

ABSTRACT

The role of communication for humans cannot be separated because basically, humans are social creatures who need each other. Humans interact with each other because of the instincts possessed by humans themselves, although many have differences in communicating. The interactions that occur between humans and one another must have cultural differences from one another, without this interaction the process of intercultural communication will not take place. As happened in the Institute Governance of Home Affairs (IPDN). IPDN has civil servants from 34 provinces in Indonesia. There are still students who maintain their ethnic identity at the Institute Governance of Home Affairs campus.

The focus of this research is to provide an overview of the intercultural adaptation that occurs among the IPDN Nindya Praja Unit in Jatinangor, as well as to identify intercultural communication that occurs between IPDN Nindya Praja Unit in Jatinangor.

The research method used in this research is a qualitative method with phenomenological approaches based on the constructivism paradigm. Data obtained through in-depth interviews, observation, and literature study using various literature studies which are the source of research.

The results obtained indicate that Nindya Praja IPDN has experienced in intercultural adaptation process that varies from one another. Nindya Praja IPDN experienced an intercultural adaptation process based on gender, language, culture, and food. Nindya Praja IPDN also experienced obstacles in carrying out the intercultural adaptation process, namely language and speech style. Nindya Praja IPDN needs time to carry out the intercultural adaptation process that occurs in IPDN because there are factors that influence the intercultural adaptation process, namely environmental factor and communication factor.

Keywords: Intercultural Adaptation, Intercultural Communication, Phenomenology