

INDONESIAN STRENGTHENING STRATEGY AS A NATIONAL LANGUAGE IN DEALING WITH GLOBALIZATION ERA

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Abstract: *This study aims to reveal the strategies that must be done by Indonesian government and its staffs to strengthen the character of the nation, especially in the field of language. Indonesia is now in an era of globalization, an international process of integration that results in the exchange of world views on products, ideas, and cultural aspects including integration of Indonesian with foreign languages, especially English as the first foreign language in Indonesia. Such situations arise to meet social, political, economic, historical, educational and other demands. Such facts cause the occurrence of language contact between Indonesian and English. It is expected to occur positive, including there is a mutually beneficial relationship. However, it must be aware of the occurrence of mutually harmful relationships. This research uses qualitative approach. Data collection is done by combining library research and field research. Library data was obtained from the ideas of Indonesian experts through various references and strategies undertaken by the government in warding off the flow of foreign languages, especially English. Field data was obtained through observation of linguistic practices, both in written and oral form. The data were analyzed descriptively, such as describing all the strategies that have been done by the government and its staff and the practice of language in society. The result of the research shows that Indonesian government strategy and its staff in strengthening the Indonesian language as a reflection of the nation's character are avoiding or at least minimizing the use of foreign words in terms or events of a national nature; concerning the improvement of Indonesian correctional efforts in strengthening the unity of the nation; concerning the control of the use of foreign languages on the naming of business lines; enforcing national language politics; improve the quality of education and language teaching; enhancing the role of mass media in the promotion and development of language; improve the book industry that supports the improvement of language quality; increase reading interest of the community by functioning libraries well; giving priority scales to the planning and implementation of language and literature research programs; conduct national language congress on a regular basis; revise the spelling and terminology of Indonesian.*

Keywords: *Indonesian language, globalization, government role*

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1. Introduction

This study focuses on the strategies that the Indonesian government must undertake to strengthen the Indonesian language as a national language. It is related to strengthen the character of the nation, especially in the field of language. Indonesia is a country that is opening and always making friendship with other countries. The nature of openness makes the Indonesian state must be ready to face the challenges of globalization flow, namely the process of international integration that resulted in the exchange of world views on products, thoughts, and cultural aspects. No exception Indonesian language integration with foreign languages. Foreign languages that can be used or taught in Indonesia include: English, Arabic, German, French, Mandarin, Russian, and Korean. The latter language, the Korean language began to attract teenagers in Indonesia. It is due to the skill of Korean society, especially art workers in promoting their language to other countries. They introduced *Korean Wive*, a term that refers to the popularity of South Korean pop culture packaged in film, music, and dress. It has sparked the attention of teenagers from other countries, including Indonesian youth in learning Korean as a means to get to know the *Korean Wive* more closely.

However, among the foreign languages have already mentioned, English has been received priority as the first foreign language in Indonesia based on the letter of the Minister of Education and Culture of RI No. 096/1967 dated 12 December 1967. The situation arises to meet social, political, economic, historical, educational and other demands. Another reason is that the Indonesian language cannot be used as a means of communication with the outside world in the context of foreign policy and to make friendships with other nations. Such facts cause the occurrence of language contact between Indonesian and English. It is expected to occur positively, namely a mutually beneficial relationship. However, both languages have to be aware of the occurrence of mutually harmful relationships. The emerging interest of the young generation towards foreign languages is directed not to neglect its national language. If the national language has been ignored, it will certainly be a terrible threat to the country. The younger generation should recall and understand carefully the mandate of the Youth Pledge which was vowed on October 28, 1928 which is annually celebrated as the Congress of Language. It is commemorated to express a sense of love and respect for a phenomenon that occurred in the second Youth Congress held two days, namely 27 to 28 August 1928 in Batavia (Jakarta). It implies that the young Indonesians have noble ideals towards the existence of "the motherland of Indonesia, the Indonesian nation, and the Indonesian language".

It cannot be denied that the country of Indonesia consists of various ethnic groups that have ethnic and cultural diversity, including the diversity of languages and literature. Its existence is an invaluable treasure. Although the Indonesian language is now in the current globalization is increasingly powerful, the Indonesian language is still firmly holding its function as a means of communication used by the community to cooperate, interact, and communicate themselves in the form of a unitary state. *Bahasa Indonesia* as a language of unity can undermine the divisions of difference by always maintaining tribal connections. Therefore, the preference of Indonesian language as the identity of the nation has become the obligation of every citizen. One of the most effective ways implemented is to deal with language

problems, foster, and develop Indonesian language to avoid the influence of other languages. Thus, the Indonesian language will remain organized and the quality is increasing.

Therefore, in order to strengthen the Indonesian position in the midst of globalization, government intervention is required in the form of regulation and adhered jointly by both Indonesian citizens and foreigners who wish to study and work in Indonesia. One of the government's efforts to strengthen the status of the Indonesian language is the establishment of an institution known as the National Language Institute (Lembaga Bahasa Nasional). Furthermore, based on the decision of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 44 and 45 of 1974 the institution changed its name to Agency for Development and Language Development (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa). The agency undertakes the task of: (1) developing technical policies, plans, programs and budgeting, fostering, and protecting language and literature; (2) undertakes the development, assistance and protection of language and literature; (3) monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the development, development and protection of language and literature; (4) carry out the administration of the Agency for Language Development and Development; and (5) perform other functions provided by the minister ([www:http//badanbahasa.kemendikbud.go.id](http://badanbahasa.kemendikbud.go.id) accessed on 23 April 2018). In addition, the main task of the institution is the task implementer in the field of research and development of language and literature directly under the auspices of the Minister of Education and Culture.

2. Methodology

To acquire accurate knowledge and information related to the strategies that the Indonesian government should undertake to strengthen the function and position of the Indonesian language as a national language; it is necessary facts that can be accounted for. The information can be obtained in written and oral form. Similarly, the strategies undertaken to obtain data must be systematic, logical, and measurable. Therefore, data collection strategies are described in the research methodology.

This research uses qualitative approach. Data collection is done by combining literature research and field research. Literature data obtained based on the ideas of Indonesian experts through various references and strategies undertaken by the government in warding off the flow of foreign languages, especially English. Field data was obtained through observation of linguistic practices, both in written and oral form. The data is analyzed descriptively, that is describing all the strategies that have been done by the government and its staff and the language practice in society that supports the strengthening of Indonesian language as a reflection of the nation's character.

The linguistic practices that are the focus of attention include: the use of the term in the events that are national; use of terms in the field of business and naming of appointments in public places; application of connectivity between Indonesian, local languages, and foreign languages; implementation of language counseling and teaching; monitoring the role of mass media in the effort of fostering and developing language; monitoring utilizing social media; monitoring of book industry

procurement supporting the improvement of language quality; monitoring increased interest in reading community by utilizing library functions; monitoring of giving priority scales on the planning and implementation of language and literature research programs; regular national congressional appointments; monitoring revised spelling guides and terminology of Indonesian language.

3. Discussion

After English is defined as the first foreign language in Indonesia, the probability of a language contact cannot be avoided. This fact has encouraged the occurrence of glory because every citizen of Indonesia keeps and maintains their good local languages. In addition to the bilingual of Indonesian and local languages cannot be denied that also more and more bilingual aligning Indonesian and English. It is possible because the existence of English as an international language is able to deliver speakers of Indonesian language using English that is almost as good as the Indonesian language. In fact, in certain circumstances the Indonesian language can be used interchangeably with the Indonesian language by its speaker community.

Indonesian experts include Kartono (1981: 129) and Moeliono (1981: 35) have observed the existence of symptoms that will interfere with the use of the Indonesian language. It is feared that in the future, the English will dominate the Indonesian language. As a result, the Indonesian language as a national language will be pressed. The language is no different from living beings in general. It grows and develops. In addition, it may experience death or extinction (Abas, 1981: 5). Finally, the next generation will lose direction to know the position and function of Indonesian language as a language of unity and as the identity of the Indonesian nation. Similarly, Kridalaksana (1980: 198) states that English in the future has a great influence on the Indonesian language. Another consequence of such language events is the appearance of symptoms of irregularity or interference in any language involved in contact. In fact, the language contact can directly affect the rules of the language in question.

As a serious attention and guidance from the government, the Indonesian language will be separated from the core axis of the Indonesian language (Indonesian Congress 1983: 21). It is to be recognized that coexistence between two languages of contact tends to influence each other. As a logical consequence, the influence of advance languages cannot be avoided like English. It will get worse if the government has ignored regulations relating to the position and function of the use of every language involved in contact. In fact, the concern is not only the responsibility of the Indonesian government, but it is a shared responsibility between government, language experts, mass media, and the language user community.

According to Kartono (1981: 124) and Abbas (1996: 2), Indonesian will not be pressed as long as the English language remains a foreign language in the country of Indonesia. As a foreign language, English is used by Indonesian citizens if necessary and not used, either as a social language, official language of the country, or as a language of instruction in public education institutions. In this case, English is used only at a certain time when Indonesian and local languages are not understood by the speaking partner.

a. National Language Policy

National language politics is a national policy that contains planning, direction, and provisions that can serve as the basis for the overall processing of language problems (Halim 1984: 149). Through the politics of the national language, the government formulates the distinction of the status and function of the Indonesian language on the one hand with the status and function of local languages and foreign languages on the other. The function means that the value of language usage formulated as the task of using the language itself in the position given to him, while the position of language is the relative status of language as a symbol of cultural value system formulated on the basis of social values associated with the language in question (Halim 1981: 149) and (Abbas, 1996: 8).

Within the politics of the national language has been regulated the function and position of the Indonesian language and the function also position of foreign languages involved in contact with the Indonesian language. As a national language, Indonesian must be able to perform its functions as:

- (1) the symbol of national pride;
- (2) the symbol of national identity;
- (3) an unifying tool of various societies with different socio-cultural backgrounds and languages; and
- (4) the intercultural and interethnic communication.

In its position as the language of the country, the Indonesian language functions as:

- (1) the official state language;
- (2) the official language of instruction in educational institutions;
- (3) the official languages in nexus at the national level for the purposes of planning and implementation of development and governance; and
- (4) the official language in the development of culture and the utilization of science in modern technology.

In the politics of the national language has also set the function and position of local languages clearly. As a local language, it has three functions, namely as:

- (1) the symbol of regional pride;
- (2) the symbol of local identity; and
- (3) the communication tools within the family and local communities.

In relation to the Indonesian language, regional languages function as:

- (1) supporting the national language;
- (2) the language of instruction in schools and in certain areas on the level the beginning to facilitate the teaching of Indonesian and the eyes other lessons; and
- (3) development tools and supporting local culture.
- (4)

As a foreign language namely: English, Arabic, German, French, Mandarin, Russian, Japanese, and Korean function as:

- (1) a tool of communication between nations;
- (2) a tool to develop Indonesian into a modern language; and
- (3) a tool of modern science and technology utilization for national development.

By adhering to the politics of the national language, the flow of traffic in the use of Indonesian, local languages, and foreign languages will proceed according to established rules. Thus, the existence of a foreign language, especially English is not a threat to the Indonesian language but serves to usher in Indonesian language into a modern language along with technological progress is increasingly sophisticated. In relation thereto, the use of the Indonesian language as the national language in accordance with the mandate of the Youth Pledge on 28 October 1928 and the use of the language of the country in accordance with the provisions of Article 36 Chapter XV of the 1945 Constitution. In this case, the use of Indonesian, local languages, language foreigners in social interaction must occupy their respective positions.

Along with the growth of the Indonesian language, the steps of collection or absorption need to get the attention of all parties. Kridalaksana (1980: 197) suggests seven grains of absorption procedures as:

- (1) create a new phrase;
- (2) take existing word or group of words and give new meaning;
- (3) borrowing expressions from regional languages, both contemporary and classical;
- (4) borrowing from the Malay language;
- (5) translate foreign expression;
- (6) adapting foreign expression according to Indonesian rules; and
- (7) take full foreign expression.

b. National Language Planning

Language Planning is an attempt to guide language development in the direction desired by planners (Cooper 1989: 15). The plan is not only foreseeing the future based on what is known in the past, but it is also planning a directed effort to influence the future. Language planning related to recommended suggestions or active recommendations to address language use issues in the best possible way. Similarly, the task of language planners is to find the ideal norm based on principles of clarity, austerity, and beauty.

The attempt to deal with both types of language problems can be proposed by (1) the forefront and (2) the guidance of coaching. The first is the problem of choosing national language, language pronunciation, literacy, spelling, and diverse language coaching or repertoire of variations of language. The second approach is the problem of accuracy and the effectiveness of the language deepen the use of language and constraints in communication. Earlier Fishman, 1972: 35) warned that in the cultivation of language problems need to pay attention:

- (1) the relationship between language code and other social behavior patterns;
- (2) the relationship between language and speech codes; and
- (3) the relationship between verbal and non-verbal communication.

The focusing of attention on the code solely without taking into account future language patterns and attitudes of language users can be dangerous because the likelihood of failure of language planning will increase. The idea became the thinking of other experts interested in language planning. For example, Spolsky, 2004: 7) takes the forefront and coaching in the concept of language planning. It is done by a special body established for that purpose. Or by an organizational body that is authorized to commercialize in a language code or speech system or both.

Kloss (1968: 10) distinguishes two dimensions in language planning, namely the planning of language status concerning the determination of the position of the language and its relation with other languages. It can also be a language corpus planning covering spelling and termination. In planning the language should be divided into two things:

- (1) language selection for planned purposes, such as a national language or official language involving many factors outside the language; and
- (2) language development is primarily aimed at improving the level of literacy and the effort to standardize language.

Haugen (in Warsiman, 2014: 76) suggests that language planning begins with a linguistic situation knowledge. After that, a program of activities that includes the objectives, the stipulation of the course, and a number of procedures for the implementation of the program. Finally, it is done an assessment of the course and implementation of it. If the target involves a form of language, the language structure related to the action, so the first thing to do is:

- (1) the selection and determination of the reference norms being implemented;
- (2) codification of language norms, namely explicit or written statements. If the objective is related to the discussion function of the diversity of language usage devoted to the planned form of language, the initial action is;
- (3) the expansion of function so that the language can be used, for example in the field of science, fantasy world, and spiritual life. The following actions are:
- (4) Active dissemination of proposed norms to be accepted by target audiences.

Frisman on the draft for comparative study of language planning, proposed a number of points and procedures in planning as an example of a social change event. The procedure is divided into four subsections, namely:

- (1) the formulation of the bow line;
- (2) codification;
- (3) spreading or elaboration; and
- (4) implementation or implementation.

Formulation of the bow line with respect to decisions taken by official bodies concerning (1) functional allocation of various language codes existing in society and (2) characteristic of a password or more in the linguistic repertoire of society.

Codification refers to the standardization of language variations related to regional, social, and class through the elucidation of grammar books, dictionaries, and spelling guides that have been inaugurated. Elaboration is associated with an increase in the level of translation with other languages that already indicate the word lists or dictionary terms required by the profession and the field of knowledge. This refers to activities aimed at making the decision of the policy or the results of language planning efforts accepted by the general public.

Moeliono (1985: 12), shares an alternative approach that can systemize language user treatment of language problems and illustrates the combined view of language experts who distinguish the four approaches are:

- (1) the language line was once called the language politics related to the determination of language and its sociolinguistic function;
- (2) language development on language password development. In it are language encodings that do not know the grammar, the language, and the modernization of the language;
- (3) language coaching aims to increase the number of language users and the quality of the use of language through the dissemination of the results of standardization, counseling and coaching; and
- (4) language planning includes consideration of political, socio-cultural, and economic background. Meanwhile, the determination of language and sociolinguistic functions is rarely included in the language planning.

Elements that are entitled as language planners are the government. They are tasked to advance and develop language and its usage. It can also come from other parties who in groups or individuals work together in terms of language development or coaching. The objective of language planning in outline is divided into two according to Phillipson (1992: 21), which is the language whose development are the main objectives, and audiences expected to receive and use suggestions and benchmarks that have been proposed and established.

In terms of language, the goal can be the development of language passwords in the field of counseling and language teaching. Similarly, if viewed in terms of audiences, the goal may be either native speaker or; adults who are still in school; teachers at different levels of schooling; mass media; audiences in industry, business, publishing, and libraries. Especially in mass media, industry, and libraries can be described as follows.

- (1) The role of mass media in the effort of guidance and language development is enormous. In addition to the large number of readers, listeners, and viewers, the mass media also has its own influences. The mass media is the most appropriate and most effective partner in the dissemination and dissemination of language information.
- (2) The field of industry in question leads to the book industry. Scarcity of books not only resulted in the disintegration of communication, but also resulted in the decline of the nation's intelligence. However, this can be overcome if the book industry can thrive. In addition to the availability of infrastructure and book facilities that are very supportive of efforts to improve the quality, the purchasing power factor of the community also

needs to be considered. The high price of the book is an obstacle that is still difficult to overcome.

- (3) The library should be fully functional and public interest should be improved. The availability of books in the library and the passion of reading is an inseparable link. The lack of availability of books and low interest in reading is not only an obstacle to linguistic programs, but also an obstacle to national development in general.

Basically, the Indonesian language in the community is the responsibility of the Indonesian community without exception. Directly or indirectly, they are the Indonesian language builders. To make it happen, indeed various obstacles encountered. However, they can be solved if Indonesian speakers have wisdom about the norms in the language. It can be achieved if all the tools related to language corrections and language speak well. The use of good language must reach the entire Indonesian community in order to further strengthen the nation's caste and unity.

c. National Language Development

Indonesian nation should be proud of having a national language and language of the country, which is Indonesian which has a different position and function with local languages and foreign languages that are separately used in Indonesia. This language grows and evolves according to the needs of the user's society. The growth and development of course are directed towards the modernization of the language itself. Language modernization can mean upgrading or enhancement of Indonesian language to meet the demands and needs of communication in various areas of life, such as industry, business, technology, and further education. Therefore, Indonesian language needs comprehensive handling and processing. One way to do this is the development of Indonesian language through research efforts, the strengthening of language norms, terminology recognition, and vocabulary and termination. It is necessary to enable Indonesian language to function effectively as a means of communication and means of thinking. This latter-mentioned attempt in turn will accelerate the transfer of science and technology. The words and terms are very beneficial in the writing of various written essays, textbooks, and translation.

Indonesian language development is an attempt to cultivate the use of language in order to form a positive attitude on every language user. This positive attitude includes three elements, namely the pride of the Indonesian language, loyalty to the Indonesian language, and awareness of language norms. It is confirmed by Djojonegoro (1995: 7) that the use of Indonesian as the first choice with fellow citizens reflects the views of life and cultural attitudes. The attitude has three components, namely (1) pride, (2) loyalty, and (3) awareness of rules.

The pride of the Indonesian language among others can be realized with a willingness to develop to be equivalent to the language of the world that has been steady. The pride will also be evident if we are willing to connect the national language with all the results of development. The attitude of loyalty to the Indonesian language can be demonstrated by placing Indonesian names, titles or announcements in foreign language equivalents. It is shown that we are not against a foreign language,

but rather appreciate it. However, we feel obliged to give priority to the Indonesian language.

Awareness of the existence of rules of rules in the behavior of language can be realized in the national language usage carefully and regularly. Nevertheless, it should be realized that along with language development, there are various languages such as official language, business language, legal language, journalistic language, others, each of which has its own language style. However, it all comes from the core language shaft of the Indonesian language. Nevertheless, there are a number of challenges or obstacles encountered in facilitating the development and development of Indonesian language, as proposed by (Moeliono 1981: 130). The challenges are as follows:

- (1) the diversity of the mother tongue;
- (2) high level of management;
- (3) the scarcity of speakers.
- (4) lack of motivation; and
- (5) the existence of a prestigious foreign language.

Especially regarding the prestigious foreign language will be explained further, in connection with the curation of foreign languages planned by the government. In communication traffic, the emergence of a particular foreign language cannot be avoided. Moreover, communication in wide form, among others, on the naming of trade business. The presence of a foreign language in the Indonesian language user community on the one hand brings a fresh breeze, but on the other hand can also cause unfavorable impact if we are less wise to accept it. It should be understood that in some cases Indonesian language is enriched by foreign language vocabulary and terminology in addition to regional languages. In the field of language, it is considered something reasonable. The intersection of languages with different cultural backgrounds will give the language style and influence of one to another language difficult to measure with certainty. However, the interests of cooperation and strength can affect a particular language.

What happens in a linguistic situation in Indonesia that certain foreign languages are considered socially prestigious, that is true, like as English. This language has a fairly high social prestige among Indonesian language users. In fact, the tendency in society assumes that the social prestige of English goes beyond the social prestige of the Indonesian language. Such a trend is evident on the part of the entrepreneurs by reason of naming foreigners in the business field it. Proven that the product is more quickly demanded by the community and is determined by the tastes of the market.

Judging from the point of social reward, it does have a point. Someone who mastered English usually got more social reward, compared to people who mastered Indonesian language. Growing attitudes that assume Indonesian language is lower than certain foreign languages in this archipelago need to be erased. Such an attitude will obviously hinder the improvement of language quality. Since the presence of foreign languages, especially English in the field of trading business is difficult to avoid, so the naming of foreign languages in the field of business should be based on

the guidance of Indonesia names and foreign words that have been set by the Indonesian government.

d. The Strategy of Government in Strengthening Indonesian Language as a National Language

To avoid the interference of foreign languages into the Indonesian language on an ongoing basis and to awaken the language user community, the Indonesian government takes various follow-ups. These government efforts can be described in the following regulatory form.

- (1) Avoid at least minimize the use of foreign words in the case or events of a national (Kongres Bahasa Indonesia VII, 1998: 11).
- (2) Avoid the use of foreign words, especially in the field of business (name of business, advertisement, and bulletin board to the public). The naming must use Indonesian word or term. The policy was strengthened in the Instruction of the Minister of Education and Culture of RI No. 1 / U / 1992 dated April 10, 1992 on the improvement of Indonesian language correctional efforts in strengthening the unity and unity of the nation.
- (3) To discipline the use of foreign languages in the naming of business sectors and the naming of nominations in public places followed up by the issuance of the Minister of Home Affairs Letter to the Governors, Regents and Mayors. 434 On March 16, 1995.
- (4) Enforcing national language politics. The presence of various languages used in Indonesia should be implemented in accordance with the politics of the national language, such as the connectivity between the Indonesian language, regional languages, and foreign languages should be functioned in accordance with their respective positions.
- (5) Improving the quality of education and language teaching, especially in relation to education or socialization of grammar books, dictionaries, and spelling guides that have been inaugurated. In addition, it seeks to increase the number of language users and the quality of language usage through the spread of language standardization results. National language politics is also the basis of guidance on the determination of standard Indonesian features and in the development of language teaching.
- (6) Increasing the role of mass media in the effort of fostering and developing language. Mass media has a very important role. In addition to the large number of readers, listeners, and viewers, the mass media also has its own influences.
- (7) Using social media services. In addition to mass media, social media is also the most precise and fastest working partner in launching and disseminating language information.
- (8) Improve the book industry that supports the improvement of language quality. In addition to the availability of facilities and infrastructure, the book is a great tool to support efforts to improve the quality of language.
- (9) Increasing interest in reading community by functioning the library well. The availability of books in libraries and reading hobby is an inseparable

link. Less readily available books and low interest in reading may be an obstacle to linguistic programs in general.

- (10) Provide priority scale on the planning and implementation of language and literature research programs. As the basis of official policy, national language politics can also serve as a basis for determining priority scales on the planning and implementation of literature research and development programs.
- (11) Conduct national language congress on a regular basis; revise the spelling and terminology of Indonesian. Periodic implementation of national language congresses can be a meeting place between government, language experts, and the language user community to exchange ideas and receive feedback related to the future of the Indonesian language. This activity is very important to strengthen the Indonesian language as the identity and symbol of the pride of the nation.
- (12) Revising the spelling and terminology of Indonesian. The government has been actively updating spelling guidelines. It is evident that initially in Indonesia known Spelling Van Ophuysen, then Republican Spell (Spelling Soewandi). Renewal Spelling, then New Spelling/Language and Literary Institutions or *Lembaga Bahasa dan Kesusastraan* (LBK). It has now changed to Enhanced Spelling. There is now a new spelling, the Indonesian Spelling or *Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia* (EBI) but it is not yet socialized well. Of course, to socialize a new spelling takes a long time.

Basically Indonesian language is the responsibility of the people of Indonesia without exception. They are the builder and also the preserver of the Indonesian language. Guidance of Indonesian language is the cultivation of the use of Indonesian language in order to form a positive attitude in themselves every language user. Positive attitudes include loyalty to the Indonesian language and awareness of language norms. This is confirmed by Djojonegoro (1995: 7) that the use of Indonesian as the first choice with fellow citizens reflect the views of life and cultural attitudes. The attitude has three components, namely pride, loyalty, and awareness of the rules that must be obeyed together, both to Indonesian citizens and for foreigners who come to Indonesia.

4. Closing

In certain situations of Indonesian language is enriched by foreign language vocabulary and terms, especially English beside local languages. In the field of language, it is considered something reasonable to intersect the languages of different cultural backgrounds will give a style and influence on each language. The problem of language influence with one another is difficult to measure. However, the interests of cooperation can affect a given language. To anticipate the occurrence of foreign language pressure, especially English to Indonesian language, the government has paid special attention. It has been made in the form of regulation that must be obeyed together by both Indonesian citizens and foreign citizens. The existing regulations should be updated continuously to always awaken Indonesian citizens that how important and valuable the existence of the Indonesian language. In addition to

functioning as a language of unity, it also serves as a symbol of identity and national pride. By complying with the regulation regarding the connectivity between Indonesian, local languages, and foreign languages, so Indonesian language is assured to remain robust. Indonesian is still used in parallel with the three languages in accordance with their respective positions. Thus, concerns about the extinction of Indonesian language has been lost from the thinking of researchers, extension workers, observers, and enthusiasts of the Indonesian language.

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