



Full Length Research Article

DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE PLANNING GO TO GLOBALIZATION ERA IS EVALUATED FROM HISTORY ASPECT

***¹Dr. Muhammad Asdam and ²Dr. Zulkarnain Umar**

¹Lecturer in Education Leguange Indonesian Program, Bosowa University Makassar-Indonesia

²Lecturer in Public Administration Program, Islamic University Makassar-Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 02nd November, 2016
Received in revised form
17th December, 2016
Accepted 15th January, 2017
Published online 28th February, 2017

Key Words:

History of development
Language planning.

ABSTRACT

This Article aims to explanation development of language planning go to globalization era is evaluated from history aspect. Language Planning in terpola is conducted since 1959 by E. Haugen in norwegian. Language Planning finally growing in various of countries, specially colonized country is entered Indonesia. Language Planning country is assessed of vital importance because can influence political sector, economy, culture, education, and religion. Language must planned because have the character of dynamic, not all narratar language know abouts linguistics, and many influenced from language of colonist community or power. Language expands along with era growth. In consequence in globalization era in one innuendo this time its moustache Indonesian language hams maintains spirit in the middle of society that is known as simple language, easy to understand, and have high suavity. Pass by matured and continual language planning then function and Indonesian language role as the national language and state language remain to maintain and defended.

Copyright©2017, Srilekha and Preethi. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

Every country have separate language planning, either seen from strategy aspect or history aspect. Language of Planning a country can be influenced from colonist community that ever control a country. A country that ever colonized by other nation then that state native language must designed return in order to more arranged and be system. Language Regularity in a country can influence various of aspect of society lives, specially in face of globalization era like these days. Language Planning in Indonesia for example inerupakan one of national program in order to created quality the usage of language in the middle of society. Indonesian language that as the national language and state language haves key position in nation and state life. Based upon the history, Indonesian language that indigenous to Malay language is one of strength nonfisik in achieving independence. Even, in globalization era fixed language is one of major power in maintaining nation spirit. In consequence,, Indonesian language remain to be must arranged pass by matured and going concern planning in face of globalization era. On the other hand realized also that Indonesian language must beat times growth and indonesian nation progress. Remember indonesian nation want to goes forward and modern on a par with other nation, Indonesian

***Corresponding author: Dr. Muhammad Asdam,**
Lecturer in Education Leguange Indonesian Program, Bosowa University Makassar-Indonesia.

language even also must developed by standarisasi at various of linguistics elementary bodies its, spelling, term, and pelafalan. Assumed that pass by way this standadisasi Indonesian language can expand to steadier arali face globalization era.Effort of Indonesian [language] planning in fatherland is need to realized. Proven This condition in 1938 performed Indonesian language congress I in Solo. At this first congress bent on look for guidance to all language user, language regulator, and labour in order to Indonesian language can be disseminated broader because at that time predicted Indonesian language is have not yet arranged. This is due influence of colonist clan power in this case government Belanda.Indonesian language Planning these days. is not mean manipulation of intention a system of Indonesian language rule and destroy characteristic of keaiamiaian a language. But, pass by Indonesian language planning that terpola and most systematical then Indonesian language features as the national identities device fixed eksis and defended in unity state Republic of Indonesia. Thus, linguistics norms and nonlinguistik are fixed assumed must diformulasikan and publicized pass by formal education. A problems that must answered to these days that is from year to year quality of Indonesian language study at base level and middle very low. Proven This condition Final exam value Nasional (UAN) always exists exists lowermost sequence with eye other peajaran. Pass by this fakia, planning of Indonesian language study must get serious attention by many parties.

Government Indonesia in this case Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional must design new strategy in raising improvement of Indonesian language instruction quality. Change of a curriculum is not matter *prima facie* and touch direct in raising improvement of Indonesian language instruction quality. In consequence, government must think its language planning and instruction for applied in various of set of education.

DISCUSSION

Term of language planning is initially used by E. Haugen (1959) in its article when conduct Norwegian language planning. In effort is referred as, E. Heugen has defined that language planning is effort that conducted by certain institute to preserve and menumbuh kembangkan *baliasa* and entangle construction effort, arrangement, and settlement to the *baliasa* target. Much linguists that ever discuss planning term for the purpose of in common that is R.A. Hall Jr. (1951) by using *baliasa* political term that relate linguistics applying by a country to determine certain rule that selected to realize bilingual situation in colony that have different country. For example kongret can be proved that in century 16th existed three *baliasas* that used by in UK, that is (1) English, (2) language *peraneis*, and (3) Latin language. Language UK is used in house and public communication, language *Peraneis* is used in parliament and government, and Latin language is used *digereja* (Jones, 1993). Base this event in UK happens big change that is government UK at that moment specify strategic that very fundamental. Strategic that intended that is English are must used in all the area and rana usage is entered *diparlemen* and church. Brief Time, language *Peraneis* and Latin experiences of usage displacement sehingga is excluded in the middle of society. Inversion of Ireland people and skotlandia frequently changes over attention to usage *baliasa* UK. In century 18 and 19 Englishs continue expand to country countries UK. Finally, till these days in globalization era becomes world language and weared as the international language. Besides that said above, history also note thats change and perindahan a language for example can be caused by colonization. For example can be seen from colonization Spain, Portugis, Latin language is used in extend in Latin America. Can be all ex countries country UK, now use *baliasa* UK. Inversion, India and Singapore till now use *baliasa* UK as one of official language its.

If diteliti farther, change and language transfer are caused by some factors that is (1) colonization, (2) resident transfer, (3) commerce, (4) transfer science and technology, and (5) meeting two culture until interplays. Thus, can be told that a language will experience of change or growth to which are positive arali though face globalization era then planning of a language is lionized. Government by entangle experts *baliasa* and language instruction also determines planning successfullness and language of construction a country. Planning *baliasa* that put accross *berlangsimg* in norwegian country that pioneered by Einer Haugen (1966). Interconnected planning this *baliasa* has succeeded execute language congress that "Language Problems of Deploping Nation" that sponsored by Social Science Research Council Comitt.ee di atas Sociolinguistics in Verginia the United States (Fisman, 1966). In 1968 congress in common executed in Honolulu Hawaii to the sponsor Ford Fondation. Base this congress can dikernukakan that planning [of] a language can succeed if supported by each other party, specially government, language teacher, linguist, judge, private sector

community, and all society. Hereinafter, Fishman (1977) say that language planning can be grouped become two parts that is (1) status planning, and (2) corpus planning. Status Planning is clear position gift/giving to a language that is as the official language, state language, and national language. This Action how active role government gives law of umbrella a *baliasa*. In technical its related to elementary domination usage *baliasa*, spreading *pemmakaian*, fertilization of user attitude, and deskripsi language is referred as. Corpus Planning is effort of language codification in order to language completion so it's can be weared in setle, either oral or article. Language Aspect that can be designed that is alphabet, spelling, *kosakata*, term, dictionary, textbook, language barrel, art, and language instruction institute education. Second group of language planning above, can walk properly apabila didukun by ketersediaan acceptable facilities and basic facilities (especially budget/ defrayal).

Found there are some country that follow above mentioned pattern of language planning that is India, Pakistan, Nugini Papua, Finlandia, Israel, and Indonesia (Muslich and Oka, 2010: 4). Weinstein (1980) express that language of planning a country will succeed properly if initiative is referred as berawal from government that bersangkutan. In consequence,, government hams have ability enters perencanaan language is referred as in the plan development of a country. Government harns provides high cost to start planning of execution a language. Parallel other development in a country, language planning can fertilize association and nation integration like hainya in Indonesia as the archipelagic country. On a long term. Perencanaan language in a country can help development in area of culture, economy, religion, and education. Assured by Rubin (1969) that language planning needs a special *iembaga* commisioned handle all problems in area of *kebahasaan*. On April 7-8 1969, there is ten linguists that recognized in the world of meet in Hawaii to discuss interconnected language planning. Linguist that intended that is S,T, Destiny Aii Syahbana from Indonesia, Ferguson and Gallagher from Turki, Hi and Haugen from norwegian, Sibayan and Rubin from philippine, Kelman and Macnamara from Trlandia. Pertemuan this linguist produces one outline of have the shape of public guidance in the plan language. Involved Country in compilation of planning public guidance this language that is Indonesia, Philippine, Pakistan, Ireland, Kenya, tanzania, Turki, and Israel. On September 1969 performed next activity in common that *diprakarsai* by Ford Fondation by entangle linguist Ferguson and Fishman. Hereinafter E. Haugen (1966) tell *baliswa* language adalali everybody property, then fair *sangatiah* if everybody also involves in language planning. Particularly again face globalization era fully freedom on the basis of penegakkan democracy system.

Base matter above, can be told *baliswa* language planning dicanankan since daliulu scorpion in developed countries and country ex country. This condition according to *perayaan* Ferguson (1977) that language planning is assumed pen ting because (1) that language dynamic, sehingga causes that language life, change, and expand along with growth of user society life language, (2) not baiiyak language user that control the science of linguistics, and (3) colonist community and power can result the usage of language in certain society change and not have regularity. Language Change like this that caused by colonist clan frequently goes into effect in Asia, Arrika, and Latin America (Muslich and Oka, 2010: 3). A

French language figure that is Ferdinand De saussure (1922) have a notion that language planning must conducted gradually and continual because caused several things that is (1) culture of a society always change that result its language even also expands and change, (2) language must designed to provide room of creature power and individual creativity, (3) language planning can help corak leadership of a nation, (4) government that execute language planning means maintain its nation soul, (5) language growth that planned can be made national language and steadier official language, (6) language that planned can be made nation propaganda and country, (7) language planning can become thin negative influence to a nation, (8) language that its growth planned can fertilize sentiment or idioogi nation, and (9) language that its growth planned can accomodate concept or idea new new that emerge in parallel language growth is referred as. Language of Planning a country of course along with society growth.

That is good language planning will make a country is recognized by other nation in the world of international. This is due country is referred as can memaparkan and disseminate state development growth its in area of science and technology. Accelerate development of a country will force the need of planning of a language because of this matter, along and in parallel its growth. Because of iru, planning of a language haras takes place in integrated with various of aspect of nation and state lives. Due to planning execution baliasa, worth considering factor that is society background, society situation, society attitude, politics, economy, states philosophy, culture, nation history, and psikologin and implikasisinya in the middle of society. If this aspect is paid attention, then affect positive for country and nation of language user are referred as. Pass by language planning can mensingkronkan all dialects that existed in a country, This Way are expected in order to that country have monolingual reference for all its society. This condition can minimize growing of various variation of localism of dialect a baliasa because diarahkau uniformed language usage and one. Finally, growing strengthen unitary language position as do in Indonesia.

Indonesian language as the unitary language show its feature as a means of absolute communication is developed along era growth. Indonesian language has proved it-self as the tough language in firming up all multifarious termses its tradition and culture. In expanding its mission, Indonesian language terns expands along need and indonesian nation growth it self. In this globalization era, Indonesian language spirit must constructed and socialized by every citizen Indonesia. This condition are needed in order to indonesian nation not most lowermost current by foreign culture influence that disagree with indonesian nation culture. In globalization era, Indonesian language very accept influence from outside. Boundary ill defined and no more antarnegara, and communication means influence follows menggoyahkan language spirit and indonesian nation. See the importance of language planning in this globalization era, then seyogianya every citizen Indonesia follows construct Indonesian language according to planning that was established by government. Despitefully, discipline have the language of national also show love to language, tan ah water, and unity state Republic of Indonesia. Every citizen Indonesia must pride had Indonesian language and always use properly and correctness. Feel kebatiggaan to language hidonesia grows feel nationalism and fatherland love circumstantial. Attitude like is positive attitude to Indonesian language. Globalization Era is challenge for indonesian nation

to be able to defend x'self medial complicated international pergauian. In consequence,, indonesian nation must prepare x'selfs properly that based on fully calculation. One of matter that must reckoned is problem of nation spirit that showed pass by language spirit. Indonesian [language] Spirit shows that Indonesian language is simple language, mudali are comprehended, and concerned about suavity in. Indonesian language has proved it-self can be utilized to submit complicated minds in science limpdiy, clear, arranged, and precise. Indonesian language becomes certifiable feature of indonesian nation culture medial international pergauian at this globalization era. Even. Indonesian [language] at this time become study materials in neighbour countries (foreign) like Australia, Japan, Chinese, South korea, UK, and the United States.

Conclusion

Language Planning is first time introduced by E.Haugen in 1959. Planning baliasa that is effort that conducted by a country pass by construction activity, knowledge, and settlement to reach a target. In 1951 RA. Hall put into uses new term that is baliasa political term by relate linguistics applying in determining rule of a language. Language Planning beriangsung properly found in norwegian country in 1966. This condition are proved diadakainya language congress that entitle "Language Problem of Depeloping Nation". In 1968 continued with congress in common in Hawaii with sponsor Ford Fondation. Thus, this language planning is lionized because language has the character of dynamic, language user not all know about linguistics, and existence of language influence for colonist community or power. Language Planning growing along with society situation till globalization era like these days. Pass by era growth that happened, language spirit must constructed and defended eksistensinya in the middle of society that majemuk. For example Indonesian language must maintains its moderation, easy to understand by society penuturnya, and care of suavity and manners. In consequence, pemerintali and all citizens Indonesia must care of and meistarikan Indonesian [language] in order to fixed can care of its function and role as [the] national language and state language.

REFERENCES

- _____. 2008. *Seri Monografi Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajaran Bahasa; Gafura Bahasa (Kumpulan Makalah Pilihan tentang Bahasa dan Pengajaran Bahasa*. Makassar: Badan Penerbit UNM.
- _____. 1975. *Sociolinguistics*. New York: Roubury House Publ.
- _____. 1966. *Construction and Reconstruction in Language Planning*. Gambarigge: Harvard University Press.
- Alek dan Ahmad. 2011. *Bahasa Indonesia untuk Perguruan Tinggi*. Jakarta: Kencana
- Budiono, K. 2007. *Nilai Kepribadian dan Kemajuan Bangsa Indonesia*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Fishman, J.A. 1974. *Advanced in Language Planning*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Forguson, C.A. 1968. *Language Developmen*. New York: John Wiley.
- Haugen, E. 1966. *Language Konflikt and Language Planning: The case of Moderen Norwegian*. Gambarigge: Harvard University Press.

- Junus, Umar. 1969. *Sejarah Perkembangan ke Arah Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Indonesia*. Djakarta: Bratara.
- Mulyana, Slamet. 1959. *Politik Bahasa Nasional*. Jakarta: PT Pustaka Rakyat.
- Muslich, Masnur dan Oka, I Gusti Ngura. 2010. *Perencanaan Bahasa*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Newmeyer, F. 1988. *Linguistics: The Combridge Survey*. Canbridge: Unversity Press.
- Nurjamal, daeng dan Sumirat, Warta. *Penuntun Perkuliahan Bahasa Indonesia*. Bandung: Afabeta.
- Pateda, Mansur. 1990. *Sosiolinguistik*. Bandung. Angkasa.
- Rubin, J. 1971. *Language Planning Processes*. Hague: Mouton Publisher.
- Taha, Zainuddin. 1985. *Suatu Wacana Dua Bahasa: Faktor-Faktor Sosiolinguistik Alih Kode Bahasa Bugis Bahasa Indonesia*. Disertasi. Ujung Pandang: PPs Universitas Hasanuddin
- Weinstein . 1980. *Language in Contact*. New Yoork: Harcourt.
