

The Use of Bongal Site as a Learning Tool for Bahasa Indonesia History: An Archeoanthropological Approach

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to find evidence that the Bongal Site can be a source of learning for Bahasa Indonesia at the university level. The research focus is on the Bongal Site as a model for the development of Bahasa Indonesia History learning materials. The ancient Malay language site at Bukit Bongal, Jagojago Village, Badiri District, Central Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra Province, is the subject of developing bahasa Indonesia history learning, so that learners know that the history of the Bahasa Indonesia is found at Bukit Bongal, Central Tapanuli, North Sumatra. The research began with initial research on general Indonesian language history materials using questionnaires and interviews with students and lecturers. The results show that there are fundamental problems and dissatisfaction with learning Bahasa Indonesia History because it still relies on traditional printed book-based methods, even though it already uses the latest learning methods. Therefore, the development of this learning model is conducted based on the Bongal Site which is integrated with the development models of seamless learning, ubiquitous learning, youtube-based learning, and ADDIE. The archaeological traces at the Bongal Site are clues that the ancient Malay language at Bukit Bongal is a source for learning Bahasa Indonesian History that can be applied in higher education. The author uses an archaeoanthropological approach to study the Bongal site. The tin inscriptions and wooden boards with ancient Malay script at the Bongal Site are the oldest compared to the epitaphs and Tamil inscriptions at the Lobu Tua Site, Barus, Central Tapanuli. The results of this research become a new model for developing Bahasa Indonesia History learning in higher education.

Keywords: Bongal Site, Development of Learning Models, Indonesian Language History

