

ABSTRACT

Indonesia and Papua New Guinea are two countries which have different cultures on one island, those are Papua and Papua New Guinea. The language's differences between Papua which only able to use the local language and Indonesian. On the other side, Papua New Guinean are able to use three official languages, in a border district of Sota does not inhibit the interaction with another for instance trading activities. This study is intended to explain how the communication patterns of different citizens of this country despite the background of a very different culture and even language that they use everyday.

This study used a qualitative research approach ethnography of communication. The technique of collecting data using interviews and observations by the number of informants as much as 12 which is six (6) key informants and 5 (five) supporting informant. In addition, the data obtained will be verifiable by the method of triangulation of sources and techniques.

Then the results of the data were analyzed using data reduction, data presentation and conclusions. The results obtained after knowing that the communication activities and communication components then found a relationship between components of communication . The existence of a relationship between components of the communication, it can be found patterns of cross-border public communication that the communication patterns of PNG society as a seller with Sota District community and the public communication patterns PNG as buyers with Sota District community. Of two communication patterns have been found, there is a relationship between the two patterns that would describe the communication patterns of cross-border communities on the border between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea.

Keywords : Communication Pattering, Intercultural Communication, Ethnography of Communication Studies,