

## LANGUAGE ACCULTURATION IN COMMUNITY INTERACTION IN PALEMBANG'S KAPITAN VILLAGE

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### Abstract

Acculturation is a process of accepting a new culture without leaving the old culture or original culture in the area. Language is a communication tool used in daily life. Language acculturation is a process of cultural or linguistic encounters between members of two language communities, characterized by bilingualism. The purpose of this research is to find out the language acculturation used by the community in communicating dominated by Indonesian, Hokkien language, and Palembang language. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The results of this study show that the process of language acculturation in community interaction in Kapitan Village is dominated by Palembang language in non-formal interactions and in formal interactions usually the community, especially in Kapitan Village, uses Indonesian in receiving local tourists. The use of Hokkien language is used by the community in Kapitan Village during religious activities and at weddings, the community in Kapitan Village still uses Hokkien traditions and language. So it can be concluded that the community in Kapitan Village is a bilingualism language community.

**Keywords : language, acculturation, community, and Kapitan village.**

### Introduction

Language is something that is used by humans use to understand culture. In this sense, language can reflect a certain culture to know identity of that culture. Every culture must have different language characteristics that is different. Like Aceh uses Aceh Malay, Bali uses Balinese, as well as Kapitan Village most of its people use more than two languages in communicating.

One of them is Palembang language which is often called baso-baso language, Hokkien language and uses Indonesian when in formal situations.

As one of the areas in Palembang, Kampung Kapitan Urban Village is inhabited by various immigrant communities from various regions with different ethnic backgrounds. different ethnic backgrounds, even though it is called Kelurahan kampung Kapitan. Kapitan Village, it turns out that Kapitan Village is not inhabited by ethnic Chinese people but is also inhabited by many other tribes. As the data owned by Kampung

Kapitan Village, where there are 4 tribes that inhabit Kampung Kapitan, namely ethnic Chinese (ethnic Chinese) and Chinese (ethnic Chinese). Kapitan, namely ethnic Chinese (79%), Palembang tribe (13%), OKI tribe (3%), and Komerang tribe (5%).

Communication between ethnic Chinese and local people in Kampung Kapitan certainly cannot be separated from the role of language as a function of interaction as explained by The role of language as a function of interaction as explained by Barker in Riswandi (2013: 56), Reciprocal relationships between people and people, people with groups of people or groups of people with groups of people. groups of people or groups of people with other groups of people means substantially emphasizing the exchange of various ideas and emotions between them through the ideas and emotions between them through language so that information can be conveyed to others.

Barker's statement is also supported by Wahyu (2008:108) which states that

language has a function that is divided into states that language has a function that is divided into two general functions and special functions.

According Koentjaraningrat (2009:202) acculturation is a social process that arises when a human group with a certain culture is faced with elements of a foreign culture with when a human group with a certain culture is confronted with elements of a foreign culture in such a way that the elements of the foreign culture are gradually acculturated. Culture in such a way that the elements of the foreign culture are gradually accepted and processed into its own culture without causing loss of personality of the culture itself. Social process like this happens to ethnic Chinese who enter a new socio-cultural environment and local people who accept their arrival and local people who accept their arrival.

Acculturation that occurs between ethnic Chinese and local communities is language acculturation where this acculturation occurs through communication. is language acculturation where this acculturation occurs through communication, as explained by Mulyana and Rakhmat (2010:140) that acculturation is an interactive and continuous process that develops in and through immigrant communication with the new socio-cultural environment. environment.

The obstacles in the occurrence of language acculturation between ethnic Chinese and local people are related to communication problems. As for obstacles faced by ethnic Chinese in communicating with local people is the tendency to use Indonesian language use Hokkien and Palembang language so that these ethnicities feel stiff and awkward to pronounce it so that the messages they want to communicate and awkward to pronounce it so that the message they want to convey becomes

the message they want to convey becomes not smooth and incomplete. While the

obstacles that constraints that occur in ethnic Chinese are caused by the ethnicity who rarely use Indonesian and tend to insist that they themselves to understand the language outside of Kampung Kapitan.

### **Methodology**

The research method used is descriptive method with qualitative approach. The data collection techniques used are observation techniques, interviews, and documentation studies. With data collection tools data collection tools in the form of observation guides, interview guides, and documentation. The analysis in this research consists of three stages, namely data reduction, data display, decision-making and verification which are presented in a qualitative descriptive manner using informants. presented in a qualitative descriptive manner using informants As many as 4 people consisting of 4 ethnicities in the village Testing the validity of the data is done by extending observation and triangulating sources.

### **Finding and Discussion**

Language substitution in language acculturation between local communities with ethnic Chinese in Kampung Kapitan shows that there are cultural differences in the use of language of instruction because one ethnicity prioritizes its language, namely the Hokkien dialect. of the three Chinese ethnic informants, only one can separate the dialect of Sambas Malay when communicating using Indonesian. Indonesian to Palembang language and back to Hokkien when communicating using Indonesian. Meanwhile, the three Chinese ethnic informants also experienced mixing Indonesian with Indonesian with Palembang dialect because they cannot separate the dialect of their ethnic their ethnic languages, namely Hokkien and Palembang when using Indonesian.

According to Haviland (1985:263) cultural substitution is an element or complex of previously existing cultural elements is

replaced by one that fulfill its function which involves structural changes that are only very small. In this case, the language substitution between ethnic Chinese with local people is different and causes cultural changes that occur when communication between them which previously used their respective ethnic languages to using Indonesian as the first and main language of main language by the Chinese ethnic even though the Palembang tribe only uses it as a substitute language because they are more likely to use it. used as a substitute language only. The process or result of replacing language element by another element in a larger unit to obtain differentiating elements. unit to obtain distinguishing elements or to explain certain structures. explain a certain structure.

### **Conclusions**

The conclusions of the sub-problem of language acculturation in the interaction of the Kapitan village community are as follows:

- (1) Language substitution in the local community and ethnic Chinese in their its use is more dominated by Palembang language because Palembang language originated from the local community made the local language of Kampung Kapitan
- (2) Language additions in local communities and ethnic Chinese do not cause new language culture changes because they only occur in the local language of Kampung Kapitan. cause a new language culture change because there is only addition of language. Language additions that occur between ethnic Chinese and ethnic Javanese Sambas are in the form of mixing done by way of local community in the form of mixing which is done by setting aside dialect and language.