

The Strategic Role of the Indonesian Language in Leadership and Corporate Management

Mohzana^{1*}, Muh. Jaelani Al-Pansori², Lia Rismawati³

¹Educational Management Study Program; Postgraduate; Universitas Hamzanwadi

²Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program; Faculty of Languages, Arts, and Humanities; Universitas Hamzanwadi

³Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program, Institut Pendidikan Nusantara Global

*Corresponding Author Email: mohzana@hamzanwadi.ac.id

Abstract: This article explores the role of the Indonesian language in leadership communication within corporate organization management. Given Indonesia's linguistic and cultural diversity, the Indonesian language serves as an essential communication tool for fostering harmonious relationships among organizational members. This study examines how the proper and effective use of Indonesian can enhance communication effectiveness, strengthen organizational identity, and promote better collaboration. Through an in-depth literature review, this journal highlights the importance of appropriate word choice and grammar in organizational communication and their impact on performance and professionalism. The findings indicate that proficiency in language not only reflects individual character but also significantly contributes to an organization's overall success.

Article History

Received: 23-02-2025


Revised: 03-03-2025

Published: 15-03-2025

Key Words :

Indonesian Language,
Communication, Leadership,
Organizational Management

How to Cite: Mohzana, M., Al-Pansori, M. J., & Rismawati, L. (2025). The Strategic Role of the Indonesian Language in Leadership and Corporate Management. *IJE : Interdisciplinary Journal of Education*, 3(1), 37–47.
<https://doi.org/10.61277/ije.v3i1.191>

 <https://doi.org/10.61277/ije.v3i1.191>

This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY-SA License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).



Introduction

Indonesia is recognized as one of the countries with the highest number of regional languages in the world. This linguistic diversity often poses challenges in social interactions and communication, particularly among individuals from different ethnic groups or regions. In this context, the Indonesian language plays a crucial role as the primary communication tool amidst this diversity, given its status as the national language. As the official language of the country, Indonesian holds a strategic function in fostering harmonious communication within organizations. By using a common language, organizational members can effectively convey ideas, concepts, and information, thereby minimizing potential misunderstandings (Murdiyati, 2020). In the context of organizational communication, the careful selection of words and grammatical structures is essential to achieving mutual understanding. The rapid development of the Indonesian language underscores its function not only as a communication tool but also as a unifying force among Indonesia's diverse ethnic and cultural groups. Consequently, the Indonesian language contributes to the formation of a strong national identity (Murdiyati, 2020).

Despite its importance, ineffective communication remains a significant issue in many organizations, leading to misunderstandings, reduced productivity, and workplace conflicts. Poor communication can cause inefficiencies in decision-making, lower employee morale, and hinder collaboration among team members. These challenges highlight the urgency of exploring how the Indonesian language can be optimized for better organizational communication. However, previous studies have not sufficiently addressed the direct link between language use and organizational performance. This research aims to fill that gap by examining how effective use of Indonesian in organizational communication contributes to leadership effectiveness, teamwork, and overall organizational success.

Within an organization, linguistic unity promotes a spirit of cooperation and collaboration among members. Organizational communication aims to create mutual understanding and shared experiences among its members. Effective communication ensures the smooth operation of an organization, while communication deficiencies can lead to disorder. Leadership in organizational communication is crucial, as leaders play a pivotal role in an organization's success. Effective leadership is intrinsically linked to strong communication skills, as leaders must influence, guide, direct, and motivate members to achieve established objectives. Furthermore, effective communication is vital for various organizational functions, including planning, control, coordination, training, conflict management, and other processes. However, communication cannot be effective if a leader fails to foster a comfortable environment and instead instills fear in conveying information. Hence, linguistic proficiency is essential for a leader. The ability to communicate is a fundamental characteristic of humans as social beings who rely on others for survival. Language serves as a medium for expressing emotions, articulating ideas, and transmitting information in a comprehensible manner (Dardjowidjoyo, 2003, p. 51).

In the Industry 4.0 era, soft skills in communication are increasingly crucial within organizations, particularly in human resource development and workforce recruitment. Companies tend to implement rigorous selection processes to ensure the quality of human resources in executing their duties. According to Siagian (2013, p. 3), leadership plays a dominant role in an organization's success, particularly in influencing employee performance. Effective leadership within an organization facilitates the coordination and synergy of available resources to achieve organizational objectives.

Language is the key to organizational communication, serving as a tool for information exchange, relationship-building, and achieving mutual understanding among members. As the national language, Indonesian plays a crucial role in reflecting national identity and cultural values. Murdiyati (2020) asserts that the Indonesian language is not merely a communication tool but also a reflection of national identity. Proficiency in language reflects an individual's character and is highly significant in organizations, as effective communication enhances teamwork and productivity.

The research objectives of this study are: (1) to analyze the role of the Indonesian language in enhancing leadership communication within organizations, (2) to identify the impact of effective language use on teamwork and collaboration, and (3) to examine the relationship between linguistic proficiency and organizational performance. By addressing these objectives,

this study seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of how language can be strategically utilized to foster better communication and efficiency in the workplace.

The Indonesian language is also vital in the business sector. Given Indonesia's cultural and linguistic diversity, appropriate language use is essential in the era of globalization. Language is not only a communication tool but also a representation of an organization's identity and values. Rumahorbo et al. (2023) argue that proper use of the Indonesian language not only attracts customers but also strengthens relationships with local consumers. Effective language use is a key factor for businesses in establishing a positive reputation.

Communication is an inseparable aspect of daily life. Whether in the workplace, personal relationships, or communities, communication plays a fundamental role in conveying messages and achieving common goals. Widjaja (2000) emphasizes that in organizations, communication is essential for sharing ideas, expectations, and information. Effective communication ensures that all members understand tasks, objectives, and the means to achieve them.

Robbins (2008) identifies four primary functions of internal communication management: control, motivation, emotional expression, and information dissemination. These functions are crucial in ensuring smooth communication within an organization. Effective communication facilitates proper coordination and enhances operational efficiency.

Organizational communication refers to the process of exchanging and understanding messages among different components within an organization. It plays a critical role in shaping, maintaining, and developing the organization. The structure of an organization influences communication dynamics, where interactions between superiors and subordinates differ from those among colleagues.

Good communication is the key to successful teamwork, sound decision-making, and a positive work environment. By prioritizing communication, companies can cultivate a productive and supportive workplace culture. Effective communication is vital in professional settings as it fosters teamwork, enhances efficiency and productivity, supports informed decision-making, improves understanding, strengthens relationships, and aids in conflict resolution and organizational planning.

In summary, this study underscores the strategic role of the Indonesian language in leadership and corporate management. Given the negative consequences of ineffective communication in organizations, it is imperative to explore how the Indonesian language can be optimized to support leadership effectiveness, collaboration, and organizational success. By examining the interplay between language proficiency and organizational performance, this research provides valuable insights into how communication strategies can be improved within Indonesian workplaces.

Research Method

The research methodology employed in this study is a systematic literature review, which involves identifying, evaluating, and synthesizing relevant studies on the role of the Indonesian language in leadership and corporate management. The primary sources were selected from peer-reviewed scientific journals, books, and reputable online databases such as Google Scholar and Scopus. To ensure the quality and relevance of the sources, the selection criteria

included studies published within the last ten years (2013–2023), focusing on organizational communication, leadership, and language use in professional settings. Only studies written in Indonesian or English were considered to maintain clarity and consistency in the analysis.

The literature review process followed a structured approach, beginning with keyword-based searches using terms such as "organizational communication," "leadership and language," "Indonesian language in business," and "corporate communication strategies." After retrieving the relevant articles, the studies were screened based on their abstracts and full texts to determine their applicability to the research objectives. Studies that lacked empirical evidence or theoretical depth were excluded to maintain the integrity of the review.

The collected data was analyzed using thematic analysis, wherein key themes were identified, categorized, and synthesized to provide a comprehensive understanding of the topic. This approach allowed for the identification of patterns and gaps in existing research, highlighting areas where further study is needed. Additionally, the credibility of the selected sources was ensured by prioritizing studies published in indexed journals and those with citations from other scholarly works.

Despite its advantages, this literature review approach has certain limitations. One notable limitation is the potential bias in the selection of studies, as only published works were considered, which may exclude valuable insights from unpublished research or grey literature. Additionally, synthesizing findings from diverse sources posed challenges in reconciling different theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches. To mitigate these limitations, a rigorous selection process was employed, and efforts were made to compare and contrast different viewpoints critically.

Result and Discussion

1. The Role of Communication in Organizational Success

Communication serves as a determinant of organizational success, influencing leadership strategies, team cohesion, and adaptability to change. The fundamental issue is not merely how communication operates but how its optimization impacts measurable organizational outcomes.

Table 1. Analysis of Findings on the Role of Communication in Organizational Success

Aspect	Findings	Source
Communication Effectiveness	Enhances team coordination and productivity	Agung et al. (2024)
Communication Barriers	Causes conflicts and misunderstandings	Sujatmiko (2016)
Communication Strategies	Training, open communication culture, technology utilization	Agung et al. (2024)

Empirical findings show that organizations implementing strong two-way communication frameworks experience significantly higher employee satisfaction (Agung et al., 2024). This aligns with global studies indicating that interactive communication fosters innovation and adaptability, particularly in dynamic business environments. In contrast, Sujatmiko (2016) highlights that hierarchical communication structures tend to suppress employee engagement,

leading to reduced productivity and increased turnover. These findings are consistent with research on bureaucratic organizations, where limited feedback loops hinder proactive problem-solving.

A comparison with multinational corporations reveals that global leaders employ AI-driven analytics to assess real-time communication efficiency, allowing them to optimize information flow and employee responsiveness. In Indonesia, many organizations still rely on conventional communication methods, limiting their ability to adapt to rapid market shifts. Hence, an analytical approach integrating key performance indicators (KPIs) for communication efficiency is essential for long-term organizational agility.

Further analysis suggests that communication effectiveness is not only a matter of information dissemination but also trust-building within the organization. Research indicates that employees in firms with strong communication cultures exhibit higher levels of commitment and willingness to contribute beyond their primary responsibilities. This supports the idea that communication is not merely transactional but deeply relational, reinforcing organizational stability.

Another critical factor in organizational communication is the alignment between leadership discourse and actual managerial practices. Studies show that discrepancies between a leader's public messaging and internal actions can erode credibility and hinder team cohesion. Thus, organizations must ensure consistency in leadership communication, ensuring that stated goals align with managerial decision-making.

Lastly, advancements in neuroscience have demonstrated that effective communication is linked to cognitive processing and emotional intelligence. Leaders who incorporate empathetic communication approaches—such as active listening and tailored feedback—tend to cultivate more engaged and resilient teams. This neuroscientific perspective underscores the necessity of training leaders not only in technical communication but also in psychological and emotional engagement strategies.

The role of the Indonesian language in organizational communication is crucial, as it serves as a unifying tool in a multilingual corporate environment. Ensuring clarity and standardization in the use of Indonesian within professional settings fosters inclusivity and strengthens corporate identity. Moreover, organizations that promote proficiency in Indonesian language communication tend to experience better alignment between leadership directives and employee understanding, reducing the risk of misinterpretation and conflict. This highlights the need for structured linguistic policies within Indonesian organizations to maximize communication effectiveness.

2. The Influence of the Indonesian Language in the Workplace

As the national language, Indonesian plays a crucial role in workplace communication in Indonesia. The proper and correct use of language enhances communication effectiveness among individuals, reduces the risk of misunderstandings, and reflects professionalism in the workplace. Within organizations, language serves as the primary tool for conveying information and coordinating teams.

Table 2. Analysis of findings on the influence of the Indonesian language in the workplace

Aspect	Findings	Source
Communication Clarity	Improves communication effectiveness and professionalism	Hoerudin (2021)
Language Barriers	Causes miscommunication and reduced productivity	Setiawati (2015)
Improvement Strategies	Language training, technology use in language learning	Sari (2019)

Research by Hoerudin (2021) finds that organizations adhering to standardized language norms report fewer miscommunications and greater task efficiency, paralleling trends observed in Singapore and Malaysia, where bilingual proficiency strengthens business communication. Conversely, studies by Setiawati (2015) and Sari (2019) demonstrate that language inconsistencies correlate with increased workplace conflicts and lower job satisfaction, similar to findings in multinational environments where cultural and linguistic barriers disrupt teamwork.

Compared to European firms that institutionalize bilingual training for employees, Indonesian companies lack structured linguistic development programs. This gap affects internal coordination and external stakeholder engagement. As a solution, Indonesian organizations should integrate structured language competency assessments and digital training platforms to align with international corporate communication standards.

A deeper analysis into linguistic proficiency in corporate settings reveals that language standardization fosters professionalism and minimizes hierarchical barriers. Employees who utilize clear and structured language are more likely to gain leadership recognition, as precise communication is often equated with competence. This suggests that corporate language policies should not be treated as secondary concerns but as critical components of professional development.

Moreover, language influences workplace culture beyond direct communication. Research on sociolinguistics indicates that organizations with strong language norms create a sense of collective identity and belonging. Employees who share linguistic fluency with their peers are more likely to experience stronger social cohesion, which translates into improved teamwork and reduced interpersonal conflicts.

From an international perspective, companies operating in multilingual environments face unique challenges in balancing linguistic inclusivity with operational efficiency. Studies indicate that firms adopting flexible bilingual strategies—where employees are encouraged to use multiple languages strategically—tend to perform better in global markets. This suggests that Indonesian firms aiming for international expansion should invest in not only Indonesian language training but also multilingual proficiency programs to enhance their competitiveness.

The Indonesian language plays a vital role in maintaining professional ethics and corporate identity. Organizations that enforce proper language use create a culture of professionalism and mutual respect, which positively influences workplace interactions. Additionally, the Indonesian language is a key factor in bridging communication gaps among employees from diverse backgrounds, promoting equality, and reducing hierarchical power distances. This

demonstrates the necessity of language training initiatives in fostering a more inclusive and collaborative work environment.

3. Implications of Technology Use in Organizational Communication

Technological advancements have significantly transformed the way organizations communicate. Modern communication technologies, such as email, instant messaging applications, and online collaboration platforms, have accelerated information dissemination and enhanced work efficiency. With these technologies, team members can communicate more quickly and flexibly, regardless of geographical location.

Table 3. Analysis of Findings on the Implications of Technology Use in Organizational Communication

Aspect	Findings	Source
Communication Efficiency	Speeds up information dissemination and team coordination	Simatupang (2013)
Technology Challenges	Reduces social interaction and increases data security risks	Simatupang (2013)
Solution Strategies	Combining digital and face-to-face communication, training on technology use	Simatupang (2013)

The integration of digital communication tools has transformed workplace interactions, but its implications extend beyond efficiency to fundamental shifts in organizational behavior and security challenges. The primary concern is whether digitalization enhances collaboration or diminishes interpersonal relationships.

Simatupang (2013) reports that firms leveraging digital communication platforms achieve faster decision-making and reduced operational costs, mirroring trends in developed economies where digital transformation enhances cost efficiency. However, the overreliance on digital tools has also led to a measurable decline in team cohesion, with employees experiencing greater isolation and weaker interpersonal connections. This finding aligns with global concerns about the unintended consequences of excessive automation in professional settings.

A comparative assessment with European corporations reveals that hybrid communication models where digital tools complement but do not replace face-to-face interactions—yield the highest engagement levels. Companies adopting this approach demonstrate stronger team cohesion and higher productivity. Indonesian organizations must therefore implement policies that balance digital convenience with interpersonal engagement to prevent workplace fragmentation.

Several Indonesian organizations have begun leveraging digital technology to enhance language proficiency in the workplace. For example, major corporations in banking and retail sectors have integrated AI-powered language training applications to improve employee communication skills. These platforms use natural language processing to provide real-time

feedback on grammar and vocabulary usage, ensuring that employees maintain high linguistic standards in professional interactions.

Additionally, digital platforms such as online collaborative tools and virtual training modules have facilitated remote language learning for employees in geographically dispersed locations. This technological intervention ensures that workforce members across different regions maintain a standardized level of proficiency in the Indonesian language, reducing potential miscommunication and enhancing operational efficiency.

Moreover, corporate e-learning platforms now incorporate language assessments and certifications to validate employees' linguistic competencies. By integrating technology-driven language enhancement strategies, Indonesian firms are aligning with global best practices, ensuring that language proficiency supports both internal efficiency and external business communications.

Conclusion

This study highlights the critical role of communication, language proficiency, and technology integration in shaping organizational success. The findings underscore that structured, two-way communication enhances innovation, while standardized language use reduces inefficiencies and misunderstandings. Moreover, hybrid communication models balancing digital tools with human interactions optimize both efficiency and employee engagement. To strengthen corporate communication strategies, organizations should implement targeted language training programs, integrating AI-driven tools and digital platforms to enhance linguistic proficiency. Future research should explore the impact of regional languages on workplace communication, particularly in Indonesia's diverse linguistic landscape, as well as the role of language in facilitating cross-cultural business interactions. Furthermore, organizations should establish specific policies for integrating language training into professional development programs, ensuring that employees acquire both technical and linguistic competencies. By investing in structured communication frameworks, Indonesian businesses can enhance their global competitiveness while maintaining cultural and linguistic integrity.

Recommendation

To enhance communication effectiveness in the workplace, organizations should prioritize language training programs that emphasize the proper and professional use of the Indonesian language. Implementing continuous education on linguistic norms and workplace communication can help employees minimize misunderstandings and improve overall productivity. Additionally, organizations should integrate technology-based learning tools, such as online courses and language applications, to facilitate independent language skill development. Encouraging a culture of open and respectful communication will also contribute to a more harmonious and professional work environment. Furthermore, leaders should serve as role models by demonstrating effective communication practices and fostering an inclusive workplace culture where language is used as a tool for collaboration and efficiency. By adopting these strategies, organizations can strengthen their communication systems, improve teamwork, and ultimately enhance overall organizational performance.

Acknowledgment

We would like to express our gratitude to the various parties who have helped in this independent research. Hopefully this research will be useful in improving language functions in various aspects

References

- Agung, A. N. P., Widiyanti, D. A., Maulina, M., Rahmatiana, R., Anggraeni, T. Y., & Rizkianfi, M. W. (2024). Implementasi Bahasa Indonesia Dalam Manajemen Perkantoran: Studi Kasus Pada Efektivitas Komunikasi Dan Kinerja Organisasi. *Indo-MathEdu Intellectuals Journal*, 5(3), 3205-3212.
- Al Kafi, A., & Sudarso, A. P. (2024). Pengaruh Lingkungan Kerja Dan Disiplin Kerja Terhadap Kinerja Karyawan Pada CV. Elok Peraga Tangerang Selatan. *Wanargi: Jurnal Manajemen Dan Akuntansi*, 1(2), 149-163.
- Amira Salwa, H., Lubis, N. F., Damanik, N. R. W., Tanjung, S. M., & Raudatul Jannah, S. R. (2024). Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia Dalam Komunikasi Antarbudaya: Tantangan Dan Solusi. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 8(2), 26734-26742.
- Aprillia, F., Siagian, A., Kurnia, C., Purba, A. H., Khairunnisa, N., Elfina, Y., & Dalimunthe, S. F. (2024). Peran Bahasa Indonesia Dalam Pengelolaan Komunikasi Organisasi. *Jurnal Cendekia Ilmiah*.
- Bakhtiar, A. (2014). *Filsafat Ilmu*. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Dardjowidjojo, S. (2003). *Psikolinguistik: Pemahaman Bahasa Manusia*. Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Effendy, O. U. (2005). *Humas Membangun Citra Dengan Komunikasi*. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Furqon, C. (2005). *Hakikat Komunikasi Organisasi*. Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.
- Gibson, J. L., Ivancevich, J. M., & Donnely, J. H. (1987). *Organisasi: Perilaku, Struktur, Proses* (5th ed.). Erlangga.
- Green, S. G., & Mitchell, T. R. (1979). *Attributional Processes Of Leaders In Leader-Member Interactions*. *Organizational Behavior and Human Performance*.
- Hamsal, H., Hendriani, S., & Sukri, A. (2023). Soft Skill Komunikasi Pada Pemberdayaan Sumber Daya Manusia. *Management Studies and Entrepreneurship Journal (MSEJ)*, 4(3), 2281-2296.
- Hardiyanto, J. (2022). *Pengaruh Beban Kerja Terhadap Semangat Kerja Karyawan PT. Capella Dinamik Nusantara [Doctoral dissertation]*. STIE Pembangunan Tanjung Pinang.
- Hoerudin, C. W. (2021). Implementasi Bahasa Indonesia Sebagai Identitas Nasional Dan Sarana Penguatan Karakter Masyarakat. *Kelola: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial*, 4(2), 24-31.
- Jablin, F., & Putna, L. (2001). *The New Handbook Of Organizational Communication: Advances In Theory Research, And Methods*. Sage Publications, Inc.
- Julianto, B., & Carnarez, T. Y. A. (2021). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Organisasi Professional: Kepemimpinan, Komunikasi Efektif, Kinerja, Dan Efektivitas Organisasi (Suatu Kajian Studi Literature Review Ilmu Manajemen Terapan). *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Terapan*, 2(5), 676-691.

- Kadarman, A. M., et al. (1992). Pengantar Ilmu Manajemen: Buku Panduan Mahasiswa. A.A. Bakelma Vitgevers B.V.
- Kelley, H. H. (1967). Attribution Theory In Social Psychology. In D. Levine (Ed.), Nebraska Symposium On Motivation. University of Nebraska Press.
- Keraf, G. (2017). Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Maghfiroh, N. (2022). Bahasa Indonesia Sebagai Alat Komunikasi Masyarakat Dalam Kehidupan Sehari-Hari. *Komunikologi: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Komunikasi*, 19(2), 102-107.
- Mahmudah, D. (2015). Komunikasi, Gaya Kepemimpinan, Dan Motivasi Dalam Organisasi. *Jurnal Studi Komunikasi Dan Media*, 19(2), 285-302.
- Mailani, O. (2022). Bahasa Sebagai Alat Komunikasi Dalam Kehidupan Manusia. *Kampret Journal*, 1(2).
- Mangkunegara, M. A. P., & Hasibuan, M. M. S. (2000). Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia.
- Mawardi, S., Mukrodi, M., Wahyudi, W., Sugiarti, E., & Anwar, S. (2021). Pelatihan Peningkatan Kapasitas Pemuda Dan Manajemen Organisasi Bina Remaja. *Jurnal PKM Manajemen Bisnis*, 1(2), 44-53.
- Mulyana, D. (2006). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Paradigma Baru Ilmu Komunikasi Dan Ilmu Sosial Lainnya. PT. Remaja Rosda Karya.
- Murdiyati, S. (2020). Peranan Bahasa Indonesia Dalam Membangun Karakter Generasi Muda Bangsa. *Educatif: Journal of Education Research*, 2(3), 25-30.
- Putri, D. M. (2022). Pengaruh Program Kesejahteraan Terhadap Produktivitas Karyawan Pada PT. CRS I Di Desa Bumi Mulya Kecamatan Logas Tanah Darat Kabupaten Kuantan Singingi. *JUHANPERAK*, 3(2), 21-32.
- Rifa'i, H. M., & Fadhli, M. (2013). Manajemen Organisasi. PT Citapustaka Media Perintis.
- Robbins, S. P. (2008). Organizational Behavior (Perilaku Organisasi). Salemba Empat.
- Robbins, S. P. (2008). Organizational Behaviour Concept, Controversiest, Application (6th ed.). Prentice Hall, Inc.
- Rohmah, N. R., Munir, M., & Mahrus, M. (2023). Komunikasi Perkantoran. *Jurnal Pikir: Jurnal Studi Pendidikan Dan Hukum Islam*, 9(2), 1-14.
- Saputra, I. H. D., Nastiti, A. A., Nabilla, A. S., Nugroho, S., Wisesa, W., & Nurhayati, E. (2024). Peran Bahasa Dalam Pengembangan Branding Dan Perspektif Konsumen Terhadap Brand Samsung. *Sabda: Jurnal Sastra Dan Bahasa*, 3(2), 70-79.
- Sari, L. D. (2019). Pentingnya Bahasa Indonesia Yang Baik Dan Benar Dalam Menunjang Karir. *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 5(2), 125-136.
- Setiawati, D. (2015). Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Tepat Dalam Lingkungan Kerja. *Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Seni*, 43(2), 180-191.
- Siagian, S.P., & Luthan, F. (2008). Teori-Teori Motivasi. <http://akhmadsudrajat.wordpress.com/2008/02/06/teori-teori-motivasi/>
- Simatupang, P. (2013). Etika Komunikasi Dalam Bisnis. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Siregar, F. A. (2018). Produktivitas Penerapan Total Quality Management. *Idarah (Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Kependidikan)*, 2(2), 74-91.
- Siregar, R. T., Enas, U., Putri, D. E., Hasbi, I., Ummah, A. H., Arifudin, O., & Utami, M. M. (2021). Komunikasi Organisasi.

- Stoner, J. A. F. (1986). *Manajemen* (Jilid II, 2nd ed.). Erlangga.
- Sujatmiko, G. (2016). Peningkatan Profesionalisme Diri Melalui Penguasaan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Baik Dan Benar. *Jurnal Pendidikan Teknologi Dan Kejuruan*, 24(3), 301-312.
- Suzuki, K., & Hur, H. (2020). Bureaucratic Structures And Organizational Commitment: Findings From A Comparative Study Of 20 European Countries. *Public Management Review*, 22(6), 877-907.
- Thoyibah, N. Y. (2018). Tinjauan Proses Rekrutmen Karyawan PT. MGM Motor Finance.
- Wibowo, W. (2001). *Manajemen Bahasa*. Gramedia.
- Widjaja, A. W. (2000). *Ilmu Komunikasi Pengantar Studi*. Rineka Cipta.
- Wiratno, T. (2018). Bahasa Indonesia Dalam Dunia Kerja. *Jurnal Bahasa Dan Pendidikan*, 4(2), 87-98.
- Zahara, E. (2018). Peranan Komunikasi Organisasi Bagi Pimpinan Organisasi. *Warta Dharmawangsa*, (56).