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THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES IN CONSTRUCTING IDENTITY IN MULTICULTURAL INTERACTIONS

Eliana Candrawati, M.A.

Abstract

In this boundless era, people cannot avoid the interactions since they yearn for the interactions to fulfill their needs. Hence, it is becoming more and more impossible for people to live exclusively without having interactions with others from different culture. These kinds of interactions create multiculturalism. The multiculturalism is a given nature for many nations in the world.

Hence, they need language to help them to share their mind. In multicultural interactions, people use languages not only to communicate with others but also to symbolize themselves. People learn to enrich their understanding of how language itself works and their ability to manipulate language in the service of thinking and problem solving. To some extent, people concern with how others perceive them. This is how people want to construct their identity. Javanese language, as one of the indigenous languages in Indonesia, helps Javanese people in constructing their identity when they have interactions with others, especially in multicultural interactions. The local wisdom preserve in this language gives the people value in constructing identity to interact with others in the multicultural interactions. Yet, some people have not seen the role of the importance of the indigenous language to create identity in multicultural interactions. As part of the world community, people need to be introduced to values and ideology which will be useful in their future life. Because living in the middle of complicated diversity is an unavoidable fact for future generation, constructing identity in multicultural interactions becomes indispensable. This paper explores the power and role of the indigenous language, especially Javanese, as a medium to construct identity in multicultural interactions.

Key words: multicultural interaction, indigenous language, identity, local wisdom

1. Introduction

In Indonesia, most people are familiar with the word of multiculturalism since this country is a nations with more than a hundred tribes and languages. Besides, there are many religions, beliefs and classes that we can find inside it. Based on the fact, we can imagine how plural the interactions among the people themselves.

As a social creature, people cannot separate themselves from others in order to fulfill their needs. They make communication and interactions as well to meet the needs. Hence, it is becoming more and more impossible for people to live exclusively without having interactions with others from different culture. These kinds of interactions give us the phenomena of multiculturalism.

2. Multiculturalism

The word multiculturalism is derived from the word "multi" and "culture". Culture is a result of a very long process of evolution. It is a kind of process which has gone through a number of influences, interactions, and mixtures of other different cultures. That is why it is usually difficult to trace and question about limit and origin of a particular culture. Although it is alright to be proud of one's own culture, believing that only a single culture is the best and the most right is irrational, because by nature, culture is never single, and by no mean fixed. By nature, culture is plural itself. In fact, we do not live in a single culture and it is impossible to interact with solely people of our own culture.

When we talk about culture, it is hardly for us to avoid talking about languages since language plays an important role as a means of communication for the speech community. To communicate means to interact. In the real life we can find hundreds of languages. Thus, people create languages to interact among others. Brown and Yule (1983) classify communication into two groups: interactional and transactional (p. 11-13). Communication is interactional when the primary purpose is the establishment and maintenance of social relationships, and transactional when its primary purpose is the transmission of information. In making their communication, people use a means called language to create actions of interactions.

Meanwhile, Brown and Gilman in Kess (1976: 118) have pointed out that some languages has their own character to express two dimensions embodied in most social interaction, namely, the dimension of power and the dimension of solidarity. The power dimension is dependent on factors like

age, social position, and occupation, while solidarity can be considered the degree of intimacy or at least like-mindedness between individuals.

In short, it can be said that there is no single culture. It means that multiculturalism has been in all aspects of our lives. And culture grows together with languages so that people can communicate and interact among themselves.

3. The Need of Multicultural Interaction

Why do we need the multicultural interactions?

Based on the previous explanation, we know that we cannot escape from being a multicultural creatures. For some reason, we need the multicultural interaction. The points below show us about the importance of multicultural interactions:

1. No community can sterilize itself from being multicultural.
As we know that we cannot resist the influence of other culture. It is because there is no man who can be 100% purely be a monoculture creature. Perhaps some people can stay with their original culture but the influence of others is going to make some compromising actions related to the influence of other culture.
2. Monoculturalism can be considered as exclusivism
Being monocultural can be considered as exclusivism because by doing so, people tend to judge that the other culture is not as good as theirs.
3. People need others to fulfill their needs, and the needs are achieved through interactions.
The needs of people are vary. To meet the needs, people communicate with others. under the same scope, people share the same ways of communication. However, communicating with people from different culture will require some efforts to adjust the way of people from other culture communicate.
4. To interact is not only to communicate.
Brown and Gilman in Kess (1976: 118) have explained that there are two dimensions in social interactions. The dimension of power, and solidarity. In multicultural interactions, people learn about the power and the weakness of other culture. In other words, people use languages as cultural identity. They show up in the community with their identity to be recognized by other. Moreover, they also learn how people built solidarity among others, since in multicultural interactions people will deal with those who are from different culture.
5. Multicultural means awareness
In multicultural interactions, it is important for people to know the differences among others because people will speak, behave, treat others and perceive something in different ways, based on the custom of their own culture. It means that living in a multicultural community requires someone's high awareness. Thus, being a part of multicultural interactions can raise the awareness of differences. Besides, it is good for people to develop their interpersonal skill, to promote an harmonious life among others.

Based on the explanation above, we know that we are engaged with multiculturalism. Besides, we use the language as cultural identity and tools of communication.

4. Indigenous Language and Identity in Multicultural Interactions

Indigenous language is also familiar with the name native language. According to the Wikipedia, indigenous language is a [language](#) that is native to a region and spoken by [indigenous people](#) but has been reduced to the status of a [minority language](#).

Javanese, as one of the indigenous language in the world, is the native language of more than 75,500,000 people spread across Indonesia provinces and even in abroad such as Malaysia, Hongkong, and Suriname (see Crystal,1997; Grimes in Edi,2007).

As the native language, Javanese has become the mother tongue of those people. It means that Javanese has been used to learn the basic knowledge of the culture of the people. Hence, Javanese has become the first device for children to learn value of life. Besides, Javanese has become the identity of the people.

Thomas and Shane (1999:158) mentioned that the use of language is one of the most fundamental ways we have in establishing our identity and of shaping other people's views of who we are. Moreover, they added that identity, whether it is or, an individual, social or institutional level, is something which we are constantly building and negotiating all our lives through our interaction with others (Thomas &

Shane, 1999:158). Thus, in multicultural interactions, indigenous language shows the identity of the people.

5. Roles of Javanese Language

Meanwhile, as one of the indigenous languages, Javanese plays some important role in constructing the positive identity in multicultural interaction. The roles can be described as follows.

- 1 To educate children and sharpen the emotional intelligent
Javanese language can teaches moral values and Javanese ethics. Besides, Javanese has mystical and philosophical dimensions as well which can be seen as the local wisdom. These local wisdoms will be identified by people from different culture as an identity .
- 2 To raise awareness among others
Javanese speech has variation dialects. It depends on social context. It yields three distinct styles, or registers. Each style employs its own vocabulary, grammatical rules and even prosody.
- 3 To cover dimensions in social interactions
As we know that Javanese was a complicated indigenous language. It consists of three distinct levels of speech. Besides, it influence the
- 4 To respect differences
Javanese language is the expression of tolerance, humility, patience, and peace (non-violence).

6. Conclusion

To sum up, we can say that in multicultural interactions, indigenous language, in this case Javanese, shows the identity of the people of the culture. Javanese has some roles in constructing identity in the multicultural interactions, such as, to educate children and sharpen the emotional intelligent, to raise awareness among others, to cover dimensions in social interactions, to respect differences. Thus, it is considered as an alternate way to establish identity through the indigenous language.

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