

ABSTRACT

Umayyah, Ummu. (2015). The Influence of Culture Shock to The Student's Adaptation Ability Based on Region (Java and no Java) in Islamic Boarding School Sunan Ampel Al-'Aly Malang 2014. Thesis, Psychology Faculty. Islamic State University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Key Words : Culture Shock, Adaptation Ability, Region (Java and No Java)

The movement from the originating place to the university whom experienced by new student of UIN Malang 2014 can cause the problems because there are many different people in one place. It causes Culture Shock. Furnham and Bochner (Dayakisni, 2008:187) said Culture Shock is when someone doesn't know new habit from the environment or he can't apply that roles. Its problem rises culture learning mode, they said that someone just needs to study and adapt the main traits. On this research, the examiner wants to correlate the influence of culture shock to the student's ability based on region (Java and no Java) 2014/2015 UIN Malang.

The purposes on this research are (1) describing Culture Shock to the students in UIN Malang 2014, (2) describing the adaptation ability experienced by the students of UIN Malang 2014, (3) Knowing how to correlate the influence of culture shock to the student's ability based on the difference region (Java and no Java).

This research is quantitative, amount of the population in UIN Malang 2014 is 2700 students. By using cluster sampling that makes two types of group, the first is Java Student that has 2338 students, the second is no java student that has 362 students, total of sample that the examiner wants is 10% of population, they are 234 students of Java and 36 students of no Java. The way to get data by using interview, observation, and Likert scale. The scale that used to get data are culture shock scale and adaptation ability scale.

Based on the research shows (1) The Student's culture shock of UIN Malang is normal, 146 students of Java (62,39%) and 21 students of no Java (58,33%). (2) The students of UIN Malang 2014 have high ability of adaptation, 157 students (67,09%) from java student and 20 students (55,55%) from no java students. (3) Based on Pearson Correlation results $r = -,354^{**}$, $0,000 < 0,05$ and simple linear regression test results Sig $0,000 < 0,05$, it causes H_a accepted (no correlation the influence culture shock to the student's adaptation ability (Java)), R square $0,126 = 12,6\%$ means percentage of variable culture shock influence with adaptation ability (Java), remains depend on the other variable. Pearson correlation results $r = -,357^*$ and $0,05 > 0,033$ and simple linear regression test results sig $0,033 > 0,05$, it means H_o accepted (the influence of culture shock to the student's adaptation ability (no Java) is available). R square $0,127 = 12,7\%$ means percentage of variable culture shock influence with adaptation ability (Java), remains depend on the other variable. On T-test results sig $P = 0,000 < 0,05$, means there is the difference region that influences culture shock level. Sig $P = 0,000 < 0,05$, means there is the difference region that influences adaptation ability. Culture shock on java students (74,10) has higher level than Culture shock on no Java students (64, 28). The adaptation ability of no java students (120,53) has higher level than the adaptation ability of java students (110,81).