

AMISH TEENAGERS VIEWING THE WORLD IN A DOCUMENTARY FILM

AMISH ON BREAK

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ABSTRACT: Agama telah menjadi ulasan menarik disetiap negara sejak dulu kala tak terkecuali di Amerika Serikat. Agama juga seolah sudah menjadi bagian penting di dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat dan berbudaya. Keanekaragaman budaya yang masuk ke Amerika juga berdampak pada beragamnya kepercayaan atau agama yang ada di sana. Salah satu yang menarik adalah Komunitas *Amish* yang terkenal dengan kehidupannya yang sangat religius dan sederhana. Di tengah kemajuan teknologi yang berkembang sangat pesat di Amerika, komunitas *Amish* masih ada dengan segala nilai-nilai kehidupan religiusnya yang sangat sederhana tanpa mengindahkan kemajuan teknologi yang ada. Konsep ketuhanan yang dipercaya memicu seseorang menjadi religius kemudian membentuk komunitas yang mempunyai kepercayaan yang sama, bisa menjadi sangat kuat, berkembang dan bertahan lama. Mereka berfikir, bereaksi dan bertindak sesuai dengan nilai-nilai religius yang telah mereka terima sejak kecil hingga dewasa tanpa boleh mengajukan pertanyaan. Nilai-nilai tersebut yang mereka yakini akan mengantarkan mereka pada kehidupan terbaik di dunia maupun setelah kematian yaitu surga.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

I. 1. Background

Religion has become an issue of interest since thousand years ago, beside from being a religious belief, it is also used as a life guide, and it even becomes the most important thing in life, and then creates so many rules based on the religious belief. Religion is a testament to the power of belief that can shape the way of thinking and affect human's perspective. The Amish is a group of people who believe in Christian sect that separated from the Mennonites in the 17th century, in the U.S. since the 18th century as it is written in the article *The Amish: history, beliefs, practices, etc.* at religioustolerance.org. The Amish favor is plain dress and plain living, with little reliance on modern conveniences, in an agrarian society. The ways the Amish live are based on Christian belief. They live in a group that never has a contact with people outside their community, even though there is a contact, it is very limited. "Amish on Break" is a documentary film on National Geographic Channel, in this documentary film five Amish teenagers get a chance to go to Great Britain and spend four weeks in Great Britain; they visit different places and different people each week. In this documentary film we can see how religion and family shape their ways of thinking and how they react of something that is forbidden in their religion.

I. 2. Scope of the Study

In order to make a clear direction of this research, the writer will only focus on the religious perspective of the Amish teenagers in the documentary

film "Amish on Break" which is from their conversation, how they give their opinions and how they react based on their religious belief.

I. 3. Aim of the study

The aim of this study is to understand one of American Religious beliefs and to know how the Amish teenagers react to something that is very different from what they always do and believe, how they see it from their religious perspective and also how this experience impacts their decision after all.

I. 4. Method of the Study

I.4. a. Method of Research

The writer applies library research in gathering the data. Library research is type of research in which the researcher obtains the data from books, internet sources and the documentary film. Mary W. George (2008:7) explained the characteristic of the library research method in her book "The elements of Library Research" that library research method involves identifying and locating sources that provide factual information or personal / expert opinion on a research question; necessary component of every other research methods at same point.

I.4. b. Method of Approach

To analyze the problem the writer will apply sociology of literature approach. Sociology of literature is a branch of literary study that examines the relationships between literary works and their social context, including patterns of literary, kinds of audience, modes of publication and dramatic presentation, and the social class positions of authors and readers.

The writer will use one of the sociological theories, sociology of religion by Emile Durkheim. In the early sociologist, Durkheim was the only one who had his own definition of religion.

Accordingly Durkheim amended his précising definition of religion to read: "A religion is a unified system of belief and practices relative to sacred things, that is to say things set apart and forbidden—beliefs and practices which unite into one single moral community called a church, all those who adhere to them" (Idinopulon and Brian Courtney Wilson, 1998:151).

I.5. Organization of the writing

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CHAPTER II SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENTARY FILM

Five Amish teenagers get a chance to use their *Rumspringa* (the term used the period of adolescence Amish experience starting at around age 16) in Great Britain and leave the United States. They are Leah Miller, Becky Shrock, Andrew Miller, Jerry Miller, and Leon Lehman. This journey is aiming to them to know other people beliefs and what British teenagers do. First place they visit is London, after arrive in London they spend one week with the group of teenagers that live with Moslem family. The second week they go to the Kent countryside, they will stay with Lucy's family. Lucy is an artist and Simon, Lucy's brother is a musician. The Third week they visit the British upper class family. They are surprised seeing the big castle where they will stay for a week. They meet Joanne's family, they come inside the castle and they are amazed of the furniture in this castle. In the Amish, houses are very simple and functional, so everything in their house has its function. The last week, they spend with the community of surfer school in Land's end Cornwall. The members of this community are not only boys but also girls. The last day, they are trying to surf. After a month spending time in Britain,

they finally come back home, they feel that the journey is very memorable for them.

CHAPTER III

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

III. 1. Intrinsic Elements

III. 1. 1. Narrative Elements

III. 1. 1. 1. Theme

Theme is the main idea of the story or the central topic of the story. In order to know the theme of the story, the readers should read the story from the beginning until the end of the story because theme covers all matters that happen in the whole story.

Theme: the central or dominating idea in a literary work. In non-FICTION PROSE it may be thought of as the general topic of discussion, the subject of the discourse, the THESIS. In POETRY, FICTION, and DRAMA it is the abstract concept which is made concrete through its representation in person, action, and IMAGE in the work (Holman, 1960:456).

III. 1. 1. 2. Characters

In *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 7th Edition*, character is all the qualities and features that make a person, group of people and place different from others; strong personal qualities such as the ability to deal with difficult or dangerous situation.

Characters are a basic element in much imaginative literature and therefore they merit the considerable attention paid to them. When critics speak of a character they mean any person who figures in a literary work, not particularly a peculiar or eccentric one. Sometimes given character does not actually appear but it's merely talked about character (Potter, 1967:1).

a. Major Characters

Major characters or main characters are characters that always appear in the story. They get involved in all conflicts and have the important role in the story.

b. Minor Characters

Minor Characters are characters that only appear in particular events. They get involved only in some conflicts and they support the role in the story.

III. 1. 1. 3. Plot

Plot in the documentary film is like in all movies, it has basic structure like beginning, middle and end.

A typical narrative film follows a character or characters through a chain of events that has beginning, middle and end. Film theorists who focus on narrative structure make useful distinction between the full set of events that we piece together as viewers (the story) and the events that are presented in the film (the plot). The plot, then, is a particular selection and arrangement of events from the full story (Lewis, 2012:23).

III. 1. 1. 4. Setting

Setting in simple term is the time, place or social reality within which the story occurs. Where the story takes place, in which period of time, and in which society the story happens.

Setting: the physical, and sometimes spiritual, background against which the action of a narrative (NOVEL, DRAMA, SHORT STORY, etc) takes place. The elements which go to make up a setting are: (1) the actual geographical location, its topography, scenery, and such physical arrangements as the location of the windows and doors in a room; (2) the occupations and daily manner of living of the characters; (3) the time or period in which the action takes place, e.g., epoch in history, season of the year, etc (4) the general environment of the characters, e.g., religion, mental, moral, social, and emotional condition through which the people in the narrative move (Holman, 1960:453).

a. Setting of Place

Setting of place is the most important element in the story, because it shows where the story takes place or happens that usually provides extended description of the place.

b. Setting of Time

Setting of time is when the story occurs. It is more significant than the setting of place. It consists of the period of time in which story takes place, how much time passes during the plot of the story, and how the passage of that time is perceived by the lead character.

c. Social Setting

Social setting is the social context of the story that the characters have to face, the society in where the story happens and the understanding of the society itself.

III. 1. 1. 5. Conflict

Conflict is an element which is related to theme conflict happens because of the characters action in the story.

Conflict is a clash of action, desire, ideas, or goods in the plot of a story or drama. Conflict may exist between the main character and some other person or persons (man against man); between the main character and some external force, physical nature, society, or fate (man against environment); or between the main character and some destructive element in his own nature (man against himself) (Holman, 1988:1408).

a. Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is conflict that happens inside the main character's mind, how the main characters struggle with their feeling and mind.

b. External Conflict

External conflict is conflict that happens between the main characters and other character or society in the story.

III. 1. 2. Documentary Cinematic Elements

Unlike films, documentary film definitely has different cinematic elements. It is because documentary film is non fiction motion that describes real life issues or subject that everything in the film does exist.

What justifies our assumption that a film is a documentary? For one thing, a documentary typically comes to us identified as such – by its title, publicity, press coverage, word of mouth, and subject matter. This labeling leads us to expect that the persons, places, events shown to us exist and that the information presented about them will be trustworthy. (Bordwell and Kristin Thompson, 2008:338)

III. 1. 2. 1. Narration

Narration is the process of telling the story and information in the film. The narration can be delivered through a voice over by a narrator, visible on-screen or off screen or some combination of both. The narrator sets up all interpretative points and brings the story carries on.

Narration, then is the process by which the plot presents story information to the spectator. This process may shift between restricted and unrestricted ranges of

knowledge and varying degrees of objectivity and subjectivity. Narration may also use a narrator, some specific agent who purports to be telling us the story. (Bordwell, 2008:92)

III. 1.2.2. Interviews

Interviews in a documentary film are used to provide context, eyewitness statements and expert knowledge to the documentary. Almost like the narration the interviewer can be visible on-screen or off-screen but the interviewee should be on-screen answering all the questions. In a documentary film the interviewer might be as the narrator as well. The interviewees are usually people who know everything about the matters in the film.

Generally, the people being interviewed are selected because they are expert in their field. Therefore, their title should reflect the image the documentary team is trying to get across (Pepe, 2012:105).

III. 1.2.3. Location Shots

Location shots are definitely about place or where the documentary takes place. Location shots are used in a documentary film when discussing a particular place. Location shots are important to show the audiences the real place where the issue in the documentary film is brought up.

Establishing shot—often an exterior shot of the location in which the action will be occurring; incorporated to help the audience get their bearings and to understand where they are (Aitken, 2006:330).

III. 1.2.4. Music and Sound

As like in all other films, music and sound are also important in a documentary film. They give dramatic and emotional effect or tone in a documentary film. Music and sound in a documentary film should be relevant to the matter issued by the documentary film itself.

At a minimum, the music filled in the silence and gave the spectator a more complete perceptual experience. More significantly, the engagement of hearing opens the possibility of what the Soviet director Sergei Eisenstein called “synchronization of senses”- making a single rhythm or expressive quality unify both image and sound. Also, sound can actively shape how we perceive and

interpret the image. (Bordwell and Kristin Thompson, 2008:265).

III. 2. Extrinsic Elements

III. 2.1. The Amish as one of American Religion Communities

Religion in America becomes as an important rule in the community and society. It has something to do with congregation, family and local. The biggest religion in America from the history to recent is Christian. In American history, religion has existed in America since in the beginning of the early colonists. It had been a part of public order for too long in the history. In his best seller book *Habits of the Heart*, Robert N. Bellah and friends observed how religion operates the lives by looking at the local congregation in the U.S., which has certain priority and it can lead the religion community becomes exist. In the article *Beliefs of the Amish* by Ontario Consultants at ReligiousTolerance.com, the Amish as one of American religion communities, is originally from Europe. Some consider that Amish are conservative Protestant while Amish themselves might consider themselves as Anabaptists. The Amish is known by their simple life, they avoid modern life like having electricity and technologies. They isolate themselves and live away from modern American life and build their own group.

III. 2.1.1. Rumspringa

Amish have a rule that Amish teenagers can see and try something different outside their community which never uses technology in their life then they can use technology and do anything that is normally forbidden in their community before they get baptized, that is called *rumspringa* or running around.

Rumspringa is a Pennsylvania Dutch term, usually translated as “running around” and derived in part from the German word *Raum*, which means “space” in the sense of outside or outdoors space, room to roam. Running around outside the bounds is a more complete translation (Shachtmann, 2006:10).

It is usually begins at the age of sixteen, Amish teenagers will spend their time to experience new things which are usually forbidden in their community. After they finish with their *rumspringa*, they can choose whether to come back to the Amish community and get baptized or give it up to have another way of life. If they choose to not come back to the Amish community, they will not get punished by the Church, because Church does not punish people who leave the faith before they get baptized.

III. 2.1.2. Way of Living

As it is mentioned earlier that Amish life is very simple and they do not use electricity or any technologies like television or radio as it is usually called as plain and simple living. Their simple way of living also can be seen from their house. They dedicate their plain and simple living to God and material objects are not important for them. Thomas James (2005:1) wrote that the Amish people were dedicated to the simple life. Drinking, smoking, swearing and basically everything regular people called fun wasn't allowed.

III. 2. 1. 3. Physical Appearance and Clothing

Amish physical appearance and how they dress are simple. Amish Appearance is also easy to recognized, men are usually wear a heat and married men are usually grow their beard but not their mustache. For women, they usually wear modest clothes with long sleeves that cover their body, bonnet, and apron.

Dress is not merely a tool of social control, however; it is church tradition legitimated by prominent principles in the bible. Amish Elders contend that clothing should reflect the biblical values of humility, modesty, self denial, simplicity, and separation from the world. Clothing, argues one writer, should be "neat, plain, simple, serviceable and cover the body (Kraybill, 2013: 127).

III. 2. 1. 4. Education

Amish have their own school and the teachers also from the Amish. The school is usually one-room schools. Their children go to school only until 8th grade. Amish family also teaches their kids at home, the kids are usually taught at home by their elder sister.

Beyond the family Amish children are educated in reading, writing, and arithmetic. They attend one-room schools close to their homes and are usually taught by young Amish women who, like all Amish, receive no formal education beyond the eight grade (Trollinger, 2012:13).

III. 2. 1. 5. Work

Work for the Amish is not only to support their living but also a part of their faith. Amish teach their children to work in early age and give them example how to work. They usually work at home, barn, garden and field.

For many people, work is a means to an end. Work is the means to pay the bills and have fun. To the Amish, work is something different. It's a way to make money to pay the bills, but it also has own inherent worth. The Amish work

because their faith tells them that work has value (Simpson, 2003:28).

III. 2. 1. 6. Gender Roles and Marriage

In the Amish, the concept of gender role is part of the Amish life. In the Amish men are the leaders and women take care of the house and family. It is also part of their faith that the men are the leaders and make the decision in family or community.

The system is effective in providing security and belonging, Hostetler reasoned, because gender roles are sharply defined and the Amish women's place is clearly in the home, when she recognizes the stats of the man as leader (Weaver-Zercher, 2005:83)

Marriage for the Amish is one time forever. They usually get marriage at young age between 21-23. A divorce in the Amish is extremely rare as it is a bad example and also when they get married is not only about love but also part of their faith to stay loyal to their life partner.

6. Divorce. Both Amish and Mennonite strongly discourage divorce, resulting in very low divorce rates marital conflict is seen as an individual problem that can be resolved by getting spiritual life in order, which will have a positive impact on the marriage. Hence, when a couple has disagreement, the resolution is to work on one's own relationship with God, and when it is "fixed" the marriage problem will disappear (Knox, 2010: 226).

III. 2. 2. Sociology of Religion

Sociology of Religion is always defined as the study of the beliefs, practices and organizational form of religion using the tools and methods of the discipline of sociology. It is clear that the object of the study is religion. Further it can be described that its study is about what is the role of religion in the society, how it can influence or give impacts to the human life and to understand the role and impact from sociological perspective.

Emile Durkheim was a sociologist from French. He had published many books, which is the final one that discussed about religion is *The Elementary Form of Religious Life* (1912). The book was emerged from his own research. He had reviewed many publications about the theory and history of the religion.

Durkheim treated religion as authoritative yet dynamic social ideals, beliefs, and practices that shape a common perception of, and

therefore life in, a society's moral universe (Cosman, 2001: viii)

The view that Emile Durkheim supported is each major sociological framework has its perspective on religion. For instance, from the functionalist perspective of sociological theory, religion is an integrative force in society which has the power to shape collective beliefs. It provides cohesion in the social order by promoting a sense of belonging and collective consciousness. Durkheim had the idea that the universal sentiment of religion belief must have its roots in some real force in reality. In Durkheim's view is that the power is more other than society itself.

Durkheim believed that religion binds individuals to the society in which they live by establishing what he called a collective consciousness, the body of beliefs common to community or society that gives people sense of belonging.

Durkheim's analysis of religion suggests some of the key ideas in symbolic interaction theory, particularly in the significance he gave the symbols in religious behavior. Symbolic interaction theory sees religion as a social constructed belief system, one that emerges in different social conditions. From the perspective of symbolic interaction, religion is a meaning system that gives people a sense of identity, defines one's network of social belonging, and confers one's attachment to particular social groups and way of thinking (Andersen and Howard Francis Taylor, 2011:322).

CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS

IV. 1. Intrinsic Elements

IV. 1.1. Narrative Elements

IV. 1.1.1. Theme

The theme of this documentary film is how religion builds perspective and how it is being applied in social life which is different from the perspective itself.

IV. 1.1.2. Character

- a. Major Characters
 1. Leah Miller

Leah Miller is not only as one character in this film, she also becomes the narrator of this film. Leah is 22 years old. She is very deeply spiritual and very committed to her belief and her way of life. She always wears modest and simple clothes that are

very common in the Amish women community including apron and cap.

2. Becky Shrock

Becky Shrock is 19 years old, she is an outdoor girl. She loves being outside with her father. She is kind of the Amish girl who wants to try everything in the journey though sometimes she is not really sure. She is a keen gardener. She loves working in the garden and really concerns about the plants.

3. Andrew Miller

Andrew Miller is 18 years old, he is Leah's brother. He is the inquisitive and adventurous member of the crowd. He loves haunting with bow and arrows. He knows how to plough a field and other things that have to do with the barn, garden and field. As he is living with the family that really honors the Amish values, he embraces all simple living that Amish brings up.

4. Jerry Miller

Jerry Miller is the oldest and he can't be called a teenager anymore but he is still participating in this journey. He is already 23 years old when this film was shot. Andrew loves being outside and doing work in the field and barn. He can not just stay home without doing anything. He states himself as a simple guy who does not need and want anything much.

5. Leon Lehman

Leon Lehman is the youngest from other five Amish teenagers who come to this journey. He is from a family of seven kids. He has two brothers and four sisters. He looks smart, very clean and not talking too much. He knows nothing about England before he starts the journey. He knows about England only from some people.

b. Minor Characters

1. London's teenager hosts

London teenagers as the hosts of Amish teenagers in the first week of their journey are also street dancer. Most of them are black people. Their style is casual t-shirt, shorts and hat are what they often wear daily. They accept the Amish teenagers very well. They treat them very well like they have known each other for so long.

2. Artist family

In the second week Amish teenagers meet a family that is into music and art, Lizzie, her brother Simon, her mother Angela and her father Peter, and also Simon's friends. Lizzie is really passionate on

art. She has painted a lot of paintings that she displays in almost her walls. Simon, Lizzie's brother, is more over into music. He can play piano and guitar. He has his own band and the personals are all his friends. Simone is a calm guy with a great talent of playing musical instruments.

3. British Upper Classes Family

British Upper Class family with high style living, luxurious house and high class attitude, the family can almost talk about many things with confidence in every place in family room or even dining room. The family is living in marvelous castle which has so many luxurious things inside. They love playing and watching polo. The family has tradition to have formal dinner, they usually get dressed before they have dinner, have a talk before the dinner and after dinner they usually spend time to play billiard and other stuff and then go to sleep.

4. Surfers Group

Dave is the leader of the surfer group. He runs the surf class and the rest work for him to teach surfing on summer. They do that not only as a hobby and also for living. Dave, his girlfriend Laura and his surfer group are very friendly. They teach and ask Amish teenagers to try to surf and bring them to see a night club. They even let the Amish teenagers wear their clothes to give them experience of wearing something they never wear before.

IV.1.1.3. Plot

a. Beginning

The beginning is started with the previews of every scene of Amish teenager's experiences along the journey. Before they start their journey, they have small farewell with their family which is full of prayers, and then say goodbye to family. It is the first time for them to fly; they feel so excited and amazed when they are in the plane.

b. Middle

In the middle of Amish on Break provides the detail of Amish teenager's journey how they spend a month in the Great Britain and each week in different places. In the first week they meet the street dancer groups from London. In the second week in the countryside just like in their place but different routine and some of activities they have never done before like painting, playing musical instruments and being in a music festival. In the third week in the family of British Upper Class that shows them how British Upper Classes live and do for fun. They experience something that is really different from

their simple living style, a castle with luxurious inside the castle which is used as a house, enjoying the beautiful like near the castle, watching horse polo and joining of the celebration by drinking champagne. In the forth week experience how to live with surfer group, try to surf and go to the night club. They enjoy trying surfing and feel that is a very great experience they've ever had. Unlike the surf, when they go to the night club only the boys who can enjoy but not the girls.

c. End

In the End, They come back to their community after a month away from their family. They tell and show their family what they have experienced in the Great Britain and people whom they meet. Each of them are finally make the decision to still come back to Amish and get baptized except Jerry Who is still not sure about wanting to be an Amish or not.

IV.1.1.4. Setting

a. Setting of Place

Setting of place of this documentary film is more over to show a comparison between place in the Amish community and places in Great Britain. There are many sets in this film which are all almost different with the place where the Amish teenagers live. The place that the Amish teenagers live is peaceful, simple and not full of luxurious things. They have garden, field, barn and simple house. The places they visit are full of many things that they have never seen before, big streets that full of vehicles, beaches, lake, a castle, and other new places.

b. Setting of Time

This documentary film is filmed in 2010 and the journey is in summer. Amish teenagers spend 4 weeks in Great Britain, different places in each week.

c. Social Setting

There are four social settings in this film, the Amish community, London's street dancers, the British Upper Classes family and the surfer group. The Amish community has very religious background, with their simple life and working hard that all they do is all about obeying the bible and for honoring God.

IV.1.1.5. Conflict

a. Internal Conflict

Amish teenagers live in the family and community who are very religious and respecting

the value of simple life that based on the Bible. Living with lack of technology and work as the important thing in their life make them feel surprised, confused and even amazed when they see something outside their community that very different from what they used to see. They find many interesting things in their journey, activities that they have never seen or done before and even some of them are normally forbidden in their belief. Curiosity and obedience are two things that cause internal conflict in their journey. The curiosity to try something new and interesting but in the other hands, it is forbidden in their belief, like drinking alcohol, smoking and wearing something that is not allowed.

b. External Conflict

Amish teenagers completely have no problem dealing with something that they see its wrong or something that is forbidden in their faith but in other hands they feel completely uncomfortable with it. Even though they feel uncomfortable they try to hide it, like when the Amish girls see Simone's friends wearing bikinis in front of the guys when they are having fun in the beach. They feel shocked and they even do not even know how to react to it. In the Amish, women are not allowed wearing anything that shows skin like bikinis because it can make a bad temptation for boys. It also happens when they are in the music festival. They can not stand seeing people doing some sexual activities in public, like kissing and hugging.

IV.1.2. Documentary Cinematic Elements

IV.1.2.1. Narration

The narration in this film is more over to give opinions, illustration, and explanation about what Amish beliefs towards issues that they have been through. The Narrator in this film is Leah. She is off screen when she narrates the film and on when she becomes herself. The narrator is much more concerning to more explain about the Amish culture as the comparison of everything which is different from the Amish rules or culture.

IV.1.2.2. Interviews

Interview is aiming to provide context, eye witness and statements and expert knowledge. In this documentary film, Amish teenagers are the prime eye witness as they are the main object in the context of this film. All their statements that make this film on point as they are the Amish, how they give their opinion and thought towards everything they see and give

information about the Amish that not all people outside their community know it. The interviewer is off screen, they do not show up just the character as interviewee answering the question.

IV.1.2.3. Location Shots

There are many location shots that have been taken in this film, the place where the Amish community live, London Street, Kent Countryside, Castle, beach, Cornwall and some places that they visit during the journey. As the documentary film location shot in this film is not only for a shot but also to show the comparison.

IV.1.2.4. Music and Sound

The music and sound are used in this film mostly are gospel songs or religious music that can bring us to the situation of the religious feeling. There are almost peacefully songs and music. When we heard it we feel peace and calm. The music and sounds in this film give more dramatic effect. The other music that makes huge kind of different feeling is when they visit club and when they are in festival.

IV.2. Extrinsic Elements

IV.2.1. The Religion and social values of Amish Community in the documentary film

IV.2.1.1. Rumspringa

These five Amish teenagers in the documentary film "Amish on Break" are from Midwest America. To experience the *rumspringa*, these five Amish teenagers visit Great Britain which has different way of life from them. During the journey they find many things which are very exciting for them and also very shocking. In this documentary film, for the first time they live their community and also it is their first flight experience.

IV.2.1.2. Way of Living

They have something in their house which has purpose and functions. Their house is simple and functional and the color is nude. Their room tends almost empty, no painting or wallpapers or anything on the walls. In Amish, drinking and smoking are forbidden. Getting drunk is something that they are afraid to do because they can not control what they are doing when they are drunk.

IV.2.1.3. Physical Appearance and Clothing

In the Amish, men dress casually but never wear jeans and it is not tight. Men cut their hair in Amish way and never let their hair long. Once is an Amish man got married he will grow

his beard long but not mustache. The Amish are taught in early young age to dress modestly. For women, they have specific dress code. They do not wear dress with short sleeves, they wear dress with long sleeves when they go to the Church and short sleeves but short from the elbow. They do not wear dress that has too low neck lines, it is not allowed because it will show their chest. They wear ankle legs dress so that their legs are covered and also an apron so their legs are not shown when they are walking. They also usually wear a cap to cover their hair. Amish women are taught to dress modest, no make up, or jewelry. They do not wear trousers because women should dress in feminine way and being lady like is what women should do and being lady like does not mean wearing too much makeup, jewelry, nail polish or sexy dress.

IV.2.1.4. Education

Discipline is very serious part of the Amish education. Amish parents teach their kids what is considering as the acceptable behavior in their community. School that they visit in Scotland is very different from Amish School. Amish have their own school, unlike common school, it is just one room, they start school when they are 6 years old and leave when they are 14 years old. At home they also get taught by their older siblings, they focus on subjects are more practical in life, like spelling, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic and also driving a bugging safely.

IV.2.1.5. Work

The Amish start work at the age of three and even sometimes earlier it can be seen in picture 44. They do not really have a free time. Their routine starts when the sun comes up and ends when the sun goes down. They are busy in the field, the garden, the barn and their house. Every Amish has a barn. Work is an important thing in the Amish life and it is a part of their faith. It can make them enable their self suffocation as possible and live separately from the world, it also teaches them to be independent.

Work for men and women are different. Men work in the field and barn and the women work at the house, take care of the kids and in the garden. Amish people help each other when they build house or barn and when men build barn

together and then the women prepare foods for them.

IV.2.1.6. Gender Roles and Relationship

In the Amish they also believe that women and men are created different to have their own position. Men do what men should do and women do what women should do. Men should work to fulfill their family's needs and also being the leader of the family. Women should stay home, do housework, and take care of the kids. They also believe men and women are not meant to be equal, men have higher position than women. Women should respect men as their reference especially when they already got married. All of those things are not because the individuals value but rather than obeying and honoring what God has created for them.

IV.2.2. Durkheim's Sociology of Religion on the Documentary Film Amish on Break

According to Durkheim religion is not only belief but also a control in society and it is also an integrative force in society which has the power to shape collective beliefs, Amish is one of the example of how religion has a power to build a community who are living together obeying God's rules and the Bible or other scriptures that they believe it is message from God. Being religious is mostly because people were born in religious family or living in the place which is also full of religious people; though there are many people become religious because of some spiritual experience or the result from learning the religion itself. When people were born in the religious family, they tend to learn and practice more religion from their family. In the Amish, children have been taught in very young age to respect their religious way of life and always obey what God had written in the Bible and avoid everything that is considered bad in their belief and do all things that can make them closer to God.

In the Amish, they do not worry about material objects, because it only makes them far from God. All they do is honoring God, obeying God and trying to be closer to God. In religion, there is belief that after die, they will pay whatever they do in life. If they do wrong and forbidden things they will go to hell but if you do good things and everything God has been told them they will go to heaven. In Amish life, they believe that everything they do is all for honoring God and it makes them

close to God. They obey the bible and implement it in real life. They avoid what is considered forbidden and bad. Simple living is one of many ways to be close to God. By living simply, they will more concern about their connection with God other than concern or worry about material objects. Like what Durkheim had explained in his definition of religion.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

Sociology of religion by Durkheim explains the integrative force in society has the power to shape collective belief that provides cohesion in the social order. The power to shape that collective belief is the society. The Amish is one of many examples of very strict religious community which is located in the U.S. that implied how strong religion in shaping perception as Durkheim had explained in his sociology of religion theory. The power of religions belief in the society especially in the Amish builds their community solid. It is started from the family that teaches how great God is and honoring Him is one of religious values that lead them to build a community..

Religious values, they have been taught by their family and their community is tested in their journey. Even they have different way of responses, reactions and decisions they still use their faith and Amish values as their basis. After they finish their journey, four of them have decided that they will still want to be part of Amish community while Jerry still can not decide and prefers to wait.

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