

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berjudul Stereotip antar-suku Muyu dan Wambon di Tanah Merah Kabupaten Boven Digoel Papua (Studi Deskriptif Komunikasi Antarbudaya). Suku Muyu dan Wambon merupakan sebuah keluarga yang terpisah melalui peristiwa alam kali Kao sebagaimana perjanjian leluhur. Walaupun terpisah hubungan kedua suku tetap baik. Hanya saja karena gesekan-gesekan tertentu kedua suku sering terlibat perang karena motif dendam, mempertahankan jati diri dan hak ulayat. Dalam perkembangannya konflik itu telah berubah wujud dari konflik terbuka kepada “perang urat saraf”. Hal ini didasari oleh perbedaan kemajuan pendidikan dan kerohanian antara kedua suku pada era 1970an. Dengan demikian muncul saling kategorisasi berdasarkan latar sosial dan budaya antar-kedua suku. Melalui latar belakang ini peneliti ingin mengetahui bagaimana saling stereotip yang berkembang diantara suku Muyu dan Wambon di Tanah Merah. Interaksionisme Simbolis (IS) merupakan landasan teori pendukung, dan sekaligus sebagai alat analisis dalam penelitian ini. Salah satu dugaan penting dalam IS, yakni struktur sosial dihasilkan melalui interaksi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Pendekatan kualitatif bersifat deskriptif untuk menjelaskan makna-makna dalam gejala sosial. Hasil penelitian ditemukan, stereotip suku Muyu terhadap suku Wambon sebagai malas, kurang daya juang, dan kurang kompak. Sementara stereotip suku Wambon terhadap suku Muyu sebagai angkuh, ambisi (politik) jabatan, dan ingin menguasai. Terdapat perbedaan pandangan informan antara golongan tua dan muda dalam penilaian. Karena usia dan pengalaman; informan yang tua cenderung tertutup, sementara yang muda agak terbuka dalam penilaian. Stereotip memang sulit dihapus dalam lingkup sosial-budaya masyarakat. Saling stereotip memang terjadi antar-suku Muyu dan Wambon, tetapi seiring perkembangan semakin melemah. Sifat khas individu atau kelompok yang distereotipkan tetap akan ada, walaupun perubahan dan perkembangan adalah wajar dalam dunia sosial.

Kata kunci: Stereotip, suku Muyu dan Wambon, Komunikasi Antarbudaya

Abstract

This study titled Stereotypes Inter-Muyu and Wambon in Tanah Merah district Digoel Papua (Descriptive Study of Intercultural Communication). Muyu and Wambon is a separate family through natural events Kao time as agreement ancestors. Although relations between the two parts separately remains good. Just because certain frictions two tribes frequently at war because the motive of revenge, maintain the identity and ownership rights. In the development of the conflict has changed the form of open conflict to "psychological war". It is based on the difference in the advancement of education and spirituality between the two tribes in the 1970s. Thus arose mutual categorization based on social and cultural background between the two tribes. Through this backdrop researchers wanted to know how each other stereotypes that develops between Muyu and Wambon in Tanah Merah. Symbolic interactionism (IS) is the theoretical basis of support, as well as an analytical tool in this research. One of the important allegations in the IS, which is produced through the interaction of social structure. This study uses a qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative approach to explain the meanings in social phenomena. Results of the study found, the Muyu against ethnic stereotypes Wambon as lazy, lacking willpower, and less compact. While stereotypes Wambon tribe against tribe Muyu as arrogant, ambition (political) positions, and want to master. There are differences between the groups informant old and young in the assessment. Because of the age and experience; old informants tend to be closed, while the younger somewhat open in the assessment. Stereotypes are difficult to be removed in the socio-cultural sphere. Mutual stereotypes do occur between Muyu and Wambon, but as the development has weakened. Individu or other characteristic of stereotyped groups will still be there, although it is reasonable changes and developments in the social world.

Keywords: Stereotypes, Muyu and Wambon, Intercultural Communication