

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background Problems

In society in one place, culture plays a very important role in keeping the identity of a region or a particular group. Immigrants with different cultural and ethnic backgrounds, often experience difficulties in coping with the culture. The difficulties that occur in communicating and interacting with different cultures are certainly very annoying in interpretation or misinterpretation it is cause According to William Gudykust are caused by two things, namely anxiety and uncertainty.¹

The ability to communicate in intercultural context is desperately needed because communication of culture vice versa. Like coin which has two sides, they have reciprocal relations despite it is difference.² Adjustment of different cultures is a great way to be able to communicate effectively with the communicant.

One of culture elements is language. Language has important role importance in culture and communication. Many experts defined the language differently, but in general the language comes down to two things. First, language relates to verbal speech generated by the human's speech organ. Second, speech is corrected in the segmental language (phonemes, syllable, morpheme, Word, phrase, clause, sentence, and discourse) that contain meaning. In other words, language cannot be defined as language can be said if it does not generate the meaning.³

¹ Aang Ridwan, *Komunikasi Antarbudaya: Mengubah Presepsi dan Sikap dalam Meningkatkan Kreatifitas Manusia*, Putsaka Setia Bandung, 2016. p.83

² Ibid, p.95

³ Dadang S. Anshori, *Etnografi komunikasi: Prespektif Bahasa*, Rajawali Pers Jakarta, 2017, p.87

The language is basically a mean to communicate, Darussalam Gontor University students typical talk is called the Speech code. Speech code formed from Gontor Modern institution (PMDG) where the students are required to use Arabic or English to interact daily. The language used by them makes it easy to interact and become the identity of students and alumni of the PMDG.

The University of Darussalam Gontor is a university integrated boarding in Ponorogo which has student come from all over Indonesia with diverse cultural background that is very diverse they live together in dorms. In that case the students will interact with other student with different cultures and they not avoid interaction. Generally, everyone with a different cultural background at UNIDA Gontor talking talk with the code, and it also occurs on the subject, i.e. a Non- KMI students who adapt to the culture of the host.

In fact, the language used in the UNIDA Gontor is not only used by PMDG alumni, but also by students who are not from the PMDG and is the equivalent of high school alumni who cannot speak Arabic. That language evolved and very commonly used because it is culture that dominated the culture of the UNIDA Gontor. It is not the culture of region, even the host culture, but rather the prior culture formed when they were on the PMDG.

Non-KMI is an abbreviation of a non Kulliyatul Mu'allimin-l-islamiyah i.e. students who are not alumni of the PMDG lecture at Gontor UNIDA. A Non-Gontor apperently students became a minority in the campus and dorms because their numbers are less than a student who are a graduate of the PMDG.

1.2. Focus of Problem

- a. How is the stage adaptation of speech code Non-KMI students in intercultural communication at UNIDA Gontor?

- b. How is they adaptation of speech code of the Non-KMI students in intercultural communication at UNIDA Gontor?

1.3. Research Objectives

- a. To describe the stage adaptation of speech code Non-KMI students in intercultural communication at UNIDA Gontor.
- b. To describe the speech code adaptation to Non-KMI students in intercultural communication at UNIDA Gontor.

1.4. Usability of Research

- a) Theoretically, this study is expected to contribute in the development of communication studies particularly in the field of intercultural communication and avoid gaps between newcomers and host.
- b) Practically this research is expected to help figure out the process of adaptation of speech code to Non-KMI students as well as help the process of adaptation at the University of Darussalam Gontor

1.5. Review of the Literature

1.5.1. Previous Research

Research on intercultural communication ever have been conducted by several researchers, among others, Prasetyo (2015) with the title *Understanding the Behavior of Communication in the Expat Culture Adaptation and Hostculture-based Ethnicity*. The results showed that, in looking at intercultural communication competence of the student entrants as well as host culture, they must go through of some of the important points viewed from motivation, knowledge and skills.⁴

⁴ Prasetyo, *Memahami Prilaku Komunikasi dalam Adaptasi Budaya Pendatang dan Hostculture lmberbasis etnisitas*, dalam skripsi jurusan Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Diponegoro, 2015, P. 7

Based on the results of the field it is known that there are some factors related to intercultural communication competence of newcomers including the lack of initiative in blending with the environment, the lack of information of the new environment, the difficulty of customizing the behavior that is often done in areas of origin with the norms in the community. The factors that influence intercultural communication competence of host culture included host culture perception about Expat appearance, which motivation affect motivation to communicate with entrants, lack of knowledge about the bad habits of the entrants, and the lack of ability to manage conflicts with settlers.

Research on the theme of cross-cultural communication and adaptation of speech code has also been done by Risalah (2015) with the title of the process of adaptation of Speech Codes in Intercultural Communication: qualitative analysis of students in Aceh who interact in the Host Culture in Yogyakarta. The results showed that students of Aceh suffered Frustration on stage adaptation of speech codes in intercultural communication, and adaptation process takes much longer than other settlers with students, it is because by the perception factor that have been built from a historical aspect as well as proposition speech code that is very different.⁵

There are some differences between Prasetyo (2015) and Risalah (2015). Prasetyo focused more on intercultural communication competence and the culture shock stage and process experienced by the research subject which have been through by through by the subject of the research.

⁵ Risalah, *Proses Adaptasi Speech Code Dalam Komunikasi Antarbudaya: Studi Analisis Kualitatif Mahasiswa Aceh yang Berinteraksi dalam Host Culture di Yogyakarta*, dalam skripsi Program Studi Ilmu Komunikasi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2015, p.176

Then the researcher chose a Non-KMI students as the subject of the research.

1.5.2. Conceptual Foundation

1. Adaptation

As social creatures, humans certainly need to both biologically and socially. Adaptation is an individual's process to adapt with surrounding environment. It is also influenced several characteristics such as, age, gender, and level of preparedness.⁶

The importance of adaptation is described in in the Qur'an Al-Hujurat verse 13.

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ

“O mankind, indeed We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted.”⁷(*Al-Hujurat* verse 13)

The evidence above tells us that knowing each other tribes of different cultures is the command of God in his word that is written above. In this study, researcher focused more on pieces of verse لِتَعَارَفُوا meaning “to know each other”. Certainly knowing each other is through a process of adaptation to ultimately know each other.

⁶ Simatumpang, Lubis, *Wijaya Gaya Berkomunikasi Dan Adaptasi Budaya Mahasiswa Batak Di Yogyakarta*, jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Sumatera Utara, 2015, p.8

⁷ QS. Al-Hujuraat:13, Almahira, 2016

In this research, adaptation is the process in which the subject usually (Non-KMI) has come to the stage of blending and successfully overcome culture shock after one to two years living together and coping directly with the host culture and speak the same language even though they have different cultural background. They have got used to the language and the common affix used by student from KMI.

In this research there are 2 adaptations. First, the adaptation of intercultural communication, where the subject adapts to the environment with different culture. Second, speech code adaptation when the subject adapts to the speech code of certain place.

Risalah, (2015) mentioned that there are at least four stages of adaptation in intercultural communication: a) Honeymoon Frustration, b), c) Readjustment, d) Resolution.⁸

a) Honeymoon

This stage when someone is very passionate and has a big curiosity with their surroundings, but still feel unfamiliar with it. And in this phase, a person will feel comfortable with the hospitality of the local.

b) Frustration

This stage where a person who was very passionate and then get annoyed by the reality does not meet expectation.

c) Readjustment

when someone find again a way to adjust it is called turning point of speech code.

⁸ Risalah, *Proses Adaptasi Speech Code Dalam Komunikasi Antarbudaya: Studi Analisis Kualitatif Mahasiswa Aceh yang Berinteraksi dalam Host Culture di Yogyakarta*, dalam skripsi Program Studi Ilmu Komunikasi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2015, p.36

d) Resolution

when there are four possibilities: a. full Participation. is when a person reaches the point of comfortable with the local. b. Accommodation, speech code of new comer accepted by host but, with some notes. c. Convergence, when someone can adapt to each other with communication behavior can adapt to each other. d. Divergence when there are no similarities between two.

There are 5 ways of adaptation in speech code: Assimilation, Separation, Integration, Marginalization, combined relation Mode.⁹

- **Assimilation**

Assimilation is the way of someone is not to be isolated from a culture. It used by settlers to be accepted by the community of the host.

- **Separation**

Separation is when someone separate themselves from local culture, it is caused by two factors, firstly because of their own desire. Second, because the force of the culture itself.

- **Marginalization**

it is when someone has less interest in preserving cultural ties with their own culture or other culture

- **Combined Relation Mode**

It is a method of combining the assimilation, separation, and integration, with specific intention purpose.

2. Speech Code

In general, the definition of speech code is the ability of strangers to adjust with the language still in their Gary Philipsen

⁹ Risalah, *Proses Adaptasi Speech Code Dalam Komunikasi Antarbudaya: Studi Analisis Kualitatif Mahasiswa Aceh yang Berinteraksi dalam Host Culture di Yogyakarta*, dalam skripsi Program Studi Ilmu Komunikasi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2015, p. 43-48

defines Speech code as a series of special understanding in a culture about what could be a communication.¹⁰

Speech code has 5 form the proposition by Gary Philipsen, namely: a. Distinguish speech code, b. elements of speech code, c. translation of the speech code, d. speech code location, e. Power speech code. Rakuman Pala (2012) research states “where there is a cultural difference, there will be different speech code”.¹¹

UNIDA Gontor as the place of research, has many unique speech codes related with intonation, language, speech style, they used Indonesian mixed with Arabic term and vocabulary which they got from PMDG. The term “*Ana-ente*” replaces “*Aku-Kamu*” in daily language use which be considered as speech code in UNIDA Gontor.

3. Intercultural Communication

To fulfil needs in social life, people needs good communication skill, so that message delivered to the recipient is correct and effective. Keith Davis in his book *Human Relations at Work* states that communication is a process of delivery and understanding from one person to another.¹²

From some definition of communications basically it is a process of switching message from one to another person to get the feedback culture construction in communication influence the process of interaction and communication because culture itself affect the way to think and behave. Stewart L. Tubbs & Sylvia Moss

¹⁰ Risalah, *Proses Adaptasi Speech Code Dalam Komunikasi Antarbudaya: Studi Analisis Kualitatif Mahasiswa Aceh yang Berinteraksi dalam Host Culture di Yogyakarta*, dalam skripsi Program Studi Ilmu Komunikasi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2015, p.22

¹¹ Ibid, p.45

¹² Aang Ridwan, *Komunikasi Antarbudaya: Mengubah Presepsi Dan Sikap Dalam Meningkatkan Kreatifitas Manusia*, Pustaka Setia Bandung, 2016, p.9

(1996) in human communication, communication contexts, state that someone's culture determine his/her way to communication.¹³

In this research Occurred in Non-KMI students whose majority environment is the PMDG's Students who has different culture with them. Habits, behavior and language are they challenge to communicate with people in their environment especially, the language culture which becomes their identity to interact daily. Thus, adaptation greatly influence the process of intercultural communication.

4. Non-KMI Students

Non-KMI is the term used by the alumni PMDG to refer the students from another school or boarding school. KMI is an abbreviation of Kulliyatul Muallimin al-Islamiyah, the students and alumni of PMDG who can speak Arabic. As for the research, students of Non-KMI students classified into two: (1) Non-KMI students are boarding school graduate who can speak Arabic. (2) Non-KMI students is the equivalent of high school graduates. research is focused on students of high school graduates who cannot speak Arabic.

5. University of Darussalam Gontor (UNIDA Gontor)

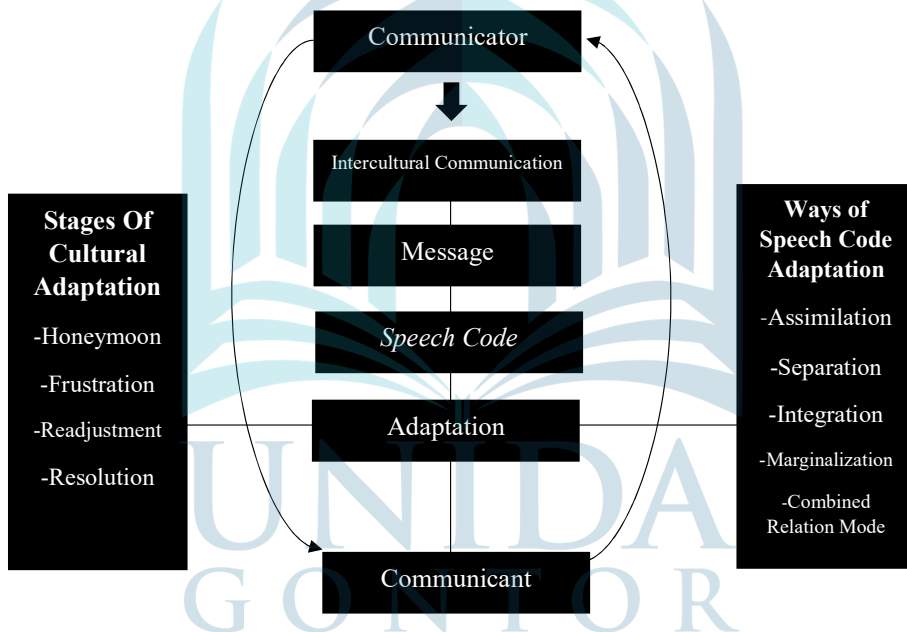
University of Darussalam (UNIDA Gontor) is integrated boarding University located in Ponorogo, East Java. It's Students who continue their studies at UNIDA Gontor comes from various regions in Indonesia with a different cultural background. Intercultural communication and interaction do not only occur in classrooms, but also in the dorms. All students obliged to live in dormitories of UNIDA Gontor because it is one of the campus with a boarding system, in which, everyone lives around campus.

¹³ Ibid, p.7

however, UNIDA Gontor's environment is not dominated by the majority's or ethnic. Even the Host culture do not dominate the dormitories culture and studies at UNIDA Gontor, since there is large of new culture it produces a new culture and shape the speech code because of the new culture formation.

1.5.3. Framework of the Study

This study uses two kinds, namely speech code. Thus, it can be concluded within the following framework:



Kim and Gudykunst (2003) states that as social beings, people should be interacting in society. However, the ability to adjust with the norms and local culture value depend on the adaptation of the migrants.¹⁴

The researcher will study the intercultural communication adaptation stages are divided into four stages honeymoon, frustration, readjustment, and resolution, and with five ways to code speech

¹⁴ Utami, *Teori-teori Adaptasi Antarbudaya Budaya*, dalam jurnal *Komunikasi Fakultas Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Tarumanegara*, 2015, p.183-184.

adaptation assimilation, separation, integration, marginalization, and relation combined mode. In the theory of Kim and Gudykunst it is stated that interaction relation there are mutual feedback in interaction. In this study, researcher only focused on the adaptation process of the subject (Non-KMI) the student as a receiver who adapt within the culture and language belongs to the Sender.

1.6. Research Methods

1.6.1. Type of Research

This research used descriptive qualitative research by Krik and Miller (1986) who defines that qualitative research is a tradition in social sciences which fundamentally relies on observations of human.¹⁵ The intent of this study is to describe the phenomenon occurred on the subject which affects the cultural adaptation and a new language use.

1.6.2. The Subject of Research

Is the subject of research, is a person, place, or thing which are observed as a target (Indonesian Dictionary, 1989:862).¹⁶

The subject of the research is determined based on the following characteristics:

- Students University of Darussalam Gontor batch 2015.
- A Non-KMI student from regular high school who do not have Arabic skill.

¹⁵ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, PT.Remaja Rosdakarya Bandung, 2015, p.4.

¹⁶ Taufik, Aziz, Noor dan Subono, Agung (2011) Dalam penelitian Kompetitif *Analisis Model Hubungan Komitmen dan Sikap pada Jabatan terhadap Kinerja Dosen Melalui Kepemimpinan Visioner Ketua Program Studi Universitas Muria Kudus*.

the subjects which meets the criteria of this research are:

Table 1.1

The Subject of research

No	Name	Region	Faculty/Program	Last Education
1	Fitron Ahadin Zuhdy	Pasuruan	Humanities / Communication Sciences	SMA Ma'arif NU Pasuruan
2	Ady Fauzan	Banyumas	Science & Technology / Technology of Information	SMK Muhammadiyah Purwokerto
3	Abdul Latip	Bogor	Tarbiyah / Islamic Education	SMAN 1 Tamansari
4	Ihsan Iskandar	Medan	Humanities/ International Relations	MAN 1 Medan
5	Imron Rosyidi	Pasuruan	Science & Technology / Technology of Information	SMK Daruttaqwa Pasuruan
6	Muhammad Afrizal	Bekasi	Humanities / International Relations	SMK 2 Cikarang Barat
7	Dzaki Aflah Zamani	Banyumas	Tarbiyah / Islamic Education	SMKN 2 Purwokerto
8	Muhammad Ibrahim	Jakarta	Science & Technology / Technology of information	SMK Informatika Utama
9	Wildan Putra Pamungkas	Banyuwangi	Science & Technology / Technology of Information	SMA Ibrahimiy Sukurejo

1.6.3. Scope of Research

a. Focus

Focus limited the problem of qualitative research with variable or more which is called limitation of study.¹⁷ As for the focus in this study is on an intercultural adaptation of the subject and speech code adaptation.

b. Location

The location is the place to do research and to get data from respondents in research.¹⁸ The research chose place in main campus of Darussalam Gontor University, Ponorogo. The researcher chose location because it is boarding university where the students live on this dormitory. Thus, the intercultural interaction is bound to occur and is inevitable.

1.6.4. Data Collection

Data collection methods used in this study are interviews, observation, and documentation.

a. Interview

The researchers used a direct interview with the subject and the object of the study. However, the researcher also plays a role as a mean of the study. the researcher used interviews Semi-structure to find problems easily.¹⁹ By using informal language and some slang, it aims to monitor to what extend the subject has adapt.

¹⁷ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, Alfabeta Bandung, 2016, p.207

¹⁸ Berti, *Analisis Kualitas Hasil Praktik Grading Pola Mahasiswa Prodi Teknologi dan Bisnis Garmen Angkatan Tahun 2010*, dalam Skripsi Program Studi Tata Busana Jurusan Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga Fakultas Pendidikan Kejuruan Universitas Pendidikan Bandung, 2013, p. 34

¹⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, PT. Alfabeta Bandung, 2016, p.232

b. Observation

the researcher used a participant in which according to Sanafiah Faisal (1990), observation is divided into three types, namely the participant observations undisguised and disguised observation and unstructured observation.²⁰

In this study, the researcher used participant. This observation is moderate in which research acted as Non-KMI alumni and KMI alumni. The research uses a full participant observation in which the researcher had a big role in research directly in the activity of subject.

c. Documentation

Documentation is written notes or recordings which are deliberately prepared or prepared associated with a past event in the form of memos, diaries, letters, announcements, photography, video, film and others.²¹ Researcher used the data from Bureau of Academic Affair and New Students Enrollment (PMB) to complete the research.

d. Data Analysis

The researcher used the constant comparative method by Glaser and Strauss which is also known by Grounded Research. The analysis of the data included: data reduction, categorization, synthetization, and drawing hypothesis.²²

• Data Reduction

1. Unit Identification. Firstly, the researcher identifies the smallest part of those data have meaning when associated

²⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, PT. Alfabeta Bandung, 2016, p.226.

²¹ Dzulkarnaen, *Peran Masjid Agung Tjokronegoro Ponorogo Dalam Pemberdayaan Ekonomi*, Dalam sekripsi program studi Ekonomi Islam UNIDA Gontor, 2016. p.4

²² Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, bandung, 2016, p.288.

with focus and research problems.

2. After the unit is obtained, the next step coding which means giving the code on every unit so that the data can be identifies, and where the source of the data are obtained.

- **Categorization**

1. Categorization is an attempt to sort through each unit into similar parts.
2. Each category was given label.

- **Synthetization**

1. Synthetization means looking for a link between one category with the other.
2. The link of one category with other was given label

- **Drawing Up The Hypothesis**

It is done by formulating a proportional statement.²³ hypothesis should link and answer the research question.

1.6.5. Credibility

To gain credibility (the validity of the data), it is required examination techniques. It is based on several specific criteria. Credibility is basically replacing the internal concept of validity non-qualitative. This serves as; (1) implement the inquiry so that of the confident level of the research can be achieved. (2) Show the confidence level of the research result by proofing the double truth of the research.

To proof the validity of the data, the researcher uses Triangulation, this technique uses other object beside the main data as the comparison. The researcher, this technique uses other object beside by repeating the same question in a different time.²⁴

²³ Moleong, Lexy J. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, Bandung, 2016 p.288-289

²⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif dan R&D*, p. 274.

In this study, researchers find the Non-KMI alumni who meets the criteria of the research subject.

The data collection was conducted by interviewing the subjects one by one started on 22 March – 4 April 2018. The interview was conducted on 9 subjects. Each subject was interviewed 15-20 minutes to obtain the data required by the researcher.

The first subject Fitron Ahadin Zuhdy, communication sciences student, UNIDA Gontor. The interview was conducted on March 22, 2018 at the Abu Bakar dormitory. The second and third subject was interviewed on the same day, on 24 March 2018 at KBIH ISID. The second subject is Ady Fauzan, a student of Informatics Engineering of UNIDA Gontor, and third subject is Abdul Latip, Islamic Education student. He was interviewed in the Library of UNIDA Gontor.

Then, the fourth subject was interviewed on April 25, 2018 at the Usman Bin Affan dormitory. He is Ihsan Iskandar, a student of International Relations UNIDA Gontor. The next day, on March 26, 2018 researcher interviewed subjects, they are the fifth and sixth subject it was done in Usman Bin Affan dormitory. The fifth subject is Imron Rosyidi, Informatics Engineering students and Muhammad Afrizal, student of International Relations.

The seventh subject was interviewed in the PKU of UNIDA Gontor on April 28, 2018, he is Dzaki Aflah Zamani, students of Islamic Education. Finally, on April 4th, in main building of UNIDA Gontor, researcher found one subject who meet criteria of research, the subject 8 is Muhammad Ibrahim, Informatics Engineering student. The last subject was interviewed on the same day, the subject is the ultimate engineering student. He was interviewed on the same day he is Wildan Putra Pamungkas, Informatic Engineering student interviewed in Usman Bin Affan dormitory.