

## **Pedagogic Base as a Basic in Education of Bahasa Indonesia to Build the Society Who has Skillful Thinking**

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**Abstract:** based on the historical aspect, Indonesian came from the Malay language plus foreign and region languages which were appropriate with the rules of Bahasa Indonesia, and minus foreign and regions languages that were inappropriate with the Bahasa Indonesia rules. Then,  $BI = BM + X - Y$ . The general purposes of learning Bahasa Indonesia are a) to have an ability to reveal the idea with using well and correct Bahasa Indonesia in both spoken and written. B) To have a positive attitude through language norms, such as loyalty, pride and awareness to language norm. The particular purpose is to have language's skills covering listening, speaking, reading, and writing skill. The Language functions are to state self-expression, as a communication tool, to create integration, as a social adaptation, to manage social control. Bahasa Indonesia has the position and function as national and state language. Based on the purpose of education or teaching and language function, there are some efforts to keep, maintain, and develop Bahasa Indonesia through an effective development of Bahasa Indonesia program which is effective in creating or building a productive human who has individual and group competency forward sense of belonging, sense of pride, sense of responsibility in the use of Bahasa Indonesia in various of life. Thus, pedagogical base is important to be the implementation of guidance in keeping, maintaining, and developing the purpose and function of language because pedagogic base is an essential science to discuss the basic principles, philosophy and theory of Bahasa Indonesia covering informal, non-formal or informal education. Pedagogic base is the preparation which develop Bahasa Indonesia program for educators candidate. In practicing, teaching of Bahasa Indonesia is perspective, practical, normative, scientific, contextual and situational.

**Keyword:** pedagogical base, bahasa Indonesia, thinking competent people.

Pedagogic base is an essential science and subject to discuss many fundamental aspect or base in term the basic principles, philosophy and theory (the basic principle; the essentials philosophy and theory). Generally it becomes the base for everyone who is preparing themselves to be a teacher in formal, non-formal or informal education to have the pedagogical competency. The competency which specially is related to ability of teacher to understand about his position as a teacher ability, to understand about the students or private students, ability to choose and apply the pedagogic approach in varieties education situation who their responsibilities.

The general purpose teaching and learning Bahasa Indonesia are : (a) to have competency which express idea with using well and correct Bahasa Indonesia in both spoken and written ; and (b) to have a positive attitude through Bahasa Indonesia, are (1) loyalty, (2) proud and (3) awareness through language norm (Arifin dan Tasai, 1991:1) . Particular purpose is to have the language's skill covering are listening, speaking, reading, writing skills.

The purpose of education or teaching and language function there are some efforts to keep, maintain and develop Bahasa Indonesia through an effective development of Bahasa Indonesia program which is effective in 'creating' or building productive human who has

individual and group competency forward sense of belonging, sense of pride, sense of responsibility in the use of using Bahasa Indonesia in various of life.

Pedagogic base is very important to be implementing of guidance in keeping, maintaining and developing the purpose, language function because pedagogic base is a basic science to discuss the basic principles philosophy and theory of Bahasa Indonesia covering informal or formal. Pedagogic base is preparation which develop Bahasa Indonesia program for educator or educator candidate. In practicing, teaching of Bahasa Indonesia is perspective practical, normative, scientific, contextual and situational.

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Pedagogic Base**

Pedagogic is a science which discuss education, it is children education. So, pedagogic try to explain about children education. Pedagogic is theory of children education. Pedagogic is a science which is needed by teacher because they will face the children who is not adult yet. The teacher's duty not only teach to give knowledge to students but also develop student's personality integrated. Teacher develop attitude of mental student, develop student's conscience so that they are sensitive toward humanism problems, human level, and appreciate each other. The teacher also has to develop student's skill, life skill in society so that they are able to face every life problems (Sadulloh, 2007:1).

Human as thinking human, use brain in producing and getting knowledge and education. With education, human have more meaning. Human also need education and of course need to be educated. To hold out and continue the life human need education. Human is social creatures that need each other so that they need education for communication. So the purpose of education is to create better individual personality.

One of the important roles in education is educator or teacher role. Teacher is very influence at teaching learning. Generally teacher must fulfill two categories are have capability and loyalties teachers must have the knowledge competency, have teaching theories begin from planning, implementing until evaluation. Other side, teacher must have loyalty toward duty not only in class but also before and after class (Rosyada, 2007: 111).

Pedagogic base is essential science which discusses the basic principles and philosophy and theory. Pedagogic base is the preparation to be educator covering formal informal and non-formal. Specific competency comprehends themselves as educator, comprehend students and apply pedagogic approach every education situation. (Rifa'i, 2013).

Pedagogic base is useful for educator and educator candidate as basic in a) take a decision, b) action c) reduce misunderstanding d) be ready to face student's need and be ready to face human life and the world always change (Rifa'i, 2013).

### **Philosophy of Education**

The Conceptual framework of education philosophy gives meaning of teaching daily with a long-term commitment and purpose of teaching. Teacher competency apply standard to improve preparing and developing professionalism of teacher to be practitioners reflective, it means that the teacher must think philosophically. Philosophical as a general way to think about life and think which one is right or wrong, good or bad.

Comprehensive philosophy, such as idealism and realism explain about the way the world to see generally included in education. Theory of education often appears from philosophy or

from practical of education specifically. Like school curriculum are including teaching and learning.

The differences between philosophy and theory of education are it is larger and have life concept specifically. Second is focus toward education, so there is not completely philosophy system offered.

a. Idealism view

Idealism is one of the oldest western philosophy, begin from plato (428-347 SM) who teach philosophy in Ancient Greek then in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in German, Georg W.F. Hegel (1770-1831), a professor teaches students about philosophy of history which is long period in human history represent saying of ideas in absolute mind or God. In America Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882) and Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862) develop version America. Idealism is called transcendentalism that stressed the truth in nature.

Metaphysic idealism believes that reality of spiritual or mental and isn't changed idealism understand more emphasize to spiritual essence or someone's soul, is permanent element from human character which give individual to think and taste. Idealism such as churchman, America use macrocosm concepts. It refers to general thinking, God is creature. Macrocosm is personal thoughts or spirit, limited and inferiority but spiritual and intellectual is a big thing becomes its part. Epistemology idealism believes that ideas which form reality always be in mind absolute or God. When we know something, it means that we are aware to understand about science or ideas. Plato develops epistemology feminism, which we remember from main ideas. The challenges teachers are to submit the questions, investigate and present ideas that challenge students to be aware to knowledge.

The logic of idealism is based on all relationship are a part between absolute and individual mind. Idealism teacher must use educative logic to plan the lesson which begun with general principles or role and use cases or specific examples to explain. If we ask to idealism teacher, how should be we taught. She will answer using Socrates Method. Because it stimulus student's awareness with submitting the new questions.

Idealism refuses consumerism and vocationalism which is very valuable in society and express students intellectual competency and indicate them real values, classic. They are assuring that achievement in high technology doesn't mean final achievement from education.

b. Realism view

An Ancient Greek philosophy Aristotle (383-322 SM) a student of Plato who Develop realism, explain realism isn't thinkable or the proposal doesn't hide in our mind," said Plato. During the middle age s Thomas Aquinas (1224-1274) create a realism synthesis from Aristotle and Christian doctrine which known as Thomism. Scientific Realism bring 21<sup>st</sup> century. The scientific realism explains that realism be independently which aim is to know and scientific method is the way to get a description accurately about what is the world? And how does it work?

Axiology is to realism, certain roles must manage intelligent rational behavior. Aristotle defines a human as rational animals. Realism logic, teacher can use deductive and inductive logic.

c. Pragmatism View (Experimentalism)

Pragmatism emphasizes the need to test validity or capacity work of our ideas with its Work. One of pragmatism figure is Charles S. Pierce (1839-1914), William James (1842-1910). George Herbert (1863-1931) and John Dewey (1859-1952). Pierce emphasizes using scientific method to validate empirical ideas, that ideas change probability or what is perhaps happened to make sure. James apply philosophy pragmatism toward psychology, religious and education. Mead emphasize that children develop the lesson through their experiences in surround. Dewey

emphasize pragmatism is called experimentalism of education. Its education purpose is to promote the experience for the optimal human growth.

d. Existentialism View

Existentialism is a philosophy which is more philosophy than systematic philosophy such as idealism, realism. This philosophy represents hopeless and wish human feeling. This opinion is called a personal life. In education, Existentialism encourages a personal reflection to one's identity, commitment and someone choosing. Existentialism figures, the popularly known as Jean-Paul Sartre (1905-1980). Begin that "the existence precedes essence" Sartre is a playwright and philosopher; emphasize the role of human imagination.

e. Postmodernism View

Postmodernism thinks that modern history period has finished and think that we live in postmodernism era. It comes from German philosophy, philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900) and Martin Heidegger (1889-1976).

Postmodernism refuses metaphysics as history construction is used to domination of social economy. Epistemology in postmodernism; deconstruct text to find and its using by dominant group and the origin of its use.

Axiology in postmodernism emphasizes the value of marginalized and group value. Implication of education from postmodernism is that school is a democratic critique site and social change to empower group that dominated.

### Theory of Education

- a. Perennialism which is rooted to realism understanding, many same features with essentialism as using lesson material send cultural heritage across the generations. The purpose is to send universal truth, eternal and values. Its curriculum is basic skill, liberal art, knowledge, western civilization books. Education application: instruction which performance of transmission, discuss and reflection on eternal truth.
- b. Essentialism, it stipulates that the primary school function is keep the achievement of human civilization with teaching students skill and lesson which is in curriculum. William C Bagley (1872-1946) is a popular professor of educational essentialism, believe that school must teach all students with skill and knowledge that needed in democracy society. Essentialism which is rooted to idealism and realism- its purpose is to develop basic skill reading-writing and the material lesson in curriculum is basic skill, main lesson such as history, math, language, science and computer. Implication of education is to prepare personal who competent and skill for global economy that is competitive.
- c. Progressivism, it is from a reformation movement in America society and politics at last 19 centuries and begins 20 centuries. Although they opposite traditional education and want to reform the school. The purpose is to educate individual based on their need. Application of education is instruction which serve problem solving and group activities, Teacher acted as facilitator
- d. Critical theory, it is theory which very influence toward education, sharp critical to school and society express the relation exploitative powerful and bring about even of fair and social fair. Many assumptions come from postmodernist and existentialist philosophy, neo Marxism, feminist theory and multicultural. Paulo Freire talk about pedagogic release. Henry Giroux and Peter McLaren pioneered philosophers of critical theory.

Karl Marx is an important philosopher in 19th century have influenced critical theory. He insists that all the institutions relied on economic interests. Marx see human history as social class struggle for social and economy power. Critical theory often use Marxist concept such as class conflict and alienation to analysis education and social institution about unmet critical theory,

it come from neo Marxisme postmodernism. The goal is to rise to carries about awareness of marginalization issue curriculum content into biography of downtrodden, iimplication of education that focus to social conflict.

### **Language**

Simply, language can means as a tool to convey something that occurred in the heart. However further language are a tool for interaction or for communication, it means a tool to convey idea, concept or feeling. In sociolinguistic, language means as a symbol system such as sound, arbitrary, productive, dynamic, variety, human (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 11).

Language is a system, means, language is formed number of component that have pattern permanently and can be norm language system such as symbols of sound, every language symbol sign something is called meaning or concept. Because of every symbol of sound has stated a concept or meaning. So can conclude that every language pronouncement have meaning. Example, language symbols that pronoun “nasi” sign concept or meaning ‘something can be eaten or staple food. So the language is sounded system that arbitrary, that is used by society for cooperation, for interaction and identify self. Language is communication tool among members of society, such as the symbol of sound that produced by human vocal organs (Keraf, 1976:16).

### **Language Characteristic**

Language is a system of sound such as a sound, arbitrary, productive, dynamic, variety, and human. From that understanding, can conclude among characteristic of language are arbitrary, productive, dynamic, variety and human.

- a. Language as arbitrary, it means correlation between symbol and be signed is not must, can change and can’t explain why symbol has concept certain meaning. Concrete, ‘kuda’ sign ‘a horse that has four legs can ride is can’t explain although it is arbitrary, but also be conventional. It means every pronouncer of language will obey correlation between symbol and be signed. He will obey, example, symbol ‘buku’ only used for state ‘ the piles of printed paper in covered, and it does sign other concept cause if it is done means he break that convention.
- b. Language as productive means the numbers of element limited, however, can be made speech units which is not nearly limited. Example, based on general dictionary Bahasa Indonesia arranged WJS. Purwadarminta. Bahasa Indonesia only have less than 23.000 vocabulary but its words can be made millions sentences.
- c. Language as dynamic means that language can be changed someday. The changed can be occurred at the level: phonologic, morphology, syntax, semantic, and lexicon. Every time there are new vocabularies but there are old vocabularies can’t be used again.
- d. Language as varieties. Although language has same pattern, used by speakers who is heterogeneous, have social backgrounds and different habit so that language is varieties. It is good at level of phonologic, morphology, syntax, semantic, and lexicon. For example, Javanese use in Surabaya – it is different to be used in Yogyakarta.
- e. Language as human, language is verbal communication tools; it is only had by human. The Animals do not have language but they can communicate with sound, gesture, it is nor productive and dynamic. Human can master language but also instinct but also study animal cannot learn human language, therefore language is human.

## Language Function

Language concept is tool to convey a mind. Language is a tool for communication. It means a tool to convey a mind, an idea, a concept or feeling.

Sociolinguistic concept that language is or has function to convey a mind which is too limit, cause become a problem. Sociolinguistic is “who speak what language to whom, when and to what end”. Therefore language function can be seen in point of speaker, listener, topic, code and message of speaker (Chaer dan Agustina, 2010:15).

- a. Personal function. In view of speaker, function of language is personal. It means speaker express attitude toward what he speak. A speaker not only express emotional through language but also show to listener being sad, mad or happy.
- b. Directive function. In view of listener, language is directive function, is manage listeners 'attitude. Listener use language not only do something , but also do activities which speaker want
- c. Fatik function, it is seen in terms of contacts between speakers and listeners, and then the language is both fatik. This means that the language of relationship functioning, maintain friendly feelings, exposing or social solidarity. The phrases used are usually already patterned remains as at the time say goodbye, met or asking the State. Therefore these expressions can't be translated literally. Expression is usually i with paralinguistic elements, such as a smile, a shake of the head, geleng2 head, right, gestures mien or blink of an eye. expression of t was not in the elements paralinguistic
- d. Referential function, it is seen topic pronouncement language, referential function, is to talk about object or incident that is around the speaker or culture in general.
- e. Meta-lingual or metalinguistic function. It is seen code that is used, function of language is meta-lingual or metalinguistic. It means, language is used to talk about language itself. It can be seen in language teaching learning process which is language norm explained with language.
- f. Imaginative function. It is seen message is delivered, the language is imaginative function. Language can be used to deliver idea, feeling; it is real or imaginative. Language. It function is work art (poetry, story, etc) which is used for making speaker or listener fun. So language is system of arbiter which is used by society to interact, identify itself. Language is communication tools among society, it is like sound symbol is produced by human pronunciation

## DISCUSSION

### Education Foundation Escorting Educational Philosophy

Pedagogic Foundation is the science that deals with a wide range on a foundation or a foundation in the form of basic principles and essence of philosophy and theory are generic become the Foundation for all of the people preparing itself to be within the scope of informal education, formal and non-formal for pedagogic competencies. Competencies are specific aspect with regard to the ability of educators comprehend themselves as educators, students or individuals understand the educated, the ability to select and apply a wide range of pedagogic approaches in situation that became its responsibility.

Pedagogic base is the provision for educators and prospective educators, teachers are able to do sport in particular think sports, taste, sport and sports karsa are accommodating in taking decisions the thinking and practice of education in the perspective of anthropological practice and normative based on religious views, philosophy, scientific, juridical, contextual and

situational. Pedagogic education in context related to the implementation of 'educating' includes a discussion of the basic concepts of education, a cornerstone of philosophical, historical, psychological, socio-anthropological, socio-economic, and techno-logical and Management Education Foundation.

The education with various definitions needs to be understood fundamentally that education is essentially a development effort and empowerment optimally, utilization of human potential physical, social, mental and spiritual. Pedagogic in education concept is a science that able to give colorful and nuance in human life.

Pedagogic base utilize a variety of educational view of the various schools of philosophy is intended to provide insight into the broad horizons for educators in understanding theoretical as well as practical education. So, very useful pedagogic foundation for educators and prospective educators as on in: a) a decision, b) Act, c) reduce misunderstanding, d) preparing to standby face needs educated, and e) preparing to standby the face of human life and the ever-changing world.

Base of education or educational sessions based on the philosophy of education, according to understand essentialism stated that education is the preservation of the cultural heritage; understand progressivism stated that education is the cultural transition, while the familiar parenialism that education was the repatriation back to a considered fundamental in the past and understand the language is characterized as a series of sound and language is a set of sounds that make up a particular significance as well. Language is a system, which means that language as a system of complex patterns and have the basic structure, the system contained in the provisions that are interrelated with other elements; the language is vocal, just pronunciation that contains all the primary sign language; composed of language had taken-arbiter had taken. It indicates the behavior and improvement of mankind through knowledge.

### **Indonesia Language Education for Community Development Skillful Thinking a Systematic, Logical and Correct**

The language is characterized as a series of sound and language is a set of sounds that make up a particular significance as well. Language is a system, which means that language as a system of complex patterns and have the basic structure, the system contained provisions that are interrelated with other elements, the language is vocal, only speech that contains all the primary sign language; the language is composed of symbols arbiter. This indicates that the relationship between symbol and meaning is also arbitrary. Language is unique, characterized, both in the structure of speech sounds, sentence, word or structure. Language is formed of habits, meaning that the actual use of the language system at the level of habit. Language is a communication tool, it means that language must be understood and appreciated by that user or by another person to talk to. Language is associated with culture are on, it means the language is on the speakers in place the speakers of languages that are; The language changes, changes in language that includes vocabulary, language sounds, the words, sentences and other forms.

It is a reality that humans use language as a vital means of communication in this life. Language is that of a human. Language is the main distinguishing feature of human beings from other creatures in this world. Language is dynamic, constantly changing and evolving in accordance with the progress of time. Therefore, it should not be surprised that the language does not play a constant role in social situations are different. Thus, the role and function of the language are depending on the circumstances, depending on the context.

Judging from the history of the growth of the language from the beginning until now the function of language can be derived from the basic motif and language growth. Motive and the

growth basis, namely the function of language to express self-expression, as a communication tool, as a tool to conduct integration and social adaptation, and as tool to hold social control.

Briefly that the language of which are: 1) the representational function, such as the use of language to make questions, convey facts and knowledge, explain or report, in other words illustrate, describing the reality of the truth, as seen someone; and 2) the function of the individual (the personal functional), which gives an opportunity to a speaker or writer to express feelings, emotions, personal and profound reactions. A person's personality is usually marked by a personal function of language in communicating with others. In the individual nature of the language is clear that consciousness, feelings, and cultural interact in ways that diverse.

Language is a medium to convey thoughts, feelings and desires through the symbols of language, whether it be the symbol of the sounds of language or speech or writing symbols such as words or sentences. Language is a fundamental distinguishing feature of human beings and other creatures. Human uniqueness lies in the ability of thinking and language skills. Symbolic humans as animal, creature using generic symbols that have a wider coverage than homo sapiens, that man thinks, because in human thinking activities using symbols. Without having the ability to speak is, the activity of thinking in a systematic and orderly impossible to do. With the language, humans can interact and socialize an individual by individual, individuals and groups, as well as between groups in a society. Language is a means of verbal communication simple and practical. Through language, we can deliver all things, such as thoughts, feelings and the will, and with a language we can also capture, understand and evaluate your thoughts, feelings, and intentions are conveyed by others.

Thus, language is one of the characteristics of human beings. Language is the most effective means to communicate something. In communicating something, the language has three things: thoughts, feelings and attitudes. So language in human life has symbolic function, emotive and affective. Human in life are always in touch with its environment, both physical and socio-cultural tend to change or dynamic. The environment is constantly changing, which in reality always affects the individual. The influence that arises can be external or internal. The influence of the internal will affect the attitude or behavior and mindset of the individual. The patterns formed on the individual form of learning outcomes and learning outcomes tend to be motivated by the experience.

Environmental give experience to someone, whether it was an experience that is thinking/cognitive or that is the attitude/behavior or performance. School or outside of school education and the environment was instrumental in the formation of knowledge or the individual's cognitive structure. Every individual is different and understanding the meaning of information and experience gained because among them there are differences in cognition ability.

Means to process information, or any other concept, which exists in a person's cognitive can be described through verbal communication, namely language, the language either verbally or in writing. Verbal communication in the form of written language is a form of writing symbols, such as words and sentences while communication verbal orally in the form of symbols of the sounds of language or speech.

Cognitive state is strongly influenced by the knowledge, experience and maturity. These aspects are closely linked with the ability to speak. Language skills means the ability rearrange words and sentences, and organize them into a series of rounded understanding. Language show has a very important role and function of language is the most basic conceptual incarnating into the world of the living.

Someone disclosure of information, experiences, concepts, principles or generalizations is determined by the language and the ability to speak is one of the main aspects of a person's ability. Language is a system and the system language is a reflection of one's logic or reasoning.



Logic or reasoning person can be seen in the use language. In other words that the person's thinking process can be seen from the way to use language, either in the form of oral and written language and one's language reflects the thoughts of systematic logical and correct. Thus, logic or reasoning is reflected in the person's language skills.

Every individual has a different language skills and the difference can be seen in the choice its cognitive subject. It is thus clear that the differences in logic or reasoning someone looks how the use of language skills. It gives the user an overview of logic or reasoning that someone associated with language skills. So to understand a person's state of logic or reasoning is required aspects of language. Aspects of language and logic of the performance or appearance of a person can be seen from the product language, both orally and in writing.

So, thinking it was the same as the language and the language reflects a person's thoughts, then those who are good at expressing something through language that is clear, organized, and directed it can be guessed that people think well.

### **The Cornerstone of Pedagogic Philosophy Education in Truth, Guarding The Importance of Language Education Indonesia to Skilled Community Development, Systematic Thinking, Logical and Correct**

Bahasa Indonesia that we use now is derived from the Malay language added by gleaned or borrowed from foreign languages and regional languages are in accordance with the rules of Bahasa Indonesia and in the decrease of foreign languages and regional languages which are not in accordance with the rules of the Bahasa Indonesia. So from the aspect of history that the Indonesian in the formula is  $BI = BM + X - Y$ . Namely Bahasa Indonesia (BI) is derived from Bahasa Melayu (BM) plus a levy of Foreign Languages and Regional Languages in accordance with the rules of Indonesian or X, and reduced Foreign Languages and Regional Languages are not in accordance with the rules of Bahasa Indonesia or Y.

The general objective of teaching or learning the language of Indonesia is. a has the ability expresses the idea of using language properly in Indonesia, either oral or writing and. b has a positive attitude towards Indonesia language IE. 1. Loyalty 2. 3. Pride and awareness of norm language. The aim in particular is to have the language proficiency, i.e. the ability of listening, speaking, reading and writing skills.

The function of language is to assert the self-expression, as a communication tool, as a means to hold social integration and adaptation, as a means to hold social control, and so on. Position Indonesian as the national language, function: 1) Symbol of Pride, namely Indonesian reflects the socio-cultural values that underlie our sense of pride; 2) Symbol of National Identity, Indonesian cherished addition to the flag and emblem of our country. In carrying out its functions, Indonesian certainly need to have its own identity so that it matched the wearer society; 3) Interface between residents, interregional and intercultural. Thanks to their national language, we can relate to one another such that the misunderstanding as a result of differences in socio-cultural background do not need to worry because we can take advantage of Indonesian as the only means of communication; and 4) a tool that enables the unification of the various ethnic groups with socio-cultural background and language of each into the Indonesian national unity. Thus, Indonesian enable the various ethnic groups to achieve harmony of life as a united nation with no need to leave tribal identity and fidelity to the values of social, cultural and language background areas concerned. Moreover the national language, we can put national interests far above the interests of the region or group.

Position Bahasa Indonesia as the state language, function: 1) the official state language, the Indonesian language is used in all ceremonies, events and state activities, both in oral and written; 2) the language of instruction in the education field; 3) interface at the national level

for the sake of development planning and implementation; and 4) the developer tools of culture, science and technology.

Based on the purpose of education or teaching and language functions necessary to attempt to maintain, foster and develop Indonesian it through the development of education programs Indonesian effective in "creating" or build productive human beings with the dynamics of individual competence and groups that promote a sense of belonging (sense of belonging), pride (sense of pride) in the context of the sense of responsibility in the use of Indonesian in various spheres of life. Thus, Platform Pedagogic very important guiding implementation in maintaining, fostering and developing the purpose and function of language as Platform Pedagogy is a science that is fundamental in addressing the various fundamental or foundation in the form of basic principles and essence of philosophy and theory in education Indonesian in the sphere of informal education, non-formal or formal. Pedagogic a provision for grounding and potential educators in the development of Indonesian Education program, are accommodating in the practice of education in a practical perspective, normative, scientific, contextual and situational.

## **CONCLUSION**

- a. The education field is very broad in scope, covering all human thought and experience. Pedagogic Foundation is the science that deals with the various runways in the form of basic principles and essence of philosophy as well as the theory that became the Foundation for everyone to have, especially for the pedagogic competence or would-be educators, so, basic pedagogic foundation as absolute pedagogic competency is taught/learned, understood and in meaning by the individual as social beings.
- b. Everyone surely heard, experienced or has been carrying out education, but not everyone understand, experience or education that's as it should be, then to understand the ins and outs of education need to learn the Foundation of pedagogy.
- c. The task of educating rather than domination of a teacher or educator and teacher's task is not just to teach for transforming knowledge to the children at the school but also to develop the child's personality, his protégé in integrated, both to develop the child's mental attitude, develop a conscience so that it has the flavor and attitude of sensitive to the problems of humanity, human dignity, appreciate the degree of a fellow human being, should also develop the skills of the child, life skills in the community so that he is able to confront all the problems of his life
- d. The goal of language education Indonesia so that learners. a. have the ability expresses the idea of using the language of Indonesia are good and true. Whether oral or writing and b. have a positive attitude towards the languages of Indonesia, namely, 1. Fidelity 2. Pride, as well as 3. Awareness of the norms of language, i.e. the language proficiency also has the ability to listen to/listening, the ability to speak, the ability of reading and writing skills.
- e. Theoretically, Indonesia language education will improve the quality of human development or community Indonesia capable and skillful thinking logical and systematic right through language education. Practically, Indonesia language education is a great way to build a society that is capable and skillful thinking systematically, logical and correct according to the characteristics of the language that the language is a means of thinking.
- f. In formulating policies on education, language education Indonesia should get the main priority aside from foreign languages and regional languages with how to add hours of instruction in the school is more ideal. In the Indonesia language learning, teachers must always nurture and develop the creative language of Indonesia with caring foreign languages

and regional languages, as well as the public get used to using the language of Indonesia is good and true.

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