Building the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) Database and Its Applications

David Moeljadi¹, lan Kamajaya², Dora Amalia³

¹Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
 ²ASTrio Pte Ltd, Singapore
 ³Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, Indonesia

The 11th International Conference of the Asian Association for Lexicography, Center for Linguistics and Applied Linguistics, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

10 June 2017

Outline

- 1. Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)
- 2. Cleaning-up, conversion, and database creation
- 3. The current state of KBBI database and its applications
- 4. Conclusion and future work

Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)



- the official dictionary of the Indonesian language
- published by Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa (The Language Development and Cultivation Agency) or Badan Bahasa under Ministry of Education and Culture, Republic of Indonesia
- The KBBI Fourth Edition [9] data was in Excel and Word files
- The KBBI database was built in 2016

The Indonesian language



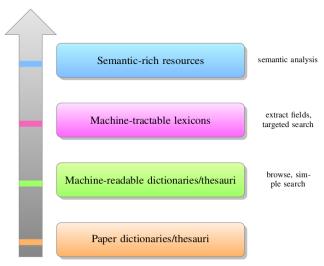
- bahasa Indonesia "the language of Indonesia"
- the sole official and national language of the Republic of Indonesia,
 the common language for hundreds of ethnic groups in Indonesia [1]
- L1 speakers: around 43 million [6]
 L2 speakers: more than 156 million (2010 census data)
- Latin script
- Morphologically mildly agglutinative: prefixes, suffixes, ...[8]

The Online KBBI before October 2016



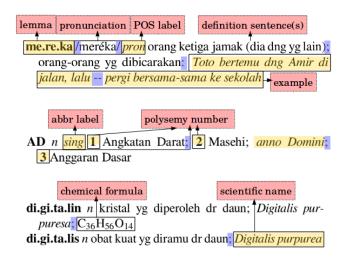
- data from KBBI III, for simple searches by headwords
- the search results were exactly in the same format as in the printed dictionary
- the data structure was not identified, no database

Types of lexical resources (Lim et al. 2016)

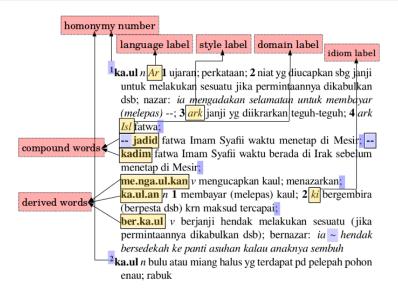


Types of lexical resources, based on digital readiness [7]

Dictionary entries in KBBI (1)



Dictionary entries in KBBI (2) (homonymous entry)



Dictionary entries in KBBI (3) (proverbs and idioms)

ka.ram *v* tenggelam ke dasar laut (tt kapal dsb): *kapal Pelni* -- *krn bocor*;

-- berdua, basah seorang, pb dua orang berbuat salah, seorang saja yg kena hukum--- sambal oleh belacan, pb mendapat kerugian krin perbuatan orang kepercayaan atau yg dikasthi -- tidak berair, pb mendapat bencana tanpa sebab, spt Cina --, pb riuh rendah; hiruk-pikuk; telah -- maka bertimba, pb baru ingat atau menyesal sesudah menderita kemalangan.

idiom(s)

proverb(s)

di tempat yg sebenarnya aman; me.nga.ram v turun hendak tenggelam;

disangka tiada akan ~, ombak yg kecil diabaikan, pb tiada mengindahkan bahaya yg kecil, akhirnya tertimpa bencana besar:

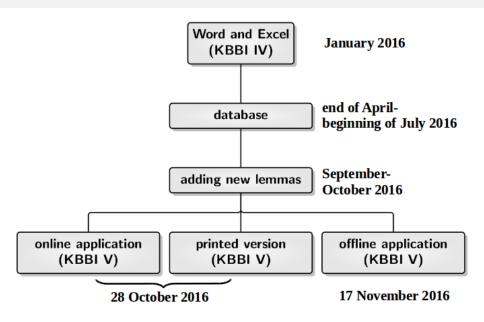
-- di darat, ki mendapat kecelakaan di tempat sendiri atau

me.nga.ram.kan v menenggelamkan (kapal dsb); mencelakakan; membencanakan

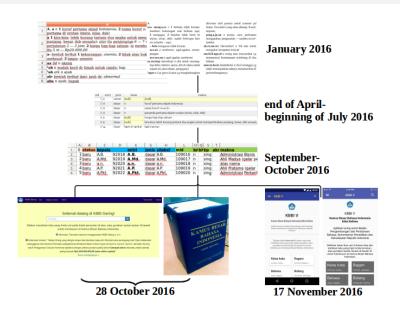
Dictionary entries in KBBI (4) (cross-references)

ke.ron.sang \rightarrow kerongsang ke.ron.tang lihat 1 kering

From KBBI IV to KBBI V



From KBBI IV to KBBI V



Word and Excel files

A

- A, a n 1 huruf pertama abjad Indonesia; 2 nama huruf a; 3 penanda pertama dl urutan (mutu, nilai, dsb)
 - à 1 kira-kira; lebih kurang (antara dua angka untuk memperkirakan panjang, besar, dsb sesuatu): ular itu panjangnya 6 7 m; lama
- perjalanan 2 3 jam; 2 harga tiap-tiap satuan: ia membeli bahan itu 5 m Rp20.000,00
- a- bentuk terikat 1 kekurangan: anemia; 2 tidak atau bukan: aseksual; 3 tanpa: anonim
- dseksuur, 3 tanpa. unon
- 4 aa Sd n akang
- ¹ab n wadah kecil dr timah untuk candu; hap
- 6 ²**ab** ark n ayah
- 7 ab- bentuk terikat dari; jauh dr. abnormal
- 8 aba n ayah; bapak

A

- aco, meng.a.co v 1 berkata tidak keruan; memberi keterangan asal berkata saja; 2 mengigau; 3 berjalan tidak betul (tt mesin, arloji, dsb): sudah beberapa hari ini arloiiku ~ saia:
 - ~ belo mengacau tidak keruan;
 - aco.an a sembrono; ugal-ugalan; serampangan;
- aco-aco.an a ugal-ugalan; sembrono
- ae.ros.kop /aéroskop/ n alat untuk menangkap debu, bakteri, spora, dsb dr udara untuk tujuan tes (percobaan, pengujian)
- ²agon n Lay garis di peta yg menghubungkan

- diterima oleh panitia untuk seminar pd bulan Desember yang akan datang; 2 usul; anjuran;
- peng.a.ju.an n proses, cara, perbuatan
 mengajukan; pengusulan: -- usulmu itu terlambat
- ak.ro.me.ter /akrométer/ n Tek alat untuk mengukur kerapatan minyak
- am.bi.li.ngu.al n orang atau masyarakat yg mempunyai kemampuan seimbang dl dua bahasa
- ame.ta.bo.la /amétabola/ n Zool serangga yg tidak menunjukkan adanya metamorfosa dl perkembangannya

13 / 31

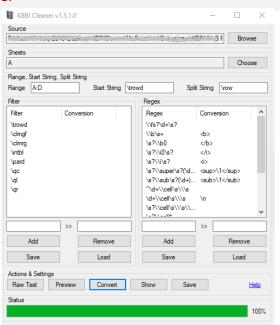
From Word and Excel to Rich Text Format (rtf)

\trowd \trgaph30\trleft-30\trrh317\cellx1040\clmgf \cellx2351\clmrg \cellx18546\pard \intbl \qc \f5\fs22 \cf55 1\cell \ql \f6\fs22 \b A\f5\fs22 \b0 , \f6\fs22 \b a \f7\fs22 \l \b0 n\f5\fs22 \b0 .\f6\fs22 \b a \f7\fs22 \l \b0 n\f5\fs22 \b0 huruf pertama abjad Indonesia; \f6\fs22 \b 2\f5\fs22 \b0 nama huruf \f7\fs22 \i a\f5\fs22 \b0 in \f6\fs22 \b a \f7\fs22 \b0 penanda pertama dl urutan (mutu, nilai, dsb) \cell \qr \f6\fs22 \cell \pard \intbl \row\trowd \trgaph30\trleft-30\trrh317\cellx1040\clmgf \cellx2351\clmrg \cellx18546\pard \intbl \qc \f5\fs22 \cell \ql \f6\fs22 \b0 \limes \f6\fs22 \b0 \f6\fs22 \f0 \f6\f

From rtf to HyperText Markup Language (html)

```
<b>A, a</b><i>n</i><b>1</b>· huruf pertama abjad Indonesia; <b>2</b>
nama huruf <i>a</i>; · <b>3</b> · penanda pertama dl urutan (mutu, ·
nilai, dsb)
<b>à</b>···<b>1</b>· kira-kira; lebih kurang (antara dua angka untuk
memperkirakan panjang, besar, dsb sesuatu):<i>ular itu panjangnya 6
\u8212\'97·7·m</i>;<i>lama·perjalanan·2·\u8212\'97·3·jam</i>;··<b>2</
b>··harga·tiap-tiap·satuan:<i>ia membeli bahan itu 5 m·\u8212\'97
Rp20.000,00</i>
<b>a-</b><i>bentuk terikat</i><b>1</b>· kekurangan:<i>anemia</i>;· <
b>2</b> tidak atau bukan:<i>aseksual</i>; <b>3</b> tanpa:<i>anonim</
i>
<br/><br/>d</b><i>Sd</i><i>n</i><akang
<br/><b>ab (1)</b><i>n</i> wadah kecil dr timah untuk candu; hap
<br/><b>ab (2)</b><i>ark</i> <i>n</i> ayah
<bra><b>ab-</b><i>bentuk terikat</i> dari; jauh dr:<i>abnormal</i>
<br/><br/>d>aba</b><i>n</i> ayah; bapak
```

KBBI Cleaner



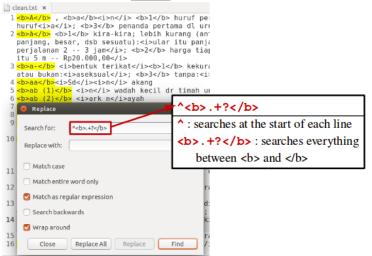
Using Python...

```
for line in f.readlines():
   trv:
       items = line.strip()
       ########### E N T R Y W O R D S ######
       # First table for entry words
       # search the entry words
       if bool(re.search(r'^<b>'. items)):
           # extract the entry words
           lemma = re.findall(r'^{b}(.+?)</b', items)
           word.append(lemma[0])
           master.append(lemma[0])
           # change "alf(u)" to "alf" (variant 1) and "alfu" (variant 2)
           if bool(re.search(r'\S\(\D+\)', lemma[0])):
               lemma\_var = [(re.findall(r'(.+?)\setminus(\backslash D+\backslash)', lemma[0])[0], re.findall(r'(.+?))
(\D+\)'. lemma[0])[0]+re.findall(r'.+?\((\D+\))'. lemma[0])[0])]
               allomorph.append(lemma var[0][1])
               master.append(lemma var[0][1])
               lemma_var_without_dots = re.sub(r'\.', '', lemma_var[0][1])
               outputLine = str(len(allomorph)) + '\t' + str(len(word)) + '\t' + '\t'
+ lemma var without dots
               outputVar.append(outputLine)
               masterLine = str(len(master)-1) + '\t' + lemma var without dots + '\t' +
'variant' + '\t' + str(len(allomorph))
               outputMaster.append(masterLine)
           # change "-anda (-nda, -da)" to "-anda" (variant 1) and "-nda, -da" (variant 2)
           elif bool(re.search(r'\s+\(\D+\)', lemma[0])):
```

The data was broken down by lemmas, sublemmas (derived words, compounds, proverbs, and idioms), labels, pronunciations, definitions, examples, scientific names, and chemical formulas using **regular expression**.

Regular expression

a language for specifying text search strings which requires a <u>pattern</u> that we want to search for and a <u>corpus</u> of texts to search through [5].



KBBI Database

SQLite (www.sqlite.org)



The current state of the KBBI Database

(as of 6 June 2017)

Headwords: 48,141

• Derived words: 26,198

Compounds: 30,374

Proverbs: 2,039

Idioms: 268

Entries (total): 108,239

Definitions: 126,642

• Examples: 29,260

What can we get from KBBI Database? I

- More specific and targeted word lookups, e.g.
 - ▶ looking up phrases and MWEs such as compound words, idioms, and proverbs as well as derived words

SELECT entri, jenis, makna FROM baseview WHERE entri="sedia payung sebelum hujan";

	entri	jenis	makna
1	sedia payung sebelum hujan	peribahasa	bersiap sedia sebelum terjadi yg kurang baik

 looking up entries by their labels (part-of-speech, language, and domain labels)

SELECT entri, ragam, bahasa, makna FROM baseview WHERE ragam="ark" and bahasa="Jw";

	entri	ragam	bahasa	makna
1	cutel	ark	Jw	tamat; habis (tt cerita dsb); berakhir
2	gundang	ark	Jw	lekum; tenggorok
3	pembarap	ark	Jw	anak sulung
4	sikep	ark	Jw	orang dr desa yg mempunyai kewajiban melakukan kerja
5	ubel-ubel	ark	Jw	tentara Inggris asal India
6	wiyata	ark	Jw	pengajaran; pelajaran

What can we get from KBBI Database? II

- Lexicography analysis
 - ▶ extracting the most frequent words in the definition sentences → can be used as a lexical set for the Indonesian learner's dictionary

Word	Freq.	Word	Freq.	Word	Freq.
yang	43,613	untuk	10,312	pada	6,793
dan	26,221	dalam	8,638	orang	6,110
atau	14,414	di	8,537	tentang	4,746
sebagainya	12,410	tidak	7,756	seperti	3,422
dengan	12,016	dari	7,280		

extracting the most frequent genus terms in the definition sentences

Word	Freq.	Word	Freq.	Word	Freq.
orang	2,703	perihal	823	sesuatu	573
proses	1,858	tempat	806	kata	557
alat	1,595	menjadikan	745	pohon	547
tidak	1,526	yang	664	mempunyai	526
bagian	835	hasil	656		

What can we get from KBBI Database? III

Linguistic analysis

 grouping the derived words based on affixes and patterns of reduplication in Indonesian

Affix/Redup.	Example	Number	Percentage
meN-	meng abadi	5,185	21.1%
meNkan	mengabadikan	2,884	11.7%
ber-	ber abang	2,704	11.0%
-an	abai an	1,873	7.6%
peNan	peng abadi an	1,780	7.2%
	Total	24,587	100.0%

What can we get from KBBI Database? IV

- 4 Linking to other lexical resources
 - ▶ scientific names as a pivot to align KBBI entries to Wordnet Bahasa [4]

KBBI entry	Scientific name	Wordnet lemma	WN synset
abaka	musa textilis	abaca	12353431-n
abalone	haliotis	Haliotis	01942724-n
abrikos	prunus armeniaca	common apricot	12641007-n
acerang	coleus amboinicus	country borage	12845187-n
adas	foeniculum vulgare	common fennel	12939282-n
adas manis	pimpinella anisum	anise, anise plant	12943049-n

Online and offline applications etc.

Online application



- officially launched on 28 October 2016 [2], its user interface and the system were made using ASP.NET (www.asp.net).
- https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/
- Dictionary Writing System (DWS) [3] which enables lexicographers to compile and edit dictionary text, as well as to facilitate project management, typesetting, and output to printed or electronic media

Offline mobile applications

Android Play Store



iOS App Store



- officially launched on 17 November 2016
- play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=yuku.kbbi5
- itunes.apple.com/us/app/kamus-besar-bahasa-indonesia/id1173573777

Conclusion and future work

- Building a database is vital for machine-tractable lexicons
- The database allows lexicographers, linguists, and researchers in NLP field to access the rich lexicographic and linguistic contents in the Indonesian language in more flexible ways, opening up possibilities in discovering new insights into the language, as well as helping the KBBI editorial staff work on the dictionary more effectively
- The database will be expanded with etymological information (Our work on compiling and editing the etymological information has been done since 2015 and is still in progress. We have finished working on lemmas from Sanskrit and are working on lemmas originating from Old Javanese and Dutch)
- The database will be connected to corpora

Acknowledgments

- Thanks to Francis Bond and Luís Morgado da Costa for the precious advice on the database structure
- Thanks to Ivan Lanin for improving the database and making it more efficient
- Thanks to Lim Lian Tze who inspired us to write this paper
- Thanks to NTU HSS library support staff: Rashidah Ismail, Raihana Abdul Wahid, and Tan Chuan Ko for allowing the first author to borrow KBBI IV paper dictionary for months; and to Wong Oi May who helped order the dictionary

References I

Hasan Alwi et al. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. 3rd ed. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2014.

Dora Amalia, ed. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. 5th ed. Jakarta: Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, 2016.

B. T. Sue Atkins and Michael Rundell. *The Oxford Guide to Practical Lexicography.* Oxford University Press, 2008.

Francis Bond et al. "The combined Wordnet Bahasa". In: *NUSA:* Linguistic studies of languages in and around Indonesia 57 (2014), pp. 83–100.

Daniel Jurafsky and James H. Martin. *Speech and Language Processing*. 2nd ed. New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc., 2009.

M. Paul Lewis. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*. 16th ed. Dallas, Texas: SIL International, 2009. URL: http://www.ethnologue.com (visited on 12/01/2014).

References II

Lian Tze Lim et al. "Digitising a machine-tractable version of Kamus Dewan with TEI-P5". In: *PeerJ Preprints* 4 (July 2016), e2205v1. ISSN: 2167-9843. DOI: 10.7287/peerj.preprints.2205v1. URL: https://doi.org/10.7287/peerj.preprints.2205v1.

James Neil Sneddon et al. *Indonesian Reference Grammar*. 2nd ed. New South Wales: Allen & Unwin, 2010.

Dendy Sugono, ed. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Pusat Bahasa*. 4th ed. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2008.

Thank you

te.ri.ma ka.sih *n* rasa syukur;

ber.te.ri.ma ka.sih *v* mengucap syukur; melahirkan rasa syukur atau membalas budi setelah menerima kebaikan dsb