INTRODUCTION

A proposition that has been generally accepted that the language is a communication tool that is needed the most dominant and is used in conveying the will, intent, expectation, the idea can be known and understood by others through social relationships (Social Interaction). Therefore it functions in a variety of environments, levels, and implementation can be used in a variety of environments, levels and diverse interests. In connection with the function T. Ridwan Amin (2005: 3) argues that language is a very important medium for people to express the will of the responses, feelings, intentions, and so well experienced person individually, or together with other members of the community of man. In line with the understanding, language is a system of sound doctrine symbol used to communicate by public users (Widjono HS, 2005: 10).

The definition above illustrates that the language people can express live together in a social bond. Aristotle himself said, basically humans since birth has brought an element of nature as social beings, that means he must always relate to other human beings. This statement implies that human beings can not live without the other. In an effort to carry out nature, the human being, to put the language as ingredients.

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This process continues on an ongoing basis, so that, consequently the language of a culture. Why is that? Because the main elements of culture, called the language continues to be inherited from one generation the next generation. Similarly, the Malay language in its position as one of the major world languages identified role as a lingua franca among nations, so that the socialization process has the support of other institutions. The existence of the Malay language has been confirmed also by Ridwan Amin T. (2005: 119) is widespread Malay speakers covering a wide area in the world in the role and position as the official language, the state language, a second language, and others. In Malaysia and Brunei, Malay serves as the official language or languages of the country. In Singapore as one of the official state language, whereas in Thailand and Sri Lanka are in areas much wear Malay, understood or quite a lot of number of speakers and the wearer. In Indonesia, Malay is the national language of roots and origin.

Some elements of affirmation and the above statement can be placed as a base to enter the Malay language as one of the main elements of culture in some countries.

HORIZONTAL PROBLEMS AS CHALLENGE

Listening plurality (plurality) of Indonesian society which is composed of various ethnic, religious, racial and inter-group indicating the presence of various tribes, nations, civilizations religion, customs and regionalism. In line with this reality of a plural society (plural societies) is a community that consists of two or more elements that are living on their own without any intermingling with one another in a unity. Indonesian archipelago residents realize the differences are more characteristic bai than physical elements, in terms of the culture that one of the main elements of the language,
the differences are realized by residents in the Indonesian archipelago bigger and more than differences cirri- their physical characteristics. Quoting the statement put forward by Hasrja W. Bachtar (1976) that the Acehnese language is very different from the Manggarai language, so that people do not understand the language Menggarai Aceh, and people do not understand the language menggarai Aceh. Indigenous languages in the Baliem valley, Irian Jaya is very different than the language of Bengkulu, so that indigenous people do not understand the language of the valley Baliem Bengkulu and indigenous people in Bengkulu not understand indigenous languages in the Baliem valley. Furthermore Batak people do not understand the language of Java and Java people do not understand the language of Batak.

If all the elements that exist in the sphere of culture in a broader describe, then there are many more differences in terms of both the patterns and practices. Therefore social reality such as this are not uncommon cause of ethnocentrism properties for certain ethnic groups means the existence of a cultural assumption that they have the best.

INDONESIAN NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Some of the challenges in the form of differences as has been described above is a manifestation of the actual horizontal constraints can be basic problem that must be faced by the Indonesian nation. However, the overall differences in culture elements can be integrated into one after triggered the basic principles which reads Unity means that although different, but still one too. Culture is a set of rules instructions, recipes, plans, and strategies and are used selectively in the face of the environment, as manifested in the behavior and actions (Spradley, 1972).
The definition describes the language which is one of the main elements of culture has to embody its function. Indonesian such things are manifestations derived from Malay banks have formal legitimacy as a means of unifying the nation. It has also been confirmed in a pledge in previous eras, namely on 28 October 1928 as the youth who vow reads "We are the sons and daughters of Indonesia claimed landless water homeland of Indonesia. Our sons and daughters of the nation's water Indonesia Indonesian nation. Our sons and daughters of Indonesia upholds the national language, Indonesian. This oath proves that the landless water, the Indonesian nation and uphold the language of unity. Indonesian has remarkable functions in developing the personality of the nation. The function confirms that every citizen Indonesia always personality, behave, and urbane Indonesian specialties. Impacts unity of the youth who had been separated in a youth organization that is both regional states round to unite as a national communications. Valuable experience in the development of this personality, then confirmed in the Constitution of 1945 which states that the State language is Indonesian (Widjono, 2005: 1-2).

A series of the above description is a realization of the integration process some communities in Indonesia, which eventually became the Republic of Indonesia. A brief description of the integration is the harmony of the units contained in a system. In the meantime, the system can be interpreted determination of a number of elements (units) that are interconnected by an order of arrangement, in order to achieve a purpose or playing a certain role. Thus integration can be realized on the basis of consensus of the members of a system. Integration theory regard society as a system which is functionally integrated on the basis of an agreement of its members would be certain societal values, a General Agreements which have the power to overcome differences of opinion and interest among the members of society. The most important factor that has
the power to integrate a social system is a consensus among the members of the community about certain societal values (Nasikun, 1985: 9-12).

The definition above can be used as a basis for interpreting that in every society there are always goals and certain basic principles upon which the majority of members of the public as well as to accept it as something that is absolutely true. The process, therefore everyone adheres to and follows the same notions (sharing the same definition of the situation) in the form of social norms, then their behavior then interwoven in such a way that in the end can be integrated among the other circuitry.

Social norms that one of the elements is Indonesian derived from Malay, has been able to interpret whole Indonesian nation. Indonesian nationality is the unity between the people and the place, the union between man and land, have unity of fate and character unity and aspires to unite as a nation.

CONCLUSION

Through the above descriptions can be seen some of the reality that states that the position of the Malay language as one of the world's major languages and is inductively Indonesia is one of scope. This can be seen in the historical aspect that Malay is the parent Indonesian.

Pluralistic Indonesian society is also marked by the diversity of languages. However, from various languages that exist only Malay language as the national language and confirmed have gained formal legitimacy of the entire Indonesian nation. Therefore the position as the normative language for user as a result thereof has been successfully integrate the people of Indonesia.
REFERENCE


