



Similarity and Dissimilarity of Culture Between Indonesia-Thailand as a Context of Foreign Language Teaching

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Abstract. The study aims to provide cultural restrictions as a pedagogical context of BIPA learning based on plurilingual and pluricultural competencies for BIPA Thailand students. This study uses bibliometric analysis methodology to map research publications on plurilingual and pluricultural characteristics of Thai BIPA students on Google Scholar search engines. The results of the mapping in the form of similarities and differences between Indonesian culture and Thai culture are used as the context of Indonesian learning for Thai students. The result of research show that the similarity between Indonesian culture and Thai culture lies in the categories of habits, food, communication characteristics, social media, health, economy, tourism, and politics. While the difference between Indonesian culture and Thai culture lies in the categories of habits, food, communication characteristics, social media, health, economics, tourism, politics, local language, and transportation.

Keywords: Similarity · Dissimilarity · PPC · BIPA Thailand

1 Introduction

Status as World Class University is the main destination of various universities throughout the world. The concept of World Class University involves the process of internationalization of academic activities and non-academic activities such as student exchange and instructors, equality of education curriculum standards, cooperation in the field of research and community service. A world-class university is able to offer a dynamic and flexible learning environment and research so as to be able to respond to changes in the demands and needs of the international world quickly and precisely. Cooperation with universities abroad is an absolute necessity to show the quality of education in the international arena [1].

The certainty of the implementation of cooperation between universities must be supported by the suitability of needs, equality of the process, and the similarity of the objectives to be achieved. The implementation of cooperation is impossible to be carried

out if each tertiary institution is not based on the suitability of needs so as to be able to complement each other. Standardization The process of ensuring educational output has equivalent quality so that the exchange of students and teachers as well as the implementation of training, research and community service together do not experience quality gaps. The similarity of vision, mission, and purpose of ensuring synergy and willingness to sit together in solving any problems that hamper the implementation of cooperation between universities in the field.

In order to ensure a sustainable and continuous reciprocal relationship with Maejo University in Thailand, Surabaya State University conducts joint research. In addition to involving researchers from both tertiary institutions, the object of research is directed to bridge the needs of students from Thailand and Indonesia so that the results of the study are not only in the form of scientific reports and publications, but the learning approach model that can be developed flexibly and adaptively to meet the needs and changes of market demands that involve both countries, Indonesia and Thailand.

The results of previous studies show that Thai students who learn Indonesian (BIPA) have several problems, including BIPA students in Middle Level still experience errors in the use of punctuation and capital letters in aspects of writing skills [2]. Written language errors made by Thai students occur at all language levels, namely the level of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse [3]. Thailand BIPA students show a positive response of communication when studying online with Indonesian natives so as to encourage an increase in the treasury of Indonesian vocabulary [4]. BIPA students in Thailand have difficulty applying speech acts in accordance with the Indonesian context. The inaccuracy of speech acts occurs in several aspects of language, namely the use of formal and informal variations, selection of speech strategies, selection of semantic formulas, and selection of persona pronouns [5]. BIPA students in Thailand need teaching materials that are in accordance with the characteristics of the beginner level [6]. Teaching BIPA is less ideal because there is no material and media that matches the needs of BIPA students in Thailand and there is no special approach used in the context of the Thai community [7]. Based on the literature study above, this study aims to provide cultural restrictions as a pedagogical context of BIPA learning based on plurilingual and pluricultural competencies for BIPA Thailand students.

2 Method

This study uses bibliometric analysis methodology to map research publications on plurilingual and pluricultural characteristics of Thai BIPA students on Google Scholar search engines. Plurilingual and pluricultural competencies are developed through three aspects, namely Building on Pluricultural Repertoire, Plurilingual Comprehension, and Building on Plurilingual Repertoire. In general, these three aspects rest on the context of equality and cultural differences as a background of communication activities [8]. Therefore, the keyword used to collect data from the Google Scholar database is “BIPA Thailand” with publication limits in the last 5 years to produce 788 articles (Fig. 1).

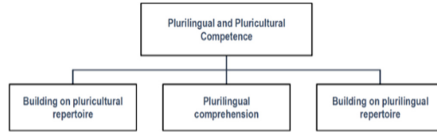


Fig. 1. Indicator of Plurilingual and Pluricultural Competence (CoE, 2020)

Furthermore, the research sampling method uses purposive sampling with the aim of limiting the focus of the study to the resource person who has the most relevant source of information in connection with the topic of BIPA learning (Fraenkel & Wallen, 2008). Of the 788 publication articles, 10 articles samples each year were taken so that a sample of 50 articles was collected. Each article is mapped based on the similarities and cultural differences mentioned in the contents of the article. If there are no similarities or cultural differences mentioned or not explicitly explained, then the relevant article is replaced with other articles from the same year of publication. The findings of each article are then grouped based on the same category. The category produced through the mapping of this research is adjusted to the learning themes demanded by the competency standards of BIPA graduates (Kemendikbud, 2017). The results of the mapping in the form of similarities and differences between Indonesian culture and Thai culture are used as the context of Indonesian learning for Thai students. Therefore, this study uses the principle of a qualitative approach where the findings of data are declared valid if the results reported in this study are in accordance with the events that occur in the research object (Sugiono, 2015).

3 Result and Discussion

The results of the mapping of scientific publications on Google Scholar show that the equation between Indonesian culture and Thai culture lies in the categories of habits, food, communication characteristics, social media, health, economy, tourism, and politics as the explanation in the following Table 1.

The results of the mapping of publication samples on Google Scholar show that cultural differences that are in accordance with the context of Indonesian and Thai culture cover the following aspects (Table 2).

Table 1. Cultural Similarity between Indonesia and Thailand

No.	Category	Similarity
1.	Habit	<p>A. Greet and ask the news</p> <p>B. Upholding politeness</p> <p>C. Asking for help politely</p> <p>D. When angry uses words and physical, depending on the context</p> <p>E. When there are children who make mistakes, they are advised and scolded</p> <p>F. Can take a walk with a lover at night</p> <p>G. Parents have the power to make family decisions</p> <p>H. Brothers or sisters must take care of his sister</p> <p>I. A friendly and polite society</p> <p>J. Use the right hand when receiving and giving something</p> <p>K. There are values and norms of society</p>
2.	Communication	<p>A. Being open to the closest people and closed to people who are not close</p> <p>B. When conveying something, it is delivered directly or indirectly depending on the context</p>
3.	Food	<p>A. The staple food is rice</p> <p>B. Has various types of rice (white rice, brown rice, and other)</p> <p>C. Eating manners using the right hand</p> <p>D. Traditional cooking utensils in the form of furnaces</p> <p>E. Many foods are soupy</p> <p>F. Many use spices in cooking food</p> <p>G. Lots of spicy foods</p> <p>F. There are five basic cuisine flavors, namely sweet, spicy, sour, bitter, and salty</p>
4.	Social media	<p>A. Social media users are children and adults</p> <p>B. When uploading something must be polite content, it should not upload negative content</p> <p>C. In commenting must be polite, unless commenting to close friends may be rude</p> <p>D. The use of social media is not only for communication, but also for business</p>
5.	Health	<p>A. There is an herbal medicine</p> <p>B. There are herbs made of empon-empon</p> <p>C. The majority maintain a healthy lifestyle by exercising and maintaining a diet</p>
6.	Economy	<p>A. There are many traditional markets</p> <p>B. There is a bargaining system</p> <p>C. Has a floating market</p> <p>D. Selling lots of goods in the market</p> <p>E. Floating Market Open starting at 04.00–07.00 local time</p>

(continued)

Table 1. (continued)

No.	Category	Similarity
7.	Tourism	A. Beach as the main destination of tourism B. Crowded with local and foreign tourists
8.	Politic	Both conduct general elections to elect representatives

Table 2. Dissimilarity in Indonesian and Thailand Culture

No.	Category	Indonesia	Thailand
1.	Habit	A. The majority often wake up early, because the sun rises faster. At 5 in the morning the sun appeared. Especially for carrying out prayer B. The majority uses vehicles so that it often causes traffic jams C. may hold the head, especially the closest people D. allowed to take pictures with the leader (president) E. Greeting by waving or shaking hands when meeting F. Recognition of 2 Gender	A. The majority rarely wake up in the morning, at 5 am in Thailand it is still dark B. The majority like to walk, so that traffic jams rarely occur C. may not hold the head, even though the one is already familiar D. Must not take pictures with leaders (king and royal family) E. When meeting, sinking both hands with your head bowed slightly bending F. 18 Recognized Gender
2.	Communication	A. Often use harsh words in communicating, especially with the closest people B. The majority of Muslims	A. Can not use harsh words, Thai people continue to speak polite language even though they are familiar B. The majority of Buddhist religion
3.	Food	A. Eating beef and other four -legged livestock B. Food coloring is taken from spices such as turmeric C. The taste of dominant food is savory D. There are various kinds of side dishes in one dish E. Indonesian typical food is more oily F. In general, eating using hands G. Rice staple food, namely brown rice, white, black, and sticky rice	A. Do not consume beef and other livestock four -legged B. Food coloring is taken from a mixture of oil such as yellow oil C. Flavor of Dominant Sweet Food D. Maximum side dishes of two kinds in one dish E. Thai specialties are not too oily F. generally eat using a spoon and fork G. staple food, especially Jasmin rice

(continued)

Table 2. (continued)

No.	Category	Indonesia	Thailand
4.	Social media	<p>A. The majority use social media Facebook, Instagram, and Line</p> <p>B. There are many e-markets such as Shopee, Tokopedia, Lazada, and others</p> <p>C. Most like to spam chat</p>	<p>A. The majority use social media WhatsApp, Tiktok, Instagram</p> <p>B. Rarely there are e-markets or online shopping sites usually shopping online through Facebook</p> <p>C. Upholding politeness so that it does not or rarely do spamchat</p>
5.	Health	<p>A. Dominant taking herbal medicines</p> <p>B. Favorite Sports Badminton and Soccer</p> <p>C. scrapings as an alternative treatment</p> <p>D. There is an alternative treatment for fever with onions and eucalyptus oil</p> <p>E. Traditional medicine with cannabis is illegal. Usually using empon-empon</p> <p>F. Massage with oil sorted, direct contact with the skin</p>	<p>A. Dominant using medicine from a doctor</p> <p>B. Favorite Sports Running</p> <p>C. No scrapings</p> <p>D. There is no alternative treatment for fever with onions and eucalyptus oil</p> <p>E. Traditional treatment with marijuana is legalized (may)</p> <p>F. Massage is done on the mat, in full, by suppressing rhythmic muscles</p>
6.	Economy	<p>A. The location of the floating market is above the large river flow</p> <p>B. Many vegetables and fruit and side dishes in Indonesian traditional markets</p>	<p>A. Not all floating markets are above the river, some are above the small kanai, namely the Damnoen Floating Market</p> <p>B. Many traders sell household furniture goods</p>
7.	Tourism	<p>A. On certain days, especially holidays many tourist attractions are crowded and crowded visitors</p> <p>B. AKES road is good, but still often jammed due to driver's impatience</p> <p>C. Famous Tourism There are beaches, mountains and historical monuments. On the coast of Indonesia there are usually rituals or traditions on certain days such as "larung saji"</p>	<p>A. There are no certain days that cause the crowd and density in tourist attractions</p> <p>B. Road access is good</p> <p>C. Famous tourism is on the hill near the beach</p>

(continued)

Table 2. (continued)

No.	Category	Indonesia	Thailand
8.	Politic	A. The leader of the country is the president with assisted by the Vice President B. State -shaped Republican	A. The Head of State is the king and head of his government is the prime minister B. State in the form of a royal
9.	Local Languages	Has many local languages	Has a little local language
10.	Transportation	Public transportation must use a black plate (be it buses, taxis, public transportation, or motorcycle taxi)	Public transportation must use a yellow plate (be it buses, taxis, public transportation, or motorcycle taxi)

4 Conclusion

The results of the mapping of scientific publications on Google Scholar show that the similarity between Indonesian culture and Thai culture lies in the categories of habits, food, communication characteristics, social media, health, economy, tourism, and politics. While the difference between Indonesian culture and Thai culture lies in the categories of habits, food, communication characteristics, social media, health, economics, tourism, politics, local language, and transportation.

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