
Indonesian Language Development In The Millennial Era

Abstract

Indonesian is the identity and identity of the Indonesian people. Indonesian plays an essential role in all aspects of life. Today is the millennial era, a time of increasing use and familiarity with communication, media, and digital technology. This has an impact on the development of Indonesian. The current situation is that the function of the Indonesian language has begun to be replaced or displaced by foreign languages ??and there is behavior that tends to slip international terms, even though there is an equivalent in the Indonesian language, due to an attitude that believes that it will look modern, and educated and with the reason to facilitate communication in the millennial era . Symptoms of the language phenomenon above are examined using sociolinguistics qualitatively. Data collection using a questionnaire containing 35 foreign vocabularies, to be answered equivalents in Indonesian form by respondents. Respondents in this study were SMK Sukoharjo and STKIP PGRI Pacitan, which were sampled from the population using purposive and random sampling techniques. The data that has been collected is then analyzed using the matching method with a translational language determination tool. The results obtained, Harapan Sukoharjo Vocational School of Industrial Electronics Engineering based on a questionnaire, were all students mastering the equivalent in Indonesian from 9 vocabularies. The vocabulary was only partially mastered by three students' vocabulary and for dictionaries that were not learned by their Indonesian equivalent by 23 students. While from 35 foreign language vocabularies, all students of STKIP PGRI Pacitan VII semester of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, do not know the equivalent in Indonesian from 16 dictionaries, then six vocabularies are mastered by only a small portion of students and all students see the equivalent in Indonesian 13 vocabulary

Introduction

Indonesian was born and designated as the language of the State of Indonesia on October 28, 1928, to coincide with the date of the Youth Pledge. In the text of the youth oath contained in element number three, which reads 'Menjunjung bahasa persatuan, bahasa Indonesia,' which means that the language of the unity of the State of Indonesia is Indonesian. The origin of Indonesian is from Malay. Sutan Takdir Alis Jahbana, in his book entitled 'Sedjarah Bahasa Indonesia,' expressed the Malay language has the power to embrace common interests so as to be in the archipelago. In the era of Dutch rule in the Indies, Malayu was used as the second official language in correspondence with local people. Competition between Malay and Dutch is increasingly stringent.

Eventually, Governor-General Roshussen proposed that the Malay language be used as the language of instruction in Indonesian people's schools. At the time of reading the text of the proclamation on August 17th 1945, there was a sentence that strengthened the position and function of the Indonesian language constitutionally as the language of the Indonesian state. As time goes by, the pronunciation of Indonesian vocabulary is not in accordance with the large Indonesian dictionary. Like in a millennial generation now teenagers sometimes say mixed language, for example, the word friendzone which means only limited to friends, woles the opposite of slow, kepo which means in English Knowing Every Particular Object which means to

know.

But not only in terms of sentence language, sometimes from shows on social media and electronic media such as Instagram, Line, Facebook, television shows, and radio broadcasts. With the Indonesian language mixed with English, it makes the Indonesian language incompatible with the sizeable Indonesian dictionary, starting from the pronunciation; from writing, it is also sometimes wrong. For example, like an aquarium that should be an akuarium. The aim of this research is to see how many people know about the correct way of writing, pronunciation of sentences. How many people speak mixed Indonesian - English. And this research is also seen from the results of the calculation of national exam results in 2018 and 2019 in Indonesian language lessons.

Method

This study uses descriptive methods to produce accurate research and to illustrate also how much the use of slang vocabulary is used among millennials. Aside from using descriptive methods, this study also uses non-participant observation methods and secondary documents, namely the results of the 2018 and 2019 national exam scores. From the methods mentioned above, it has been answered that there are still many people sometimes still wrong or deceived by Indonesian. Standard and non-standard both in writing and pronunciation.

Result and Discussion

Often hear or see from someone's chat with words that may be strange but familiar to our ears. But sometimes we wonder what the word means. As a small example of the phrase typo, this word typo sounds a bit strange but is familiar to us. It turns out that the word typo is a clipping of the word typography, which means a typo or writing error. Here are a few words that are being hits among young people that are often used on several social media or commonly used to interact face to face or via chat. Ababil, for example, ababil, is an abbreviation of abg labile. This title applies to young people who are still temperamental and childish.

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Conclusion

The conclusion of the above research is how the Indonesian language develops from generation to generation. In this millennial generation, there have been many changes in language vocabulary mixed between Indonesian and English. The above research will make it easier for people to know how to pronounce and write standard Indonesian, good and right. And to reduce the language of hits, namely Indonesian mixed with English, there needs to be a lot of education from various environments, be it the home environment, campus environment, or family environment.

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