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THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDONESIA LANGUAGE AND IMPROVED SPELLING (EYD)

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KEYWORDS

Indonesia Language, Improved Spelling

A B S T R A C T

The development of Indonesia and Improved Spelling (EYD) reflects the dynamics of language evolution in the historical, social, and cultural context of Indonesia. Indonesia, as the country's official language, has undergone significant transformation from the colonial era to the modern era. This process not only includes the influence of Malay as a trade language, but also interactions with various regional languages and global influences. EYD, as the official Indonesia spelling guidance system, has undergone several changes over time. This approach was adopted to standardize language use and facilitate effective communication across all levels of society. Changes in EYD reflect efforts to update and perfect the language in accordance with current social developments, technology and communication needs.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesian language and enhanced spelling (EYD) are two crucial elements in Indonesia's cultural heritage and national identity. Language as the main means of communication has an important role in forming and maintaining national unity, while EYD is the official guide for using and writing language. Through a long history, Indonesian and EYD continue to experience developments that reflect the dynamics of society, social change and technological progress.

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continue to experience developments that reflect the dynamics of society, social change and technological progress.

Since the colonial era, the Malay language has become a means of cross-ethnic communication in the archipelago. With influence from various regional languages and culture, the Malay language developed into Indonesian, which was finally recognized as the official language of the Republic of Indonesia at the proclamation of independence in 1945. The process of language formation and acceptance Indonesian as a language of unity reflects the spirit of unity and oneness in the struggle for independence.

EYD, as an official spelling guide, has also undergone transformation over time. First introduced in 1972, EYD aims to simplify spelling rules and make written communication easier. Changes in EYD do not only reflect linguistic aspects, but also responses to developments in information technology and increasingly complex communication demands.

This article aims to investigate further the development of Indonesian and EYD, trace its historical roots, and identify its impact on national identity and cultural diversity in Indonesia. By understanding the evolution of Indonesian and EYD, we can gain deeper insight into the role of language in shaping the identity of a nation and how efforts to maintain and develop language can support the sustainability of national and state life.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The development of spoken and written Indonesian began when it was formed, namely 28 October 1928, at the same time as the Youth Pledge. After being formed, the Indonesian language continued to develop along with the adoption of the spellings Van Ophujsen, Soewandi, Melindo and even advanced spelling (EYD). These are some simple examples of how the Indonesian language is rapidly developing. The Indonesian language that is known to the general public is Malay which became the lingua franca or language of cultural learning until the time of the spread of Christianity by priests and Dutch people while they were still in Indonesia.

Language is basically a medium for communication, but it turns out it has even more extensions. Language covers almost all levels of society, even culture itself. Many sources examine the function of the Indonesian language, one of which is that the Indonesian language has the following functions: A symbol of national pride. Indonesian reflects every value possessed by the Indonesian people. The symbol of national identity in Indonesian is the identity or population of Indonesia. A means of communication between citizens, between regions and between cultures. Indonesian avoids all activities that can cause misunderstandings in a diverse society.

.A tool to unite ethnic groups, cultures and languages. Indonesian language unites every tribe in Indonesia which has different languages and cultures with a total of seven hundred regional languages, Indonesian language also unites. Thus, the role of the Indonesian language is crucial in supporting the nation and state as well as the Indonesian people every day. The development of the Indonesian language has gone through quite a very long history through the historical flashback described above. Indonesian has become so strong until now because it has gone through a unique process. Starting from Malay, contact with foreign languages which then used Malay and became a language which was finally replaced by the term Indonesian in 1926.

In the course of its history, Indonesian and its enhanced spelling (EYD) depict a dynamic evolution and continue to develop as a reflection of social, political and technological changes in Indonesia. Indonesian, as a tool of unification, has succeeded in uniting the ethnic and cultural diversity in Indonesia. EYD, as an official spelling guide, has also undergone a transformation to respond to contemporary communications. EYD changed over time to make writing easier and understand writing in society. This change reflects the adaptability of language in facing developments over time and diverse communication needs.

CONCLUSION

The continuation and maintenance of Indonesian and EYD have a significant impact on Indonesia's national identity. Language is not only a means of communication, but also as a glue that unites Indonesian society in cultural and ethnic existence. A deep understanding of the history and evolution of the Indonesian language and EYD can provide a rich view of the meaning of how language plays a role in maintaining diversity and maintaining the integrity of the nation. This includes a wise approach to language change, EYD's promotion of good and correct use of Indonesian. In this way, Indonesia can continue to build a solid foundation for the sustainability of language as a symbol of national unity and diversity.

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