

**The Introduction of Indonesian Culture through the Indonesian Language
Program for Non Native Speakers (BIPA)
The Indonesia Open University**

Ratih Kusumastuti & Lis Setiawati

Indonesia

Abstract

The Indonesia Open University (UT) is a college that conducts learning with long distance systems. Open University provides certificate programs for foreigners who want to be skilled in Indonesian language. The program is named Indonesian for Non Native Speakers. Through this program, BIPA participants will be trained to speak, listen, read and write in Bahasa Indonesia. Indonesian culture became a material introduced to BIPA participants. Topics in the material of Indonesian cultural introduction include: how to introduce myself, how to greet, visit friends' houses, tourism (nature, history, culinary) of Indonesia. The participants of BIPA talked or questioned about the Indonesian culture that they learned through moodle.

Keywords: Open University, knows of Indonesian culture, Indonesian language for Non Native Speakers (BIPA)

Introduction

Language is a communication tool that can be learned and used by everyone everywhere for various purposes. Indonesian language is the language that was born, which was formalized as a national language on October 28, 1928. As time goes by, Indonesian language continues to grow. Indonesian language plays a role in various elements of life such as education, government, technology and art.

Human relations are also increasingly widespread, many foreign speakers are interested in learning Indonesian. To fulfill the demand for Indonesian language learning, many Indonesian language courses were opened called Indonesian Language for Non Native Speakers (BIPA).

[1] Adryansyah (2012) Language Development and Establishment writes Domestically there are currently no less than 45 institutions that have taught Indonesian language for Non Native Speakers (BIPA), both in universities and in course institutions. Meanwhile, abroad, BIPA Teaching has been carried out by around 36 countries in the world with a total of no less than 130 institutions, consisting of universities, foreign cultural centers, the Indonesian Embassy, and course institutions.

The growing development of BIPA learning, the Language Development and Establishment Agency under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture recognizes the importance of teaching BIPA. BIPA's teaching has a strategic role in introducing Indonesia to the international community. Therefore the BIPA Teaching Program is placed as part of a system for handling macro linguistic problems, both from the domestic and foreign dimensions. Thus, since 2009 the BIPA Teaching Program is under the auspices of the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture. This is stated in article 2 of Article 44 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 24 of 2009 stated that the government improves the function of Indonesian language into international language in a gradual, systematic and sustainable manner.

The Language Development and Coaching Agency in the development of BIPA formulated the vision and mission of the BIPA Teaching Program as follows.

Vision: "The implementation of BIPA Teaching which is able to improve the positive image of Indonesia in the international world in order to make Indonesian language as a broadly developed language among people"

Mission:

1. Introducing Indonesian society and culture in the international world in order to improve Indonesia's image abroad
2. Enhancing closer cooperation and expanding the network with BIPA teaching institutions, both at home and abroad
3. Providing support and facilities to BIPA teaching institutions, both at home and abroad
4. Improving the quality of teaching of BIPA, both at home and abroad
5. Improving the quality of the resources of BIPA teaching organizers both at home and abroad

The Indonesia Open University (UT) is a college that carries out learning with long distance systems. As a university that has an Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program cultivate Indonesian language to the public, to teach Indonesian language to non native speakers.

BIPA Open University

Indonesia Open University is a State University, employe open and distance learning (ODL) system. UT's focus on people who do not have opportunity to attend conventional face to face higher education institution. [3] Open University (UT) is the 45th State University in Indonesia which was inaugurated on September 4, 1984, based on the Presidential Decree Number 41 of 1984. UT has 4 Faculties, namely the Faculty of Economics (FEKON), the Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Science (FISIP), Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences (FMIPA), Faculty of Teacher Training and Educational Sciences (FKIP). <https://www.ut.ac.id/sejarah-ut>

One of the 12 study programs in the Teaching and Education Faculty is the Indonesian Literature and Literature Education Study Program. This Study Program has a mission as stated in [4] the University Open Catalog (2018: 173) below.

1. Improve the quality of education systems and services to answer the needs of professional Indonesian language educators.
2. Expand access to open and long distance education in the field of education in Indonesian language and literature regionally, and internationally.
3. Produce and disseminate findings of scientific studies, technology, and arts in the field of Indonesian language and literature education to improve the quality of Indonesian language education.

As a study program that has a mission to improve the quality of implementing Indonesian language teacher education, coaching in the use of Indonesian language becomes an important concern. The same is true with teaching Indonesian Language to Non Native Speakers (BIPA).

The problem of teaching BIPA has already begun to be discussed in the decision of the sixth Indonesian Language Congress in Jakarta on 28 October - 3 November 1993. The following is an excerpt of the subject matter part e about the development of Indonesian language abroad.

[5] e. Indonesian Language Development Abroad

- (1) Development of Indonesian Language Studies as Foreign Language
- (2) Development of Teaching Indonesian Language as a Foreign Language
- (3) Increasing the Role of Teachers in Indonesian as a Foreign Language
- (4) Indonesian Cultural Elements in Teaching Indonesian Language as a Foreign Language
- (5) Development of Serumpun Language <http://badanbahasa.kemdikbud.go.id/lamanbahasa/>

The subject matter discussed at the sixth Indonesian Language Congress was strengthened at the next (seventh) Indonesian Language Congress in Jakarta 26 to 30 October 1998 written in the following follow-up section.

Follow-up

Indonesian Language for Foreign Speakers (BIPA)

- (1) BIPA teaching and correctness needs to be improved both at home and abroad.
- (2) Universities and / or institutions that conduct BIPA teaching need to develop BIPA programs and materials, including their teaching methodology, in accordance with the development of foreign language teaching.
- (3) RI representative offices abroad need to be more instrumental in supporting the BIPA correctional program abroad.

Based on this, in 2006 the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program planned to open the BIPA program. In the following year the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program together with the FKIP-UT English Language Study Program together worked on developing program design, curriculum development, and learning planning. All Drafts are prepared by taking into account the learning system in Indonesia Open University (UT), the distance learning system.

All materials that have been compiled, reviewed and declared final (ready to be produced). Development of the BIPA-UT Program takes a long time. This is because all the learning materials and processes are on one page, the UT tutorial page is fully implemented online.

All BIPA-UT devices are declared final and sipa used in 2012. The UT BIPA program can only be opened or received by participants during the registration period or 2013 study period. 1

BIPA-UT Learning Objectives

The first period BIPA-UT designed the curriculum for three levels, namely; basic, intermediate, and advanced levels. Competencies and subject matter can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Formulation of Competencies for Graduates of the 2012 BIPA-UT Program

Level	Code / Subject	Competence
BASIC	BIPA0101 / Spoken Indonesian Language Skills I	After participating in BIPA0101 learning, participants were skilled at communicating verbally (listening and speaking) about various themes in the surrounding environment with simple sentences and \pm 1500 words of vocabulary coverage.
	BIPA0102 / Spoken Indonesian Language Skills II	After participating in BIPA0202 learning, participants were skilled in communicating in writing (reading and writing) about daily activities using simple sentences with vocabulary coverage of \pm 1500 words
	BIPA0103/ Spoken Indonesian Language Skills III	After participating in BIPA0103 learning, participants knew and were able to communicate verbally and written about topics related to Indonesian culture by using simple sentences with vocabulary coverage up to 1500 words.
MEDIUM	BIPA0201 / Oral Skills in Indonesian II	After participating in BIPA0201 learning, participants can communicate orally (listening and speaking) using more complex sentences with vocabulary coverage of up to 3000 words.
	BIPA0202 / Skilled in Writing II	After participating in BIPA0202 learning, participants can communicate in writing (reading and writing) using rather complex sentences with vocabulary coverage of up to 3000 words.
	BIPA0203 / Introduction to Indonesian Culture 2	After participating in BIPA0203 learning, participants know and can communicate verbally and writing about topics related to Indonesian culture

Level	Code / Subject	Competence
		by using simple sentences with vocabulary coverage up to 3000 words.
CONTINUE	BIPA0301 / Oral Skills III	After participating in BIPA0301 learning, participants can communicate orally (listening and speaking) using complex sentences with vocabulary coverage of up to 4500 words.
	BIPA0302 / Skilled in Speaking III	After participating in BIPA0302 learning, participants can communicate in writing (reading and writing) using complex sentences with vocabulary coverage of up to 4500 words.
	BIPA0303 / Introduction to Indonesian Culture 3	After participating in BIPA0303 learning, participants knew and were able to communicate verbally and writings on topics related to Indonesian culture using complex sentences with vocabulary coverage of up to 4500 words.

From the formulation of competencies at each level or level in the UT BIPA program, it appears that BIPA-UT participants are introduced to the culture in Indonesia. Knowing the culture of a society whose language is learned is an important matter and can even be a necessity. This requirement is caused by the existence of language in the culture of society and conversely the culture of a society can live and develop because of the language it uses. The relationship between language and culture in many societies is written or quoted in many writings as follows.

[6] Foley in Yendra (2018: 315) states that culture and language are not in a separate state but cannot be exchanged.

[7] Budiyo writes "Language and culture are two sides of a different coin, but the relationship between the two cannot be separated, because Language is a mirror of the culture and the identity of the speaker. <https://satwikobudiono.wordpress.com>

[8] Prisma (2012) quotes "the language of a society often reflects various things that exist in a culture or it can be said that language can determine the way of thinking of a society. <https://donyprisma.wordpress.com>

[9] Aslinda and Syafyaha (2010: 11) that language is strongly influenced by culture, everything in culture will be reflected in language.

Introduction to Indonesian Culture in UT's BIPA

Learning to introduce Indonesian culture to foreign speakers in the BIPA-UT program is designed according to the competence or purpose of each learning. The implementation of learning is also consistent with the close relationship between language and culture. That is, to get to know Indonesian culture that applies everyday, topics related to the culture of Indonesian people are used somewhere. For example, with the topic of 'introducing yourself', BIPA participants learn to give greetings (selamat pagi, selamat siang, dan sebagainya), greet (apa kabar, apakah Anda sendiri,

dsb.), then get acquainted with introducing yourself first (tell the name , job, etc.) In getting acquainted, the procedures / culture or habits of Indonesian people in greeting were shown. BIPA-UT participants practice using Indonesian language pragmatically.

In addition to learning standard Indonesian and dealing with culture, BIPA participants are also introduced to the designation for someone who is commonly used in daily communication. For example, to call or call someone like "Bapak, Ibu, Kakak, Adik" they were also introduced as "Mba, Mas, Abang." The term is a term that is widely used in daily communication in Indonesia.

In addition to introducing cultural material to language, such as speech acts, BIPA-UT participants are also introduced to the cultural results of one region. Introducing cultural results of one region in addition to the aim of also aiming to motivate BIPA-UT participants to get to know various regions in Indonesia. For example by learning to sing folk songs. To introduce local culture, various things must be considered, including:

- 1) always depart from learning / competency goals (vocabulary and grammar),
- 2) pay attention to the level of difficulty (adjust to the level / grade level),
- 3) not stuck with local languages,

The following are examples of songs from the Maluku region that can be given to BIPA participants.

Ayo Mama

Ayam hitam telurnya putih
 Mencari makan di pinggir kali
 Sinyo hitam giginya putih
 Kalau tertawa manis sekali

Ayo mama, jangan mama marah beta
 Dia cuma, cuma cuma pegang tangan beta
 Ayo mama, jangan mama marah beta
 Lah orang muda punya biasa

Even though this is a song from one region in Indonesia, but most of the vocabulary is the same as Indonesian vocabulary, only a few need an explanation, such as / sinyo /, / beta /, / lah/, same as /pemuda/, /saya/, /ya/.

Currently BIPA-UT is in evaluation program. This is due to the activities of the language body in order to strengthen the identity of the BIPA program by conducting studies on existing language courses at the international level. The results of a study of language courses in various countries resulted in the Graduates Competency Standards (SKL). The following is an example of the results of the A1 BIPA-UT curriculum analysis based on SKL.

Table 2. Graduates' Competencies and Indicators

No.	Competency Unit	Competency Elements	Indikator Lulusan
1.	Listen.	1.1 Able to recognize simple words and phrases related to information from other people: name, address,	1.1.1 Spelling / mentioning words and phrases related to name, address, occupation, country of origin, family, from the speech he heard.

No.	Competency Unit	Competency Elements	Indikator Lulusan
		occupation, country of origin, family, etc. when other people speak slowly and clearly.	1.1.2 Identifying words and phrases related to the identity of speech in the context of the introduction he heard. 1.1.3 Identify the content of listening results related to self-identity.
2.	Speaking.	2.1 Able to express simple sentences relating to personal information and other people: name, address, occupation, country of origin, family, and others.	2.1.1 2.1.1 Using vocabulary and personal / other people's identities in the form of simple sentences orally. 2.1.2 2.1.2 Using introductory phrases / sentences that contain personal information (name, address, occupation, country of origin, family, etc.) orally. 2.1.3 2.1.3 Using introductory phrases / sentences that contain information about other people (name, address, occupation, country of origin, family, etc.) orally.
3.	Reading.	3.1 Able to read aloud short and simple descriptive texts related to personal information: name, address, occupation, country of origin, family, and others.	3.1.1 Identify social functions and simple text goals. 3.1.2 Read aloud short and simple descriptive texts related to introductions. 3.1.3 Recite words and phrases related to personal information: name, address, occupation, country of origin, family, etc. in simple text.
4.	Write.	4.1 Able to fill out forms / forms relating to personal information: name, address, occupation, country of origin, family, and others.	4.1.1 Fill in the relevant information in the form / form relating to the name, address, occupation, country of origin, and others.

Table 3. BIPA-UT Learning Competencies & Materials

No.	Competence	Material	ASPECTS OF ABILITY				Culture
			Language Skills				
			Listening	Speaking	Reading	Writing	
1	After watching 'introductory' video shows and practicing using speech acts, skilled BIPA participants introduce yourself, make it let someone else, and ask for information related to the identity of others well.	1. Vocabulary & sentence: - greeting (culture speech act), introduction (self & other people/family), - patterned sentence SP, SPK, SP Pel. 2. phrase objects, 3. phonemes (vokal, consonant, diphthong). 4. Prefix and allomorph,	After listening to a dialogue, BIPA-UT participants can answer questions based on the ingredients of the observation, namely: 1. greeting (act say)	After witnessing the video show about introductions, BIPA-UT participants can: 1. improve introduce self, 2. improve introduce friend/	After practicing phonemes and vocabulary related to self-introduction, BIPA participants can read a short text about someone.	If given an example of a form, BIPA participants can fill out forms (pendaftaran) relating to personal data.	BIPA participants can answer questions about speech acts to greet and introduce themselves.

		5) pronouns point.	2. introduction.	other people			
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The above BIPA-UT competency formulation is similar to the competency element in SKL. Similarly, language skills competence refers to SKL. The material for introducing Indonesian culture implicitly appears in the introductory material by practicing greeting words in Indonesian speech acts.

The Process of Developing Teaching Materials and Learning Presentations

In accordance with the learning system implemented in UT, namely distance learning, BIPA-UT conducts online learning with the Fully online system. Competencies and learning materials are developed and poured into manuscripts in the form of video, audio, and interactive learning through moodle. Every text that has been written must be reviewed by experts or experts in the field of BIPA learning. After the final script, the content of the manuscript is produced, reviewed, and refined or corrected if there is an error until it is ready to be included on the BIPA-UT tutorial page for use in the tutorial.

Through moodle and fully online learning, all the material in the form of both oral and written texts are there, the learning process (practicing), working on questions, assessment and feedback, reinforcement takes place in the tutorial page. Likewise with exam activities, assessment of exam results, and final grades, as well as certificates given online.

The BIPA-UT tutorial is carried out on schedule. The plan that is being compiled is that the learning process lasts for 10 weeks, starting with one week of orientation, one week is a quiet week (facing an exam), and one week is a test period.

The BIPA-UT tutor consists of two people from other universities and one person from UT as a companion or supervisor. Determination of outside institutions (UT) tutors is because UT does not have sufficient human resources. Determining the number of two tutors is based on the complexity of academic services or tutoring to BIPA participants in various countries. Tutors can be a solid team in the class by dividing tasks well. This is related to the difference in time between abroad and Indonesia. So it is necessary to do good time planning among tutors.

During this time (the first BIPA-UT) tutorial went well even though not many participants registered. Participants can use Indonesian language according to competence (grade level). It is expected that the results of the next BIPA-UT program evaluation will be better and participants who register more than before, produce good speakers of Indonesian,

Conclusion

Language is a means of communication between individuals, communities and nations. Indonesian language which was inaugurated as a national language on October 28, 1928 was carried out coaching / pursuing it to foreign speakers. This was discussed at the sixth Indonesian Language Congress in Jakarta on 28 October - 3 November 1993 with a focus on the development of teaching Indonesian as a foreign language and increasing the teaching role of Indonesian as a foreign language. The teaching of Indonesian as a foreign language was strengthened in its function in the decision of the seventh Indonesian Language Congress in Jakarta on 26-30 October 1998 as an Indonesian Language Learning for Foreign Speakers (BIPA)

The mission of the FKIP-UT Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program is to improve the quality of Indonesian language teachers and to carry out the goal of destroying Indonesian language to the entire community. Based on this mission, the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program opened the BIPA Program in 2013. BIPA -UT learning was carried out in accordance with the learning system that applies in UT, namely learning with a distance learning system. In this case, participants learn fully online.

BIPA-UT participants learn and practice using Indonesian both oral and written. Indonesian Cultural Material was introduced to participants to unite with linguistic material. BIPA-UT participants do not face obstacles in obtaining competencies in the form of skilled Indonesian language skills both oral and written.

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