

Indonesia has been Proclaimed as an International Language

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Abstract

Almost eight years have passed and the resonance of the Proclamation of Bahasa Indonesia as an International Language is still faintly, though it is believed as mandated in the Proclamation of Language - KBI X itself, all goes naturally towards an objective that is not exactly also said goal because the goal has been achieved and together with that purpose, all goes now.

The following short paper attempts to record all the backgrounds of the simple events underlying the Proclamation of Indonesian as the International Language, which digital version is uploaded through Facebook, while the written version is printed in the Tribunnews published in East Kalimantan. What is more important is the future of hope that is placed on the shoulders of the speakers. It is also a strong hope that all Indonesian speakers who have to deliver a speech or read an academic paper in a foreign land will be encouraged to use Indonesian as the first priority.

Keywords: Language Proclamation

A. Introduction

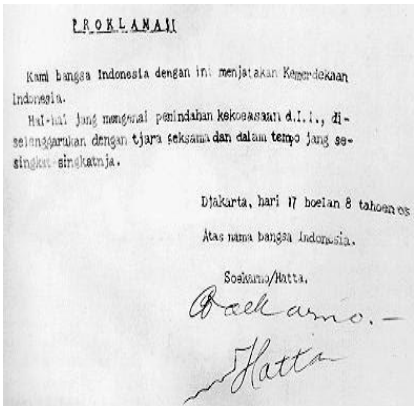
Is this a serious act of seriousness, or a serious act of fooling? The proclamation is a serious act, including the Proclamation of the Language, as well as the Proclamation of the Proclamation of the Language of Poznan, Poland, on 28 October 2013. So of course, this is not kidding. This is serious, even very serious. If any element of playfulness wants to be put into something very serious like the Proclamation of Language - KBI X, then this playful element should be within the framework of

a serious element of proclamation.

The playful elements must be subject to serious elements. The playfully proclaimed Indonesian as an international language with the style and form of adapting the style and form of the Proclamation of Independence will be absorbed and dissolved into the very serious style and form of the Proclamation of Independence.

Considering the various versions of the country's Proclamation of Independence, ranging from handwritten, typed with typewriters, and printed in the following currencies more

it can be considered as a further explanation, can be better understood. For the printed version, in the PDF file can be seen in the links that are included in the bibliography with the Language Proclamation book marker written in italics.



bahasa pasaran dari sudut pandang para kaum terdidik dan cerdas pandai di Indonesia? Apalagi jika demi harga diri bangsa maka pengembangan yang dilakukan pokoknya berbeda dan tidak sama dengan bahasa pesaing? (*)

Kami, peserta Kongres Bahasa Indonesia X dan penutur serta pengguna bahasa Indonesia di seluruh dunia, memproklamasikan Bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa internasional. Semua hal yang berkaitan dengan tindak lanjut proklamasi ini akan dilaksanakan secara gotong-royong dan dalam tempo yang tidak ada batasannya

**Printed Version of Proklamasi
Bahasa in Tribun Kaltim, 28
Oktober 2013**

Then what is the real spiritual atmosphere between the two versions of this 'proclamation'? The first states that Indonesia has independence, while the second states that Indonesian has become an international language. Which is more gallant and authoritative? Of course the first. Which is more great to carry? Of course the first. Which one is more than this, which one is more than that? Of course the first. In other words, the first proclamation is really serious, even very serious, while the second proclamation - the Proclamation of the Language - is thicker in its playfulness. Then what is the sameness between the two, if there is indeed the same? As a written document both are inevitable, both equally valid, both of which have the nature or character of 'what has been written let it still be written'.

**International Language –
Between Ideals and Reality**

Prof. Berthold Damhauser, lecturer of Indonesian Language and Literature at the University of Bonn, says there are various conditions to become an international language. Among other things, the language should be used in diplomacy and international trade, contributing to the dissemination of science, the simplicity of the sound and grammatical system so that it is easy to learn, the height of mind and civilization, and the owner must have confidence and care for his own language.

This professor's statement has been quoted several times by Indonesian intellectuals, and most recently quoted by RRI. He said in commemoration of October 2017, the lunar month, as shown in the following link, and is usually accompanied by many rhetoric, stating that Indonesian has in fact fulfilled all these requirements:

http://rri.co.id/lhokseumawe/post/berita/443526/komentar_voice_of

[_indonesia/bahasa_indonesia_menuju_bahasa_internasional.html](#)

Then, what is happened? Has Indonesian become an international language with all that rhetoric? No. Most of the people asked, usually highly educated and cute scholars, state that Indonesian has not become an international language for this reason, for that reason, and a number of other arguments. In short Indonesian has not become an international language, that's what they say. The Language Proclamation says, Bahasa Indonesia has been an international language since October 28, 2013, since the proclamation of Bahasa Indonesia into an international language through Language Proclamation uploaded into the virtual world from the city of Poznan, Poland, and published in printed version in Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Next, it deals with our own laws.

In Law No. 24 of 2009 on Flags, Language and Symbol of the Country, article 44 paragraph

1 to 3 mentioned that the government to improve the function of Indonesian language into an international language gradually, systematically and sustainably. The second clause mentions the improvement of the Indonesian function into the international language as referred to in paragraph one is coordinated by the linguistic institution. While the third paragraph, further provisions on the improvement of the Indonesian function into an international language as referred to in paragraph one is regulated in government regulations.

After more than eight years since the Law no. 24/2009 is enacted, has Indonesian become an international language? Not yet. Why? Is there because a gradual, systematic and sustainable mandate? It is possible, however, that if the concept of 'gradual, systematic and sustainable' is applied to the Proclamation of Independence, for example, it is possible that until now there are still obstacles in order for this country to become

independent soon. Of course the concept of 'gradual, systematic and sustainable' is good, even very good, but not all of these must be preceded and framed by these three things. It takes something reckless, playful but serious, that 'bonek' but straight, so that something important can be immediately realized. What is that? Yes, proclaim it first, the others can be done later, especially if the others have been mandated in the concept of 'in a time that has no limit'.

So if the Law no. 24/2009 clearly has not succeeded in making the Indonesian language into an international language, then the Proclamation of Languages has already succeeded in making Indonesian as an international language only in a period of no more than four years. The words of Proclamation Language, Bahasa Indonesia has been an international language since October 28, 2013, since the proclamation of Bahasa Indonesia into an international language through Language Proclamation

uploaded into the virtual world from the city of Poznan, Poland, and published in printed version in Kalimantan, Indonesia.

The next is related to the official international language used by the United Nations.

So far there are six languages recognized as the official language of the United Nations, namely English, Mandarin, Spanish, Russian, French and Arabic. There is no seventh language recognized by the UN as the official language. Many of the language's stakeholder authorities in Indonesia who in their rhetoric are trying to make Bahasa Indonesia as the seventh language in the UN. Perhaps someday this effort will be fruitful, and Indonesian becomes the seventh official language in the world body. It may, however, attempt to make the official language of the United Nations never succeed if Indonesian does not become an international language first. When is this important step of becoming an international language come true if only the rhetorical rhetoric

is blaring? The Proclamation of the Language has completed such an important step since 2013. The words of Proclamation Language, Bahasa Indonesia has been the international language since October 28, 2013, since the proclamation of Indonesian into international languages through the Proclamation of Language uploaded to the virtual world of the city of Poznan, Poland, and printed in the media in Kalimantan, Indonesia.

There is no need to be the seventh official language, just become an international language first, and this status is already a fact, so next if everyone wants to unite to make this dream comes true, then all the doors and windows will open by itself.

Next relates to the difficulty factor of mastery of Indonesian language compared with other languages.

From a private site owned by Ulfa Melvina, the bar charts quoted from a particular source, it is clear that the first two languages whose difficulty to master reaches

the number of 2200 hours, both succeeded to become the official language of the UN which is also meaningful to be an international language. So it is clear that the difficulty factor is not a determinant factor for a language to become an international language or not. Then what is the determining factor? If the professor from the University of Bonn is a reference, it can be seen that he answered a lot. It's just that if from that many it's all filled but still the language has not become an international language, then what is wrong? Is the criterion incomplete or the owner of the language who wants his language to be an international language their way and their style are long-winded? In the case of Bahasa Indonesia, the criterion from the professor is lacking and the owner of this language is too slow and long-winded. If these two things are fixed, the criteria added, and the real step is done immediately, then the problems are solved.

The criterion that needs to be added is the 'Proclamation of

Language', and the immediate step that needs to be done is 'to spread to the world the existence of the Proclamation of the Language'. The words in the Proclamation of Language, Bahasa Indonesia has been an international language since October 28, 2013, since the proclamation of Bahasa Indonesia into an international language through Language Proclamation uploaded into the virtual world from the city of Poznan, Poland, and published it in the printed version in Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Further discussion can be done, with various arguments and preparation steps as mandated by Law no. 24/2009 is 'gradual, systematic and sustainable' but it should be framed in one 'reckless but simple and straight' thought: The above, the words of Proclamation Language, Indonesian has been an international language since October 28, 2013, since the proclamation of Bahasa Indonesia into an international language through Language Proclamation uploaded into the virtual world

from the city of Poznan, Poland, and published in printed version in Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Full Discourse

All "gradual, systematic and sustainable" steps must be left to the experts especially those whom the state is assigned to carry out, and they are all arranged. Just do not forget that: The words of the Proclamation Language above, Indonesian has been an international language since October 28, 2013, since proclamation of Indonesian language into international language through Language Proclamation uploaded to the virtual world from the city of Poznan, Poland, and printed in printed version in Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Together with all Indonesian speakers around the world, the Proclamation of the Language may be remembered while it is proclaimed, whereas as the host and owner of the international language it is appropriate and fitting that Bahasa

Indonesia which has become the international language is preferred, its local languages are preserved, and the foreign languages may be recognized and mastered.

[internasional-selanjutnya.html](#) (Ulfa Melvina)

http://rri.co.id/lhokseumawe/post/berita/443526/komentar_voice_of_indonesia/bahasa_indonesia_menuju_bahasa_internasional.html (*RRI news to commemorate the language month, October 2017*)

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