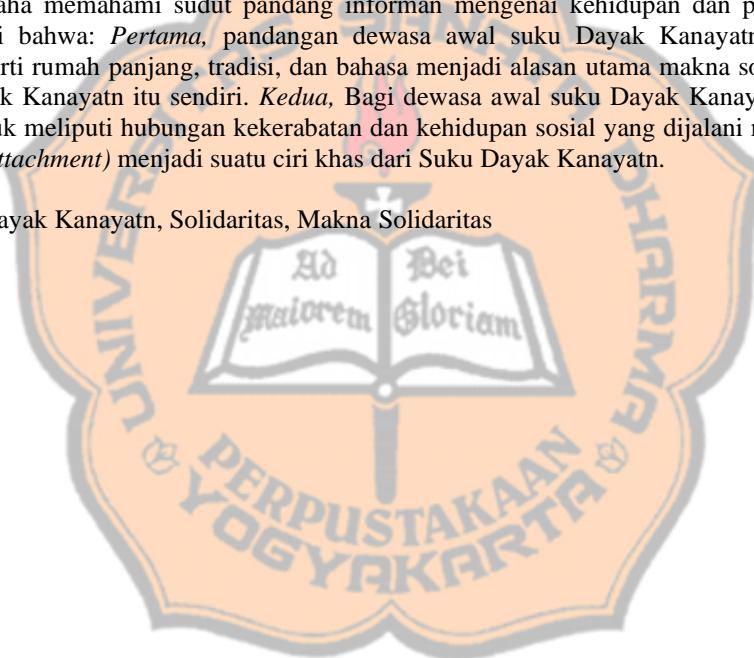
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### ABSTRAK

Penelitian menjelaskan bahwa awal dari makna solidaritas didukung oleh hubungan darah atau hubungan keluarga di rumah panjang, sekarang dengan perubahan tempat tinggal mereka menjadi terpisah. Sehingga berkurangnya pendukung dan penopang solidaritas suku Dayak Kanayatn. Perubahan ini berdampak lunturnya kebiasaan solidaritas dan menjadi keprihatinan bagi masyarakat Dayak, terkhusus bagi generasi muda suku Dayak yang hidupnya sudah jauh dari kampung halaman atau tinggal jauh dari rumah panjang. Hasil dari penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan pandangan baru kepada para tetua suku Dayak Kanayatn, masyarakat umum terkhusus masyarakat suku Dayak Kanayatn, dan praktisi psikologi mengenai makna solidaritas bagi dewasa awal masyarakat suku Dayak Kanayatn. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan fenomenologi. Teknik analisa data yang digunakan *Interpretatif Phenomenological Analysis* (IPA). IPA membantu peneliti mengeksplorasi secara rinci pengalaman hidup individu dan berusaha memahami sudut pandang informan mengenai kehidupan dan pengalaman sosialnya. Hasil penelitian ini bahwa: *Pertama*, pandangan dewasa awal suku Dayak Kanayatn tentang keberadaan identitas sosial seperti rumah panjang, tradisi, dan bahasa menjadi alasan utama makna solidaritas sebagai sifat alamiah Suku Dayak Kanayatn itu sendiri. *Kedua*, Bagi dewasa awal suku Dayak Kanayatn makna solidaritas yang tinggi terbentuk meliputi hubungan kekerabatan dan kehidupan sosial yang dijalani menjadi alasan bahwa ikatan emosional (*attachment*) menjadi suatu ciri khas dari Suku Dayak Kanayatn.

Kata kunci: Suku Dayak Kanayatn, Solidaritas, Makna Solidaritas



## THE MEANING OF SOLIDARITY IN EARLY ADULT DAYAK KANAYATN TRIBE

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### ***ABSTRACT***

This research explains the meaning of the birth of solidarity supported by blood relations or family relationships in longhouses, now with changes in their living quarters being separated. Supporting the reduction of supporters and supporters of Dayak ethnic groups' solidarity. This change affected the fading habits of solidarity and became a consideration for the Dayak people, concentrated in the younger generation of Dayak ethnicity who had risen far from their homes or lived far from longhouses. The results of this study are expected to give new views to the elders of the Dayak Kanayatn tribe, the general public, especially the Dayak Kanayatn Ethnicity community, and practitioners of psychology about the meaning of solidarity for the early adult Kanayatn tribe. This research uses qualitative methods using the phenomenology approach. Data analysis techniques are used Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). IPA helps researchers explore in detail the life experiences of individuals and try to understand the informants' point of view about their lives and social experiences. The results of this study are: First, the early adult views of the Kanayatn Tribe regarding the existence of social identities such as long houses, traditions, and languages were the main reasons for the meaning of solidarity as the nature of the Dayak Kanayatn Ethnicity itself. Second, for the early adult Kanayatn Dayak Tribe, the meaning of high Solidarity was formed which included kinship relations and social life which served as the reason that attachment became a characteristic of the Dayak Kanayatn Ethnicity.

Keywords: Dayak Kanayatn Ethnicity, Solidarity, Meaning of Solidarity

