



ONTOLOGI

Jurnal Pembelajaran dan Ilmiah Kependidikan

| e-ISSN: 3026-4634 |

<https://jurnal.rahiscendekiaindonesia.co.id/index.php/ontologi>

THE IMPORTANCE OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE IN PUBLIC LIFE

Zahara Qifta Isvara¹, Doni Pratama Siregar², Rosnida³

¹² Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

³ Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia

KEYWORDS

Bahasa Indonesia, Kehidupan, Masyarakat

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR(S):

E-mail: zaharaqifta2701@gmail.com

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 a very important element for the continuity of communication between communities. Language facilitates all kinds of cooperation and programs, and allows people to exchange ideas in all aspects, whether regarding socio-cultural, economic and other issues. To eliminate differences between Indonesian people, Indonesian was designated as the national language throughout Indonesia. Indonesian functions as the official language of Indonesia and can be called a mother tongue because only Indonesian speakers are used by the community, making it easier for people to communicate smoothly between Indonesians from different islands. Wherever the person is, if he is still within the scope of the Indonesian state, then the communication used can realize the welfare of the community to understand each other. Indonesia has various ethnicities, languages, religions and so on which facilitate community activities. Indonesia is the richest country in

the world. Indonesia is also known as a friendly country where people look after each other even though they are foreigners who come from different islands or regions. It is said that Indonesian reflects the personality of the speaker. For example, there are people who migrate from Sumatra to the city of Jakarta outside Java and communicate with the local community in Indonesian.

The local people also recognized this person as Sumatran because of his unique accent, and sometimes he spoke halting Indonesian and was not fluent in his pronunciation. Medan people usually have a strong accent, but actually the way they speak is normal, but the accent and tone are the same as the Minang or Papuan accent. However, to be able to speak so that the use of the language can be realized properly and correctly, a person must learn it from childhood, of course since elementary school. Alternatively, they may have been introduced to the language at home by their parents, or they may have learned it from an early age. All Indonesian people are familiar with speaking styles and accents. They also know that all Indonesian people are polite towards their own people and towards outsiders.

Language has certain characteristics that are used depending on a person's needs. The functions of language are very diverse because humans can use language to express themselves. Language is used as a communication tool. Apart from that, language is also used as a tool to integrate into society and adapt to the environment and situations. Language is a tool of human communication, both oral and written. In national and state life, language has a very important role in life. Because language is a symbol produced by speech or a means of speech that is usually used to communicate among people in society. In everyday life, almost all people's activities use language, both verbally and through body movements. Even when we sleep, without us realizing it, we sometimes utter words called language.

Language can also be interpreted as symbols or phonetic symbols that function as a means of communication between individuals. The role of language in social life is very important because humans interact and socialize with each other through language. Language will develop over time and adapt to the environment in the future, this is in line with the current evolution of language use in the era of globalization. In small areas, such as families and communities, local regional languages are used in order to connect with each other and to communicate with one another, while Indonesian is used in more formal areas in official areas. The development of the Indonesian language continued to increase with the inclusion of the Malay-Riau language as the basis of the Indonesian language at that time with the Youth Pledge on October 28 1928. In the midst of the Indonesian language which is increasingly developing and adapting, regional languages still occupy an

important role and place in everyday life. Despite the current language problems in Indonesia, regional languages still exist.

Examining the use of Indonesian in society. Negative phenomena occur in our society. For example, many Indonesians are proud of their knowledge of English, even though many of them still cannot speak Indonesian. Likewise, no one is embarrassed because they cannot speak a foreign language. Therefore, as a great nation we must know the importance of the function and role of the Indonesian language in nation building which is embedded in society.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Language is a medium used to convey and understand ideas, thoughts and opinions. Language is also the main communication medium in human life for interaction. Broadly speaking, language can be seen from three points of view, including: form point of view and meaning point of view. According to Arifin's book, the position of Indonesian as a national language has functions, including:

- Symbol of National Pride National Identity Symbol Inter-citizen, inter-regional, inter-cultural communication tools
- Tool to Unify Ethnic Culture and Language

Meanwhile, the position of Indonesian as the state language has functions including:
Official State Language

- Instructive Language in Education
- Inter-citizen, inter-regional, inter-cultural communication tools
- Tool to Unify Ethnic Culture and Language

Meanwhile, the position of Indonesian as the state language has functions including:

- Official State Language
- Instructive Language in Education
- Transportation Tools at the National Level
- Tools for the Development of Culture, Science and Technology.

The form of language is related to its condition in supporting its role as a means of communication for various communication interests of language users, and its relationship with the value aspect and meaning aspect is the role contained in the form of language whose function is as a means of communication. These three elements are shared by all languages in the world. Language shows nation. Those are wise words that have long been embedded in the minds of people in Indonesia. Our language is Indonesian, a language that is not only a source of pride and identity, but also a tool of unity that has been instrumental in Indonesian history. In the current millennial era, is there still pride in

using Indonesian? One of the weaknesses of Indonesians in competing with foreigners is language. Indonesian language culture which does not use foreign languages as a language of instruction means that most Indonesian people can only speak Indonesian. This awareness is now starting to be realized, the desire to learn and use foreign languages is starting to grow.

The main function of language itself is as a tool for communication in human life in society. Communication is something that a person needs to know everything that is happening around them. However, apart from verbal communication, there are also other methods and tools that can be used to communicate, such as signs, pictures and body movements or gestures that are shown to indicate something is happening and aim to gain good understanding between people. However, language is the most perfect communication tool. Indonesian has a role or position as the national language and state language of Indonesia which has several functions as follows:

- In its position as a national language, Indonesian functions as.
- A symbol of national pride;
- Symbol of national identity;
- A tool to unite various communities with different socio-cultural and linguistic backgrounds; And
- A means of communication between cultures and between regions.

In its position as a state language, Indonesian functions as.

- Official state language;
- Official language of instruction in educational institutions;
- The official language in communications at the national level for the purposes of planning and implementing development and government; And
- Official language in cultural development and the use of modern science and technology.

Finally, in its position as the State language, Indonesian functions as a tool for developing national culture, science and technology. In this connection, Indonesian is the only tool that allows us to foster and develop national culture in such a way that it has its own characteristics and identity, which differentiate it from regional culture. At the same time, we use Indonesian as a tool to express our national socio-cultural values. Function and Role of Language in the Development of Indonesian Society

The function of the Indonesian language in the development of Indonesian society is found in the statement of the attitude "one homeland, the Indonesian homeland; one nation, the Indonesian nation; and upholding the unified language, Indonesian". Which is in the youth oath of 28 October 1928. This is a political manifestation of the Indonesian

nation. Indonesia declares Indonesian as the unified (national) language of the Indonesian nation.

The Indonesian nation unites different layers of society into one and achieves the unity of the Indonesian nation. The Indonesian language reached its peak in the political struggle on August 17 1945, coinciding with the political struggle of the Indonesian nation to achieve independence. This is proven by the introduction of Indonesian as the national language (see Article 36 of the 1945 Constitution, see also Consequences of Amendments to the 1945 Constitution of August 2002).

The position and function of Indonesian as a national language makes it the language of science, technology and arts (science and technology). Science and technology continue to develop along with the development of Indonesian society and national life. The development of science and technology has been very rapid since the beginning of the 21st century, supported by the development of communication and information technology (Internet, email, electronic business, electronic commerce, television education, etc.). Now it is progressing rapidly, including in the current century. On the other hand, the development of the Indonesian language seems to have not been balanced with the development of science and technology and its era.

The transfer of science and technology concepts from foreign languages, especially English, has not yet been possible to find equivalents in Indonesian. As a result, foreign vocabulary and terms poured into the Indonesian vocabulary. Thus, the strategic role of Indonesian as the language of modern civilization still requires more harmonious and serious development in line with developments in science and technology. In order to move towards modern civilization, we need to understand, master and develop modern science and technology concepts, which are generally still written in foreign languages, especially English.

The aim is so that modern science and technology concepts are not only absorbed by those who understand foreign languages, whose numbers are certainly not comparable to the number of members of Indonesian society who need them. Moreover, in the context of planning and implementing development, the dissemination of modern science and technology concepts must be carried out using Indonesian. In order to further popularize modern terminology, the terms that have been successfully compiled are then processed further into various dictionaries of terms.

Of course, apart from containing equivalent terms in Indonesian, the term dictionary also includes a formulation or explanation for each term listed. Until now, no less than 40 dictionaries of terms have been compiled. Publishing lists and dictionaries of terms is very important and useful in order to popularize and disseminate standardized sets of terms. If

publishing and publishing efforts are not made, the results of the compilation and standardization of terms will remain as a treasure.

In this case, scientists from various disciplines are expected to use standardized terms strictly. Apart from that, efforts must also be made to create a backflow that can be used as input in the subsequent language development process. Apart from that, from the perspective of language development and development, the inclusion of standardized terms in textbooks, papers, research reports, scientific journals, other scientific writings, and communication and information media (read: computers). is a non-negotiable next step.

Indonesian has two main beneficial characteristics, namely:

- The form is simple so it is easy to learn and
- Flexibility (flexible) to develop.

This is supported by the strong linguistic historical background that has existed. Even intelligent people who lived during the independence era generally believed that the Indonesian language had the ability to develop rapidly in this country, namely from Sabang to Merauke. Danzer Carr, for example, believes that Indonesian can replace English in Asia. There is no doubt about Indonesian's ability to become a modern science and technology language.

The development of various science and technology languages must be economical and careful because it requires a definite response from listeners and readers. Syntactic rules and language formations and their substitute domains must be easy to understand. Economical use of words, precision and syntactic clarity combined with the elimination of personal elements can produce a common variety of science and technology. The language is very clear in every equivalent word spoken orally, making Indonesian language able to be used well in communicating between communities.

Long sentences about science and technology can only be answered directly by trained readers. Readers and listeners of various scientific and technical languages are expected not to receive misinformation. Honesty, objectivity, and immutability/consistency of the language of science and technology are distinguished from the subjective, subtle, and flexible language of literary diversity, so that one reader's interpretation is subject to another reader's interpretation or often differs significantly from the assessment.

In relation to the development of science and technology in Indonesia, this may be related to the classification of scientific fields commonly used in Indonesia: natural sciences, social sciences and cultural sciences. However, what is currently the problem is the science element. Moreover, currently there are developments in communication and information technology such as the Internet, e-mail, e-business, e-commerce, cyber technology, distance education, and cyber city and so on.

Based on the use of the word science as an equivalent of the word science (s) with the meaning of natural science, the elements in the word science and technology refer to natural science. Thus, the Indonesian language of science and technology is the Indonesian language used in the field of natural science and technology (science and technology). Efforts to develop modern science and technology concepts in Indonesian can only be carried out well if the terms commonly used in the field of science and technology already have equivalents in Indonesian. This means, in order to develop the Indonesian language into a variety of science and technology, the first step that must be taken is to develop the terminology.

To achieve this goal, the language center is currently prioritizing four basic scientific fields, namely physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics. With the collaboration of many university experts and research institutions in Indonesia, they have now succeeded in collecting terms from various scientific fields. The four basic science areas are entitled "Glossary of Physics", "Glossary of Chemistry", "Glossary of Biology", and "Glossary of Mathematics". In the midst of current socio-political changes and information and communication technology, especially the development of the Indonesian language into modern civilization, experts from various scientific fields have worked together and equated Indonesian with other foreign languages, especially English. From the description above, it can be seen that there are several characteristics of the Indonesian language variety of science and technology as follows.

- First, straightforwardness and accuracy that avoids all kinds of vagueness and ambiguity or language that sounds ambiguous (ambiguity).
- Second, objectivity that does not show individual (impersonal) tastes as much as possible.
- Third, distinguish carefully, in detail, names, characteristics or categories that refer to the object of research or study in order to achieve accuracy and orderly reasoning.
- Fourth, keep emotions away so as not to mix feelings of sentiment in the interpretation.
- Fifth, the tendency to standardize the meaning of words and expressions and the style of acceptance based on agreements.
- Sixth, don't be bombastic or dogmatic.
- Seventh, use words and sentences economically so that there are no more than necessary.

Prioritizing the Indonesian language has an important role in the life of society, nation and state. Its role is visible in social life in various regions of Indonesia's homeland. Communication in various community activities has utilized Indonesian in addition to

regional languages as a vehicle and tool to build understanding, agreements and perceptions that enable smooth community development in various fields.

Indonesian as the nation's property, in its development over time, has proven its existence, both as a unified language and as the official language of the country. By going through several stages of development in the language that has been agreed upon and so that it is used by good and correct speakers, in order to make it a language of communication that makes it equally easy for people to communicate with their interlocutors.

Thus, Indonesian and regional languages have an important role in advancing community development in various aspects of life. The role of Indonesian and regional languages is increasingly important in the era of regional autonomy. The implementation of regional autonomy, which is carried out with democratic principles and community participation, will encourage and foster regional initiative and creativity. This is reflected in the authorities that have been handed over to the regions in the form of broad, real and responsible autonomy.

With these principles, it is hoped that it can accelerate the achievement of planned goals in community development. Based on Article 11 of Law Number 22 of 1999. Regency and City Regional Authorities, which include all government authorities, except for authority in the fields of foreign policy, relations and security, justice, monetary and fiscal, religion, as well as authority in other fields that are cross-border. district/city.

Regency/city authority covers the fields of public works, health, education and culture, agriculture, transportation, industry and trade, investment, environment, land, as well as cooperatives and labor. Language development, including literature, is related to government authority in the field of education and culture, whether owned by the central, provincial and district/city governments. The authority of the central government is in the form of providing standards, guidelines, facilities and guidance in the context of language and literature development.

Apart from that, the authority to conduct research on history and traditional values, as well as the development of regional languages and culture is also part of the state's authority. Because regional languages and literature are generally born from villages and indigenous community groups located locally in districts and independent cities, administrative activities for developing regional languages and literature are carried out starting from districts and independent cities.

At the national level, the National Language Center of the Ministry of Education is an institution mandated by the government to carry out language planning. At the state and district/city levels, expanded facilities have been established to implement language centers

in the form of language centers or language offices with the aim of promoting and further developing language and literature.

Organizing the activities of language education institutions at the state/district level is directly related to many educational and cultural activities. Language teaching and development must play an increasingly important role in the era of autonomy. Because, the era of autonomy requires quality human resources, accelerated appropriate management, caring people, and communication with other parties.

The development of the Indonesian language must be directed towards standard language varieties. Furthermore, there are several basics for developing Indonesian which are expected to provide high enthusiasm and motivation in developing and developing Indonesian. These foundations are religious (religious), historical (historical, political), intellectual (intellectual), societal (social). With this foundation, the development of the Indonesian language carried out in the era of regional autonomy is strong, not shaken by divisive conditions, and can be used as a reference in maintaining unity and integrity for the integrity of the Indonesian nation.

The focus and direction of Indonesian language coaching and development is in principle, namely language coaching and development as an effort and implementation of activities aimed at maintaining and developing the Indonesian language in society, regional languages, and foreign language teaching. This is done so that these languages can fulfill their respective functions and position among society.

The development and development of the Indonesian language is focused through standardization efforts to achieve careful, precise and efficient use in communication. In connection with this, it is necessary to create rules (rules) in the areas of spelling, vocabulary/terms, and grammar. In efforts to develop Indonesian, it is necessary to direct and prioritize the written variety of Indonesian because its style is more fixed and the boundaries of its scope are clearer.

Apart from that, standardization of pronunciation needs to be carried out as a guide for teaching teachers, television/radio broadcasters, and the wider community. For more practical purposes, the position has been taken that: Guidance, especially focused on the audience, namely the Indonesian language speaking community;

Development is mainly focused on language in all its aspects. Language coaching and development covers two directions, namely: Language development includes two main problems (language problems and ability/attitude problems) and Development that covers two directions (the wider community and the younger generation). Development of language aspects includes a variety of spoken and written languages. The variety of spoken language includes pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary/terms, and spelling. In the written language variety, the first thing that was worked on was spelling, with the inauguration of the use of

Perfected Spelling by the President of the Republic of Indonesia in 1972. Next, there was a horizontal direction with the target of developing the current generation, namely the wider community minus the younger generation. Especially in the current generation of society, written language development is implemented. Because they are the ones who will pass on good and correct language use to future generations.

Based on the explanation above, it can be understood that language development and development in the current era of otoda includes language development efforts (one of the targets of which is language standardization) and efforts to improve the abilities and attitudes of Indonesian speakers so that they can use Indonesian properly and correctly.

Indonesian has a very important role in its status as a source of regional language enrichment. It was found that some Indonesian vocabulary can enrich the regional language when the regional language does not have words that represent the concepts. Indonesian can be used as a tool to disseminate Indonesian literary works.

Indonesian literature is a means of using Indonesian from an aesthetic point of view, thus making Indonesian an important language in the international world. Language has certain characteristics that are used depending on a person's needs. In other words, it is used as a tool to express oneself, as a communication tool, as a tool to integrate into society and adapt to a certain environment or situation, and as a tool to exercise social control.

Indonesian has an important position as stated in the contents of the third youth oath, namely that the sons and daughters of Indonesia uphold the language of unity, namely Indonesian, and in a special article of the 1945 law, Chapter XV, Article 36, which states that the state language is Indonesian. Indonesian was developed from Malay. Factors that cause Malay language to be absorbed into Indonesian. Malay is currently the language most used in Indonesia, including in terms of correspondence and communication between local communities:

- Malay can be used as a lingua franca in a broader perspective.
- The framework of the Malay language is basic, easy to learn considering the fact that in this language there is no awareness of language levels.

Based on these results and discussion, they are discussed in detail in the Results and Discussion section below. Indonesian is a very important language for Indonesian people in the communication process between Indonesian people, even between communities on different islands. Indonesian and regional languages have an important role in the education of children and adults, which may have the most important role in life, especially in everyday life. After understanding the characteristics of this language, you will understand how important the use of Indonesian is in the lives of Indonesian people. The

reason is, Indonesia has a rich variety of languages in its region, each of which has its own characteristics. Therefore, it is very important to use Indonesian to unite this rich country.

CONCLUSION

Indonesian as a communication medium helps Indonesian citizens understand the information conveyed by their interlocutors. The use of Indonesian as a compulsory subject in the educational environment aims to increase a sense of pride in one's homeland. The Indonesian language must not be forgotten, but must be preserved and continuously introduced into foreign cultures. The richness of the Indonesian language will increase interest in learning Indonesian in other countries. The position and function of the Indonesian language in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is as a national language and state language. This is a shield of unity that has never been used as a source of trouble by people from various regional ethnicities who use it in nation building. This places Indonesian side by side and integrated with regional languages of the archipelago as an effective means of communication to develop and advance various aspects of life and culture, including the development of regional languages. Indonesian has an important role in national development, because Indonesian is the official language of the country, Indonesian has an important role in encouraging community development in various aspects of life, and ultimately encouraging progress in various aspects of life in nation building.

REFERENCES

- Alwi, H.; Dardjowidjojo, S.; Lapoliwa, H.; Moeliono, A.M. 1998. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Edisi Ketiga. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Arifin, E.Z. dan Tasai, S.A. 2000. *Cermat Berbahasa Indonesia untuk Perguruan Tinggi*. Jakarta: Akademika Pressindo.
- Craft, A. 2000. *Membangun Kreativitas Anak*. Terjemahan M.
- Chairul Annam. 2003. Jakarta: Inisiasi Press. Kridalaksana, H. 2001. *Kamus Linguistik*. Edisi Ketiga. Jakarta: Gramedia.