



HUMAN AND CULTURE

Alma Heni Dwi Putri¹, Ricka Anggrayni Tanjung²

^{1,2}Elementary School Teacher Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

Email: ¹almahenidwiputri@gmail.com, ²rickatanjung80@gmail.com

Abstract

Humans and culture are two things that have a close relationship between one another. Humans in this natural world play a unique role, and can be viewed from various aspects, namely in terms of their nature and elements. The purpose of this study is to describe all aspects related to humans and culture in terms of internalization, socialization and enculturation of influences. The method used in this study is a qualitative-descriptive method, using data collection techniques in the form of a review study of books, literature, notes, and reports that have to do with problems solved using secondary data. So the results of the research are processed so that the creation of culture is the result of thoughts, ideas, concepts and beliefs possessed by humans as a gift from God Almighty and beneficial to humans themselves.

Keywords : Human, Culture

Introduction

Humans in their daily life will not be separated from culture, because Humans are creators and users of culture. Humans live because the existence of culture, meanwhile culture will continue to live and develop when humans want to preserve culture and not ruin it. Culture plays an important role in human life and become a tool for socializing with other human beings. The interaction between humans and nature will create something new culture and humans make the most of it with good cause. Culture created and developed by Human beings will have implications for the environment in which the culture develops. If the environment in which the culture changes and humans can't maintain the consistency of that culture then it's not it is unlikely that the culture will disappear. Basically a group of people or a nation has a way of life that has been inherited from time to time and is a value that is believed to be true. However low the level of culture, a society or nation still has something it deems valuable. Thus education is always trying to pass on something that is useful and considered good to the younger generation.

Humans and culture are an inseparable unit, while the supporters of culture are human beings themselves. Even though human beings will die, their culture will be passed on to their offspring, and so on. The inheritance of human culture does not always occur vertically or to their children and grandchildren, but can also occur horizontally, that is, one human being can learn culture from another human being. The close relationship between humans (especially society) and culture has further been expressed by Melville J. Herkovits and Bronislaw Malinowski, who argued that cultural determinism means that everything in society is determined by the culture that belongs to that society. (Selo Soemardjan, 1964: 115). Then Herkovits views culture as something superorganic, because culture that has been passed down from generation to generation continues to live. Although humans who are members of society have changed due to birth and death. Based on the description above that humans and culture depend on each other to form a perfect life, where this is rarely explored deeper. This is supported by the findings of researchers in looking at previous studies on the internet. This encourages researchers to develop the study so that it can contribute to completing the existing gaps.

Research Methodology

This study uses a qualitative-descriptive method. Quoted from (536) According to Sugiyono (2016) a qualitative research method is a method used to examine the condition of natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument. According to Nazir (2014) descriptive research examines the status of human groups, objects, conditions, systems of thought or current events with the aim of making systematic, factual and accurate descriptive of the facts studied. According to Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata (2011: 73), qualitative descriptive research is intended to describe and describe existing phenomena, both natural and human-made, which pay more attention to characteristics, quality, interrelationships between activities. This method is used so that researchers can understand more deeply about how the community can make efforts to preserve cultural traditions and how this has implications for cultural resilience. Where in this study listen to behavior and words in writing to produce descriptive data. To fulfill the principle human nature and culture then research uses data sources in the form of written data taken from discourse on the internet. Qdata collection technique by conducting a review study of books, literature, records, and reports that have to do with the problem being solved. This technique is used to obtain the basics and opinions in writing which is done by studying various literature related to the problem under study. This is also done to obtain secondary data that will be used as a basis for comparison between theory and practice in the field. Secondary data through this method is obtained by browsing the internet, reading various literature, results of studies from previous researchers, lecture notes, and other relevant sources.

Result & Discussion

The Effect of Internalization

The research results show that Humans have the potential, talents and genetic tendencies to develop various feelings, desires, passions and emotions in their personality. The tendency and potential for personality development is strongly influenced by the natural environment, social environment and cultural environment. Every day humans learn to feel joy, sadness, and others. Thus, the internalization process is the process of developing human potential, which is influenced by both the internal environment from within the human being and external, namely influences from outside the human self. So, the informants argued that humans can form culture with habits that are often carried out in social life.

The Effect of Socialization

The results of the study show that in the process of socialization an individual from childhood to old age always learns patterns of action in interactions with all kinds of surrounding individuals who occupy various social roles. The conditions for the socialization process are:

- a. Individuals must be given the skills needed for their future lives in society
- b. Individuals must be able to communicate effectively and develop their ability to read, write and speak
- c. control of organic functions must be learned through proper introspective exercises
- d. Individuals must be familiar with the values and norms that exist in society.

Effects of Enculturation

The results of the research show that in this process an individual learns and adapts his thoughts and attitudes to the customs, system of norms and regulations that live in his culture. Since childhood, the process of enculturation has started in the human mind; initially from the family environment, then playmates, the community environment by imitating the patterns of behavior that take place in a culture. Therefore this process is also called acculturation or in English *institutionalization*. Therefore, it can be concluded that culture has a very important influence on human growth both in thought and in terms of the environment.

Conclusion

The conclusion in this study is that humans and culture are directly related and inseparable. creation Culture is the result of thoughts, ideas, concepts and beliefs that are owned by humans as a gift from God Almighty and beneficial to humans themselves. In sociology, humans and culture are considered as a dual, which means that even though they are different, they are one unit. Humans create culture after culture is created then Culture regulates human life according to it. When viewed from the perspective of society in the social field, culture plays an important role in changing the outlook on life, beliefs, perceptions and ethos of human culture. Where based on research results, the four are implemented in accordance with applicable regulations and standardization in accordance with cultural regulations that have been agreed upon previously. So that it has a positive effect on the formation of humans and culture itself.

References

- Ahmadi, Abu, Sociology of Education, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2004.
- Bruce J. Cohen. Sociology an Introduction, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1992.
- Elly M. Setiadi, et al. Basic Social Sciences and Culture, Jakarta: Kencana, 2006.
- Fauzan, 2009. Socio-Cultural Foundation of Socio-Cultural Education
- Gunawan, Ary. Sociology of Education, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002.
- Junadi. (2018). Humans in various perspectives.
- Mana, Imran. Fundamentals of Socio-Cultural Education. Jakarta: Director General of Higher Education Depdikbud, 1989.
- Poerwanto, Periodization of Human Culture and Civilization, Jakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2000.
- Rifa'I Muhammad, *Sociology Education*, Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2011.
- Toha, 2009, The Impact of Community Social Change.