

# Voluntaristic Action In Interaction Between Guest-Student and Local Community In Kampung Inggris

Komunitas: International Journal of  
Indonesian Society and Culture  
15(2) (2023): 255-267  
DOI:10.15294/komunitas.v15i2.47525  
© 2023 Semarang State University, Indonesia  
p-ISSN 2086 - 5465 | e-ISSN 2460-7320  
<https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/komunitas>

UNNES JOURNALS

Mauliana Maghfiroh<sup>1\*</sup>, Misbah Zulfa Elizabeth<sup>2</sup>, and Akhriyadi Sofian<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Islamic Study Program, Postgraduate, Walisongo State Islamic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

<sup>2,3</sup>Sociology Departement, Social and Politic Faculty, Walisongo State Islamic University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia

Received: November 30, 2022; Accepted: February 5, 2023; Published: September 30, 2023

## Abstract

The development of Kampung Inggris in Tulungrejo Village, Pare, Kediri has attracted the wider community's attention. Social interaction between local communities and guest-students (language course participants) is an inevitable social process. Parsons's view of voluntaristic action illustrates that the actions taken by a person are based on the impulse of will, by heeding agreed values, ideas and norms. The qualitative methods are used to reveal in detail the voluntaristic action by local communities and guest-students. The results of this study indicate that interactions that exist between guest-students and the local community in Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village are relationships that influence each other, in which both parties get the benefit from this interaction whether they have the same purpose or not. The interaction between guest-students and the local community is the cooperation that is also established between the owners of the language course institutions with the government and local community of Kampung Inggris, Tulungrejo Village.

## Keywords

social interaction; voluntaristic action; cooperation; guest-students; local community

---

### Corresponding author

Jl. Walisongo No 3-5 Semarang 50185, Central Java,  
Indonesia

### Email

[maulianamaghfiroh7@gmail.com](mailto:maulianamaghfiroh7@gmail.com)

---

## INTRODUCTION

The foundation of social life is rooted in social interaction, a dynamic process that facilitates the exchange of cultural elements within a society. Through social interactions, individuals engage in relationships with others, be it on an individual level or within social groups, thereby creating a network of connections. Such interactions serve as a conduit for the transmission of knowledge, encompassing various facets of culture such as technology, art, and science (Soekanto, 2017).

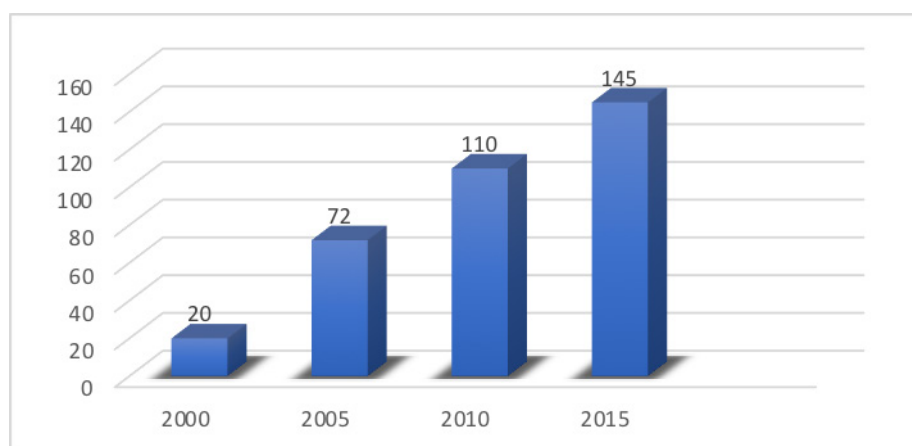
Interaction occurs when one individual does something, then causes a reaction from other individuals (Koentjaraningrat, 1993). The reaction of other individuals when one individual does something forms interactions that influence each other and there is reciprocity to achieve a certain goal. The intricate hub of interactions forms patterns known as social interaction patterns, reflecting the regularities shaped by the interplay of acts, norms, and values adopted by the community (Scott, 1962). This continuous cycle of interaction contributes to the development and maintenance of social life, creating a framework that facilitates communications and social contact.

Kampung Inggris Pare, situated in Tulungrejo Village, Pare, Kediri, has evolved into a unique hub for language learning,

particularly in English, Arabic, Mandarin, and other foreign languages. This village not only serves as an educational center but also as a cultural melting pot, attracting students not only from different regions of Indonesia but also from foreign countries (Kampung Inggris LC, 2020). The influx of guest-students on a monthly basis, seeking to learn foreign languages, transforms Kampung Inggris into a vibrant community where social interactions between the locals and guest-students are inevitable.

The number of course institutions in Kampung Inggris Pare continues to increase from year to year. The rise in the number of language course institutions in Kampung Inggris, as evidenced by the increasing trend depicted in Figure 1, signifies the growing popularity of this destination for language. With over 150 institutions operating in 2019 in Kampung Inggris (Elmira, 2019). Then according to data from the village office published on the website [kampuninggris.com](http://kampuninggris.com), the number of students in Kampung Inggris every month reaches 5.000 people who change every month (come and go). Even the percentage of guest-student increases by three times during the college or school holidays (Access English School, 2020).

For this reason, it can be explained that a significant monthly student turnover, the village becomes a focal point for social dynamics and cultural exchange. The inte-



**Figure 1.** Graph of the Number of Language Course Institutions in Kampung Inggris Pare 2000-2015

Source: (Wicaksono, 2016)

reactions between the local community and guest-students form a complex social process, leading to the convergence of values and habits, ultimately fostering an environment of mutual adjustment (Salleh & Yusof, 2021).

The qualitative research methodology employed in this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the social interactions between guest-students and the local community in Kampung Inggris. Using a descriptive approach, the research delves into the intricate details of these interactions, exploring the meetings and communications between the two groups. (Meoleong, 2009). Through observations and interviews conducted via snowball sampling, the study focuses on key informants, including English camp or boarding house owners from the local community and guest-students who have spent a considerable period in Kampung Inggris. The data analysis process involves data reduction, presentation, and interpretation, culminating in the drawing of meaningful conclusions regarding these interactions from December 2020 to April 2021 (Etikan et al., 2016).

### History of Kampung Inggris

In 1976 Kalend Osen, a student from Gontor Islamic Boarding School who came from Kutai Kalimantan island, recited studied and devoted himself to Darul Falah Islamic Boarding School under the supervisor of KH. Ahmad Yazid in Pare Kediri, East Java. Kalend Osen, at that time, was famous for having foreign language skills. Besides English and Arabic, he is also fluent in many other foreign languages.

The beginning of Kampung Inggris was when one day, two students from a university came to KH. Ahmad Yazid's house to learn about the English exam questions they brought from campus. When presented with many English questions, Kalend Osen tried to do them and study with the two students. Since then, Kalend Osen's confidence has arisen to teach English, so he asked KH. Ahmad Yazid's permission to teach local community who want to learn English. KH. Ahmad Yazid agreed to Kalend Osen's re-

quest since then, Kaled Osen or now known as Mr. Kalend Osen, began teaching English to the local community.

The potential in terms of education that can provide prosperity in the region was seen by journalists who then disseminated it. The spread of news that Pare District has advantages in education, especially in the field of language, notably English, is getting wider. Then in 2006, the name of the area that was used as a place to learn English in Tulungrejo Village, Pare, Kediri was inaugurated as Kampung Inggris (Lathifah et al., 2020).

### Development of Language Course Institutions in Kampung Inggris

The first-course institution that was established in Tulungrejo Village was BEC (Basic English Course) which Kalend Osen founded. At that time, the term "Kampung Inggris" had not yet appeared in Tulungrejo Village. The beginning of the development of language course institutions was in 1990-1991, which led to the emergence of new institutions mostly built on the initiative of Kalend Osen's students who had graduated.

In 2006 the name "Kampung Inggris" began to be formed, which is the nickname students give because there are many English language courses and community members who are friendly with English. At that time, there were already about 50-course institutions in Kampung Inggris and they were increasing because of social media participation.

Then in 2006, a forum was also formed, which became a unifying community in Kampung Inggris, well-known as the Language Village Forum or better known as FKB (Forum Kampung Bahasa). In 2010 the existence of language course institutions increased. The increasing number of guest-students who came to look for language course institutions and some newcomers and investors set up language course institutions made the number of language course institutions in Kampung Inggris. There were around 100 language course institutions at that time.

From year to year, the interest of

guest-students who want to learn a foreign language increases in Kampung Inggris, especially during school or college holidays. This situation is increasing the number of course institutions in Kampung Inggris. In 2017, more than 160-course institutions have registered their institutions in Village Office. Then by increasing the language course institutions and guest-student in Kampung Inggris, supporting facilities emerged that provide the needs for students such as supermarkets, stalls, bicycle rental, boarding houses, bookstores and transportation facilities in Kampung Inggris (Lathifah et al., 2020).

### Overview of Newcomers in Kampung Inggris

The existence of newcomers in Kampung Inggris, according to the information that the author got from the research location, was due to several factors such as trying their luck (work) and gaining knowledge (learn foreign languages). At that time, newcomers have to start to adapt by getting involved and following the norms and values that exist in Tulungrejo Village. In this case, the author divides newcomers into 3 groups, namely:

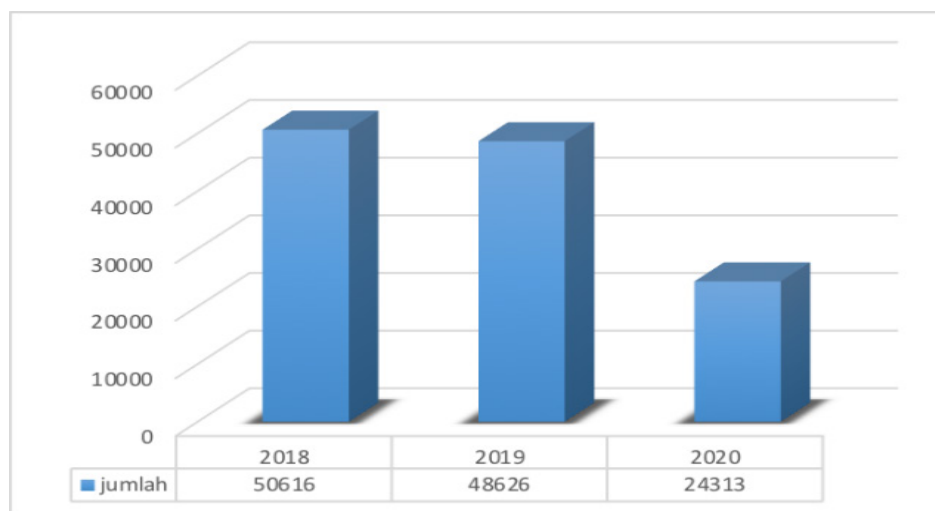
#### Language Course Participants

Language course participants or guest-student come from various regions,

both from Indonesia and abroad. They also come from various circles such as students, workers and those who desire to continue their education abroad. Language course participants who come to Kampung Inggris during school or college holidays usually come to Kampung Inggris not only to learn a foreign language but also to fill their vacation. It means that they go to Kampung Inggris to study while traveling.

Most of the course participants come to Kampung Inggris weekly, one month, or some even stay in Kampung Inggris for months. Usually, they stay in the boarding house or English camp that the language course institution has provided that they choose or also provided by the local community.

The number of language course participants who come to Kampung Inggris every month reaches 4000-5000 people. Even it always increases many times during school and college holidays. In 2018, about 50616 language course participants were recorded coming to Kampung Inggris. Then in 2019, there were 48626 course participants. In 2020 due to the covid-19 pandemic, the number of course participants who came to Kampung Inggris was reduced to 24313 people. However, when viewed from the average monthly arrivals, the decline is generally not too significant considering that Kampung Inggris in 2020 was closed for six



**Figure 2** Graph of the Number of Language Course Participants 2018-2020

Source: Tulungrejo Village Document 2020

months. These guest-students always change every period when a new class is opened at the language course institution so that those who come to Kampung Inggris only stay for two weeks, one month or more (come and go).

### Traders

On average, traders who come to Kampung Inggris of Tulungrejo Village come from outside Tulungrejo Village. Most of them come from other villages around Tulungrejo Village, which are still included in Pare and Kediri. Some of them even come from outside the city. Their number is also not limited because most of them are peddlers who move from place to place. Usually, the traders choose to live in Pare and its surroundings. On average, traders hold their wares near language course institutions or boarding houses for guest-students to make it easier for them to get a lot of customers, some of them selling their wares by walking around.

The traders said they were happy to sell in Kampung Inggris of Tulungrejo Village because besides many guest-students who came to Kampung Inggris from within the city and outside the city, they also felt a comfortable environment and the open attitude of the Tulungrejo Village community towards newcomers.

### The Owners of Language Course Institutions

The owners of language course institutions in Kampung Inggris are not only from the local community. Some of them are investors from outside Pare area, even many of them come from outside the city. The existence of language course institutions in Kampung Inggris which is increasing from year to year, is influenced by the area's strategic location and the community's openness to the arrival of guest-students.

According to the data from the village office, in 2021, there are 163 language course institutions registered in Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village Office. Not all of these institutions belong to the local community. Owners of language course institutions who come from outside the Kampung Ing-

gris area usually provide feedback that is also beneficial for the local community of Tulungrejo Village. They employ local community as administrative staff and teaching staff. They also rent people's houses which are used as English camps. Because of that, both directly and indirectly also opens up business opportunities for the local community of Kampung Inggris, Tulungrejo Village.

### Meetings between Guest-students and Local Community

The interaction carried out by the community can be done directly or indirectly (Nurhadi & Niswah, 2019). Interactions that are carried out directly, for example, are carried out by shaking hands and meeting face to face. Then the interaction is carried out indirectly, for example, using communication technology. The interaction carried out by guest-students (language course participants) with the local community in Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village is mostly done directly.

Social interactions between guest-students and the local community in Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village can be found in everyday life, namely in social, cultural, economic and religious life.

### Meeting at Language Course Institutions

The most frequent meetings or social contacts between guest-students and the local community occur in language course institutions. In this case, the local community involved in meeting at language course institutions are the local community who own the language course institutions, administrative staff, teaching staff and participants in the language course. Guest-students who come to Kampung Inggris intending to learn a foreign language have a language course institution they choose to study.

Guest-students meet with the local community in language course institutions because some local people are also owners, administrative staff and teaching staff and as participants (students) of language course institutions. While asking or

consulting about the language learned by guest-students, usually guest-students and the local community talk to each other and exchange ideas about many things whether it is related to material that has not been understood or related to personal problems, including consultations about study plans abroad. As stated by the administrative staff and the owner of the course institution, the meetings that occur between guest-students and the local community in language course institutions focus on talking about language course materials and discussing or consulting about the program that will be taken by language course participants.

A serious but relaxed learning atmosphere allows social interaction between fellow language course participants and between language course participants and tutors. Even when studying on speaking, language course participants are required to interact by talking to each other and dealing directly with other participants. As explained in the previous chapter, both language course participants and instructors (tutors) in Kampung Inggris come from different regions and cultures, so they can also be called cross-cultural interaction.

The regulations of using English during class hours, make meetings between the fellow local community, local community and guest-students, between guest-students as well, are conducted in language course institutions, more likely to use English and the topic of conversation is also still related to language learning materials.

It is not uncommon for the meetings between language course participants and the local community at language course institutions to continue outside the institution's area. Usually, language courses institutions have special programs for learning outside the classroom. According to one of the language course participants, the meeting between course participants and the local community at the language course institution was used to develop language skills and increase relations between them. Furthermore, meetings at language course institutions can also be used as the basis or the beginning of further meetings and allow

for in-depth interactions afterward.

When in outside of language lessons, even though the local community and guest-students do not talk to each other or do not exchange certain signs, social interaction has occurred. Its because each of them is aware of the existence of the other party, which causes additions in feelings and responses also create an impression in the minds of the other party which then influences their actions. It shows that social interaction has occurred because each is aware of the other party's existence, which causes additions in feelings and responses and creates an impression in the minds of others, which then determines what actions they will take (Soekanto, 1999).

### Meeting at Boarding House (English Camp)

Meetings occur between guest-students and the local communities who have boarding houses occupied by guest-students in boarding houses (English camp). In this case, guest-students and local communities meet and communicate directly at the English Camp. The interaction between them occurs when guest-students are kind and friendly to the boarding house owner, which is then responded by the boarding house owner (the local community). Even the interaction between them continues by exchanging stories. For example, when the boarding house owner tells about language course participants who ever stayed at their boarding house, they offer food or exchange information.

According to one of the language course participants, some values or norms guide social relations in Kampung Inggris, then guest-students adapt and use them as guidelines in conducting social relations with the local community. As revealed by Loliweri that in, social interaction, at least includes four elements, namely the existence of a social structure that is used as a norm or relationship rules that have a certain pattern in society. Then there are social actions which are actions that are manifested in real behavior or actions. Furthermore, there are social relations that are influences carried

by one party to another due to the reciprocal process carried out. Then the last is impression management which creates a pattern of relationships that will produce cultural norms that apply to the environment of the people involved in the interaction (Liliweri, 2014).

Based on the previous explanation, it can be explained that the elements of social interaction that occurred in Tulungrejo Village have been fulfilled. This is indicated by norms or rules for relations carried out by guest-students (language course participants) and the local community, such as courtesy and mutual respect while in Kampung Inggris, Tulungrejo Village. Then this is reflected in the concrete actions taken by guest-students and the local community. It means that both guest-students and the local community carry out social relations by adjusting to the norms and values that apply in Kampung Inggris. This adjustment process then produces a pattern of social relations between guest-students and the local community, thus producing the impression of a value considered appropriate for both the local community and guest-students in Kampung Inggris.

### Meetings at Food Stalls and Shops

Meetings between guest-students and the local community occur when language course participants come to buy food at a local community shop. Usually local community asks where the language course participants come from. That's where their interaction begins. In addition to meetings at food stalls owned by the local community, meetings also often take place at grocery stores owned by many local communities. Usually, guest-students shop for their daily needs at shops owned by the the local community. So that, it can be seen that the interaction between them is more likely be oriented in economic field.

Economically oriented interactions that occur between local community and guest-students, both directly and indirectly,, influence the social relations that take place between guest-students and local community in social life that characterize

the daily lives of guest-students and the local community of Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village.

The process of social interaction reflects the human instinct to live together with other people in their social environment (Petters & Waters, 2013). This interaction can occur when one person performs a certain action and then gets a response as a reaction to that action. So it can be inferring that interaction is a process of mutual influence (Soekanto, 2017). This process requires each individual to be able to adapt to his environment. In this case, according to Gerungan, the relationship between the individual and the environment is divided into four types. First, the individuals may conflict with their environment. Second, individuals can use their environment. Third, individuals can participate in the environment. Fourth, individuals can adapt to their environment (Gerungan, 2004).

Similar to the theory above, based on the results of observations in the field and interviews conducted by the author with Matnurkasan (Headmen of Tulungrejo Village), in the Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village, meetings that occur between language course participants and the local community can occur in food stalls and shops owned by local communities. The relationships between local communities and immigrants with their environment are: First, local communities and guest-students can do something contrary to the values and norms in Kampung Inggris. Second, they both have a relationship with their environment. It means that both of them involve themselves with their environment. Both guest-students and the local community use their environment to achieve their respective goals. Third, the process to achieve these goals is carried out by adjusting to the environment. Fourth, the process of adjusting to the environment carried out by guest-students and the local community can also be carried out by actively participating in Kampung Inggris.

In this case, although the meetings in food stalls and grocery stores owned by the local community were more likely to be oriented towards the economy, both guest-stu-

dents and local community alike adapted to the environment by carrying out social relations on existing values and norms. It becomes a way or medium for guest-students and the local community to achieve their goals.

### Meetings at Places of Entertainment

In addition to the three places above, meetings between guest-students and the local community are also often held in entertainment venues such as sports venues and cafes. Guest-students or language course participants spend a lot of their free time just relaxing and enjoying the atmosphere of Kampung Inggris at night in a cafe with their friends.

A favorite place for guest-students and local community who take courses to relax together at the cafe, so that guest-students and local community who have the same age join together. The topic of their conversation is free or not tied to certain topics, such as meetings at language course institutions. For example, talking about idols, soap operas, information and the latest issues and discussing assignments and materials that have been obtained in class. Then, the men are often invited or invited by the local community to exercise. When they play sports together, the interactions between them are established. Male guest-students usually often play futsal at night on Saturday nights or Sunday nights.

Besides playing futsal, they usually eat and drink coffee together or discuss. For example, discussing a business that will be carried out together or discussing plans for language course participants who aim to continue their education abroad. Discussions or exchanges of information and experiences between language course participants and the local community are carried out in addition to increasing knowledge regarding the things to be addressed and creating a good relationship between guest-students and the local community.

Based on further information from guest-students, the activities carried out in entertainment venues such as cafes and sports venues that they carry out are still un-

der the values and norms that apply in Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village area. For example, even on holidays such as Saturdays and Sundays, women still adhere to the limit of hours out of the house for women in Tulungrejo Village. Then for the men, although there is an exception for them to come home late, they are not allowed to violate the values of decency or make noise in Tulungrejo Village area.

The intensity of social interaction that is often accompanied by a balance of interaction patterns between language course participants and local community causes an increase in the closeness between the local community and guest-students. The arrival of language course participants made the local community more open to different cultures. Based on the statements expressed by the informants above, it can be explained that local people and guest-students take advantage of the existence of language course institutions, food stalls and shops, boarding houses and places of entertainment to meet and interact each other.

In addition, guest-students or language course participants also have other activities besides learning. They have an environment that requires them to interact and adapt in the environment where they live,. It also requires them to maintain good relations with each other, both with fellow guest-students and with the local community as social beings. In addition, humans have the instinct or desire to avoid conflict with others and the desire to live safely and peacefully in their environment. So that patterns of behavior emerge that regulate each individual's relationship in society in a mutually agreed value or norm (R, 2019).

The actions taken by guest-students to the local community of Kampung Inggris are similar to the concept of rational social action studied by Talkot Parsons and referred to as the concept of voluntarism. In this concept, four components underlie a person's actions, namely the existence of individuals, goals, situations and conditions, including norms and values. It means that in this case, the main issue is the individual's



ability to determine actions with various ways or alternatives available to achieve the desired goals (Parsons, 2007).

Parsons's view of voluntary human action illustrates that the actions taken by a person are based on the impulse of will by heeding agreed values, ideas and norms. It mean that their activities is controlled by the values and norms prevailing in society. In this case, Parsons reveals that individual human actions are always directed towards a goal. The action occurs in conditions where the elements are certain and it is these elements are used as tools to achieve goals (Parsons, 2007).

Based on in-depth observations made by the author that were actions taken by both guest-students (language course participants) and the local community in Kampung Inggris, Tulungrejo Village was carried out to get their needs and achieve their desired goals. The cultural values in Kampung Inggris, Tulungrejo Village are used as a means or tool to achieve their goals. The comfortable situations and conditions for learning foreign languages in Kampung Inggris are used for language course participants to be accepted in Kampung Inggris to improve their language skills. Then the local community also takes advantage of these conditions to gain economic benefits.

The guest-students are part of Kampung Inggris, Tulungrejo Village, who are present in a culture society. This culture is reflected in the social interactions that exist between them. It mean that they must try to follow the habits and patterns of life that exist in society without compromising the main goal of learning. The guest-students in their daily activities seem friendly to the local community. The attitude of guest-students, who are friendly and kind to the local community, used as a medium that makes guest-students acceptable in the local community. Even though the guest-students do not directly participate in social activities in the Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village.

### Ongoing Communication between Guest-students and Local Community

Social interaction in society allows for communication patterns used by individuals and groups involved. So that with communication, a common understanding will be created between the people involved in the communication (Mollgaard et al., 2017). The presence of guest-students in Kampung Inggris who have different backgrounds facilitates communication between guest-students and the the local community using the Indonesian language to facilitate communication between them. According to one of

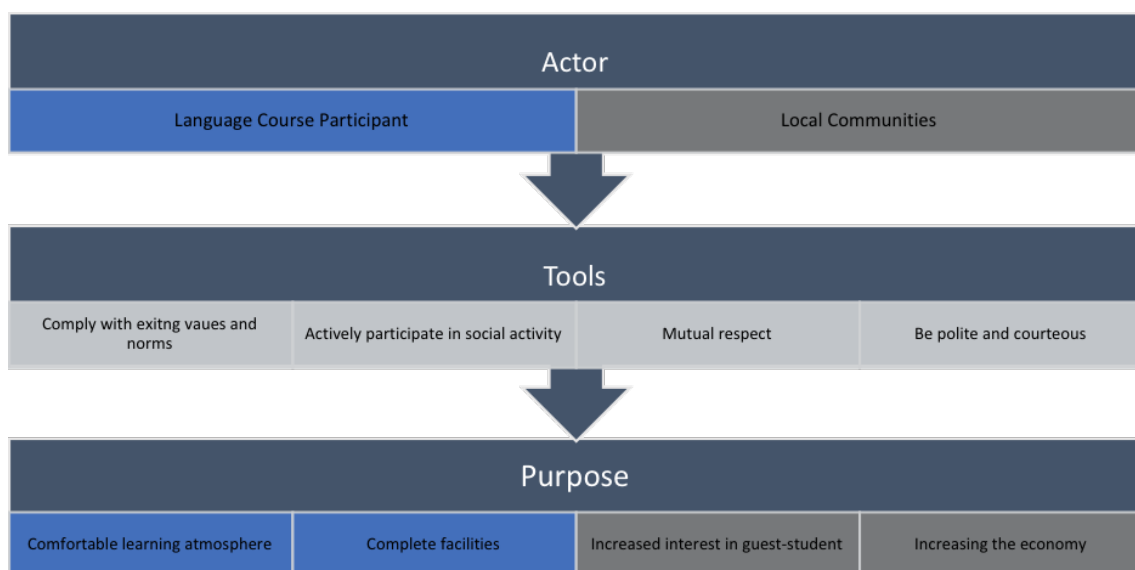


Figure 3. Voluntaristic Action Scheme in Kampung Inggris

Source: Primary Data Analysis

the informants, as one of the residents who owns a stalled business which also means that many guest-students will come to their place to shop, they must have his way or technique to attract customers. They do this by being friendly and building good communication with the guest-students.

As known that language is an intermediary to start communication or relationship. Through language, humans can build communication to achieve their goals. Based on the author's observations, the presence of guest-students in Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village become a heterogeneous society with different cultures and backgrounds. The language's usage in communication, usually depends on the situation and the conditions. Because, different situations and the interlocutor also use different languages.

Communication between local communities and guest-students is carried out using a language that equally understood, namely Indonesian, to avoid misunderstandings and establish closeness without difficulty in understanding other languages.

The characteristics of social interaction are the presence of more than one actor, the existence of communication between actors through social contact, the time dimension (past, present and future) that determines the nature of the ongoing action and the existence of goals and intentions. It is clear what is to be achieved, regardless of whether the goals of each actor are the same or not (Waridah, 2004). Characteristics of interaction between language course participants and the local community of Kampung Inggris, Tulungrejo Village. **First**, the number of interaction actors is more than one person. The interaction actors in Kampung Inggris are guest-students, in this case, the participants of the language course and the local community. If the actor only one person, it is not considered a social interaction. **Second**, there is communication between actors. In social interaction, communication between actors does not mean that those involved have to talk to each other directly. Communication between

guest-students and the local community in Kampung Inggris can be done by nodding their heads and smiling. In addition, it can also be done by greeting each other by saying the word "monggo" which in Indonesian means excuse me or say hello.

**Third**, there is a time dimension. The time of interaction between guest-students and the local community is not limited, meaning that the interaction can occur anytime and anywhere, even sometimes the interaction is carried out accidentally or without prior planning. **Fourth**, there are certain goals. Every interaction carried out by humans must have certain goals, as well as what happens between guest-students and the local community. The interactions between them have certain goals, regardless of whether these goals are the same or not. The intended purpose is not always a big goal. Sometimes, their interaction is to show mutual respect between them.

Based on the previous explanation, the interaction between guest-students and local communities in Kampung Inggris, Tulungrejo Village is direct communication manifested in greetings and chatting. The communication occurs interpersonally or only involves 2-3 people. The focus of the conversation is also personal and about life experiences (Liliwari, 2014).

Meetings and communications carried out by guest-student and local community of Kampung Inggris form associative social interactions. The interaction between them is carried out to work together, respect and appreciate each other. This associative interaction in the form of cooperation occurs when the people involved in this interaction carry out interactions to achieve common goals that will be beneficial for all (Soekanto, 2017).

The following is a form of cooperation that exists between local communities and guest-students:

### Cooperation in Buying and Selling Transactions

This form of interaction occurs when guest-students (language course participants) interact with the local community to reach an

agreement on buying and selling transactions. Usually, guest-students want to buy products sold by the local community while the local community provides or offers snacks or meals for guests-students.

Interaction also occurs when guest-students work with travel owners. Usually, this interaction occurs when guest-students have long lived in Kampung Inggris and already have a job in Kampung Inggris. Filling spare time and increase activities, guest-students usually work with travel owners who are local people to become tour guides or offer travel services belonging to the local community.

The interaction between local people who own and open a place of business with guest-students (language course participants) is established in the form of cooperation, namely cooperation in buying and selling transactions and leasing and cooperation as business partners. Parsons states that social interaction can build closeness of distance that creates intimacy between social actors. It causes an open attitude to understand each other, to feel each other's feelings. Actions by someone are influenced by two kinds of orientation: motivational orientation, which is personal and shows the desire of individuals who act to fulfill their needs. Next is the orientation of values, which refers to normative standards, for example, the form of religion and local traditions (Parsons, 2007).

In this case, although the individual or someone has the freedom to do something to achieve his goals, it must still be adapted to existing conditions, values and norms. In line with Parsons' thought, social interaction between guest-students and the local community in Kampung Inggris is also influenced by certain orientations or goals. Regardless of whether the goals are the same or not, social interaction between them is still carried out to build closeness and mutual understanding. For example, a motivational orientation that underlies the interaction between guest-students and the local community is the polite attitude of guests to the local community so that they are accepted as students in the Kampung Inggris Tulung-

rejo Village. Furthermore, for example, the orientation of social values that underlie social interaction between guest-students and the local community is when guest-students participate in activities to appreciate and preserve the traditions and culture that exist in Tulungrejo Village.

### Cooperation in the Business Sector

The large number of guest-students who come to Kampung Inggris has a major influence on the local community's economy of Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village. It is one of the benefits of the cooperation carried out by the government and the local community to provide facilities to provide comfort for guest-students.

Between guest-students (language course participants) and the local community of Kampung Inggris, there is indirect cooperation in the business sector. In this case, the presence of guest-students in Kampung Inggris, the local community has the opportunity to develop their business by providing certain facilities for guest-students. In addition, direct cooperation in the business sector is also established because even though the owner of the course institution is not a local community, cooperation with the local community in providing facilities such as lodging, laundry and food is also ongoing.

Based on the previous explanation, the cooperation between guest-students and the local community in Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village is cooperation in buying and selling transactions and cooperation in the business sector. According to Soekanto, cooperation is based on orientation to other individuals or groups (Soekanto, 2017). In the buying and selling cooperation, guest-students or language course participants consume or buy the products offered by the local community consisting of boarding house owners, shop or stall owners, laundry business owners, snack sellers, and bicycle rental and service owners to guest-students in Kampung Inggris. Then, cooperation in the business sector is carried out directly between the owner of the course institution and the local community and indirectly bet-

ween guest-students, language course institutions, and the local community.

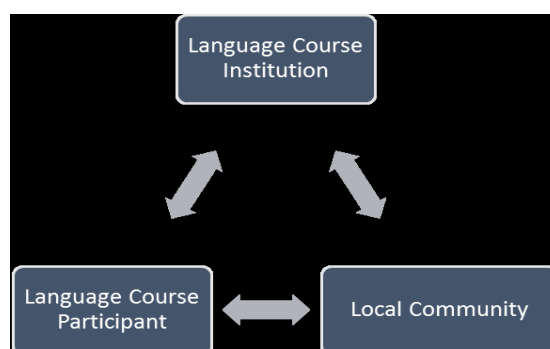
Local people who have boarding houses, shop owners and hawker sellers, or other businesses usually have relatively short interaction intensity or contact with new arrivals. However, when guest-students have lived in Kampung Inggris several times and become loyal customers of the services and products offered by the local community, usually the contact or interaction that takes place between the local community and the guest-students lasts longer because apart from making transactions, they usually talk about other things as well.

The importance of the function of cooperation in a community group, is described by Charles H. Cooley that cooperation arises when people realize that they have common interests and have enough knowledge. Also they have self-control to fulfill these interests, awareness the existence of common interests and the existence of organization are important facts in useful cooperation (Cooley, 2022).

In line with the theory above that the cooperation that exists in Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village, in addition to direct cooperation between the local community and guest-students (language course participants) in buying and selling and leasing transactions, cooperation is also established between language course institution owners (both those who are a local community of Tulungrejo Village or investors) with the government and local community of the Kampung Inggris in building their business. As stated by Matnurkasan, usually before establishing a language course institution, they must apply for a permit to the Tulungrejo Village government first. Then when they have obtained a permit, the course institution is legally part of Kampung Inggris. The existence of language course institutions also provides benefits for the local community who have businesses in Kampung Inggris because the more language course institutions, the more guest-students who come and increase the business potential for the local community of Tulungrejo Village. So that with the existence of Kampung Inggris,

the economy of the Tulungrejo Village communities can increase.

Based on the process of meeting and communication between guest-students (language course participants) and the local community and the business opportunities, it can be illustrated that the social relations or relationships in Kampung Inggris consist of language courses participants, language course institutions and the local community.



**Figure 3.** Social Relations of Language Course Participant, Language Course Institution and Local Community  
Source: Primary Data Analysis

The figure explains that the relationship between language course participants and the local community is a reciprocal relationship that influences each other. Where social contacts or meetings that occur and communication that exists between the local community and guest-students (language course participants) which are carried out directly or indirectly can be captured and interpreted by both guest-students and the local community.

## CONCLUSION

The interaction that exists between guest-students and the local community in Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village is a relationship that influences each other, in which both parties get the benefit from the interaction. Parsons's view of voluntaristic action illustrates that the actions taken by a person are based on the impulse of will, by heeding agreed values, ideas and norms. The inter-

actions that exist between guest-students and the local community in Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village are relationships that influence each other, in which both parties get the benefit from this interaction whether they have the same purpose or not. The attitude of the guest-students who are friendly and kind to the local community is used as a medium that makes guest-students acceptable to the local community even though the guest-students do not directly participate in social activities in Kampung Inggris Tulungrejo Village.

## REFERENCES

- Access English School. (2020). . 2020, February 27. *Panduan Kampung Inggris. Dipetik August 15, 2020, dari*. Panduankampunginggris.Com. <http://www.panduankampunginggris.com.informasi-kampung-inggris-pare/>
- Cooley, C. H. (2022). *The Process Of Social Change*. Legare Street Press.
- Elmira, P. (2019). *Peminat Belajar Bahasa Inggris di Kampung Inggris Pare Meningkat*. Liputan6. Com. <http://m.liputan6.com>
- Etikan, I., Alkassim, R., & Abubakar, S. (2016). Comparison of snowball sampling and sequential sampling technique. *Biom Biostat International Journal*, 3(1), 6–7.
- Gerungan, W. A. (2004). *Psikologi sosial*. Refika Aditama.
- Kampung Inggris LC. (2020). *LC Language Center*. Kampunginggrispare.Info. <https://www.kampunginggrispare.info>
- Koentjaraningrat. (1993). *Masalah Kesukubangsaan dan Intergrasi Nasional* (1st ed.). UI Press.
- Lathifah, N. A., Purnomo, A., & Sukamto, S. (2020). Dinamika Pengelolaan Kampung Inggris Oleh Masyarakat di Desa Tulungrejo Kecamatan Pare Kabupaten Kediri. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 9(2). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.23887/jish-undiksha.v9i2.17645>
- Liliweri, A. (2014). *Sosiologi dan Komunikasi Organisasi*. Bumi Aksara.
- Meoleong, L. J. (2009). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. PT. Remaja Rosdakara.
- Mollgaard, A., Lehmann, S., & Mathiesen, J. (2017). Correlations between human mobility and social interaction reveal general activity patterns. *PLoS ONE*, 2. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0188973>
- Nurhadi, A., & Niswah, F. (2019). Penerapan Komunikasi Interpersonal Tenaga Pendidik dalam Pencapaian Prestasi Belajar Siswa di MTs Nahdliyatul Islamiyah Blumbungan Larangan Pamekasan. *Al-Fikrah (Jurnal Studi Pendidikan Dan Keislaman)*, 2(1), 1–20.
- Parsons, T. (2007). *The Structure of Social Action a Digital Edition*. McGraw-Hill Book Company.
- Petters, D., & Waters, E. (2013). *Epistemic Actions in Attachment Relationships and the Origin of the Socially Extended Mind*.
- R, M. O. (2019). *The moral economy of 'Respect' in Chilean Society*. University of Nottingham.
- Salleh, N. A. A. M., & Yusof, M. (2021). The Role of Leaders in Small Group Communication: Analysis of Speech Acts. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 11(2), 789–799. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBS/v11-i2/8508>
- Scott, F. G. (1962). Family Group Structure and Patterns of Social Interaction. *American Journal of Sociology*, 68(2), 214–228. <https://doi.org/https://www.jstor.org/stable/2774725>
- Soekanto, S. (1999). *Kamus Sosiologi*. Grafindo Persada.
- Soekanto, S. (2017). *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar* (48th ed.). Rajawali Press.
- Waridah, S. (2004). *Sosiologi 1*. Bumi Aksara.
- Wicaksono, M. S. (2016). Pelaksanaan Rencana Berkelanjutan (Studi Pada Kampung Inggris Pare Kabupaten Kediri). *Urnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik Universitas Brawijaya*, 2(1), 57–65.