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Internationalization of Indonesian Language Towards World Language

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The aim to be achieved in this study is to describe efforts to internationalize Indonesian for Indonesian citizens domiciled in the Netherlands. This research is categorized into descriptive research types. The population of this study is an entire Indonesian citizen domiciled in the Netherlands, especially in Den Haag City and its surroundings. Data collection was carried out through the distribution of questionnaires to 20 respondents who became research samples, while data analysis was carried out using percentage techniques. The results showed that efforts to internationalize Indonesian in the Netherlands follow five aspects that cause a language to survive its speakers. First, it has a large number of speakers of the language; this was evident for Indonesian in the Netherlands. Second, language loyalty that encourages the people of a language to maintain their language, and if necessary prevent the influence of other languages; This can be seen from the frequency of Indonesian citizens using Indonesian, especially in the family and workplace environment. Third, language pride that encourages people to develop their language and use it as a symbol of community identity and unity; This can be proven clearly through various activities carried out by Indonesian citizens while still using Indonesian. Fourth, awareness of the norm that encourages people to use their language carefully and politely. Fifth, there is a continuous transfer of spoken language from the previous generation to the next; This has been proven by Indonesian citizens by getting used to the use of Indonesian in the household environment so that their sons and daughters can still speak Indonesian and fluent in Indonesian.

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1. Introduction

Language attitude is a mental position or feeling towards one's own language or the language of others (Kridalaksana, 2001: 197). In Indonesian the word attitude can refer to body shape, standing position that is strong nternasinalization Indonesian began to be echoed since the issuance of Law Number 24 of 2009 concerning the Flag, and LmbangNegara. Article 44 of the law stipulates the task of internationalizing Indonesian gradually, systematically, and continuously. This anamat was further strengthened by the issuance of Presidential Decree Number 63 of 2019 concerning the Use of Indonesian by the President and Vice President in official international forums. The echoes of internationalization Indonesian no longer a mere discourse. This optimism must continue to be fostered as part of language politics policy in an effort to develop Indonesian as an international language. The seriousness of internationalization efforts has been proven by the increasing number of Indonesian research institutions in various foreign universities.

The aforementioned policies and concrete measures demonstrate lofty ideals to elevate the function of Indonesian from a state language to an international language. This ideal certainly sparks a little pride in the Indonesian people, but is there a sense of pride accompanied by the spirit and spirit of nationalism to love Indonesian more? This lofty ideal is actually also a challenge for the Indonesian people to be able to prove how Indonesian the inhabitants of this country are. Or how much Indonesians love their own language. The internationalization effort Indonesian is an international echo that must first be echoed at home.

Internationalization Indonesian carried out in a language community that still continues to use Indonesian in areas of language use that are usually traditionally mastered by foreign language speakers. According to (Widianto 2018) The use of Indonesian is an effort to internationalize language so that it continues to be used in a language community. With this effort, it is hoped that Indonesian will have an impact in the international world. The study of language internationalization patterns usually leads to a relationship between the changes or steadiness that occur in language habits and the psychological, social, and cultural processes that are taking place at a time when different language societies relate to each other.

The largest contributor to vocabulary in the digital era comes from millennials. Their creativity makes Indonesian more developed. This development is marked by the emergence of new vocabulary in Indonesian that have now been standardized, such as the words: busui, bucin, anabul, and other words. The emergence of this vocabulary brought the dream of internationalization Indonesian closer. Why is that? One indicator of language progress is the richness of lemmas in KBBI that can be chosen by language users, so that they do not use foreign languages. So, internationalization Indonesian actually not only an effort to bring Indonesian to the international arena, but also an effort to rekindle a sense of nationalism through love for Indonesian.

Therefore, internationalization Indonesian needs to be accompanied by concrete actions in this country, to further strengthen the existence of Indonesian in IndonesiaBased on this description, the problems in this study are: (1) What is the attitude of Indonesian citizens in Jeddah towards Indonesian; (2) What is the pattern of internationalization of Indonesian for Indonesian citizens domiciled in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia? Language retention is a characteristic of bilingual or multilingual societies that can occur in diglossic societies, that is, societies that maintain the use of several languages for different functions in different domains.

The success or failure of a language preservation depends on the dynamics of the language-speaking community in relation to the social, political, economic, cultural development of the community. Regional language retention can occur when collectively, regional language speaking communities have fixed language attitudes and choices in their regional languages (Zulaeha, 2017). Language retention is largely determined by a society's vulnerability to industrialization, urbanization, national language politics, and the level of mobility of members of that language community. This study examines the Indonesian retention for Indonesian citizens domiciled in the Netherlands.

In bilingual situations, people often see replacing one language with another in communication. This language replacement usually occurs due to the demands of various situations faced by the speech community. In addition, language switching or replacement can occur due to a change of subject. In addition, speech partner factors, situations, topics, and interaction functions can also cause language shifts. Based on the above, it can be seen that the occurrence of language shifts is more related to language environmental factors. In simple terms, it can be said that language shift occurs when the speaking community chooses a new language to replace the previous language and then, used in the old language usage domains. From the example above, it can be concluded that language shifts occur in bilingual or multilingual societies.

Bilingualism begins when the migrating population comes into contact with the natives and then one party learns the other for communication needs. Examples of languages that have been displaced are languages in Gamlamo Village and Gamici Village, West Halmahera Regency. There are only eight speakers of the language, all of whom are elderly five people in Gamlamo Village (Kurniawati, 2007). As citizens who uphold the official language of their country, automatically do not want the phenomenon to occur. – For that this research is quite basic to do. The stages can be seen in the following chart:

2. Research Method

This type of research is descriptive research. This type of research was chosen to describe the level of language retention. Therefore, this type of descriptive research approach is very appropriate to use. This is in accordance with the opinion (Mahsun 2005), namely descriptive research is used to make descriptions, drawings, or paintings systematically, factually, and accurately about the facts, properties, and relationships between the phenomena investigated. The population of this study is Indonesian citizens domiciled in the Netherlands.

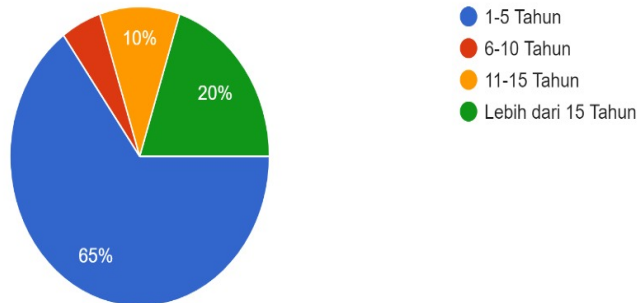
The sample of this study was determined to be 20 people with details of 10 adolescents and adults, and 10 parents. Samples are selected based on the following criteria. 1Native speakers Indonesian aged 17 years or older and domiciled in the Netherlands; Originally from Indonesia; Can speak Indonesian; Physically and spiritually healthy; Willing to be a respondent; do not have any suspicion of research conducted by researchers' (Damanik, 2009). This research data was obtained by questionnaire and interview techniques. Interviews were conducted with respondents using structured and unstructured interview techniques. This technique was chosen because it was to capture a number of data related to the development of Indonesian. Therefore, this technique is performed to triangulate the data obtained from the questionnaire to obtain valid data. The data obtained through questionnaires are processed quantitatively, namely calculating the percentage.

3. Result and Discussion

Based on the results of the distribution of instruments to 20 respondents who live in Denhag City, and its surroundings in the Netherlands. The results of data processing are as in the following diagram.

1. Sudah berapa lama Anda berdomisili di negara ini?

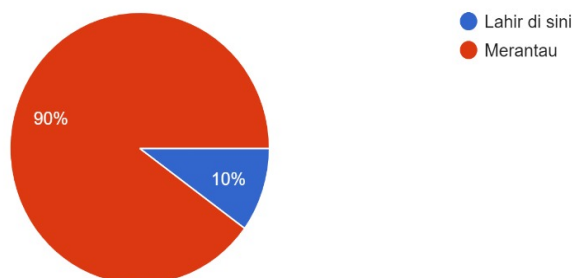
20 jawaban



The data listed in the graph above shows that the period of domicile of informants in the Netherlands is quite variable. It can be seen that as many as 65% of residents who have been domiciled for 1-5 years and the longest domicile time is more than 15 years, which is as much as 20%. The number of respondents who have been domiciled in the Netherlands for 11-15 years is 10%, while respondents who have been domiciled in the Netherlands for 6-10 years are only 5%.

2. Apakah Anda lahir di Negara ini atau merantau ke sini?

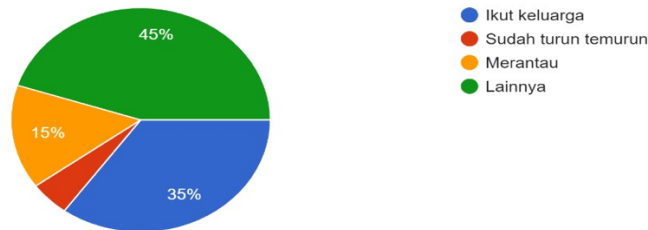
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The graph above shows that most of the people who live in the Netherlands because of migrating are 90% and the remaining 10% say that they were born and raised in the Netherlands, but still speak Indonesian.

3. Apakah yang mendorong Anda sehingga menjadikan Negara ini sebagai Negara tujuan Anda?

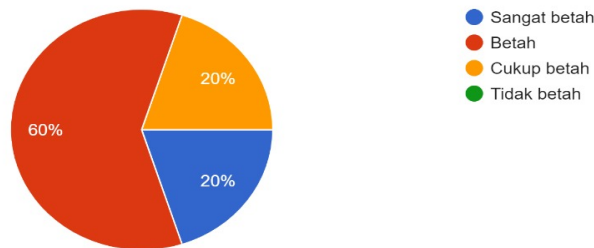
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If we look at the data contained in the graph above, it can be seen that respondents' motivation to be in the Netherlands is quite varied. Of the 20 respondents who answered the google form, as many as 35% of respondents were in the Netherlands because they joined their families. The number of respondents who chose Belnada as an overseas destination was 15%, while respondents who had lived in the Netherlands for generations were 5%. Thus, there are 45% of respondents who have other reasons for answering so that they live in the Netherlands.

4. Apakah Anda betah berada di negara ini ?

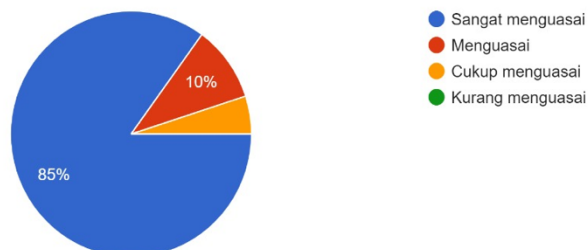
20 jawaban



The graph above shows the percentage of citizens who feel at home in the Netherlands. People who feel at home in the Netherlands account for 60% or more than half of the respondents. Respondents who feel quite at home in the Netherlands as much as 20%. This number is equal to the number of respondents who answered very at home, which is 20%. It turned out that none of the respondents felt uncomfortable in the Netherlands

5. Apakah Anda masih menguasai bahasa Indonesia?

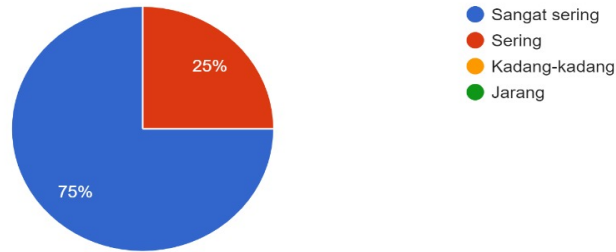
20 jawaban



The graph above shows the percentage of citizens who still control Indonesian in the Netherlands. Residents who still control the Indonesian are still very much at 85%, this number is much higher than respondents who answered that they still control Indonesian, which is 10% while respondents who say that they are quite in control of Indonesian only 5%. It turned out that of the 20 respondents, not one said that he did not accept Indonesian.

6. Apakah Anda masih sering menggunakan bahasa Indonesia di sini?

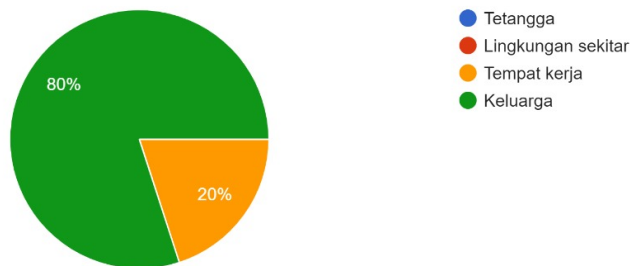
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The graph above shows the percentage of citizens who still use Indonesian frequently in the Netherlands. The percentage of respondents who still use Indonesian very often is quite high at 75%. This number is much higher compared to the number of respondents who say that they still often use Indonesian, which is 25%.

7. Dengan siapa Anda menggunakan bahasa Indonesia?

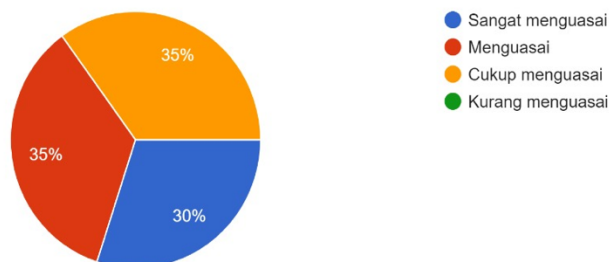
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The graph above shows that residents use Indonesian in two places: work and family. Families account for 80% and 20% at work.

8. Apakah putra putri Anda juga bisa menguasai bahasa Indonesia?

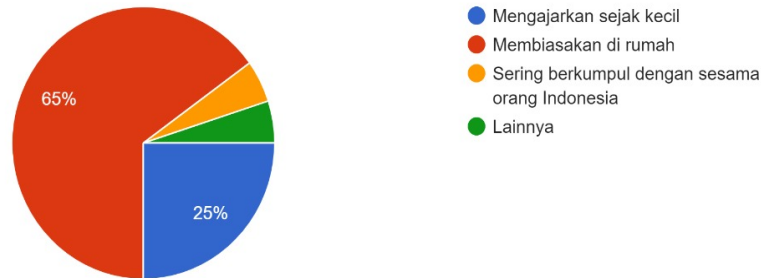
20 jawaban



Respondents also provided information from family members in terms of mastery of Indonesian. Family members of respondents who controlled Indonesian with very large categories controlled as much as 30% and categories mastered and mastered enough to control each as much as 35%.

9. Bagaimana cara orang tua dalam menanamkan bahasa Indonesia kepada putra putrinya?

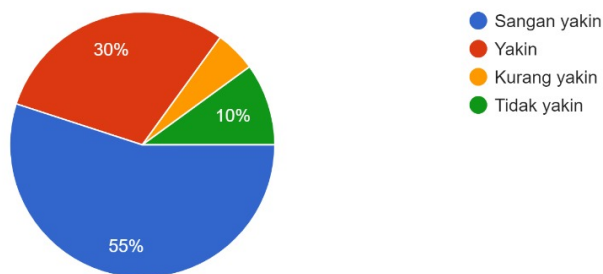
20 jawaban



The way parents instill Indonesian to their sons and daughters. The graph above shows that the introduction of Indonesian to the family environment is habituated at home by 65%. Teaching since childhood as much as 25%. Often gather with fellow Indonesians 5% and other answers as much as 5%.

10. Menurut Anda, apakah bahasa Indonesia mampu bertahan di Negara ini?

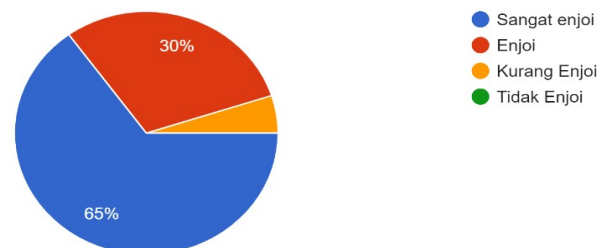
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Based on the graph above, respondents feel very confident Indonesian survive in the Netherlands with a percentage of 55%. Respondents answered 30% confidently. As for respondents who answered less sure and unsure as much as 15%.

11. Apakah Anda merasa enjoi dengan menggunakan bahasa Indonesia di negara ini?

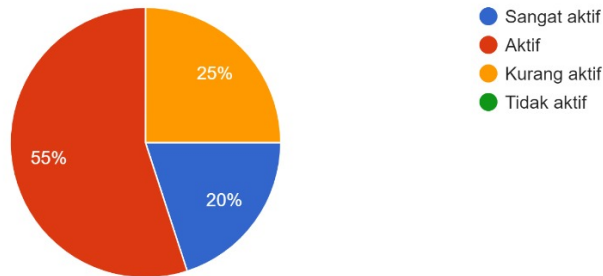
20 jawaban



The graph above shows the sense of enjoi in using Indonesian. As many as 65% who answered very enjoi and felt enjoi in using Indonesian as much as 30% and only 5% felt less enjoyable.

12. Apakah Anda aktif mengikuti perkumpulan WNI di negara ini?

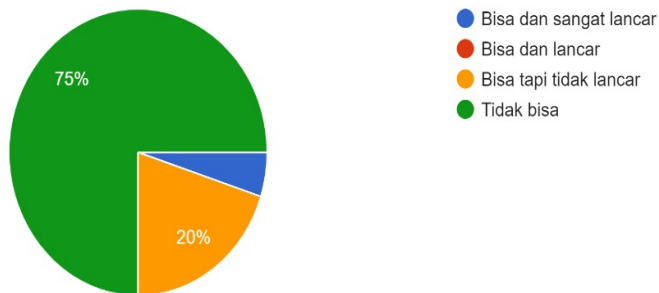
20 jawaban



Citizens are very active in participating in Indonesian citizen associations in the Netherlands. This can be seen from the answers of respondents as many as 55% who said active and 20% very active. As for the less active as much as 25% and none of the respondents said they were not active in participating in Indonesian citizen associations in the Netherlands.

13. Apakah penduduk asli yang bertetangga dengan Anda juga bisa berbahasa Indonesia?

20 jawaban



The indigenous people who were neighbors of the respondents did not speak Indonesian. It can be seen from the graph that as many as 75% do not speak Indonesian and can but not fluently as much as 20%. There are some indigenous people who are able to speak Indonesian, although a very low percentage of only 5%.

14. Bagaimana cara Anda mempertahankan bahasa Indonesia?

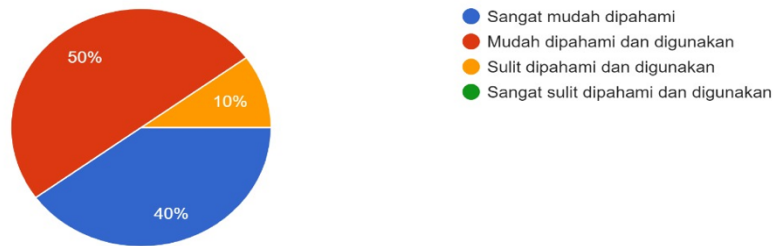
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The data listed in the diagram above shows that respondents generally maintain Indonesian by getting used to using Indonesian, seen in the graph as much as 85%. Those who answered by participating in organizations and holding Indonesian cultural festivals were only 5%.

16. Menurut Anda, apakah bahasa Indonesia lebih mudah dipahami dibandingkan dengan bahasa negara setempat?

20 jawaban



The graph above shows that respondents generally admit that Indonesian is easier to understand compared to the local country language. You can see the answers of respondents on the graph as many as 50% of respondents who say that Indonesian easy to understand and use. As for respondents who said that Indonesian is very easy to understand and use by 40%, while the number of respondents who rated that Indonesian difficult to understand was only 10%.

Discussion

Based on the processing of research data, it can be affirmed that there are several factors that cause the language to survive. First, it has a large number of speakers of the language. Second, language loyalty that encourages the people of a language to maintain their language, and if necessary prevent the influence of other languages. Third, language pride that encourages people to develop their language and use it as a symbol of identity and community unity. Fourth, awareness of the norm that encourages people to use their language carefully and politely. Fifth, there is a continuity of transfer of spoken language from the previous generation to the next generation. Sixth, the spread of regional languages is very wide. Anderson (1974) divides attitudes into two types, namely (1) linguistic attitudes and (2) non-linguistic attitudes, such as political attitudes, religious attitudes, and others. According to Anderson, language attitudes are relatively long-term belief systems or cognitions, partly regarding language, regarding language objects, that give a person the tendency to react in a certain way that he likes.

For Indonesian citizens domiciled in the Netherlands, the use of Indonesian is a necessity that will continue to be firmly held by all Indonesian citizens domiciled there. The pattern of Indonesian retention that he does is manifested through the use of Indonesian in the family environment and workplace. Similarly, an organization has been formed to gather Indonesian citizens domiciled in the Netherlands. It turns out that this pattern of retention is in line with Chaer's opinion that language retention is a matter of attitude or judgment towards a language to keep using that language in the midst of other languages (Chaer 2004). Language preservation is defined as the decision to continue the collective use of a language by a community that has used the language before. Similarly, Brahmono argues that language preservation is the opposite or different side of language shift, where a community decides to replace the language that has been used before or choose another language to replace the language it has used (Brahmono Rahman, 2012).

The findings in the study prove that the view expressed by Sumarsono that the language preservation of a community collectively determines to continue using the language that is already commonly used (Sumarsono 2002). The opinion expressed by (Lamusu and Masie 2013) states that people who maintain their regional language are people who still use the language within the scope of family, community activities, and recognition to use the language.

This is also in line with the results of this study so that it can be confirmed that Indonesian citizens domiciled in the Netherlands still remain loyal to using Indonesian, especially in the family and workplace environment.

There are several factors that cause the language to survive. First, it has a large number of regional language speakers (Chaer and Agustina, 2004). Second, language loyalty that encourages the people of a language to maintain their language, and if necessary prevent the influence of other languages. Third, language pride that encourages people to develop their language and use it as a symbol of identity and community unity. Fourth, awareness of the norm that encourages people to use their language carefully and politely. Fifth, there is a continuity of transfer of spoken language from the previous generation to the next generation.

In bilingual situations, people often see replacing one language with another in communication. This language replacement usually occurs due to the demands of various situations faced by the speech community. In addition, language switching or replacement can occur due to a change of subject. In addition, speech partner factors, situations, topics, and interaction functions can also cause language shifts. Based on the above, it can be seen that the occurrence of language shifts is more related to language environmental factors. In simple terms, it can be said that language shift occurs when the speaking community chooses a new language to replace the previous language and then, used in the old language usage domains. From the example above, it can be concluded that language shifts occur in bilingual or multilingual societies. Bilingualism begins when the migrating people come into contact with the natives and then one party learns the other for communication needs.

4. Conclusion

The state has recorded that the Dutch had colonized Indonesia for approximately 350 years. However, until now Indonesian citizens (WNI) domiciled in the Netherlands are quite large with various professions both as students or students, employees and other professions. Language is a communication tool that people use to interact with each other. Life without using language will be difficult in conveying arguments or opinions between humans with one another. In bilingual or multilingual societies, there is a bilingual pattern that is able to show the position and function of language contained in the language repertoire of the community. Language preservation occurs in a language community that still continues to use its language in areas of language use that are usually traditionally mastered by speakers of that language. Language preservation is an effort to maintain language so that it continues to be used in a language community. With this effort, it is hoped that a language will not experience extinction. The study of language retention usually leads to a relationship between the changes or steadiness that occur in language habits and the psychological, social, and cultural processes that take place at a time when different language societies relate to each other.

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