

Language and Diplomacy: Integrated Language Learning Through President Joko Widodo's Speech on Youtube

Rosyth Bellanita Wakari¹, Maya Pinkan Warouw², Djeinnie
Imbang³, Golda Juliet Tulung⁴

^{1,2,3,4}(Sam Ratulangi University, Manado, Indonesia)

ABSTRACT: Language integration creates student understanding of cosmopolitan society in the era of globalization. This research aims to analyze the forms of language integration and the benefits of language integration as well as diplomacy as a means of multilingual and multicultural learning. This research used a descriptive analytical method, and data analysis utilized a qualitative approach. The object of study is President Joko Widodo's speech at the opening of the BEI 2023 trade. The results showed that there are four forms of integration in the President's speech, including auditory integration, visual integration, direct translation integration, and conceptual translation integration. The benefits of language integration diplomacy in the President's speech are as follows. First, it can improve communication. Second, it enhances understanding of various cultural backgrounds. Third, it improves negotiation skills. Fourth, it increases business opportunities, and fifth, it enhances political stability and security. The implications of this research are to pay attention to the language and cultural needs of students in the context of global education by developing curricula and learning strategies that must be evaluated continuously. In addition, concrete actions need to be taken by stakeholders such as educational institutions, local communities, and international institutions to ensure that all students have an equal opportunity to develop and understand the diversity of languages and cultures of other countries.

KEYWORDS –Language integration, diplomacy, multicultural, multilingual

I. INTRODUCTION

Language and diplomacy are two things that cannot be separated in international relations (Masraeng, 2015). Language allows humans to communicate and express ideas and thoughts, while diplomacy is the practice and decision-making process carried out by countries to resolve problems and conflicts among them (Chitnis, 2017). In a global context, the president's speech is one example of diplomatic practices that are widely discussed. Through this speech, a national leader can convey messages and ideas that can influence policies and actions at the national and international levels.

Language integration is an important instrument for creating understanding and connecting with diversity in society because language is an essential aspect of culture (Setyowati, 2019). In a society that has many languages, language integration allows individuals from different backgrounds to communicate and understand each other (Weinreich, 1970). By understanding another language, individuals can understand the views, values, and beliefs of other cultures different from their own culture. This will help in creating tolerance, mutual respect, and diversity in society (Kusuma & Santoso, 2019). In addition, language integration also helps to enrich vocabulary and develop our understanding of the wider world, as each language has a unique way of conveying its ideas and concepts (Kurniawan & Khasanah, 2020).

Meanwhile, by mastering different languages, individuals can have better access to global resources, including information, knowledge, and opportunities to establish cooperation relationships (Cenoz, 2020).

Language diversity in society can enrich art, literature, and culture as a whole because language is a medium for expressing ideas and cultural identity (Irawati, 2017). It is important for society to maintain language diversity and support language integration as an effort to enrich human experience and strengthen social relationships in the community (Pritchard & Nasir, 2017). Therefore, research on language integration in President Joko Widodo's speech as a means of multilingual and multicultural learning is very important to be conducted.

The process of language integration is not a short one (Nurmanaf & Fithriyah, 2019). In this process, the receiving language uses foreign terms as loanwords to refer to the necessary vocabulary (Priyanto, 2018). If the loaned language is accepted and applied by the community, the language can be categorized as integrated (Fatmalasari, 2020). Based on this fact, language integration is not a simple matter to do because it requires a long period of time and agreement from the language users. In addition, language integration occurs due to the presence of bilingual communities, both from regional and foreign languages (Satomi, 2018). Integration in the current digitalization era is influenced by the rapid development of science and technology, one of which is YouTube (Ngalim et al, 2018).

The purpose of this research is to analyze the forms of language integration through President Joko Widodo's speech at the Opening of the Indonesian Stock Exchange (BEI) 2023 and the benefits of language integration and diplomacy as a means of multilingual and multicultural learning. This research is expected to contribute to the development of multilingual and multicultural curricula in the context of global education.

II. RESEARCH METODHS

Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described. Czichos & Saito (2006), Materials and Methods describes how the study was conducted. Explaining the research model, theory, the technique of collecting the data, the technique of analyzing the data, hypothesis. research chronological, including research design, research procedure (in the form of algorithms, Pseudocode or other), how to test and data acquisition. The description of the course of research should be supported references, so the explanation can be accepted scientifically.

This research uses a descriptive analytical method with a qualitative approach (Moleong, 2017). The qualitative approach is used to obtain an in-depth understanding of the use of language integration in President Joko Widodo's speech on the Detikcom YouTube channel about the Opening of BEI 2023. Data were obtained from the President's speech video uploaded on January 2, 2023. The YouTube platform was chosen because of the tendency of national leaders to spread their speeches globally through social media. The sample video taken in this study was selected through purposive sampling, referring to the freshness and popularity of the president's speech (Sugiyono, 2016).

The collected data were then analyzed qualitatively by focusing on the research objectives. The results of the study were analyzed in-depth using the concept of language integration theory (Weinreich, 1970). The variable examined was the use of language integration in President Joko Widodo's speech. Data collection was carried out by downloading the President's speech video from the Detikcom YouTube platform and identifying and analyzing it based on the research objectives. The results of this study are expected to provide a deeper understanding of how language integration can be used as a means of multilingual and multicultural learning.

Weinreich (1970) explains that there are several types of foreign language integration into Indonesian, such as auditory integration, visual integration, direct translation integration, and concept translation integration. This study is based on observations of President Joko Widodo's speech on the Detikcom Youtube channel on January 2, 2023. The video selected for this research paper is a news broadcast about the opening of the BEI 2023 trade. Based on the data collected during the study, forms of language integration were found, namely, 8 types of auditory integration, 7 types of visual integration, 4 types of direct translation, and 2 phrases of concept translation. The words that are most commonly adopted in Indonesian are words that come from Arabic, English, Latin, Portuguese, French, and Greek. In this study, it can be seen that English ranks first as the language with the most adopted words in Indonesian vocabulary. Meanwhile, Portuguese, French, and Greek are at the bottom of the list

as the languages with the fewest adopted words according to the data obtained. The analysis of the forms of language integration according to the data is as follows.

III. CONCEPT OF LANGUAGE INTEGRATION

Language integration has many benefits, including improving communication skills, promoting cross-cultural understanding, and opening up more opportunities in careers and social life, especially for students who will later directly enter the reality of life. The findings of language integration as language learning material from President Joko Widodo's speech were studied based on four language integration theories, namely, auditory integration, visual integration, direct translation, and concept translation (Weinreich, 1970).

Audial integration

Auditory integration occurs when there is a change in writing or pronunciation due to the perception of the language user who is in the position of the recipient community in interpreting foreign vocabulary heard. That is, foreign vocabulary owned by a country will be transcribed according to the pronunciation of the word heard. Thus, in auditory integration, the form of language absorbed has a different spelling from the original language. Here are some borrowed words that fall under auditory integration.

a. Director

The word "direktur" (director) is classified under auditory integration because it absorbs English vocabulary, namely "director". The change in the letter in the word "direktur" is adjusted to the applicable language rules. The word "direktur" refers to someone who has the authority or responsibility to manage or lead an organizational company. The research data in which the word "direktur" is found appears as follows. "*Yang saya hormati, direktur utama BI beserta seluruh pimpinan.*" (Detikcom.1)

b. Index

The word "indeks" (index) is categorized under auditory integration. The word "indeks" is borrowed from English, namely "index". The difference in the consonants /x/ and /ks/ is due to the absorption of foreign languages that must be adjusted to the recipient language rules. The word "indeks" means a list or collection of data that refers to certain values or information found in the following sentence. "*Indeks di tahun 2022 mengalami kenaikan sebesar 4.1%.*" (Detikcom.2)

c. Calculation

The word "kalkulasi" (calculation) comes from Latin, namely "calulare". The word "kalkulasi" categorized under auditory integration means to calculate. In the word "kalkulasi", it is evident that there is a significant difference from its original word. In auditory integration, the use of language only considers the pronunciation spoken by native speakers. The word "kalkulasi" in the data is found in the following sentence. "*Sulit dikalkulasi, kita berharap ekonomi kita masih bisa tumbuh di atas angka 5%.*" (Detikcom.3)

d. Optimistic

The word "optimis" is classified as audial integration because it adopts vocabulary from Latin "optimus," which means "the best." The change of vowel sound from /u/ in Latin to /i/ in Indonesian is adjusted to the language rules. In the case of language integration, changes in spelling are common. The quote of the word "optimis" from the research data is as follows: "*Optimis tapi waspada dan hati-hati.*" (Detikcom.4)

e. Positive

The word "positif" is categorized as audial integration because it adopts vocabulary from English "positive." In the audial integration process, assimilation occurs based on what is heard, so the consonant ending /ve/ in "positive" is adapted to the Indonesian language according to language rules and becomes "positif" with a consonant ending /f/. The quote of the word "positif" from the research data is as follows: "*Angka Positif Covid-19 kita terus menurun sehingga PPKM telah dicabut.*" (Detikcom.5)

f. Prospects

The word "prospek" comes from Latin "prospectus," which means "future opportunities or plans." The research data shows that there is a significant difference in the spelling of the word. This is considered normal

in audial integration assimilation rules, as the emphasis in writing vocabulary is only based on what is heard. According to the research data, the word "prospek" is found in the following sentence: "*Artinya prospek ke depan, betul-betul masih sangat menjanjikan.*" (Detikcom.6)

g. Standard

The word "standar" is categorized as audial integration because it adopts vocabulary from English "standard." The original language of "standar" comes from French "*estendart*" which means "flag" or "sign." The word was then borrowed by English and developed into a broader meaning, which is used as a measure or benchmark for evaluating or measuring something. In the assimilation of the word through audial integration, the consonant /d/ is dropped, so it is written in the receiving language, Indonesian, as "*standar.*" (Detikcom.7)

h. Investor

The word "investor" is classified as audial integration because it adopts vocabulary from Latin "investire," which means "giver." In its development, the word "investor" is interpreted as a financial investor. The following is research data that contains the word "investor": "*Investor di bursa kita saat ini, 55% adalah anak-anak muda di bawah 30 tahun dan 70% adalah di bawah 40 tahun.*" (Detikcom.8)

Visual integration

Visual integration is a form of writing in the original foreign language that is then adapted to the General Guidelines for Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI). The vocabulary that belongs to visual integration based on the data used by the researcher is as follows:

a. Bursa

The word "bursa" is categorized as a form of visual integration because it absorbs vocabulary from the French language, "bourse". The word "bourse" is adapted to the rules of the Indonesian language, so "bourse" is written as "bursa". The meaning of "bursa" is an organized market for buying and selling everything related to finance such as stocks, bonds, commodities, and foreign currencies. The use of the word "bursa" in this research data is as follows. "*Perdagangan Bursa Efek Indonesia 2023*" (Detikcom.9).

b. Kapitalisasi

The word "kapitalisasi" is categorized as a form of visual integration because it absorbs vocabulary from the English language, "capitalization". In the context of finance, "kapitalisasi" refers to the total value of shares issued by a company. The word "kapitalisasi" in a sentence that is adapted to research data is as follows. "*Kapitalisasi pasar juga tumbuh 15%.*" (Detikcom.10)

c. Efek

The word "efek" is categorized as a form of visual integration because it absorbs vocabulary from the English language, "effect". The word "effect" is absorbed into "efek" due to adjustments to the language rules that apply in Indonesian. The meaning of "efek" is the influence or impact of an event or action on something or someone. The word "efek" in the financial context refers to financial instruments issued by companies, governments, or financial institutions that are traded on the capital market. The use of the word "efek" according to research data is as follows. "*Sebagai tanda peresmian pembukaan Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2023.*" (Detikcom.11)

d. Covid-19

The word "covid-19" is categorized as a form of visual integration because it absorbs vocabulary from the same English language, "covid-19". Covid-19 is a disease caused by a new type of coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. The use of the word "covid-19" in this research data is as follows. "*Kita bisa mengendalikan covid-19.*" (Detikcom.12)

e. Global

The word "global" is classified as a form of visual integration because it absorbs vocabulary from the same English language, "global". The word "global" is used to refer to universal and widespread things or spread throughout the world. The research data that contains the word "global" is as follows. "*Di tahun 2023, ini adalah tahun ujian bagi ekonomi global, maupun ekonomi kita.*" (Detikcom.13)

f. Informasi

The word "informasi" comes from the Latin word "informatio" which means notification. The word "informasi" is categorized as a form of visual integration because its spelling emphasizes what is seen from its original form and then adapted to the spelling guidelines of the receiving language. According to research data, the word "informasi" is found in the following sentence. "*Saya senang mendapat informasi dari OJK.*" (Detikcom.15)

g. Turbulensi

The word turbulence belongs to the visual integration form, as it absorbs English vocabulary, which means disturbance, chaos, or irregular movement. In economics and finance, turbulence can refer to rapid and unexpected changes in the stock market or other financial markets, which can cause sharp and unstable price fluctuations. The use of the word turbulence in research data is as follows: "*Di tengah turbulensi ekonomi global di tahun 2022.*" (Detikcom.14)

Direct translation integration

Direct translation integration is an integration by finding equivalents for foreign vocabulary in Indonesian. Based on this, the researcher found vocabulary that is classified as direct translation integration in the president's speech about the opening of the IDX 2023 on Detikcom's YouTube channel on January 2, 2023. The following is an analysis of vocabulary in the form of direct translation integration.

a. Bank

The word bank is classified as a form of direct translation integration, as it absorbs from English with the same word and meaning, which is bank. The word bank refers to a financial institution that holds deposits, makes loans, and provides various other financial services. (Detikcom.16)

b. Economy

The word economy is a vocabulary that is categorized as part of direct translation integration, as it absorbs from the Greek language, oikonomia, which is then adjusted to the modern spelling guidelines of the target language, which in this case is Indonesian. Thus, the source language oikonomia becomes economy in the target language. Based on research data, the sentence containing the word economy is as follows: "*Di tahun 2023, ini adalah tahun ujian bagi ekonomi global.*" (Detikcom.17)

c. Minister

The word minister is a vocabulary that is categorized as a form of direct translation integration, as it absorbs English vocabulary, which is minister. The word minister is then adjusted to the spelling of the Indonesian language, so it is written in the form of the word menteri. The meaning of the word menteri is a position in a government responsible for a country. Based on research data, the word minister is found in the following sentence: "*Yang saya hormati menteri keuangan*" (Detikcom.18)

d. Governor

The word governor is a vocabulary that is categorized as a form of direct translation integration, as it absorbs Portuguese vocabulary, which is governador. The word governador is then matched with the spelling of the target language so that it is written in the form of the word gubernur. The word gubernur means a position in the government of a state with full authority in an autonomous region or province. The use of the word gubernur in this research data is as follows: "*Yang saya hormati, gubernur BI.*" (Detikcom.19)

Concept translation integration

This integration is done by studying foreign vocabulary concepts and then finding the corresponding concepts in Indonesian language. The following are examples of concept translation integration based on research data.

a. Touchscreen

The phrase "layar sentuh" (touchscreen) is categorized as a form of concept translation integration, as it is derived from the English term "touch screen". The word "screen" has many meanings, including screen, separator, selection, and clip. However, in this case, "screen" is interpreted as "layar" (screen). Therefore, the

concept integration translated for the phrase "touch screen" is "layar sentuh". This is consistent with the Indonesian language spelling guidelines as the linguistic standard. The use of the phrase "layar sentuh" in the research data is as follows: "*Menyaksikan penekanan layar sentuh, dan hadirin sekalian marilah kita hitung mundur bersama-sama.*" (Detikcom.20)

b. Capital market

The phrase "pasar modal" (capital market) is categorized as a form of concept translation integration, as it is derived from the English term "capital market". The phrase "capital market" is then adjusted to Indonesian language spelling, resulting in the corresponding concept in Indonesian language, "pasar modal". The capital market is a financial market where companies and governments can raise long-term funds through the issuance of financial instruments such as stocks, bonds, and derivatives. In accordance with the research data, the phrase "pasar modal" is found in the following sentence: "*Pasar modal juga tumbuh.*" (Detikcom.21)

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on research data on language integration in President Joko Widodo's speech at the opening of the 2023 IDX trading, communication variations used by President Joko Widodo were found. Among them, President Joko Widodo frequently used Indonesian language that has been integrated from foreign languages according to the language integration theory, such as direktur (director), indeks (index), kalkulasi (calculation), optimis (optimistic), positif (positive), prospek (prospect), standar (standard), investor (investor), which are part of the audial integration. Then bursa (exchange), kapitalisasi (market capitalization), efek (security), covid-19, global (global), informasi (information), and turbulensi (turbulence) which are results of visual integration. Furthermore, words from direct translation integration, namely bank (bank), ekonomi (economy), menteri (minister), and gubernur (governor). Lastly, President Joko Widodo also used the language integration theory of concept translation, namely the phrases layar sentuh (touch screen) and pasar modal (capital market). In addition, based on the data obtained, President Joko Widodo not only used language integration in conveying information and his vision, but also involved language interference that emerged, such as the use of words and phrases in foreign languages as listed in the following table.

Language Integration table

Source Language	Origin	Target Language
Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh	Arabic	Salam sejahtera, rahmat Allah dan keberkahan-Nya, semoga terlimpah kepadamu.
Walaikumsalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh	Arabic	Semoga kedamaian bersamamu, serta pengampunan dan berkah dari Allah Mahasuci dan Maha tinggi.
Trigger	English	Pemicu
Market cap	English	Kapitalisasi pasar
Positivity rate	English	Tingkat positività

The language interference that occurred in President Jokowi's speech is a reflection of the reality that English is becoming increasingly important in cosmopolitan environments. In this context, language integration becomes an effective strategy to maintain cultural identity by utilizing foreign languages as a global language for international communication (Firmansyah, 2021). In addition to using language interference, President Joko Widodo also utilizes abbreviations to support effective communication. These abbreviations include BI (Bank Indonesia), OJK (Financial Services Authority), and PPKM (Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities). However, it should be realized that interference and abbreviations can cause ambiguity in the listener's understanding. Therefore, it is important to use language appropriately and pay attention to the communication context so that the conveyed message can be clearly and correctly received.

Language and diplomacy are closely related, especially for a national leader (Dastjerdi, 2017). The language used by a leader can influence perceptions and the country's image in the international arena (Sneiders, 2017). Therefore, President Jokowi always pays attention to language usage on every occasion, including in the context of diplomacy. One example of language usage in the context of diplomacy by President Joko Widodo is in his relationship with neighboring countries such as Malaysia and Singapore. President Joko Widodo often uses Malay and English in meetings with the leaders of those countries. This shows President Joko Widodo's appreciation for the language and culture of neighboring countries, as well as efforts to strengthen bilateral relations between Indonesia and those countries (Yuvinus, 2016; Soejoedono, 2019).

In addition, President Joko Widodo is also active in using social media as a diplomatic tool, both through Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube accounts. In every post uploaded, President Joko Widodo always uses polite and courteous language and pays attention to grammar and punctuation. This shows that President Jokowi understands the role of language in communication, especially in the context of diplomacy. This is done to strengthen Indonesia's bilateral relations with other countries through the use of good and correct language.

Language plays an important role in diplomacy as a communication tool between countries. Language integration is very important in diplomacy, as it can make communication run smoothly and effectively (Kienpointner, 2015). President Joko Widodo's speech on the Detikcom YouTube channel is an example of how language integration can be done through diplomacy. In his speech, President Joko Widodo used Indonesian as the main language, but also used English to facilitate understanding by international audiences. Learning language integration through the President's speech in learning Indonesian language can develop students' language skills well. By integrating various languages in communication, students can improve their language skills in communication, enrich their knowledge and understanding of diverse cultures, improve academic skills, and foster multicultural awareness.

V. THE IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE IN DIPLOMACY

There are several things that can be discussed related to language and diplomacy, as well as the integration of language in the context of President Joko Widodo's speech on Detikcom's YouTube channel. Firstly, language plays an important role in diplomacy as it serves as a means of communication between different cultures and languages, and as a factor in building cooperative relationships between countries in politics, economics, social and security fields. Secondly, the integration of language in diplomacy means combining various languages in a speech event, so that communication can run smoothly and effectively. For example, in the opening speech of the BEI 2023 trade fair, President Joko Widodo used Indonesian as the main language, but also used English to facilitate understanding by international audiences. This speech also shows Indonesia's commitment to establishing good relationships with other countries and strengthening Indonesia's position on the international stage. Thirdly, President Joko Widodo's speech can serve as an example for students to develop conditional language skills, especially in the context of diplomacy. By learning and practicing language integration, students are able to expand their range of global communication. Learning language integration can also help students to improve their understanding of various languages and cultures from other countries (Widodo, 2016).

VI. LANGUAGE INTEGRATION IN MULTILINGUAL AND MULTICULTURAL CURRICULUM

The integration of language in the context of multilingual and multicultural education can be beneficial in increasing students' awareness of the diversity of cultures and languages in the world (Redeker et al, 2021). By introducing foreign languages into the Indonesian language curriculum, students will be able to learn and understand the culture, traditions, and daily life of people from various parts of the world. This will help strengthen students' identity and nationalism, while also preparing them to become open and competent cosmopolitan communicators with people from different cultures and countries. The opportunity for implementing the integration of foreign languages in the Indonesian language curriculum is that it can enrich and expand students' vocabulary, so that they can better understand and express themselves in Indonesian language more accurately and appropriately (Susanti, 2017). In addition to opportunities, the implementation of integrating foreign languages into the Indonesian language curriculum also faces several challenges, such as a lack of skilled human resources in teaching foreign languages, time constraints in learning-teaching activities, and resistance from some groups who consider that integrating foreign languages can damage Indonesian language and national identity. Therefore, the implementation of integrating foreign languages into the Indonesian language curriculum needs to be done carefully and planned, as well as paying attention to local needs and conditions. Efforts to develop human resources, selecting appropriate learning methods and materials, and active participation from stakeholders are expected to help overcome challenges and maximize the potential of integrating foreign languages in the context of multilingual and multicultural education (Hornberger, 2010). Integrating foreign languages into the Indonesian language curriculum can also help increase students' motivation and interest in learning languages, as students will feel that they are learning language for broader purposes than just for exams or school assignments.

VII. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE INTEGRATION TO INDONESIA LANGUAGE

Learning about the integration of foreign languages into Indonesian language certainly has even more complex challenges as follows:

- a. Differences in terms of grammar: Each language has a different grammar system, making it difficult for students to learn the integration of foreign languages into Indonesian language.
- b. Limited vocabulary: Indonesian language has limited vocabulary compared to certain foreign languages, making it difficult for students to express complex concepts or ideas using Indonesian language.
- c. Difficulty in pronunciation: Some foreign languages have very different pronunciations from Indonesian language, making it difficult for students to pronounce them correctly.
- d. Difficulty in understanding culture: Language is not only about vocabulary and grammar, but also about culture. Some concepts or terms in foreign languages may be difficult for students to understand because they do not have enough understanding of the foreign culture.

Meanwhile, the opportunities of learning the integration of foreign languages into Indonesian language are as follows:

- a. Improving students' language skills: By learning the integration of foreign languages into Indonesian language, students can improve their language skills in both foreign and Indonesian languages.
- b. Expanding knowledge: By learning foreign languages, students can expand their knowledge about the culture and habits of people from other countries or regions.
- c. Improving language skills: Learning the integration of foreign languages into Indonesian language can help students improve their language skills, such as speaking, writing, reading, and listening skills.
- d. Increasing career opportunities: The ability to speak foreign languages can open up more career

opportunities, especially in the current era of globalization where business relations between countries are becoming closer.

Solution

Some solutions that can be implemented to overcome the challenges in learning the integration of foreign languages into Indonesian language are as follows:

- a. Providing adequate learning resources: Teachers can provide adequate learning resources, such as textbooks, reference books, and digital learning resources that can help students understand the concepts and vocabulary of foreign languages better.
- b. Integrating culture in learning: Teachers can introduce foreign cultures in learning, such as customs, values, and traditions, so that students can understand the context of using foreign languages.
- c. Practicing correct pronunciation: Teachers can train students to pronounce words in foreign languages correctly, by teaching phonetics and providing regular speaking exercises.
- d. Making learning programs enjoyable: Enjoyable learning can help students become more motivated in learning foreign languages, thus improving their ability to learn the language.
- e. Providing direct practice opportunities: Teachers can provide opportunities for students to speak in foreign languages, both in and outside the classroom, such as in extracurricular activities or student exchange programs.
- f. Creating a conducive learning environment: A conducive learning environment can help students learn foreign languages better, such as a comfortable classroom, adequate learning tools, and support from classmates and teachers.

VIII CONCLUSION

The integration of languages in the context of global education as a multilingual and multicultural curriculum development learning can help students expand their understanding of languages and cultures from other countries, as well as enhance their cross-cultural communication skills. Integrative learning can also help create an inclusive learning environment that values diversity and prepares students for success in an increasingly connected global society. The language integration words used by President Joko Widodo are based on the four integration theories mentioned earlier, namely Director, Infection, Calculation, Optimistic, Positive, Prospect, Standard, Investor, Exchange, Capitalization, Effect, Covid-19, Global, Information, Turbulence, Bank, Economy, Minister, Governor, Touch Screen, and Capital Market. Furthermore, the results of this study indicate that the integration of foreign languages into Indonesian can help develop global unity and facilitate Indonesia's relationship with cosmopolitan society. Students who have broad language and cultural understanding will be able to work and contribute in today's globalized world.

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