

RASA RINDU KAMPUNG HALAMAN (*HOMESICKNESS*) DALAM PROSES ADAPTASI SOSIAL MAHASISWA PAPUA: SEBUAH STUDI FENEMONOLOGI DI UNIVERSITAS LAMPUNG

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ABSTRAK

Homesickness atau rasa rindu kampung halaman banyak dialami mahasiswa Papua di Universitas Lampung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami strategi mahasiswa dalam menghadapi *homesickness*, dampaknya terhadap adaptasi sosial, serta hambatan yang muncul selama proses adaptasi tersebut. Pendekatan penelitian ini adalah kualitatif fenomenologi dengan melibatkan sembilan informan. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara, observasi, serta dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mahasiswa Papua mengalami *homesickness* dalam bentuk kerinduan emosional terhadap keluarga, lingkungan budaya, dan kenyamanan hidup di kampung halaman. *Homesickness* berperan signifikan dalam membentuk pola adaptasi sosial mereka, khususnya melalui kecenderungan mencari dukungan sesama mahasiswa Papua sebagai strategi koping utama. Proses adaptasi sosial berjalan secara bertahap melalui pembentukan relasi baru, pemahaman terhadap norma kampus, dan penyesuaian perilaku di lingkungan multikultural. Namun, terdapat hambatan yang memperlambat adaptasi, seperti keterbatasan bahasa, perbedaan budaya, stereotipe etnis, rasa minder, serta kecenderungan menarik diri dari interaksi dengan mahasiswa non-Papua. Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa *homesickness* bukan sekadar gejala emosional, melainkan faktor kunci yang memengaruhi dinamika adaptasi sosial mahasiswa Papua di Universitas Lampung.

Kata kunci: *homesickness*, mahasiswa Papua, adaptasi sosial.

HOMESICKNESS IN THE SOCIAL ADAPTATION PROCESS OF PAPUAN STUDENTS: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LAMPUNG

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ABSTRACT

Homesickness, or the feeling of longing for one's hometown, is commonly experienced by Papuan students at the University of Lampung. This study aims to understand the strategies employed by students in coping with homesickness, its impact on social adaptation, and the obstacles encountered during the adaptation process. The research uses a qualitative phenomenological approach with nine informants through interviews, observations, and documentation. The findings indicate that Papuan students experience homesickness in the form of emotional longing for their family, cultural environment, and the comfort of life in their hometown. Homesickness plays a significant role in shaping their social adaptation patterns, particularly through the tendency to seek support from fellow Papuan students as the main coping strategy. The social adaptation process occurs gradually through the formation of new relationships, understanding of campus norms, and adjustment of behavior in a multicultural environment. However, there are obstacles that slow down adaptation, such as language barriers, cultural differences, ethnic stereotypes, feelings of inferiority, and the tendency to withdraw from interactions with non-Papuan students. This study confirms that homesickness is not merely an emotional symptom, but a key factor influencing the dynamics of social adaptation among Papuan students at the University of Lampung.

Keywords: homesickness, Papuan students, social adaptation.