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***“Intercultural Communication
through Language, Literature, and Arts”***

May 17-18, 2017

PROCEEDINGS

CONVENED BY
**FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI JAKARTA**

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PROCEEDINGS

The 1st International Conference on Education, Language, and Arts
(ICELA)
2017

“INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION THROUGH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND ARTS”

Jakarta, 17-18 Mei 2017

Reviewer:

Prof. Dr. Khaeruddin Al-Junaid
(Faculty of Social Sciences and Arts, National University of Singapore)

Prof. Dr. Aceng Rahmat, MA
(Universitas Negeri Jakarta)

Dr. Nuruddin, MA
(Universitas Negeri Jakarta)

Dr. Shahidul Islam
(Universitas Daka Bangladesh)

Editor:

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Marlina, M.Pd.

FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI UNIVERSITAS NEGERI JAKARTA

Bung Hatta Building, 2nd Floor
Jl. Rawamangun Muka, Jakarta Timur, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 13220

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Diterbitkan oleh:
Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni
Universitas Negeri Jakarta
Building DE, Jl. Rawamangun Muka, 13220
Jakarta - Indonesia
Telepon (+621) 214895 E-Mail: icela@unj.ac.id.
Website: www.fbs.unj.ac.id
CP. +6285781336543 Pos-el. icela@unj.ac.id

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WELCOMING REMARKS
RECTOR'S UNIVERSITAS NEGERI JAKARTA
International Conference on Education, Languages, and Arts (ICELA)
Jakarta, 17-18 May 2017

Peace be upon Us

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I believe it is God's blessing that we come and attend this very important event; *International Conference on Education, Languages and Arts 2017*. This conference is meant to celebrate the 53rd Dies Natalis of Universitas Negeri Jakarta and the 8th Art, Education, and Culture Fair (ARTEC) of the Faculty of Languages and Arts. Indeed, it's my pleasure to welcome you and extend a further word of welcome to everyone here. Therefore, allow me to welcome you all with the highest appreciation and enthusiasm.

My highest appreciation goes to all the committee members led by Dr. Nuruddin, M.A., who have worked hard and brilliantly convening this conference. I believe that convening this conference is not something a fairy Godmother could do – waiving the magic wand and turning the poor little girl into a charming beautiful princess. Time, energy, and thought spent for this conference hopefully makes ICELA one of the momentum in enhancing the quality of education in Indonesia.

I'm proud to inform that this conference is attended by 346 participants, coming from 12 countries, such as; Brunai Darussalam, Bangladesh, Uni Emirat Arab, Algeria, Libya, Sudan, King Saudi Arabia, Australia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Maroko.

I'm also proud to inform that there are 212 accepted papers which are classified under 8 sub-themes:

1. Language Learning, Literary Learning, and Art Learning in the 21st Century Educational Institutions.
2. Multicultural Education in Language, Literature, and Arts
3. Language, Literature, and Arts in ICT
4. Glocalization in Education, Literature, Arts and Cultural Studies
5. Language and Culture in New Media
6. Critical Issues in Translation Studies
7. Discourse Analysis in Language, Literature, and Arts
8. Gender and Sexualities in Language, Literature, and Arts

Ladies and Gentlemen,

My special welcome and appreciation also be addressed to all invited speakers of the conference. They are prominent figures in the disciplines of

languages, literatures, cultural studies, translation, and arts, coming from Singapore, Bangladesh, and Indonesia. To be specific, allow me to call them (Please kindly stand up to greet audience)

1. Prof. Dr. Abdurrahman Mas'ud, Head of Research, Development, and Training the Ministry of Religious Affairs
2. Prof. Dr. Khaeruddin Al Junaid, National University of Singapore
3. Prof. Shahidul Islam, Director of Arabic Department Dhaka University Bangladesh
4. Dr. Aquarini Priyatna, Head of Literature and Cultural Studies Department Universitas Padjajaran Bandung

My highest appreciation should also goes to all presenters of parallel sessions and participants of this conference.

Ladies and gentlemen,

This conference signifies the inconspicuous segregation of disciplines, especially in education, languages, literature, arts, and cultural studies. I hope that this conference will initiate multidisciplinary communication, not only among study programs but also among universities in Indonesia and overseas. Intercultural communication through languages, literature and arts that becomes the heart of ICELA's main theme reflects *integrated studies* – cultural collaboration in education that mutually enhance and dilute the so-called academic segregation in the multidimensional world of education. Thus, network built between participants and institutions should be embraced and lifted up to a higher level. Most importantly, the network is expected to be able to create the quality of retention knowledge to all participants and presenters as a result of mutual interplay from one discipline of knowledge to the others.

I sincerely hope that this conference produces best products in developing multi/transdisciplinary studies for the enhancement of our education. I officially open the 1st International Conference on Education, Languages, and Arts (ICELA) under the theme of “intercultural communication through languages, literature, and arts” and ARTEC Fair 2017.

Good luck and have a vibrant conference. Thank you.

Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Rector,

Prof. Dr. Djaali

WELCOMING REMARKS HEAD OF THE COMMITTEE

Assalamu alaikum warahmatullah wa barakatuh

Thank God Almighty for blessing us with his grace to hold our first international conference on celebration of Arts, Education, and Culture Fair (Artec Fair) of Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Jakarta. This conference is also meant to celebrate the 53rd Dies Natalis of Universitas negeri Jakarta.

Our first International Conference on Education, Languages, and Arts, here after called ICELA, raised theme on "Intercultural Communication through Language, Literature, and Arts".

The development of intercultural communication discourse of the so-called "western" and "eastern" perspectives indicates that the feasibility of multicultural studies in the realm of global-local nexus demonstrates the magnitude of the advancement of trans-disciplinary studies. These studies cover various critical significant issues, such as the most recent one that highlights the ideological contestation between the discourse of nationalism (framed in the notion of *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*/ diversity/pluralism) and religiosity. Not only does it occur in the realms of politic, law, economy, but that it also proliferates in the social, education, and cultural arenas.

The embodiment of these contestations arguably can be seen in the form of, **firstly**: head to head, such as amongst: a) the discourse of education politisation in the framework of the national character building (nationalism) , b) the discourse of religiosity versus nationalism, c) the discourse of gender and sexuality in literature, art and religion, d) the discourse of translation practices, e) the politic in the new media (such as social media), f) the development of language and language education studies and the utilization of ICT in education, g) the abuse of ICT in the discourse contestation, h) learning aspects in all lines of education; **secondly**, in the form of discourse trespassing and/or syntesising, such as in the educational, social, political, cultural and religious contexts.

On this occasion we received 212 papers written in seven world languages; English, Arabic, Mandarin, Japanese, French, German, and Indonesia. There are 346 presenters from 13 countries, namely Saudi Arabia, Morocco, United Arab Emirate, Iran, Australia, Vietnam, China, Jordan, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Algeria, Libya, King Saudi Arabia, and the host of this conference, Indonesia.

We are indebted for the support from the following distinguished people and should extend oir biggest gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. Djaali, rector Universitas Negeri Jakarta, for his support in this academic forum and for his favourable time to address his welcoming remarks.
2. Prof. Dr. Aceng Rahmat, M.Pd, Dean of Faculty of Languages and Arts, and vice deans for their directions and financial support.

3. All participants who have contributed to this conference from the initial process to the day of the conference.
4. All committee members who have devoted their time, efforts, and energy for the successful running of this conference.

We have devoted all the best for this conference, however, we believe that our very first conference still has some lacks here and there. For that, we need your valuable feedback for the improvement of our conference in the future. Finally, it is our hope that this conference will be beneficial for everybody who has passion on the development of knowledge in education, languages, and arts. Thank you very much.

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullah wabaratuh

Jakarta, 17 May 2017
Head of Committee

Dr. Nuruddin, M.A.

PROCEEDINGS

The 1st International Conference on Education, Language, and Arts
**“INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION THROUGH
 LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND ARTS”**

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DEVELOPMENT OF PROTOTYPE LONTARA ALPHABET HYPERTEXT BASED

Yusring Sanusi B
Hasanuddin University
yusring@unhas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The aim of this article is to show a prototype of Lontara's alphabet characters (character fonts used by the Bugis-Makassar in South Sulawesi). This applications of Lontara alphabet was created in 2007 by the researcher, although its use from 2008 to 2009 is limited. This application of Lontara alphabet can be used on windows operating system. This application is actually being used by teachers and language learners of Buginese and Makassarese. However, because of lack of socialization so this research finding on application Lontara is still underutilized. In addition, these applications still need to be developed, particularly in the addition of consonantization character. Also, this new application is expected to be developed so that it can be used on web pages (based hypertext).

The method used in this research is Research and Development (R & D). The research team used three stages. First; conducted a need analysis to look at the gap between what is expected with and what happened over the use of Lontara's applications based on windows operating system. The gap of this study is called need (requirement), the difference between what should happen with the real reality. Second; developed and designed of applications based hypertext for lontara alphabet in accordance with the results of the needs analysis in the first stage. Third, the author and tema will validate and test this application through test one-on-one, test a small group, large group. This validation as a third stage on hypertext will be conducted in the third year of this research (2017) involving teachers in primary education.

Also, by the end of this year 2017, this study will produce a product in the form of Lontara's application that based on hypertext. This application can be used in communicating via e-mail, social media, and other hypertext platform. To facilitate those users, then this study will produce a guide how to use this Lontara's applications. The other product is a book that explains Lontara's application and its integration with other applications to create interactive files, for example with hot potatoes program

Background

Nowadays, the difficulty faced by fellow lecturers, teachers, university students and high school students in learning local language is the limitation of technology based supporting facilities and learning resources. The supporting facilities are word processor application programs (software) which are run in Windows or Linux. Meanwhile, learning resources are from the internet and Compact Disc (CDs). These both limitations force lecturers, teachers, university and high school students to utilize computer. Besides, computer programs do not seem to provide facilities that support program availability which enables *Lontaraq* characters to be utilized, at least in processing words.

The main goal of this paper is to demonstrate the result of numeric characters and

punctuations added into word processing application program. The program can be utilized by lecturers, teachers, university and high school students in the operating system, both Windows and Linux based. Among the topics discussed are as follow:

- a. Symbolic numbers in *Lontaraq*
- b. Symbolic numbers proposal in *Lontraq*
- c. Computerized symbolic numbers in *Lontaraq*
- d. Chronological efforts of computerized *Lontaraq* alphabets
- e. Demonstration of computer program making on numeric and punctuations characters in *Lontaraq*. However, this part will not be discussed in the paper but in oral presentation.
- f. Demonstration of interactive learning material design. This part will not also be discussed in the paper but in oral presentation.

The History of Symbolic Numbers; at a Glance

The extinction of a language can be caused by several aspects, some of which are the speakers of language who turn into bilingual speakers (e.g. Buginese- Makasarese and Indonesian) and second language (Indonesia) which is more dominant by first language speakers (Bugis-Makassar), as a result, the speakers of the language decrease and the type of writing from the language is not found.

In this article, types of existing electronic writing for languages *Lontaraq* based characters are discussed. However, the history of numbers beginning from pre-historic until the use of Arab numbers at present time.

In the pre-historic (era in which people did not yet recognize number and writing), humankind counted by using symbols. For instance; in counting goats, the shepherds used certain things (normally stones) as symbolic numbers to represent number of goats; five goats were represented by a stone. If the numbers of goats were fifteen, the shepherds needed three stones ((Matematika yang Menakutkan, Drajat, S.Pd dan Hartono, S.Pd).

The next era was Babylon (now Iraq) whose society already recognized symbolic numbers which was called TERRA COTTA and was also considered the oldest symbolic numbers in the history. The numbers can be seen as follow:

			VVV	VVV	VVV	VVV	VVV	VVV	
V	VV	VVV	V	VV	VVV	VVV	VVV	VVV	<
						V	VV	VVV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

In another side of the globe; America about 1800 years ago, the ethnic group of Indian

Maya had already recognized symbolic numbers as follow

·	··	—	⋅	⋆	⋇	⋈	=
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

In addition, people of India, around 200 years ago used the symbolic numbers as follow:

-	=	≡	4	⌈	⌋	⌌	⌍	⌎	⌏
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

The uniuqr symbolic numbers used by Greek around 2500 years ago. The wrote the symbolic numbers partly used the alphabets as follow:

A	B	Γ	Δ	E	F	Z	H	θ	I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Besides, the Romans used the symbolic numbers as follow:

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	L	C	D	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	50	100	500	1000

Numbers that are currently used (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, and 9) were created by people of and was completed by Arabs, thus we recognize number from 0 to 9 at present time. Whe conquering Spain around 1300 ago, the Arabs brought the symbolic numbers and later is well known as Arab numbers. On the other hands, Arabs also own other numbers as follow:

·	٩	٨	٧	٦	٥	٤	٣	٢	١
0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Now, the question may occur, How did speakers of *Lontaraq* use numbers? Did they

have their own symbolic numbers?

Syombolic Numbers in Lontaraq

There are not many references which can explain the existence of symbolic numbers in *Lontaraq*. The only reference found by the writer is formulated and designed by Bapak Drs. Nurdin Yusuf (Teaching Staff at Department of Local Language of Unhas) entitled *I Pallawagau*. In the book was told about the establishment of *Tosiwalu* Kingdom with its King named *Pateddungi* and Prime Minister *Sappe Wali*. It is also described that both King and Prime Ministe created syombolic numbers. Nevertheless, the creation of *Sappe Wali*, the Prime Minister, is mosly adjusted, it substituted the number made by the King. Unfortunately, it is a part of big obstacle faced by the writer, the *Sappe Wali* creation cannot be found. Therefore, the write is not able to explain in the article.

When the write tried to explore the existence of the numbers through Buginess native speakers aged ranging from 40 to 60, all of those did not recognize the symbols. These can be caused by the location where these group of people live namely The Regency of Wajo as a matter of fact, the group live out of the *Tosiwalu* Kigdom.

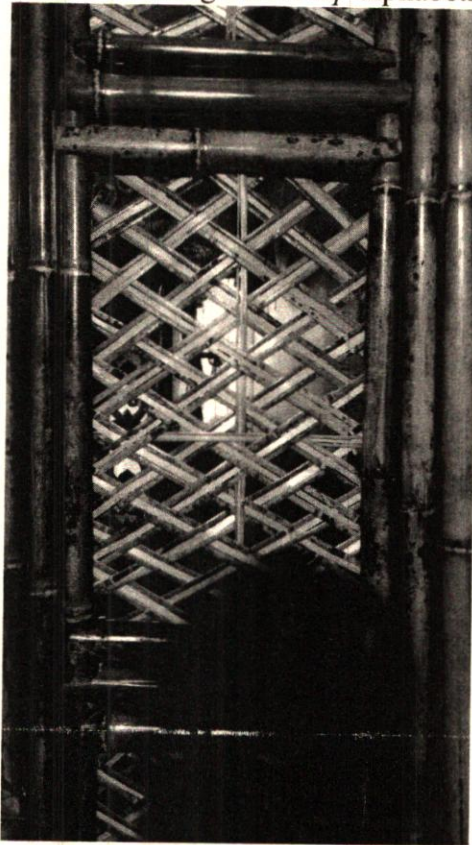
Wheter the symbols are rcognized by the society or not, one thing that should be appreciated was the hard work of Bapak Drs Nurdin Yusuf who described the efforts of people from *Tosiwalu* Kingdom making number and symbolic numbers, The efforts certainly can be coserved intellectual rights of the anciestors

Generally speaking, daily conversations of both Bugis-Makassar and other *Lontaraq* speakers have number and symbolic numbers, The Buginess recognize from "seddi" (one) to "sappulo" (ten) (ÄD, <a, -æ, ap, Lm, Ån, PŠ, a>w, aesr, s†lo). Likewise, the Makassarese recognize "se're (one) to sampulo" (ten) (eser, >w, tæ, ap, Lm, an, Š—, sgŠ—, slp, s†lo). Moreover, in Mandar language, it is recognized from "mesa" (one) hingga "sappulo" (ten) (ems, <a, tæ, aep, Lm, an, PŠ, a>w, aems, a†lo). Unfortunately, there are not described in *Lontaraq* numbers which was widely known by Buginese, Makassarese and Mandar society. Based on the facts mentioned, this paper is trying to design *Lontaraq* numbers which are equipped with compatible font program with office word. The author is really aware of the society speaking *Lontaraq* language who are accustomed with Arabic numbers (1,2,3 etc), nevertheless, proposing numbers in *Lontaraq* may not be a wrong step to take.

The Development of Numbers in Lontaraq

Types of symbolic numbers of *Lontaraq* are modified from basic principles of *Lontaraq* making itself. The square is justified as basic alphabets of *Lontaraq* and in analogized as SA (s)alphabet. This alphabet is a basic principle of making other *Lontaraq* alphabets. The alphabet KA (k) for instance is taken from SA in which two sides at the top and bottom are eliminated. The alphabet TA (t) is partly taken from top of SA. Conversely, the alphabet MA (m) is partly taken from bottom side of SA. Likewise, the alphabet HA (h) is a combination between two alphabets SA. In summarize, basic pattern of *Lontaraq* alphabets are taken from alphabet SA.

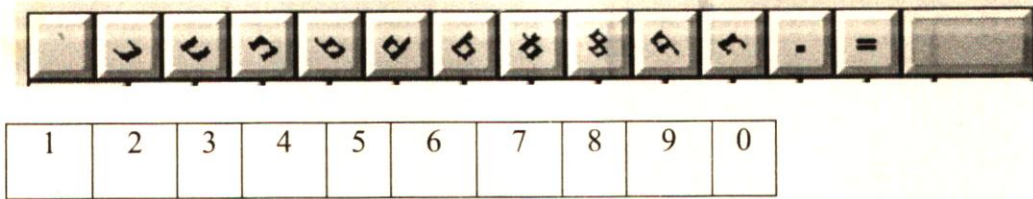
Other opinions which are closely related are alphabets SA (s) taken from *lawasoji* (lwsoJ), it is anyaman bambu whose holes form SA (s). The hole of *lawasoji* is believed as ideas of making *Lontaraq* alphabets. Picture of *lawasoji* can be seen as below:



The alphabets SA (s) forming *sulapa eppa* (jlp Åp) (square) with its four sides by *Mattulada* (Latoa) are considered as four representatives of humankind namely water, land, wind and flame. In Nalar, 2006, Cristian Pelras (The Bugis) translated as four quality of life from Bugis society, namely *yaitu panrita* (pRt), *acca* (ac), *warani* (wrN) dan *sugi* (sugi). Therefore, *sulapa eppa* is considered as basic philosophy of *Lontaraq* alphabets design.

Based on these literatures, numbers of *Lontaraq* are made. The making of these refers to basic philosophy of SA (s) or *sulapa eppa* (suelp aEp). Number ZERO is made by eliminating bottom right side of SA (s). Number ONE is made by eliminating left side of SA (s). Meanwhile, number TWO is made by eliminating top right sides SA (s). Moreover, number THREE is made by eliminating bottom left side of SA (s).

In addition, number 4 to 9, alphabet SA (s) is added special addition. In number FOUR (4) straight lines are given in left sides of SA (s). Similarly, it is also given to number FIVE (5) with the opposite of number FOUR. Likewise, the following numbers are also given, namely SIX (6), SEVEN (7), EIGHT (8), and NINE (9). In short, the proposed symbolic numbers of *Lontaraq* can be seen as follow:



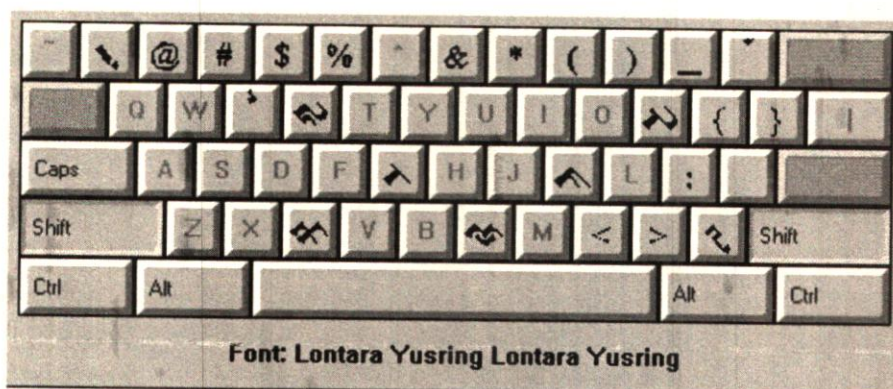
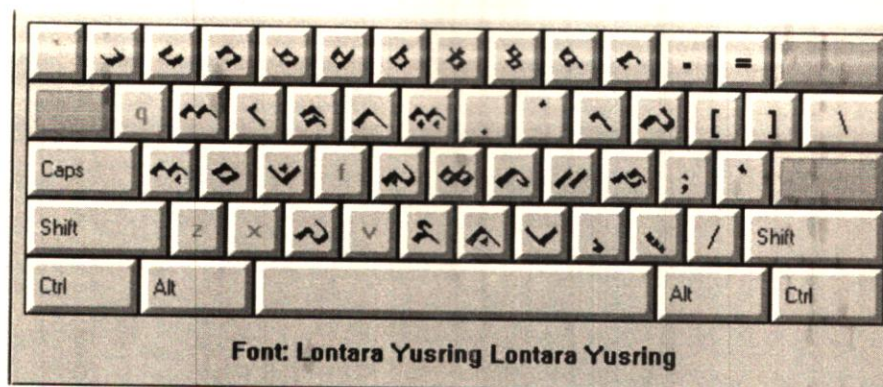
These numbers and symbolic numbers are closely referred to the pattern of SA (s) or form of *sulapa eppa* (sulp aEp). The example of these *Lontaraq* numbers was in the year of 2007 can be written in 2007. Jl Dato Ribandang No 45 ditulis dtdo Rbd 45.

Computerized Symbolic Numbers in *Lontaraq*

The main goal of making this number and symbolic numbers program with the type of *True Type* for *Lontaraq* and is compatible with *office word* on *windows*. This effort is to get in touch with computer technology. The type of font mentioned earlier is the development of font *Lontar21* (please see; *Kronologis usaha Komputerisasi Aksara Lontara*). By utilizing the type of *True Type*, the users or ones who are interested in *Lontaraq* will be easily copying and pasting the alphabets. In line with *copy-paste* the alphabets in *windows*, *program file* and *font* through *Control Panel*, thus, *Lontaraq* application can be run at any computer.

The author will not describe the steps in making these *Lontaraq* numbers in detail using *FontMonger* program. However, the author will demonstrate design techniques if there is a reader wishes to try. Any reader may be able to see the author in person at Multimedia Lab, Arabic Study Program or at the Institute of Educational Development and Studies (LKPP) Hasanuddin University.

The following picture shows the position of numbers in *Lontaraq* at computer keyboards beginning from number ONE to ZERO:



The Addition of Punctuations in *Lontaraq*

In November 2007, at the International Seminar on Lontaraq, the Vice President (VP) of Republic of Indonesia, Yusuf Kalla said that He would not be interested in reading Lontaraq manuscript. Any Bugis speaker wishes to read Lontaraq has to think and guess how to read a vocabulary that has no punctuation. The phrase written in front of Labuang Baji Hospitallbugia bji can be read 'Labbuga Baji' means 'The long one is better'. Besides, the word can also be read 'Labuang Baji' artinya 'A good place to stay'. Therefore, the VP was worried with young generations speakers will no longer have interest and take themselves away from the intellectual legacy of Bugis-Makassar ancestors, namely Lontaraq alphabets. Mr. VP expected to design punctuations for Lontaraq. In addition, the characters must be applied in computer technology.

In line with Mr. VP, the author agreed in adding punctuations as follow:

,tanda koma (comma), !tanda seru (exclamation remark),?tanda tanya, (question mark)^k ^k[double-kk], k' k'[mati], as well as+k+k[nasal-nk] .

These additions resemble with what happened in Arabic language. In the era of the Prophet Muhammad Peace be upon Him (PBUH), the alphabets were not supported with point. Therefore, only certain people can distinguish alphabets BA (ب), TA(ت), and TSA (ث), also other alphabets for instance DHA (ض) and SHA (ص), SYIN (ش) and SIN (س), DA (د) and DZAL (ذ), RA (ر) and ZHEI (ز), HA (ح), KHA (خ), and JIM (ج), and GHA (غ) and AIN

(ح). The additional point is to distinguish sounds done by Ali bin Abi Thalib r.a. In further development, the difficulty came as Moslems wished to recite the Koran without punctuations. Therefore, Ahmad bin Khalil appeared to give punctuations to distinguish vowels a, i, u, etc.,

These facts show that characters development and additions in certain alphabets may be unavoidable. However, this is urgently needed to get the easiness for native speakers and people with interest in dealing with literacy culture. Thus, the author conveys the agreement with Mr. VP

Chronological Efforts in Computerizing *Lontaraq*

There have been efforts in writing *Lontaraq*. Some of which used a typewriter, photo-set machine and computer. The history documentation was presented Barbara Friberg (Barbara, 1995) in 1995 in Makassar Goldel Hotel, at Seminar on *Lontaraq*. The following is the chronological efforts:

In 1985, Taufik Sakuma, the Consulate General of Japan in Makassar, supported in making *Lontaraq* typewriter machine. The machine was good enough and resulted good fonts. However, it had several disadvantages, some of which was the size of fonts were too small. The size resulted from incomplete spacebar. Whatever the result, the effort of Taufik Sakuma needs to be appreciated by the speakers of languages using *Lontaraq* alphabets.

Five years later, in 1990, Balai Bahasa (Language Council) of Ujung Pandang, Mrs. Astuti Hendrato from Jakarta in collaboration with Monotype Typography alphabets by using LASERCOMP, set-photo machine. The machine was utilized to publish manuscripts in *Lontaraq* and Arabic alphabets. The machine was placed in Makassar State University (previously known IKIP Ujung Pandang). The machine was beneficial and unfortunately, it was no longer used. Nevertheless, all the efforts must be highly appreciated.

On year later, in 1991, USI/IBM under the guidance on former Rector of Hasanuddin University and former South Sulawesi Governor, Prof. Dr. Ahmad Amiruddin and other leading figures of Bugis-Makasar society provided computers and scanner to conserve *Lontaraq* manuscripts. All the manuscripts were saved in computers and published easily. This effort is to put file image in computers. Therefore, system (font type e.g. compatible TruType Font with windows) which can be utilized to write computer assisted *Lontaraq* alphabets is not yet existed.

The individual efforts that propose *Lontaraq* alphabets writing has also been done by Barbara Friberg. Mrs. Friberg proposed once to Monotype Typography in UK to assist Bugis-Makasar society to obtain font-computer which can be utilized in any type of Personal Computers (PC), and not only to special machines. They agreed to make font converter with the format that can be utilized in a computer such as IBM-AT. Nonetheless, they asked for around Rp 100.000.000,- (one hundreds millions Rupiah) as license fee. The amount of money in 80s and 90s was considered big and no public offices in South Sulawesi could provide such amount.

In 1991, Mrs. Friberg in Singapore was willing to assist in provision of Lontaraq fonts which can be used in a computer IBM-PC and Microsoft Wordprogram. With the help of Drs. Djirong Basang, Mrs. Friberg sent used in Bugis-Makassar language. The effort was going on and unfortunately the project did come to an end.

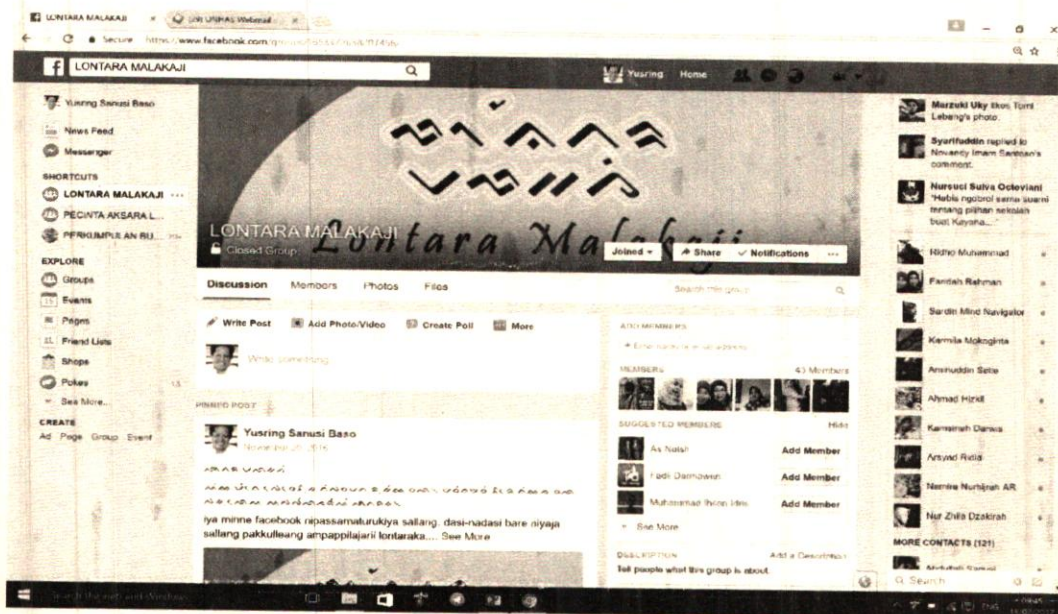
In 1994, Mrs. Friberg then tried to create Lontaraq font. The types of font developed were to continue unfinished project previously. The program used was FONTMONGER. With this program, font Lontar21 was created in type of True-Type which was finally known as Lontar21.ttf. The size of file was 28 KB and introduced in Seminar at Makassar Golden Hotel in Oktober, 1995.

In the same year, precisely in Desember 1995, Andi Mallarangeng and Jim Henry made Lontaraq fontfirst volume and were named BugisA (also with type of True Type). The size of BugisA.ttf file was adalah 16 KB. Unfortunately, this type of font faced a lot problems or unstable in Office Word (Windows). For instance the first letter of Lontaraq often changed into Latin in every first word of every paragraph.

Of these types of fonts, both did not yet add numbers for Lontaraq. Therefore, the author develops numbers in Lontaraq by utilizing Lontara21 made by Barbara Friberg. One of the reasons to pick up this font is that the font is symmetric and the formation is much better in compared with another type of font. Besides, the choice was intended to appreciate Barbara Friberg's efforts done previously in 1995 till 1998, even it was unfinished).

New Application for Lontara Hypertext Based

The author has made a new application for lontaraq under hypertext. The users of lontaraq can use to write under hypertext as at website, email, and facebook. By this application will guide next generation of both Bugis and Makassar people. The implementation of this lontaraq under hyperstext can be seen as below:





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