The Integration of Acehnese Words in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*

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Abstract
This study aimed to investigate the integration of Acehnese words in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI, or Indonesia Dictionary). The contribution of Acehnese words enriches Indonesian vocabulary as the national language. This study followed the descriptive-analytical research method using observational and note-taking techniques. The data source was the online version of KBBI, available on the following web page: https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/. The data comprised the Acehnese vocabulary registered on KBBI and became part of the country's national language. The data analysis used Miles et al.'s (2014) models, consisting of condensation data, display data, and conclusion drawing/verification. The results showed that 134 Acehnese words are integrated into Indonesian. The contribution of the Acehnese language to Indonesian was relatively small compared to the contribution of other local languages. Of 134 Acehnese words, they comprise nouns (70.90%), verbs (21.64%), adjectives (6.72%), and adverbs (0.75%). It was also revealed that the Acehnese words that had been integrated successfully into Indonesian came from 24 areas of use. Based on these findings, it can be concluded

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that the Acehnese language has enriched the Indonesian vocabulary, and this integration is integral to interlanguage word borrowing. The present study's findings contribute to the national language digitalization policy, particularly the digitalization of the Indonesian language dictionary, especially to achieve the quality level of the national language dictionary.

Keywords: Acehnese, Indonesian, integration, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI), vocabulary.

1.   INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has more than 700 local languages, or *bahasa daerah* (Kaplan & Baldauf, 2003; Musgrave, 2014; Zentz, 2017). These languages are spread in various provinces to remote sub-districts within the territory of Indonesia. In fact, there could be more than one local language in one sub-district (Tono, 2014). These local languages are a non-physical intellectual wealth owned by Indonesia.

The vast number of regional language' vocabularies can be used as a resource to enrich the Indonesian vocabulary (Amalia, 2014). Adopting words from local languages is a reasonable effort to develop the Indonesian language (Moeimam & Hoogervorst, 2020). Based on the latest data from the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI) or 'Indonesia Dictionary', many words from local languages were adopted and integrated into Indonesian (Budiwiyanto, 2009; Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2021). From the available data, it was discovered that the Javanese language made the most significant contribution to the Indonesian language (30.54%), followed by Minangkabau (25.59%), Sundanese (6.14%), Madurese (6.09%), Balinese (4.21%), Acehnese (3.08%), and Banjarese (2.75%). Finally, the last contribution is generally occupied by languages in eastern Indonesia, especially the Papua region (Budiwiyanto, 2022).

The data above shows that the Acehnese language is the sixth-biggest contributor of vocabulary to the Indonesian dictionary. In other words, the Acehnese language is important in providing loanwords in the Indonesian dictionary. With 3.5 million speakers (Lewis, 2009; Yusuf et al., 2022), Acehnese plays a major role in vocabulary borrowing in the KBBI, which is the dictionary of the official Indonesian language. This data also shows that the number of speakers correlates with the number of local language words loaned into Indonesian. The greater the number of speakers of a language, the greater the tendency of the words to be adopted into Indonesian (Widianto, 2018).

Besides the Acehnese language, many other local languages have been developed in Aceh, including Gayo, Alas, Tamiang, Aneuk Jamee, Singkil, Kluet, Devayan, Sigulai, and Haloban (Wildan, 2010). These local languages need revitalization, so their presence as the mother tongues is even stronger (Caffery et al., 2016; Muliawati & Yusnida, 2022). Of these local languages in Aceh, only Acehnese, Gayo, and Alas have been recorded as contributors to the Indonesian vocabulary by 3.08%, 1.24%, and 0,83%, respectively (Budiwiyanto, 2009).

In a language, the presence of loanwords from foreign languages is a common phenomenon. A language exists and develops if it accepts the process of expanding its vocabulary influenced by other languages (Sundari, 2019). One example is borrowing

Malay words from Arabic, reaching 3.000 words (Sahid et al., 2018). It takes place because there is a relationship between Arabic and the religion of Islam, which is embraced by the majority of Malay speakers. Based on this phenomenon, Sahid et al. (2018) have produced an encyclopedia with 200 words for the process of learning Arabic for Malay speakers. The explanation of each loanword in this encyclopedia is arranged systematically with a complete description of the origin of the word and the changes that occur from the original language and is accompanied by example sentences, complete with the origin of the word (Sahid et al., 2018).

In the case of Indonesian, the KBBI is the official reference of the language nationally. The loanwords in this main dictionary show how many words from local languages have been officially adopted and recognized as Indonesian. Since its launch in 2016, the KBBI has been updated eight times, carried out every April and October (Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2021). KBBI updates are carried out by showing borrowed words from various local languages, including foreign languages. An overview of the development of the latest update of the number of entries in KBBI from 2015 to 2021 is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Number of entries in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI).

No.	Year	Number of entries
1.	until 2015	90.000
2.	2016	108.000
3.	2017	110.000
4.	2018	109.213
5.	2019	112.000
6.	2020	112.579
7.	2021	127.036

The data in Table 1 indicate that the KBBI continues to grow. This development is seen in the increasing number of additional words borrowed from regional and foreign languages. The 5th edition of KBBI has reached 127.036 entries. It is due to efforts to enrich the Indonesian vocabulary through borrowing from other languages. However, compared to English, the KBBI still lags. The study results of Samsuddin's work showed that the Oxford English Dictionary contains more than 250,000 words, excluding technical, scientific, and slang terms (Samsudin, 2016).

The present study's findings can contribute to the national language digitalization policy, particularly the digitalization of the Indonesian language dictionary, especially to achieve the quality level of the national language dictionary. Experts have long paid attention to this. For example, Francopoulo and Huang (2014) studied the Lexical Markup Framework (LMF) as the basis of the ISO standard to look at Machine-Readable Dictionaries (MRD) and Natural Language Processing (NLP). Francopoulo and Huang (2014) noted that the formal specification was officially published in 2008 under ISO 24613:2008. As a result of five years of study, an ISO document was created which contains many aspects, such as a formal specification in the form of a Unified Modeling Language accompanied by choice of word description examples in European languages, including several Asian languages, such as Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Thai, and Malay. The model has also been applied to several languages in Africa. There are no known reports of any specific and comprehensive application of similar things in Indonesia (Johnson, 2009).

Gardani (2020) has a good idea regarding language borrowing. The idea concerns the morphological and structural inventory of a language. He found that language contact can be met by increasing formal similarity (MAT borrowing), structural congruence (PAT borrowing), or a combination of both (MAT & PAT borrowing). To understand whether and how this type of borrowing corresponds to certain grammatical features and grammar modules, Gardani (2020) proposed a MAT and PAT borrowing typology that distinguishes between functional and realized levels and covers all areas of grammar that can be affected by borrowing. He exemplified selected borrowing subtypes with several cross-language cases focusing on morphology and morphosyntax.

Based on the arguments above, the main objective of this study is to identify the integration of the Acehnese language in the KBBI. Such integration refers to the contribution of Acehnese vocabulary to Indonesian vocabulary. The importance of studying the contribution of the Acehnese language to Indonesian is also based on the reason that Indonesian is one of the languages used at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) level, so the study of the contribution of local languages to Indonesian can be considered as a study of the contribution of local languages to the ASEAN languages (Chung, 2000; Saputra, 2014). In addition, this research can strengthen the theory of language integration, language reference, and language borrowing that apply to all languages worldwide (Otero, 2020). In particular, this study presents the contribution of Acehnese vocabulary to Indonesian vocabulary as depicted in the KBBI. Therefore, the study is limited to two aspects: word class and field vocabulary.

2.   LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   Acehnese Vocabulary and *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*

The term 'vocabulary' refers to all the words in a language (Chaer, 2007). In summary, Malay is the primary source of Indonesian vocabulary, which is supplemented by local language sources such as Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, Minangkabau, Acehnese, and others, as well as borrowings from Sanskrit, Persian, Tamil, Arabic, Dutch, Portuguese, Latin, and English, and Chinese (Chaer, 2007). All Indonesian language words listed in Indonesian dictionaries, notably the Indonesian Great Dictionary, are considered part of the Indonesian lexicon (KBBI).

In supplementing the national language, local languages play a role in providing loanwords. The loanwords are adopted in the KBBI, which are then recognized as the official or national language. The borrowing of local language vocabulary into Indonesian must meet the criteria of (1) unique, (2) euphonic, (3) in line with Indonesian language rules, (4) not having a negative connotation, and (5) high frequency of use (Firmansyah, 2021).

In the case of the Acehnese language, the adoption of the Acehnese words in the KBBI is also influenced by the privileges possessed by the Aceh Province, as stated in Legislation Number 11 the Year 2006 as a state document (Sanusi et al., 2018). In addition, the Acehnese language has the uniqueness of its elements that establish the construction of coordinating phrases, in which conjunctions always connect (Rizqi, 2017). Numerical phrases from numeral and noun constituents always use classifiers.

The structure of noun phrases from noun and noun constituents is permanent. It means that the position of the modifier is always behind the core constituents. Verb phrases, adjective phrases, numerals, and pronoun phrases have impermanent structures. The meaning is that the constituents that become modifiers can be in front of or behind the core constituents. Furthermore, prepositional phrases have a permanent structure (Taib et al., 2022). Therefore, the Acehnese language can be integrated into Indonesian as the official language of Indonesia.

The integration of the Acehnese language, one of the local languages in Indonesia, has enriched the development of Indonesian vocabulary. In addition, integrating the Acehnese language into the national language is also part of the guidance and development of the Acehnese language itself. In international language politics, it is stated that efforts to maintain local languages are vital activities. As with global biodiversity, the world's language diversity is under threat. Nearly half of the approximately 7.000 documented languages are considered endangered (Bronham et al., 2022). Relevant institutions are asked to conduct studies on local languages so that these local languages are maintained from extinction (Kaplan & Baldauf, 2003; Phillipson, 2018).

2.2 Vocabulary and Word Classes in Dictionary

As a reference book arranged alphabetically, a dictionary contains indexes, entries, subentries, and translations (Kwary & Jalaluddin, 2014). It is the pinnacle of recognizing the integration of a language or a word. Language learners use dictionaries to find out meanings, synonyms, and antonyms. In its development, linguists work closely with programmers to develop electronic dictionaries (Moeljadi et al., 2017; Schäfer, 2021). In essence, the printed and electronic versions of the dictionary remain the same, but the electronic model tends to be more practical because it does not take long to find the words looked for (Rodríguez, 2018).

Dictionary usually includes spelling, syllables, accents, capitalization, pronunciation, word classes, etymology, definitions, and synonyms (Bergenholtz & Agerbo, 2018; Washio, 2004). The word classes as the dictionary contents are usually marked by *v.* for verbs, *n* for nouns, *adj.* for adjectives, *adv.* for adverbs, *prep.* for prepositions, and *conj.* for conjunctions. Word classes are classifications of words, also called part of speech, usually based on the meaning category or function category, the distribution of words in a structure, or syntactic category.

It must be admitted that many local language speakers correlate with the number of words integrated into Indonesian (Arka, 2011). The greater the number of speakers, the greater the tendency of the words to be adopted (Budiwiyanto, 2022). However, other factors influence the number of the regional language's words adopted into Indonesian, especially into the KBBI, as expressed by Sudaryanto (2017):
• the frequent use of the words by journalists in the mass media
• the frequent use of the words by writers or authors in their publishing
• the frequent use of the words by public figures
• the availability of new concepts in the words that do not exist in Indonesian.

Therefore, local languages contribute to the enrichment of the Indonesian vocabulary, but this situation is not supported by complete references (Budiwiyanto, 2022). Sudaryanto (2017) conducted an inventory of words from local languages in Java that were integrated into Indonesian. This study found that loanwords had

enriched Indonesian vocabulary from languages in Java, namely Javanese (1.109), Sundanese (223), Madurese (221), Jakarta-Malay dialect (428), and Using dialect (46). The inventory is realized in the form of a local language vocabulary list book in Indonesian as language conservation means for the speakers of those languages (Sudaryanto, 2017). A previous study by Budiwiyanto (2009) looked at the contribution of Malay languages to Indonesian, namely Jakarta Malay (454), Jambi Malay (44), Medan Malay (26), Riau Malay (25), Malaysian Malay (14), Kalimantan Malay (11), and Manado Malay (8). Meanwhile, Pamungkas (2017) explicitly explores and takes an inventory of the contribution of Sundanese vocabulary to the enrichment of Indonesian. The results of this study indicate that many Sundanese words have the opportunity to be adopted into the Indonesian vocabulary, especially words that have concepts or ideas that do not exist in Indonesian. There are still many cultural concepts in the Sundanese vocabulary that have not yet been adopted as Indonesian. The concept does not represent efficiency because it is still a phrase or explanation (Pamungkas, 2017).

Efforts to integrate local languages into the national language can take several forms: audial integration, visual integration, direct translation integration, and concept translation integration (Firmansyah, 2021). Language integration is the systematic use of other language elements as if they were part of a language without the user realizing it. Language integration is unavoidable in local and global communities because the interaction of language speakers takes place in various dimensions of space and time (European Council, 2012).

2.3   The Fields of Vocabulary Use

The fields of vocabulary use are scientific, including religion, culture, art, journalism, medicine, forestry, sports, tourism, crime, and politics (Perini, 2021). Precisely, experts classify vocabularies in the KBBI into twenty-four areas of use, namely traditional ceremonies, buildings, flora, fauna, titles, ranks, positions, occupations, relatives, diseases, games, furniture, tools, weapons, arts, food, fashion, transportation, unit of measurement, time, colors, and activities (Budiwiyanto, 2022).

Every word standardized in the dictionary is considered an integration of words into the national language. The dynamic nature of language requires speed and accuracy so that new words can be standardized immediately (Nurjanah et al., 2019). For example, in the 4th edition of KBBI, initially, there was no entry for the word *hoaks* 'hoax', but due to its active use in everyday life, it began to appear in the 5th edition of KBBI (Nuthihar, 2018). Likewise, the word *vokasi* 'vocation' was not included initially in the 5th edition of KBBI. Later, along with the formation of the directorate general at the Ministry of Education and Culture, the word *vokasi* 'vocation' began to be standardized (Nuthihar, 2018).

3.   METHODS

3.1   Source of Data

This research is a descriptive-analytical study (Kortmann, 2020; Mahsun, 2005). The source of data was the online version of *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI)

on the web page https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/. The data were the vocabulary of the Acehnese language that had been registered on KBBI and become part of the country's language.

3.2 Data Collection and Analysis

The data were collected from October 2021 to March 2022 through observational and note-taking techniques. The data collection was carried out in four stages: (1) accessing the online version of KBBI, (2) recording Acehnese vocabulary from the choice of vocabulary list menu manually, and (3) classifying the vocabulary based on the word classes of Budiwiyanto (2009); and (4) classifying the vocabulary based on its use in society.

4. RESULTS

This study found that in the case of the integration of Acehnese into Indonesian, a number of new words have been recorded. This study specifically observed the integration of Acehnese vocabulary into Indonesian throughout 2021. The findings showed that 134 Acehnese words had been successfully integrated into Indonesian.

This study also found that the Acehnese words integrated into Indonesian are the common words in speech and some typical regional terms, including polysemes. The following shows the study results and discussion divided into two topics, namely (1) word class and (2) field of use.

4.1 Word Class

The Acehnese words integrated into the KBBI are classified based on the word class category, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Classification of Acehnese words based on word class.

No.	Word class	Code	Acehnese words in the KBBI	Total words in the KBBI
1.	Noun	n	95	45.271
2.	Verb	v	29	19.608
3.	Adjective	a	9	7.873
4.	Adverb	adv	1	534

Last accessed at https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/ on 1 October 2021.

In the online KBBI, each category is labeled with /n Ach/ for nouns, /v Ach/ for verbs, /a Ach/ for adjectives, and /adv Ach/ for adverbs.

4.1.1 Nouns

Table 2 shows that the noun class is the most significant word class category integrated from Acehnese into Indonesian. The figure reaches 70.90%. A high contribution of nouns in the KBBI is due to their frequent use in daily life, and there are no other equivalents for the words. It is in line with the number of Indonesian words in KBBI, which is dominated by nouns. In addition, the KBBI is intended for people of various ages; thus, it should contain more than 60.000 words. In addition, the KBBI

contains many nouns, with a total of 45.271 words. Table 3 displays the 35 (out of 95) examples of Acehnese nouns included in the KBBI.

Table 3. Acehnese nouns in the KBBI.

No.	Word	Meaning
1.	*abek*	a small pond usually overgrown with wild plants
2.	*adang*	a black stain stuck to a cauldron or a pot
3.	*alen*	a small raft of bamboo or areca palm midrib to put offerings that float on the river
4.	*alue*	a dead-end creek from a river or swamp
5.	*areng*	a net to catch deer and others
6.	*biek*	paternal relatives in the Acehnese marriage system
7.	*boh leping*	a coconut that has been dug into by a squirrel
8.	*bong*	a family graveyard
9.	*calok*	a relatively deep hole in the rice field; a small marsh; a small forest in a field
10.	*capah*	a large, round and flat plate made of wood
11.	*carak*	a drain made of areca palm midrib or bamboo
12.	*caruk*	the space between the bow and stern walls of a boat
13.	*gampong*	Acehnese traditional settlements
14.	*jab*	the neck of a trap, consisting of a bamboo funnel woven across and open to the mouth of the trap, tightly closed at the end
15.	*jalen*	bamboo or wooden floors that are strung together in a boat to transport something (fish, bananas, or soil)
16.	*jendrang*	rice stalks in rice fields that are still long after the stem is cut
17.	*karong*	maternal relatives in the Acehnese marriage system
18.	*kemamah*	sundried tuna
19.	*kom*	a chicken egg that will not hatch even though it has been incubated longer than usual
20.	*kri*	an agricultural tool used to clear weeds around the plant, its shape resembles a sickle with a tip resembling a hoe
21.	*kukuet*	buffalo skin that is boiled and dried
22.	*male*	address term for a childless woman
23.	*mawaih*	a system of sharing the profits from rice fields or livestock
24.	*nuga*	a small wooden hammer for hitting wooden pegs
25.	*patarakna*	small, low, and cushioned stools, placed on the left and the right sides of a king's throne
26.	*pecicap*	a traditional ceremony to introduce babies to various types of food by tasting them
27.	*peusijuek*	the tradition of sowing plain flour, usually done when there is a special event (marriage, pilgrimage, etc.)
28.	*radat*	a leader or giver of rhythm in reading the *shalawat* (i.e., Islamic complimentary Arabic phrase, which contains the salutation upon the Prophet Muhammad)
29.	*rangkang*	a small pillared hut in a field, a place for unmarried men, a residence for religious students
30.	*suak*	a stream of water that becomes a marsh and is separated by land from the sea when the water recedes
31.	*suro*	a small fish trap made of sticks for catching fish (cork fish)
32.	*timphan*	an Acehnese delicacy served on Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha, in the form of cake wrapped in banana leaves
33.	*tungo*	a piece of wood that has been or is being burned partially or which is no longer burning; firewood
34.	*tunten*	the lowest hand of a bunch of bananas
35.	*uram*	the bottom and thickest part (e.g., logs, branches)

Last accessed at https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/ on 1 October 2021.

4.1.2 Verbs

The verb class category is the second largest at 21.64%. The number of verbs tends to be lower than the nouns because the frequency of use is also minimal. Verbs from Acehnese, which are adopted into Indonesian, serve as predicates. It is unlikely that more verbs from Acehnese will be adopted into Indonesian because the morphology of the Acehnese language is unique and relatively different from that of Indonesian. This certainly does not meet the requirements in the form of being in harmony with the rules of the Indonesian language. In KBBI, the number of verbs is 19.608. All Acehnese verbs that have entered Indonesian are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Acehnese verbs in the KBBI.

No.	Word	Meaning
1.	*agai*	to think of oneself as better than others
2.	*apon*	to expect something in vain; too long for something that would not come, to regret something that was expected
3.	*bengka*	to loosen, to enlarge a girl's earlobe
4.	*cato*	to sew in a checkerboard pattern (about mattress)
5..	*cob*	to move one's body up and down (when walking fast)
6.	*gampet*	to clamp something between one's thighs
7.	*jujoh*	to condense, sweat, excrete liquid (e.g., rotting fruit), drip (for liquids)
8.	*merenyok*	to lift and drop down hard and pull or shake (about rice sacks so that the contents are pushed together)
9.	*meretok*	to do something slowly and with struggle because one's body is weak or just recovering from an illness
10.	*pemure*	to start an activity to be followed by others
11.	*pilik*	to hold something with one's fingertips while showing its state (about cloth)
12.	*pingkom*	to press something between one's thumbnails
13.	*pipot*	to break something piece by piece or bit by bit
14.	*rabok*	to go towards an unsteady, changing direction
15.	*ramin*	to slaughter an animal for a feast outdoors in nature
16.	*rande*	to lift something together and push it slowly
17.	*raweet*	to comb one's hair with fingers
18.	*remet*	to move slowly up and down and around (about the fishing line)
19.	*ribang*	to tie tightly
20.	*rudui*	to fall down
21.	*sayong*	to add fresh water to seawater that has been reduced while being processed into salt
22.	*seba*	to pound rice (still rough) for the first time
23.	*serok*	to weave in a pattern with silver or gold thread
24.	*simprak*	to sit astride (e.g., on a horse)
25.	*siwet*	to arrange, or a twist of yarn to be spun on a loom
26.	*talum*	to put something in one's mouth in large quantities
27.	*tebet*	to remove or clean kapok seed pods
28.	*timpeng*	to take long steps to go up or down
29.	*upa*	(1) to rub with hands (e.g., one's body or head when bathing) (2) to rub between hands (e.g., medicinal leaves)

Last accessed at https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/ on 1 October 2021.

4.1.3 Adjectives

The integrated Acehnese adjective class category enriches Indonesian as a small group at only 6.72%. One of the reasons for the limited number of Acehnese adjectives adapted into Indonesian is that they are used less frequently. The nine adjectives

adopted can be categorized as unique and cannot be found in other local languages in Indonesia or foreign languages. The uniqueness of adjectives in Acehnese can be seen in their meaning and morphological processes. Meanwhile, in the KBBI, the total number of adjectives is 7.873. All Acehnese adjectives that have entered Indonesian are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Acehnese adjectives in the KBBI.

No.	Word	Meaning
1.	*ai*	the feeling of yearning or missing someone
2.	*beti*	(1) the state of a rope in a very fastened twist (2) the state of a rope with broken strands
3.	*bilaih*	sore eyes from smoke
4.	*galawala*	inappropriate; impolite
5.	*rencam*	full of wounds
6.	*rentah*	overripe (about rice)
7.	*rise*	evil with lousy behavior, living in disorder, moving everywhere
8.	*ruek*	very dry (about fruits such as areca nut, corn)
9.	*sebon*	has no spirit; no appetite, and is feeble

Last accessed at https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/ on 1 October 2021.

Table 5 shows that only a few adjectives are integrated into the KBBI. More active efforts are needed from the Acehnese people to propose more adjectives to be integrated into the KBBI despite the existing data being currently deemed sufficient.

4.1.4 Adverbs

The adverb class category is even smaller. Only 0.75% or one word *lagoko* means 'the same time on the next day for an appointment' (see Table 6). It is proportional to the number of adverbs in the KBBI, which is only 534.

Table 6. Acehnese adverbs in the KBBI.

No.	Word	Meaning
1.	*lagoko*	the same time on the next day for an appointment

Last accessed at https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/ on 1 October 2021.

4.2   Fields of Use

The 134 Acehnese words in the KBBI can be classified into 24 types of fields based on their usage. They are: (1) activities/characteristics/state, (2) tools, (3) nature/state, (4) flora, (5) food, (6) fauna, (7) titles/terms of address, (8) clothing, (9) art, (10) building, (11) society group, (12) kinship, (13) game/activity, (14) furniture, (15) weapon, (16) jewelry, (17) time, (18) paranormal, (19) profession, (20) illness, (21) economy, (22) medicine, (23) body, and (24) others. The words based on the fields of use are displayed in Table 7.

Table 7. Classification of Acehnese words.

No	Fields	N	Words				
1.	activities/ characteristics/ state	38	*agai*	*ai*	*apon*	*upa*	*bengka*
			beti	*bideng*	*bilaih*	*bimaran*	*blang*
			cob	*galawala*	*gampet*	*merenyok*	*meretok*

Table 7 continued…

No	Category	Count					
			pecicap	*pemure*	*peusijuek*	*pilik*	*pingkom*
			pipot	*rabok*	*rande*	*raweet*	*remet*
			rencam	*ribang*	*rise*	*rudui*	*sayong*
			seba	*sebon*	*simprak*	*siwet*	*talum*
			tebet	*timpeng*	*upa*		
2	tools	24	*agok*	*alang*	*alen*	*areng*	*ilang*
			indai	*banien*	*belibeh*	*beregu*	*capah*
			carak	*ceracak*	*jab*	*jalen*	*jereka*
			kri	*mata kakab*	*nuga*	*penuman*	*penyeket*
			puncek	*seleng*	*senong*	*suro*	
3	nature/state	18	*abek*	*adang*	*alue*	*uram*	*belimbeng*
			bong	*burok*	*calok*	*diye*	*hobo*
			jako	*jujoh*	*matang*	*rentah*	*ruek*
			semong	*suak*	*uram*		
4	flora	6	*alangan*	*boh leping*	*jendrang*	*jong*	*selugot*
			tunten				
5	food	6	*bubur kanji rumbi*	*enti*	*kemamah*	*kukuet*	*patisah*
			timphan				
6	fauna	5	*ayam biring*	*ikan kawan*	*jalak*	*kom*	*seulumat*
7	titles/terms of address	5	*ampon*	*lam muri*	*male*	*serempe*	*teuku*
8	clothing	4	*acêkarom*	*ija lunggi*	*pace*	*pengelet*	
9	art	4	*cato*	*hadi*	*radat*	*serok*	
10	building	3	*menasah*	*pupaleh*	*rangkang*		
11	society group	3	*bunian*	*gampong*	*hendi*		
12	kinship	3	*biek*	*karong*	*koy*		
13	game/activity	2	*barah*	*ramin*			
14	furniture	1	*patarakna*				
15	weapon	2	*bahri*	*rencong*			
16	jewelry	1	*biram*	*pasong*			
17	time	1	*lagoko*				
18	paranormal	1	*aderang*				
19	profession	1	*bujangga*				
20	illness	1	*mambang kuning*				
21	economy	1	*mawaih*				
22	medicine	1	*rabon*				
23	body	1	*agie*				
24	others	2	*caruk*	*tungo*			
Total		134					

Last accessed at https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/ on 1 October 2021.

5.　DISCUSSION

Efforts to integrate local languages into the national language cannot be separated from language politics (Phillipson, 2018). The national language must update and upgrade its vocabulary to enrich it. In addition, regional people also feel proud if there are words from their local languages that are adopted as part of the

national language. Therefore, integrating Acehnese words into KBBI is an effort to advance the Acehnese language itself and promote the development of Indonesian as the official and national language simultaneously (Taslim, 2013; Yusuf et al., 2016).

This is seen as one of the positive attitudes toward language (Albury, 2021; Sanusi et al., 2018). This positive attitude refers to a sense of pride, trust, and loyalty to the language. These three elements of a positive language attitude lead the speaking community to efforts to maintain, develop, and foster their language, including integrating local languages into the national language (Mar-Molinero & Stevenson, 2006).

The integration of Acehnese into Indonesian can be seen in the contribution of Acehnese vocabulary to the KBBI (Kaplan & Baldauf, 2003; Kwary & Jalaluddin, 2014). Based on the results, the proportion of Acehnese words that belong to the noun class is 70.90%. It is in line with the number of Indonesian words in KBBI, which is dominated by nouns. There are classes of nouns in the form of kitchen objects, agricultural objects, objects in the market, and objects in the fields of art and culture. The second order is the verb class (21.64%). Verbs that have been integrated into the Indonesian language include agriculture and plantations, Acehnese traditions or customs, and sports activities. In the following order is the adjective word class, contributing 6.72%. This class of words is seen in the field of everyday human traits such as sore eyes, disrespect, courage, and others. The new adverb word class is integrated by 0.75%. This word class is still very minimally absorbed into the KBBI.

The Acehnese language needs to continue to integrate its vocabulary into Indonesian so that the Acehnese vocabulary is more sustainable. It is also necessary to integrate archaic vocabulary from Acehnese into Indonesian. This can be seen as the national language's policy of maintaining archaic vocabulary (Moeimam & Hoogervorst, 2020).

National language politics is an issue experienced by almost all nations and countries worldwide. An example of the case can be seen in the United States. Combs and Nicholas (2012) reported Arizona's language policies on school districts serving Native American students. Meanwhile, Heimburger (2012) related the issue of language policy to military conflicts, especially concerning the diversity of the first language or mother tongue of soldiers with the main language in military units, all of which (for example) are needed for intelligence and propaganda purposes. Finally, a report closely related to research is Warhol (2012), which stated that the United States regulated federal language policies through the Native American Languages Act (NALA) in the early 1990s. NALA established a federal role in preserving and protecting Native American languages. The program put the local and national context and importance of the grassroots Native American language movement of the 1980s. NALA changed power relations and created language policies to support language education practices and goals.

The Ministry of Education and Culture has launched a vocabulary enrichment application to enrich the Indonesian vocabulary. The application uses an online system. This program is provided by the Language Development and Development Agency, Ministry of Education and Culture, to involve the broader community in suggesting new words from local languages in Indonesian. Suggestions for the words will be included in the KBBI to recognize that certain local languages have been integrated into Indonesian. The process of integrating vocabulary through this application is also developing in European countries (Phillipson, 2018).

In the end, the study on the contribution of the local language (Acehnese) to the development of the national language (Indonesian) can be used as a reference for policies for various languages in the world. At least 70 local languages from all over Indonesia have contributed to advancing and developing the Indonesian language. Acehnese, as one of Indonesia's local languages, also contributes new words to the development of the Indonesian language. Of course, this leads to a positive direction, both for Indonesian and for Acehnese itself.

6.   CONCLUSION

This study specifically observed the integration of Acehnese vocabulary into Indonesian throughout 2021. The data findings showed that 134 Acehnese vocabulary words had been successfully integrated into Indonesian. This study's results showed that Acehnese's contribution to Indonesian is still relatively small compared to the contribution of some other local languages. It is still limited to the noun class (70.90%), verb (21.64%), adjective (6.72%), and adverb (0.75%). Therefore, it can be concluded that nouns are the most dominant among word classes. It is in line with the number of Indonesian words in KBBI, which is dominated by nouns. There are classes of nouns in the form of kitchen objects, agricultural objects, objects in the market, and objects in the fields of art and culture. However, the Acehnese language has contributed to many aspects of life, such as the fields of activities/characteristics/conditions, tools, nature/condition, flora, etc. At least there are 24 fields of use or areas of Acehnese words that have been successfully integrated into Indonesian.

Ultimately, this study strengthens the theory of language integration, language politics, and language policing in Indonesia. This research can be a reference for linguistic researchers worldwide, especially in integrating, coaching, and developing local languages as benefactors of the national language.

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