
Revitalization Analysis of the Orang Laut Language through the Local Load of Culture of the Orang Laut Community In Panglima Raja Village Concong District Indragiri Hilir Regency

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Abstract This research is titled Revitalization Analysis Of The Orang Laut Language Through The Local Load Of Culture Of The Orang Laut Community In Panglima Raja Village Concong District Indragiri Hilir Regency. Researchers are interested in researching because some of the field can be seen by the children of the Sea Tribe people aged 5 years to 10 years do not use the language of the sea people, ages 10 to 15 years only understand but are unable to use actively and aged 15 years to 20 years only use occasionally with sentences piece by piece. This research was conducted with the aim to find out how the Language Revitalization of Orang Laut Through Local Content of Orang Laut Culture and How the Orang Laut Language situation after being made Local Content in formal education in the Panglima Raja Village, Concong District, Indragiri Hilir Regency. This research method is quantitative descriptive, with the formula: $P = f / n \times 100\%$. The study population was the entire community of Panglima Raja Village, Concong Luar Subdistrict, Indragiri Hilir Regency, which amounted to 1,850 households. Because the subjects or respondents in this study were 1,850 households, the researchers only took 10% of the total sample of 185 households. Data collected through questionnaires, interviews, and later observations from the results of the study can be concluded that the research hypothesis was accepted or proven, it also answers the problem formulation, namely, how is the Revitalization of the Language of the Orang Laut through Local Content of Orang Laut Culture and How is the condition of the language of the Orang Laut after being made Local Content in formal education in the community of Panglima Raja Village Submission, Indragiri Hilir Regency, the Revitalization of the Language of the Orang Laut through Local Content The Culture of the Orang Laut Can Keep the Language of the Orang Laut Well Enough and For the Problem Formulation how the situation of the language of the Orang Laut after being made Local Content in formal education is also pretty Good, this is also evident with the percentage of 45% of respondents confirming Quite Good, according to Ridwan (2008 : 88). this percentage of 45% is good enough to state the revitalization of the language of the Orang Laut through the local content of the culture of the Orang Laut, besides, if analyzed based on Ridwan's opinion the number of tables states that the education is 45% good, this is a high percentage and almost close to a good percentage, however the reason why this research did not arrive at a good percentage after the research was done the cause was only one school, namely at SMAN 1 Concong District Indragiri Hilir Regency which runs the Local Orang Laut Language Program, even though there are elementary schools and junior high schools (SMP)) which was circulated by the Education Office to implement the Local Content of the Language and Culture of the Orang Laut but was not implemented.

Keywords: Revitalization, Orang Laut Languages, Local Content.

1. Introduction

The Orang Laut is an ethnic or ethnic group, they live on boats called kajang and move depending on the climate and season (Edie Nurdy, 2012). Orang Laut is a group of people who communicate in the Orang Laut language that is bound to the sea physically and or psychologically so that their whole lives have a strong dependency and bond on the sea even though they are on land, their lives depend on marine natural resources as the beginning of their lives. (Suharni.AS, 2015: 1).

Language revitalization is an effort to return endangered languages to a better level of use in society after a decline in use. Hinton further emphasized that the main tasks of language revitalization include 1) teaching language to those who do not know the language and 2) getting people who learn the language and people who already know the language to use it in broader situations. The purpose of intergenerational transmission is said to be successful if the second task can be achieved. Of course that is both a difficult task and a challenge. (Hilton, 2011). To ascertain whether a language needs to be revitalized, it is necessary to assess the vitality or vitality of the language. The vitality of language can be measured by several indicators. Unesco uses nine factors to determine it, namely (1). intergenerational language transmission; (2). absolute number of speakers; (3). proportion of speakers with total population; (4). trends in the realm of language use; (5). responsiveness to new domains and media; (6). material for language education and literacy; (7). language policies by governments and institutions, including official status and use; (8). the attitudes of the speaking community towards their language; (9). the amount and quality of language documentation. Factors (1-6) are used to evaluate the viability of language and the state of threat. Factors (7-8) are used to assess language attitudes, while factor (9) is used to assess the importance of documentation. (Adi Budiwiyanto, 2018). On August 10 2015 circular number 870 / Dikdas / 1061 was published by the Education Office of Indragiri Hilir Regency, that the language and culture of the Orang Laut officially became Local Content in Indragiri Hilir to save the extinction of its language, then this movement in 2017 was supported by the Office of Culture and Customary Institutions Riau Malay, in 2017 there was a transfer of educational authority of high school and vocational schools, but in the same year precisely February 3, 2017 circular No. 320 / Disdik / 3.2 / 2017/1978 states that the Language and Culture of the Orang Laut became the Official Local Muatal at Secondary Schools and Vocational in Indragiri Hilir where the Orang Laut Community resides. With the publication of this circular, automatically students who are in the area determined by the Department of Education learn the Language of Orang Laut, without separating the students from the Tribal Society or not. This movement made the community remember the sentences they once said in the language of the Orang Laut, even though there was a phenomenon of 70% of the people supporting and 30% of the people rejecting, the people who supported said that this language needed to be preserved, while those who refused said why their language had not become Local content such as the language of the Orang Laut and Malay becomes a school lesson, but schools in Concong Subdistrict continue to carry out the tasks assigned by the relevant education authorities, the Local Language Teacher of Orang Laut Content, namely Suhaimi, stating that the perceived change is that the language of the Orang Laut of the Sea does not become alienated again in the area of reality in the field from the beginning only 15% of the population speak Orang Laut, now the speakers are 35% meaning there is more than half the increase in the number of speakers, formerly the Orang Laut themselves ashamed to speak the Orang Laut but because students are often given assignments and bring this language to their homes it has an impact on their use in the Meni community because every assignment given by the teacher always asks students to involve the community and the Orang Laut Around where students live, now various tribes in the Concong District start to learn even though this language is the language for school subjects, even though the first education of language learning is family but LABOLI (The Irnational Indigenous Peoples of the Orang Laut) steps is a quick act to revive the language of Orang Laut which is almost forgotten even by its own generation. In the field, it can be seen that the children of the Orang Laut aged 5 years to 10 years do not use the language of the Orang Laut, ages 10 to 15 years only understand but are unable to

use actively and aged 15 years to 20 years only use occasionally with piecemeal sentences, like me called Arow, you are called kemum and others whereas in using the actual language it is not mixed but is intact. This step of revitalizing the language of the Orang Laut has not yet been measured, but now the community is starting to learn and children are beginning to observe because the field assignments that are often given to students related to local content of the culture of the Orang Laut make the language of the Orang Laut that is on the verge of extinction has its own socialization space for students and to the people. Even though the language of the Orang Laut in the community is often used only negative meaning phrases, such as naming animals, making fun of and cynicism, this action is carried out by 70% of speakers who are not members of the Orang Laut community so that this action is concerned about the concentration and preservation of the Language of the Orang Laut. Based on the phenomena in the background above, the author is interested in conducting research with the title “ Revitalization Analysis Of The Orang Laut Language Through The Local Load Of Culture Of The Orang Laut Community In Panglima Raja Village Concong District Indragiri Hilir Regency”.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the Language Revitalization of Orang Laut Through Local Content of Sea Culture, so that it can be seen how the condition of the Orang Laut language after being made Local Content in formal education. The purpose of this study is (1). To find out how to Revitalize the Language of Orang Laut Through the Local Content of Orang Laut Culture in the Community of Panglima Raja Village, Concong District, Indragiri Hilir Regency (2). To find out how the condition of the language of the Orang Laut after being made Local Content in formal education. The hypothesis of this research is that the Revitalization of the Language of the Orang Laut through the Local Content of the Culture of the Orang Laut can maintain the existence and existence of the Language of the Orang Laut quite well.

2. Methodology

This research method is quantitative descriptive.

1. Place and Time of Research

- a. The place.
The study was conducted in Panglima Raja Village, Concong Luar District, Indragiri Hilir Regency.
- b. Research time
This research was conducted from April to September 2019.

2. Population and Sample

- a. Population
The population is the entire community of Panglima Raja Village, Concong Luar District, Indragiri Hilir Regency, totaling 1,850 families.
- b. Sample
Because the subjects or respondents in this study amounted to 1,850 families, the researchers only took 10% of the total sample of 185 households.

3. Data Collection Techniques

To obtain information, the following data collection techniques are used:

1). Primary data

a. Observation technique.

Observation is a systematic observation and recording of facts that appear on the object of research, namely to see how the Revitalization of the Language of the Orang Laut Through Local Content of Orang Laut Culture in the Community of Panglima Raja Village, Concmatan District, Indragiri Hilir Regency. This research the authors do repeatedly to obtain holistic data regarding the main focus of this research.

b. Interview Technique.

Interviews were conducted by referring to a list of questions that had been prepared previously, although the implementation was done flexibly, interviews were conducted with one person who was an informant in this study.

c. Questionnaire.

Questionnaire is to spread a number of questions on the object of research or respondents. The questionnaire will be distributed during research to the Panglima Raja Village Community to obtain data. The data of this study were collected using a questionnaire (Questionnaire).

2). Secondary Data

Secondary data is data used by researchers to complete primary data. The secondary data is in the form of books, magazines and other related sources such as papers at seminars or scientific meetings. This is consistent with what was stated by Winarso Surachman that; "The equipment of an investigator in every field of knowledge will not be perfect if it is not equipped with library facilities". (Winarno Surachman, 2013).

4. Research Design

This study describes the phenomena that occur related to Language Revitalization through Local Content in the Panglima Raja Orang Laut community, Concong District, Indragiri Hilir Regency. below is a research design:

1. Revitalization Good, if the respondent answers A with a percentage of answers > 34%.
2. Revitalization is Pretty good, if the respondent answers B with a percentage of answers > 34%.
3. Poor Revitalization, if the respondent answers C with a percentage of answers > 34%.

To avoid the same percentage, the following conditions apply:

1. Revitalization Good, if the respondent chooses $A + B > 68\%$.
2. Revitalization is Good Enough, if the respondent chooses $A + C > 68\%$.
3. Revitalization Not Good, if the respondent chooses $B + C > 68\%$.

(Suharsimi Arikunto, 2010).

5. Data Analysis Techniques

The steps of data analysis are as follows:

1. Collect all the desired data
2. Classifying alternative answers of respondents
3. Determine the percentage of alternative answers using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% \quad (\text{Lexy J. Moleong, 2010: 40})$$

Information:

P = Large Percentage of Alternative Answers

F = Alternative Frequency of Respondents' Answers

N = Number of Research Samples

Benchmark Revitalization in an activity

1. 0 - 33.3% = Not Good

2. 33.4 - 66.6% = Good Enough

3. 66.7 - 100% = Good

Ridwan (2009: 88)

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. The Use of Orang Laut Languages in Orang Laut Territory in Panglima Raja Village

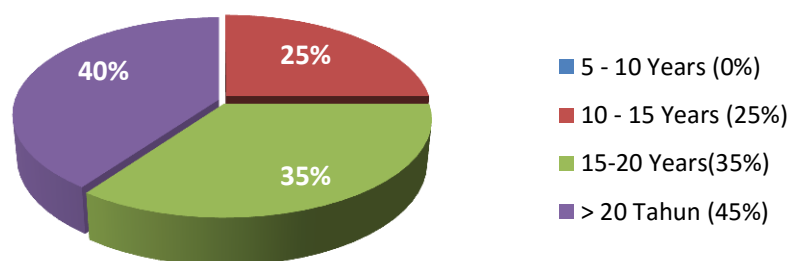


Diagram 1. Orang Laut Speaking Orang Laut Languages

Source: Archives of the Indonesian Institute of Culture and Languages of the Indonesian People 2017

In the diagram above, it can be seen that the children of the Orang Laut Age 5 years to 10 years do not use the language of the Orang Laut (0%), Ages 10 to 15 years only understand but are unable to use it actively (25%) and aged 15 to 20 years only use intermittent sentences (35%), while those aged greater than 20 years are able to speak Orang Laut but do not use as many (45%).

3.2. Research Data Analysis

The following instruments were tested in 185 KK Respondents of the Orang Laut on the Revitalization of the Language of the Orang Laut through Local Content of Orang Laut Culture;

Table. 1 Instrument Table

No. Tabel	Uraian
1	Intergenerational Language Transmission
2	Cross Ethnic Language Transmission
3	Number of Absolute Speakers
4	Number of Speakers Outside Ethnicity
5	Proportion of speakers with total population
6	Proportion of Speakers with Age Classification
7	Trends in Language Use
8	No inclination in the realm of language use

9	Responsiveness to the Old Language Realm
10	Responsiveness to the New Language
11	Old Language Responsiveness from the Media
12	New Language Responsiveness from the Media
13	Material for Language Education and Literacy
14	Language Policy By The Government
15	Language Policy By Internal Society's Own Institutions
16	Official Language Status Policy And Its Use
17	Community Speakers' Attitudes Toward Own Language
18	Public Attitudes Are Not Speakers Of Language
19	Total Language Documentation
20	Quality of language documentation

Source: Processed data

Percentage of each table that supports the hypothesis, can be seen from the table below:

Table. 2 Tables that support the Hypothesis and Percentage of Number of Respondents' Answers

Tabel Number	Respondents' Answers						Amount	
	A (%)		B (%)		C (%)			
	F	Good	F	Pretty Good	F	Not Good	N	%
1	100	54	50	27	35	19	185	100
2	80	43	90	48	15	8	185	100
3	50	27	100	54	35	19	185	100
4	25	13	125	67	35	20	185	100
5	45	24	95	52	45	24	185	100
6	60	32	65	36	60	32	185	100
7	120	65	50	27	15	8	185	100
8	15	8	50	27	120	65	185	100
9	30	16	70	38	85	46	185	100
10	85	46	70	38	30	16	185	100
11	45	24	70	38	70	38	185	100
12	70	38	70	38	45	24	185	100
13	160	86	25	14	0	0	185	100
14	90	49	90	49	5	2	185	100
15	180	98	5	2	0	0	185	100
16	20	11	130	70	35	19	185	100
17	170	92	15	8	0	0	185	100
18	100	54	50	27	35	19	185	100
19	5	3	80	43	100	54	185	100
20	1	0,5	5	2,8	179	96,7	185	100

Source: Processed data.

Table. 3 The table that states the revitalization of the language of the Orang Laut through the local content of sea culture

Tabel Number	The Answer Respondents	Revitalization of Orang Laut Languages	The Answer Respondents	Revitalization of Orang Laut Languages	The Answer Respondents	Revitalization of Orang Laut Languages
	A	Good	B	Pretty Good	C	Not Good
	%	>34% / A+B>68%	%	>34% A+C>68%	%	>34% B+C>68%
1	54	Good	27	-	19	-
2	43	-	48	Pretty Good	8	-
3	27	-	54	Pretty Good	19	-
4	13	-	67	Pretty Good	20	-
5	24	-	52	Pretty Good	24	-
6	32	-	36	Pretty Good	32	-
7	65	Good	27	-	8	-
8	8	-	27	-	65	Not Good
9	16	-	38	-	46	Not Good
10	46	Good	38	-	16	-
11	24	-	38	-	38	Not Good
12	38	Good	38	-	24	-
13	86	Good	14	-	0	-
14	49	Good	49	-	2	-
15	98	Good	2	-	0	-
16	11	-	70	Pretty Good	19	-
17	92	Good	8	-	0	-
18	54	Good	27	-	19	-
19	3	-	43	-	54	Not Good
20	0,5	-	2,8	-	96,7	Not Good

Source: Processed data

Table. 4 Number of tables stating Revitalization of Orang Laut Languages Through Local Content of Orang Laut Culture

Revitalization of Orang Laut Languages	The table states Revitalization of Orang Laut Languages	Amount
Good	1,7,10,12,13,14,15,17,18	9
Pretty Good	2,3,4,5,6,16	6
Not Good	8,9,11,19,20	5

Source: Processed data

Table. 5 Percentage of Sea Language Revitalization through Local Content of Sea Culture

Revitalization of Orang Laut Languages								
Good			Pretty Good			Not Good		
The table supports the Hypothesis	The table Revitalization of Orang Laut Languages	%	The table supports the Hypothesis	The table Revitalization of Orang Laut Languages	%	The table supports the Hypothesis	The table Revitalization of Orang Laut Languages	%
9	20	45	6	20	30	5	11	25

Source: Processed data

From table 5 above it can be concluded that:

1. Out of the 20 tables that support the hypothesis, 9 tables state that the Revitalization of the Language of the Orang Laut through Local Content of the Culture of the Orang Laut is stated to be as good as 45%.
2. Of the 20 tables that support the hypothesis, only 6 tables state that the Revitalization of the Language of the Orang Laut Through Local Content of the Culture of the Orang Laut is Pretty Good, that is 30%.
3. Of the 20 tables that support the hypothesis, a total of 5 tables that state the revitalization of the language of the Orang Laut through the local content of the culture of the Orang Laut, is not as Not Good as 25%.

4. Conclusion

From the results of hypothesis testing, it can be concluded that this research hypothesis is accepted or proven, it also answers the problem formulation, namely, how to Revitalize the Language of Orang Laut Through Local Content of Orang Laut Culture, The Results Revitalize the Language of Orang Laut Through Local Content Orang Laut Culture can maintain Language Existence The Orang Laut are Pretty Good and For the Formulation of the Problem how the Orang Laut language situation after being made Local Content in formal education the results are also quite Good, this is also proven by the percentage of 45% of respondents stated that the Pretty Good, according to Ridwan (2008: 88) this 45% percentage Good enough to state the Revitalization of Orang Laut through the Local Content of Orang Laut Culture, besides, if analyzed based on Ridwan's opinion, the number of tables states that education is 45% Good, this number is a high percentage and almost close to Good percentage, but the reason why this research not to the talent After the research was carried out, the cause was that only one school, namely in SMAN 1, Concong District, Indragiri Hilir Regency, was running the Local Orang Laut Language Program, even though in this location there were Elementary Schools (SD) and Junior High Schools (SMP) which were circulated by the Education Office for carry out the Local Content of the Language and Culture of the Orang Laut but is not implemented.

Acknowledgement

1. Thank you to the Supreme Advisory Council and the Management of LABOLI (The International Customs Organization of the Orang Laut) Kebatinan Concong District and Kelaksemanan Panglima Raja Village who helped various Reference Resources and became Respondents in this Research.
2. Thank you to the Teachers of the Local Language and Culture of the Orang Laut and the entire Community of Panglima Raja Village

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3. Thank you to the Dean and Deputy Dean of FKIP UNRI for preparing the 2019 FKIP PNPB Fund, so that this research can be carried out.

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