

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

lingua franca of the archipelago, Malay. Each of these languages had certain claims to a special status.

Dutch, as the colonial language, had certain advantages. It was spoken by the educated elite of Indonesia, and, as such, was the language that the future leaders of the nation felt most comfortable speaking and writing. It was a developed and standardized modern language with an extensive literature and texts in all fields of study. It was also the language of the existing legal system and government administration in the Netherlands East Indies. A Dutch educational expert, C.J. Nieuwenhuis, said in 1925 "...we must institute a language which can represent international culture fully as the general medium for social intercourse. In Indonesia this language will have to be Dutch." (Alisjahbana 1976:38)

However, as an international language, Dutch did not have the same stature as other colonial languages such as English and French, and did not possess the same advantages as these languages as a vehicle of international communication. There

Paauw

Paauw: Anal

Malay ethnic group, and non-Malays saw using Malay as losing their cultural identity. Asmah (1985:22) said “though the national language is the language of the nation and hence everyone should feel it is his language, time has shown that this idea has not really pervaded the Malaysian society, particularly the non-bumiputras [non-indigenous peoples, i.e., the Chinese and Indians]. Asmah (1985:22) provides the following illustrative example f

1

separatist functions “provide

Table 2

	<u>Indonesia</u>	<u>Malaysia</u>	<u>The Philippines</u>
Domestic LWC	I	M, E	T, E
Government	I	M, E	T, E
Education	I	M, E	T, E
Mass Media	I	M, E, C	T, E

I = Indonesian, E = English, M = Malay, C = Chinese, T = Tagalog

5. Conclusion

It can be seen that Indonesia has been successful in implementing its national language

Paauw: Ana

References

- Abas, Husen. 1987. *Indonesian as a Unifying Language of Wider Communication: A Historical and Sociolinguistic Perspective*. Pacific Linguistics D-73. Canberra: Australian National University.
- Alisjahbana, S. Takdir. 1962. *Indonesian Language and Literature: Two Essays (The Modernization of the Indonesian Language in Practice and The Development of the Indonesian Language and Literature)*. New Haven: Yale University.
- _____. 1974. Language Policy, Language Engineering and Literacy in Indonesia and Malaysia. In Joshua A. Fishman (ed.), *Advances in Language Planning*. The Hague: Mouton.
- _____. 1976. *Language Planning and Modernization: the Case of Indonesian and Malaysian*. The Hague: Mouton.
- _____. 1977. The Present Situation of the Indonesian Language. In Bonifacio P. Sibayan and Andrew Gonzalez (eds.), *Language Planning and the Building of a National Language*. Manila: Language Society of the Philippines, pp. 113-125.
- _____. 1984a. The Problem of Minority Languages in the Overall Linguistic Problems of Our Time. In Florian Coulmas (ed.), *Linguistic Minorities and Literacy (Trends in Linguistics: Studies and Monographs 26)*. Berlin: Mouton, pp. 47-55.
- _____. 1984b. The Concept of Language Standardization and its Application to the Indonesian Language. In Florian Coulmas (ed.), *Linguistic Minorities and Literacy (Trends in Linguistics: Studies and Monographs 26)*. Berlin: Mouton, pp. 77-98.
- Anwar, Khaidir. 1980. *Indonesian: The Development and Use of a National Language*. Yogyakarta (Indonesia): Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Asmah Haji Omar. 1985. Patterns of Language Communication in Malaysia. *Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science* 13:1, pp. 19-28.
- _____. 1993. The First Congress for Malay. In Joshua A. Fishman (ed.), *The Earliest Stage of Planning: The "First Congress" Phenomenon*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, pp. 181-198.
- Bawa, I Wayan. 1991. *Bahasa Melayu Sebagai Dasar Bahasa Indonesia [The Malay Language as the Foundation for the Indonesian Language]*. Denpasar (Bali): Penerbit Ikayana.
- Bukhari, Daud. 1996. Bahasa Indonesia: The Struggle for a National Language. *University of Melbourne Working Papers* 40 2 0 Tm (s) Tj 50 Tj ETQ Q q 18 41oIf () Tj ET Q (r) Tj 50 0 0 50

- Gonzalez, Andrew. 1977. Filipino in the Year 2000. In Bonifacio Jr. S. Bayan and Andrew Gonzalez (eds.), *Language Planning and the Building of a National Language*. Manila: Linguistic Society of the Philippines (1970).
- Haiman, Amram. 1971. Multilingualism in Relation to the Development of Bahasa Indonesia. *IELC Journal* December 1971, pp. 4-9.
- Kentjono, Djoko. 1986. Indonesian Experiences in Language Development. In E. Annamalai, Bjorn E. Jennudd & Joan Rubin (eds.), *Language Planning: Proceedings of an Institute*. Mysore (India): Central Institute of Indian Languages.
- Kloss, Heinz. 1968. Notes Concerning a National Language Typology. In Joshua A. Fishman, Charles A. Ferguson and Jyotirindra Das Gupta (eds.) *Language Problems of Developing Nations*. New York: Wiley.

