

## 'Malay' Malaysia-Indonesia in The Nation-State Landscape

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### ABSTRACT

This Article (paper) will be to explain the relationship of Malaysia and Indonesia in the landscape of the nation-state as the two brother-sister nicknamed as the cognate countries.. Based on such background, this article aims to, (i) Explain briefly the process of nation-state formation in Malaysia and Indonesia? (ii) Explain the meaning of the cognate between Malaysia and Indonesia. (iii) Explain the concept of the existence of the Malay nation-state in Malaysia and Indonesia. The review of this article shows that, (i) Background different history in the formation of nation-states have different conceptions lead to Malays in Malaysia and Indonesia. (ii) Definition of cognate between Malaysia and Indonesia over the conception of culture through language represents the tendency of political-ethnic (identity) in Malaysia, and the Political-nationalism in Indonesia. (iii). This difference led to the use of the term 'Malay' (Riau) in Indonesia, became the language of 'Indonesia'. While in Malaysia, remains the Malay language, and not Malaysia language.

**Keywords:** *Malay, Cognate, Nation-state and Indonesia-Malaysia.*

### INTRODUCTION

This article compact is made as contribute ideas in the 7th international seminar themed, "Ecology, Human Habitat and Environmental Change in the Malay Word." Drawing on this theme, the actual opinion of the author of this seminar seeks to explore the relationship among them about identity (identity or associated with primordial about cognate culture, the relationship between two countries is nicknamed brother and sister's. Selfhood identity are characterized by differences in religion (ideology), biological lineage (genealogy or race), cultural differences (culture), and the difference in the potential control of resources (political, economic, legal, social) in both this country, has its own dynamics particularly related to the concept or the word 'Malay'.

Malay and cognate concepts in this context becomes important as generally interpreted the same, but the specifics still different. Many in both countries today who believe that Malaysia and Indonesia are cognate country. Then the question is, what is meant that the cognate? While the cognate issue is still being debated. The concept is always identified as a Malay identity of these two countries were also experiencing the same thing. This instance, term associated with the use of Indonesian and Malay in Malaysia. Both of these are indeed among the background should be examined related to the emergence of such differences.

That background, the article aims [i] Explain briefly the process of nation-state formation in Malaysia and Indonesia? [ii] Explain cognate between Malaysia

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and Indonesia. [ii] Explaining the existence of Malay in the conception of nation-state in Malaysia and Indonesia.

## **MALAYSIA-INDONESIA IN THE NATION-STATE LANDSCAPE**

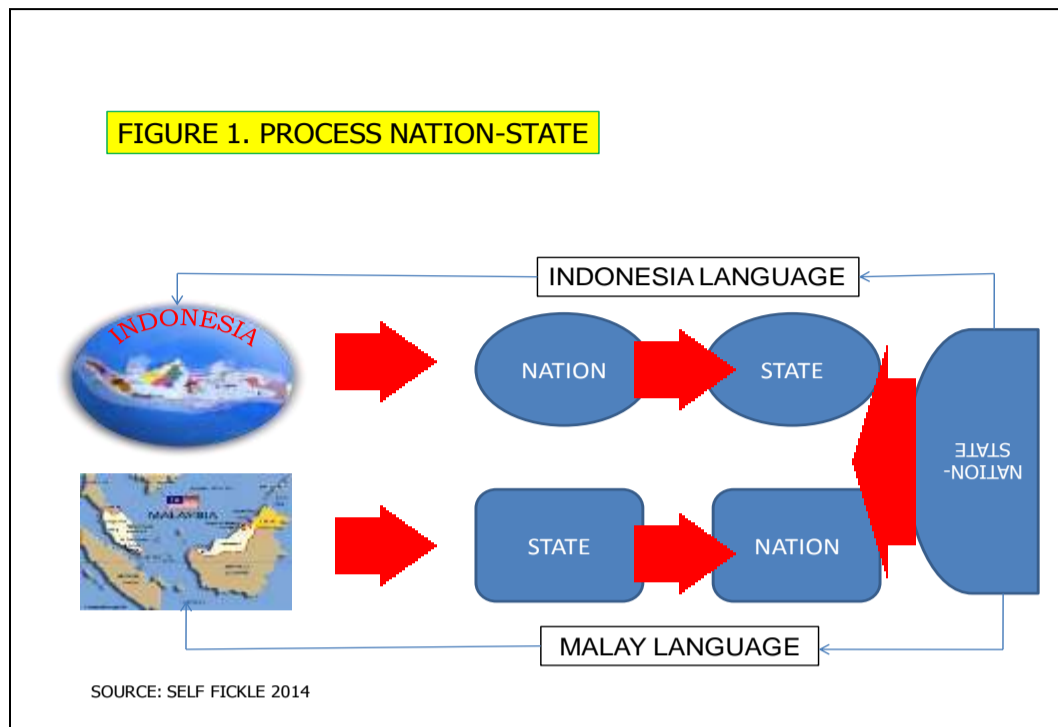
The term nation-state becomes important to be discussed in this case because of the differences caused by the mention of (the term) and Cognate Malay word itself. In between the two countries, Malaysia and Indonesia has always been 'claimed' as a cognate nation. That the cognate concept in what context? This is what needs to be a conversation when search efforts 'must' is done.

According to the author, so far, both Malaysia and Indonesia as part of a sovereign state to make both (Malay and Cognate) in the context of nation-state into a discussion. In this case, the nation-state is defined as a union of the soul of determination, the principle of religiosity and nationalism foundation (Guss 2000) and (Abdul Rahman 2012).

While in the context of nationalism, interpreted as a notion which found the highest fidelity should be left to the nation-state in which there are, first: the basis of ethnicity, language and religion as a shared identity (common identity). Second, the contractual elements (social contract) between fellow citizens of the nation. It appears the state caused by a need for a social contract in which there is a mutual bond in the form of rights and obligations between the nation state and its citizens (Guss 2000) and (Abdul Rahman 2012).

In fact, both in Malaysia and Indonesia, simply lasting interaction among citizens of the nation turned into a building or construction is more complex and complicated. Although realized if the growing awareness begins to self-determination among oppressed nations from the same fate due to colonialism world. Malaysia and Indonesia have the same history, although there are differences in the level of struggle. In essence in both countries, nasioanlisme spirit gave birth to independent and are free to determine their own future.

Therefore, it is generally known that the nation state is the result of a contractual nature of history where nationalism is a cornerstone of building the most powerful (landscape) it. Nationalism can be regarded as a psychiatric situation where one's loyalty (citizen-nation) is totally devoted directly to the nation-state on behalf of a nation. In a situation such as the struggle for independence, we need a concept (citizen-nation) as the basis for a rational justification of the guidance on self-determination. The determination of which can bind to the inclusion of all people in the name of a nation. The justification, then crystallized in understanding the concept of national ideology commonly referred to nationalism.



Based on these explain comparison between Malaysia and Indonesia, has a history of the different formation. For Malaysia, the state formation preceded birth of the nation so far in our view, in the Malaysian nation-state is still in the fight. As a country inhabited by people from the perspective of identifying characteristic various identity (genelogi or race), to date the issue of nation-state formation still holds save of the potential 'conflict'.

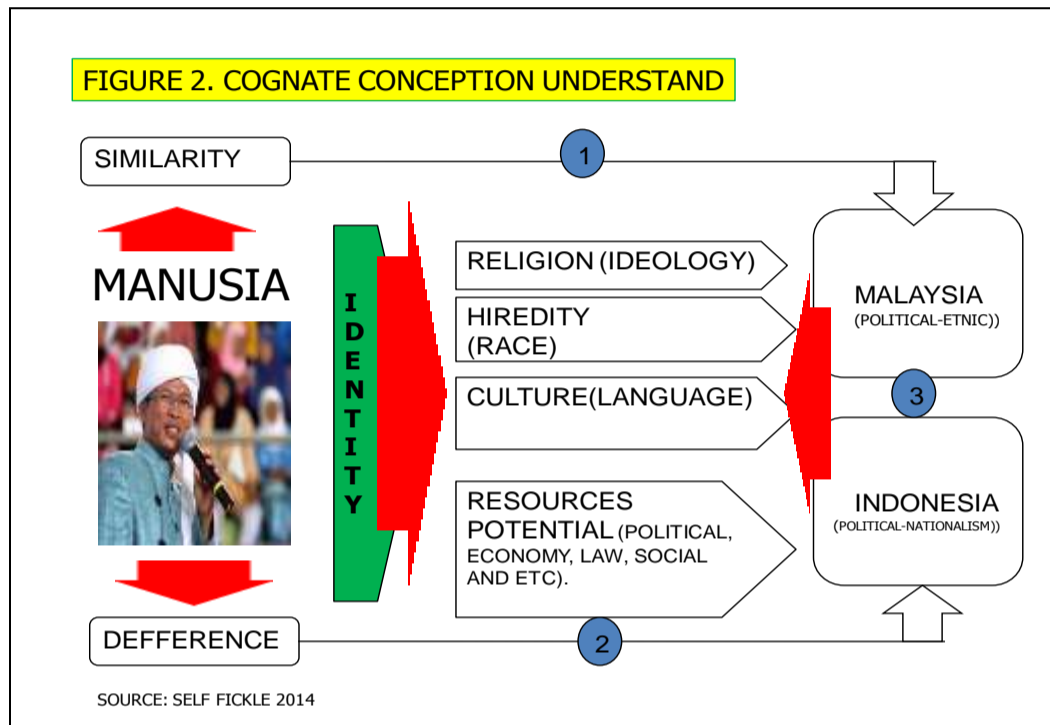
Meanwhile, although the Indonesian nation-state formation mendahulu of the birth of independent nation-state, does not mean the existence of the state-nation in that realm will remain and continue encouraging. Indonesian reform argue if the nation-state into a problem of latent (hidden) which will continue to arise. Therefore, both in Malaysia mapun Indonesian nation-state remains a crucial issue to continue to be discussed and explored.

Based on historical differences in the formation of the nation-state, led to the conception of Malay in Malaysia and Indonesia to be different. Malays in general for the Indonesian context is understood as part of the ethnic (sub-culture). While in Malaysia to be part of a political movement (?). This way of thinking is based on the simplest associated with the character of political parties which are generally not based 'nation-state', but always called cultural primordial or political identity.

### The Malaysia-Indonesia (Riau): What is the Cognate?

Based on differences in conceptions Malay, the more it is emphasized that the definition of the cognate is understood more in common culture and also that can distinguish more clearly. What is meant by culture in this context is the language.

In summary related to differences in understanding as described can be approached through the perspective to understand the conceptions related to human existence. The explanation of the relationship of human existence can be observed based on the following figure 2.



Based on the above figure 2 can be briefly described, that associated with human nature which has selfhood (identity) is different from one another. This difference can be identified berdasarkan characterize selfhood inherent in all human elements of humanity. Based on this selfhood, we can identify differences associated with different identifying characteristic.

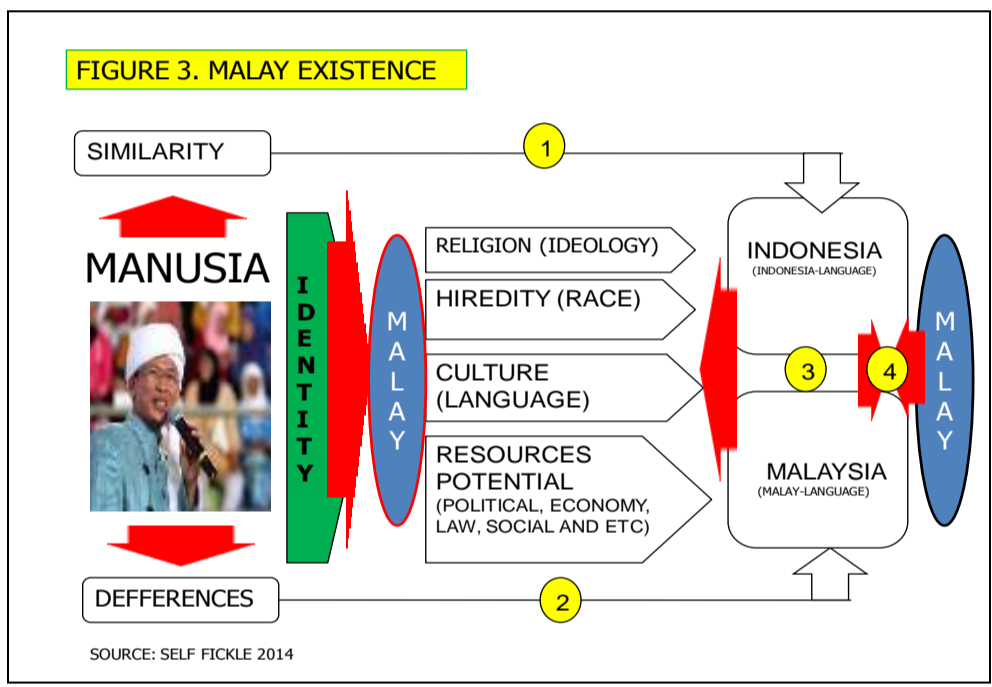
Selfhood is called the identity can be classified based on the most dominant influence that could potentially create a conflict namely: religion (ideology), Race (lineage or genealogy), identifying characteristic based culture (such as ethnic groups, for example the language), and potential resources based on interest political, economic, legal, social and other woods (which in this context is defined as a political movement) or in the context of its political structure called a political party.

In summary this explanation asserts that the definition of Cognate between Malaysia and Indonesia over the conception represents the culture through identification (characterization) language-ethnic political tendency (identity politics) in Malaysia, and the Political-nationalism (nation building) in Indonesia.

### Landscape Malaysia-Indonesia in the Nation-State 'Malay'

Subsequent searches related to the Malay cognate culture in Malaysia and Indonesia in the landscape of nation-state indicates that these differences lead to the use term 'Malay' (Riau) in Indonesia, became the language of 'Indonesia'. While in Malaysia, remains the Malay language, and not the language of 'Malaysia'.

Simplified can that understanding to the differences can be observed with this different based figure 3 below.



Based on this figure 3 shows that no mention of a change in the Malay language, not the language of Malaysia is indeed represent a particular racial hegemony. The reality of this is proof that the nation-state into a landscape (foundation) for the existence of Malay which is no longer a part of the ethnic (sub-culture), exception has become a political movement. So that this existence is a direct part of the resistance to make concept of identity (identity politics).

This reality, often bring problems 'discrimination' race of the outsiders interpret, observe and see. As for the context of Indonesia, Indonesian derived from Malay (Islands) Riau, have lost their identity due to the ongoing process identity of

nationalization (primordial sub-culture) or ethnicity. In this context, in fact that was not lost their identity Riau (Riau Province) is a geo-political administration, but the Riau Islands.

## CONCLUSION

This article is based on a concise explanation, the conclusion 'temporary' indicates that, (i) Background different history in the formation of nation-states, led to the concept of Malay interpreted differently in Malaysia and Indonesia. (ii) Definition of cognate concepts between Malaysia and Indonesia Malay related more to represent the conception of culture through language-ethnic political tendency (identity) in Malaysia, and the Political-nationalism (nation building) in Indonesia. (iii). This difference led to the use of the Malay concept of the term 'Malay' (Riau) in Indonesia, became the language of 'Indonesia'. While in Malaysia, remains the Malay language, and not the language of Malaysia.

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