

MANAGING SOCIAL IDENTITY: INDONESIAN WOMEN IN INTERRELIGIOUS MARRIAGES.

Sarah Hannah Mandari¹, Wenty Marina Mirza²

^{1,2}Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Gadjah Mada; Jl. Sosio-Humaniora, Caturtunggal, Depok, Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, (0274)550435

e-mail: ¹sarahhannah274@gmail.com, ²wminza@ugm.ac.id

Abstract: Despite the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights stating that everybody has the right to marry no matter their nationality, ethnicity, or religion, there still exist countries that outlaw interreligious marriage (IRM) and social stigma against IRM. Yet still the phenomenon persists in almost all places in the world. The research aims to add to the ongoing global discussion and preexisting literature as to how the wives of IRMs navigate their social identities within an Indonesian context during intergroup conflict. This research will also use the perspective of social identity theory and the methodology is an exploratory phenomenological approach with a thematic analysis of interviews done with 4 IRM couples, all of whom are Indonesian or at least have one Indonesian spouse. The subject of this research are said couples that have been together for at least 7 or more years. Results indicated that the wives of the IRM couples experienced challenges of their IRM from multiple social groups (family, friends, government, and religious institutions) that were of a discriminatory nature, which were then handled through constructive experiences with friends and family using superordinate recategorization and where that wasn't available they would conduct or already have a pre-existing detachment to their social identity as well as conceal the stigmatizing identity of being in an IRM.

Keywords: Religion, Marriage, Social Identity, Interreligious Marriage.

Abstract: Meskipun Deklarasi Hak Asasi Manusia Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa menyatakan bahwa setiap orang berhak untuk menikah tanpa memandang kebangsaan, etnis, atau agama mereka, masih ada negara yang melarang pernikahan antaragama (IRM) dan stigma sosial terhadap IRM. Namun fenomena tersebut masih tetap ada di hampir semua tempat di dunia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menambah diskusi global yang sedang berlangsung dan literatur yang sudah ada sebelumnya tentang bagaimana para istri IRM menavigasi identitas sosial mereka dalam konteks Indonesia selama konflik antarkelompok. Penelitian ini juga akan menggunakan perspektif teori identitas sosial dan metodologinya adalah pendekatan fenomenologis eksploratif dengan analisis tematik wawancara yang dilakukan dengan 4 pasangan IRM, dimana semuanya adalah orang Indonesia. Subyek penelitian ini adalah pasangan suami istri yang telah bersama minimal 7 tahun atau lebih. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa istri pasangan IRM mengalami tantangan IRM dari berbagai kelompok sosial (keluarga, teman, pemerintah, dan lembaga keagamaan) yang bersifat diskriminatif, dimana kemudian ditangani melalui *constructive experiences with friends and family* menggunakan *superordinate recategorization* dan jika itu tidak dapat dilakukan, mereka akan melakukan atau sudah memiliki detachment from social identity yang sudah ada sebelumnya serta *stigma concealing* sebagai anggota IRM.

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The Navigation of Social Identity Within Interreligious Marriages in Indonesia
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SARAH HANNAH MANDARI, Wenty Marina Mirza

Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2022 | Diunduh dari <http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/>