

The Implementation of Law No: 24 of 2009, Concerning the Flag, Language, National Emblem and National Anthem for Students of SMPS 8 Alwashliyah

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ABSTRACT

The community service program partners are students from Alwashliyah 8 Medan Middle School. The background is the law regarding the flag, language and national symbols, as well as the national anthem. The red and white flag, the Indonesian language Garuda Pancasila, and the national anthem Indonesia Raya are the national identity and identity of the unitary Republic of Indonesia. These four symbols are a reflection of the country's sovereignty in relations with other countries. The main target in this activity is the implementation of Law No. 24 of 2009 for students at SMP Alwashliyah 8 Medan with the theme "Implementation of Law No: 24 of 2009 concerning the Flag, Language and National Emblem, and the National Anthem." The delivery method uses kahoot learning media and lectures conducted by lecturers and students of the Indonesian Language Education Study Program, FKIP, Alwashliyah University, Medan. The results achieved from this service program are ⁽¹⁾ The unified state flag of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as the state flag, is the red and white. ⁽²⁾ The language used for generations by Indonesian citizens in areas within the territory of the unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. ⁽³⁾ The symbol of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as the State Emblem, is the Garuda. Pancasila with the motto Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. and finally ⁽⁴⁾ Introducing in detail the national anthem. In this activity, students as partners were introduced to the implementation or implementation activities of Law no. 24 of 2009 Flag, Language and National Emblem, as well as the National Anthem (Indonesian national anthem).

Keywords: Implementation, Flag, Language, National Emblem, Unitary Language

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INTRODUCTION

Law 24 of 2009 concerning the National Flag, Language and Symbol, as well as the National Anthem is a guarantee of legal certainty, harmony, compatibility, standardization and order in the use of the flag, language and State Symbol, as well as the National Anthem. The red and white flag, the Indonesian language, Garuda Pancasila, and the national anthem Indonesia Raya are the national identity and identity of the unitary Republic of Indonesia. These four symbols are a reflection of the country's sovereignty in relations with other countries. Law 24 of 2009 concerning the flag, language and symbols of the State, as well as the national anthem is a guarantee of legal certainty, harmony, compatibility, standardization, and order in the use of the flag, language and national symbols, as well as the national anthem.

Law 24 of 2009 concerning the flag, language and symbols of the State, as well as the national anthem contains provisions regarding various matters relating to the determination and procedures for the use and procedures for the use of the flag, language and symbols of the State, as well as the national anthem, including regulations regarding criminal provisions. for anyone who violates the provisions contained in Law 24 of 2009 concerning the flag, language and national symbols, as well as the national anthem.

The regulation of the flag, language and symbols of the country, as well as the national anthem as a symbol of the identity of the existence of the nation and the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia is carried out based on the principles of unity; order; legal certainty; balance; harmony; and harmony.

The purpose of setting the flag, language and national emblem as well as the national anthem. The regulation of the flag, language and national symbols, as well as the national anthem aims to strengthen the unity and unity of the nation and the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia; maintain the honor that shows the sovereignty of the nation and the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia; and create order, certainty and standardization of the use of the flag, language and national symbols, as well as the national anthem.

Law 24 of 2009 concerning the flag, language and national symbols, as well as the national anthem was issued and ratified on July 9 2009 by President Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. UU no. 24 of 2009 concerning the Flag, Language and National Emblem, and the national anthem is placed in the State Gazette, and the national anthem is placed in the addition to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5035. Promulgated by Minister of Law and Human Rights Andi Matalatta on July 9 2009 in Jakarta. So that everyone knows.

Law 24 of 2009 concerning the National Flag, Language and Coat of Arms, as well as the national anthem, was once sued with the result that it conflicted with the 1945 Constitution according to the Constitutional Court decision-MK Decision Number 4/PUU-X/2012 stating that Article 57 letter d and Article 69 letter c were contradictory. with the 1945 Constitution and does not have binding legal force.

The considerations that enshrined Law 24 of 2009 concerning the National Flag, Language and Emblem, as well as the national anthem are,

- a. That the flag, language and state symbols, as well as the Indonesian national anthem are a means of unification, identity and a form of existence of the nation

which is a symbol of the sovereignty and honor of the state as guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

- b. that the flag, language and national symbols, as well as the Indonesian national anthem are manifestations of culture rooted in the history of the nation's struggle, unity in cultural diversity, and equality in realizing the ideals of the nation and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
- c. that the regulations regarding the flag, language and national symbols, as well as the Indonesian national anthem have not been regulated in the form of law;
- d. that based on the considerations as intended in letters a, b, and c, it is necessary to establish a Law concerning the National Flag, Language and Emblem, as well as the National Anthem;

Legal basis

The legal basis for the issuance of Law 24 of 2009 concerning the National Flag, Language and Emblem, and the National Anthem is Article 20, Article 21, Article 35, Article 36, Article 36A, Article 36B and Article 36C of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia ;

Explanation of Law 24 of 2009

The Red and White National Flag, the Indonesian Language, the National Emblem of Garuda Pancasila, and the National Anthem Indonesia Raya constitute the national identity and identity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. These four symbols are a reflection of the state's sovereignty in relations with other countries and are a reflection of the independence and existence of an independent, united, sovereign, just and prosperous Indonesian state.

In this way, the Indonesian flag, language and state symbols, as well as the national anthem are not just a recognition of Indonesia as a nation and state, but are also symbols or emblems of the state that Indonesian citizens respect and are proud of. The flag, language and national symbols, as well as the Indonesian national anthem, are the forces that can collect pieces of the diverse history of the archipelago as a great nation and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesian even tends to develop into a widely used language. Its use by other nations tends to increase over time, becoming a source of pride for the Indonesian nation.

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia regulates various matters relating to the flag, language and national symbols, as well as the national anthem. In Article 35 it is stated that the Indonesian State Flag is the Red and White. Article 36 states that the State Language is Indonesian. Article 36A states that the National Emblem is Garuda Pancasila with the motto *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*.

Furthermore, Article 36B states that the National Anthem is *Indonesia Raya*. These articles are an official acknowledgment and confirmation by the State regarding the use of these symbols as national identity and the identity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. All forms of symbols of state sovereignty and national identity must be regulated and implemented based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The flag, language and symbols of the country, as well as the national anthem, have not yet been fully regulated in a statutory regulation. At the time this Law was

created, the Indonesian flag, state symbol and national anthem were regulated by Government Regulations which were legal products based on the mandate of the 1950 Provisional Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Partially, the flag, language and national symbols, as well as the national anthem are regulated in various laws and regulations according to their content requirements. In fact, the guidance, development and protection of language and literature is only based on the results of the formulation of national language politics seminars in 1974 and 1999, known as National Language Politics.

Literature review

The Indonesian state is regulated by Law no. 24 regarding the flag, language, coat of arms and national anthem. This is because Indonesia can never escape the law. The red and white flag becoming the nation's national identity is very appropriate because of the long historical record that the red and white flag has and has become part of the identity of Indonesian society and unites religion, ethnicity, race, religion, customs and customs that exist in Indonesia. The flag as a symbol of the state is clearly stated in Law Number 24 of 2009 concerning the flag, language and symbols of the State, as well as the national anthem, to be precise in article 1 number 1 of law 24/2009. What will be discussed in this literature review includes,

a. Flag

The Indonesian state flag (abbreviated as the state flag) or also commonly called the red and white. The red and white saka, red and white or sometimes the dwiwarna (two colors) is the national flag of Indonesia. The national flag is rectangular in shape with a width of 2/3 (two-thirds) of the length with a red bottom and a white bottom, both parts of which are the same size.

This flag summarizes the heroic values of patriotism and nationalism of the white Indonesian people, both parts of which are the same size. This flag summarizes the heroic values of patriotism and nationalism of the Indonesian people. The history of the red and white colors of the state flag is taken from the colors of the banner or banner of the Majapahit kingdom which was based in East Java in the 13th century. However, there is an opinion that the glorification of the colors red and white can be traced to its origins in national mythology. Austronesia about mother earth and father sky. Both are symbolized by the colors red (land) and white (sky).

Because of this, the colors red and white often appear in the symbols of Austronesian countries such as Tahiti, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Madagascar. Red and white are then used to symbolize the dualism of nature which is paired with each other. The earliest records mention the use of the red and white flag which was then used to symbolize the dualism of nature which is mutually coupled. The earliest record mentioning the use of the red and white flag can be found in Paraton; According to this source, it is said that the Jayakatwang army from Gelang-gelang was waving red and white banners when attacking Singhasari.

This means that even before the Majapahit era, the colors red and white were used as royal banners, perhaps since the time of the Kediri Kingdom. Making red and white banners was also possible using textile dyeing techniques in ancient Indonesia. The white color is the natural color of kapok or cotton wool woven into a piece of cloth, while

the natural red dye is obtained from teak tree leaves , star fruit flowers (*Averrhoa bilimbi*), or from the skin of the mangosteen fruit .

In fact, it is not only the Majapahit kingdom that uses the red and white flag as a symbol of greatness. Before Majapahit, the Kediri kingdom used red and white banners. Apart from that, the war flag of Sisingamangaraja IX from Batak land also uses red and white as its flag color, depicting white twin swords with a bright red and white base. The red and white colors are the war flag of Sisingamangaraja XII. The two twin swords symbolize *piso gaja dampak*, an heirloom of the kings Sisingamangaraja I–XII.

According to a history professor from Padjadjaran University Bandung, Mansyur Surya, the country of all warriors . Muslims in the Archipelago use pennants red and white in fighting, because it is based on hadith Prophet Muhammad . When the war broke out in Aceh, Acehnese fighters used a war flag in the form of a red and white pennant, with images of a sword, crescent moon, sun and stars on the back, as well as several verses from the holy Koran. Apart from that, there are also those who say that the red and white colors come from the red and white flag of the Prophet. However, this matter refuted by al-Mubarakfuri, author of *Sirah Nabawiyyah* , who stated that the Prophet's flag was white.

In the era of the Bugis kingdom of Bone, South Sulawesi before Arung Palakka, the Red and White flag was a symbol of power and greatness of the Bone kingdom. The Bone flag is known as *Woromporang* The banner of the Badung kingdom which is centered at Puri Pamecutan also contains red and white, their banner is red, white and black which may also come from the colors of Majapahit .

During the Java War (1825–1830 AD) Prince Diponegoro wore red and white banners in his struggle against the Dutch. Then, the colors were revived by students and then nationalists in the early 20th century as an expression of nationalism towards the Netherlands . The red and white flag was used for the first time in Java in 1928. Under colonialism, the flag was prohibited from being used. This flag was officially made the Indonesian national flag on August 17 1945 , when independence was announced and has been officially used since then.

b. Language

Language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols, which humans use to communicate, interact and identify themselves. Language is a tool for conveying a person's thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings through onomata and rhemata. Language is productive, dynamic, diverse and humane. Each region in Indonesia has its own unique language. From language differences, we can see that there is mutual respect and mutual respect, because language differences are not a barrier for people to know each other and live side by side.

Indonesian is the national language, the official language owned by the Indonesian people and has become part of the national identity as the official identity inherent in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesian also includes symbols and reflections of Sovereignty in communication procedures.

In Law Number 24 of 2009 concerning the National Flag, Language and Emblem, as well as the National Anthem, it regulates the proper and correct use of Indonesian in public places. These rules are explained as follows,

- a. Indonesian must be used for the names of buildings, roads, apartments or settlements, offices, trade complexes, trademarks, business institutions, educational institutions, organizations founded or owned by Indonesian citizens or Indonesian legal entities (Article 36).
- b. Indonesian must be used in information about domestic or foreign-produced goods or services circulating in Indonesia (Article 37).³ Indonesian must be used in public signs, road signs, public facilities, banners and other information tools which constitute public services (Article 38).

The benefits of establishing Law Number 24 of 2009, strengthening the unity and unity of the nation and the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia, maintaining the honor that shows the sovereignty of the nation and the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia, creating order, certainty and standardization of language use in Indonesia? According to Sutedjo (head of the West Java Language Center) there are many violations in the use of Indonesian, one of which is due to the low level of literacy in Indonesian society. "Indonesia is ranked 60th out of 61 countries for its literacy level," he said.

"UUD 45 and laws related to the use of this state language were made by the government. And it should also be implemented by the government. "But in reality, in its implementation after this law was born in 2009, the neglect of state languages in the public space is still happening," said Head of the Center for Development and Protection of Language and Literature Gufran Ali Ibrahim at the Seminar on Nationality in Linguistic and Literary Perspectives, Jakarta, Monday, 21 October 2019.

The law in question is Law Number 24 of 2009 concerning the National Flag, Language and Emblem and the National Anthem. According to Gufran, the Ministry of Education and Culture continues to strive hard to socialize the use of state languages in public spaces. In the last 2 years, the use of the state language in public spaces has improved. "At the airport now it is correct. Information boards and others prioritize Indonesian. Then English below. "Now we need to prioritize this and be followed up seriously by policy makers," he said. Violations of the constitution that are often committed by state administrators as implementers of public facilities must not continue to be tolerated. Gufran emphasized that whatever the reason, state administrators must set the right example to society.

According to Muhadjir Effendy, regarding sanctions for violations of the use of the Indonesian language, to date there are no regulations or laws that regulate sanctions if there is a violation in the use of the state language in public spaces. He also emphasized that the Indonesian people must play an important role in maintaining and upholding the existence of the Indonesian language in public spaces. We as the nation's successors must be able to overcome this. Because, every problem can be solved and overcome, one of which is by applying the use of language wherever, whenever, in good and correct conditions.

c. **National Emblem of Indonesia**

The national symbol of Indonesia is Garuda Pancasila with the motto *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*. The national symbol of Indonesia is in the shape of a bird Garuda whose head is turned to the right is heraldic, a shield shaped like a heart is hung by a chain around Garuda's neck, and the motto *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* which means "Different but still one" is written on the ribbon held by Garuda.

This emblem was designed by a technical committee called the State Badge Committee and chaired by Sultan Hamid II of Pontianak . Then it was perfected by President Soekarno and its use as a national symbol was inaugurated for the first time at the United Republic of Indonesia Cabinet Meeting on February 11, 1950. The use of the Garuda Pancasila symbol was first regulated in Government Regulation no. 43 of 1958, and amended with the enactment of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2009 to implement Article 36A of the 1945 Constitution.

Garuda, Vishnu's vehicle (vehicle) appears in various ancient temples in Indonesia, such as Prambanan , Mendut , Sojiwan , Penataran , Belahan, Sukuh and Cetho in the form of reliefs or statues . In Prambanan there is a temple in front of the Vishnu temple which is dedicated for Garuda, it will but No a Garuda statue was found inside. In the temple Siwa Prambanan has reliefs depicting episodes of the Ramayana nephew Garuda is also a nation god bird , Jatayu , try save Sinta from grip Ravana . Posthumous statue Airlangga is pictured as Vishnu riding a Garuda from Belahan Temple is probably the most famous ancient Javanese Garuda statue, now this statue is kept in the Trowulan Museum .

Garuda appears in various stories, especially in Java and Bali . In many stories Garuda symbolizes virtue, knowledge, strength, courage, loyalty and discipline. As Vishnu's vehicle, Garuda also has Vishnu's characteristics as the preserver and guardian of the order of the universe. In Balinese tradition, Garuda is revered as "Lord of all flying creatures" and "Great King of birds". In Bali he is usually depicted as a creature that has the head, beak, wings and claws of an eagle , but has the body and arms of a human. Usually depicted in fine and intricate carvings with bright golden colors, depicted in the position of Vishnu's vehicle, or in battle scenes against Nagas . Garuda's noble position In Indonesian tradition since ancient times, Garuda has been made the national symbol of Indonesia, as the embodiment of the Pancasila ideology . Garuda was also chosen as the name of Indonesia's national airline Garuda Indonesia . Apart from Indonesia, Thailand also uses the Garuda as its national symbol .

After the Indonesian War of Independence 1945–1949, followed by the recognition of Indonesian sovereignty by the Netherlands through the Round Table Conference in 1949, it was felt that there was a need for Indonesia (then the Republic of the United States of Indonesia) to have a national symbol . On January 10 1950, a Technical Committee was formed with the name of the State Badge Committee under the coordination of the Minister of State Zonder Porto Folio Sultan Hamid II with the technical committee composition of Muhammad Yamin as chairman, Ki Hajar Dewantoro , MA Pellaupessy, Moh Natsir, and RM Ng Poerbatjaraka as members. This committee is tasked with selecting proposed designs for national symbols to be selected and submitted to the government.

Bung Hatta's statement in the book "Bung Hatta Answers" to implement the Cabinet Meeting Decision, Minister Priyono carried out a competition. Two of the best national emblem designs were selected, namely the work of Sultan Hamid II and the work of M Yamin. In the next process, what was accepted by the government and the DPR was Sultan Hamid II's draft. M. Yamin's work was rejected because it included sunlight that showed Japanese influence .

After the design was selected, intensive dialogue between the designer (Sultan Hamid II), RIS President Soekarno and Prime Minister Mohammad Hatta continued to be carried out to improve the design. The three of them agreed to change the ribbon held by Garuda, which was originally a red and white ribbon, into a white ribbon by adding the motto "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika". On February 8 1950, the draft of the state symbol made by the RIS State Minister, Sultan Hamid II, was submitted to President Soekarno. The design of the state symbol received input from the Masjumi Party for reconsideration, because there were objections to the image of the Garuda bird with human hands and shoulders holding a shield and was considered too mythological.

Sultan Hamid II again submitted a design for a state symbol that had been refined based on developing aspirations, thus creating the form of the Rajawali-Garuda Pancasila. Abbreviated as Garuda Pancasila. President Soekarno then submitted the draft to the RIS Cabinet through Moh Hatta as prime minister. AG Pringgodigdo in his book "Around Pancasila" published by the Department of Defense and Security, ABRI History Center stated that the design of the state symbol by Sultan Hamid II was finally unveiled for use at the RIS Cabinet Session on February 11 1950. At that time the image of the head of the Pancasila Garuda Eagle was still "bald" and not crested like the current form. President Soekarno then introduced the national symbol for the first time to the general public at the Hotel Des Indes Jakarta on February 15 1950.

Soekarno continued to improve the shape of Garuda Pancasila. On 20 March 1950 Sukarno ordered the court painter, Dullah, to repaint the design; after previous improvements, including adding a "crest" to the head of Garuda Pancasila, as well as changing the position of the paws that grip the ribbon from behind the ribbon to in front of the ribbon, with input from President Soekarno. It is believed that the reason Sukarno added the crest was because Garuda's bald head was considered too similar to *the Bald Eagle*, the coat of arms of the United States. For the last time, Sultan Hamid II completed perfecting the final form of the state emblem image, namely by increasing the size scale and color scheme of the state emblem image. The latest Garuda Pancasila design was made into a large statue made of gold-plated bronze which was kept in the Independence Room of the National Monument as a reference, designated as the state symbol of the Republic of Indonesia, and the design has not changed to this day.

National anthem

The national anthem (English : *National anthem*) is a song that is recognized as an official song and is a symbol of a country or region. National songs can form the national identity of a country and can be used as an expression to show nationalism and patriotism. The national anthem can be recognized by the constitution, law, or without official laws from the governing government and is only based on community concessions. The difference between a national anthem and a patriotic song is that a national anthem is officially designated as a symbol of a nation. In addition, the national anthem is usually the only official song of a country or region which is its characteristic.

National anthems can be used for various things. In sports activities between countries, such as the Olympics, the national anthem of the country that wins the gold medal will be played during the medal ceremony, and in football matches such as at the FIFA World Cup, the national anthem of the playing country will be played before the start of the match.

The national anthem is played at flag-raising ceremonies, and in some countries, the national anthem is also played at the start and end of television broadcasts. As in Thailand, the national anthem is played at 8 am and 6 pm via loudspeakers in government offices and in public places. In Indonesia, the national anthem Indonesia Raya is played at 06.00 WIB on the national television network and in state schools in general.

Several countries stipulate protocols and things that must be done when the national anthem is heard, which requires people who hear the national anthem to stand up and take off their hats, listen solemnly and respect the national anthem being played. As in Indonesia, when the national anthem Indonesia Raya is sung or played, people who hear it are required to stand up straight and show respect. "**Indonesia Raya**" is the national anthem Republic of Indonesia. This song became one of the birth points of the nationalist movement throughout the archipelago which supported the idea of one "Indonesia" as the successor to the Dutch East Indies, rather than being divided into several colonies.

This song was composed by Wage Rudolf Soepratman in 1924 and then introduced to the public on 28 October 1928 at the II Youth Congress in Batavia (Jakarta). The 10 November 1928 edition of the Malay-language Chinese newspaper, *Sin Po*, was published. After several changes, the song "Indonesia Raya" was played at the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence ceremony after Soekarno's reading of the Proclamation Text. The song "Indonesia Raya", the composition of which was reviewed, then regulated its validity as a national song in PP No. 44 of 1958. Its validity as the national anthem was further confirmed by the enactment of the second amendment to the 1945 Constitution which included the item "The National Anthem is Indonesia Raya" in Article 36B, and also the ratification of Law no. 24 of 2009.

"Indonesia Raya" is always played and sung at flag ceremonies, namely when the Red and White Flag is raised or lowered, especially at the Indonesian Independence Day ceremony on August 17 every year. The National Flag must be raised or lowered solemnly and with controlled pulls and stretches so that the flag reaches the top of the flagpole when the song ends. Everyone who is present when the National Anthem is played and/or sung *must stand up* straight with a respectful attitude.

The national song "Indonesia Raya" is also required to be played on every television and radio station before the opening of television and radio stations, or between 04:00 WIB and 06:00 WIB. That is the implementation of Law Number 24 of 2009 which regulates the Flag, Language, National Emblem and National Anthem for SMPS 8 Alwashliyah Students.

METHOD

The methods used in this service are delivery methods such as seminars, delivery methods using game techniques using the Kahoot application and lectures conducted by lecturers and students of the Indonesian Language Education Study Program, FKIP, Medan Alwashliyah University. From this service, partners or students of Alwashliyah Middle School 8 Medan as the younger generation are able to understand what is included in Law 24 of 2009 concerning the Flag, Language, National Emblem and

National Anthem which is a guarantee of legal certainty, harmony, compatibility, standardization and order in the use of the flag, language, national symbol and national anthem.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

. A flag is a piece of cloth that is often flown on a pole, generally used symbolically with the intention of providing a signal or identification. It is most often used to symbolize a country to show its sovereignty. The same thing applies to Indonesia, which has a red and white flag. Flags were originally used to aid military coordination on the battlefield, and they began to evolve into a common means of conveying basic signals and identification. However, national flags are used as strong patriotic symbols with varying interpretations, the study of flags is more specifically explained in knowledge vexillology.

Language is a form of human communication. Humans are social creatures who must interact with each other to fulfill various life needs. Therefore, it is impossible for humans to live alone without interacting with other people. In everyday life, humans recognize culture and create various forms of ideas, activities and artifacts to fulfill their life needs. Language is one of the most important elements that influences human life and culture.

Language has an important role in human life because it is the main means of communication. As a communication tool, language includes words, groups of words, clauses and sentences expressed orally or in writing. Meanwhile, in the perspective of Functional Systemic Linguistics (LSF), language is a form of social semiotics that is working in a situational context and cultural context, which is used both orally and in writing. In the LSF perspective, language is seen as a construct formed through functions and systems simultaneously.

The role of language in people's lives, language includes a symbol system that is used reciprocally, and is formed from elements of human speech sounds. This right is expressed in the treasure book *Anthropology* (2009) published by the Opening Center of the Department of National Education.

Language is also part of the most basic human abilities, as well as being the main characteristic of the *Homo Sapiens* species. According to linguists, although animals have the ability to use symbols or signs to communicate, this communication system is not a language. Different from animals, humans are able to exchange words through language to interact with each other. So, the main function of language is to fulfill the communication needs between humans. Apart from that, in human life, language is also closely related to cultural development.

There are 3 factors that show the role of language in cultural development. First, language as an element of culture. Every activity in human life has an element of language in it. So, to understand the development of a culture, it is first necessary to examine the development of language in its society. Second, language as a marker of social stratification. Language can show patterns of social relationships and stratification in a society. For example, in Javanese culture, children talk to their parents using Javanese *krama* (soft language).

Meanwhile, when talking to people of the same age, Javanese people use ngoko (rough language). Third, language as a symbol of ethnic culture. Language can show cultural symbols in an ethnic group. This is proven by the existence of various dialects or accents from various ethnic groups. This is caused by geographical differences and the layering of social environments between ethnic groups in people's lives .

State symbol

The National Emblem of Indonesia is Garuda Pancasila with the motto *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*. The Indonesian state symbol is in the form of a Garuda bird whose head is turned to the right. A heraldic shield shaped like a heart is hung by a chain around Garuda's neck, and the motto *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, which means "Different but still one," is written on the ribbon held by Garuda. This emblem was designed by a technical committee called the State Badge Committee and chaired by Sultan Hamid II of Pontianak . Then it was perfected by President Soekarno and its use as a national symbol was inaugurated for the first time at the United Republic of Indonesia Cabinet Meeting on February 11, 1950.

The use of the Garuda Pancasila symbol was first regulated in a Government Regulation No. 43 of 1958, and amended with the enactment of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2009 to implement Article 36A of the 1945 Constitution. "**Indonesia Raya**" is the national anthem Republic of Indonesia . This song became one of the birth points of the nationalist movement throughout the archipelago which supported the idea of one "Indonesia" as the successor to the Dutch East Indies , rather than being divided into several colonies. This song was composed by Wage Rudolf Soepratman in 1924 and then introduced to the public on October 28 1928 at the II Youth Congress in Batavia (Jakarta). The 10 November 1928 edition of the Malay-language Chinese newspaper , *Sin Po* , was published.

After several changes, the song "Indonesia Raya" was played at the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence ceremony after Soekarno 's reading of the Proclamation Text . The song "Indonesia Raya", the composition of which was reviewed, then regulated its validity as a national song in PP No. 44 of 1958. Its validity as the national anthem was further confirmed by the enactment of the second amendment to the 1945 Constitution which included the item "The National Anthem is Indonesia Raya" in Article 36B, and also the ratification of Law no. 24 of 2009.

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Implementation of Law No.24 of 2009

Undang-undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2009 Tentang Bendera, Bahasa, dan Lambang Negara, Serta Lagu Kebangsaan

Jenis/Bentuk Peraturan	UNDANG-UNDANG
Pemrakarsa	PEMERINTAH PUSAT
Nomor	24
Tahun	2009
Tentang	BENDERA, BAHASA, DAN LAMBANG NEGARA, SERTA LAGU KEBANGSAAN
Tempat Penetapan	Jakarta
Ditetapkan Tanggal	09 Juli 2009
Pejabat yang Menetapkan	SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO
Status	Berlaku
Tahun Pengundangan	2009
Nomor Pengundangan	109
Nomor Tambahan	5035
Tanggal Pengundangan	09 Juli 2009
Pejabat Pengundangan	

The contents of Law Number 24 of 2009, namely, UU 24 of 2009 contains various matters related to the determination and procedures for raising the red and white flag, which is one of the ceremonies carried out to honor, commemorate or celebrate an important moment related to the country and Indonesian nation. The raising of the red and white flag is often carried out in flag ceremonies at schools, government agencies, companies and other places related to the state.

Furthermore, the contents of Law Number 24 of 2009, namely, UU 24 of 2009 contains language, Indonesian must be used in official state documents. Indonesian must be used in official speeches by the president, vice president and other state officials delivered at home or abroad. Indonesian must be used as the language of instruction in national education. Indonesian, which was declared as the official state language in Article 36 of the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, originates from the language pledged in the Youth Pledge on 28 October 1928 as a unified language developed in accordance with the dynamics of the nation's civilization.

Furthermore, regarding the state symbol, the symbol of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia is in the form of Garuda Pancasila whose head is turned straight to the right, a shield in the form of a heart hanging by a chain around Garuda's neck. And the motto Bhinneka Tunggal Ika is written on the ribbon held by the Garuda. Garuda Pancasila is the Garuda bird which is known through ancient mythology in the

history of the Indonesian nation, namely Vishnu's vehicle which resembles an eagle. Garuda is used as a national symbol to illustrate that Indonesia is a great nation and a strong country. The Garuda Pancasila bird is the national symbol of Indonesia. Its use is regulated in government regulation No. 43 of 1958 and amended with the enactment of Republic of Indonesia Law number 24 of 2009.

Then the national anthem, the national anthem is a song that is recognized as an official song and becomes a symbol or region. National songs can form the national identity of a country and can be used as an expression to show nationalism and patriotism. National anthems can be recognized by the constitution, law, or without official laws from the governing government and only based on community concessions.

The difference between national songs and patriotic songs is that national songs are officially designated as symbols of a nation. In addition, the national anthem is usually the only official song of a country or region which is its characteristic. The song that was first designated as the national anthem of the Indonesian nation, created by WR Supratman in 1924, was the song Indonesia Raya, sung for the first time on Youth Pledge Day on October 28, 1928. This is the explanation given in the community service carried out by lecturers at Alwashkiyah University, Medan. , in order to sharpen students' insight to understand in depth the implementation of Law no. 24 of 2009 Flag, Language and National Emblem, as well as the National Anthem aims to broaden students' knowledge to know how to implement Law Number 24 of 2009 Flag, Language and National Emblem to be able to broaden their knowledge combined with using the Kahoot application which is an online learning game web-based which can be used as a learning icebreaker..

The Kahoot game is applied to be played to encourage students during learning. The Kahoot game is very suitable to be played to encourage students during learning. Kahoot can be used in pretests, posttests, practice questions, reinforcement and remedial and enrichment. Kahoot is a learning game application that is simple but can be fun for students of various groups from elementary to college students. Participants who use Kahoot will be shown questions on their Android, tablet or computer screens, then students will be given time to answer. With this application, students are provoked to discuss the issue of implementing Law Number 24 concerning Flags, Languages, National Emblems and National Anthems.

CONCLUSION

The community service program focuses on the implementation of Law No. 24 of 2009 concerning the flag, language, national symbols, and national anthem of the unitary Republic of Indonesia. The students at Alwashliyah 8 Medan Middle School are introduced to the flag, language, national emblem, and national anthem. The program uses kahoot learning media and lectures from lecturers and students of the Indonesian Language Education Study Program at Alwashliyah University, Medan. The results include the red and white state flag, the Garuda Pancasila symbol, and the national anthem.

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