



# Criticism of Xenoglossophilia in National Competition Pamphlets and Its Implementation with Presidential Decree Number 63 of 2019

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**Abstract.** This research criticizes the phenomenon of language xenomania in relation to the implementation of Presidential Decree number 63 of 2019. The aim of this research is to describe the phenomenon of language xenomania in writing national competition pamphlets and describe the relationship of language xenomania to its implementation in Presidential Decree number 63 of 2019. This research uses qualitative methods, with data taken from social media Instagram in the form of national competition pamphlets. Data collection techniques use documentation and screen capture techniques, which are then analyzed using mark-reading techniques and translational techniques which are extralingual equivalent methods. From the research results, it was found that the national competition pamphlet which was analyzed contained 49 vocabulary words using English which were differentiated based on the position of the writing in the pamphlet. 9 vocabularies are found in the upper part of the pamphlet, most of which discuss the title of the competition being contested, 30 vocabularies are found in the body of the pamphlet, most of which discuss the provisions and benefits of participating in the competition, and 10 vocabularies are found in the bottom pamphlet, most of which are discussing cooperation and sponsorship. This phenomenon indicates that there are violations and things that do not heed the rules and laws for using the Indonesian language, specifically in Presidential Decree Number 63 of 2019. This violation indicates that users of the national language still seem to ignore the existing regulations regarding the use of the national language in public spaces, and still think that by using a foreign language, the object being linked will attract more attention.

**Keywords:** Language, Xenomania, Presidential Decree, Pamphlet, National.

## INTRODUCTION

Apart from its function as a means of communication, language also has a function as a national identity and unifying the nation. It is known that humans use language for everyday communication, expressing ideas, thoughts, ideas, and so on. Through language, humans think and reason which will direct them to behavior, actions and deeds so that what they do can be controlled and controlled (1). It cannot be denied that language is important for a country regarding its existence, because language can be a tool for national unity. This is in line with what was expressed by Sanjaya (2), the Indonesian language has until now unified the multi-ethnic and multilingual Indonesian people into a unified nation. Because as a unified language, Indonesian people must actually care about and respect their national language (3). Don't forget, in the youth oath, young people proudly swore that Indonesian was the language of unity capable of upholding state sovereignty. Indonesia, which since 1928 has upheld Indonesian as the language of unity, should prioritize terms in Indonesian to strengthen the sovereignty of the Indonesian language (4).

Instead of language being a means of unifying the nation, it is very unfortunate that nowadays there is a phenomenon of favoring the use of foreign languages compared to Indonesian. In line with what was explained by Sitorus (5), he described how nowadays, many students mix foreign languages with Indonesian in their speech because they feel that foreign languages will give the impression of being cooler, more intellectual and other impressions. This is what has become the erosion of the national language through foreign languages. In line with what was said by Anto et al. (6), they explained that the millennial generation has been influenced by the culture of using English in several

public places. Opportunities to dignify and maintain the existence of Indonesian as a language of the past arise from the nation's own problems (7). This is clear, how the Indonesian language, instead of being able to be used as a tool for national unity, becomes defeated due to the actions of its own people and things like this can reduce the authority of the Indonesian language as the identity of the Indonesian nation.

The entry of foreign languages into a country has become commonplace nowa-days, considering that technological developments and the rapid flow of globali-zation mean that anything can happen without control from certain parties, including the intervention of foreign languages entering Indonesia. From this development, foreign languages, especially English, have been placed in a strategic position which allows them to influence the development of Indonesian at the heart of national life (8). In the era of globalization, the introduction of foreign languages has become a daily occurrence in society, even at the same time providing gradual penetration into the formal realm (9). In line with what was expressed by Kusumawati (10) the development of language as a support for the growth and development of culture, science and technology is the impact of globalization. In this case, the author concludes that globalization requires all nations to play a role in competition with other nations in the field of communication, in this case language, politics and economics.

From the influence of globalization, if there is no concrete action then the In-donesian language in this case will be under threat. The existence of the Indonesian language is on the verge of decline, the defeat of the Indonesian language by Indonesian language users themselves makes foreign languages better known, liked and popular among Indonesian people. The demands of technological development and the vast world of work are one of the factors behind the loss of Indonesian or the mixing of languages by Indonesian language users. The development of information technology and the massive world of work and education require people to master two languages (bilingualism) or even more than two languages (multilingualism) (11). And it is this condition that creates a mixture of languages in everyday speech, both spoken and written, and can make Indonesian language users comfortable in using foreign languages because they seem cool and interesting. In fact, when talking about the development of Science and Technology (IPTEK), Indonesian has a position as a supporter of national development interests (12).

This phenomenon or symptom of losing the Indonesian language is often called xenoglossophilia. A language observer, Lanin (13) explains in his book that many Indonesians suffer from xenoglossophilia, they feel they lack style if they do not use or include English in their conversations or writing. Apart from that, supported by Fajri et al. (11), they say that the tendency to use or insert foreign languages in all communication activities is called xenoglossophilia. Furthermore, Harahap (14) explains that xenoglossophilia is a pathological practice where in practice there is a tendency for users to violate the boundaries of socio-cultural values and norms, from which a kind of self-denial and self-identity emerge. The term xenoglossophilia should be a foreign or Latin word that has not been included in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), therefore the author chose the word xenomania to describe the Latin term for this language symptom. The word xenomania should have been written in the KBBI but is still not very popular in society, this word means an excessive liking for everything foreign (originating from abroad). In this case, it can be said that language xenomania is a person's pleasure in using a foreign language instead of Indonesian in all his speech, both written and oral, without being reasonable, not paying attention to who he is talking to, and in what atmosphere he is speaking.

The author often encounters symptoms of this linguistic xenomania in various things, such as inserting English words into a building or hotel, naming food menus, and even naming policies made by the government in using the language. In essence, in the public sphere the use of Indonesian is starting to be replaced by foreign languages (15). From a number of foreign words inserted, the author highlights digital pamphlets which are now an effective way to provide education, information and communication with other parties. Pamphlets are one of several publicity media aimed at the public (16). Pamphlets in the KBBI are interpreted as leaflets. Ulfah (16) said that a pamphlet is writing that can be accompanied by pictures or not, without covering or binding, which is printed on a sheet of paper on one side or both sides, then folded or cut in half, a third, or even a quarter, so that it looks smaller. However, what the author is targeting and highlighting is pamphlets in the digital realm, which are often found on Instagram social media, which is one of the popular social media used by people of all ages. Instagram is a social media that focuses on photos and videos, unlike Facebook, which first appeared, has features that are freer and more flexible in use (17). Photos and videos that are often uploaded on Instagram are usually accompanied by captions, this is what will help explain what is conveyed in the photos or videos uploaded to each account (18). This is what can make pamphlets in this era of globalization a channel of information aimed at people who use virtual media, and if you pay attention, this opportunity can be used to spread education related to the Indonesian language, but on the other hand, if this opportunity is not used, it will even seem worse. promoting foreign languages, it is certain that the existence of the Indonesian language in the future is threatened with decline and extinction. Because information that is promoted in the public space, both in cyberspace and the real world, will ultimately be absorbed and influence people's attitudes and behavior (19).

On the occasion of this research, the author found several pamphlets uploaded for public consumption in cyberspace including and even using foreign languages in their creation. It is considered natural when the pamphlet created is aimed at people who use foreign languages or the international community, but in this context the pamphlet that the author is targeting is a pamphlet that is actually aimed at Indonesian-speaking people or the national community, who understand better when communicating using Indonesian. One of them is a national competition pamphlet. The author found foreign words which all have equivalent words in Indonesian, for example the words timeline, prizes, e-certificate, contact person, media partner, and many more.

Based on the explanation above, the symptom or phenomenon of linguistic xenomania is a discourse that is important to examine when viewed as a text and a sociocultural practice. This is also a social criticism because Indonesian already has equivalent words related to the vocabulary chosen. This is actually a behavior that does not pay attention to various language use regulations in a country, starting from Law Number 24 of 2009 concerning the National Flag, Language and Emblem as well as the National Anthem, Government Regulation Number 57 of 2014 concerning Development, Development, and Development of Language and Literature, as well as Improving the Function of the Indonesian Language, and Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2019 concerning the Use of the Indonesian Language which was stipulated by President Joko Widodo in 2019 (20). The articles of legislation and regulations that have been made by the country have regulated the use of language in national and international forums, and the phenomenon of language xenomania in national competition pamphlets is a sociocultural practice that violates regulations. the regulations that have been made.

On the occasion of this research, the author found several pamphlets uploaded for public consumption in cyberspace including and even using foreign languages in their creation. It is considered natural when the pamphlet created is aimed at people who use foreign languages or the international community, but in this context the pamphlet that the author is targeting is a pamphlet that is actually aimed at Indonesian-speaking people or the national community, who understand better when communicating using Indonesian. One of them is a national competition pamphlet. The author found foreign words which all have equivalent words in Indonesian, for example the words timeline, prizes, e-certificate, contact person, media partner, and many more.

Previous research indicates that many similar phenomena have been discovered, such as research conducted by Istaristanti (21) entitled "Prioritization of Indonesian in Public Spaces in the Names of Business Places on Jalan Perjuangan Cirebon" the discovery of naming foreign languages in places. A business place on the struggle road in Cirebon city, that's where inappropriate names also occur due to wrong language attitudes. Research conducted by Wulansari (22) entitled "Landscape Linguistics in Bali: Multilingual Signs in Public Space Name-plates" explains that nameplates were found which were named in English, and naming in English constituted the majority of those found in English. Indonesian and regional languages. Furthermore, research carried out by Oktavia (23) entitled "Escalation of Indoglish in the Public Space of Social Media" explains that there is a lot of use of Indoglish, which is a mixture of Indonesian and English in the realm of social media. Meanwhile, research by Fajri & Sabardila (11) entitled "Language Humor in the Film Ooo Menu Jarin: Less Memorable as Criticism of Xenoglossophilia in Public Spaces" found the use of foreign languages in naming the names of signs and places packaged in the film, in this research also aims to criticize the phenomenon of xenoglossophilia or language xenomania. Then Nazriani & Arsad (24) in their research entitled "Errors in Using Indonesian in Public Spaces (Outdoor Media) in Baubau City" found data on writing errors and language use resulting from writing in English.

The difference between this research and similar studies mentioned above is that in the subject of study or study material to be researched, this research uses national competition pamphlets as the subject to be researched, while the studies above have not studied it in depth. linguistic xenomania phenomena in national competition pamphlets. Apart from that, from the research above there is nothing that has linked it to the existence of Presidential Decree number 63 of 2019. From this the aim of this research is to describe the phenomenon of language xenomania in the writing of national competition pamphlets and describe the relationship between language xenomania and its implementation in Presidential Decree number 63 of 2019.

## METHOD

This type of research is a type of qualitative descriptive research. This type of qualitative descriptive research results will later be emphasized in terms of meaning, not generalizations. Rohmadi & Nasucha (25) and Sugiyono (26) explains that qualitative research methods are research that emphasizes combined data obtained in the field in the form of phrases, clauses, sentences and discourse and the results prioritize meaning or qualitative rather than generalizing the results of the research. This type of research was chosen because it is in accordance with the research objectives that have been created. The data for this research is in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences from objects

in the form of national competition pamphlets which contain the phenomenon of language xenomania. The data source for this research comes from a national competition pamphlet which contains the phenomenon of language xenomania.

The national competition pamphlet used as a data source was taken from one In-stagram account, namely the @lomba.nasional account. This account was chosen as a data source because it is in accordance with the title and aim of this research, namely that in essence the researcher will describe the phenomenon of linguistic xenomania and its causes as a criticism of the existence of Presidential Decree number 63 of 2019. The data was taken from the Instagram media. took national competition pamphlets which were uploaded throughout 2022. From this, the researchers obtained 25 national competition pamphlets which the researchers finally narrowed down to 7 national competition pamphlets which were analyzed. The researcher reduced the data-by-data reduction because a lot of the data between one pamphlet and another was the same as the language model of the xenomania phenomenon.

Data collection was carried out by capturing the screen or screenshot of the national competition pamphlet which contained the phenomenon of language xenomania in it or what could be called a documentation technique through note-taking. (Sari et al. (27) said that documentation techniques are carried out by quoting from various data sources and then analyzing them. Data collection is carried out directly on Instagram social media so that you get real results. This documentation technique includes the steps: 1) the researcher searches for data at the data source; 2) Next, the data is collected by capturing the screen (screenshot) until sufficient data is obtained; 3) After all the data is collected, the researcher analyzes the data. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from literature studies through various national and international books and journals.

In analyzing the data, researchers used markup reading techniques, as a way to obtain a complete picture of the information in the National Competition pamphlet. This marking reading technique is an analysis technique that directly looks at the markings to determine the nature of the intended use of the language (28). These markers indicate the identity of a lingual unit or the identity of a particular constituent (29). Furthermore, translational techniques were also used to find the correct equivalent words from foreign vocabulary in the National Competition pamphlet. This translational technique is a subtype of matching method in data analysis (28). Because the determining tool uses language, it is called a translational technique (30). In the literature on language research methods (31), the method in this research is included in the ex-trilingual equivalent method, which connects language problems with things outside of language that are contextual in nature. In data analysis, the researcher also looked at Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis in accordance with what the researcher studied. In the view of Fairclough (32) the use of language, whether text or spoken, will always form 1) social identity, 2) social relationships, and 3) knowledge and belief systems in accordance with each identity and relationship. This means that text or language will contribute to shaping aspects of society and culture. In this case, the researcher views the phenomenon of language xenomania as a text, discourse practice, and social practice that can be linked to Fairclough's views.

In general, the data analysis techniques in this research are: 1) Identifying, namely in the process of collecting data in the form of photos with writing in them and containing implicatures whether the Instagram account is included in the research or not; 2) Classifying, that is, after the data has been identified to be included in research data, the data is then classified to be included in the phenomenon of language xenomania; 3) Analyzing data, namely data is analyzed by paying attention to its characteristics; 4) Presenting, namely after the data has been grouped, the data will then be presented to make it easier for the writer when analyzing the data; 5) Concluding, namely after the data has been analyzed, the final step taken by the author is drawing conclusions to describe the results of the research. Meanwhile, overall, this research was carried out in three stages, namely (1) Preparation which was carried out by determining the study topic and collecting data. (2) Implementation, data analysis is carried out in accordance with predetermined analysis techniques, (3) Completion, presentation of data into a complete scientific article.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Language Xenomania in National Competition Pamphlets

In this era of globalization, technology is developing very rapidly. From techno-logical developments, information can be conveyed by utilizing existing technology. This technological sophistication clearly makes it easier for humans to communicate with each other and convey information between nations and countries to meet needs in educational, social, cultural, political and other aspects. As is known, this era of globalization is marked by the beginning of the development of technology, telecommunications and transportation. This era of globalization has resulted in increasingly thin national borders, this requires a nation to use foreign languages to improve communication between countries (33). In line with what Azima et al (34) said, they said that globalization makes it easier for people in the world to interact and slowly eliminate the differences that limit them.

Due to the increasing freedom of communication through this technology, English is actually an international language and has more prestige than Indonesian, so English which enters the communication of Indonesian children can easily dominate Indonesian, which is what can be done. It is now said that foreign languages are currently attacking the existence of the Indonesian language, so nowadays we often find the use of language in a code-mixing and code-switching manner, and this is found in the discourse on writing national competition pamphlets, including the following in the Table 1:

**Table 1.** Data on Language Xenomania in National Competition Pamphlets

<b>Data in English on Pamphlet</b>	<b>Number Found on Pamphlet</b>	<b>Matching Words in Indonesia</b>
National competition	1	<i>Kompetesi nasional</i>
Podcast	1	<i>Siniar</i>
Registration fee	1	<i>Biaya pendaftaran</i>
Timeline	1,4,6,7	<i>Linimasa</i>
Prizes	1	<i>Harga</i>
Media partner	1,5,6,7	<i>Mitra media</i>
E-Certificate	1,5,6,7	<i>Sertifikat elektronik</i>
Guidebook	1,6	<i>Buku panduan</i>
15k, 20k, 25k, 30k, 35k, 40k	1	<i>Rp15.000, dst</i>
Contact person	1,2,3,4	<i>Narahubung</i>
Ticketing Partner	1,7	<i>Mitra tiket</i>
Nusantara Furniture Design Competition 2022	2	<i>Kompetisi Desain Furnitur Nusantara 2022</i>
Theme	2	<i>Tema</i>
Administration	2	<i>Administrasi</i>
Technical/Technical Meeting	2 and 4	<i>Teknis</i>
Assessment Criteria	2	<i>Kriteria penugasan</i>
Judges	2	<i>Juri</i>
Powered by	2	<i>Dipersembahkan oleh</i>
Submission format	2	<i>Format pengumpulan</i>
Winner	2	<i>Pemenang/ juara</i>
August, October,	2	<i>Agustus, Oktober</i>
1st selection phase	2	<i>Tahap seleksi pertama</i>
Indonesian Science Competition	3	<i>Kompetisi Sains Nasional</i>
Follow	3,5,6	<i>Ikuti</i>
VIP	3 and 5	<i>Naratama</i>
Sign up	3	<i>Masuk</i>
Upload	3	<i>Unggah</i>
National Essay Competition	4	<i>Kompetisi Esai Nasional</i>
Link	4	<i>Tautan</i>
Trophy	4	<i>Trofi</i>
National Outstanding Student e-Competition 2022	5	<i>Kompetisi Mahasiswa Beprestasi Tingkat Nasional 2022</i>
Scan me	5	<i>Pindai saya</i>
Free	5	<i>Gratis</i>
E-piagam	5	<i>Piagam elektronik</i>
Share	5	<i>Bagikan</i>
Screenshot	5	<i>Tangkap layar</i>
T-shirt	5	<i>Kaos</i>

<b>Data in English on Pamphlet</b>	<b>Number Found on Pamphlet</b>	<b>Matching Words in Indonesia</b>
Pharmaceutical and Science Olympiad Closing Ceremony	6	<i>Olimpiade Farmasi dan Sains</i>
Caption	6	<i>Seremonial penutupan</i>
Extended Registration	6	<i>Takarir</i>
We are calling out for sponsor	6	<i>Perpanjangan pendaftaran</i>
Creative Business Competition	7	<i>Kami memanggil sponsor/ Membuka sponsorship</i>
Free Registration	7	<i>Kompetisi Bisnis Kreatif</i>
What We Get?	7	<i>Pendaftaran gratis</i>
Online	7	<i>Apa yang akan didapatkan?</i>
Register now!	7	<i>Daring</i>
More registration info	7	<i>Daftar sekarang!</i>
Open Sponsorship	7	<i>Informasi lebih lanjut/banyak</i>
		<i>Membuka kerja sama sponsor</i>

From the presentation of these data, it was found that English vocabulary was used in the national competition pamphlet. This data was taken from the national competition pamphlet which was uploaded in an Instagram social media post belonging to @infolombanasional. Quantitatively there are 25 data, but the researcher sorted and sorted them into 7 data that were analyzed. From the existing data, every national competition pamphlet contains vocabulary that comes from English, and in fact, this vocabulary has equivalent words in Indonesian. Therefore, the reason that there are no equivalent words in Indonesian is an unacceptable reason, because from the researcher's analysis, the English vocabulary in the pamphlet has equivalent words in Indonesian. Matching words can be an alternative for choosing the right words in a foreign language. Equivalents in translation are always associated with the function of the text and the form of translation (35). So that's why equivalent words have the same position as foreign languages when the choice is in accordance with Indonesian language rules (36).

The national competition pamphlets that are shown to readers at the national level in Indonesia should be in Indonesian, but this is not the case. Even when foreigners come to Indonesia, it would be good to use Indonesian to learn the existing culture (36). However, this time the nation's children use foreign languages in conditions and situations aimed at national speech partners. According to the author, this is something that needs to be criticized.

From the structure of national competition pamphlets in general, the parts of each pamphlet are divided into three parts, namely the top pamphlet, the body of the pamphlet, and the bottom pamphlet. The author will regroup the data found in each section through the description presented by the author in tables 2, 3 and 4.

**Table 2. Top Pamphlet Data**

<b>Data in English on Pamphlet</b>	<b>Number Found on Pamphlet</b>	<b>Matching Words in Indonesia</b>
National competition	1	<i>Kompetesi nasional</i>
Podcast	1	<i>Siniar</i>
Nusantara Furniture Design Competition 2022	2	<i>Kompetisi Desain Furnitur Nusantara 2022</i>
Theme	2	<i>Tema</i>
Indonesian Science Competition	3	<i>Kompetisi Sains Nasional</i>
National Essay Competition	4	<i>Kompetisi Esai Nasional</i>
Pharmaceutical and Science Olympiad	6	<i>Olimpiade Farmasi dan Sains</i>
Creative Business Competition	7	<i>Kompetisi Bisnis Kreatif</i>
What We Get?	7	<i>Apa yang akan didapatkan?</i>

As with every pamphlet, for example, all pamphlets must include the title at the top itself in larger writing than the rest of the writing. On pamphlet one there is a title that says "National Competition", if you look at the phrase it has an equivalent in Indonesian. The pamphlet writer could have written "Kompetisi Nasional" which means that all Indonesian language users would understand that. The second pamphlet is also the same, there is the sentence

"Nusantara Furniture Design Competition 2022", which sentence could be written as "Kompetisi Desain Furnitur Nusantara 2022" or you could replace the word "furniture" with the word "mebel" or "toko" or vocabulary. equivalent words in Indonesian.

Likewise, in the third and fourth pamphlets, there is a title on each pamphlet that indicates what the competition is about. In pamphlet three there is the sentence "Indonesian Science Competition" and in the fourth pamphlet there is the sentence "National Essay Competition". When translated into Indonesian, these two sentences are "Kompetisi Sains Nasional" and "Kompetisi Esai Nasional". The pamphlet writer should want to inform the competition based on the level and type of competition. So, the use of Indonesian in terms of these sentences seems more appropriate to use by considering the contextual context. Likewise with the use of language in writing pamphlets for the fifth, sixth and seventh national competitions. There is a competition title written in it, pamphlet five says "Kompetisi Mahasiswa Berprestasi tingkat Nasional 2022", pamphlet six writes "Olimpiade Farmasi dan Sains", and pamphlet seven writes "Kompetisi Bisnis Kreatif".

In the top pamphlet, the pamphlet maker wants to introduce the competition he is holding to make it more interesting, this is indicated by most of the discussion in the top pamphlet regarding the title of the competition that will be held.

**Table 3. Pamphlet Body Part Data**

<b>Data in English on Pamphlet</b>	<b>Number Found on Pamphlet</b>	<b>Matching Words in Indonesia</b>
Registration fee	1	<i>Biaya pendaftaran</i>
Timeline	1,4,6,7	<i>Linimasa</i>
Prizes	1	<i>Harga</i>
Guidebook	1,6	<i>Buku panduan</i>
15k, 20k, 25k, 30k, 35k, 40k	1	<i>Rp15.000, dst</i>
Administration	2	<i>Administrasi</i>
Technical/ Technical Meeting	2 and 4	<i>Teknis</i>
Assessment Criteria	2	<i>Kriteria penugasan</i>
Judges	2	<i>Juri</i>
Submission format	2	<i>Format pengumpulan</i>
Winner	2	<i>Pemenang/ juara</i>
August, October,	2	<i>Agustus, Oktober</i>
1st selection phase	2	<i>Tahap seleksi pertama</i>
Follow	3,5,6	<i>Ikuti</i>
VIP	3 and 5	<i>Naratama</i>
Sign up	3	<i>Masuk</i>
Upload	3	<i>Unggah</i>
Link	4	<i>Tautan</i>
Trophy	4	<i>Trofi</i>
Free	5	<i>Gratis</i>
E-piagam	5	<i>Piagam elektronik</i>
Share	5	<i>Bagikan</i>
Screenshot	5	<i>Tangkap layar</i>
T-shirt	5	<i>Kaos</i>
Closing Ceremony	6	<i>Seremonial penutupan</i>
Caption	6	<i>Takarir</i>
Extended Registration	6	<i>Perpanjangan pendaftaran</i>
Free Registration	7	<i>Pendaftaran gratis</i>
Online	7	<i>Daring</i>
Register now!	7	<i>Daftar sekarang!</i>

The body of the pamphlet or the main part of the pamphlet usually presents the core information that will be conveyed, such as the flow from registration to collection, registration price, registration requirements, benefits, facilities, awards and registration conditions. In the data that has been found, pamphlets one to seven contain the use of foreign languages in their writing. For example, the vocabulary found in the majority of pamphlets analyzed by the author is the words "timeline", "e-certificate", "technical meeting", "follow", and "VIP". All the vocabulary found has equivalent words in Indonesian. Such as "timeline" which means "linimasa", "e-certificate" which in Indonesian is "sertifikat elektronik", "technical meeting" which means "pertemuan teknis", "follow" means "mengikuti" or "ikuti", and "VIP" has the equivalent "naratama" in Indonesian. Writers or pamphlet makers can write vocabulary in Indonesian, because the vocabulary that pamphlet makers include in their pamphlets has a translation or equivalent in Indonesian. Apart from that, because the body of the pamphlet is usually an important part of the pamphlet itself, the pamphlet maker should show a language attitude that prioritizes Indonesian. This phenomenon indicates that the language attitudes of pamphlet makers towards the use of Indonesian are still not good, as stated by Chaer & Agustina (37), Hidayatullah (38), and Wijayanti et al. (39) that a person's language ability is influenced by their language attitude. In the body of this pamphlet, the writers or pamphlet makers want to make the display of the benefits and conditions for participating in the competition attractive, this is proven by some of the phrases in the body of this pamphlet discussing the conditions and benefits of participating in the competition.

**Table 4.** Pamphlet Body Part Data

<b>Data in English on Pamphlet</b>	<b>Number Found on Pamphlet</b>	<b>Matching Words in Indonesia</b>
Media partner	1,5,6,7	<i>Mitra media</i>
E-Certificate	1,5,6,7	<i>Sertifikat elektronik</i>
Guidebook	1,6	<i>Buku panduan</i>
Contact person	1,2,3,4	<i>Narahubung</i>
Ticketing Partner	1,7	<i>Mitra tiket</i>
Powered by	2	<i>Dipersembahkan oleh</i>
Scan me	5	<i>Pindai saya</i>
E-piagam	5	<i>Piagam elektronik</i>
More registration info	7	<i>Informasi lebih lanjut/banyak</i>
Open Sponsorship	7	<i>Membuka kerja sama sponsor</i>

Furthermore, at the bottom or end of the pamphlet, there is usually information on the guidebook link, contacts who can be contacted, as well as media and sponsors who support the running of the event. In the data found, starting from pamphlets one to seven, all of them at the end contained the use of foreign language vocabulary. Such as the diction "media partner" and "contact person" which can be found in almost all the pamphlets that researchers analyzed. These two dictions have equivalent words that can be used in making national competition pamphlets. "Media partner" can use the phrase "mitra media", and "contact person" can use the word "narahubung". In the lower pamphlet, the writers or pamphlet makers want the attractiveness of offers to collaborate with other institutions, this is proven by the discovery of most of the phrases in the lower pamphlet discussing media cooperation and offers related to sponsorship.

The English vocabulary chosen by the pamphlet maker in this case all has translations and equivalent words in Indonesian. Starting from the top pamphlet, the body of the pamphlet, and the bottom pamphlet. All matters related to the use of language in public spaces are also regulated in statutory regulations (40). Therefore, the choice to use foreign languages in national competition pamphlets needs to be criticized as a sociocultural practice. This is because it could threaten the existence and prestige of the Indonesian language in the future. Because the positive attitude that must be shown is related to the Indonesian nation which is a cultural nation and maintains unity, namely by always maintaining the Indonesian language (41). This form of implementing a positive attitude is practiced when one does not feel embarrassed about using Indonesian according to the language rules and situations one experiences and feels motivated to continue learning it (42). Because discipline in Indonesian will also be realized through a positive attitude in the language (43).



### **Language Xenomania with Presidential Decree Number 63 of 2019**

A nation must have laws that are the basis for regulations and policies that are made, various sectors do not escape the attention of the government to regulate and hegemonize the territory under its control. Such as the economic, political, social, cultural, educational and of course language sectors. Language is one of the identities and identity of a nation. In national and state life, Indonesian is used as the official national language used throughout Indonesia, this is stated in Law Number 24 of 2009 concerning the Flag, Language and National Emblem as well as the National Anthem which was issued on July 9 2009 (44) to be precise in Chapter I article 2. This article reads "The language of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as Bahasa Indonesia, is the official national language used throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia". Rahmawati et al. (45) explain that these rules and laws are a legal basis for the Indonesian language as an effort to dignify the Indonesian language and emphasize that we as Indonesian citizens must be proud to reflect the attitude of using the Indonesian language in order to maintain the integrity of a country.

Laws in the regulatory hierarchy of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia rank third below the 1945 Constitution and Decrees of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) and occupy a position above Government Regulations (PP), Presidential Regulations (Perpres), Regional Regulations (Perda) Provincial, and Regency/City Regional Regulations. From this position, the law has a high position and is important to pay attention to in the life of the nation and state.

In relation to the use of Indonesian, Law Number 24 of 2009 has written down the things that must be taken into account when using Indonesian. These regulations are precisely stated in chapter III concerning State Languages, specifically in articles 38 and 39. Article 38, article 1 reads "Indonesian must be used in public signs, road signs, public facilities, banners and other information tools which constitute public services"; Article 2 reads "The use of Indonesian as referred to in paragraph (1) may be accompanied by regional languages and/or foreign languages." Meanwhile, article 39 article 1 reads "Indonesian language must be used in information via mass media"; Article 2 reads "Mass media as intended in paragraph (1) can use regional or foreign languages that have special purposes or specific targets." According to researchers, Articles 38 and 39 are laws that the government and the Indonesian language-using community must pay attention to.

Apart from the sound of this article, it is also written in article 40 that the regulations will be further regulated in a Presidential Regulation (Perpres), in this case namely Presidential Decree Number 63 of 2019 concerning the Use of the Indonesian language. After a decade of promulgation of the Flag and Language Law, precisely at the end of September 2019, President Joko Widodo issued implementing regulations through Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2019 concerning the Use of the Indonesian Language (hereinafter abbreviated to the Presidential Decree on the Use of the Indonesian Language) (46). In line with what was explained by Sudaryanto & Sahayu (47) that the articles that the researcher wrote above were passed down through Law Number 24 of 2009. In line with Latifa & Rahmawati (48) who explained that to support the existence of Law Number 24 of 2009 and because of the importance of the existence of the national language, the President issued regulation number 63 of 2019. In this Presidential Decree, precisely in the fourteenth part of article 40, paragraph one, it reads "Indonesian must be used in public signs, road signs, public facilities, banners and other information tools which is a public service". Paragraph two reads "Other information as intended in paragraph (1) can be in the form of writing or images displayed and/or sounds heard in public places." And in the fifteenth part of article 41, paragraph one, it reads "Indonesian language must be used in information via mass media.", paragraph two reads "Mass media as intended in paragraph (1) includes: a. print mass media; and b. electronic mass media".

In the Presidential Regulation or Presidential Decree, the fourteenth part of article 40 and the fifteenth part of article 41 are derivatives and explanations of Law Number 24 of 2009 Chapter III articles 38 and 39 which discuss the use of the Indonesian language. Article 38 discusses the use of Indonesian in public information, road signs, public facilities, all of which involve the use of Indonesian in public spaces. It is reaffirmed through Presidential Decree Number 63 of 2019, part fourteen, article 40 paragraph two, which states that other information in question can be in the form of images or sounds displayed or heard in public places. In fact, in the next paragraph in the article, it is explained that foreign languages are only used as an equivalent of prioritizing the use of Indonesian in public facilities or information.

So, it is clear that the form of language xenomania phenomenon in national competition pamphlets is a form of ignoring Law Number 24 of 2009 and Presidential Decree Number 63 of 2019. Meanwhile, article 39 paragraph one in Law Number 24 of 2009 mentions the use of Indonesian in the mass media. It is reiterated in Presidential Decree number 63 of 2019, part fifteen of article 41 paragraph two, that the mass media referred to can be electronic mass media and print mass media. In fact, in the fourth paragraph it is written that foreign languages may be used when there is a specific international target. In this case, the national competition pamphlet is intended for national, not international, people, so the use of English in it is a form of ignoring these rules. Furthermore, office holders are

expected to provide firmness regarding the rules and position of the Indonesian language (49). In this realm, the development and development of the Indonesian language must continue to be accelerated so that the existence of the Indonesian language continues to exist as time goes by. As stated by Pujiatna et al. (50), the development and development of the Indonesian language must be accelerated, so that Indonesian continues to maintain its existence and can compete with other modern languages.

## CONCLUSION

From this research, it can be concluded that 1) in the national competition pamphlet, which was aimed at the Indonesian language-using community, a lot of vocabulary was found in English, this has resulted in the phenomenon or symptoms of language xenomania. 2) From the phenomenon of language xenomania, the author concludes that these phenomena do not heed or violate the regulations for the use of the Indonesian language which are regulated in Law Number 24 of 2004 and more specifically in Presidential Decree number 63 of 2019.

This could threaten the prestige and position of Indonesian as the official language of the state and as the identity of the Indonesian nation, which gradually makes foreign languages become hegemonic Indonesian in the territory of this country. Therefore, the related elements in this case can reflect on themselves. It is hoped that the government or through the language agency in this case will pay attention to the regulations that have been made and monitor their implementation in their fields, strict signs or strict sanctions could be an alternative solution to be implemented apart from promoting and strengthening education on language use. Indonesia and related existing regulations.

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