

Ethnography of Writing

“The Hideaway” in the thousand islands: Pari Island

Ririn Ely Ernawati

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Setyo Prasiyanto Cahyono

Dian Nuswantoro University Semarang

ABSTRACT

This is a study of ethnography of writing in the text “The Hideaway” in the Thousand Islands: Pari Island. This text introduces and promotes new destinations which are very beautiful islands, located in the western area of the city in Jakarta. The island is also close to the Thousand Islands, Scout Islands, Tidung Islands, and the Virgin Islands and also has a nice spot for vacation or honeymoon, and rides for diving or snorkeling. Where everything is analyzing in some points such as: Setting of the text, Purpose of the text, The content of text, The purpose in writing the text, The intended audience for particular text, the relationship between reader and writer of the text and how impact, The Academic expectation and convention for the particular text, Text requirements for the particular genre, Background knowledge, values, and understanding, and for the last about the relationship the text with other genre. The Ethnography of writing is one of part Discourse Analysis. Discourse Analysis is one of the studying Linguistic. It is a general term for a number of approaches to analysis written, spoken, signed language use or any significant semiotic event. Ethnography seems interesting to observe the costume and traditions of other people. Ethnography is a form or method of studying away of like. One advantage is that ethnography allows us to actual engage in a different way of life.

Keywords: *Discourse Analysis, Ethnography of Writing, Pari Island, Thousand Island.*

Introduction

The analysis of discourse is, necessarily, the analysis of language in use. As such independent of purpose or functions which these forms are designed to serve in human affairs. (Brown and Yule 1983:1). There is no agreement among linguists as to the use of the term discourse in that some use it in reference to texts, where others claim it denotes speech which is for instance illustrated by the following definition: "Discourse is a continuous stretch of (especially spoken) language larger than a sentence, often constituting a coherent unit such as a sermon, argument, joke, or narrative" (Crystal 1992:25). According to Cook (1990:7) novels, as well as short conversation or groans might be equally rightfully named discourses. The objects of discourse analysis are conversation analysis, genre analysis, ethnography, cohesion of text, and coherence of text.

Ethnography has two categories, there are: Ethnography of Communication and Ethnography of Writing. Ethnography of Communication is an approach in discourse that is based on anthropology and linguistics. Not only does it focus upon a wider range of communicative behaviors than the other approaches, but built into its theory and methodology is an intentional openness to discovery of the variety of forms and functions available for communication, and to the way such forms and functions are part of different ways of life. The goal of Ethnography of Communication is to study the communicative competence of a specific speech community by discover and analysis pattern of communication that organizes the use of language in particular communicative activities. Ethnography of writing as a form of everyday communication, focuses on writing practices and their social functions as observed in the situations of their use.

The ethnography of writing aspires to study shared knowledge and norms for culture – specific genres of written texts. Beginning in the 1980s, ethnographic studies of literacy identified uses of writing in non – Western societies that differ from those of mainstream, urban Western culture. In addition, researches began to study the interrelations between oral and written modes of communication in rural and lower – class groups in modern society.

In development of the term Ethnography of Writing, we study to define Ethnography of writing. Ethnography of writing is a way of getting students to consider the social and cultural context in which text occurs and their impact upon what they write. They suggest starting from the basic question 'who write what to whom, for what purpose, why, when, where, and how' and then moving to a detailed discussion of the context of the production and interpretation of the student's text (Grape and Kaplan 2006).

Ethnography field research involves the study of groups and people as they go about their everyday lives. Carrying out such research involves two distinct activities. First, the ethnographer enters into a social setting and gets to know the people involved in it: usually the setting is not previously known in an intimate way. The ethnography participates in the daily routines of this setting, develops on going relations with the people in it, and observes all the while what is going on. Indeed, the term "participant – observation" is often used to characterize this basic research approach. But, second the ethnography writes down in regular, systematic ways what she observes and learns while participating in the daily rounds of life of others. Thus the researcher creates an accumulating written record of observations and experiences. These two interconnected activities comprise the core of ethnographic.

Language is a means of communication used by people to communicate with other people in everyday life. It is a system of signs used to communicate efficiently. In other words, language is many things: a system of communication, a medium for thought, a vehicle of literary expression, a social institution, a matter for political controversy, a catalyst for nation building. All human beings normally speak at least one language and it is hard to imagine much significant social, intellectual, or artistic activity talking people in its absence (O' Grady et al, 1974: 532).

Research Method

Data and Subject

In writing this research, the writer did Survey on June 15th, 2013. After that describe and identify the Ethnography of Writing on the Text Pari Islands: "The Hideaway" in the Thousand Island based on data from sites: <http://www.paradisoneria.com> , <http://www.indonesia.travel>. After the data were collected then, they were analyzed. The technique of data analysis in this research was based on the theory of Grape and Kaplan (1996).

Unit of Analysis

The research deals with analyzing ethnography of writing in the text of Pari Islands: "The Hideaway" in the Thousand Island. Analyzing in some points such as: setting of the text, purpose of the text, the content of text, the purpose in writing the text, the intended audience for particular text, the relationship between reader and writer of the text and how impact, the Academic expectation and convention for the particular text, text requirements for the particular genre, background knowledge, values, and understanding, and for the last about the relationship the text with other genre.

Finding and Discussion

Finding

Ethnography of writing that appears in text description, report, recount, narrative. It does can be find in newspaper, magazine, text in internet, or book. The writer analysis the ethnography of writing in the text of Pari Island: The Hideaway in Thousand Island.

Discussion

This research tell about the secret of The Hideaway in Thousand Island Jakarta: which is Pari Island? So many People are not familiar with Pari Island. The island that is tucked far enough away from to capital of Jakarta. And in analyzing ethnography of writing of certain text, there are several things to consider, they are:

a) Setting of the text

The setting of text in the hideaway in the thousand islands: Pari Island they are:

- Jakarta

Quotation: One of the many little spots of paradise just a stone's throw away from the buntlines metropolitan capital, Jakarta.

- The Island

Quotation: The Island – clustered lagoon that promise panoramic views is the best explored by snorkeling or simply walking along the coasts of clean, while sandy beaches.

- Pari Island

Quotation: Pari Island is quite different from the more popular islands of Pramuka and Tidung.

Pari Island's western coasts include five smaller islands, namely: Gudus Island (Pulau Gudus), Middle Island (Pulau Tengah), Beautiful Bird Island (Pulau Burung Indah), Patnership Island (Pulau Kongsu) and Rat Island (Pulau Tikus).

- b) Purpose of the text

The purpose of the text is to give information or reference about destination especially to traveller

Quotation: Although not popular as tourist destination, to a small community of "Executive Fisherman" it is one of the best fishing spot in the thousand islands, known as Pulau Seribu. Tourists are sparse here. So if tranquility and peace is what you seek you can be sure to find it here. You will never tire of the beach sceneries on Pari Island, Swimming, Diving or even snorkeling to catch a glimpse of the pretty coral beneath the warm waters is not to be missed. Make your way to Pantai Pasir Perawan (or virgin beach, so named because the early pioneers here had to work very hard to open the route to get there the first time) and feel the warm white sand between your toes.

- c) The content of text

The content of the text is some information about Pari Island.

One group of Island in the western city of Jakarta, which is not far from one thousand islands. Catch an International flight to Jakarta's Soekarno – Hatta International Airport from any city around the world. From Jakarta to Pari Island in the Thousand Islands Archipelago there are 3 ports of departure by sea to choose from: The shortest boat ride is from Muara Sabon Cituis port Tangerang with tim of approximately 1 to 1 hours. The longest boat ride is from Muara Angke Port by a wood fishing boat with a capacity 100 to 120 people, and take about 1 ½ or 2 hours with travel. A return ticket cost about Rp. 60.000 to Rp. 70.000,- be there by 06.00 a.m to catch the first boat. The address Muara Angke Port, Mandal Bahari Street, Pluit Penjaringan North Jakarta. There are only 2 departures from Marina Jaya, Ancol at 08.00 a.m and 12 noon. A return at 14.00 p.m from Pari Island. Sea leader Marin Luxury charter provide rental in the thousand Island's Marine National Park.

Pari Island has very beautiful scenery. And spot is very supportive for sports activities such as Swimming, diving, snorkeling, banana boat, fishing, cycling.

In the morning we can feast their eyes with the sunrise on the island chain of virgin, which is still in the area with the island rays and can also plant trees mangrove.

In the afternoon we can visit craftsmen shells and pearls in Pari and we can do diving, snorkeling spot because ocean currents friendly, other that we can enjoy cycling afternoon sunset.

At night, travelers can enjoy a barbeque/ marine fish grilled on the edge of the island.

There are no hotels or resorts available. The homes of the island residents (Homestay) are the only option here. And there is electricity on the island now.

So, this is can be reference to Travelling in Jakarta area.

- d) The writer of the text, his/her role and purpose in writing the text
The purpose in writing text is the writer wants to share about information and recommended for traveler to visit Pari Island and we can promote up to foreign countries that Indonesia is rich in beauty and cultural tourism, especially Pari Island in Jakarta.
- e) The intended audience for the particular text, their role and purpose in reading the text, how they will react to what they read, and the criteria they will use for assessing the text:
The audience for Children, teens, and parents because
The reader purpose in reading the text is getting information about tourism.
Quotation: Here the sea breeze blows warmly and sends mild waves along the shores for children and even grownups to have plenty of Fun!
- f) The relationship between reader and writer of the text and how this impacts on what should be said and how it should be said:
The reader gets information and the writer give references. The impact of the text to reader is they interest to visit Pari Island.

g) General academic expectations and convention for the particular text:
The general expectation from the writer is to give information about
Quotation: Preserve the universe in mainland islands and underwater is very clean and beautiful though far reaching from the center of big city, but stay there for science education also assisted with the school and LIPI.

h) Text – text requirements for the particular genre and how this is signaled:
The type of this text is description
Social Function: to describe a particular person, place, or thing schematic structure
Identification: Identifies the person, place, or thing to be describe
Description: Describe parts, qualities, and characteristic.

Quotation:

Pari Island's western coasts include five smaller islands, namely: Gudus Island (Pulau Gudus), middle island (Pulau Tenga), Beautiful Bird Island (Pulau burung Indah), Patnership Island (Pulau Kongsi) and rat Island (Pulau Tikus). (*Paragraph 1*)

The Island – clustered lagoon that promise panoramic views is the best explored by snorkeling or simply walking along the coasts of clean, while sandy beaches. (*Paragraph 2*)

One of the many little spots of paradise just a stone's throw away from the bustling metropolitan capital. Jakarta. Pari Island is quite different from the more popular islands of Pramuka and Tidung. Although not as popular a tourist destination, to a small community of "Executive Fisherman" it is one of the best fishing spot in the thousand islands, otherwise known as Pulau Seribu. Tourists are sparse here. So if tranquility and peace is what you seek you can be sure to find it here. you will never tire of the beach sceneries on Pari Island, Swimming, Diving or even snorkeling to catch a glimpse of the pretty coral beneath the warm waters is not to be missed. Make your way to Pantai Pasir Perawan (or virgin beach, so named because the early pioneers here had to work very hard to open the route to get there the first time) and feel the warm white sand between your toes. (*Paragraph 3*)

Besides the beaches and exploring underwater, you can also learn about and participate in seaweed cultivation. At the southern tip and to the west lies the Indonesia Institute of Sciences oceanographic Development Centre (LIPI – Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia). Here you may plant mangrove or Ketapang trees or explore the LIPI-owned laboratory for underwater research and marine life such as sharks, ray fish, seaweed, and other varieties of animal and plant species found in the waters of Pari Island and its surroundings. Seaweed is the main commodity that is successfully cultivated in the waters around Pari Island today. *(Paragraph 7)*

How the island got its name:

The first family who fled Tangerang to escape forced labourer for the colonial Dutch, arrived on this remote uninhabited island and saw a large number of ray fish in the water and thus named their new home Pulau Pari or Ray fish Island. *(Paragraph 8)*

Get There:

Catch an International flight to Jakarta's Soekarno – Hatta International Airport from any city around the world. From Jakarta to Pari Island in the Thousand Islands Archipelago there are 3 ports of departure by sea to choose from: The shortest boat ride is from Muara Sabon Cituis port Tangerang with time of approximately 1 to 1 hours. The longest boat ride is from Muara Angke Port by a wood fishing boat with a capacity 100 to 120 people, and take about 1 ½ or 2 hours with travel. A return ticket cost about Rp. 60.000 to Rp. 70.000,- be there by 06.00 a.m to catch the first boat.

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- i) The background knowledge, values and understanding
 - The background knowledge is just to inform and share to the reader, especially for the travelers.
 - The Values ethnography of writing as "more than skills" positioning writing as an activity
Because of this focus of writing as an activity, studying written texts is highly dependent on social and cultural context, which privileges research methods that account for these specific contexts.

- j) The relationship the text has with other genre:
The relationship of this text with other text is to know about the core of text.

Malmkjar (1991: 176) states that:

A general definition of genre might explain that a genre is text or discourse type which is recognized as such by the users by its characteristic features of style or form. Which will be specifiable through stylistic and text?

Linguistic/ Discourse Analysis and by the particular function of text belonging to the genre.

According to Malmkjar there are 2 kinds of genre there are story genre and factual genre. Story genre consists of five genres: they are narrative, news story, exemplum, anecdote, and recount.

Factual Genre is divided into procedure, explanation, report, exposition, and discussion.

Conclusion

In conclusion ethnography of writing can be located as one of part ethnography in Discourse Analysis usage. Based on the previous pages, we can be concluded that learn about what is the meaning of Discourse Analysis? The categories of Ethnography, what is the ethnography of writing. And the analysis part of ethnography of writing.

We can see that those the analysis part of Ethnography of Writing, such as the setting of text, purpose of text, the content of the text, the writer of the text, his / her role and purpose in writing the text, the intended audience for particular text, their role and purpose in reading the text, how they will react to what they read and criteria they will use for assessing the text, the relationship between reader and writer of the text and how this impacts on what should be said and how it should be said, general academic expectations and conventions for the particular text, as well as particular expectations, conventions and requirements of the area of study, text – type requirements for the particular genre and how this is signaled (or not) in any instructions that are given to the writer, background knowledge, values and understandings it is assumed the writer of the particular text will share with their readers, including what is important to the intended audience and what is not, the relationship the text has with other genres (e.g. lecturers, set texts, journal articles, research reports): that is, what other texts it is assumed writers and readers have a knowledge of and how they might display this.

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Pari Island: “The Hideaway” in the Thousand Islands

Pari Island’s western coasts include five smaller islands, namely: Gudus Island (Pulau Gudus), middle island (Pulau Tenga), Beautiful Bird Island (Pulau burung Indah), Patnership Island (Pulau Kongsi) and rat Island (Pulau Tikus).

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Here the sea breeze blows warmly and sends mild waves along the shores for children and even grownups to have plenty of Fun!

Volleyball and futsal fields are available on the beach including a bamboo shelter with seats, a rowboat for paddling along the coast and rubber tubes to play with in the water. At sunset, enjoy ice-cold coconut water as the warm evening sea breeze caresses and refreshes you: a sure remedy for stress and a tired mind.

Soft white sand, lovely breeze, calm waves and gentle ripples will all make you want to linger a little longer to more fully partake of the beauty of this beach. Have fun cycling along the scenic coasts, exchanging smiles with the islanders as you ride by. The population on Pari Island however is quite dense compared with Pramuka and Tidung Islands, and the environment pleasantly clean and tidy.

Besides the beaches and exploring underwater, you can also learn about and participate in seaweed cultivation. At the southern tip and to the west lies the Indonesia Institute of Sciences oceanographic Development Centre (LIPI – Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia). Here you may plant mangrove or Ketapang trees or explore the LIPI- owned laboratory for underwater research and marine life such as sharks, ray fish, seaweed, and other varieties of animal and plant species found in the waters of Pari Island and its surroundings. Seaweed is the main commodity that is successfully cultivated in the waters around Pari Island today.

How the island got its name :

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To Do :

Pari island's main beach might not be flattering. But try the "Virgin Beach" (Pantai Pasir Perawan) for the sunrise and water fun, BBQ, on the beach on a breezy night is unforgettable. Other water activities you will want to schedule are: snorkeling, playing on the long sandy beach, fishing, sightseeing by bicycle, see crab and coral rehabilitation, and seaweed cultivar.

To Stay :

There are no hotels or resorts available. The homes of the island residents (Homestay) are the only option here. And there is electricity on the island now.

Tips :

Remember to bring mosquito repellent.

If you are someone who enjoys the outdoors like fishing, photography and nature, or just a schedule, relaxing and quiet atmosphere, then Pari Island is the place for you. There are regulations that prohibit garbage entering the island are required to take with them any garbage accumulated during their visit here.

Get Around:

Pari Island is not very large. Exploration may take about an hour or so. The road on the island is a neat and clean blend of rock and sand blocks. To get around, rent a bicycle from a vendor on the roadside for just Rp. 15.000/hour or Rp. 30.000 for the day.