

**SATU NUSA SATU BANGSA SATU BAHASA
1 MALAYSIA**

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ABSTRACT

The concept of 1Malaysia is buzzing in the air. Whether it is running smoothly as expected or is facing some obstacles and challenges, Malaysia has to wait. In comparison to her neighbor, Indonesia's Sumpah Pemuda or Youth's Oath, was declared on 28 October 1928, with its famous shout of: "*Satu Nusa, Satu Bangsa, Satu Bahasa, Indonesia*", was a bottom-up approach. The difference and the similarity of the two concepts and how the experiences of the two countries in establishing and sustaining the concept are interesting to be explored. The objectives are similar, i.e. how to mobilize the togetherness of the people of the nation in its national interest.

Keyword: difference and similarity, satu,

Introduction

✓ The 1Malaysia concept mooted by the Prime Minister Dato Seri Najib Abdul Razak, is an effort to unify the people and the nation of Malaysia's three main ethnic groups, Malay, Cina, and India, and other Bumiputera ethnic groups, to meet Vision 2020, and to become a modern and developed country.

✓ Indonesia on 28 October 1928, youth from various ethnic and racial groups from around the country during the era of Dutch colonialism, declared *Sumpah Pemuda*, the Youth's Oath, to unify them with a vision that they will be in One Motherland, One Nation, and One Language, Indonesia. The feeling of oneness in the Youth's Oath was the unification power, that on 17 August 1945, after fighting for the independence, Soekarno and Mohammad Hatta declared the Proclamation of Independence of the Republik of Indonesia. With *Bhineka Tunggal Ika* – Unity in Diversity – there were many different interests, that can be moulded into one aspiration: one country, one nation, and one language, Indonesia.

✓ This paper is intended to view the similarities and the differences of the two nations' unification concepts and compare them, to be used as input for the development of the larger unification, regionally i.e., ASEAN, as one Nusantara union.

The concept of unification

Unification of races, ethnics, countries in one same aspiration, one political view had been done ever since in early days of human kind.

✓ Namrod, wanted to unify all human beings in the planet, so that they could be under one roof, the Babel Tower to become closer to God, in the search of heaven. It was against God Will. He wanted the human beings to disperse all over the earth. One of the unifying factors at that time was language, so God made human beings speak in many different languages for each human kind. As a result they miscommunicated themselves, quarreled, and finally they decided to separate and disperse. This is an example of a failure of the unification's effort.

Soviet Union was a unification of nations in Eastern Europe that had the same ideology, communist. The union became a powerful block, during the Cold War as an Eastern Block, a One World, confronting the other block, Western Block, and pushed to rise a new block, the Non Block. They were unified after a long period, but after communist failed to achieve their objectives and aspirations, with the glasnozt that was initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet Union was broken and fragmented into several countries and identities. Joseph Bros Tito had unified the Balkan countries into Yugoslavia. But after the death of the initiator, Tito, the member of the unification found out their differences: religions, races, languages, and they decided to separate, back to their own identities and countries.

What were the secret of the 'success' (in maintaining the unification as a strong power in such a long time) or failure (finally were broken into pieces) of the unifications? It seems that the balance of differences and similarities of the interests of the members of the unification countries, and synchronization and harmonization of the relationship and the interests among them. If the balance goes to the differences, the unification will fail. And the unification will be stronger and more sustained if it was a bottom-up willingness of unification rather than a top-down direction of unification.

European Union (EU) still in their own sovereignties, had successfully unified their currencies (except UK and Swiss) and economic activities and interest of the European countries. EU tries to unify their views in the social, culture, and even politics into a same view. But, how far the unification will be successful? The different in the unification of the Soviet Union was a top-down unification, compared to the European Union was a bottom up unification, derived from the willingness of each country member to be unified taking into consideration of their interests and their own sovereignties. ASEAN countries intend to make a similar unification, in the area of economic and social culture. This intention should be come from the willingnesses of the ASEAN member countries to unify their same interests, but still in the sovereignties of each country.

The effort of a unification will be better off if among the races, ethnics, nations, they have the same interests and aspirations, or common ground, or have a common enemy is considered as an obstacle for the achievement of the objective of the unification.

1Malaysia concept

The 1Malaysia concept that was officially declared by the Prime Minister Malaysia Dato Seri Najib Abdul Razak, though seemed to be a top down concept, it actually came after a long process from the willingness of the people of Malaysia in accordance with Vision 2020, that Malaysia is to be a strong, modern and developed country in 2020 or before. The motto, *Rakyat Didahulukan, Pencapaian Diutamakan* - People First, Achievement is Prioritized, is a reminder that everything and every action should be in the interest of the people, but the achievement should be priorities. So, every effort and action should be based on the people interest, but it should be always in the direction in the objective achievement, the 2020 Vision, Malaysia becomes a strong, modern, and developed country.

The development of the unification

The history of the Malaysian kingdom, that is in the form of federal nation, consists of nine sultanate regions: Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor, and Terengganu, united area of Kuala Lumpur and Putra Jaya, and special area Melaka, Penang, Sabah, and Sarawak. The Malay Sultanate historically was rooted in Melaka, but Melaka is not a sultanate anymore, but a special area, non sultanate region.

Malaysia got its independence on 31 August 1957, after fighting to ask the British government to let the people of Malaya to be an independent nation. It was for Peninsular Malaysia and Singapore, excluding Borneo (Brunei, Sabah, Sarawak). On 16 September 1963, Sabah and Sarawak got their freedom from the British protectorate and merge into the Malaysia Federation. Brunei was exempted and became a independent kingdom of Brunei. On 15 August 1965, Singapore separated from the Federation of Malaysia, as a city state nation.

Race and ethnic. Malaysia originally consist of three main ethnics groups, Malay, Chinese, and Indians. But there area other indigeneous ethnic (Bumiputera), orang asli, and the ethnics in Sabah & Sarawak who are not Malays. *Religion.* Majority of the religion in Malaysia are Islam, followed by Christian (Roman Catholic & Protestant), Budhis, Hindu, Sikh, and others. The Malays are Muslims. *Languages.* Bahasa Malaysia becomes the official language, and English is the second language. Chinese language are used for communication among Chinese people, and Tamil in the Indian community. In the 1Malaysia concept, the use of Bahasa Malaysia as the official language is one of the unification language, without disregarding English as a second language, and the limited use of other languages. Bahasa Malaysia is actually Malay language with diverse dialects in the Peninsular Malaysia and in Borneo Malaysia. (See Exhibit 3)

Satu Nusa Satu Bangsa Satu Bahasa, Indonesia's concept

Satu Nusa Satu Bangsa Satu Bahasa, Indonesia concept was the outcome of the Youth's Oath – Sumpah Pemuda – on 28 October 1928, as a result of a consensus among the leaders of the various youth and regional (ethnic) organizations. At the Youth's Oath, ethnic and regional sentiments were defeated by the sense of nationality. Those who came bearing regional and religious banners (including Jong Java, Jong Soematera, Jong Islamieten Bond, Jong Celebes, Pemoeda Kaoem Betawi, etc.) agreed to think and act as one nation. For the sake of nation they were prepared to put aside regional, ethnic, religious organizational interests.

The development of the unification

Republic of Indonesia consists of 33 provinces (Bali, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Daerah Istimewa Jogjakarta, Daerah Khusus Aceh, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta, Gorontalo, Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Timur, Kepulauan Riau, Lampung, Maluku, Maluku Tenggara, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Papua, Papua Barat, Riau, Sulawesi Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tengah, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Utara, Sumatera Barat, Sumatera Selatan, dan Sumatera Utara.)

Since the proclamation of independence up to now, the process of unification in the form of the unitary state faced many challenges of separatism. In 1949, there was a rebellion by the communist party lead by Muso. In that year, Indonesia became a federal nation (Republik Indonesia Serikat) but in 1950 back to unitary state. The separatisms happened in some parts of Indonesia, DI/TII in West Jawa and Kalimantan Selatan, PRRI /Permesta in North Sumatera and North Sulawesi, but the government of Indonesia managed to handle the problems. In 1963, through a plebisit held by the UN, West Irian (Papua) became a part of the Republic off Indonesia. Year 1965 was the blackest year for Indonesia, there was a bloody coup d'etat by the communist party, called G30S PKI. Soeharto took over the Presidency from Soekarno in 1966. East Timor with many problems around it, in 1975 became the 27th provice of the Reublic of Indonesia. In 1997 and 1998, Indonesia was the country hardest hit by the Asian Financial Crisis. This increased popular discontent with the New Order and led to popular protests. Suharto resigned on 21 May 1998, and replaced by Habibie. In 1999, East Timor voted to secede from Indonesia, thourgh a referendum, and become an independence country, Timor Leste.

Races and ethnics. The population of Indonesia is around 230 millions, the fourth biggest country in the world after China, India, and USA. The biggest density is in Java, with only 7% of the whole area of the country, it is inhabited around 62% of the population. Around Indonesia, there are hundreds of distinc native ethnicities in Indonesia. The largest is the Javanese, who comprise 42% of the population, followed by the Sundanese, Madurese, Minangkabau, Bugis, Batak, Bali. The other ethnicities are Ambonese, Dayak, Sasak, Aceh, etc. Aside the native ethnicities, there are some Chinese, Arab, and India descendants, (See Exhibit 1)

Religions. Although religious freedom is stipulated in the Indonesian constitution, the government officially recognizes only six religions: Islam; Protestantism; Roman Catholicism; Hinduism; Buddhism; and Confucianism. Although it is not an Islamic state, Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim-majority nation, with almost 86.1% of Indonesians who are Muslim according to the 2000 census. 8.7% of the population is Christian, 3% are Hindu, and 1.8% Buddhist or other.

Languages. The hundreds of languages and dialects used in Indonesia, usually are grouped according to the regions or ethnicities those mentioned above. Local or native languages are: Aceh, Batak, Sunda, Java, Sasak, Timor, Tetum, Dayak, Minangkabau, Minahasa, Toraja, Bugis, Halmahera, etc. with some different dialects in these languages. (see Exhibit 3) The national and unification language is Bahasa Indonesia. The structure and lexicon of Bahasa Indonesia is Malay and enriched by some native languages and dialects. On one side it is great to have a unification language without using previous colonial language, but on the other hand there is lack of the use of English as an international language for the Indonesian people in the era of globalization and internationalization.

There are local or traditional songs from around Indonesia, and they give some identities of the pluralities of the Indonesia (See Exhibit 4)

In August 1973, Indonesia and Malaysia had signed a culture agreement in the Ejaan Bahasa Persatuan di Malaysia and Bahasa Indonesia di Indonesia, that have some similarities. But, this concept is not really successful, because there are still some significant differences between the two languages, mainly on the alphabeth. Though it will take time, it is a good idea that Bahasa Indonesia and Bahasa Malaysia can be blended into a 'new' language, i.e. BAHASA. So that it can be used in the ASEAN countries.

Comparison of the two similar but different concepts.

From what we have seen so far, there are some similarities and differences that can be listed on the two unification effort of 1Malaysia concept and SatuNusa, SatuBangsa, Satu Bahasa, Indonesia concept:

	Similarities	Differences
Concept	Unification effort of a nation of many differences to achieve	Indonesia: the idea comes from the people (bottom-up)

\	the same objective	Malaysia: the idea comes from the leaders (top-down)
\		
Unification effort	To unify many distinct ethnicities into a unified nation and country	Indonesia: form a unitary Republic of Indonesia Malaysia: form a federal with includes sultanate kingdom
\		
\		
Unification processes	Both country have late unification and experience of deunification	Malaysia: late unification of Sabah & Serawak in 1963 and deunification of Singapura(65) Indonesia: late unification of West Irian in 1963, East Timor (75), and deunification of East Timor in 1999, to be independence as a new state Timor Leste
\		
\		
\		
Objective	Indonesia: to become a justice and prosperoud contry (indefinite time)	Malaysia: to become a modern and developed country in 2020
\		
Races/ethnicities	Indigeneous (Bumiputera) existence	Indonesia: pluralities based on the regionalities Malaysia: pluralities based on ethnicities
\		
Religions	Islam majority, but acknowledge the other religion existence	Indonesia: all citizens has the freedom to choose their own faith and religions Malaysia: Malayan has to be Moslem
\		
\		
Languages	The used of Malay as the base of the national language	Indonesia: Bahasa Indonesia as a national unitary language Malaysia: Bahasa Malaysia and English are used together, and the use of other language for internal communication
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\		

Conclusion and Recommendation

There are some findings that can be concluded:

1. The 1Malaysia concept and SatuNusa SatuBangsa SatuBahasa, Indonesia are concepts in the effort to unify the different races, ethnics, religions, languages/dialects into a unifying nation to achieve the same objectives and aspirations.
2. The similarities and differences of the two concepts can be used to push the smooth process of the effort of the unification.
3. The 1Malaysia concept should take into account the successes or failures of other country experiences to strengthen the confident of the success of achieving its objective, that is Malaysia becomes a modern and developed country in 2020 or before.
4. An effort of the language unification in 'Nusantara', as an official language of ASEAN by blending Bahasa Indonesia and Bahasa Malaysia with some addition of the other nation languages, Thai, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Camboja, Myanmarese, etc. into a 'new' BAHASA

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Exhibit 1

The list of ethnics in Indonesia

Suku Aceh, Suku Alas, Suku Amungme, Arab-Indonesia, Armenia-Indonesia, Suku Asmat, Orang Kanekes

Suku Bajau, Suku Bali, Suku Banjar, Suku Banten, Suku Batak, Suku Bawean, Suku-suku di Bengkulu, Suku Bentong, Suku Berau, Suku Betawi, Suku Bima, Suku Boti, Suku Bugis, Suku Buru, Suku-suku Minang

Suku Dani, Suku Daya, Suku Dayak, Suku Bahau, Dayak Bawo, Suku Dayak Bidayuh, Suku Dayak Dusun, Dayak Jawant, Rumpun Punan, Suku Seberuang, Suku Tunjung, Suku Devayan, Suku Dayak Dusun Deyah

Suku Empur, Suku Gayo, Suku Haloban, India-Indonesia, Orang Indo,

Suku Jawa, Suku Komerang, Suku Kaili, Suku bangsa di Kalimantan Timur, Suku Karo, Suku Kerinci, Suku Kimyal, Suku Kluet, Suku Konjo Pesisir, Korea-Indonesia, Suku Kubu, Suku Kutai,

Suku Lampung, Lampung Panaragan, Suku Laut, Suku Maba, Suku Madura, Suku Makassar, Suku Mandar, Marga Ambon, Marga Minahasa, Marga Sangir, Suku Melayu, Bangsa Melayu, Melayu Kedah, Melayu Bengkulu, Melayu Palembang, Suku Tamiang, Melayu-Bugis, Suku Minangkabau, Suku Mori, Suku Dayak Mualang, Suku Muna, Suku Nias, Suku Pamona, Suku Papua, Suku Pasir, Suku Petalangan,

Suku Rejang, Rumpun Tidung, Suku Sa'dan, Suku Salu, Suku Sangir, Suku Sasak, Suku Se, Suku, Sikule, Suku Simulur, Suku Solor, Suku Sula, Suku Sumba, Suku Sumbawa, Suku Sunda,

SukuTalaud, SukuTaliabo, SukuTambulu, SukuTanimbar, SukuTernate, Suku Tetun, Suku Tidore, Suku Timor, Suku Tombatu, SukuTomini, Suku Tompakewa, Suku Tondano, Suku Tontembun, SukuToraja, Suku Uluna, Suku Walio

Exhibit 2

The list of local/traditional languages in Indonesia (alphabetical)

Bahasa Aceh Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Alas Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Alor Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Ambelan Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Angkola Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Aru Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Bacan Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Sula Bacan
Bahasa Bada' Besona Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Toraja
Bahasa Bahau Digunakan di Wilayah Kalimantan
Bahasa Bajau Digunakan di Wilayah Kalimantan
Bahasa Balantak Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Loinan
Bahasa Bali Digunakan di Wilayah Bali
Bahasa Banda Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Banggai Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Loinan
Bahasa Banjar Digunakan di Wilayah Kalimantan
Bahasa Bantik Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulut
Bahasa Batak Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Belu Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Bobongko Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Loinan
Bahasa Bonerate Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Muna Butung
Bahasa Bugis Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulsel
Bahasa Bulanga Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Gorontalo
Bahasa Bungkumori Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Bungku Langku
Bahasa Buol Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Gate
Bahasa Buru Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Butung Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Muna Butung
Bahasa Enggano Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Gayo Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Geloli Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Goram Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Gorontalo Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Gate
Bahasa Helo Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Iban Digunakan di Wilayah Kalimantan
Bahasa Jawa Digunakan di Wilayah Jawa
Bahasa Kadang Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Kai Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Kaidipan Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Gate
Bahasa Kail Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Toraja
Bahasa Kaisar Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Kalaotoa Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Muna Butung
Bahasa Karo Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Karompa Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Muna Butung
Bahasa Kayan Digunakan di Wilayah Kalimantan
Bahasa Kenya Digunakan di Wilayah Kalimantan
Bahasa Klemautan Digunakan di Wilayah Kalimantan
Bahasa Kroe Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Kubu Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Lain Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Laki Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Bungku Langku
Bahasa Lampung Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Landawe Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Bungku Langku
Bahasa Layolo Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Muna Butung

Bahasa Leboni Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Toraja
Bahasa Leti Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Loinan Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Loinan
Bahasa Lom Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Luwu Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulsel
Bahasa Madura Digunakan di Wilayah Jawa
Bahasa Makassar Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulsel
Bahasa Mandailing Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Mandar Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulsel
Bahasa Mapute Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Bungku Langku
Bahasa Melayu Digunakan di Wilayah Kalimantan
Bahasa Melayu Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Mentawai Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Milano Digunakan di Wilayah Kalimantan
Bahasa Minangkabau Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Mongondow Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulut
Bahasa Napu Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Toraja
Bahasa Nias Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Orang Laut Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Ot-Danum Digunakan di Wilayah Kalimantan
Bahasa Pak-Pak Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Pantar Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Pipikoro Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Toraja
Bahasa Pitu Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulsel
Bahasa Rejang Lebong Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Riau Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Roma Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Rote Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Sa'dan Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulsel
Bahasa Salu Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulsel
Bahasa Sangir Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulut
Bahasa Sasak Digunakan di Wilayah Bali
Bahasa Sasak Digunakan di Wilayah Nusa Tenggara Barat
Bahasa Sasak Digunakan di Wilayah Nusa Tenggara Timur
Bahasa Seko Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulsel
Bahasa Sikule Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Simulur Digunakan di Wilayah Sumatera
Bahasa Solor Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Sula Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Sula Bacan
Bahasa Sumba Digunakan di Wilayah Nusa Tenggara Barat
Bahasa Sumbawa Digunakan di Wilayah Nusa Tenggara Timur
Bahasa Sunda Digunakan di Wilayah Jawa
Bahasa Talaud Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulut
Bahasa Taliabo Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Sula Bacan
Bahasa Tambulu Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulut
Bahasa Tanibar Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Ternate Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Halmahera Utara
Bahasa Tetun Digunakan di Wilayah Nusa Tenggara Timur
Bahasa Tetun Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Tidore Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Halmahera Utara
Bahasa Timor Digunakan di Wilayah Nusa Tenggara Timur
Bahasa Timor Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur
Bahasa Tombatu Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulut
Bahasa Tomini Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Tomoni
Bahasa Tompakewa Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulut
Bahasa Tondano Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulut
Bahasa Tontembun Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulut
Bahasa Toraja Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Toraja
Bahasa Uluna Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Sulsel
Bahasa Walio Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Muna Butung
Bahasa Wetar Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Ambon Timur

Bahasa Widesi Digunakan di Wilayah Maluku Daerah Sekitar Halmahera Selatan
Bahasa Wotu Digunakan di Wilayah Sulawesi Daerah Sekitar Toraja

Exhibit 3

Malays dialects used in Malaysia

Dialek Utara dituturkan di negara bagian Kedah, Pulau Pinang, Perlis dan bagian utara negara bagian Perak. Terbahagi kepada beberapa sub-dialek seperti Perlis, Pulau Pinang, Kedah Utara dan Kedah Hilir.

Dialek Kelantan : dituturkan di negara bagian Kelantan dan daerah Besut, Terengganu. Penduduk di beberapa buah daerah di Kedah seperti Baling, Sik dan Kuala Nerang bertutur di dalam dialek yang menampakkan banyak persamaan dengan Dialek Kelantan. Dialek Kelantan merupakan sub-dialek Dialek Pattani ataupun Yawi.

Dialek Terengganu: dituturkan di Terengganu kecuali daerah Besut dan sebahagian negeri Pahang.

Dialek Perak - Dialek ini terbahagi kepada tiga pecahan kecil: Dialek Perak Tengah : dituturkan di bagian tengah negara bagian Perak. Dialek Perak Selatan : dituturkan di bagian selatan negara bagian Perak. Dialek Perak Timur: dituturkan di bahagian timur negara bagian Perak iaitu Lenggong, Grik dan Kroh yang bersempadan dengan Thailand, Kedah dan Kelantan. Dialek yang dituturkan mempunyai campuran Dialek Utara, Dialek Perak dan Dialek Kelantan/Petani

Dialek Selangor - KL : dituturkan di negara bagian Selangor, Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya serta kota-kota besar di Semenanjung Malaysia.

Dialek Negeri : dituturkan di negara bagian Negeri Sembilan dan kawasan Taboh Naning, Melaka.

Dialek Malaka : dituturkan di negara bagian Melaka kecuali kawasan Taboh Naning.

Dialek Johor - Riau : dituturkan di negara bagian Johor dan selatan Pahang.

Dialek Pahang - Negara bagian Pahang kaya dengan pelbagai jenis dialek daerah yang dituturkan di daerah-daerah di mana Sungai Pahang mengalir: Dialek Jerantut, Lipis, Bentong dan Raub, Dialek Temerloh, Dialek Chenor dan Pekan

Dialek Sarawak

Dialek Labuan - dituturkan di Persekutuan Labuan (sejenis dialek campuran antara bahasa Kedayan dan bahasa Melayu Brunei).

Dialek Sabah - Negara bagian Sabah mempunyai beberapa jenis dialek Melayu yaitu: Dialek Melayu Sabah, Dialek Kokos / Cocos - dituturkan oleh orang Melayu keturunan Kokos / Cocos di Tawau, Lahad Datu, Kunak, Sandakan dan Kepulauan Cocos (Keeling), wilayah Australia.

Dialek Baba - Sejenis dialek campuran antara bahasa Melayu dan dialek Hokkien. Dialek ini terbahagi kepada tiga pecahan kecil iaitu: Dialek Baba Melaka - dituturkan oleh kaum Baba dan Nyonya di negara bagian Melaka. Ia merupakan dialek asal bagi dialek Melayu Baba. Dialek Baba Pulau Pinang - dituturkan oleh kaum Baba dan Nyonya di negara bagian Pulau Pinang. Dialek Baba Singapura - dituturkan oleh kaum Baba dan Nyonya di Republik Singapura.

Exhibit 4

The list of local/traditional songs in Indonesia

- Ampar-Ampar Pisang (Kalimantan Selatan)
- Anak Kambing Saya (Nusa Tenggara Timur)
- Angin Mamiri (Sulawesi Selatan)
- Anju Ahu (Sumatera Utara)
- Apuse (Papua)
- Ayam Den Lapeh (Sumatera Barat)
- Bareh Solok (Sumatera Barat)
- Lancang Kuning (Riau)
- Soleram (Riau)
- Lenggang Kangkong (Riau)
- Zapin Laksmana Raja di Laut (Riau)
- Kutang Barendo (Riau)
- Zapin Pantai Solop (Riau)
- Batanghari (Jambi)
- Bolelebo (Nusa Tenggara Barat)
- Bubuy Bulan (Jawa Barat)
- Bungong Jeumpa (Aceh)
- Burung Tantina (Maluku)
- Butet (Sumatera Utara)
- Tana Wolio (Sulawesi Tenggara)
- Cik-Cik Periuk (Kalimantan Barat)
- Cikala Le Pongpong (Sumatera Utara)
- Cing Cangkeling (Jawa Barat)
- Cuk Mak Ilang (Sumatera Selatan)
- Dago Inang Sarge (Sumatera Utara)
- Dayung Palinggam (Sumatera Barat)
- Dayung Sampan (Banten)
- Dek Sangke (Sumatera Selatan)
- Desaku (Nusa Tenggara Timur)
- Es Lilin (Jawa Barat)
- Esa Moka (Sulawesi Utara)
- Gambang Suling (Jawa Tengah)
- Gek Kepriye (Jawa Tengah)
- Goro-Gorone (Maluku)
- Gundul Pacul (Jawa Tengah)
- Helele U Ala De Teang (Nusa Tenggara Barat)
- Huhatee (Maluku)
- Ilir-Ilir (Jawa Tengah)
- Indung-Indung (Kalimantan Timur)
- Injit-Injit Semut (Jambi)

- Jali-Jali (Jakarta)
- Jamuran (Jawa Tengah)
- Kabile-Bile (Sumatera Selatan)
- Kalayar (Kalimantan Tengah)
- Kambanglah Bungo (Sumatera Barat)
- Kampung Nan Jauh Di Mato (Sumatera Barat)
- Ka Parak Tinggi (Sumatera Barat)
- Keraban Sape (Jawa Timur)
- Keroncong Kemayoran (Jakarta)
- Kicir-Kicir (Jakarta)
- Kole-Kole (Maluku)
- Lalan Belek (Bengkulu)
- Lembah Alas (Aceh)
- Lembe-lembe (Maluku)
- Lisoi (Sumatera Utara)
- Madekdek Magambiri (Sumatera Utara)
- Malam Baik (Sumatera Barat)
- Mande-Mande (Maluku)
- Manuk Dadali (Jawa Barat)
- Ma Rencong (Sulawesi Selatan)
- Mejangeran (Bali)
- Mariam Tomong (Sumatera Utara)
- Moree (Nusa Tenggara Barat)
- Nasonang Dohita Nadua (Sumatera Utara)
- O Ina Ni Keke (Sulawesi Utara)
- Ole Sioh (Maluku)
- Orlen-Orlen (Nusa Tenggara Barat)
- O Ulate (Maluku)
- Pai Mura Rame (Nusa Tenggara Barat)
- Pakarena (Sulawesi Selatan)
- Panon Hideung (Jawa Barat)
- Paris Barantai (Kalimantan Selatan)
- Peia Tawa-Tawa (Sulawesi Tenggara)
- Pileuleuyan (Jawa Barat)
- Pinang Muda (Jambi)
- Piso Surit (Sumatera Utara(Karo))
- Pitik Tukung (Yogyakarta)
- Potong Bebek Angsa (Nusa Tenggara Timur)
- Rambadia (Sumatera Utara)
- Rang Talu (Sumatera Barat)
- Rasa Sayang-Sayange (Maluku)
- Ratu Anom (Bali)
- Saputangan Bapuncu Ampat (Kalimantan Selatan)
- Sarinande (Maluku)
- Selendang Mayang (Jambi)
- Sengko-Sengko (Sumatera Utara)
- Sinanggar Tulo (Sumatera Utara)
- Sing Sing So (Sumatera Utara)
- Sinom (Yogyakarta)
- Si Patokaan (Sulawesi Utara)
- Sitara Tillo (Sulawesi Utara)

- Soleram (Riau)
- Sungai Suci (Bengkulu)
- Surilang (Jakarta)
- Suwe Ora Jamu (Yogyakarta)
- Tana Wolio (Sulawesi Tenggara)
- Tanduk Majeng (Jawa Timur)
- Tanase (Maluku)
- Tari Tanggai (Sumatera Selatan)
- Tebe Onana (Nusa Tenggara Barat)
- Te Kate Dipanah (Yogyakarta)
- Tokecang (Jawa Barat)
- Tondok Kadadingku (Sulawesi Tengah)
- Tope Gugu (Sulawesi Tengah)
- Tumpi Wayu (Kalimantan Tengah)
- Tutu Koda (Nusa Tenggara Barat)
- Umang-umang (Bengkulu)
- Yamko Rambe Yamko (Papua)
- Bapak Pucung (Jawa Tengah)
- Yen Ing Tawang Ono Lintang (Jawa Tengah)
- Stasiun Balapan, Didi Kempot (Jawa Tengah)
- Batti'batti (Sulawesi Selatan)
- Ganrang Pakarena (Sulawesi Selatan)