

Analysis of Independent Learning Policies Episode 17 (Revitalization Language Area)

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Abstract: Regional language is the first language a person acquires in society and family. With time development _ this create regional languages Becomes forgotten inside _ scope family. to revitalize this regional language it is necessary to realize concrete things so that the successors nation permanent own teak self area with the regional language they master. Look from these problems, the authors provide suggestions for developing regional language teaching materials as local content. this _ proposed because learning be one _ expected effort _ able to convey understanding to students in give appropriate language knowledge with purpose regional language revitalization. So in trouble the the government is expected to be able to provide appropriate and structured solutions, researchers found policies government about regional language revitalization which is expected to be an important step in the efforts made to revitalize regional languages, so that the goal of regional language revitalization can be achieved. done well to maintain and maintain identity and ideology society and ethnicity.

Keywords: Policy, Revitalization, Language area.

Introduction

A. Background behind problem

Local language maintenance Becomes something effort must done on each area whose local language already almost extinct with a must _ performed by speakers and the whole fortified elements _ against a language for that language could function for fulfil need the speaker . thing to do in effort keep the local language is language revitalization _ We see that fact from extinction Language area which there is in Indonesia already Becomes problem so that Becomes something own attraction _ from many circles scientist especially para linguist. Indonesia own around 718 language area will but from many type Language area which there is in Indonesia the already almost extinct because speaker original no bequeath on generation next. Thing that be delivered by Minister Education Culture Research and Technology (Minister of Education and Culture) Nadiem AnwarMakarim in Independent

Learn Episode Seventh Mercy : Revitalization Language Area. The regional language revitalization program is an effort to protect language and literature area in Indonesia. Effort this naturally based on mandate chapter 32 paragraph 2 Constitution 1945, which state that country honor and look after language area as riches culture national besides that effort this also basedon Constitution Number 24 Year 2009 (UU 24/2009) on chapter 42 (1) as well as Regulation Government Number 57 Year 2014 (PP 57/2014)¹

With the existence of the law, it is expected to be able to become the basis for all elements of society and educators in order to maintain national identity by guard and revitalize language area or existing mother tongue in Indonesia.

According to Nadiem, regional language revitalization is one of the encouraging strategies _ educational unit so that you can load eye regional

¹ <https://www.infodidaktik.com/2022/02/Buku-saku-Program-Merdeka-Belajar.htm>.

language lessons as local content at the level elementary school and middle school. This also needs to be supported by policies from head respective area. In provinces, districts, and cities that have languages area dominant as Java West, Banten, Java Middle, Yogyakarta, Java East, and Bali, Nadiem hopes that the required local content is local language lessons. "But, territories which no have language area which dominant, so payload locally adapted to the needs of each region. So, the choice is really- It's true in each school," Nadiem said in a press release *Eduwara.com* from the page Ministry of Education and Culture, Tuesday (22/2/2022).

Language change and development cannot be avoided both nationally mapun international. This happen because consequence from exists acculturation culture which preceded by the process of transferring the narrative of a language into the environment speaker Language which others, so that happen change dialects new, creation words new, even often happen change the syntax. In process Language change is manifold, there are two types that can be identified namely, (1) the internal changes that occur in the grammatical system of these changes usually happen in a manner slowly (2) change external is change which caused by the influence of other languages. In this change usually relatively fast and change this too usually started from wealth of vocabulary.

Revitalization is an effort to revive or activate Return with addition power (*vitality*) Language which threatened extinct so that the language has fulfilled its function for the community of speakers. ²With various effort in revitalization as defense related with motivation and revitalization is the addition of language power which includes efforts Language protection. Efforts in maintaining and revitalizing varied and take place in line with and in accordance with existing policies in society or an area. In Indonesia, the language policy includes a policy on language area which Becomes Language main or Language

Mother, Language Indonesia as Language national, and foreign languages in line with the Indonesian language policy and for kind Language area the need maintained and empowered because Language area is language mother and identity for a area,

In 2022, continued the Minister of Education and Culture, the number of regional languages that will be as objects of revitalization as many as 38 local languages spread across 12 provinces. In between North Sumatra, West Java, Central Java, Bali, NTT, NTB, South Sulawesi, Borneo East, Borneo Middle, Maluku, Maluku North, and Papuan.

The Ministry of Education and Culture designed three revitalization models that were adjusted to condition in field. Model A, in where characteristics power life the language still safe, the number of speakers is still large, and is still used as the dominant language in society, he said. The approach taken in this model A, is inheritance conducted in a manner structured through learning in school (based school). "For example, language Javanese, Sundanese and Bali," said Minister Nadiem.

Then model B, in which the living power characteristics of the language are classified as vulnerable, total the speaker relatively many and language the area used in a manner compete Language protection. Efforts in maintaining and revitalizing varied and take place in line with and in accordance with existing policies in society or an area. In Indonesia, the language policy includes a policy on language area which Becomes Language main or Language Mother, Language Indonesia as Language national, and foreign languages in line with the Indonesian language policy and for kind Language area the need maintained and empowered because Language area is language mother and identity for a area,

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² revitalization, <https://kbbi.web.id/revitalization>, accessed paa date 4 December 2022, o'clock 23.02 WIB

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Materials and Methods

The method used in this research is a qualitative research method. Type study critical-analysis with more emphasize on ability analysis and review of the sources of literature obtained, data from other research results, with theories that are appropriate to research topics and so on that can be directed at purpose main study.

This research begins by identifying the topics to be studied after that search for and collect data sources or references in the form of books, articles, journals and work scientific others, good with study nor non study. Researcher do in-depth study related to the literature selected as the data source. Then next with review critical as source data which selected. So that researcher find theory which will be made foundation in research.

Results and Discussion

a) Language Becomes teak self from something nation

Language is one of the main elements in forming the identity of a community or nation, with say other mentioned that Language role very urgent in formation teak self from something ethnic group nor nation. Formation teak self thistakes place in a process of relations between people or between text and social context for (tens, hundreds,

thousands and even millions) years as a means to communicate continuously. Theoretically and academically the role of language is very important as a form of identity which is described by reference to the opinions of other systematic functional linguists. Man interact with nature and each other. Interaction with nature and social so man could interact with fellow and natural universe. Interaction with natural and the social universe produces the individual experience of each person own own experience that needs to be communicated to people other.³

In conditions like these, language is needed by a nation and society. Individual experience cannot be conveyed to other individuals at will but permanent must communicated based on convention or deal social between individual. In understanding here it is which realize language with thus language can be realized or formed in society. And with this trait can describes that there is no language without society and no society without language. Public Becomes the place or receptacle as formation language and in a manner technical linguistics already duly called as social context.

The relationship between language in the social context is the relationship of meaning formation mutually determine with understanding at a time in a social context can determine the language and in turn the language also determines the context social. So that context social with language each other dependency and could described through the social context that determines a nation. As an example, food tree inhabitant Indonesia is rice or rice that Becomes source life. Consequence from the importance of rice or rice the in perception nation Indonesia able to make a clearer and more specific description of rice or nasi in Indonesian with the fact that there are many words (rice, rice, rice, pulut, sticky rice etc.). As a result, in English it only has one sentence namely, *rice*. This fact can be taken to mean that society or Social context can influence or determine language. Next, when a language or text that determines the social context,

³Kern, R. "Literacy and language teaching". Oxford: Oxford University press, 2005

there will also be a reference good from facet scientific nor in a manner story which sourced from a fairy tales and other things related to the context that will be discussed. If there are somebody make something text or sentence which used that linked with refer into the context social. For example as, When somebody text or phrase on something day, this is it story, text the refers on context social or in condition that he will tell about a saga or event. In other words text which used mark context social that is with exists narrative which will be delivered into the interaction. Thus also on moment broadcaster radio state just now afternoon on o'clock 15.00 in village Wakanda happen fire, with statement the listener could predict that context social expression that is a news of misfortune or sad news about a fire that occurred. From both example this clear shows that language can affect a social context .⁴

Language is a realization of ideology, culture and a community, tribe or nation. ⁶ In other words language evolved over (tens, hundreds, thousands even millions) year then for evolve with make context social (situation, culture and ideology) so that it can blend with language. In more detail each language own payload ideology, culture and situation with thus Becomes realization of the identity or identity of a nation, in other words, language is a semiotic elements in the formation of identity or identity of a nation in the form of ideological identity, culture, and situations so that human behavior is largely formed by language, included in form teak neither self nor identity nation.

The spread of language between generations is used as an indicator to measure how strong an older generation is faithfully in getting used to teaching their children to use their mother tongue in all speech domains. The more frequent and wider the domain of the use of language that comes from parents to their children is very decisive in determining the vitality of the mother

tongue. On the other hand, if there is less and less of an older generation or parents who teach and accustom their children to using their mother tongue at home and the narrower use of language in the public sphere, this will weaken the inheritance of language between generations, and therefore will accelerate the reduction in the number of speakers. ⁵

With the less frequent use of language in various domains and the decreasing number of speakers, the vitality (or fitness status) of language decreases. The decreasing vitality of a language will also bring the language closer to the brink of extinction. Measurement of the inheritance of languages between generations is one way to determine how strong the relationship between the willingness and loyalty of the older generation is to familiarize and pass on their mother tongue to the next generation as a way of prolonging the age of the local language. Measurement of indicators in the spread of language between generations or other terms of language inheritance to the next generation that must be carried out by the older generation will also provide information about measurements of three other indicators, namely the absolute number of speakers, the realm of language use, and language prestige. By finding the inheritance habits of language between generations, we can find out what the actual numbers are from the number of speakers and the domains of language use. An overview of the absolute number of speakers and the domains of language use will provide information about how good the attitude of pride is in using the mother tongue in various speech domains.

b) Implementation policy independent study about revitalization language area

In policy To use fill in payload local in existing curriculum _ based reality that the Indonesian state is aware of that diversity culture , conditions nature , and the environment social . School Becomes something the place in continuity of education which is part from society . So from that with given an educational program in schools

⁴Hendriyanto Bujangga, *Revitalization of the Gayo language and its narrative* , Journal: Proceedings of international conference on Islamic studies "Islam & sustainability development". Vol. 1 No. 1, 2022

⁵ Gufran Ali Ibrahim, *Threatened Language Extinction : Facts, Causes , Symptoms , and Treatment Strategies* , (Indonesian Linguistics , 2011), 29th Year , No.1

need give solid insight _ to participant educate about the specifics of the environment .⁶

With a program from loading government _ internal language revitalization payload local must accompanied with readiness from content education and the medium of delivery then could associated with environment nature and environment culture as well as need from regional and obligatory for studied by each participant study in the area the .

In revitalization language area there is Theory which will be delivered and taught, namely: reading and writing regional scripts, writing short stories (short stories), read and write poetry (rhyme, octopus), storytelling, speech, song tradition, comedy single (stand up comedies). Next there is three districts in province Maluku which do Revitalization Language Area, ie Regency Maluku Southeast which revitalize language kei, districts Hurry up which revitalize language Hurry, and The Tanimbar Islands Regency revitalized the Yamdena language. "Referring to data Ministry of Education and Culture, Maluku province has the characteristics of Model C, with characteristics as follows: 1) the vitality of the language belongs to the experiencing category decline endangered or critical, 2) the number of speakers is small and scattered his speech area is limited," said the head of the center for language development and protection, development agencies and language development (language body).⁷

The expected implementation of the C model is one form which could applied on two base revitalization, that is community and family/individual. Will but office language province Maluku in implementing regional language revitalization applying on a school basis. "total school which is target implementation revitalization language area in three districts

are 98 schools," said the head of the Maluku provincial language office.

thing to be no less important is in measuring the implementation of regional language revitalization is making stages activity. Because error in making stages activity revitalization the will impact on no achievement purpose from revitalization language area itself. So that every speaker as well as government must each other work same so that in implementation regional language revitalization could held as should be appropriate with plan already _ arranged or designed .

The first thing to do is coordinate with the government center (body language and the UPT) and government area through service related. Second, holding clustered group discussions (DKT) in the framework of preparation regional language learning models. Third, train the main teacher (training of trainers). Fourth, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of revitalization in each school or community. Fifth, holding a mother tongue shoot festival (FTBI). conducted tiered from district level to provincial level.

As for level districts has held on October and November 2022. The provincial level was held on Saturday 3 December 2022. In the report Sahril said that the total number of main teachers who were trained during the training of trainers was by teacher masters in three districts is as much 253 people. With details, in the district Buru there are 111 people, in Southeast Maluku district there are 80 people, and in the district Island Tanimbar there is 62 people. Teacher masters which brought in live from third the district is a writer, academic, and comic in Maluku. para teacher masters this practice whole teacher main During five day consecutive. Theory which is presented consists of six competitions that will be contested, namely, write and read poetry, storytelling, sing, joke single (stand up comedies), write short stories, and give speeches.⁸

⁶ Utomo, Erry et al , *Writing Techniques Content Textbook _ Local Basic Education (SD and SLTP)*. (Jakarta: Ministry of National Education), 2000

⁷ UNESCO, "Language Vitality and Endangerment. Documents submitted to the International expert Meetings on UNESCO program safeguards of Endangered Languages" . Paris, 2003

⁸ <https://www.medcom.id/dinding/news-education/revitalization-language-area-di-Maluku-berbasis-school>

Then after para teacher main finished follow training of trainers and Return to their respective schools, the 253 main teachers also reviewed the existing material in school the. Total recorded as much 219 teacher which affected in three districts the. Based on data, impact which has conducted from total student SD and JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL which follow revitalization language area in three districts this is as following : the number of elementary school students who took part in regional language revitalization in the three districts as many as 2,320 students. The students then scanned 4,640 people. Then total student JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL which follow revitalization language area in three districts as much 1,600 student para student the flick to 3,200 people. So total offset student SD and JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL in three districts as much 7,840 people. Implementation festival shoots language Mother beginning December then shaped exhibition drama colossal with use the regional languages of the three districts. "This activity is not a competition because it does not maybe compete three different regional languages," light sahril.

Learning from the case of the extinction of 10 regional languages in the Maluku region, it is hoped that each speaker will increase and young people will not be ashamed and proud in using their mother tongue. With the current conditions where the flow of globalization and technological advances cannot be stopped anymore, it is a challenge for all of us to maintain the preservation of regional languages. However, it should be remembered that all Indonesian people still have a national identity, with a variety of very diverse cultures, customs and ethnic groups, one of which is the diversity of regional languages in each region. Therefore, it is hoped that young people in a number of regions, including in Negeri Sepa, Amahai District, Central Maluku Regency, will continue to prioritize Indonesian as the state language and remember to preserve their regional languages so that even though they still prioritize Indonesian, it is hoped that their regional languages will not be forgotten because they remember the regional language or Mother tongue is one of the ideologies for a region.

On this occasion, the head of the Maluku provincial language office also said thank you for the support of all parties in the success of language revitalization area in Maluku which has been in process since July until now. " appreciation Our highest wishes go to the three regents who have become places for language revitalization regions in Maluku for their support in implementing the revitalization of regional languages held in the province Moluccas".

Not only that, on the other hand, NTB also took part in the independent learning policy to revitalize local languages, which took part in coordinating with the literacy community in KLU. Puji Retno Hardiningtyas, SS, M.Hum., Together with the team had the opportunity to evaluate and coordinate the Implementation of Regional Language Revitalization for 2022/2023 at the Women's Reading Club, Bale Prestasi Literary Community, and the Gate Atsara Traditional Institute on Sunday 18 December 2022. Activities the first to be held within the Women's Reading Club. In this activity an open discussion was held with the community manager, Nursida Syam Together with the team, including those involved in the development of literacy and the development of regional language and literature used in the community.

This visit is an excellent opportunity for the Head of the NTB Provincial Language Office to strengthen coordination with all literacy communities, literary communities, and traditional institutions to oversee the implementation of Regional Language Revitalization in North Lombok Regency in 2023. Regional Language Revitalization is one of the programs superior in the preservation of regional language and literature. "Hopefully the preservation of regional language and literature can be overseen by the community, studios and traditional institutions so that these activities can be transferred to other communities, schools, studios and surrounding communities," said Puji Retno conveying her hopes.

With the enthusiasm of various aspects supporting language revitalization, it is hoped that the local government and the Ministry of Education and Culture will be able to provide all

the facilities that are in accordance with the needs of language revitalization actors so that the plans and strategies that have been carried out can be carried out properly in order to protect regional languages so they do not experience extinction.

Then, according to Nursida Syam, many teachers in North Lombok Regency have more ability and concern for Sasak language and literature, such as how to use the regional language in literary works so that the message will reach readers or connoisseurs of literature. However, the obstacle many face is the medium for publishing it. "We welcome and thank the NTB Provincial Language Office for giving us the opportunity to participate in overseeing the Regional Language Revitalization program," he added. The next activity carried out within the Bale Degree Literary Community and the Atsara Gate Traditional Institution included discussions around the implementation of Regional Language Revitalization which aims to preserve regional language and literature. Prof. Puji Retno also informed that in May 2023 there will be regional language drama festival activities for high school level. The discussion on evaluating and coordinating Regional Language Revitalization was closed with a poetry reading by a member of the Women's Reading Club.⁹

Reluctantly – thus from second area the could We see that Cooperation between whole element to be bridge in revitalizing the local language the expected capable give thoughts and arguments for do regional language revitalization . Which where government must follow as well as support every area with condition different and with use from all three models already launched by the Ministry of Education and Culture in effort revitalizing the local language so that in effort the could held corresponding with existing and capable strategies maintain local language or mother tongue .

c) Impact policy independent study about revitalization language area

Having reliable or expert human resources (HR) in revitalizing regional languages, including leadership, is very important. In cultures and languages that have high vitality, there is usually a

lot of cultural and literary creativity and innovation that causes the culture and language to live and thrive. For example, such as the development of art, including literature, which is supported by speakers who are highly educated and able to create and develop existing traditions in an innovative way so that these cultures do not become extinct. There are also ethnic minority groups, such as Rongga, who lack reliable human resources. Even if there are, can be counted on the fingers. Even so, the level of education and quality is not so high that it is less capable of being creative and displaying the vitality of literary art that can be highlighted. In connection with efforts to maintain and revitalize the language and culture itself, the program initiated also requires the support of human resources and a lot of funds. Special training and knowledge that needs to be given to local people so that each of these people can plan and implement programs (re)vitalization of their language. Even though the training has been given, there is no guarantee that the people will be able to do what they are supposed to do because they will definitely need the support of the wider community, he said, both in (joint) business and funding.

With effort push preservation language area ministry Education, Culture, Research and Technology (Ministry of Education and Culture) with do revitalization language area. Importance policy independent study episode 17th this conducted by all policy stakeholders to preserve regional languages, especially for the young speakers to become active speakers and the application of deep local languages payload local. In implement revitalization language area expected between stakeholders can exchange information, strategies, and inspiration in interesting interest clan young To use learn language area. In implementation Revitalization of regional languages is coordinated and facilitated by development agencies and language development (Language Agency), Ministry of Education and Culture. Regional language revitalization conducted with the following stages:

1. Coordination Among government center (body language and the UPT) and government area through the website

⁹<https://www.>

2. Focus group discussion (FGD [FGD, *focused group discussion*]) in framework preparation model learning language area. FGD this conducted by body language which collaborate with government area, writer, cultural practitioner, lecturer, teacher, and language/literary essay area.
3. Main Teacher Training (Training of trainers) for the main teachers who will be conduct dissemination to existing regional language teachers or instructors in each regency/city each. Training this facilitated by body language by involving resource persons from local government circles, writer, cultural, lecturer, teacher and language/literary essay area
4. Dissemination model learning language area in framework revitalization language area to para teacher or language teacher area in each school or community
5. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of regional language revitalization in each school or community
6. Mother tongue budding festival which is held in stages from level to level school until level province. Festival this is means or event displays results revitalization language good form race nor show ability.¹⁰

With the steps above, it is expected to be an important step in that effort done to revitalize the local language, so purpose from revitalization language area could held as should so that push para speaker young other for follow as well as and active in become speakers of the regional language and want to learn the regional language with full of joy through the media they like. Look moment this many speakers _ young or children easy youth _ bored in do learning so that expected of language speakers or educators _ at school able to innovate in deliver the learning process the so the participants educate no bored and more curious in revitalize the local language .

Regardless of the pros and cons, the presence of one of the Ministry of Education and Culture's

programs, namely the independent learning policy in revitalizing regional languages also has implications for many activities in learning and education. reviewing the implementation of the independent learning policy according to him, the Free Learning Policy is one of the scenarios of significant and fundamental changes in education compared to current educational practices. Changes in education concerning aspects of the macro, micro, and meso systems.¹¹ In order to continue to play a better role, every educator needs to understand in more detail and depth the various regulatory bases, the nature of independent learning and instructions in implementing the independent learning program. Furthermore, together they can formulate roles that can be carried out by educators in an effort to revitalize regional languages that are included in local content.

Next can maintain continuity life language and literature area as well as create room creativity and independence for para speaker language area for maintain language the area and which final find a function house new from a language and regional literature. so deep policies issued regarding the revitalization of regional languages are expected capable guard as well as maintain identity or ideology from something society and tribe nation in each region.

Conclusions

Implementation carried out In the revitalization of regional languages there are materials that will be delivered and taught that is : read and write script area, write story short(short stories), reading and writing poetry (rhymes, gurit), storytelling, speeches, traditional songs, comedy single (stand up comedy). With the existence of regional language revitalization policies, it is hoped that this can become a step urgent in effort which conducted for revitalization language area, so that purpose from revitalization language area

¹⁰Book pocket, *Revitalization Language area*. Independent study

¹¹<https://suyanto.id/implication-kebijakan-merdeka-belajar/> This article was first published in the February 8 2020 edition of Kompas Daily.

could held as should so that push para speaker young other for follow as well as and active in Becomes speaker language area and want to learn language area with full like goal through media which they like. So it is expected that between education or schools can be mutually sustainable with each other environment which exist in society.

With various effort in revitalization as defense related with motivation and revitalization is the addition of language power which includes efforts Language protection. Efforts in maintaining and revitalizing varied and take place in line with and in accordance with existing policies in society or an area. In connection with efforts to maintain and revitalize the language and culture itself, the program initiated also requires the support of human resources and a lot of funds. Special training and knowledge that needs to be given to local people so that each of these people can plan and implement programs (re)vitalization of their language. Even though the training has been given, there is no guarantee that the people will be able to do what they are supposed to do because they will definitely need the support of the wider community, he said, both in (joint) business and funding.

With there is a policy the already should received support from all parties related to efforts to preserve regional languages in Indonesia so that they do not become extinct based on the mandate of Article 32 paragraph 2 of the Constitution 1945, which states that the state respects and maintains regional languages as riches culture national besides that effort this also based on Constitution Number 24 Year 2009 (UU 24/2009) on chapter 42 (1) as well as Regulation Government Number 57 Year 2014 (PP 57/2014) with thus policy the Becomes

wrong one effort for conserve language existing area in Indonesia already _ based in Constitution so that in provision the required every speakers and society capable maintain as well as maintain the local language _ at each the area to be ideology and one from teak self nation so that no extinct.

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