

ABSTRAK

Perbedaan sistem kekerabatan antara masyarakat Minangkabau yang menganut matrilineal dan masyarakat Banyumas yang bersifat bilateral menimbulkan tantangan adaptasi bagi perantau Minangkabau, khususnya dalam kehidupan keluarga dan interaksi sosial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami proses adaptasi komunikasi masyarakat Minangkabau dalam menyesuaikan nilai-nilai kekerabatan matrilineal, serta mengkaji dinamika stres, penyesuaian, dan pertumbuhan yang dialami dalam lingkungan budaya yang berbeda. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan Teori Adaptasi Antarbudaya Young Yun Kim sebagai landasan analisis. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dokumentasi, dan studi literatur terhadap lima informan perantau Minangkabau yang menetap di Kabupaten Banyumas, yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif dengan mengaitkan temuan lapangan pada kerangka teori adaptasi antarbudaya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proses adaptasi berlangsung secara bertahap, dinamis, dan berkelanjutan melalui tahapan stres, penyesuaian, hingga pertumbuhan. Adaptasi terjadi melalui komunikasi terbuka, negosiasi nilai dalam keluarga, serta dukungan lingkungan sosial, sehingga perantau Minangkabau mampu mempertahankan identitas kekerabatan matrilineal sekaligus menyesuaikan diri dengan budaya bilateral Banyumas. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa komunikasi berperan penting dalam membangun keseimbangan antara pelestarian identitas budaya dan keharmonisan sosial dalam kehidupan masyarakat multikultural.

Kata kunci: komunikasi antarbudaya, adaptasi budaya, kekerabatan matrilineal, Minangkabau, sistem kekerabatan

ABSTRACT

The differences in kinship systems between the Minangkabau community, which adheres to a matrilineal system, and the Banyumas community, which is bilateral in nature, create adaptation challenges for Minangkabau migrants, particularly in family life and social interactions. This study aims to understand the process of communication adaptation of the Minangkabau community in adjusting matrilineal kinship values, as well as to examine the dynamics of stress, adjustment, and growth experienced in different cultural environments. This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach using Young Yun Kim's Intercultural Adaptation Theory as the analytical framework. Data were obtained through in-depth interviews, observation, documentation, and literature studies involving five Minangkabau migrant informants residing in Banyumas Regency, who were selected using purposive sampling techniques. Data analysis was conducted descriptively by linking field findings to the intercultural adaptation theoretical framework. The results indicate that the adaptation process occurs gradually, dynamically, and continuously through the stages of stress, adjustment, and growth. Adaptation occurs through open communication, value negotiation within the family, and support from the social environment, enabling Minangkabau migrants to maintain their matrilineal kinship identity while simultaneously adapting to the bilateral culture of Banyumas. This study also shows that communication plays an important role in building a balance between the preservation of cultural identity and social harmony in multicultural societies.

Keywords: intercultural communication, cultural adaptation, matrilineal kinship, Minangkabau, kinship system