CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, researcher presents the review of related literature. It is about the theoretical understanding as the allusion of this research. The topics covered about the definition of culture, Indonesian culture, Thai culture, the definition of culture shock, cultural adjustment, adaptation strategies, and previous researches.

2.1 Culture

2.1.1 The Definition of Culture

The word "culture" means universal and it has a lot of definition. when we are imagined about culture, what show directly in our thoughts include beliefs, clothes, foods, tradition, or the kinds of customs that people wear. Each expert who has learn about culture has different definitions of culture.

Culture is concerned on the whole route of our life, particularly in various customs, foods, tradition, beliefs. Thereby, each culture has a specific meaning in each aspect and ordinarily has a different meaning of culture. Furthermore Mahadi and Jafari(2012:231) states that culture is the whole of innate ideas and inherited, perspective, values, beliefs and knowledge, comprising or forming the shared basis of social behavior.

Culture is an ambiguous concept, that consists spacious content for example sound, sight, value, tradition, smell, custom behavior and the process of thinking (Xia, 2009:97) Therefore, Rocher in (Mahadi and Jafari, 2012:231) states that

culture is relations of idea and an emotional accepted by the most of human in a social.

Based on described above, the researcher summarizes which culture is whole of the inherited that includes spacious content for example sound, sight, value, tradition, smell, custom behavior and the process of thinking.

2.1.2 Elements of culture

The element of culture is determined into seven standard elements, for example languages, beliefs, technologies, values, arts, rules and symbols. Those elements of culture are involved in a total way of life. Samovar, et al., (2010:39) distributed the cultural method into five elements of culture. The five elements of culture are language, value, history, social organization, religion. They are shown in the following:

1. Language

   Language is a tool to communicate with each other about culture. Haviland in (as cited in Samovar, 2010:42) states language is fundamental to the functioning of human culture.

2. Value

   Value is another one of the elements in each culture. According to Peoples and Bailey (as cited in Samovar, 2009:41) values are fundamental to the keeping of cultures as a total because they supersede that qualities which people's beliefs in the purpose of living that are pleasant for them and their society.

3. History

   Culture's history is the most important element of culture because most of the human total culture believe about an idea which history gives advice the directions in everyday life. Samovar, at el., (2010:41) states about history is an outline which presents the way about how to people living in now and social life. Consequently, history conveys the culture from generation to generation.

4. The system of Social Organization

   Social organization means a design of correlation about individuals and social groups. Thereby, each group of humans is handled by customs. The social organization represents the various social group that contains in a culture, for example schools, families, race, and governments. According to Samovar, et al., (2010:42), it can assist the human from a cultural group to manage their life.

5. Religion

   Religion is an essential element of our life for a human. The main reason that society requirement is religious to define behavior and also advice the followers of the belief with a series of values and gives the way on how to honor with different people. Therefore, Religion is essential for human in social life. Wilson (2002) states that religion is the result of natural and cultural development with the various value of group survived.

2.1.3 Indonesian Culture

Indonesia culture consists of language, food, habit, religious and so on. For language, most of Indonesian people use Melayu language. Speakers of other

languages who learn Bahasa Indonesia sometimes get difficulties in understanding Indonesian culture since they experience culture shock (Hapsari, 2013). Then, for food most of Indonesian people has the taste of spicy food. As in Forshee (2006:128) Reflecting centuries of incoming influences, many ingredients flavoring Indonesian cuisine originated from around the globe. The hot chili made its way from Mexico through Spanish conquest in the Philippines, along with green beans, tomatoes, maize, and potatoes. For the religion Indonesian people is Muslim majority in the world. Supporting this idea While nearly 90 percent of Indonesians are Muslims, most practice their faith with a synthesis of former beliefs, including Hindu–Buddhism and native animism (Forshee, 2006:29). Indonesian people has the different habit such as the use of transportation, the way to interact with other people, and manner. Still in Foshee (2006:173) Chatting, happens anywhere people meet—on porches, buses, streets, or at markets. Riding public transport, strangers discuss prices of food or news. People rarely remain silent while traveling if someone sits nearby. Indonesians invariably prefer venturing out with companion. Sharing experiences with another is more pleasant. Moreover, In Indonesian urban environments, lifestyle might suggest golfing, going out to restaurants and nightclubs, and owning nice cars or motorcycles. These are eminently modern ways of spending time and money in Indonesia, largely limited to an elite class.

2.1.4 Thai Culture

Thai culture consists of religion, food, social manner, language, transportation and so. For language, Thai people use Thai language to communicate in everyday life. Thai-speaking foreigners are no longer the novelty they were in

Thailand, but speaking to Thais in Thai is still necessary in most places not specifically catering for foreigners (Cooper, 2008:246). As in Campbell (1972:13) the Thai language mean a tonal language which means that a word may have two or more distinct and quite unrelated meanings depending on the tone in which it is pronounced. For religion Thai people is Buddhist majority in the world. Supporting this idea, the national religion of Thailand are Buddhism and the professed faith of 95 percent of the population. The rest of the population embraces other religions, such as Islam, Christianity and Hinduism (Nguyen, 2008). Then, for social manner Thai people has the different manner such as when they meet to people, they always wai. The wai is not just a way of saying hello without using words, it is an action of respect (Cooper, 2008:92).

Based on explanation above, the difference appears when somebody goes overseas, such as Indonesia student will understand when they eating food in Thailand is different taste from Indonesia. Generally, Indonesia people like a spicy taste or a little bit salty from their food. In contrast to Thai people like a sour, spicy, salty and sweet taste. It is very different because Indonesian people do not like a sour taste. Many other examples appear when foreigners go abroad.

2.2 Culture Shock

2.2.1 Definition of Culture Shock

An encountering to new culture makes someone be a stranger in the new places. That people are an encounter with a phenomenon where they might experience anxiety. This phenomenon can convey to be stressed and surprised. The term "shock" is the feeling of suffering and distrust which exist in specific about a

new culture from something they think about unacceptable. This situation is caused by people who will undergo differences in psychological and physical difficulty by a familiar surroundings to an unfamiliar. This phenomenon called culture shock. According to Oberg in Pederson (1995: 1), culture shock is a word used to explain the concern and feelings (of astonished, disorientation and uncertainty.) People felt that when they have to work in a completely different cultural or social environment, for example go abroad.

Somebody can be difficult in their new and different environment from the home country without their accustomed things in their new place. Besides that, culture shock becomes communication problems as well. When they felt confused, concern, disoriented and lonely, their communication skill gets worse in quality (Bennett, 1998: 217). It makes them lonelier from the environment more and more.

According to Alder, 1987 (in J. Selmer) culture shock thought of as a profound learning experience that leads to a high degree of self-awareness and personal growth. Rather than being only a disease for which adaptation is the cure, culture shock is likewise at the very heart of cross-cultural learning experience. It is an experience in self-understanding and change.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher summarizes that culture shock is a series of feeling reactions to people who come to new place encountering of culture shock or other circumstances that are different to their previous cultural contexts.

2.3 Stages of Culture Shock

According to Pederson (1995: 3) the stages of culture shock are showed as follows:

1. The first stage of initial contact, or the "honeymoon stage," is where the newly   arrived individual experiences the curiosity and excitement of a tourist, but where the person's basic identity is rooted in the back-home setting.

2. The second stage involves disintegration of the old familiar cues, and the individual is overwhelmed by the new culture's requirements. The individual typically experiences self-blame and a sense of personal inadequacy for any difficulties encountered.

3. The third stage involves a reintegration of new cues and an increased ability to function in the new culture. The emotions associated with this stage are typically anger and resentment toward the new culture as having caused difficulties and being less adequate than the old familiar ways. Because of this outer-directed anger, persons in this stage of culture shock fare difficult to help.

4. The fourth stage continues the process of reintegration toward gradual autonomy and increased ability to see the bad and good elements in both the old and the new cultures. A balanced perspective emerges that helps the person interpret both the previous home and the new host cultures.

5. The fifth stage is described as reciprocal interdependence, where the person has ideally achieved biculturalism, or has become fluently comfortable in both the old and the new cultures.

Furthermore, Milstein in International Journal of Intercultural Relations (2005: 217) explained stages of culture shock as follows:

1. The Honeymoon Phase - In this period people are very positive, curious, exiting with a new culture and also new culture look like a romantic light, miraculous and new. Such as when people move to new countries, they might love people's habit, the life manner, the new food and so on.

2. The Negotiation Phase - After one week or one month, they started to feel different from a new culture and also feel confusing, embarrassed and frustrated. It is a step to do things that differ from their culture and they find the difficult things in trier new culture. Moreover, there are many things that they need to be adapted and need to use high energy to organize life in their new culture.

3. The Everything is OK phase - In this part it happens when people can adapt to host culture. The new culture not problems anymore. Furthermore, People acts to the new culture with a positive and negative way, because they feel happy in their home, even though they are in a new culture.

4. Reverse Culture Shock - This part reverting to one's home culture after growing familiar to a new one be able to create a similar effect as explained above.

Ward (2001:81) states about stage of culture shock includes of four stages: Honeymoon, Crisis, Recovery, and adjustment. The four stages are declarative U-curve theory, that theories describe how people adjust to new cultural surrounding.

1. Honeymoon Stage

    This first stage is when people feeling wonderful the circumstances in a new culture that they come. It feeling on the first reaction of happiness, magnificent, fascination, enthusiasm and passion (Ward, 2001:81).

2. Crisis stage

    This stage, people will start to feeling of insufficiency, exasperation, anger and concern (Ward, 2001:81). In this stage, people will encounter the cultural differences in their country and may differ from their expectations. They start to feel something is not wonderful with the new surroundings, it is easy to protest and judgment. This is called crisis stage.

3. Recover Stage

    The stages are containing culture learning, crisis resolution (Ward, 2001:81). People have to learn a new culture in a new environment and understand the situation in a new culture not too bad. In this stage people feel that are one of the new surroundings by beginning positive action to modify the problems.

4. Adjustment Stage

    The last stage is Adjustment when people start to reflect cheerfulness and functional ability in the new surrounding (Ward, 2001:1). During this stage,

someone back to their country or they can understand and adapt to the host culture.

2.4 Socio-Cultural Adaptation

Socio-cultural adaptation refers to a series of exterior psychological result that implicates person to their unique surroundings, especially their potentiality to solve with everyday problems, especially in the places of school, work and family life (Berry, 1997). In concept involved to human's feeling, but the feeling that familiar to how well people be able to be work in the new surroundings. (Ward, C., and Anthony, K., 2001). Psychologist John W. Berry refers that socio-cultural adaptation is resulted by age, gender, education, cultural difference, life change and social support. Socio-cultural adaptation has an effect as follows:

1. Age is believed that have an effect on the systems of adjustment (Berry, 1997). As a rule, the systems from cross-cultural adaptation to a new society is easier for young people. However, Older people generally encounter more issue and complicated (Leung, 2002).

2. Gender means a variable element (Berry, 1997). Remarkably, a female might encounter risks more than man (Crystal, 2003). However, the main point of this part depends normally on the differences that are the social status of a female about the two societies.

3. Education is presented as a positive element for adjustment to a new cultural surrounding (Berry, 1997). Generally, people that higher education, they might adapt faster with new circumstances and lower stress over their less educated.

4. Cultural difference refers to "The difference of two culture about language, religion and etc."(Berry, 1997). Mainly, the different culture about the host country and origin culture people experience, the more complicated they discover.

5. Life change generally consists of habits, weather, food lifestyle, emotion and transportation (Berry, 1997). Mainly, as a people that living in a new country, somebody wants to work by themselves. They encounter more risk of being a barrier if their lifestyle is different from their own culture.

6. Social support means a social collaboration amongst individuals and the human living in the new surrounding (Berry, 1997), the social reaction consists of the connection to local people and the other countries.

2.5 Adaptation strategies

For Thai students, they have to adjust to a new culture. Consequently, they are able to succeed in dealing with a problem or difficulty with culture shock. Samovar, et al., (2010) states there have three adaptation strategies:

1. Making individual contact to the Host Culture.

    Making individual contact is a good way to adjust to a new culture and if they approach to host people, they understand easier and learn more about host culture.

2. Learning about the Host Culture

    Learning about the host culture is a great way to prepare for those who want to go abroad and also learn as much as possible about host culture, for example learning about host culture from guidebooks, discussing with people

who has a cultural face, and watching from YouTube about host cultural from that country.

3. Participating in Cultural Activities

The great way to learn about a new culture is to join to be a part of activities, for example Thai students attend to social activities, summer camp and cultural events. However, they have to try out of their comfort zone and learn new things from the host country.

2.6 Previous of Research

Before doing this research, there have some previous researches which have been already done about culture Shock, as follows:

Waederamae, W. (2016) conducted a research on, "Cross-Cultural Adaptation of Thai Students who are Studying in Malang", she found three aspects: life change, cultural distance, and social support including; (1) The problems about life change in adapting across cultural, Experienced by sixty Thai students are weather, life style and food. To adjust this problem, they tried to eat traditional food and someday they cooking by themselves. Most of them tried to adjust and some of them try to avoid it. (2) The problems involved in how cultural distances contribute to the difficulty of adjustment to their new situation. There are three aspects of this point in cultural distances that experiences by Thai students: social manners, religion and language. To adjust this problem, they make friends with Indonesian students and close to the teacher. (3) And the last problem is social support in adapting across cultural, Thai students found the relationship with social and with local people because they got afraid and confused about social manners.

To adjust with this point, Thai students observed more about social manner and learn with Indonesian friends.

Baier (2005) presented research on; "Culture Shock and Adaptation to the U.S Culture". The purpose of this research is to discover the effect of culture, a social network on the adaptation, language and personality of the International student to the US culture. It consists of gender differences, self-confidence/self-efficacy, degree cultural background, language proficiency, and social support networks affect the adaptation procedure of international students to the US culture. She chose qualitative method and Oberg's Theory. The conclusion of the research is Forty-five international students joined a Michigan community college were surveyed and interviewed to evaluate the relationship between cultural background, social support networks, gender and self-confidence/self-efficacy. Western students described more positive cultural adjustment (M=29.0) than non-western students (M=26.0). Males adaptation was better (M=29.4) than their female peers (M=25.4).

Makino (2012) presented a research on; "The Relationship between Personality and Culture Shock". The purpose of the research is to present the level of culture shock depends on each personality. All of the causes, individual differences, especially personality, might make a good difference for each people. This research presents how culture shock is an authority by personality, what the authoritative elements are and how human react to the shock. He used quantitative method and Gullahorn"s theory. The outcome of this research is Culture shock can convey to deep mental panic. In the questionnaire, detectable which there was not too much of a relationship between personality and culture shock.

Asfira (2017) presented a research on "Culture Shock Experienced by Foreigners in Makassar City". The purpose of the research is to discover the procedure of culture shock experienced by Foreigners in Makassar city. She found four phases of culture shock experienced by foreigners in Makassar city and used U-curve theory of Ward including; (1) Honeymoon phase is the first stage that has exhilaration and astonishment from hospitality, custom, and scenery in finding in the culture of Makassar city as the new surroundings. (2) Crisis phase is the second stage that has a negative part event. Foreigners faced culture shock as a crisis phase because of the differences between cultures. For example, food, language, physical appearance, weather, the way in wearing dress and vocalic. (3) Recovery phase the third phase that has the ability to learn the new surrounding through crisis resolution and learning similar to the foreigners faced. For example, food, language, physical appearance, weather, the way in wearing dress and vocalic. (4) Adjustment phase is the last phase that has the happiness of the people participate fully in new surrounding similar the foreigners faced. For example, food, language, physical appearance, weather, the way in wearing dress and vocalic.