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**2<sup>nd</sup> ICEL 2014**  
**THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE**

20, 21, 22 MAY 2014  
Bandar Lampung University, Indonesia  
**PROCEEDINGS**

Hosted by  
Teacher Training and Education Faculty (FKIP),  
English Education Study Program, Bandar Lampung University (UBL)

# PROCEEDINGS

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE

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**2<sup>nd</sup> ICEL 2014**

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20 -22 MAY 2013



Organized by:  
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education (FKIP),  
English Education Study Program of Bandar Lampung University  
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## **PREFACE**

The activities of the International Conference are in line and very appropriate with the vision and mission of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) to promote training and education as well as research in these areas.

On behalf of the Second International Conference of Education and Language (2<sup>nd</sup> ICEL 2014) organizing committee, we are very pleased with the very good responses especially from the keynote speakers and from the participants. It is noteworthy to point out that about 80 technical papers were received for this conference

The participants of the conference come from many well known universities, among others: University of Wollongong, NSW Australia, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kyoto University (Temple University (Osaka), Japan - Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India - West Visayas State University College of Agriculture and Forestry, Lambunao, Iloilo, Philippine - Bahcesehir University, Istanbul, Turkey - The Higher Institute of Modern Languages, Tunisia - University of Baku, Azerbaijan - Sarhad University, KPK, Pakistan - Medical Sciences English Language Teacher Foundation Program, Ministry of Health, Oman - Faculty School of Arts and Sciences, Banga, Aklan Philippines - Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Banten, - Pelita Harapan University, Jakarta - STIBA Saraswati Denpasar, Bali - University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta - Ahmad Dahlan University Yogyakarta - Sriwijaya University, Palembang - Islamic University of Malang - IAIN Raden Fatah Palembang - Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia - Universitas Haluoleo Kendari - State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung - Tadulako University, Central Sulawesi - Sanata Dharma University - Lampung University and Open University,

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the International Advisory Board members, sponsors and also to all keynote speakers and all participants. I am also grateful to all organizing committee and all of the reviewers who contribute to the high standard of the conference. Also I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Rector of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) who gives us endless support to these activities, so that the conference can be administrated on time.

Bandar Lampung, 20 May 2014

**Drs. Harpain, M.A.T., M.M**

*2<sup>nd</sup> ICEL 2014 Chairman*

## **PROCEEDINGS**

The Second International Conference on  
Education and Language (2<sup>nd</sup> ICEL 2014)  
BANDAR LAMPUNG UNIVERSITY  
Bandar Lampung, Indonesia  
May 20,21,22 2014

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## DISTRIBUTION OF DAILY USE LOCAL LANGUAGE IN INDONESIA

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### Abstract

Indonesia is a pluralistic country, composed of many ethnic, religious affiliation, diverse arts and culture, use of language in everyday situations scattered throughout the archipelago. It is to inspire social and cultural programs that are very complex. While the development of infrastructure and economic development is interrupted, due to the distortion of the political developments in Indonesia.

Development issues related to education, specifically in Indonesian language should be designed better.

This paper discusses the prevalence of daily use of vernacular languages in Indonesia. In particular the spoken language used by speakers of most languages there are nine. The ninth language speakers dispersal shifting all over the archipelago during the 40 years 1980-2010. This language is Batak, Balinese, Bugis, Banjar, Madura, Malay, Minangkabau, Sundanese, Javanese.

Keywords : language, ethnic, distribution.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Based on the existing data in the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows the definition of a population census, the local language, native language, and spoken language as follows [1]

1. Census population mean periodic calculation of the total population. The data is achieved, usually not only include the number of people, but also the fact of gender, age, language, and other things similar.
2. Regional language is a language that can be classified into one of the regional languages that are in the territory of Indonesia.
3. Language is the mother language first used by a person with another person.
4. Languages spoken is the language that is used daily by residents Indonesia for them at home.

The number of local languages in the state of Indonesia not yet known with certainty, there are all suspect claimed 500 languages, there are 700 language, stating there are more than 1000 languages. Clearly the 2010 population census can capture more than 900 languages are used daily at home.

Everyday language used in Indonesia is experiencing growth in its data collection system, the development of the number of its speakers, and more interesting is how it spreads across the country. In Indonesia found that tribes are physically move or migrate from its place, whether by reason of employment, education, and transmigration. Suspected tribal highest mobility is Batak, Balinese tribes, ethnic Madurese, and Minangkabau.

This paper discusses the everyday language used in the home, and the development of the number of speakers and its dispersal throughout the archipelago. In the 1980 census record number of 136 local languages are used daily. In the census of 2010 BPS can record more than 900 local languages are used daily throughout the archipelago. Recorded languages spoken language used in Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua far more than the sum of its 1980 census. Language regions, or ethnic language was different from each other, and in general are different, even one tribe to another tribe not understand. Therefore Indonesian as the national language which can be used for formal communication as well as communication language among tribes nationwide.



## 2. DATA AND METHODS

The data analyzed are from the 1980 population census data and population census data of 2010 . These census records information about the native language , and spoken language used at home . This data can be accessed from the Central Statistics Agency in the form of raw data in the form of SPSS files . These data with the individual units per person . This data is also complete with territorial administrative data such as villages , districts , Kabupaten / City and Province .

The analytical method used is a measure of the dispersion according to the District Municipality . The extent to which the number of speakers of the language spoken is spreading across the country . Used measure of dispersion is the Coefficient of Variation . The coefficient of variation (CV) is calculated by the number of standard deviation divided by the average speaker multiplied by 100 percent. [2]

$$CV = \frac{S}{\bar{X}} \cdot 100 ; \text{ where } \bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n} ; \text{ and } S = \frac{\sqrt{(X-\bar{X})^2}}{n-1}$$

Where: CV = Coefficient of Variation

S = Standard Deviation of speakers among Sub-Districts in Indonesia

$\bar{X}$  = Average speakers among Sub-Districts in Indonesia

This figure illustrates how a language spread throughout the archipelago . The coefficient of variation can be used to compare the spread of a specific language with other languages

## 3. RESULT

### 3.1 General Description

Although every ten years the census has been conducted in Indonesia, but can not record the entire population of Indonesia. This is because the State of Indonesia is an archipelagic nation, the State is too vast territory, comprising more than 13,000 islands, many areas can not be reached, there are still many areas where security is not good. So the population census every ten years it has different range. Here is discussed how this happened for 30 years, from the 1980 population census and the 2010 population census. Specifically tentg coverage of the many ethnic and vernacular language and its speakers.

Particularly in Indonesia the which is the very large number of ethnics in Indonesia . According to experts Mentioned in Indonesia there are 400 ethnics , there is a call 500 ethnics , and there is even a mention of more than 700 ethnics . Central Bureau of Statistics ( CBS ) in the 1990 census there are 300 ethnics can be recorded , the 2010 population census reported that there were 450 ethnic groups ( CBS , 2010) . One person from each ethnic in general communicate daily with their respective regional languages. While in Indonesia has a national language is Indonesian , apparently used as a language spoken only about 16 percent . Those people who claim to ethnic Indonesia is estimated from various groups , Including intermarriage and interfaith groups , special groups of urban residents , and other groups that did not clear the origin of his ethnic . The ninth Reviews largest of the many ethnic ethnics in Indonesia . Ethnics are : ( 1 ) Indoneisa , ( 2 ) Java ( 3 ) Sundanese , ( 4 ) Madura , ( 5 ) Batak , ( 6 ) Minang , ( 7 ) Bali ( 8 ) Bugis , ( 9 ) Banjar , ( 10 ) Other.[3]

### 3.2 The 1980 Census

The Indonesian population census conducted every 10 years. The Indonesian population census conducted every year ending in 0 in 1070, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010. Population census conducted in Indonesian people as a whole, but in practice there is still left. This is Because The population in rural areas in provinces such as Papua, Kalimantan, Sumatra and some can not be reached by the census officers. Because this is the reason for the difficulty to reach areas. and security reasons. Indonesian population census in 1980 to a record 147 million people. Of that number there were 136 regional languages are still used for everyday language.[4]

Of the 136 languages 10 languages have been spoken most speakers . Is Javanese , Sundanese , Madurese , Malay , Minngkabau , Balinese , Bugis , Batak , Banjar , and plus one is Indonesian . Of the 10 languages of this region have a number of speakers as much as 85 percent . The remaining 15 percent consists of 126 local languages. 126 of these languages, there are 10 local languages by the number of speakers of each of about 200 people , this language is the language Napu , Bagansiapi , Bacan , Aceh Simeulu , Dayak Bakau, Helong , Kulawi , Mori , Mentok , Bangka .

When sorted language by number of native speakers of this language , have the following order from the highest to the lowest Price . Javanese , Sundanese , Indonesian , Madurese , Malay , Minangkabau , Balinese , Bugis , Batak , and Banjar . However , when sorted According to its dispersal throughout Indonesia Showed a very different order . Local language dispersals highest number of native speakers is the Batak language , then Balinese , Bugis , Banjar , Madura , Malay , Minangkabau , Sundanese , Indonesia , and the last is the Java language . The above sequence is a tribal dynamics that are spread throughout the archipelago . They still use the language to communicate every day at home. This description from the norm can be seen in the form of numerical values in Table 1 .

Table 1  
 Number of Speakers in Nine Languages and  
 Dispersion. Census 1980 Population of 147.490.298  
 people

Language	Dispersion (Coef. of Variation)	Rank of Speaker	Rank of Dispersion
Batak	640.99	9	1
Bali	565.96	7	2
Bugis	526.06	8	3
Banjar	520.82	10	4
Madura	468.22	4	5
Melayu	457.33	5	6
Minangkabau	430.46	6	7
Sunda	358.95	2	8
INDONESIA	288.49	3	9
Jawa	158.05	1	10

Dispersion: Measured by Coef.of Variation

### 3.3 Census of 2010

In Ethnologue Language of the World in <http://www.ethnologue.com/> mention that the number of individual languages listed for Indonesia is 709. Of these, 706 are living and 13 are extinct. Of the living languages, 21 are institutional, 97 are developing, 248 are vigorous, 265 are in trouble, and 75 are dying. This is according to the above mentioned sources of references from sources Adelaar 1995; Barr, Barr, and Salombe 1979; Blust 2003; Fox 1991; Gray, Drummond, and Greenhill 2009; Grimes 1994; Grimes 1995; Grimes, Therik, Grimes, and Jacob 1997; Himmelmann 2001; Hudson 1978; Martens 1989; Noorduyn 1991; Ross 2005; Wumbu et al. 1986; Wurm and Hattori 1981).[5] [6]

In 2010 Population Census , the population enumeration using the concept of " de jure " or concept where a person lived / live and the concept of " de facto " or the concept that a person is at the time of enumeration . Population who live permanently in the location directly enumerated . For residents who travel more than six months , in the record where he lived at the time of the census carried out . People who live at home rent , boarding houses are considered permanent residence .

Also, in 2010 census data record data tribes huge amount. Each tribe has its own language itself . Among more than 10 tribal languages Java , Batak more than 20 , more than 200 Sulawesi , Papua is more than 500 , and more than 300 Dayak . Above facts mean coverage of the 2010 population census showed that the performance of the Central Bureau of Statistics is very fantastic . Rural areas , in remote areas , areas prone to security , hard to reach areas , and other similar areas have been recorded by the 2010 population census .

#### 3.3.1 Ethnicity

Ethnic groups have a very high correlation with the language used in everyday situations, ethnic group recorded in 2010 reached 1300 tribes . The greatest number of tribal population are Javanese with 95.2 people or about 40 percent . The next largest tribe is Sundanese with 36.7 million people , or 15.5 percent .

Batak tribe with 8.5 million or 3.6 percent . Sulawesi Tribe sukuasal 7.6 million people or 3.2 percent . Tribes in Sulawesi there are 208 ethnic groups ( except the tribe of Makassar , Bugis , Minahasa and Gorontalo ) has a population of 7.6 million or 3.2 percent .[7]

Dayak tribe consists of 268 tribes with a total population of three million people , or 1.3 percent . Tribes in Papua , there were 466 ethnic groups with a population of 2.7 million people , or 1.14 percent . Madurese with a population of 7.18 million , or approximately 3.03 percent . Tribes whose population is less than 10 thousand inhabitants are ethnic Bantik , Wamesa , Una , Lepo , Tau , and Halmahera .

Nias 1.04 million people , 1.24 million people Minahasa , Gorontalo 1.25 million . Minahasa tribe consists of tribal Bantik , Minahasa , Pasan / Ratahan , Ponosakan , Tombulu , Tonsawang , Tonsea / Tosawang , Toneboan , Totembuan , and Toulor .

### **3.3.2 Language Daily**

Languages spoken are generally associated with a tribe or descent , but there are exceptions to the insignificant amount , is through the process of social interaction . In everyday language census divided into three groups is Indonesian , Local Language , and Foreign Languages. The regional language of the 1980 population census , which is only able to record at least 136 local languages, the census population in 2010 was able to record more than 900 local languages. Foreign language recorded for the citizens of breeds such as Arabic, Chinese , English , and similar . Stated that the language areas in Indonesia is estimated to reach 2500 different types of languages, whereas ethnic tribes reach 1340 Nations [7] .

About 80 percent of Indonesia's population uses the language spoken at home by using a local language . Indonesian as a language spoken only about 20 percent , the majority in Jakarta , West Papua , Riau , North Sumatra and East Kalimantan .

Population by language spoken at home with his mother tongue which is highest in the province of Maluku, North Sulawesi , Central Java , North Maluku , and South Sumatra .

Table 2  
Number of Speakers in Nine Languages and  
Dispersion. Census 1980 Population of 237.556.363  
people

Language	Dispersion (Coef. of Variation)	Rank of Speaker	Rank of Dispersion
Batak	1,153.48	8	1
Madura	596.61	4	2
Bali	497.06	10	3
Minangkabau	436.68	2	4
Bugis	485.98	7	5
Melayu	485.98	3	6
Banjar	433.49	9	7
Sunda	386.41	1	8
INDONESIA	283.02	6	9
Jawa	175.38	5	10

**Table 3 Dynamics of Local Languages  
 Population Census 1980 to Census of Population 2010.**

Census 1980		Census 2010		
Language	Rank of Dispersion	Dinamism	Language	Rank of Dispersion
Batak	1	→	Batak	1
Bali	2	→	Madura	2
Madura	3	→	Bali	3
Minangkabau	4	→	Minangkabau	4
Melayu	5	→	Bugis	5
Bugis	6	→	Melayu	6
Banjar	7	→	Banjar	7
Sunda	8	→	Sunda	8
INDONESIA	9	→	INDONESIA	9
Jawa	10	→	Jawa	10

### 3.4 Dynamics

The dynamics of the local language for 30 years showed that the Batak language remains the number one ranking . Java language remains the ranking number 10 . There are four languages that changed the order is : First of Bali has a second language in 1980 , turned into a third place in 2010 . Both the language of Madura is on the third rank in 1980 , for 30 years this language experienced tremendous dynamics into the second rank in 2010 . third Malay in rank to five in 1980 , turned into a ranking sixth in 2010 . Fourth Bugis on dynamic sequences sixth in 1980 , transformed into fifth on in 2010 . Fourth Minangkabau local language , Banjar , Sundanese , and Indonesia remained the order in 1980 and in 2010 .

Furthermore, if the review in more detail how the dynamics of the local language that is used as the language spoken at home showed higher dynamics . First Batak language has an increased deployment of very high power. Both the language of Madura also increased significantly . Sundanese , Minangkabau , Javanese, Indonesian and Bugis, Balinese and Banjar language showed the decrease in its spread , although many also increased the number of native speakers ( Figure. 1 ) .

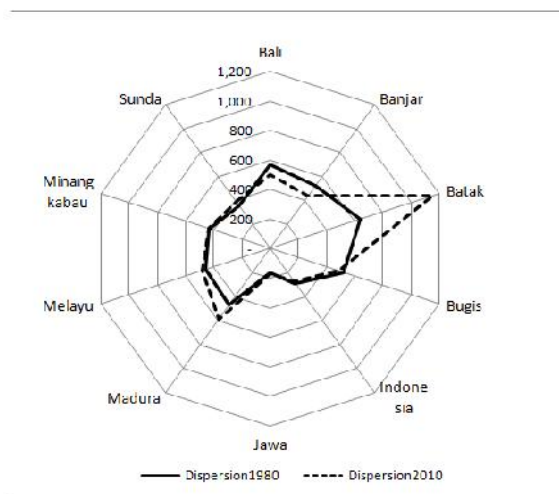


Figure. 1 Comparison of Dispersion Speakers Nine Languages in 1980 and 2010

### 4. CONCLUSION

- Number of speakers at the 9 ethnic groups in Indonesia showed a significant increase in number. This increase varies according to ethnicity.
- The spread of the use of vernacular languages throughout the country showed significant retention.
- The spread of the use of vernacular languages throughout the archipelago showed significant sequence. It is shown that there were four areas of language change his dispersal order. Is Balinese, Madurese, Malay, Bugis.
- The use of regional languages have the highest prevalence is Batak language, followed by Bali, Mandura, Minangkabau.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1  
Population in Sencus 2000 by Ethnics

Ethnic	Population (000 000)	Percent	Location
Suku Jawa	86,012	41,7	Jawa Timur, Jawa Tengah, Lampung
Suku Sunda	31,765	15,4	Jawa Barat
Suku Melayu	7,013	3,4	Pesisir timur Sumatera, Kalimantan Barat
Suku Madura	6,807	3,3	Pulau Madura
Suku Batak	6,188	3,0	Sumatera Utara
Minangkabau	5,569	2,7	Sumatera Barat, Riau
Suku Betawi	5,157	2,5	Jakarta
Suku Bugis	5,157	2,5	Sulawesi Selatan
Suku Banten	4,331	2,1	Banten
Suku Banjar	3,506	1,7	Kalimantan Selatan
Suku Bali	3,094	1,5	Pulau Bali
Suku Sasak	2,681	1,3	Pulau Lombok
Suku Makassar	2,063	1,0	Sulawesi Selatan
Suku Cirebon	1,856	0,9	Jawa Barat
Arab-Indonesia	5,000	2,4	Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah
Tionghoa-Indonesia	7,776	3,7	Jabodetabek, Bandung, Kalimantan Barat, Surabaya, Bangka Belitung, Kepulauan Riau, Medan, Bagan Siapi-api, Jambi, Palembang, Makassar, Manado

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