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THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING INDONESIAN LANGUAGE IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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A B S T R A C T

This article was written with the aim of providing information about the importance of learning Indonesian in higher education. Language is a means of human communication with each other. Indonesian is a national language that must be preserved and its rules must be observed. The method used in this article is the literature study method. The data obtained in this article comes from books, journals, scientific articles, and literature reviews which contain concepts appropriate to the topic raised. The result of this article is that learning Indonesian is very important for both students. Because studying Indonesian primary school will create a positive attitude towards Indonesian, uniting various regional languages into one, Indonesian, adding a sense of pride, loyalty and nationalism towards the Indonesian state. And Indonesian is important to support each primary school which has a different regional language

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool used by social groups to carry out communication, interaction and self-identity processes. Language can direct us through space and time. Language can help us to learn various things. Language is a means of self-identification that is used as a means of communication between individuals. Indonesia is the language of unity. Indonesia consists of 17,000 islands and around 718 regional languages. Before Indonesian was designated as the national language, Indonesian people communicated with their respective regional languages which were inherited from ancient times. The Indonesian nation became one of the unifying languages between regions which have varied languages so that it could provide effectiveness in ease of communication. Talking about language means that a

person or group is talking about a tool, namely a tool that can become a basic need and unite everyone who understands that language. Therefore, considering the importance of language, especially the Indonesian national language, elementary schools are institutions that handle education. , of course responsible for providing information and conveying to the public about the importance of speaking Indonesian well and correctly. Because speaking Indonesian correctly is a characteristic and identity of the nation.

Besides being a means of communication for Indonesian people, Indonesian is also a unified language that must be maintained, used and spoken properly and correctly. It is a shame that there are still many Indonesian people who cannot speak Indonesian well and correctly. It is necessary to understand that language is the main support in communicating between people, the aim of this is so that the message can be conveyed well to the people interacting and communicating. In all parts of this country, people should use language as a condition for conveying information.

Based on this background, this article was written with the aim of finding out how important learning Indonesian is in elementary schools. Considering Indonesian as a compulsory subject in elementary schools. Nowadays, there are still many students who do not know their culture, themselves, their language and other people around them. So, it is hoped that through Indonesian language subjects in elementary schools, we can unite the nation, tribe and culture in Indonesia so that they are not lost to the times.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method in this article uses library research, namely a method of collecting data by understanding and studying theories from various literature related to the research. There are four stages of library study in research, namely preparing the necessary equipment, preparing a working bibliography, organizing time and reading or recording research materials. Data collection uses the method of searching for sources and constructing them from various sources, for example books, journals and previous research. done. Library materials obtained from various references are analyzed critically and must be in-depth in order to support the propositions and ideas. Kartiningsih said that the literature study method is a series of activities relating to methods of collecting library data, reading and taking notes, and managing research materials. Kartiningsih added that literature study is carried out by each researcher with the main aim of finding a basis for obtaining and building a theoretical basis. , framework of thinking, and determining temporary assumptions or also known as research hypotheses

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Language is a communication tool for conveying thoughts, feelings and desires from one person to another person using speech sounds produced by the human speech apparatus. The description of the resulting speech sounds produced by the human speech apparatus is called a letter. The arrangement of letters a to z is called an alphabet. Meanwhile, Indonesian is the national and official language throughout Indonesia. This language is the official language of communication, is taught in schools, and is widely used in universities, mass media, literature, software, official correspondence, and various other public forums. Indonesian comes from Malay and has influences from various other languages such as Dutch, English, Arabic, Sanskrit and Chinese. The following is the definition of language according to several experts, including:

Functions of Indonesian

Language functions can be divided into two parts, namely general language functions and specific language functions. General language functions include:

- 1) As a tool to express feelings or express ourselves through language, we can openly express images, intentions, ideas and feelings that are implicit in our hearts and minds.
- 2) As a communication tool. Communication is a further consequence of self-expression. Humans use two ways of communicating, namely verbal and non-verbal. Verbal communication is done using language tools/media (oral and written), while non-verbal communication is done using media in the form of various symbols, signs, codes, etc. sounds such as traffic signs, sirens, gongs, and so on which are then translated into human language.
- 3) As a tool for social integration and adaptation. When adapting to a social environment, a person will choose the language they use depending on the situation and conditions they face. Mastering the language of a nation makes it easier for a person to blend in and adapt to that nation.
- 4) As a tool of social control. Social control can be applied to oneself and society, for example textbooks, religious lectures, scientific orations, participating in discussions and public service advertisements. Another example that illustrates the function of language as a social control tool that is very easy for us to apply is as a tool to reduce anger.

The specific functions of language are:

- 1) Establishing relationships in daily interactions. Humans are social creatures who cannot be separated from communication relationships with other social creatures. Ongoing communication can use formal and informal language.

- 2) Creating art (literature) Indonesian can be used to express feelings through artistic media, such as poetry, poetry, prose, etc. Sometimes the language used has hidden connotations or meanings. In this case, a deep understanding is needed in order to know the meaning the author wants to convey.
- 3) Study ancient languages. By studying ancient languages, you will be able to find out events or events in the past to anticipate events that may or may happen again in the future, or simply to satisfy curiosity about the background of something. For example, to find out the origin of a culture, it can be traced through ancient manuscripts or the discovery of inscriptions.
- 4) Exploiting science and technology. With the soul and nature of curiosity that humans have, as well as the intellect and thoughts that God has given to humans, humans will always develop various things to achieve a better life. The knowledge possessed by humans will always be documented so that other humans can also use it and preserve it for the good of humans themselves

Variety of Indonesian

Language variety is the formation of language use, giving rise to language variations. Meanwhile, the use of a language has differences in the attitude of the conversation, the topics discussed, and the media used. Meanwhile, A. Nazar said that the usage used in each group is different, which will give rise to language variations. Variations consist of sounds in language, intonation, morphology, choice of words or terms, and types of sentence forms.

1) Variety of Standard Languages

Standard language is a form of language that has been codified or established, accepted, and functions as a model by society at large. In the definition of standard language, there are three aspects that are integrated with each other, namely codification, acceptance, functioning as a model. Standard language is a variety of language that is socially more popular and is often based on the language of people educated in or around a cultural center or language community.

2) Non-standard language

The term nonstandard language is a translation of "nonstandardlanguage". The term non-standard language is often synonymous with the terms "substandard variety", "non-standard language", "standard variety", non-standard language", "non-standard variety". Non-standard language is a language used in speaking and writing that is different in pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary from According to Suhariato, a standard language means that non-standard

language is a variety of language that continues to live and develop according to its function, namely in the use of unofficial language. sentence structures, spelling and pronunciation that are not usually used by those who are educated.

Good and Correct Indonesian

Correct Indonesian is a language that ideally obeys the rules in full. Accuracy in grammatical rules, intonation and expression are components that absolutely must be fulfilled by the speaker. This correct language is used in formal situations which tends to be stiff and one-way in spoken situations. Good language is language that is appropriate to the situation and conditions of the conversation. When we speak or write, we will adapt our language and way of speaking or writing to the person we are speaking to and the situation and conditions of the conversation. Good and correct language is language that adheres to the principles, rules that are used according to the appropriate situation and conditions of conversation. Scientific writing is a form of language that uses good and correct language. Presentations, seminars, workshops, symposiums, and the like are also linguistic forms that use good and correct language. Or it can also be explained that good and correct Indonesian is Indonesian that is used according to the situation of the conversation (that is, according to the person you are talking to, the place of conversation, and the variety of conversation) and in accordance with the rules that apply in Indonesian (such as: in accordance with the rules spelling, punctuation, terms and grammar).

Indonesian must comply with basic rules. According to Barowi, the basic rules of the Indonesian language include:

1. Spelling Rules

Spelling rules are all the rules about how to use language sound symbols and how the relationships between these symbols are (separating and combining them). Technically, spelling and punctuation rules are rules regarding writing letters, writing words, and writing punctuation marks. .

The improved General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling are divided into several parts, namely:

a. Use of Letters

The use of letters concerns alphabet letters, vowels, consonant letters, diphthongs, combinations of consonant letters, and word fragments.

b. Use of Capital Letters and Italics

The use of capital letters and italics involves the use of capital letters or capital letters and italics.

c. Word Writing

Material with word writing copyright concerns the writing of basic words, derivative words, repeat words, word combinations, prepositions, the words *si* and *sang*, particles, abbreviations and acronyms as well as numbers and number symbols.

d. Writing Absorption Elements

Absorption writing concerns how to write words originating from regional languages and foreign languages that have entered the Indonesian vocabulary.

e. Use of Punctuation

The use of punctuation includes periods (.), commas (,), semicolons (;), colons (:), hyphens (-), separation marks (%), ellipsis (...), signs question mark (?), exclamation mark (!), brackets (()), square brackets ([]), quotation marks (“.”), single quotation marks ('...'), slashes (/), and abbreviation mark or apostrophe (').

2. Morphological Rules (Word Formation)

Morphology is the study of words and word formation. Therefore, morphology refers more to the analysis of word-forming elements. The focus of this scientific study includes morphemes, words, and the morphological process itself which consists of affixation, repetition, shortening and compounding. Affixes or affixes are language units that are used in the basic form to produce a word. The results of the affixing process then form new words called affixing words

3. Scientific principles

Syntax is the science that regulates the relationship between words and words, or larger units, or between larger units in a language. Syntax is a part of grammar that studies the basics and processes of forming sentences in a language. From the various definitions of syntax above, it can be understood that syntax is a branch of grammar that studies the relationship between words/phrases and words/phrases in sentences.

Syntax is the study of sentences. The scope of syntactic studies includes syntactic tools, syntactic functions, phrases, clauses and sentences. Syntactic structure consists of syntactic functions, syntactic categories and syntactic roles. In syntactic functions there are important things that must be considered, namely subject, predicate and object. In the syntactic category there are the terms noun, verb, adjective and numeralia. In the syntactic role there are the terms actor, sufferer and recipient.

4. Semantic Rules

Semantics is the part of grammar that examines meaning in a particular language; looking for the origin and development of a word. In semantics we only talk about the meaning of words and the development of word meaning. Semantics is a system and investigation of meaning and meaning in a language or language in general.

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning. Semantics exists throughout or at all of these structural levels. Meaning can be found at the levels of phonology, morphology and syntax. Naming levels for semantics is somewhat inaccurate because semantics is not one level in the sense of building elements of other larger units, but rather is an element that exists at all levels, even though its presence at each level is not the same.

5. Phonology

Phonology is the science of the phenomena of a language and its distribution. Matters discussed in phonology include the following:

- a. **Phonetics and Phonemics:** The part of grammar that studies the sounds of language is generally called phonology in Linguistics. Phonology is generally divided into two parts, namely Phonetics and Phonemics. Phonetics is the science that investigates and analyzes speech sounds used in speech, and studies how to produce these sounds with the human speech apparatus. Meanwhile, phonemics is the science that studies speech sounds in their function as differentiators of meaning.
- b. **Homograph:** Homograph consists of the words homo meaning the same and graf (graph) meaning writing. Homographs are characterized by the same writing. Homographs are characterized by the same writing, different sounds and different meanings. Example: Apple = fruit; apple = ceremony, terrace = main official' terrace = front floor of the house, terrace = flat area sloping on the hills, attack = come to attack; Serang = name of place
- c. **Diphthongs:** Diphthongs are vowels that change their quality. In the writing system a diphthong is usually represented by two vowels. The two vowels cannot be separated. The sound /aw/ in the word "tiger" is a diphthong, so the syllable "-mau" cannot be separated into "ma•u" as in the word "want". Likewise with the row of vowels in the word "river". The row of vowels represents the diphthong sound /ay/ which is the core of the syllable "-ngai".

The Importance of Indonesian for Students

As Indonesian citizens, we should respect our homeland, one of which is by using the right language. In the scope of education, students have a role in using Indonesian appropriately and inviting other citizens to apply it. Indonesian has many benefits for students, one of which is in writing scientific articles, papers or proposals. The writing rules used must be appropriate and not deviate. Language rules are rules for the use of language, sounds and language pronunciation. Students as the nation's successors have a role in spreading the correct use of Indonesian and then preserving it for future generations because if no one continues it, the language will slowly disappear, replaced by other languages. Therefore, Indonesian is made a mandatory subject in elementary school so that students do not forget their national identity. Indonesian must be protected so that it is not overshadowed by foreign culture and language. Nowadays, many people forget to use the correct language because they think using a foreign language is cooler. There is nothing wrong with studying a foreign language, but don't forget the national language, namely Indonesian. Therefore, as students who are the next generation, use the appropriate Indonesian language and never forget the identity of the nation.

The Importance of Indonesian for Elementary Schools

There are many elementary schools in Indonesia, which are spread across several regions throughout Indonesia. Each elementary school in each region has its own regional language. Therefore, Indonesian is used as a connecting channel between students from different regions. In elementary schools and elementary schools, middle and high schools, Indonesian language teaching is very different. For elementary schools, learning is more detailed and focused on the goals to be achieved. The learning of this course covers four aspects, namely the skills of paying attention, speaking, speaking verbally and composing. In the use of assignments from lecturers, Indonesian is very necessary for authoring scientific works including: articles, journals, essays, theses and theses. Therefore, Indonesian is a mandatory subject in every elementary school. Indonesian must be maintained so that it remains sustainable, so that everyone knows it and is not lost. Where we as students are directed to maintain the use of Indonesian so that it does not fade with the presence of foreign culture from outside and the widespread use of slang among the younger generation of Indonesia. Here are some of the benefits of teaching Indonesian:

- a. Give rise to positive attitudes towards the Indonesian language.
- b. Unifying various regional languages into one, Indonesian.
- c. Adding a sense of pride, loyalty and nationalism towards the State of Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Indonesian is a means of communication for the Indonesian people and also as a unified language that must be maintained and used and spoken properly and correctly. Correct Indonesian is a language that ideally adheres to the rules in full. This correct language is used in formal situations which tend to be rigid and is one-way in spoken situations. Good language is language that is appropriate to the situation and conditions of the conversation. Indonesian is very important for students and elementary schools. Students as the nation's successors have a role in spreading the correct use of Indonesian and then preserving it for future generations because if no one continues it, the language will slowly disappear, replaced by other languages. Apart from that, learning Indonesian is really needed by students when they want to make assignments from Indonesian language lecturers which are required for authoring scientific works including: articles, journals, scientific works, theses, essays and theses. The aim of studying Indonesian in Elementary School is so that students, prospective graduates, are skilled in using Indonesian well and correctly, both orally and in writing in expressing scientific ideas, and so that each student needs to learn, understand, and then be able to implement this linguistic knowledge for various purposes. .

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