



The Role of Language in a Dynamic Situation of Globalization

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Abstract: *The central and vital role and function of language make it very interesting to continue to be explored, questioned, and studied. The Republic of Indonesia has an official language used by its citizens, namely Indonesian. This language aims to unite the Indonesian nation, which is multicultural or has ethnic and cultural diversity, so that there is no distance separating fellow Indonesian citizens from hundreds of ethnic groups, according to the 1928 Youth Pledge Convention. What must be realized now is the use of Indonesian, which needs to be stronger. The weakness is not that it is not used at all but foreign terms that enter public discussion and tend to be considered more prestigious. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method that refers to literature sources and the results of previous studies. The existence of the Indonesian language can decline when most Indonesian people are happy and proud to use a foreign language considered more respectable and classier. However, the condition for the Indonesian language's existence is still in a safe stage. The Indonesian language can continue to exist by continuing to preserve it by adhering to the overall context and linguistic rules and developing its constructions by the needs and desires of civilization.*

Keywords: *existence; culture; Bahasa Indonesia; globalization*

I. Introduction

The vital role of language in a community or group makes it very interesting to continue to explore, question, and study. The state of language, which is often underestimated, does not make it an unimportant variable and makes it highly relevant for deciding whether it is right or wrong. The best definition of language is conveying messages from the articulator to the auditor (Siregar, 2021, p. 54). Culture, both the manifestation and building block of civilization, requires language more than most other elements. Language exists as a form of representation of community values. He mediates and directs the orientation of the movement of civilization on its path. The vital role of language makes every variable that tries to exist in culture go through an intermediary called language. Therefore, language becomes an essential and exciting variable to study and scientifically revise. This condition is aimed at the need for practical implementation and preserving and advancing civilization. Science understands and ordains language as a sound symbol system humans use to communicate in everyday life. The sound symbol in question is a symbol that has meaning for something or a particular context of reference. Translating messages correctly and adequately to speech partners increases the value of language from meaning to meaning. Thus, the speech partner can also capture the message authentically conveyed by the speaker so that he can respond to the message correctly and adequately.

Indonesian is the unified and official language of the Republic of Indonesia. This language is actively used by more than 90% of citizens in the territory of Indonesia. The speech was born to unite the multicultural Indonesian people with ethnic and cultural diversity so that no distance separates fellow Indonesian citizens from hundreds of tribes by the 1928 Youth Pledge. It is an obligation for a country that has decided to use Indonesian as a

language. The official language must continue to socialize its excellent and correct use to all Indonesian people, at home and abroad. Indonesian also has a noble purpose in inculcating and training excellent and accurate Indonesian language skills and fostering an attitude of love for the homeland by proudly using Indonesian.

The undeniable fact that must be realized at this time is that the use of the Indonesian language needs to be more robust in terms of the accuracy of its use. Indonesian is not used at all. However, foreign terms included in public discussion are considered more prestigious. Undeniably, including unfamiliar words can enrich the language's vocabulary, but it can still be a concern for the existence of Indonesian in the future. In addition, foreign terms are included because people are interested in using them rather than terms native to Bahasa Indonesia.

English is one of the languages widely absorbed into the Big Bahasa Indonesia Dictionary (KBBI) vocabulary. Absorption by using the stages that have been arranged sequentially. These stages start with adopting, adapting, to translating. The best stage is the translation stage because this stage is the same as purifying the vocabulary from foreign terms into new terms in Bahasa Indonesia. In addition, the influence of the English language is also due to its plural use throughout the world.

Research and discussion about the existence of Bahasa Indonesia have been widely circulated globally in the network. The study's conclusion of the presence of Bahasa Indonesia is that environmental factors can influence the use of the Indonesian language, both used correctly and adequately or distorted into non-standard forms (Murti, 2015; Rahayu, 2015; Santoso, 2018). Language as identity and national identity must be maintained by prioritizing Indonesian over foreign languages such as English. Thus, the impact will be caused is that the feeling of love and pride for Indonesian language users increases. The purpose of this study is to show the results of the study of reference sources regarding the existence of the Indonesian language in society, the manifestation of the character of the Indonesian nation, the primary role of the Indonesian language, the supporting role of English, and the importance of Bahasa Indonesia in the realm of education of globalization situation.

II. Review of Literature

There are many definitions of culture. An inventory conducted by Kroeber & Kluckhohn and Koentjaraningrat found approximately 179 reports. The word culture, a translation of the word culture, comes from the Latin word "cultivating, working", namely cultivating land or farming. This understanding develops into an expression of all human power and effort to nurture nature. God gifts only humans with the ability to change nature using their minds. In essence, culture is implementing the potential of human reason and expression in responding to a civilization full of values, problems, and goals (Siregar, 2020).

Culture, both the manifestation and the shaper of civilization, requires language more than most other elements. Language is present as a form of expression of the values of culture. It mediates and directs the orientation of the movement of civilization on its path. The vital role of language makes every variable that tries to be present in society must go through an intermediary called language. Explaining this problem, personal conversation with primary school teachers in England suggest that they are often finding it difficult to respond to the linguistic needs of newcomers because they lack knowledge and training in second language acquisition. As a result second language learners are very often failed to engage in meaningful social interaction within classrooms (see for example, Hatch, 1983; Krashen, 1982; Long, 1983). (Gadour, A. and Amniana, S. 2010). However,

recently there has been a change toward using personality measures and observation. McCall (1993) claimed that the result of the assessment showed readiness among educational psychologists to get referred child institutionalised and expelled from the setting where the problem happened, but it was not always necessary for the child to be in a special school. (Gadour, A. 2009)

The development of globalization that touches every line of human life also impacts cultural change. As is well known, globalization has become an issue that has received significant attention from the end of the 20th century to the beginning of the 21st century. In the process of globalization, the geographical boundaries of a country become blurred, so globalization can threaten the existence of a nation's culture because other cultures can quickly enter into a nation's life. It is undeniable that the influence of globalization in the spread of culture is increasingly visible with the development of information technology so that the space of civilization no longer has to go through migration but can be done through social media and mass media. The existence of internet access has facilitated the absorption of culture because almost everyone is connected to the internet network. The media is the primary weapon in the spread of culture in the era of globalization, considering that the media acts as an agent for disseminating massive culture by being a bridge between agents and consumers. Media is an influential channel in the distribution of global culture, directly influencing changes in people's lifestyles and making people consumers of culture. If people have become consumers of a new culture, there will likely be changes to the culture that exists in that society. This is reinforced by the research results by experts who say that the media are often used as a tool for societal change (Li 2004).

III. Research Method

Each research has its characteristics. Qualitative and quantitative methods are both essential tools in this research. There are quantitative studies that use accurate calculations. Qualitative research also emphasizes the quality of data sources as the research object. The two characteristics of the research aim to prove problems, theories, and previous research and produce the latest findings from the current subject matter.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method that refers to the sources of literature and the results of previous studies. Qualitative research studies the object as a whole, not specifically identifying one or more variables from the thing (Budiyono, 2017). This study aims to process old materials, reference sources, and the latest investigations into new results.

IV. Result and Discussion

The formation of the Indonesian language took time to happen. There is history to be discussed in it. Its history begins with Malay as its mother tongue. Then it became a lingua franca spread throughout the countries it visited, one of which was Indonesia. After an extended period, Malay finally turned into Indonesian as the national language seen in Susanto (2016). As the national language and the state's language, Bahasa Indonesia eventually entered the development period as the language of culture and science.

Until now, Bahasa Indonesia is still under construction. People are still taught how to speak correctly and adequately. This language continues to grow and develop in line with the growth of the Indonesian nation. Moreover, being designated as the language of culture and science, Indonesian already has a respectable place to study adequately. Everyone can learn it because Bahasa Indonesia does not limit itself to specific circles.

At first, Indonesian needed to improve their vocabulary, which had few words and terms in the dictionary. However, after independence was proclaimed, the Indonesian language was no longer poor. Many new words, phrases, and other variables grow and develop rapidly. Of course, new vocabulary and terms emerged after being absorbed in a foreign language. English is becoming more absorbed than other languages.

One of the existences that Bahasa Indonesia wants to show is its position as a national language. During its growth and development, Indonesia received many elements or influences from regional languages (Javanese) and foreign languages (English). The strong effect of other languages on Indonesian makes absorbing unfamiliar terms inevitable.

Foreign terms that enter the community are used more than domestic terms. Using unfamiliar terms is because many people like and try foreign languages. Foreign terms that have flooded the minds and hearts of every user have also spread to the stage of being used in public spaces. Use in city public spaces such as billboards, billboards, and pamphlets. The use of the term occurs not only in cities but also in villages, even though the foreign terms in question are also available in Indonesian.

The pride of the Indonesian people towards foreign languages such as English rather than Indonesian itself is very worrying, especially for English users among non-academics or the general public. If this is allowed, the Indonesian language may be forgotten one day. Therefore, scholars must overcome this problem and continue to spread Bahasa Indonesia that is good, correct, and appropriate.

During the Japanese occupation, the existence of the Indonesian language was evident. Its existence was marked by the establishment of the Indonesian Language Commission. It created many new vocabulary or terms useful in science and today's life. The main task that became the initial task of the Indonesian Language Commission was to be able to record standard grammar.

Indonesian must remain the national language used by the community with applicable rules. The most basic Indonesian language development occurs in schools and is most common in the community. This preservation and habituation are expected to make people aware of the importance of the Indonesian language as a national identity.

A basic understanding of science can be a solid foundation to strengthen the next science stage. Likewise, with the Indonesian language, if a nation can master the basics of knowledge, the Indonesian language will remain forever.

Errors in speaking Indonesian are unavoidable. This is still understandable if the error occurs temporally with a small amount. In addition, errors can happen if the user makes a mistake or makes a mistake in choosing words or terms.

However, problems become unnatural when mistakes are made repeatedly, and language users want to avoid admitting their mistakes. Of course, this becomes difficult to resolve. This error is no longer made unconsciously, but there is an error in language users who do not want to admit their mistakes and do not want to learn from them.

Education of character education is essential to be implemented in Indonesia. The nation's generation needs to be nurtured continuously to appreciate the process of learning. One of them is that the character is responsible for the mistakes made and is willing to

discipline himself to learn so that the knowledge received is entered into the mind and can also be lived in the heart and practised in real life.

The character of a nation plays a significant role in maintaining its existence and independence (Zusnani, 2012). Based on Bakar, Noor, and Widodo's (2018) study, character education is beneficial so that people do not get lost in their future. A straightforward life goal can guide a person's success in every processor stage.

National character is helpful as an identity so that it is easily recognized. The swift currents of globalization must be watched to stay caught up in these currents. No matter how intense the winds are in this global era, people who have strong character can still survive to be themselves. People with nature can contribute to enriching the current with their characteristics and uniqueness.

Efforts need to stem the global flow of free-flowing people with weak character. People belonging to this generation must strive to improve themselves to form and strengthen their identities. The following are the roles that the younger generation can play, namely: (1) as a character builder, rebuilding the positive character of the nation with a strong will and commitment to upholding moral values above temporary interests as well as being applied in their daily activities; (2) as a character enabler, the firm will consist of the younger generation to become a role model for the development of a positive national character; and (3) education as a place for forming national insight, namely changing the mindset of citizens from ethnicity to being a complete nationality (Zusnani, 2012).

Indonesian can be an identity that shows the character of the nation. The condition is to thoroughly study the context and rules of the Indonesian language and study the culture of literary works described by Rondiyah, Wardani, and Saddhono (2017). Learning becomes effective and efficient when someone already knows the basics first. Thus, the expected result of the overall Indonesian language learning process is the skill to master the main points of Indonesian teaching while at the same time creating the character of a profound, disciplined, visionary, and responsible learner.

Discipline is a person's attitude in managing time and opportunities and possibly consistently. This attitude is formed because a person tends to prioritize the applicable rules over still vague contexts. In addition, the discipline also educates oneself to be a person of character and intelligent in making decisions.

Discipline in Indonesian is an advanced stage of good language habituation. The obligation contained in this disciplinary attitude is to pay attention to the correctness of the language used after speaking well, as explained by Zamzuri (2017). This attitude applies to all Indonesian language users, especially intellectuals and teachers.

Disciplined language users will show the quality of their language from spoken and written aspects. The oral part is skilled in speaking and listening. The writing aspect is writing and reading. The fewer pronunciation errors and the lower the level of incorrect reports, the more disciplined a person will be in the language.

The beginning of Indonesian language was legalized on October 28, 1928. Since then, Indonesian has been popularized as the national and official language in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The reach of the Indonesian language must be able to cover the

entire country so that unity can occur among Indonesian citizens. Thus, Bahasa Indonesia has a critical position (Murtiani, Arifah & Noviasuti, 2017).

As a unified language, Bahasa Indonesia is one of the ropes that bind us to become one in Indonesia (Rosidi, 2015). However, the area of distribution of this unified language still needs to be evenly distributed. Many people still use their respective regional languages, especially in remote areas. This situation is still not in line with the decision of one of the statements in the Youth Pledge, namely, "... in one language, Indonesian." Speaking one language here is the aspiration to realize a unified language.

Limitations in accessing languages can be overcome by building and improving infrastructure. Heavy terrain that hinders inadequate facilities is gradually reduced. Communication between citizens between regions: city/regency to city/regency, village to village, and town to city/regency, and vice versa, can run smoothly and open vast opportunities for the distribution of the Indonesian language.

Mastery of science, such as procedures for building a village and connecting the town to the city, requires skilled and skilled personnel. The best way to produce such experts is through education. Humans are educated to become valuable people for the surrounding environment, especially families.

Information about development can be obtained if someone studies and understand Bahasa Indonesia correctly and adequately. The ability to master language skills is beneficial for securing data and broadening the insights obtained from various sources of print media (books, newspapers, magazines, bulletins, banners, billboards, etc.) and electronic media (television, radio, megaphones), Etc.), and online media. Therefore, everyone should understand Indonesian, even if it is only the basics.

Today, electronic devices to receive information, such as television and radio, are easy to find. These devices are produced with various kinds of innovations and variations. There is tube television – it is rare; flat-screen televisions, cable radios, portable radios, Etc. All of that is provided as an option for buyers. Moreover, friendly prices do not prevent buyers from owning these devices.

If someone still cannot have these devices, such as a television, then someone does not have to worry about it because information can still be obtained through the village head's office for villagers or the sub-district office for residents of a sub-district. Understanding information from television requires listening and reading skills on the television screen. If someone cannot master (at least) these language skills, then it is possible that their understanding of a news broadcast will be lacking. Therefore, understanding Indonesian is very urgent and needs to be understood quickly.

The emergency of understanding Indonesian must be handled immediately with gradual counselling. Lessons learned in extension activities are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. At first, the counselling activity was a reading and writing ability test for each instructor. If someone has mastered it, the ability to read a light discourse becomes the next learning activity.

Next is the practice of speaking, telling stories, and giving speeches. The activity consisted of a question-and-answer session between the language instructor and the language instructor. The appearance of a group of tens of thousands is to converse in front of

participants with a predetermined theme. Performing in front requires courage. This is where the role of the instructor guides the errand boy to be brave or appear confident.

Extension workers also teach the ability to read. It is hoped that the village will have a library that provides light reading books and newspapers. Building a library is to awaken the villagers' reading craze. The supply of books can be obtained from the involvement of the library and publishers in supporting the construction of libraries in the village.

Generating a passion for writing for rural people aims to develop the ability to write their ideas and ideas concerning the needs of daily life and the desires to be achieved, not just understanding writing. The habit of writing is expected to maintain activities that are less effective and efficient in daily activities so that they get used to writing stored and correctly. If the writing habituation activity is successful, the writing program will proceed to the next stage: making various notes, announcements, and writing letters.

English has been used by the British since a dozen centuries ago, but Indonesian was only used by Indonesians, not a hundred years ago (Chaer, 2002). Until now, English is still widely used as an international communication tool. Bahasa Indonesia is still new to English. However, that does not mean that Bahasa Indonesia does not have sovereignty.

Nowadays, many people prefer to use English. English's good use promises a much better socioeconomic status and level than just mastering Indonesian (Chaer & Agustina, 2014). There are many reasons they use English. There is a reason because of the demands of work abroad. There is also a reason that the surrounding environment uses English writing a lot. There is also a reason why English is more excellent than Bahasa Indonesia. The latter reason is worrying and has consequences, as Fajar (2016) explained.

The difficulty of avoiding the use of English is actual. English, which has existed for centuries, is often present in many ways. These roads include advertisements, articles, products, services, devices, and the internet.

Nevertheless, English, which is the primary international language, should not be a reason to obscure the existence of Indonesian as a national identity. Indonesian must remain victorious in this motherland. The trick is to preserve it according to the context and applicable rules. Then, familiarize and teach it to everyone, especially Indonesians. If foreign speakers in Indonesia learn Indonesian, they have to go through many obstacles, as contained in Saddhono's research (2012), then native speakers or Indonesians should minimize this, coupled with a solid intention to learn.

Does someone remember the phrase and use Indonesian correctly and adequately? These expressions are not just words but contain deep meaning. Indonesian is spoken well according to the context and follows the rules or rules that apply. Thus, the existence of the Indonesian language will never fade.

English should be used as a language that supports Indonesian only. For example, finding a word in English whose absorption is known or the original language in Indonesian, then putting the Indonesian word first before the English word. English is only used as a comparison when Indonesian requires references in English, so the keywords are prioritized.

Education is a crucial necessity because it is directly related to the realm of human life (Zusnani, 2012). Avoiding education is the same as weakening one's condition and avoiding the source of knowledge. In addition, the relationship between teachers and students is not

good regarding morals. According to Wahid & Saddhono (2017), moral teachings must be considered. Therefore, education is something that is required by every human being.

Education is the right path to spreading knowledge of the Indonesian language. The reason is that Indonesian should be learned in school as a second language after the mother tongue. In addition, students can imitate the appropriate Indonesian language from the teacher of the subject in question.

Educators and education staff are critical factors in implementing the learning process in academic units (Subijanto et al., 2017). The responsibility of a teacher, especially the Indonesian language teacher, is enormous in educating students to speak Indonesian correctly and adequately. The teacher becomes a model for the students to emulate. The teacher's language is certainly not a language with foreign words and areas difficult for students to understand. Moreover, the teacher's language is neither a dialect nor the language of the print media. Therefore, teachers must be careful in teaching Indonesian to their students.

Today, oral and teacher behaviour matters that can affect the Indonesian language learning process should be given more attention, generally caused by forgetting when teaching in a passionate style. Often, there must be a correct verbal utterance, not per the proper structure.

The realm of education is the right place to teach sound and correct Indonesian. According to Rahayu (2015) in his research said that there are five steps to prevent and overcome the Indonesian language before it is entirely extinct, namely:

1. making educational institutions the basis for language development,
2. the need for a good and correct understanding of the Indonesian language,
3. it is necessary to have a linguistic law,
4. the role of language variations and their use, and
5. uphold the Indonesian language in their own country.

Indonesian language development must start from school. A place to gain knowledge with the guidance of teachers and an atmosphere of learning with friends makes communication often occur between individual students, friends, and teachers. The Indonesian language teacher should start the best use of Indonesian. The reason is that the teacher already knows the knowledge he teaches in college or even before that. In essence, the Indonesian language teacher becomes a role model for his students.

Apart from the teacher, students are also responsible for the knowledge of the Indonesian language obtained from the teacher at the school. When students make mistakes in language, students should not silence their mistakes. Errors that are allowed to continue can harm students and the surrounding environment. Although the teacher may know which students need help understanding, the teacher will appreciate students who actively ask for an explanation of the material that has not been understood.

V. Conclusion

Bahasa Indonesia was born as a mutually agreed language by the Indonesian people from hundreds of tribes. When designated as the language of culture and science, interest in learning the language increases. However, the existence of Indonesian can decline when most Indonesians are happy and proud to use a foreign language, such as English, which is considered more respectable and classier. Bahasa Indonesia can continue to exist while

preserving it by following the prevailing context and linguistic rules and developing its construction according to the needs and desires of civilization.

As its status is the primary language of the Indonesian people, the spread of Indonesian must be comprehensive to all corners of the country. Mastery of the Indonesian language is crucial for all Indonesian citizens, especially those who live in villages. Obtaining information from electronic devices still requires language understanding. There is training from Indonesian language instructors to villagers as instructors. The activities include talking, telling stories, giving speeches, reading, and writing.

Indonesian language teachers' guidance is essential because students can imitate every teacher's speech and behaviour. Students also appreciate the teacher if they are serious about studying, especially.

However, the current condition of the existence of the Indonesian language is still in a safe stage. However, it is necessary to keep special attention to maintaining Bahasa Indonesia, vocabulary, and meaning value from loss or extinction. The key is how these language rescuers move faster than globalization. Thus the Indonesian language will survive the heavy intervention of globalization and even colour the globalization of civilization itself.

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