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Diaspora Intercultural Communication of Malay students of Universiti Selangor (UNISEL) and Indonesian students of Bina Darma University on Student Mobility at Universiti Selangor (UNISEL) Malaysia

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Abstract: Intercultural communication diaspora is a communication dynamic that occurs between individuals from different cultural backgrounds such as Bina Darma University students who take part in student exchange activities at Selangor University. This research was conducted to identify how students with different cultural backgrounds interact and communicate with each other and how they adjust and adapt to a new cultural environment. Bina Darma University students are faced with challenges in communicating and interacting, namely from differences in language, dialect and culture which make them quite difficult, but even so, there are strategies they use to face challenges in communicating and interacting so that conflicts or misunderstandings do not occur. Core intercultural communication aims to broaden students' insight into experiences, perceptions, challenges and strategies they use to face problems in adapting and adapting to a new cultural environment. By participating in this student exchange activity, you can help students improve intercultural communication with students from different cultural backgrounds and build good relationships with students from different cultures and change student stereotypes regarding intercultural communication and prejudices that arise when interacting or socializing with Malay students during student exchange activities so that they can communicate comfortably and confidently while maintaining their own cultural identity when communicating to minimize the existence of disputes or conflicts that arise due to cultural differences that both Malay students and Bina Darma University students have by using qualitative research methods in obtaining information as well as data related to research that has been researched.

Keyword: Intercultural Communication, Malay Students, Bina Darma University Students.

INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization brings changes from various things including aspects of Education which is one of the important things for life, especially students and students. One form of change in the field of education is the intercultural communication that arises due to interaction with foreign cultures or cultures that are different from the culture of origin due to the diaspora that occurs. Diaspora comes from the ancient Greek term which refers to the spread of an individual or group from one place to another because of something , in this context includes students of Bina Darma University who participate in student mobility activities by coming to Universiti selangor in malaysia to learn to join Malay students.

Intercultural communication becomes very important in terms of education or learning because it can add insight to students to get to know or learn about the new culture of the same thing that is experienced by students of Bina Darma University who are trying to adjust and adapt to the new cultural environment while maintaining the identity of the culture of origin and, in terms of diaspora refers to a group of Bina Darma University students who came to study at the University of Selangor by creating a new communication dynamics in which students not only learn about the new culture but also introduce their culture with Malay students. The theory used is the theory of symbolic interactionism that explains the relationships that occur between humans or individuals in society, the interaction that occurs includes communication using

symbols such as body movements or body language are based on 3 basic ideas,namely the Mind (Mind), self (Self), and society (Society). In addition, student mobility activities also provide challenges in terms of intercultural communication and the presence of factors inhibiting communication so that students must have a strategy in dealing with existing problems so that disputes do not occur.

Intercultural communication that occurs due to student participation by participating in this mobility activity can provide students with different cultural backgrounds the opportunity to get acquainted,interact and learn about each other's culture, the same is done by Malay students and Bina Darma University students to build relationships and good relations between each other and strengthen communication between cultures by highlighting the differences in language,dialect,cultural norms and cultural values between them and how they overcome them while maintaining their respective cultural identities.

Symbolism is the use of symbols in literary art to describe, capture, or draw an indirect level of impression. Symbolism is used in literary art to add to the impression, describe the level of impression, or to increase the level of understanding of a theme (Ivan Th, 2004) symbolism can also be interpreted as thinking or understanding that refers to symbol-based patterns whose symbology includes the symbol itself, where the symbol also includes gestures and signs. Thus, symbolism includes symbols, signs and signs, while the theory of symbolism is the theory of symbolic interaction or the theory of symbolic interaction.

Symbolic interaction theory the relationship that occurs between humans and individuals in society. Interaction between individuals occurs through the symbols he created. These signs include body movements that are carried out deliberately: voice or voice,body movements,body expressions or body language. (Teresia Noiman Derung, 2021).

Symbolic interactionism is a theoretical approach to understanding the relationship between man and society, according to an additional definition. That communication and significant exchange of symbols is the only way to understand human behavior and interaction, according to the main ideas of the theory of symbolic interaction. The mid-20th century saw the development of symbolic interaction theory. Each word, interaction and symbol, has a different meaning in the concept of symbolic interaction.

According to the theory of symbolic interaction, society (man) is a social product. This theory uses a special methodology because it considers meaning as an important component of social interaction, and uses a qualitative rather than quantitative approach in studying social interaction.

Conceptual Framework

Communication

According to (Wood, 2016) communication can be defined as an interactive process in which individuals create, share, and interpret messages in a specific context. The essence of this definition is that communication involves at least two people exchanging messages with each other,not only about sending messages, but also receiving and responding to messages. Communication involves the creation, delivery, and reception of messages by the individuals involved.Messages can be verbal (words) or nonverbal such as gestures, facial expressions, tone of voice and others. In other words, communication is the process by which individuals exchange messages with each other, both verbal and nonverbal, in a given social and cultural context to create a shared understanding.

According to Deddy Mulyana, (Mulyana, 2016) the word communication comes from Latin, from the word communis, meaning the same communico, which means communication, or communcare. Communication means sharing concepts, meanings, and messages with others.Communication is a process that produces similarity or unity of thought between the sender and the receiver. With these two definitions, communication can be broadly defined as the process by which a sender conveys a thought, meaning, or message to a receiver with the aim of achieving unity and mutual understanding. In communication, there are several components that make up the best way to communicate. 1. Communicator, 2. Message, 3. Media, 4. Communication, and 5. Impact.

Literary Symbolism

Symbolism is the use of symbols to represent an idea or quality, by giving it a symbolic meaning different from its literal meaning. The symbols can be words, objects, scenes, characters, or other actions. Literacy symbolism is a concept that refers to the use of symbols in the practice and culture of literacy. In more detail, literacy symbolism refers to the use of symbols in the context of literacy, both in written and spoken language. These symbols can be letters, numbers, punctuation marks, symbols, icons, and various other forms of visual representation that are used to convey meaning and information in literacy activities. In literacy symbolism, these symbols not only serve as tools for communicating messages, but also have broader cultural meanings and associations. Literacy symbols can represent certain values, ideologies, identities, and social structures.

Diaspora Intercultural Communication

The term diaspora (ancient Greek διασπορ, "dispersal or sowing of seeds") is used (without capital or capital letters) in reference to individuals or social groups who are forced or compelled to leave their country of origin. It was widespread throughout the world and the result of its construction was diffusion and culture. Initially, the word diaspora (with a capital letter) was used by the Greeks to refer to citizens of the capital of the kingdom who immigrated to a country. A colony aims to colonize a territory to put it in

a kingdom. The definition of diaspora according to (Sujatmiko, 2016) is a term that refers to a community or people who must leave their homeland. Its spread and society around the world and its development are based on its spread and culture. Communication between individuals from a particular cultural background is called cultural communication. Cultural backgrounds can be racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, or a combination of all of these

differences. Cultural communication involves the exchange of information, values, norms, and symbols between individuals from different cultures. Culture is a way of life developed and adopted by a society and passed down from generation to generation.

Ethnic Identity

Ethnic identity is a person's feelings toward himself or herself as a member or part of an ethnic group, as well as the attitudes and behaviors associated with these feelings. From the definition above, it can be seen that an individual has a relationship with himself as part of an ethnic group, and through this process ethnic identity arises. According to Umaña-Taylor, et al (2004), ethnic identity consists of three dimensions that are uncorrelated multidimensions, namely :

1. Exploration is the process of seeking information and / or adding to one's experience in relation to one's ethnicity,
2. Commitment is a sense of attachment between people in the form of trust in their respective tribes, and this attachment occurs when the person feels the desire to be actively involved in their tribe and has a strong desire to relate to their tribe. this gives rise to a desire to feel a strong bond.Commitment is achieved through a process of exploration, which can be done by looking for oneself or by imitating parents or role models,
3. Affirmation is a form of assessment of a person in terms of ethnicity. This aspect arises because, even after a person has gone through a process of exploration and involvement, there is still no certainty that the person will be able to adequately assess their ethnicity. Therefore, this dimension is a positive/negative dichotomy, a high confirmation value results in a positive evaluation, and a low confirmation value results in a negative evaluation.

Ethnic Malays

The Malays (Malay: Orang Melayu, Jawi: أور مالايي) they are an ethnic group from the Austronesian region, living on the east coast of Sumatra, the Malacca Peninsula, and parts of Borneo. In addition, this tribe also inhabits small islands scattered over this vast territory. This area of distribution is often referred to as the Malay world. These areas currently belong to Malaysia, Indonesia (East Sumatra, South Sumatra, coastal Kalimantan), southern Thailand (Pattani, Satun, Songkhla, Yala, Narathiwat), Singapore, and Brunei Darussalam. Malay is one of the languages that contributed greatly to the emergence of Indonesian.The Malays established relations with other tribes in Indonesia, such as Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, and Balinese. Malay tribes are also related to other tribes in Southeast Asia, such as Melanesians, Polynesians, and Austronesians.

There are many differences in language, culture, art and social diversity among the Malay ethnic subgroups. This is due to the fact that the Malay ethnic core spread throughout the Malay world, which led to the unification of Malay subgroups into certain regional ethnic groups in the coastal regions of Southeast Asia. Historically, the Malays spoke the Malay language and interacted and traded with certain Kingdoms, sultanates or colonies (particularly the kingdoms of Brunei, Kedah, Langkaska, Ganganegara, Titu and Nakhon). They are direct descendants of Austronesian peoples. Si Thammarat, Pahang, Malay, Srivijaya. The development and establishment of the Malacca Sultanate in the 15th century triggered a major revolution in Malay history. This happened because the Sultanate brought very important changes to its cultural system and the Sultanate gained prestige at that time. Historical records show that Malaysian society is known as a multi-aquatic trading community with a dynamic cultural profile. There are many unique cultures from other tribes that can be accepted, shared, and inherited, such as Minan culture and Acehnese culture.

Frame Of Mind

A framework is a conceptual model that describes the relationship between several components or variables that are considered important in a particular phenomenon. This framework serves as a guide or direction for researchers in conducting research and identifying the variables involved in a problem or phenomenon. A good frame of mind must be logical, coherent, and supported by strong theories. He must also be able to describe the complexity of the phenomenon under study, as well as provide a clear picture for researchers in conducting research and analyzing the results. (Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, 2019).

METHOD

The methods used by researchers to collect data or research information are known as research methods. To obtain material for this study, researchers used qualitative research methods. In accordance with the situation on the ground, this method results in a deep and in-depth understanding of the conditions of the event. In qualitative research, words are the main source of information. Documents and other information are additional sources of information. Observation, interviews, and direct observation in the field are all methods used to obtain these primary data sources. Further, the data is recorded in the form of written notes or audio recordings, and photographs are taken as evidence that can be used in the investigation. Seek basic information through observation or direct observation, as well as interviews.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of research on the diaspora of intercultural communication that occurs between Malay students and students of bina darma university, namely the diaspora of intercultural communication is a dissemination and interaction of individuals or groups who leave their country of origin because there are several things to settle or temporarily in another region. In this context teciptanya dynamics of intercultural communication related to the interaction between the background invidu

Bina Darma University students who follow the Student Mobility program at Universiti Selangor Malaysia to learn and learn a new culture that is different from the country of origin. Both Malay students and Bina Darma University students communicate and tolerate each other. However, students of Bina Darma University must try to adapt or adjust to a new environment.

As for the pattern of communication that occurs between the two students from different cultural backgrounds, some words both in Malay and Indonesian that have the same understanding as well as the meaning is different, but according to Malay students, they really understand the language used and have no difficulty interacting with students of Bina Darma University during the program, because students of Bina Darma University during communicating with Malay students use Malay and Indonesian languages and English so that they can understand each other during communication because although Indonesian and Malay have similarities in terms of vocabulary and grammar, there are differences in meaning and interpretation between the two languages. In addition, Bina Darm University students are required to adapt to the new cultural environment during student Mobility activities, Bina Darma University students also face challenges when they are in a new cultural environment, namely in terms of language where language is the basic means of communicating or interacting, cultural norms and values where when two students from different cultural backgrounds interact, there are differences that can trigger conflicts or misunderstandings between them, As for in terms of communication styles that may be different so that they can trigger different meanings and interpretations when communicating.

Students of Bina Darma University are also faced with factors that become obstacles in communicating such as language differences as well as challenges faced by students of Bina Darma University, in addition, the emergence of stereotypes which is interpreted as a form of influence on attitudes that come from one's experience in dealing with or responding to others which is often the case because basically humans have thoughts to distinguish something, especially facing cultural differences that occur and these stereotypes can be categorized as positive or negative depending on one's perception of insulting something. In the face of challenges and factors that inhibit intercultural communication, there are strategies to overcome this problem, namely showing empathy or being open to new cultures so as not to trigger conflicts or misunderstandings, being a good listener so that interlocutors from different cultural backgrounds feel valued.

In addition, by doing research on the culture to make it easier for us to communicate with students from different cultural backgrounds. Students are also required to learn from each other and appreciate cultural differences and understand that intercultural communication can occur through.

the process of conveying information is done by someone who comes from a different cultural background. Students can also adapt to different cultural environments in order to understand each other's culture and build relationships or create relationships that can be beneficial for life in the future, because intercultural communication can help in terms of education and work despite the differences in terms of culture but by studying different cultures can minimize misunderstandings and conflicts between Malay students and.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research on the diaspora of intercultural communication of Malay students and students of Bina Darma University on Student Mobility activities at Universiti Selangor Malaysia can be concluded as follows :

'In the Student Mobility Activity, there is a diaspora of intercultural communication that occurs in it, namely between Malay students and students of Bina Darma University who have different cultural backgrounds. Using the theory of symbolic interactionism that includes Self, Mind, and Society,this study explores how identity, thought, and society influence intercultural communication that occurs between students of different cultures to interact or socialize with each other and how diaspora intercultural communication that occurs between those who have different cultural backgrounds.

In this study, there is a pattern of intercultural communication that occurs between Malay students and students of Bina Darma University which is influenced by several factors, namely language and cultural differences that arise during communication and interaction between Malay students and students of Bina Darma University, as for communication barriers that are also an influence when interacting and communicating and differences in assessing and understanding each other's cultures that create stereotypes or stereotypes. In addition, how do they adjust and adapt to each other and adjust to a new cultural environment that includes self-awareness that affects the way of thinking and behaving to communicate in addition to adjusting yairu's behavior by adjusting the way of speaking and other actions that aim to appreciate and adapt to students with different cultural backgrounds and in terms of communicate and interact with students with different cultures. In addition, the strategy undertaken to overcome the existing intercultural communication problems is to respect and be tolerant of cultures that are different from the culture of origin to avoid misunderstandings or conflicts and build interaction and communicate well so that they feel comfortable and feel valued when communicating and interacting.

Overall this study shows that although there are barriers or challenges in communicating and interacting and the emergence of

communication and students are required to adapt to the new environment ,students can prepare strategies to overcome cultural differences and build harmonious relationships that may be useful in the future both for Malay students and for Bina Darma University students. Student Mobility activities can also enrich students ' experiences about other cultures and help in communicating despite having different cultural backgrounds and this research can increase awareness and understanding between cultures to strengthen relationships between each other and to build good relationships that can be useful for the future. When participating in student mobility activities by studying in another country, at least have communication skills so that communication can be successful and useful and avoid conflicts and misunderstandings when interacting and communicating with students from different cultural backgrounds.

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