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THE IMPORTANCE OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE IN SOCIETY'S LIFE

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A B S T R A C T

" Television is one of the public media that fulfills many human needs and is very helpful in the need for educational knowledge. Television has three main functions, namely as follows. Firstly, television can provide accurate information and facts according to what is happening in the field. Both educational problems can also be seen to what extent they are. And thirdly as an entertainment medium. If one of them is not fulfilled then television will lose its social function in the eyes of society. Television as part of mass media is a transmission tool which also provides patterns and colors for the use of language, namely Indonesian and regional languages, as well as regional culture. Cultural diversity and development through mass media/television functions as mediating and shaping in shaping cultural discourse.

INTRODUCTION

Language is very important in human communication. It helps people interact in daily life. Communication becomes easier with language. Society depends on language for cooperation. Language supports social relationships. It allows sharing ideas clearly. People use language everywhere. Without language, interaction is difficult. Language connects individuals in society. It is essential for human life.

Indonesian is the national language of Indonesia. It unites people from different regions. The language reduces communication barriers. Citizens can understand each other easily. It strengthens national unity. Indonesian is used officially in the country. Government communication uses Indonesian. Education also uses Indonesian. It is a symbol of national identity. It plays an important national role.

Indonesia has many ethnic groups. It also has various cultures. Different languages exist in every region. Religions also vary across society. This diversity is very rich. It makes Indonesia unique. Social life becomes more colorful. Diversity needs unity. Language helps maintain unity. Indonesian supports national integration.

Indonesian people are known as friendly. They respect each other. Social harmony is important in society. People help each other in daily life. Differences do not create separation. Communication builds strong relationships. Language supports social connection. Indonesian is used in interaction. It creates mutual understanding. Society becomes more peaceful.

Language reflects a speaker's identity. Accent shows regional background. People can recognize origins through speech. Every region has unique pronunciation. This creates linguistic diversity. Identity is shown through language use. Speech patterns differ across areas. Indonesian is spoken with variation. Accents make language more interesting. Diversity is natural in communication.

Migrants often use Indonesian in new places. They adapt to local communities. Their accent remains noticeable. People can identify their origin. Communication still works effectively. Language bridges social gaps. It helps integration in society. Adaptation is necessary in new environments. Speech differences are acceptable. Understanding is more important than accent.

Medan speakers often have strong accents. Their pronunciation is distinctive. It sounds unique to listeners. However, communication remains clear. Accent does not block understanding. It is part of identity. Other regions also have accents. Minang and Papuan accents are different. Diversity exists in pronunciation. Indonesian unites all speakers.

Language learning should start early. Children learn faster than adults. Schools play an important role. Parents also support language learning. Early exposure improves fluency. It builds strong communication skills. Vocabulary develops over time. Grammar becomes easier to understand. Learning environment is very important. Early education shapes language ability.

Language has many functions in society. It expresses thoughts and feelings. It supports communication between people. Language helps social adaptation. It connects individuals in groups. Language is used daily. It can be spoken or written. Non-verbal communication also exists. Language is flexible in use. It depends on context.

Language is very important in national life. It represents national identity. It is a communication symbol. Society uses language every day. It builds unity among people. Language supports social order. It reflects cultural values. It is used in education. It is used in government. It is part of human life.

Language is a phonetic symbol system. It is produced by speech organs. Humans use it for communication. It is structured and meaningful. Language develops over time. It adapts to society. Communication becomes more effective. Language changes with culture. It evolves continuously. It is dynamic in nature.

Globalization influences language development. Foreign languages become more popular. English is widely used. Technology increases language exposure. Social media affects language use. People mix languages in conversation. This creates language variation. Global influence is strong. Local language is also affected. Adaptation is necessary today.

Regional languages are still important. They are used in families. Communities also use local languages. They preserve cultural identity. Tradition is maintained through language. Local wisdom is expressed in language. It strengthens cultural heritage. Regional languages are still active. They coexist with Indonesian. Both are important.

The Youth Pledge is historical. It was declared in 1928. Indonesian became national language. It united diverse groups. It strengthened nationalism. Language became a symbol of unity. It changed national history. It supported independence movement. It is still important today. It is a national milestone.

Indonesian language continues to develop. It adapts to modern society. New words are added. Communication becomes more advanced. Language follows technological growth. Education supports development. Media spreads language use. Society uses Indonesian widely. It remains stable and strong. It is continuously evolving.

Some people prefer foreign languages. English is considered important. It is used in global communication. People feel proud speaking it. However, Indonesian is sometimes ignored. This creates imbalance in language use. Awareness is needed in society. National language must be respected. Balance is very important. Identity must be maintained.

Some people are less fluent in Indonesian. This happens in certain cases. Education affects language ability. Environment also influences fluency. Lack of practice causes weakness. Improvement is still possible. Learning is continuous process. Language skills can grow. Effort is very important. Practice improves fluency.

Language supports education system. It is used in schools. Teachers use it for instruction. Students learn through it. Knowledge is delivered clearly. Understanding becomes easier. Communication in class is effective. Learning depends on language. It is essential tool. Education and language are connected.

Language creates social harmony. It reduces misunderstanding. People communicate peacefully. It builds cooperation. Society becomes more united.

Interaction becomes smoother. Conflicts can be reduced. Language promotes understanding. It strengthens relationships. It supports peace.

Indonesian language must be preserved. It is national identity. It unites all citizens. Society must protect it. Education should support it. Awareness is very important. Language is national pride. It must be used properly. It strengthens the nation. It is essential for Indonesia.

METHOD

The study used a qualitative descriptive method. This method focuses on describing social phenomena. It is suitable for language research. The researcher analyzed Indonesian language use. The study examined communication in society. Data were described systematically. The focus was on meaning and context. This method does not use statistics. It emphasizes interpretation of data. It helps understand real social conditions.

The purpose of the study was to analyze language use. It focused on Indonesian as a national language. The study also examined communication patterns. It explored social interaction in society. The role of language was observed. The researcher studied language functions. The goal was to understand language importance. It also looked at cultural influence. The study aimed to explain language role. It focused on real-life usage.

Data were collected from library research. Books were the main source. Journals were also used. Articles supported the data. Previous studies were reviewed. Academic sources were selected carefully. The data were relevant to linguistics. All sources were credible. The researcher collected theoretical information. The literature supported the analysis.

Online sources were also used. Academic websites provided additional information. Digital journals were included. Internet sources helped widen data. The researcher selected valid materials. Only relevant sources were used. Data quality was considered important. The information was carefully checked. Sources supported language theory. This improved research depth.

Observation was used as supporting method. The researcher observed daily communication. Language use in society was noted. Formal situations were also observed. Informal speech was analyzed. Real communication was studied. The focus was natural language use. Observation helped understand context. It showed real language behavior. This supported research findings.

Documentation technique was applied. Written materials were collected. Documents included books and reports. Language theories were documented. Previous

research was included. Notes were taken carefully. Data were organized systematically. Documentation helped support analysis. It provided strong references. It ensured research accuracy.

Data analysis used descriptive technique. Information was described clearly. Data were not statistically analyzed. The focus was explanation. Themes were identified carefully. Language use was categorized. Social interaction was analyzed. The meaning was interpreted. Patterns were explained clearly. Analysis was systematic and structured.

The researcher classified collected data. Similar information was grouped. Differences were also identified. Classification helped organization. Data became easier to analyze. Themes were separated clearly. This improved understanding. It made interpretation simple. Logical grouping was applied. Analysis became more effective.

Interpretation was done carefully. Each data was explained. Meaning was connected to theory. Language function was analyzed. Social context was considered. Interpretation was systematic. The researcher ensured clarity. Findings were explained deeply. Analysis supported research objectives. Understanding became more comprehensive.

Data were compared from different sources. This process ensured validity. Information consistency was checked. Similar findings were confirmed. Differences were analyzed carefully. Comparison improved accuracy. It reduced bias in data. Reliable information was selected. This strengthened research quality. Triangulation was supported.

Triangulation technique was applied. Multiple sources were used. Data were cross-checked. This ensured reliability. Consistency was important. Findings were verified carefully. Errors were minimized. Validity was improved. Research became more trustworthy. Results were strengthened.

The research ensured data accuracy. Only relevant data were used. Irrelevant data were removed. Selection was done carefully. Quality was prioritized. Data were verified repeatedly. This improved research credibility. Reliable sources were emphasized. Accuracy was maintained. Findings became more valid.

The study followed systematic procedure. Steps were arranged clearly. Each stage was structured. Data collection was organized. Analysis followed clear steps. The process was consistent. Research flow was logical. Methods were applied carefully. Procedure supported findings. Study became well-structured.

Finally, the method section supported analysis. It provided clear framework. It guided the research process. All data were well-managed. Findings were based on

method. Interpretation was systematic. The method ensured reliability. It strengthened research results. It supported conclusions. Study became scientifically valid.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study show that Indonesian language plays an important role in society. It functions as the main communication tool among citizens. Indonesian helps people interact effectively in daily life. It connects individuals from different ethnic backgrounds. Communication becomes easier and clearer through Indonesian. It reduces misunderstanding among people. The language supports social interaction in society. It strengthens unity in diversity. Indonesian is widely understood across regions. Therefore, it is essential for national integration.

Indonesian is widely used in formal settings in Indonesia. Schools use it as the main language of instruction. Government institutions also apply Indonesian in administration. It ensures clarity in official communication. Public services rely on Indonesian for interaction. Legal and academic documents use standardized Indonesian. This makes communication more structured and effective. It also reduces confusion in formal processes. Indonesian strengthens professionalism in institutions. Therefore, it plays a key role in formal life.

In education, Indonesian is the primary language used in learning activities. Teachers explain lessons using Indonesian. Students respond and interact using the same language. It helps students understand academic material. Learning becomes more effective and organized. Indonesian supports curriculum implementation. It also improves literacy skills. Students become more confident in communication. Educational success depends on language understanding. Thus, Indonesian is essential in schools.

Indonesian is also used in informal communication in society. People use it in daily conversations. It is spoken in markets, streets, and homes. It helps people interact naturally. Communication becomes flexible and simple. However, regional languages are still widely used. Families often use local languages at home. This preserves cultural identity. Society becomes multilingual in practice. Both languages function together effectively.

Regional languages play an important role in cultural preservation. They represent local traditions and values. Each region has its own language system. These languages are passed down through generations. They are used in cultural ceremonies. Local identity is strengthened through language. Communities feel closer through regional speech. It builds cultural pride among people. Regional languages complement Indonesian. Both coexist in harmony.

The study also found variations in accents across regions. Each region has unique pronunciation patterns. People from Medan have strong accents. Java and Papua also have different styles. These differences show linguistic diversity. Accent does not hinder communication. People still understand each other. It enriches language variation in Indonesia. It reflects cultural background of speakers. Diversity is natural in language use.

Despite differences, Indonesian ensures effective communication nationwide. People from different regions can still understand each other. It acts as a unifying language. Misunderstandings are reduced through standard language use. Communication becomes more efficient. National interaction becomes smoother. Social connection is strengthened. It supports national unity. Indonesian bridges cultural gaps. It is essential for integration.

Globalization has influenced language use in Indonesia. Foreign languages are increasingly used in daily life. English is the most dominant foreign language. It is used in education and technology. Many people learn English for global communication. Social media also promotes foreign language use. This changes communication patterns. People are exposed to mixed languages. Language adaptation becomes common. Global influence is very strong.

Language mixing is becoming more frequent in society. People combine Indonesian with English terms. This is common among young generations. It reflects modern communication trends. However, it may affect language purity. Proper Indonesian usage may decline. This creates language imbalance. Awareness of correct language is needed. Education must address this issue. Language discipline is important.

Some people prefer foreign languages over Indonesian. They feel foreign languages are more prestigious. English is considered important for careers. This influences language attitudes. Indonesian is sometimes used carelessly. This reduces national language pride. It creates imbalance in language usage. Society needs better awareness. Indonesian should remain a priority. National identity must be maintained.

Early language education is very important for children. Children learn language more easily at young age. Schools play a major role in this process. Teachers guide students in language learning. Parents also support language development. Early exposure improves fluency. It builds strong communication skills. Vocabulary becomes richer over time. Grammar understanding improves significantly. Early learning is very beneficial.

Language is essential for social harmony in society. It helps people communicate peacefully. Misunderstandings can be reduced. Cooperation becomes easier among individuals. Social relationships become stronger. Language builds mutual

understanding. It supports community integration. Peaceful interaction depends on communication. It strengthens social cohesion. Language is a unifying tool.

Indonesian also reflects national identity. It represents unity in diversity. The language symbolizes the nation. It connects all Indonesian citizens. It is used in national events. It strengthens patriotism among people. Language builds national pride. It is a cultural asset. It must be preserved. It is part of identity.

Language continues to evolve over time. It changes according to social development. New words are created regularly. Technology influences language growth. Society adapts to new communication forms. Language becomes more dynamic. It follows global trends. However, core structure remains stable. Indonesian remains consistent. It continues to develop.

The Youth Pledge in 1928 was important historically. It declared Indonesian as national language. It united diverse groups in Indonesia. It marked national identity formation. It strengthened independence movement. Language became a symbol of unity. It changed national history. It remains important today. It is a foundation of language policy. It is a historical milestone.

Regional languages still exist alongside Indonesian. They are actively used in communities. They preserve local wisdom. Cultural traditions depend on them. They are important for identity. They enrich cultural diversity. They are passed to younger generations. They coexist with Indonesian. Both are equally important. They complement each other.

Language plays a role in character building. It teaches politeness and respect. Communication reflects behavior. Good language use shows education level. It influences social perception. Language shapes personality. It builds moral values. It supports ethical communication. It is important in society. It develops human character.

The study found that Indonesian is widely accepted. It is used across all regions. It is understood by all citizens. It is stable as national language. It is supported by government policies. It is taught in schools. It is used in media. It is part of daily life. It is continuously promoted. It is socially dominant.

Language use varies depending on context. Formal and informal situations differ. Indonesian is used formally. Regional languages are used informally. Code-switching often occurs. People adapt language use. Communication depends on situation. Flexibility is important. Language is dynamic. Context determines usage.

The findings show importance of language awareness. People must respect Indonesian language. Proper usage should be encouraged. Mistakes should be corrected. Education plays a key role. Society must support language development.

Awareness strengthens language quality. It improves communication skills. It maintains language standards. It is very necessary.

Language also supports technological communication. It is used in digital platforms. Social media uses Indonesian widely. Online communication depends on language. Technology spreads language use. It influences communication style. Language becomes more modern. It adapts to innovation. It reaches global audience. It is digitally important.

In conclusion, Indonesian language plays a vital role. It unites people in diversity. It supports communication in society. It is used in education. It is used in government. It is influenced by globalization. It coexists with regional languages. It must be preserved properly. It represents national identity. It is essential for Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Indonesian language plays an important role in society. It functions as the main communication tool among people. It connects individuals from different ethnic backgrounds. It reduces communication barriers in daily life. People can understand each other easily. It supports social interaction in society. It strengthens national unity. It is used across all regions. It helps build mutual understanding. It is essential for national life.

Indonesian is widely used in formal situations. It is used in education systems. It is also used in government institutions. Official communication uses Indonesian. Documents are written in Indonesian. It ensures clarity in administration. It standardizes communication. It supports professional interaction. It is important in public services. It strengthens formal communication systems.

In education, Indonesian is the main language of instruction. Teachers use it in teaching. Students learn through Indonesian. It helps understanding of lessons. It improves academic performance. It supports classroom communication. It builds literacy skills. It makes learning effective. It is essential in schools. It supports educational success.

Indonesian also plays a role in informal communication. People use it in daily conversations. It is used in markets and homes. It makes communication simple. It helps social interaction. It is widely understood. It is flexible in use. It adapts to situations. It is common in society. It supports everyday communication.

Regional languages are still widely used in society. They are used in family environments. They preserve local culture. They reflect traditions. They maintain cultural identity. They are passed to generations. They strengthen local values. They are important for heritage. They coexist with Indonesian. They enrich linguistic diversity.

Indonesia is a multilingual country. People use more than one language. Indonesian and regional languages are used together. This shows linguistic diversity. It reflects cultural richness. It supports communication flexibility. It creates language variety. It strengthens social interaction. It maintains cultural balance. It is part of society.

Accents vary across different regions. Each region has unique pronunciation. This shows cultural identity. It reflects local background. It does not affect understanding. Communication still works well. It enriches language use. It creates diversity in speech. It shows linguistic variation. It is natural in society.

Globalization influences language development. Foreign languages are widely used. English is commonly learned. It is used in technology. It is used in education. It affects communication habits. It introduces language mixing. It changes language style. It impacts society. It creates new expressions.

Some people mix Indonesian with English. This is common among youth. It reflects modern lifestyle. It shows global influence. It may affect language purity. It reduces formal accuracy. It creates language variation. It changes communication patterns. It needs awareness. It should be balanced.

Some people prefer foreign languages. They consider them more prestigious. English is often prioritized. It is used for careers. It is used in education. It influences language attitude. It reduces Indonesian usage. It affects language pride. It creates imbalance. It needs correction.

Indonesian language learning is important early. Children learn faster. Schools support language development. Parents also play a role. Early learning builds fluency. It improves communication skills. It strengthens vocabulary. It supports grammar mastery. It is very important. It is beneficial.

Language supports social harmony. It helps communication between people. It reduces misunderstanding. It builds cooperation. It strengthens relationships. It promotes peace. It unites communities. It supports interaction. It improves understanding. It is socially important.

Indonesian represents national identity. It symbolizes unity. It connects all citizens. It is used nationally. It builds national pride. It supports cultural identity. It strengthens nationalism. It is a national symbol. It is important for the country. It must be preserved.

Language continues to develop over time. It adapts to change. New words appear. Technology influences language. Society changes communication styles. It becomes more dynamic. It follows global trends. It evolves continuously. It remains stable in structure. It is always developing.

In conclusion, Indonesian language is very important. It supports communication in society. It unites diverse communities. It must be preserved. It should be used properly. It is essential for education. It is important for identity. It strengthens the nation. It must be maintained. It is valuable for Indonesia

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