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Introduction

A. ENGLISH STATUS IN THE CURRICULUM OF INDONESIA

Indonesia is a multilingual society in very tall tower as a federal-province and regional-level country which is composed of a large number of population with different ethnic, ethnic groups and languages. The phenomenon of multilingualism in Indonesia is common since it has absolutely always been a multi-ethnic society with people of various ethnic groups who speak various the variety of their own language in their own area. As Ellis (2004: 10) says, multilingualism is the state of having more than one language for addition, the fact mentioned by UNESCO (2001) provide interesting information in which Indonesia is internationally recognized as the largest multilingual population in the world only after Papua New Guinea.

As a multilingual country, Indonesia covers four kinds of language used for communication among people in the daily life. The first one is the regional language. Diversity of languages which extends from Sabang to Merauke has absolutely contributed to cultural diversity with very many different ethnic groups with 740 living regional languages spread out in the island of Indonesia in many (Wahyudin). The second one is the national language, Indonesian which was established as the