

The Attitudes and Behavior of Using Indonesian Language among the Bureaucrats in South Sulawesi Province

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Abstract—Attitudes and behaviour in the use of the language among the bureaucrats can be either 'symbols' can be meant by certain people. Language is the behavior of someone's mental attitude in selecting and using of language. Sociolinguistics, which provided the foundations of the theory in this study formed the basis of source selection thinking in the use of language. In relation to the use of language, there are several aspects that need to be paid attention by users of the language. First, who communicates with whom? Second, what do they discuss? Third, where do they speak? Fourth, where do people speak? Fifth, how do people speak? The research formulation is, "How is the trend of using Indonesian language among bureaucrats within public services?" This research aims at describing the attitude and behavior of bureaucrats in using language for community service. The design of this research was in the form of a description or explanation of the attitudes and behavior in using Indonesian language including written and oral behaviors among bureaucrats in South Sulawesi province. The data were collected naturally that were not previously conditioned. The subjects were given preferential treatment as in the qualitative approach. The findings in this study were that the trend of using Indonesian language among the bureaucrats in South Sulawesi province still shows the use of the language in their group. The use of language is not based on the existing regulation.

Index Terms—attitude, behavior, using Indonesian language, bureaucrats

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the human potential that distinguishes human beings with the potential that is owned by another being. The language has a social function either as a means of communication or a tool to identify the social groups including bureaucrats. The Act No. 24/2009 explains that the use of Indonesian language serves as the identity of the nation, national pride, a means of unifying the various ethnic groups. In addition, it is a means of intercultural and interregional communication area. In General, the bureaucratic language can be interpreted as the language used by citizens in the context of State or Government bureaucracy. When a government official delivers a speech in front the citizens, it is less understood due to his habit of using the bureaucratic language. For example, when the governor is delivering a speech in front of the citizens in rural areas on the innovative improvement of the village, the citizens are confused about the meaning of the word "innovative". It may be a form of passiveness to Indonesian language. Like other languages, an Indonesian language has been urged by the English language.

The attitude and behavior of bureaucrats using a language such as this making the information delivered do not understand the meaning. Therefore, the bureaucrats should realize the importance of correct Indonesian language so that there is no gap between the bureaucracy and the public because the government officials are servants of the community.

A. Sociolinguistics and Language Behavior

Sociolinguistics is the interdisciplinary science in the field of sociology and Linguistics (Rokhman, 2013, p. 1). In Sociolinguistics, the word of "socio" is the main aspect in this research that characterizes the public on science.

B. Attitude and Behaviour

Attitude is a tendency to approach or avoid, positive or negative to various State institutions, whether it is social, personal, situations, ideas, and concepts (Howard and Kendler, 1974). Attitude has the relationship between aspects of

motivation and feelings or emotions. In line with this view, Krech et al. (1988, p. 185) reveal four attitude developments. First, attitudes develop in the process of want satisfaction. Second, Attitudes of the individual are shaped by the information to which he is exposed. Third, the group affiliations of the individual help determine the formation of his attitudes. Fourth, the attitudes of the individual reflect his personality. Sarnoff (1970, p. 279) as quoted by Edward (195: 139) regards attitudes as “a disposition to react favorably or unfavorably to class of objects”. Edward (195, p. 139) is often compared the three components, namely thoughts, feelings and predisposition to act.

According to Fasold, (1984, p. 147) there are two different theories of viewing attitude. The first theory is a theory of behavior that views attitude as the attitude of motoric. The second theory is mentalistic that views attitude as a mental attitude. There are a variety of methods conducted by psychologists to measure attitudes of language. The method conducted by Fasold (1984 p. 149) is termed as a direct measure of attitudes and indirect measure of attitudes.

C. Language Attitude

Anderson (1984, p. 37) reveals that characteristics of behavior language consist of two types, namely: language and non-language attitude. The non-language attitude is the attitude related to social attitude, an aesthetic attitude, and politics attitude. In addition, Chaer and Agustin (2010, p. 151) that the attitude of the language can be either a positive attitude or negative attitude. If the language is good, it is a positive attitude. If the language is not good, it is called negative attitude.

In relation to the above statements, the explanation of language attitude is also a major contributor to the success of language learning (Macmura in study and Fasold, 1973, p. 36). Other opinion, namely Dittmar (1976) explained that the definition of language attitude is characterized by some characteristics. The first is the selection of the language that will be used primarily in a multilingual community. The second is distribution of the Treasury of the language. The third is dialectal differences. The fourth is the usual problems arise as a result of any interaction among individuals. Bloomfield (1988:9) uses the term of “biophysical aspect of language and biosocial aspect of language”. The second aspect relates to the approach to the language namely whether language is a behavior as individuals or as a social phenomenon.

D. Bureaucratic Language

Bureaucratic language giving color to the difficulty of doing the dichotomy between the bureaucracy and politics. In this context, political language has associated with bureaucratic language because both have the potential to become the controlling power.

The characteristic of the bureaucratic language is the lack of openness in the rational accountability to the public or another person. In addition, the characteristic of the bureaucratic language is like the public language. Besides, the ambiguity of bureaucratic language reflects the low level of politeness in speaking. It tends to be confused with the other discourse.

There are some studies that are relevant to the bureaucratic language. The first is “Deviation of the Indonesian Language among the famous people in the country” by Setyaningrum (2009). The second is Setyaningrum et al. (2009) in his writings entitled "Aberrations of Indonesian Language among famous people in the country". The third is the "use of the Indonesian Language in political discourse" by (Anang Santoso, 2002).

II. METHODOLOGY

This research has some characters. First, this study utilized the context as a whole, either the context of the situation or the social and cultural context. Second, researchers tried to find some data in the form of behavioral characteristics of language in perspective of bureaucracy. The data in the form of symptoms or behavioral phenomenon among language bureaucrats were analyzed, i.e. how is the tendency of attitudes and behavior of speaking in Indonesian language among bureaucrats of South Sulawesi province.

The data were collected naturally that were not previously conditioned. The subjects were given preferential treatment as in the qualitative approach. This research focuses on the situation of the utterance which involves events of utterance consisting of subject, time, gender, age, title. In addition, this research also focuses on the situation of utterance and linguistic behavior that reflects the language competencies.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. General Description for the Demographics of the Informants

The informants are an important element in a theoretical study in observing the fact data in the field. This study aims at determining the elements of Sociolinguistics in environmental bureaucrats in South Sulawesi province. Therefore, the bureaucrats are the key informant in this research in processing the data analysis based on their characteristics. The characteristics of the informants can be described in following table:

TABLE 1
CHARACTERISTIC AMONG MALE BUREAUCRATS

No.	Informants	Position	Characteristic			
			Gender	Age	address	Mother Language
1.	Abdul Rauf	Head of sub-division	Male	45 th	Pinrang Regency	Indonesian-Buginese
2.	Rhommy	head of administration in Office of kesbangpol linmas	Male	44 th	Pinrang Regency	Indonesian-Buginese
3.	Nadirah	General sub-division	Male	57 th	Pinrang Regency	Indonesian-Buginese
4.	H. Rasnaeni	Head of Survey, Investigation & Hydrology	Male	45 th	Pinrang Regency	Indonesian-Buginese
5.	H. A. Norma	Head of KBT	Male	45 th	Pinrang Regency	Indonesian-Buginese
6.	A.Dani	Regional Employment Board	Male		Barru Regency	Indonesian-Buginese
7.	Ajip P	Local parliament	Male	57 th	Barru Regency	Indonesian-Buginese
8.	Bupati Barru	regent of Barru	Male		Barru Regency	Indonesian-Buginese
9.	-	Head of education and training	Male	45 th	Jenepponto Regency	Indonesian-Buginese

TABLE 2
CHARACTERISTIC AMONG FEMALE BUREAUCRATS

No.	Informants	Position	Characteristic			
			Gender			Gender
1.	Darmawati	Head of financial	Female	45 th	Pinrang Regency	Indonesian-Buginese
2.	Uyun Tamrin, S.H	Head of Forest Service Planning	Female	55 th	Pinrang Regency	Indonesian-Buginese
3.	Hajerah	head of the peace and order Lembang subdistrict in Pinrang	Female	45 th	Pinrang Regency	Indonesian-Buginese
4.	Sariapo	Head of Road Maintenance	Female	45 th	Pinrang Regency	Indonesian-Buginese
5.	A.Nurjaya, S.E	Head of planning	Female	50 th	Pinrang Regency	Indonesian-Buginese
6.	DWP	Office of Licensing	Female	32 th	Balukumba Regency	Indonesian-Buginese
7.	-	Head Regional Employment Board in Enrekang	Female	52 th	Enrekang Regency	Indonesian-Buginese

Source: Data processed by the Researchers (2014)

The two tables above show that the key informants in this study are sixteen people consisting of seven women and nine men. All the informants have structural and functional position of bureaucrats in five regencies in South Sulawesi province. They are Pinrang, Enrekang, Barru, Jeneponto, Makassar and Bulukumba.

Characteristics of the informants in South Sulawesi Province Government were around between 30 – 50 years. They have their own native language that is Buginese language as their everyday language.

B. The Domain of Bureaucracy

The culture of the bureaucracy can be illustrated as a system or a set of values shared by the existing bureaucrats in their surroundings. Normatively, description of bureaucratic culture in South Sulawesi Province focuses on the attitudes and behavior of the Indonesian language.

C. The Culture Description in the Bureaucratic Environment

The cultural characteristic of bureaucracy in South Sulawesi province that examined includes culturally patterned value. It looks from the way of bureaucrats in communicating, explaining, and justifying what they say. The results of observation and interviews found that environmental bureaucrats in South Sulawesi province have cultural value relating to the distinctive pattern of communication. It is according to the exposure of one of the informants:

"The bureaucrats in Pinrang Regency have different language styles. They seem not to use the correct grammar". (Hajerah, September 10, 2013).

The results of the interview above demonstrate that communication style of the bureaucrats in South Sulawesi has a distinctive diction, with a firm tone and poor grammar. In addition, another informant added that the communication language used is following the development of technology. It is in line with the results of the interviews:

“Sometimes, the use of language was perfunctory in following developments and advances in technology from the outside, so that others feel offended.”(A. Nurjana, 10 September 2013).

Based on the above exposure, the communication culture that developed in bureaucrats of the South Sulawesi Province have been following the development of technology. Communities within the bureaucracy are indoctrinated with the development of external cultures that ultimately creates an informal environment in the region of bureaucracy.

D. Communities in Environmental Bureaucracy

In General, the characteristics and elements of society in environmental bureaucrats can be seen from some of the things.

1. Age

The age of respondents ranged from an average of 40-50 years indicate that the gap of the age also affects social relationships in environmental bureaucracy. Indonesia is a country that still pays attention to the level of strata or age in any social relationship. The communities in South Sulawesi province bureaucrats have characteristics that concerned the age gap in the conversation. Formalities in social communication will greatly affect attitudes and behavior.

2. Gender

Consciously, gender also brings an influence on verbal and non-verbal communication in a communication process that occurs. Women are more understand about the process of nonverbal communication than men. Meanwhile, men are more likely to use verbal language than women because they tend to have minimal emotions (Robbins, 2003, p.142).

The women respondents in exposing their opinion are paying attention to linguistics material so that it is easy to understand and analyze. It can be shown from one exposure of the respondents:

"I'm very supportive because the language has a clear meaning. Moreover, the criticism may motivate the bureaucrats to be better." (Hajerah, 10 September 2013).

The above quote explains that the respondents support the regulation in speaking of for the bureaucrats. Therefore, there are updates in the internal culture of the bureaucracy to be better. The content of the verbal communication of the respondents are delivered in a simple language so that it is easy to understand, and it does not cause a misunderstanding.

The men respondents tend to use a language that is not concise. In addition, they convey a message by using the two mother tongues that are mixed, namely Indonesian and buginese languages. It was supported in the exposure of the respondent as follow:

"It affects because if people are not using the correct language, there is sometimes misunderstanding" (Abdul Rauf, 10 September 2013).

In addition, they tend to use a language that is not raw although the contents of the communication have been implied. It proves that the culture can also be related to gender as a benchmark of the performance of Community bureaucracy.

E. Individuals in Environmental Bureaucracy

The individuals in the environmental bureaucracy in the province of South Sulawesi, in general is a speaker with a dialect which is firm and straightforward, with a predominance of the use of language or buginese accent. Although, the fact is that integration in language variation also arises as a result of the mixing of cultures from every individual in an environment of the bureaucrats.

The use of Indonesian language among the bureaucrats in South Sulawesi province is being a firm belief in carrying out duties as government officials. However, the integration of language diversity is not performed thoroughly. Thus, the purpose of language switching, from a dialect to a national language with appropriate vocabulary according to the language rules that is enhanced Indonesian spelling system, has not performed in a whole.

This kind of attitude is only possessed individually. Its object is also not a social object but individual object. For example, the attitude that is fun for one type of color or one type of brand clothing.

In addition to the division of the individual and social attitude, it can also be distinguished into two groups:

1) A positive attitude is an attitude that demonstrates or shows, accepts, acknowledges, approves, and implements the norms that apply where the individual resides. If it is associated with the attitudes and behavior of individuals, there are certain groups within the bureaucracy of the individual receiving or responding to regulation in the use of language as a guide to make changes in various aspects of bureaucracy through Indonesian language as a formal language.

2) A negative attitude is an attitude that demonstrates or shows disapproval or disagrees of the applicable norms in which the individual resides. The negative attitude is closely related to the individuals who have negative attitudes towards the application of the existing regulation. Therefore, response and acceptance are two difficult things to implement.

F. Literary Regulation at the Level of Bureaucracy

The obligation of the use of Indonesian language by the state institutions, as well as government agencies of the Republic of Indonesia, is contained in the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia article 36. This Constitution stated "the State language is Indonesian Language." This provision is further stated in Article 36C of the Constitution of 1945 about the flag which states that the language, the state symbol and the National Anthem are set in legislation.

Law No. 24 in 2009 on the flag, language, the state symbol, and the national anthem reveals that Indonesian is the recognition of a symbol or symbol that is honored and proud. It is a force that could collect and tend to evolve into the language of unity and communications widely from time to time. It means that the language of bureaucracy should possess, gathers and becomes connector extensively, which is projected in Indonesian language properly.

Partially, the subject of regulation in using language among bureaucrats is set in some of the provisions of laws and regulations, namely:

a. The act No. 8 in 1974 and act No. 43 in 1999 regarding staffing issues changes to the act No. 5 in 2014 about State Civil Servant.

b. Regulation of the Minister of State for administrative officials No PER/15/m. PAN/7/2008 about the guidelines of the reform of the bureaucracy and PER/21/m. PAN/11/2008 about the guidelines for preparing the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

c. Regulation of the Minister of State for Administrative Officials No PER/12/m. PAN/08/2007 about the guidelines of the Environmental Agency in public relations of the Government.

d. Regulation of the Minister of State for administrative Officials No. 28 in 2011 that is contained in general guidelines for communications of organizations in the Government environment with some benefits, namely:

1) Systems and patterns of flow of information communication that is integrated, structured and equitable;
2) A strong institutional improvement and having competence in providing optimal and responsible information service;

3) Coordination, integration and synchronization in managing organizational communication;

4) The realization of a good relationship of bureaucratic among central government agencies, local government agencies as well as between central and regional government agencies.

G. Language Attitudes of Bureaucrats

Subjectively, each component of cognition can be displayed in the results of research with key informants who supported based on the Government's environmental speech in South Sulawesi province. The first component is the political aspect. It has a rating that is more likely to concern the benefit than the necessity. The following table describes this:

TABLE 3
THE POLITICAL COMPONENT ABOUT REGULATION FOR THE USE THE LANGUAGE OF BUREAUCRATS

No.	Informants	Assessment	
		Benefit	Necessity
1.	Abdul Rauf	-	√
2.	Rhomy	-	√
3.	Nadirah	√	-
4.	H. Rasnaeni		√
5.	H. A. Norma	√	-
6.	Darmawati	-	√
7.	Uyun Tamrin, S.H	-	√
8.	Hajerah	-	√
9.	Sariapo	-	√
10.	Nurjaya, S.E	-	√
11.	A.Dani	√	
12.	Ajip P	√	
13.	Bupati Barru	√	
14.	Kabid. Diklat	√	
15.	DWP Kantor Perizinan Kab. Bulukumba	√	
16.	Ka. BKD Enrekang	√	

Source: Data processed by the Researchers (2014)

The table above shows that the average respondent's assessment for the aspect of cognition in the political language of the bureaucracy in South Sulawesi province are more likely to concern the purpose than the benefit. This statement is supported by the results of the interviews stating that the literary on the level of bureaucracy tends to be based on need.

"It is very necessary as interwoven communication between bureaucrats and people who want to follow the example." (Uyun Tamrin, S.H, 10 September 2013).

"The bureaucrats want to equalize their vision and perception in environmental governance through the Indonesian language holistically." (Rhommy, 10 September 2013).

"It affects. If the bureaucrats are not using the correct language, it sometimes creates misunderstanding." (Abdul Rauf, 10 September 2013).

It is similar with the utterance by key informant of the women in the Government of South Sulawesi province stating that:

"It is very necessary. For example, a data report on the accountability of a regent will illustrate its performance." (Uyun Tamrin, S.H, 10 September 2013).

Explanation of the two key informants above shows that the assessment of the aspect of cognition that is reflected through the influence of the economy in the attitude and behavior of the bureaucratic language in the province of South Sulawesi, is indispensable. Therefore, the attitude and behavior of the correct language use among bureaucrats in the field regional economic can attract a positive attitude in the use of correct Indonesian language.

Further, the third aspect is about technologies that reflect responses among bureaucrats associated with the use of technology. So, as shown in the following tabulations:

TABLE 4
COMPONENTS TECHNOLOGY OF REGULATION-SPEAKING BUREAUCRATS

No.	Informants	Regulatory Assessment of Bureaucratic Language	
		Understand	Not understand
1.	Abdul Rauf	-	√
2.	Rhomy	-	√
3.	Nadirah	√	-
4.	H. Rasnaeni		√
5.	H. A. Norma	√	-
6.	Darmawati	-	√
7.	Uyun Tamrin, S.H	-	√
8.	Hajerah	-	√
9.	Sariapo	-	√
10.	Nurjaya	-	√
11.	A.Dani	√	
12.	Ajip P	√	
13.	Bupati Barru	√	
14.	Kabid. Diklat	√	
15.	DWP Kantor Perizinan Kab. Bulukumba	√	
16.	Ka. BKD Enrekang	√	

Source: the Data processed by the Researcher (2014)

According to the tabulations indicate that exposure to the average rating of the respondents associated components technology in the aspect of cognition of Environmental Governance in the bureaucratic language of South Sulawesi province indicated tend to not fully understood. Therefore, among the bureaucracy in the use of technology is likely to be affected by the language technology compared to formal languages, besides the use of the language is said to be "random" causing another person offended. So, as supported in the exposure interviews researchers who suggested literary level of bureaucracy tends to be judged on his own only, namely:

"due to the use of technology to use the language correctly, but the attitude and behaviour of speaking among bureaucrats tend to be affected by the language technology that's less good." (Abdul Rauf, 10 September 2013).

"Sometimes the use of its language with the language of technology gets the perfunctory so others feel offended." (Nurjaya, s. E, 10 September 2013).

Here, the fourth aspect is the social responses reflect the subject among bureaucrats associated with social welfare. Things such as expressed by key informant research having an assessment likely to see this side of social welfare have not been entirely good and less good by bureaucrats in a formal language. So, as shown in the following tabulations:

TABLE 5
REGULATION OF BUREAUCRATIC LANGUAGE

No.	Informants	Regulatory Assessment Of Bureaucratic Language	
		good	Fair
1.	Abdul Rauf	√	
2.	Rhomy		√
3.	Nadirah	√	
4.	H. Rasnaeni		√
5.	H. A. Norma	√	
6.	Darmawati		√
7.	Uyun Tamrin, S.H		√
8.	Hajerah		√
9.	Sariapo		√
10.	Nurjaya		√
11.	A.Dani		√
12.	Ajip P		√
13.	Bupati Barru	√	√
14.	Kabid. Diklat		√
15.	DWP Kantor Perizinan Kab. Bulukumba		√
16.	Ka. BKD Enrekang		√

Source: the Data processed by the Researcher (2014)

According to the tabulations indicate that exposure to the average rating of the respondents associated components technology in the aspect of cognition of Environmental Governance in bureaucratic language, Kab. Pinrang indicated tend to be rated poorly. Because, the language is still using the traditional regional dialects. So, as supported in the exposure interviews researchers who suggested literary level of bureaucracy tends to be judged not able to improve social welfare, including:

"the language is still less good, the language used is also not relevant so that it can cause symptoms that threaten security." (Uyun Tamrin, S. H, September 10, 2013).

Lastly, the fifth aspect is the subject of management of public service which reflects the responses among bureaucrats associated with belief in the attitude and behaviour of the bureaucracy and the role of language in the use of formal languages in a bureaucratic environment. Things such as expressed by key informant research having an assessment likely to see this side of belief in the attitude and behaviour of the bureaucracy and the role of language has not been entirely good or less good among bureaucrats in the formal language. So, as shown in the following tabulations:

TABLE 6
REGULATION OF BUREAUCRATIC LANGUAGE

No.	Informants	Regulatory Assessment Of Bureaucratic Language	
		Good	Fair
1.	Abdul Rauf	√	
2.	Rhomy		√
3.	Nadirah	√	
4.	H. Rasnaeni		√
5.	H. A. Norma	√	
6.	Darmawati		√
7.	Uyun Tamrin, S.H		√
8.	Hajerah		√
9.	Sariapo		√
10.	Nurjaya, S.E		√
11.	A.Dani		√
12.	Ajip P		√
13.	Bupati Barru	√	√
14.	Kabid. Diklat		√
15.	DWP Kantor Perizinan Kab. Bulukumba	√	√
16.	Ka. BKD Enrekang		√

Source: the Data processed by the Researcher (2014)

According to the tabulations indicate that exposure to the average rating of the respondents associated public service management component in the aspect of cognition of Environmental Governance in bureaucratic language, Kab. Pinrang indicated tend to be rated poorly. Because, the language used is often show the wrong interpretations giving rise to trust less. In addition, the role of leadership in the explained how important the use of formal languages (Indonesia) in Environmental Governance has never been assessed, for the leadership and ethical behavior befitting a leader only. So, as supported in the exposure interviews researchers who suggested literary level of bureaucracy tends to be judged not able to improve the management of the public service, namely:

"believe me, when bureaucrats speak properly then the community will be a bureaucrat admitted." (Uyun Tamrin, s. H, September 10, 2013).

"never before, leadership and ethical behavior should only speak the regional nuances." (Rhommy, September 10, 2013).

Then, according to head of Training speech Jenepono.

"SWOT strategy formulation For putting the regulation militate in invitation to training activities as a guide, which is still little known by CIVIL SERVANTS." (Jenepono, Kabid Training September 10, 2013).

H. Tendency of Bureaucrats to Implement the Regulation of Literary

The philosophical grounding enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 had already set up a variety of things that concern the nation's identity and the identity of the unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. One of them is the language; the symbol became a reflection of State sovereignty in the intercourse of Nations Indonesia and become a reflection self-sustainability and the existence of the State of Indonesia. As set forth in article 36 States that the State language is Indonesia language.

Regarding of the regulatory language at the level of bureaucracy is a necessity as the identity and the identity of the State Apparatus is officially used as the recognition as well as affirmation.

Substantive, linguistic perspective bureaucratic regulations indicate that normatively not have fit. Such a case, as outlined in the study with key informants indicated in the following tabulation display.

TABLE 7
REGULATION OF BUREAUCRACY LANGUAGE

No.	Informants Name	Assessment of Regulation of Bureaucracy Language	
		Good	Fair
1.	Abdul Rauf	√	
2.	Rhomy		√
3.	Nadirah	√	
4.	H. Rasnaeni		√
5.	H. A. Norma	√	
6.	Darmawati		√
7.	Uyun Tamrin, S.H		√
8.	Hajerah		√
9.	Sariapo		√
10.	Nurjaya, S.E		√
11.	A.Dani		√
12.	Ajip P		√
13.	Regent of Barru	√	
14.	Training Subdivision		√
15.	DWP Licensing Office Kab. Bulukumba		√
16.	Ka. BKD Enrekang		√

Source: Researcher Date Processed (2014)

Tabulation above explained if the tendency of bureaucrats in South Sulawesi province to implement the regulatory language is still not optimal. At a certain level, these regulations only as a formality that serves as a guide personnel in charge. Internal relations which should be established as a formal environment are in fact largely symbolic and do not suit properly.

This phenomenon is also supported by exposure informants stated attitudes and behavior of bureaucrats in South Sulawesi and in charge of social relationships both horizontally and vertically using diction that is not still raw.

"Speaking of the attitude of the bureaucrats in the province of South Sulawesi for more on the use of formal language / speech / behavior Indonesian language in daily work is mostly done in a misguided act of pronunciation that do not fit." (Rhommy, 10 September 2013).

Of exposure to the respondents in the above it can be concluded if the tendency of the application of the internal environment Indonesian bureaucracy has not materialized as it should.

In addition, another informant added that if the bureaucrats in South Sulawesi behavior only apply the language if you have a particular interest with high officials of other bureaucrats.

"Bureaucrats in South Sulawesi are more likely to use the official language of bureaucrats so fun thing to be scrutinized not delivered" (Uyun Tamrin, 10 September 2013).

Based on the explanation above can be understood if the use of formal language in accordance with the rules of the whole Indonesian language only used by employees bureaucrat in a particular occasion or purpose. In addition, according to one informant, as a result of the use of grammar is still not standard, it is necessary or needed changes that begin with coaching.

"Still needs to be fixed how bureaucrats should speak, so there is a change through the development and improvement" (A. Nurjana, 10 September 2013).

Exposure on the employee to prove if some bureaucrat in South Sulawesi expect there is a change of language in accordance with the rules and regulations through the bureaucratic language in the development and improvement of the language.

However, some informants would disagree that, where an employee said if the tendency of bureaucrats in South Sulawesi using Indonesian language was pretty good. It is reflected in the exposure of informants as follows:

"It tends to be good and behaviors that form is good enough" (Nadiran, 10 September 2013).

"I think it's more correct to use Indonesian and right to avoid / minimize the sense of offense among the bureaucrats. (Abdul Rauf, 10 September 2013).

"For me, the language used is quite satisfactory and follow the spirit of the work" (A. Norma, 10 September 2013).

Based on the explanation above, it can be interpreted several informants believe that bureaucrats in South Sulawesi in the Indonesian language tend to have a pretty good and in accordance with the rules of the existing language. In addition, it can also be proven by one of the speeches, namely:

"In addition ... the district government has implemented several policies through several regulatory district ... among other things ... non-alcoholic, clever read-write Qur'an, Muslim fashion consumption and Muslimat" (Ka. BKD Enrekang, 10 September 2013).

Exposure speech above, there is evidence that officials were using Indonesian bureaucrats in accordance with the rules of good language and easy to understand. Based on some information that has been presented in the above matrix will be formed as follows:

Table 8 Results of Triangulation includes aspects: beliefs about the regulatory language bureaucrat, bureaucrats' evaluation of the bureaucratic language of the regulation, and the tendency of bureaucracy to implement the regulatory language.

TABLE 8

Informants	Aspects of Language Attitudes			Description
	Confidence of Bureaucrats	Evaluation of Bureaucrats	Tendency of Bureaucrats	
Rhommy	<i>"The bureaucracy wants to create a unified vision and perception within the Indonesian government through a holistic manner."</i>	<i>"in the province of South Sulawesi, very rarely attitudes and behavior using Indonesian bureaucrats is good and right, more dominant language attitudes and behaviors that traditional regional accent".</i>	<i>"The attitude of the bureaucrats speaking in Pinrang more heavily on the use of formal language / speech / language behavior Indonesia. But in daily more work done in a misguided act of pronunciation that do not fit"</i>	
Nadiran	<i>"I believe the bureaucrats in Pinrang it's time to be positive about the use of Indonesian."</i>	<i>"There are officers who use Indonesian with good and not boring and too easy to understand".</i>	<i>"It tends to be good, and behaviors that form is good enough"</i>	
Abdul Rauf	<i>"Influence, because if it is not using the correct language is sometimes misunderstood."</i>	<i>"In my opinion, it's good. In the sense already using Indonesian proper and correct and not too much use of the commercial language".</i>	<i>"I think it's more correct to use Indonesian and right to avoid / minimize the sense of offense among the bureaucrats"</i>	
Rasnaeni	<i>"Serving the community by using a better language, will make us respect each other"</i>	<i>"The language used is less ethical".</i>	<i>"I think the speech is pretty good, the presentation too. But, still less ethical to other bureaucrats, because the provincial bureaucrat considers himself more of a Bureaucrat District"</i>	
A.Norma	<i>"Actually, using the language too much development will be easier, and makes enough for me to feel satisfied."</i>	<i>"Some employees use the language well enough, and ways of working as well as the percentage of work has also been satisfying to motivate the performance of other employees."</i>	<i>"For me, the language used is quite satisfactory and follow the spirit of the work"</i>	
A.Dani		<i>"We see and have a very specific purpose of settling this problem is (and was) the purpose of the pack and also there are some which we highlight here is to bring better governance, effective, and efficient".</i>		
Ajip P DPRD Sulawesi Selatan		<i>"Yes, the mother is still general secretary, also renewed his rather he means it now ... it was rather general secretary of the secretary-general of home affairs and such that one has also the advantage of being able to be extended tenure"</i>		
Bupati Barru			<i>"Improved optimization inseminator competence of district secretariat office in Barru also attended Barru resource in department of agriculture, animal husbandry and regional secretariat"</i>	
Kabid Diklat	<i>The next in the actual issue was discovered several problems, the first problem to lack of socialization disciplinary apparatus where we use is urgent and very serious</i>			
Darmawati	<i>"It should be Indonesian is used in communication, so that can be an example to the community in the district. Pinrang"</i>	<i>"Less, because the language used is still daily language."</i>	<i>"The use of Indonesian is still lacking, because there are many local languages"</i>	

Uyun Tamrin	<i>"Indispensable as the communication fabric between the bureaucrats and the people who want to imitate."</i>	<i>"Still do not reflect the language well, because more often using daily dialect".</i>	<i>"More likely to use the official language of bureaucrats so fun thing to be scrutinized not delivered"</i>	
Hajerah	<i>"It is time, and even should, because the use of Indonesian is mandatory for the implementation of government and public services for the people"</i>	<i>"In my opinion, the language used is not standard so it can be assessed is still not as it should be"</i>	<i>"They tend to be less, because it still uses the local language"</i>	
Sariapo	<i>"Yes, it should. Because as a public servant must use good Indonesian "</i> .	<i>"The language used in the work environment is not polite and without thinking about the feelings of others"</i>	<i>"Less polite and still talk casually and not appropriate the grammar"</i>	
A.Nurjana	<i>sometimes careless use of language to go with the language of technology so that others feel offended</i>	<i>"Tend still remove inappropriate language spoken and issued"</i>	<i>"Still needs to be fixed how bureaucrats should speak"</i>	
DWP Licensing Office Kab. Bulukumba	In addition, I also want to convey the unity darmawanita in Bulukumba that we invited speakers from licensing darmawanita Mrs. Hajjah e Ani Nurhelmi, Spd for sharing briefly presented the material on personal competence where hopefully what is presented as a moment can change our mindset of how we as wives civil servants behave and act both in communicating in our resolve and harmony.			
Ka. BKD Enrekang			<i>"In addition ... the district government has implemented several policies through several regulatory district such as non-alcoholic, clever read-write Qur'an, wear clothing of Muslim and Muslimat"</i>	

IV. CONCLUSION

Tendency Indonesian language attitudes among local officials in the province of South Sulawesi is still showing the use of language prevailing in the group is not based on existing regulations. Expected conditions in the presence of a positive attitude language behavior is still shaped expectations, and it can be achieved if the bureaucrats have communicative abilities in performing their duties and functions as the State apparatus.

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