

## **The Implementation “لتعارفوا” Concept In Speech Code Adaptation In Boarding Based University.**

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### Abstract

In society, culture plays an important role to keep the identity of a region and particular group. Therefore, the good intercultural communication ability is needed. Basically, there is a communication within a culture and vice versa. Both of them cannot be separated. The students of University of Darussalam Gontor (UNIDA Gontor) have their own speech code. It was formed because the students used Arabic or English in their daily interaction. The language and speech code in UNIDA Gontor are not only used by PMDG's student alumni, but also those used by the regular high school alumni which is called as Non-KMI students. These students usually do not speak Arabic before. There are not many differences between Speech code of UNIDA Gontor and PMDG's, because the majority of students is PMDG's student alumni. Finally, the speech code can be accepted by the Non-KMI students as the subject in this research by adaptation. The adaptation is aimed to build a relation and to interact with the surroundings easily. This research used a qualitative descriptive research. The result of the research revealed that there are 4 stages of cultural adaptation; honeymoon, frustration, readjustment, and resolution. Meanwhile, the subject went through the phase of assimilation, integration, and combined relation method as their speech code adaptation to build a relation and knowing each other *لِتَعَارَفُوا* as Allah command to the mankind in *Al Hujurat* verse 13.

**Keyword:** *Adaptation, Speech Code, لِتَعَارَفُوا*

### Introduction

In social life in a place, culture plays a very important role in maintaining the identity of a region or a particular group. Often migrants with different ethnicities and cultures find a difficulty to interact directly with the culture. Difficulties that occur in communicating and interacting with different cultures are certainly very disturbing and occur a misinterpretation, which according to William Gudykust (2016) is caused by two things, namely anxiety and uncertainty

The ability to communicate well between cultures in this context is needed because basically communication is culture. then, culture is also assumed as communication. Aang Ridwan explained that just as with two-sided coins, both have reciprocal relationships, although different. Adjustments to different cultures are ways to communicate effectively with communicants.

University of Darussalam Gontor is a University Based Boarding University in Ponorogo whose students come from all over Indonesia with diverse cultural background and live together in dormitory. base on this condition, the students will interact with people with different cultures and they can not avoid such interactions.

The language dialect that is used daily at UNIDA Gontor is the language which uses several vocabulary and terms in Arabic. It becomes the code and the identity of UNIDA Gontor. The language is used by all, even students who are not pesantren alumni (Non-Boarding) who study Arabic as extensively as possible. Students with this category are called Non-KMI.

Non-KMI stands for Non-Kulliyatul Mu'allimin-al-Islamiyah, which is used by UNIDA Gontor students to define non-pesantren students at UNIDA Gontor, Non-KMI students become a minority at UNIDA Gontor because their numbers are still small and dominated by students who are PMDG graduates or KMI students.

The purpose of this research is to know the process of adaptation of speech code and to avoid the culture shock experienced by newcomers in new environment and culture. it can facilitate communication and avoid conflict between host and immigrants caused by failure to adapt in one place.

## Literature Review

### لِتَعَارَفُوا

The meaning of لتعارفوا (*Lita'arafu*) in a meaning is to know in other words knowing each other in this research is how is someone know each other as commanded by Allah SWT in Al-Qur'an surah Al-Hujuraat verse 13.

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَى  
وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّكُمْ كَرَّمٌ  
عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقَاكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ

*" O mankind, We created you from a single (pair) of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that ye may*

*know each other (Not that ye may despise each other). Verily the most honoured of you in the sight of God is (he who is) the most righteous of you, and God has full knowledge and is well acquainted (with all things)" (Q.s. Al-hujuraat:13)*

Getting to know each other in this study is how someone is able to recognize and to build relationships with other groups who have different cultural backgrounds.

Adaptation. is an individual process of adjusting to the environment. Simatupang (2015) explains that adaptation can be influenced by several characteristics: age, sex, and level of readiness. Adaptation is done in order to adapt to the environment with other people or groups.

The adaptation that done in this research is cultural adaptation that there are 4 stages; Honeymoon, Frustration, Readjustment, Resolution.

Honeymoon , This stage where a person is very passionate and curious and having a big interest to the new place, but still feeling strange. Frustration, This stage where someone who was previously enthusiastic and curious turned out to be annoyed because the reality that happened was not in line with expectations. Readjustment, the stage is where a person will come back to find a way to adjust, this stage is the phase turning point speech code. Resolution, the stage in which a person goes along with time will come to four possibilities: a. full participation. That is where a person reaches a comfortable point with the local population. b. Accommodation, which is where the speech code arrives, is accepted by the host and with some notes and things that cannot be tolerated. c. Convergence, which is where individuals can adapt to communicative behavior with each other. d. Divergence, is the

opposite of convergence, which shows that there is no similarity between the two.

The way of Speech Code adaptation is to use 5 ways; Assimilation, Separation, Integration, Marginalization, Combined Relationship Mode. Assimilation is one's way of not being isolated from a culture, it is used by migrants to be accepted by society and the host. Separation, where a person separates himself from the local culture, this separation can occur due to two factors, first out of self desire, second, because of the coercion of the host culture itself. Integration, It is where an immigrant preserves his culture, but still interacts with other groups. Marginalization, It is when one has very little interest in maintaining cultural ties with other cultures or cultures. Combined Relation Mode, this is a method of combining assimilation, separation, and integrations with specific intentions and benefits. And this can be done according to individual needs.

The speech code adaptation is done by the subject in order to communicate and interact easily. Speech Code, the definition of speech code is the ability of foreigners to adapt to the style of language in their environment (Griffin, 2006). Gary Philipsen (2015) defines Speech code as a special set of understandings in a culture about what can be a communication.

Speech code includes dialect speed, intonation, speech act and language dialect and speech peculiarities that belong to a particular cultural group somewhere.

#### University Based Boarding

University of Darussalam Gontor (UNIDA Gontor) is one of the pesantren-based campuses in Indonesia located in Ponorogo, East Java. Students who continue their studies at UNIDA Gontor are diverse.

Then, they come from various regions in Indonesia. Communication and interaction between cultures does not only occur in lectures, but also in dormitories. All UNIDA Gontor students live in dormitories.

#### Research Method

This research uses descriptive qualitative method that describes the stage of cultural adaptation and how to adapt the subject Speech Code. This research was conducted at Darussalam University Gontor, one of pesantren university with Non-KMI students (Non-Pesantren) as the subject of research, The subject criterion in this research is; (a) the students who cannot speak Arabic (b) the students who Graduate of High school equivalent. (c) Non-KMI Students class of 2015. The data analysis technique uses the Glaser and Strauss theory also known as Grounded Research which includes data analysis; data reduction, categorization, synthesis, and ultimately composing work hypotheses (Moleong, 2016).

#### Results and Discussion

##### Profile of Informant

The profile of the research subject is presented in the table below:

No	Name	Origin	Faculty /Department	Last Education
1	Fitron Ahadin Zuhdy	Pasuruan	Humaniora / ILKOM	SMA Ma'arif NU Pasuruan
2	Ady Fauzan	Banyumas	Sains & Teknologi / TI	SMK. Muhammadiyah Purwokerto
3	Abdul Latip	Bogor	Tarbiyah / PAI	SMAN 1 Tamansari
4	Ihsan Iskandar	Medan	Humaniora / HI	MAN 1 Medan
5	Imron Rosyidi	Pasuruan	Sains & Teknologi	SMK Daruttaqwa Pasuruan
6	Muhammad Afrizal	Bekasi	Humaniora / HI	SMK 2 Cikarang Barat
7	Dzaki Aflah Zamani	Banyumas	Tarbiyah / PAI	SMKN 2 Purwokerto
8	Muhammad Ibrahim	Jakarta	Sains & Teknologi / TI	SMK Informatika Utama
9	Wildan Putra Pamungkas	Banyuwangi	Sains & Teknologi / TI	SMA Ibrahimy Sukurejo

Source; Data of observation result of researcher.

Stage of Cultural Adaptation and Speech Code Adaptation

Stage adaptation of subject culture and adaptation of speech code can be concluded from the following table: b) Cultural Adaptation Stage and Speech Code Adaptation Method.

No	Subject	Stages of Cultural Adaptation				Speech Code Adaptation				
		Honeymoon	Frustration	Readjustment	Resolution	Assimilation	Separation	Integration	Marginalization	Combined Relation Mode
1	Fitron Ahadin Zuhdy	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	x	√
2	Ady Fauzan	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	x	√
3	Abdul Latip	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x
4	Ihsan Iskandar	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x
5	Imron Rosyidi	√	x	√	√	√	x	x	x	x
6	Muhammad Afrizal	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x
7	Dzaki Aflah Zamani	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x
8	Muhammad Ibrahim	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	x	√
9	Wildan Putra Pamungkas	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	x	x

(√) Indicates the subject is experiencing this stage.

(x) Indicates the subject does not experience that stage.

Honeymoon, this phase where a person is comfortable and it has a high sense of curiosity towards the local culture. This phase is experienced by all research subjects because of several factors, among them are: new environment and culture influence subject motivation in adaptation (all subject), curiosity about novelty and academic interest in UNIDA Gontor (subject 1, and 2), language program effect on subjects are in the Honeymoon phase (subjects 1,2,3,7 and 9).

This is reinforced by the results of interviews conducted on Ady Fauzan which is one subject that explains that the factors that make him at the Honeymoon stage are:

*"Kalo Tertarik sih ada, apalagi pas denger skripsi pake bahasa Arab sama Inggris."* (wawancara pada 24 Maret 2018 pukul 10:15 di Kantor KBIH ISID)

In addition to feeling curious and comfortable because of the academic interest, the vocabulary program devoted to non-KMI

students by the Language Center makes the subject easy to adapt and comfortable, it is also explained by subject 2 in the interview:

*"Dulu pas semester satu pas maba kan ada dulu program bahasa setiap habis subuh, habistu gada lagi"* (hasil wawancara 24 Maret 2018 pukul 10:15 di Kantor KBIH ISID).

But, the subject and several other subjects regretted that the program did not run until the end and stopped midway.

Frustration. It is the stage where someone who previously feels comfortable turns into frustration. It does not do anything because things happen beyond expectations. This is because: the frustration phase is caused by two things, namely by the Language factor and because of the separation of the environment and the residence of Non-KMI subjects with KMI students and reduce the opportunity to adapt and interact (all subjects except subject 5), the feeling of inferiority of Non-KMI subjects towards students KMI because the subject is a minority group (all subjects) and added the Arabic language ability factor of KMI students and their level of science (subject 3), there are 2 factors that cause the absence of frustration phase to the subject is the experience factor in Arabic material before at UNIDA Gontor and the factors personal openness with new things. (subject 5), the subject's interest in learning Arabic influences the subject in this phase. (subject 4). All subjects generally felt this stage except subject 5 which explained that he was open to new things and had previously learned Arabic. This is reinforced by the subject statement in the interview: *"ya ana juga orangnya terbuka sih orangnya, jadi ya biasa aja!"* (interview results March 26, 2018 at 20:00 at Usman Bin Affan dormitory building)

The explanation of the subject of his openness proves that in interacting with a group, personal factors greatly influence the smooth interaction.

**Readjustment.** The phase where someone rises back and finds a turning point for communicating and adapting to various ways. All explained that making friends with KMI students was a turning point for adapting after feeling the phase of frustration, joining the organization and being active in activities that made the subject often meet and communicate with KMI students as did the subjects.

The way the subject is done in finding the turning point of adapting is: having a personal closeness to KMI students who have different cultures and habits help the subject adapt and get to know the environment and write in new notes especially in terms of language to help the process of adaptation and is a form of finding a turning point adapt. This is reinforced by the subject statement in the interview:

*“ana juga biasanya catat Mufrodat baru yang belum ana tau, biar inget”* (interview on March 23, 2018 at 20:00 at Abu Bakar Building)

In addition, to noting what has not been understood, especially in the field of language, the subject also often do activities and interact directly with KMI students to build relationships. Then, the subject has implemented the concept *لوفراعتل* in adapting indirectly.

**Resolution.** This stage is the last stage of the subject, at least this phase someone will get to the 2 possibilities, namely a) Full Participation and b) Accomodation. Full Participation is where a person is at a comfortable point and can blend in with the

culture (Risalah, 2015) The resolution phase is also the last phase in adaptation and mingle with the environment. At this stage, the participants participate fully in the culture and receive the full speech code. (all subjects except subjects 1, 2 and 9), but some remain in the culture and remain in communication and receive the KMI student speech codes. (subjects 1, 2, and 9).

This stage is the final stage of cultural adaptation, the subject is classified into 2 after the resolution stage, which is participating fully (full participation) and accommodation (accommodation).

Subject 6 in the interview explains how he participates fully with the existing culture, at the interview described:

*“pernah juga pas saya dirumah itu salah ngomong, ngomongnya pake “ente” sama temen-temen rumah”* (Subject 6 in the interview explains how he participates fully with the existing culture, at the interview described)

The same is true for other subjects that carry the culture and speech code when at home. Whereas, some accommodating subjects explained why he did not participate fully in the interview:

*“mending bahasa Arab aja, gausah bahasa Indonesia yang di Arabkan, atau Arab yang di Indonesiakan.”* (wawancara pada 22 Maret 2018 pukul 20:00 di Gedung asrama Abu Bakar)

Factor of personal interest towards culture becomes subject not participate fully. However, the subject says that he too can still accept the culture and can sometimes adjust when communicating.

As for how to adapt the subject to speech code using 5 ways, namely Assimilation,



Separation, Integration, Marginalization.

Assimilation. is one's way of not being isolated from the environment. Subjects generally assimilate in ways that are good friends with local culture and personal motivation so as not to be isolated from the environment. (Risalah, 2015).

Building relationships and making direct contact with KMI student culture through activities, events, and organizations is an effective way to facilitate the process of adaptation of speech code (all subjects).

The assimilation method used by all subjects and plays an important role in the process of successful adaptation and has also been explained in QS. An-Nisa 1 about establishing friendship or building relationships, *"O mankind! Reverence your guardian-Lord, who created you from a single person, created, of like nature, his mate, and from them twain scattered (like seeds) countless men and women; reference God, Through whom ye demand your mutual (rights), and (reverence) the wombs (that bore you) : for God ever watches over you* (Surah An-Nisa 1).

Separation. is where a person withdraws from the local culture and chooses to remain in her own culture and avoid interaction with other groups. Subjects in general do not do this way in the adaptation of speech code, precisely, the subject mingle and communicate well and participate with the existing culture in UNIDA Gontor. Within a year or even less, the subject has been able to adapt to the speech code.

From the results of research conducted shows that there are no subjects who use the method of separation, precisely the subject generally participates and is comfortable with the new culture at UNIDA Gontor, this is because if the subject uses the method of

separation, the subject will have difficulty interacting, because in their daily subjects always meet and can not avoid interaction when in dorms or in college.

Integration, is where a person has an interest in his culture but still interacts with other groups. This is experienced by subject 1 who explains that he prefers to full Arabic or English, and does not like to use only a few terms and vocabulary in one sentence. This is also explained by subjects 2 and 8 who participate in the culture as needed.

The other subject has been comfortable and interacts well with the local culture and follows the culture of KMI students as the host.

Marginalization, is when one expresses very little interest in maintaining cultural ties with other cultures. this is not at all done by all subjects under study. It was because that basically the subject will every day meet and interact with the culture and speech code UNIDA Gontor.

From this discussion, It can be concluded that: subjects do not marginalize themselves because the subjects interact and communicate every day with KMI students and culture as well as the UNIDA Gontor Speech code (all subjects), if this method is done, it will be difficult for the subject to communicate and mingle with the environment and conflict with say *لتعارفوا* in QS. Al-hujurat who call on humans to be told to know each other.

Combined Relation Mode, the combined relation mode is when combining assimilation, integrate and separation with certain intent and purpose and can be done in certain situations that has done by subjects 1,2 and 8. Subjects assimilate but also remain integrated at certain moments.

Subjects in interacting follow the speed of speech acts and language dialects, the adaption done allows the subject to emulate these things. However, the subject mimics only in certain contexts and moments. This is done by 1,2 and 8 subjects in interacting and adapting to the speech code.

### Conclusion

Subjects in interacting follow the speed of speech acts and language dialects, the adaption done allows the subject to emulate these things. Even though, the subject mimics are only in certain contexts and moments. This is done by 1,2 and 8 subjects in interacting and adapting to the speech code.

Non-KMI students (subject of research) in adapting to different environment and culture are done through four stages: Honeymoon, Frustration, Readjustment, and Reolution. Research subjects perceive all the stages and the resolution stage to be the last stage that marks the successful adaptation made. The form of the resolution of subjects undertaken in adaptation is mostly by participating fully in the local culture and partly by accommodating.

The adaptation of Speech Code by non-KMI students is done in five ways, namely: Assimilation, Separation, Integration, Marginalization, and combined mode of relationship. Subjects are entirely assimilated in the adaptation of speech code, the way in which the subject builds relationships with KMI students through organizations, study programs, dormitories and others. another method used by some subjects is by Integration and joint relation mode. While the way that subjects are not used in Speech Code, adaptation is Separation and Marginalization, the way is not in accordance with the concept of لتعارفوا in the QS. Al-Hujurat who ordered

humans to know each other in such a way is considered unprofitable subject in boarding life in UNIDA Gontor and can harm the subject personally and culturally.

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