

# THE ROLE OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT, GLOBALIZATION ERA, AND IN DEALING MEA (ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY 2017)

Dheni Harmaen

Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia FKIP Pasundan University, Bandung, Indonesia  
dheniharmaen@unpas.ac.id

---

**Abstract.** The development of Science and Technology and the Arts during the era of globalization, coupled with the inclusion of the Asean Economic Community (AEC), would greatly affect the influence on all aspects of human life bound together by culture. The purpose of this discussion is to provide insights that language as part of the cultural elements that have a role as a communication tool in the face of these conditions, including the role of Indonesian Language in the face of the three events. By using the language, the information can be understood and accepted based on its goals and objectives. In addition, the language is also used to convey something, an idea, a mindset, in order to others can understand what we want. Without any language (including Indonesian), science and technology probably cannot grow and thrive. Besides, Indonesian, in the cultural structure, has a position, function, and dual role as the roots and cultural products that also functions as a means of thinking and means of supporting the growth and development of science and technology. Without that similar role of language, science and technology will be hardly able to develop. The implication in the development of reasoning power is to make the language as an infrastructure of modern thinking. The advantages being humans compared with other creatures not only lies in the excess of mind, but also in language skills. Without the ability to speak, human beings can not develop their culture because without the ability to speak, there is no way to pass on the cultural values from one to the next generation. In addition, without the ability to speak, human can not think systematically and regularly.

**Keywords:** Language, Science, Technology, Role and Function

---

## I. INTRODUCTION

The development of science, technology and art in the era of globalization, and in facing the Asean Economic Community (AEC) 2016 can not avoid the role and function of language as a communication tool. By using a language all can understand the particular intention and purpose. Besides, the language is also used to convey something, an idea, a mindset, in order to others can understand what we want. Without any language (including Indonesian) science and technology can not grow and thrive. In addition, Indonesian, in the cultural structure, has a position, function, and dual role as the roots and cultural products that also functions as a means of thinking and means of supporting the growth and development of science and technology.

Without that similar role of language, science and technology will be hardly able to develop. The implication in the development of reasoning power is to make the language as an infrastructure of modern thinking (1). The advantages being humans compared with other creatures not only lies in the excess of mind, but also in language skills. Without the ability to speak, human beings can not develop their culture because without the ability to speak, there is no way to pass on the cultural values from one to the next generation. In addition, without the ability to speak, human can not think systematically and regularly (2).

What is about the Indonesian position during the era of globalization that characterized by the powerful flow of communication? It



demanded the policy makers in the field of language to work harder to have further refine and improve all sectors of transportation with language development problems. As noted by Featherston, globalization penetrates cultural boundaries through a comprehensive range of air travel, the extent of communication, and the increasing tourists to various countries (3). So does with MEA. Dr. Lim Hong Hin on the sidelines of a speech, at a meeting of the Asean Economic Community in 2015, said, efforts towards an integrated economic community actually began in 1992. We are very happy to hear that based on records that are used to monitor different progress in various countries, it turns out all committed to the integration of Asean, and execute everything well, compliance with all rules, including the use of language as an identity of their respective countries (4)

Seeing the development of Indonesian domestic quite rapidly, overseas development is very encouraging. In his recent data suggests at least 52 foreign countries have opened the program Indonesian (Indonesian Language Studies). In fact, this development will be increased after the formation of the National Association of Indonesian Group (BAKB) speakers of foreign citizens in Bandung in 1999 (1,5). Indonesian development is increasingly rapid, however the opportunities and challenges to Indonesian become greater. Various Indonesian opportunities in this era of globalization, such as the widespread support from various parties, including the role of the mass media. Meanwhile, the challenge can be categorized into two, namely internal challenges and external challenges. Internal challenges in the form of negative influence of regional languages in the form of vocabulary, word formation and sentence structure. External challenge comes from the negative influence of foreign languages (especially English) in the form of the entry of the vocabulary without the process of establishing the terms and use of the English sentence structure (absorption) or of a functional language of each science.

The most prominent phenomenon happening in this period is the process of

globalization. The process of change is called by the reviewers the Asean Economic Community as the third wave, after the first wave lasts (agriculture) and the second wave (industrial). Such changes also cause a shift of power from the center of power rooted in the soil, and then to the capital, then in the third wave, the mastery of science and technology information. The process of globalization is more feared than to be understood, then to be anticipated wisely and carefully.

By excessive fear and anxiety, the anticipation tends to be defensive, building blockhouses. The era of globalization will touch all aspects of life, including language. The global language increasingly used by all the nations of the world is English, which is more than one billion users. However, as the other areas of life. Paradoxes will occur in the life of various components, including the language. English, for example, although the greater speaker is as a second language, the people of a country will be stronger in defending mother tongue. In Iceland, a small country in Europe, which had a population of about 250.000 people, although they communicate daily using English as their second language, the country still retains the purity of first language of the influence of the English language (6) In Uzbekistan (Guebec), before now, the rules in the state require the use of the French language for all signage, now it is replaced by the mother language. Likewise, Russia fractions countries such as Ukraine, Lithuania, Estonia (a breakaway from Russia) has replaced all nameplates in the countries from the use of the Russian language.

## **II. METHODS**

The design of this study used a qualitative approach. In the qualitative approach, a researcher is also the main instrument of research. The validity of the data and information collected, highly dependent on the expertise, skills, and experience of the characteristics of the field where the research is conducted. Researcher who did a qualitative approach, should really be critical, sensitive, and able to integrate with the community life



examined. The techniques used in this study are the observation and in-depth interviews that were conducted on key informants and field notes about the making of the events faced by the researchers in the field.

Case study is a study that uses empirical evidence (not the result of laboratory experiments) to prove whether a theory of language can be implemented on a condition or not. Cas studies are defined as research approach to exspleore a phenomenon in context by useng data from various sources (7,20). So that the flow of language theory framework are as follows:

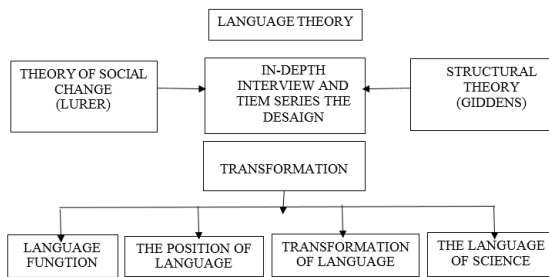


Figure 1 Language Theory

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Indonesian has a very important position, as stated in the third Pledge Youth Oath, which reads "Our Sons and Daughters of Indonesia to uphold the national language, Indonesian". This means that the Indonesian serves as the national language, his position is above the regional languages. Additionally, in the constitution in 1945, listed in a special chapter (Chapter XV, article: 36) regarding the position of Indonesian stating that the state language is Indonesian. First, Indonesian serves as the national language in accordance with the oath of youth 1928. Secondly, Indonesian serves as the state language in accordance with the constitution in 1945. The rise of globalization accompanied by the development of science and art (science and technology) in our lives will impact the development and growth of language as a means of supporting the growth and development of culture, science and technology.

At the level of the globalization era, the Indonesian people must participate in the world of free competition in the political, economic, and communication (8).

In the position as a national language, Indonesian serves as a). a symbol of national pride. b) a symbol of national identity. c). a means of communication between citizens, between regions, and between cultures, and d). a tool that enables unification the different tribes with each socio-cultural background and language into the unity of the Indonesian nation. And as the state language position, Indonesian serves as a). the official language of the state b). the language of instruction in education. c). the means of communication on national level for the planning and implementation benefit of development, and. d). the development tools of culture, science and technology (9).

As the official language of the state, the Indonesian language is used in all ceremonies, events, and state activities, either verbally or in writing, including the activities of documents writing and decisions, as well as letters issued by government and other state bodies, also national speeches. As its second function as the state language, the Indonesian language is the language of instruction in educational institutions from kindergarten to university level throughout Indonesia. And the third function as the state language, the Indonesian language is a means of communication on national level for the planning and implementation benefit of development. Finally, in its capacity as the state language, the Indonesian language serves as a national cultural development, science and technology.

Entering the Asean Economic Community which has been launched this year, Indonesian language functions have also increased. Indonesian serves as a language of mass media, printed and electronic mass media, whether visual, audio, or audio-visual must use the Indonesian language. The mass media become the foundation of in spreading Indonesian language in a good and appropriate way. In its capacity as a source of enrichment of



the local languages, Indonesian has an extremely important role.

Language is a means of communication between members of the public in the form of a symbol of the sound produced by the human vocal organs. Perhaps there is an objection by saying that the language is not the only tool for communicating (10). They show that two people or parties to a communication by using certain methods that have been agreed. Paintings, smoke from the fire, the sound of a drum or casks and so on. But they have to recognize also that when compared with the language, all the means of communication earlier contains many shortcomings. States that in daily communication, one of the most commonly used tools is the language, both spoken language and written language. So close we are to the language, mainly Indonesian, so no need to explore and learn the Indonesian language further. As a result, as language users, Indonesian do not have competence in using the language (11)

To daily communication, one of the most commonly used tools is the language, both spoken language and written language. So close we are to the language, mainly Indonesian, so it is not necessary to explore and learn the Indonesian language further. As a result, as language users, Indonesia unskilled people to use the language. An unconscious drawback. The verbal or very practical non-standard communication cause the people are not careful in using language. As a result, we are experiencing difficulties when using written language or language that is more standardized and well-organized. At the time to communicate to the interests or a more targeted and specific purpose, we tend to be rigid (12). The verbal or very practical non-standard communication cause the people are not careful in using language. As a result, we are experiencing difficulties when using written language or language that is more standardized and well-organized. In order to manipulate the language, we need to know the functions of the other Indonesian, they are:

a) Language as a Tool of Self-Expression.

We chose a different way of speaking to people we respect compared to our friends. At the time of using language as a tool of self-expression, a language user no need to consider or care who the listeners, readers, or the target audience are. He or she uses the language for his or her personal interests. This function is different from the next function, the language as a tool for communicating. As a tool of self-expression, a language openly declares everything that is implied in our mind, at least to proclaim our existence. The elements that encourage the self-expression are: 1) in order to attract others' attention 2) wishes to free ourselves from all the emotional pressures. At the spearhead, the language in children partly evolved as a means to express themselves.

b) Language as a Tool of Communication

Communication is a further consequence of self-expression. Communication will not be perfect when our self expression is not accepted or understood by others. By communicating we learn and inherit our ancestors' achievement, and our contemporary achievement .As a means of communication, language is a formulation channel of our intentions, expressing our feelings, and allowing us to cooperate with fellow citizens. It arranges a wide range of community activities, plan and direct our future (13). When we use language as a communication tool, we already have a specific purpose. We want to be understood by others. We want to convey the idea that can be accepted by others. We want to make others believe to our view. We want to influence others. Furthermore, we want other people to purchase the results of our thinking. So, in this case the reader or listener or the target audience become our primary concern. We use the language by taking into account the interests and needs of our target audience.

c) Language as a Tool of Integration and Social

Adaptation besides the function of language as one of the elements of culture, it also allows humans to utilize their experiences, learn from and take part in these experiences, and learn with others. Community members can





only be united efficiently through language. Language as a communication tool, further enables each person to feel the bound by the social group entered, and can do all the social activities as far as possible to avoid clashes to obtain the highest possible efficiency. It allows integration (assimilation) that is perfect for individuals and their communities (14)

d) Language as a Tool of Social Control

As a means of social control, a language is very effective. This social control can be applied to ourselves or to the public. Various illumination, information, and education delivered through language. Textbooks and instruction books are just the examples of the use of language as a means of control religion or social dak'wah. Religion lecture is an example of the use of language as a means of social control. Furthermore, scientific or political oration is a device of social control. We also often follow a discussion or talk shows on television and radio, public service ads or social services are also the implementation of the language as a means of social control. The role of language as a means of control is an activity of language that gives us a way to gain new insights, new attitudes, behavior and good action. Besides, we learn to listen to other people's views. Another example of the function of language as a means of social control that is very easy to apply is as a tool of anger reducer. Writing is one of very effective ways to relieve our anger. Pour our resentment and anger into written form. Usually, in the end, the anger will gradually disappear and we can see the issues more clearly and calmly (15)

The existence of Indonesian in this era of globalization, the identity of Indonesian needs to be fostered and promoted by every citizen of Indonesia. This is necessary so that the Indonesian people are not swept away by the influence of foreign cultures that do not match into the language and culture of Indonesia. The influence of sophisticated communication tool must be faced by maintaining the identity of Indonesia. It is all about discipline concerning the national language use, the users of Indonesian should be obedient to all of the rules

of Indonesian use in accordance to the circumstances.

The globalization flows unconsciously also affect the use and presence of Indonesian in society. The use of languages in cyberspace, facebook for example, gives a lot of changes to its structure by the Indonesian who allegedly damaging some of the language itself. Indonesian as the national language must be addressed together, including in its teaching. In the global era of science and technology development also in facing MEA with advances information technology and communication, should be utilized in maintaining Indonesian language. One of them is by applying ICT (Information, Communication and Technology)-based Indonesian learning. The utilization of ICT has become a necessity that cannot be delayed any longer, for example by using ICT as a learning tool of Indonesian. Utilization of information and communication technology for education can be implemented in various forms in accordance to its function in education. The function of information and communication technology in education can be divided into seven functions, namely: a) as a repository of knowledge, b) as a learning tool, c) as an educational facility, d) as the standard of competence, e) as a supporting administration, f) as a tool for school management, and, g). as an educational infrastructure (16).

Indonesian as the national language must be addressed together, including in its teaching. Indonesian which serves as a communication tool has a role as a transmitter of information. Speaking the truth of language will affect the accuracy of information presented. Various phenomena have a negative impact on the language truth-speaking that are tailored to the rules, in this case, the use of Indonesian language properly.

The globalization era is characterized by a flow of powerful communication that demands the policy makers in the field of language to work harder in further refining and improving the sectors related to language development problems (3,17). States that globalization go through the boundaries of culture through a wide



range of air travel, the breadth of communication, and the increasing tourists to various countries.

Seeing the rapid of domestic development of Indonesian, the growth in other countries is also very encouraging. The latest data shows that at least 52 foreign countries have opened the Indonesian program (Indonesian Language Studies), in fact, this development are increased after the formation of the National Association of Indonesian Foreign Speakers Group in Singapore in 1999. Although Indonesian development increase rapidly on the one hand, in the other hand the opportunities and challenges to Indonesian become greater. There are various opportunities of Indonesian in this globalization era. One of them is the widespread support from various parties, including the role of the mass media. Meanwhile, the challenges can be categorized into two, namely internal challenges and external challenges. Internal challenges is the form of negative influence of regional languages in the form of vocabulary, word formation and sentence structure. External challenge comes from the negative influence of foreign languages (especially English) in the form of the entry of the vocabulary without the process of establishing the terms and use of the English sentence structure (absorption) or of a functional language of each science.

The globalization era in which contains Asean Economic Community (AEC) program, demanding the role of language in the development of science and technology. Human resources plays a very decisive level of success, including the successful language training and development.

The problems of language training and development has shown the encouraging progress. This does not mean that there are no obstacles or challenges that require a serious treatment. In the future, the language training and development will face various challenges. If it is not dealt seriously, it would be a sharp pebbles that may hamper the efforts. The challenges that should be considered are as follows:

The success of a program and the business is largely determined by its human resources. The success of language training and development also depends on the human administrators. Consequently, a figure that is in charge in the future of language development is demanded to be more professional. The progress or development in all sectors of life as a result of advances in science and technology, demands the optimal function Indonesian as a means of communication. Indonesian is demanded to be more effective and efficient in accommodating a variety of concepts needed by the open and modern Indonesian society. Indonesian also must be able to meet the users' neds in various fields, such as politics, economics, education, science, technology, security, and culture (6,18). In other words, Indonesian should be able to realize its identity as a modern language, as mandated by the Guidelines of State Policy 1998.

One point of Indonesian development interest is fostering positive attitudes towards Indonesian. It signaled that the problem of attitude is the most decisive factor of the success of development. From this positive attitude, the love and pride in Indonesian speaking will grow. Positive attitude towards Indonesian these days is already descry, though not as we expected yet. This means that the development of Indonesian which has been implemented by the government in its various forms has revealed encouraging results. Indonesian has demonstrated its role in the life of the Indonesian people, both as a means of communication and as a supporter of science and technology. This needs to be maintained and even improved so Indonesian really becomes the pride of Indonesia nation (15,19).

#### **IV. CLONCLUSION**

The century and millennium change is predicted to bring about a change to the economic structure, the power structure, and the structure of world culture. The most prominent phenomenon happening in this period is the process of globalization. By excessive fear and anxiety, the anticipation tends to be defensive, building blockhouses. The era of globalization will touch all aspects of life, including language.



Increasingly global language used by all the nations of the world is English. It will take place the paradoxes of the various components of life, including language.

Its position as the national language, Indonesian serves as a) a symbol of national pride. b) a symbol of national identity. c) a means of communications between citizens, between regions, and between cultures, and d) a tool that enables the unification of various tribes with different socio-cultural background and local language into a national unity of Indonesia. Bahasa Indonesia is a pride for the Indonesian people that we have found our identity as a sovereign nation in the level of the countries in the world. As a symbol of national identity, we hold Indonesian language beside the red and white flag and emblem of our country. Indonesian can have an identity only when the society fostering and developing it in a way that is clean from elements of other languages. Indonesian third function, as the national language is a means of communications between citizens, between regions, and between tribes.

Its position as the language of the state, Indonesian serves as a) the official language of the state, b) the language of instruction in the educational world, c) means of communication at the national level for the sake of development planning and implementation, and d) the development tools of culture, science and technology. Thus, Indonesian should be preserved and studied constantly, in order to able to filter the internal and external challenges, both functional Indonesian in particular and in general, is based on the good and proper Indonesian language.

#### **A. Acknowledgments**

The author would like to exspress his gratitude to Prof. Dr. Cece Sobana for his guidance and help in the writing of this journal. I would like to thank the editor for his kind help.

#### **REFERENCES**

[1] A.M. Moeliono. *Effektive and Efficient Language in Science and Technology Field.*

Linguistic of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesian, 15(7), 2004, pp. 32-37.

[2] E. Ariffin, Zaenal. *Cariful Indonesia Speaking for University Students.* Jakarta, Publisher CV Akademika Pressindo, 28 (9), 2001, p. 11.

[3] J.R. Featherson. John Wiley and Son. R.V, *Managing Organizational Bahavior.* New York. Asean Economic Community in 2015, 32 (10). 2014 pp. 65-67.

[4] H. Lim Hong. *The Sidelines of Asean Economic Community in 2015,* Indonesia Journal of Asean Economic Community, 32 (10). 2015 p. 95.

[5] A.M. Moeliono. *Effektive and Efficient Language in Science and Technology Field.* Linguistic of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesian, 15(7), 2004, pp. 45-50.

[6] M. Cargill. *Global Paradok.* Sussex: John Wiley and Sons. Research Artikles. Journal of Language,7, 2003, pp.213-217.

[7] S, Saroso. *The Basic of Kualitative Research,* Jakarta,Indonesuia CV Akademika Pressindo, 8 (9), 2005, pp. 11-16.

[8] The Constitution of Republic of Indonesian 1945, *Regarding The Status and Function Indonesia.* Jakarta, Indonesian, (4), 2001, pp. 25-35.

[9] The Constitution of Republic of Indonesian No. 20 Of 2003. *Regarding The Status and Basic Indonesia.* Jakarta, Indonesian, (10), 2003, pp. 45-51.



- [10] G. Keraf. *Komposition in Indonesian*. Jakarta, Publisher CV Akademika Pressindo. Jakarta Indonesia, 15(7), 2004, pp. 102-106.
- [11] A.M. Moeliono. *Effektive and Efficient Language in Science and Technology Field*. Linguistic of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesian, 15(7), 2007, pp. 19-21.
- [12] The Constitution of Republic of Indonesian 1945. *The Develovment of The National Legal Language Constitutions of Rebuplik of Indonesia* Jakarta, Indonesia, 2(11), 2009, pp. 102-115.
- [13] Keraf, G. *Composition in Indonesian*. Jakarta, Publisher CV. Akademika Pressindo. Jakarta, Indonesian, 2(11), 2009, pp. 102-115.
- [14] J.S. Badudu. *This is The Correct True Indonesian* Jakarta, Publisher PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 75(8) 1995, pp. 92-112.
- [15] S.B. Adiwidjaya,. *Indonesian Law*. Bandung, Publisher CV. Pustaka, 18 (5), 2003.
- [16] R. Abdul. *Language and The Law* Jakarta, Publisher PT. Gramedia. Jakarta, Indonesia, 3(5), 2004, pp. 125-135.
- [17] J.R. Featherson. John Wiley and Son. *R.V, Managing Organizational Bahavior*. New York. Asean Economic Community in 2015, 32 (10). 2014 pp. 75-69.
- [18] Ali, M. *Method of Social Affairs*. Bandung: Publisher CV. Pustaka Cendikia Utama. 3(5), 2011, pp. 15-17.
- [19] S.B. Adiwidjaya,. *Indonesian Law*. Bandung, Publisher CV. Pustaka, 18 (5), 2003.
- [20] Arikunto, Suharsini. *Procedur Research a Practice Approach*. Jakarta, Publisher PT. Rineka Cipta. 18 (5), 2011, pp.15-19.
- [21] The Develovment of The National Legal Language Constitutions of Rebuplik of Indonesia ( BPHN). *Language and Law*. Medan, Publisher CV.Binacipta. 11(8) 1974, pp. 102-135.

