

Environmental Issues In Indonesian Language Policy

Juanda

University of Samawa, Sumbawa, Indonesia

Environmental issues are not inexhaustible, such as climate change, rubbish, nuclear waste, industrial cesspool, compost heap, etc.. Unfortunately, internalization of the environment is not passively done, for example, through language (literature). Environmental issues seem to have not received the attention seriously. Those issues can be seen in Indonesia language policies (ILP) from pre-colonial until reform era. ILP can be classified into seven periods, namely: pre-colonial (1331-1627), Dutch (1816-1942), Youth Pledge (1928-1942), Japanese (1942-1945), Old Order (1945-1966), New Order (1966-1998), Reform (1998-present). The seventh period discusses the language policies, but an article focuses on environmental issues in language policy and language planning.

Keywords: Environmental issues, Indonesian language policy

Introduction

Halliday (1973) mentioned the function of language, namely: instrumental, regulatory, representational, interactional, personal/emotive, heuristic, and imaginative function. Every language has functions that can use in Indonesia. According Republic of Indonesia Regulation, No. 57/2014, Indonesian language has functions as: (1) nation identity, (2) nation proud, (3) unity for ethnic, (4) communication medium across region and culture, (5) state official language, (6) language instruction, (7) national communication, (8) national cultural development, (9) documentation and transaction trade, (10) development and utilized for science, technology, and art, (11) mass media language.

Language is means of self-representation that involves speaker and listener. Language is also meaningful which informs the message to the listener (Brown, 2007). In short word, the environment could not describe itself without language. Everything absolutely happened around the environment can be negated for language.

All phenomenon occurred around the environment called climate changed, waste pollution, variety of biological, rare of water, deforestation, industrial cesspool, energy, ecosystem etc.. It is probable that all of the phenomenon cannot count because they do not hang loosely as rubbish (UU No. 23/1997). These issues should not only be solved by quantification or science approaches, but also involve culture and language. In language campaign that literature is also proper to give the message of social to the reader about conscious life.

Language can do it, simply for the purpose of bridging or distributing a message between the government policy and society. This situation, prevention always done by Indonesia Ecology Board. Perhaps, language can minimize the function it, such as to internalize the effect deforestation and pollution for human life, animals, ecosystem, etc.. One of the function must be ahead is the imaginative, for example, a writing, poetry, prose or

drama.

The government had to support the society in order to demonstrate through language (literature). It will bring multiplayer effect to get the knowledge of perpetuation of environment, and also for support the society in reading and knowledge. Ones more, language is soft-power that can break the environment all at once control it (Sanpath, 2014). Availability information can be delivered by literature. How environments issues are in Indonesian language policy? This question, compel everybody to trace the labyrinth of Indonesian language policy, primary on reformation era (1998) until now. Of course, language policy is talked about tracing and teaching in visceral.

Language Policy

Language policy used to call “politique linguistique” (France). Actually this term often also collides with language planning (language planning, language engineering, language management, and language administering or language development). So what and how differences among them? Schiffman (1996) said that “language policy related with official confirmation that decided through legislation (overt policy atau implicit policy) and implement it” (p. 2). In line with Amara & Mar'i (2002) defined that “language policy as tool which used by the government for influencing and changing the elements of language, using language, and language status” (p. 2). Chaudenson (Ager, 1996) defined that “politique linguistique (language policy) as language election and national culture, such as ladder of education, training, job, function and language status” (p. 3). In the other hands, language policy includes ranking and language function avowed a scale of politic, culture, social etcetera.

Language planning, Wardhaugh (1990) said that “effort to regulate the language or varieties of language in a scale line to focus on status planning and corpus planning” (p. 336). The first is to saving, controlling, monitoring appear of language variations, meanwhile language corpus put interest in standardization and development of language. Fishman (2006) stated that “the role of language corpus also for plants the master of ideology” (p. 23).

Based on the statement above, the writer summaries that the meaning of language policy and language planning having close association. Great language policy must be supported by language plan. There was not mean of legislation if the language societies did not educated or developed at the school, family, police, military, institute of healthy, public space, or religion, etc.. (See Figure 1). Thus, language policy is on formulation or supra-macro level that to organize and regulate language.

Table 1

Matrix 1: Model of Haugen Language Planning

| | Form (language politic) | Function (language foundation) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Society: Status planning | Selection (procedure policy) | Implementation (education) |
| | -Identification of the problem | -Correction process |
| | -Standard, Norm | -Evaluation |
| Language: Corpus planning | Codification: | Language modern: |
| | -Spelling system | -Technical term modern |
| | -Sentence system | -Developing stylistics |
| | -Vocabulary | -Internationalization |

Source: Adapted by Haugen (Kaplan & Baldauf, 1997, p. 29; Samuel, 2005, p. 44).

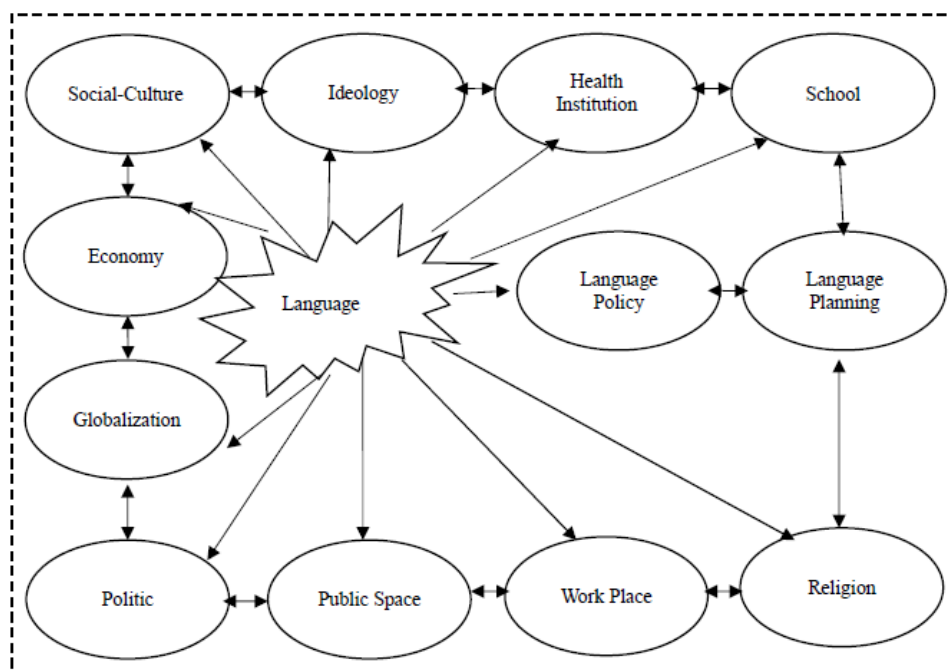


Figure 1. Framework language policy

Indonesian Language Policy

This following explained the result of Indonesian Language (IL) Congress I-VIII (<http://badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/lamanbahasa/sites/default/files/PutusanKBI-1-9.pdf>), but Congress IX and X do not elaborate. From the Congress I (Solo, June 25-27, 1938), there are nine consensus took on: (1) taking strange words for knowledge; (2) innovation and language arrangement; (3) to arrange the new grammatical; (4) still using spelling by van Ophuysen; (5) language improvement thorough mass; (6) senior high school educated spelling international; (7) using Indonesian language in legislation; (8) building institute of Indonesian language; and (9) need to building advanced school of literature. Meanwhile, Congress II (Medan, October 28 to November 2, 1954) decided: (1) to propose to the government for establish institute of Indonesian language; (2) agree with spelling from strange words, then suggested to decide with legislation; (3) to arrange completing in legislation to Indonesian language; (4) to make verbalism of verdict to be constant; (5) to suggest Indonesian language as scientific language; (6) to suggest Indonesian language as language associated; (7) to use language in prose and poetry, film, radio and pers.

The Congress III (Jakarta, October 28 to November 3, 1978) decides founding and developing IL, those are: (1) culture policy, religion, social, politic and national identity; (2) education level; (3) communication level (media); (4) art level (literature, children story, song, theater, film, etcetera); (5) linguistic level (spelling, language rules, sentence, acronym); and (6) science and technology level. The Congress IV (Jakarta, on 21th until 26th of November 1983) take on deciding, those are: (1) language level (language rules); (2) language teaching (education); (3) language founding (law/verdict or legislation).

The Congress V (Jakarta, October 28 until November 3, 1988) resulting decided, those are: (1) decision of

line-bow language planning; (2) the area of using language; (3) developing of literature; (4) area of IL abroad. Meanwhile, the Congress VI (Jakarta, on October 28 until November 2, 1993) summarizes, those are: (1) role of language and literature to build nation; (2) language and literature developing; (3) language founding and literature; (4) language teaching and literature; and (5) development of IL abroad.

The Congress VII (Jakarta, October 26-30, 1998) get agreement: (1) to confirm language position in globalization era; (2) to increase language quality as tool of communication; and (3) to increase appreciation of literature. Meanwhile, the Congress VIII (Jakarta, October 14-17, 2003) formulates consolidation the role of IL, those are: (1) increasing language quality; (2) increasing in using language; (3) literature; and (4) mass media.

In UUD on 1945 (article 36) mentioned that national language is Indonesian language. Then, article 36c added that certainty detailed about language will arranged with individual legislation. Continuing of UUD on 1945 talked about is legal by UU No 24 on 2009, especially for Indonesian language policy.

This case certainly becomes good news for Indonesian nation after getting independent (17th of Augusts 1945) begin to regulate national language policy. It is a bit queer accepted with logical if look back the role of Indonesian language to unify the entire of youth through Youth Pledge.

What and where is from Indonesian language? In legislation No. 24 on 2009 about Flag, Language and Symbol of state and National Anthem explicitly mentioned that what and where from Indonesia language or Bahasa Indonesia. In UUD on 1945 (article 36) states that Indonesian language is from language promised the Youth Pledge on 28th of October 1928. It is mean that language families with it not include IL. In the other hands, language family talked about is a part of Malay language.

This also mentioned explicitly the function of Indonesian language. As national language, IL had a function (start from article 25 to 45), those are: (1) the symbol of national pride; (2) the symbol of national identities; (3) tool of unity; (4) measure associated for culture and territory. As language formal, IL having the function: (1) language formal of state; (2) language world escort education; (3) tool of connecting for increase building; (4) tool of developing the culture, science, knowledge and technology. Then, command of legislation a while ago explained through PP No 57 on 2014 about Developing, Founding, and Language Protecting and Literature and Increasing the Function of Indonesian Language.

It is apparently environment issues not clear specifically. The command decides every congress of IL fittingly not insult specially, but actually the issues very easily found in poetry, prose, and drama. After that, environmental issues in language policy, primary in language spread (education in school and advance school) still very little quantities promote environmental themes.

Few examples of poetries with environmental issues, such as: (1) *Sajak Musim Kemarau* (Dry Season) (Dinullah Rayes, 2011); (2) *Melintasi Kotamu* (Cross Your City) (Suminto A. Sayuti, 2014). Meanwhile, in prose, such as: (1) *Ping! A message form Borneo*, (2) *Rahasia Pelangi* (The Rainbow Secret) (Elyta & Sabrina), (3) *Ocu Sam* (Marhalim Zaini) and so on.

Language (literature) is very benefit to internalize the reader consciousness, especially to climate change, rubbish, nuclear waste, compost heap, industrial cesspool, ecosystem, etc. (Duchêne, 2008). Sprout up conscious cannot temporal that is through macro level, but literature can joined tackling of dangerous.

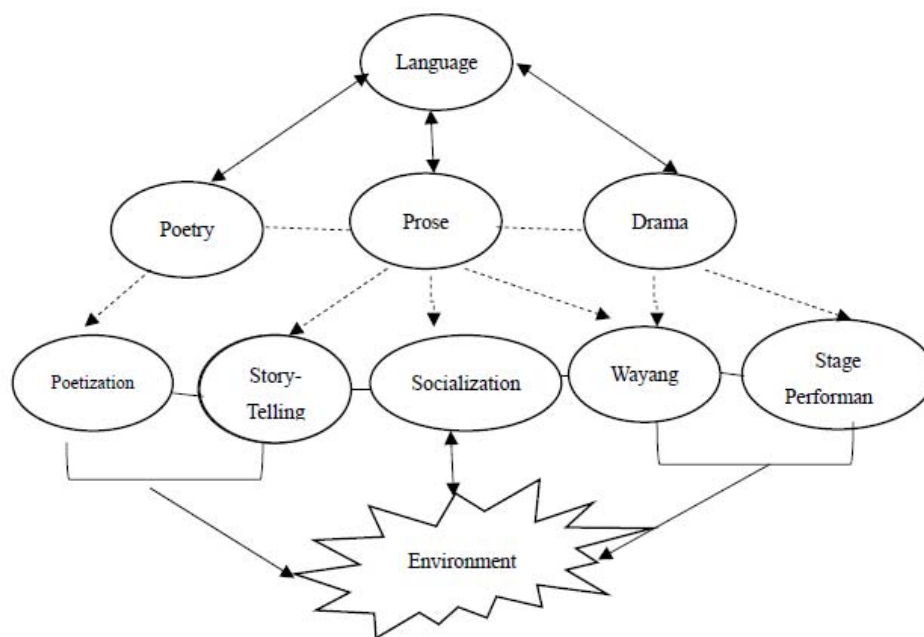


Figure 2. Model of environment internalization through literature

Conclusion

Indonesian Language policy in scalea legislation, arrangement, or the result of command decide of congress, Indonesian language yet explicitly with there are themes or environmental issues. Although opuses of literature with themes environment problem had been begin to rise, moreover there is action block through *Green Literature*. Certain, this step must appreciation in the middle nature damage so much more fast.

References

- Ager, D. E. (1996). *Language policy in Britain and France: The processes of policy*. London: Cassell.
- Amara, M. H., & Mar'i, A. A. (2002). *Language education policy: The Arab minority in Israel*. Boston Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Brown, H. D. (2007). *Principles of language learning and teaching* (5th ed.). New York: Pearson Education.
- Christ, D. M. G. (2007). *Globalisation and transformation: Language planning in new contexts*. Craith, M. N. (Ed.). New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Dinullah, R. (2011). *Bulan di Pucuk Embun* (The moon in Dew). Yogyakarta: Ombak Press.
- Duchêne, A. (2008). *Ideologies across Nations: The construction of linguistic minorities at the United Nations*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Elyta, R., & Sabrina. First name (2012). *Pink! A message form Borneo*. Yogyakarta: PT Bentang Pustaka. <http://badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/lamanbahasa/sites/default/files/PutusanKBI-1-9.pdf>. accessed on August 1, 2016.
- Fishman, J. A. (2006). *Do not leave your language alone: The hidden status agendas within corpus planning in language policy*. London: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Halliday, M. (1973). *Explorations in the functions of language*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Kaplan, R. B., & Baldauf, R. B. (1997). *Language planning from practice to theory*. Philadelphia: Multilingual Matters, Ltd.
- Samuel, J. (2008). *Kasus ajaib bahasa Indonesia: Pemodernan kosakata dan politik peristilahan* (Indonesian language case: vocabulary modernization and terminology politic). Jakarta: Kepustakaan Populer Gramedia, Pusat Bahasa, Forum Jakarta-Paris, dan École Française d'Extrême-Orient.

- Sanpath, A. (2014). Africa youth environment network conference: Increasing young women's participation in environmental activism. In *Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity*, 20, 134-141.
- Sayuti, S. A. (2014). Add full information here.
- Schiffman, H. F. (1996). *Linguistic culture and language policy*. London: Routledge.
- Wardhaugh, R. (1990). *An introduction to sociolinguistics*. Cambridge: Basil Blackwell.
- Republic of Indonesia Regulation, No. 57/2014, Development, management, and protection of language and literature, and enhanced Indonesian language function. (PP RI No. 57 Tahun 2014, Pengembangan, pembinaan, dan perlindungan bahasa dan sastra, serta peningkatan fungsi Bahasa Indonesia).
- Republic of Indonesia Rule, No. 24/2009, Flag, language, symbol of state and national autumn. (Undang-undang RI No. 24 Tahun 2009 tentang Bendera, Bahasa, dan Lambang Negara serta Lagu Kebangsaan).
- Republic of Indonesia Rule, No. 23/1997, Environmental management. (UU No. 23 Tahun 1997 tentang Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup).