

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH INTERFERENCE INTO INDONESIAN LANGUAGE USED IN TALK SHOW “HITAM PUTIH” AT TRANS 7

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Abstract

The objectives of the research entitled “An Analysis of English Interference into Indonesian Language Used in Talk Show Hitam Putih at Trans 7” were to find out how many English Interference, what types of Interference the most frequently used, and to find out what types of interference the least frequently used by the article writer. The writer used descriptive qualitative method. The instrument used to collect the data were the pieces of paper covering the types of English Interference. The populations were all the texts of sport article issued since 5th – 16th March 2013, and the sample of this research was entire population. The data of the research were collected, by reading all the text (10 sport articles) Media Indonesia Daily Newspaper, the collected data were identified, classified, analyzed and interpreted. The results of this research showed that: The article writer used 174 words of English Interferences. They were divided into four types: phonetic interference (3 words: 5,08%), grammatical Interference (6 words: 10,7%), lexical interference (10 words: 16,94%) and semantic interference (40 words: 67,79%). Based on the data analysis, the most English interference frequently used by the article writer was English Semantic interference and the least frequently used were phonetic interference.

Keyword: *Analysis, Interference, Talk Show*

INTRODUCTION

People live in the era of information and globalization, and inevitably interact with other people in the world. In the usage, Language can be submitted Language to oral article and etc.

English as International language are used by many people in the world, has great role on others, including Indonesian. A part of Indonesian Language adopted some words from English. In the Behaviourist view, second language learning (SLL) is seen as a process of reinforcement: learners attempt to copy what they hear, and by regular practice, they establish a set of acceptable habits in the new language. a widely used typology distinguishes two kind of transfer similarities between the two language cause positive transfer :it proves acceptable to use the L1 habit in the L2 setting.(Kaswan: 2010 : 55)

Where language are historically and linguistically related to each other, positive effects of transfer may obvious. This Saves considerable time. When the two languages, such as English and Indonesian are different their different cause generally known as interference. The L1 habits causes errors in L2. In every day the writer find Indonesian consisting problems of negative transfer are thought to provide a major source of SL difficulty.

In linguistic, the forming of absorption word without observed the standard of word forming and standard of word loaning is called as interference. Besides have on to function and categorize the word. Interference in (Kaswan: 2010:87) it was often assumed that most errors

were derived from transfer of the L1 to the L2. The interaction can be through television, newspaper, magazine, or even internet, in which most of the information uses English as a Language.

English as International language are used by many people in the world, has great impact on her, language Indonesian people particularly no word or many Indonesian consist of loan word from English. Based on the Cond above the writer is interested in investigating interference in the television show entitled **“An Analysis of English Interference Into Indonesia Language Used in Talk Show “HitamPutih” at Trans 7 by DeddyCorbuzier”**.

1. Interference

Interference is one of bilingualism or multilingual phenomena. It is conferred as “confusion,” if it saw from subsystem of phonology, morphology, and syntax. Nevertheless, interference riches language for donor language vocabulary. It is begin from interference, and then integrated in part of recipient language (Mackey: 1995:168) Mackey has also a certain point of view between interference and borrowing. He has seen interference as a contingent and individual, while borrowing is a collective and systematic.

Language contact happens in other phenomenon that is in transfer of language, which has negative character. Clyne in (Romaine: 1985:51) explains that, “Interference which has somewhat negative connotation.” Based on the statement that interference is produced by social interaction that has negative influence, that is the using of mistake language.

Language contact in bilingualism can influence language each other, it will become intensive if the total of bilingualism is bigger than said language, and usually the influence will be bigger if the language is rare in using and made language unused. According to Weinreich as quoted by (supiana: 2010:14)that, “ Those instance of deviation from the norm of either language with occur in the speak bilinguals as a result of their familiarity with more than one language,i.e. as a result of language contact”. According to (Alwasilah: 1993:185:132), “That interference is an error caused by a tendency of using certain language utterances to another language that cover pronunciation, structure, and vocabularies.

Interference is deviation of language to bring in other language. According to (Abdul Chaer: 1995:164)stated, “Deviation of language to bring in other language. According to (Abdul Chae: 1995:164) “That interference is norm declination of one or more languages “The example can be seen in the sentence “ Merekaakan*Married*bulandepan”, (Abdul Chaer &: 1995:163). The word “married” had shown the usage of English Interferences.

(Weinreich: 1976:11) described, “interference as ‘those instances of deviation from the norms of either language which occur in the speech of bilinguals as a result of their familiarity with more than one language, i.e. as a result of language contact’; it is thus the influence of structures, rules and elements from the source language in the production of the target language”.

There are three important elements to get a rule of interference process, the first, source language, in a communication as dominates, which made that language is used to other community. The second, recipient language is a language is accepted from other language then is used in spelling and writing into the source of language. The third, importation language is the elements of the foreign language becoming absorption language (Yusuf: 1994:70).

In addition (Yusuf: 1994:7) stated that, the absorption language can be seen in the word “television” as source language, its mean “televisi” as recipient of language.

Based the example above, it can be concluded that the absorbent of language is pervade of the source language. The usage of absorption language according in the example above is the process transfer of source language into recipient language.

a. The type of Interference

Interference is mainly regarded as a rather involuntary process; but this categorization has often been criticized, since there is evidence for both voluntary and involuntary occurrence of all these phenomena. According (Weinreich: 1976:11). Four different types of interference have been distinguished:

1) Phonetic Interference

Phonological interference involves the transfer of the phonological system of L1 to L2, which also includes the sound characteristics of the first language, e.g. stress, rhythm, and intonation. This type of interference is likely where sound features of the two languages differ from each other, or if an element of one language is not represented in the other (Weinreich: 1976:12). The example is a both English and German dispose of a highly complex vowel system which consists of about 16-20 vowels and diphthongs; whereas Greek and Italian only use 5 to 7 different vowel sounds.

2) Grammatical Interference

Grammatical Interference refers to syntactical features, that is, sentence structure (=word order), use of pronouns and determiners, prepositions, tense, etc. In English, for instance, adverbs or adverbial clauses of time are normally placed at the end of a sentence, which contrasts to e.g. Israeli and German word order. Thus Israeli or German speakers attempting to speak English might produce sentences like:

- a) "I went three years ago to London."
- b) "I bought yesterday the car."

3) Lexical Interference

According to (Weinreich: 1976:13). Lexical Interference is the usage of second language vocabulary into the first language. It happened in Indonesian people who know English, They often use in their communication. Example "planning", it means "*rencana*" in Indonesian.

4) Semantic Interference

Semantic interference is occurs when the recipient language absorbs cultural insight of words as the origins from another language. This process is known as expansive. E.g. Indonesian takes words from Greece-Latin as demokrasi, politik, revolusi, and many more (Abdul Chaer & Leoni Agustina: 2004). Surprisingly, this borrowing process is natural and normal. A nearly 5 year-old German-English bilingual wanted to tell his English mother that he and his father had bought air tickets for the summer holidays: "Mum, we got the cards." Mother (not understanding): "What cards?" "The card so we could go to Grandma's." In this example, the meaning of English 'card' is overextended to include ticket'; as "Karte" can mean 'card', 'ticket', and 'map'. A very recent occurrence that nicely illustrates this overextension is the new ticket system of our local transport services: They now distinguish 'tickets' and 'cards'. Nonetheless, the latter are certainly supposed to be tickets, too.

2.The factors of Using English Interference

a) Bilingualism

The term "bilingualism" relates to society and individual, which has two languages, how both languages are used and studied, while one who relates to it, referred as bilingual. (Alwasilah:

1993:107) quoted by (supiana: 2010:107) stated that, “Language contact is an event of using two languages interchangeably done by a speaker. Later, transmission or language element transfer from one language to another language covers all levels”. Bilingualism begins when the native speaker of one language can produce meaningful utterance in the other language in one community. According to (Romaine: 1989:50) Bilingual performance, this is shared by a community. In community phenomena will appear borrowing and interference as individual and community phenomena. It is supported by (Romaine: 1989:51) stated “Interference as contingent and individual, while borrowing is collective and systematic”. From the explanation above can be concluding that bilingualism is the people who have proficiency two languages in communication.

b) Social Status

Language is a product from culture; it has a significance function in the societies. Societies have own characteristic to convey some information to another by using language that is suitable with their social status. The aim on social status of language users is their position connected with educational level and occupational level. Both social statues mentioned above will produce different language varieties. Another linguist said that social status refers to the societies that, “have certain similarity in social for example: economic, occupation, position, and caste of societies” (in Tarlihah: 2013 by Sumarsono: 2002:43)

METHOD

In doing this research the writer focused on finding the English interference on Indonesian vocabulary the method used qualitative research. (Creswell: 2003:22) qualitative research “is exploratory and is useful when the researcher does not know the important variables to examine”. Type of qualitative method; case study, action research, document analysis, ethnographic studies, phenomenological studies. Through document analysis type of approach may be needed because the topic is new, the topic has never been addressed with a certain sample or group of people; or existing theories do not apply with the particular sample or group under study according (Creswell: 2003:22) Besides that, this study used qualitative method to measure interference rate.

In doing this research the researchers focused on finding the English interference on Indonesian newspaper. Tell the reader specifically about the design of the study to obtain the data, in this study, the writer approach to data collection, analyzed and report writing searched in some newspaper.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

1. Result Analysis

Based the formula according to (Sudijono: 2009:43)

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = as percentage of English Interference

F = as frequency of English Interference

N = as the total words used in an editorial (Sudijono: 2009:43)

The total percentages calculation from each type interference presented in the following table:
Table 4.15

The Total Percentages Calculation from Each Type of Interference

No	Data	Types of Interference				
		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Total
1	Episode 1			1	4	5
2	Episode 2	2	2	4	6	14
3	Episode 3		2	3	4	9
4	Episode 4				8	8
5	Episode 5			2	7	9
6	Episode 6		2		3	5
7	Episode 7	1			8	9
Total		3	6	10	40	59
Percentage		5,08	10,7	16,94	67,79	100%

Based on the data above, episode 1 to episode 7 in the *Hitam Putih Show On Trans 7* from March 2014, used lexical interference or type 3 its about (67,79%), it showed that lexical interference was the most frequently used and Phonetic interference (5,08%) was the least frequently used.

The total percentages calculation from each edition presented in the following table:

Table 4.16

NO	Data	Words	Interference
1.	Episode 1	315	5
2.	Episode 2	252	24
3.	Episode 3	370	9
4.	Episode 4	325	8

5.	Episode 5	433	9
6.	Episode 6	336	5
7.	Episode 7	336	8
Total		2367	59
Percentage		2,49	

From the data above it can be said that the episode 1 to episode 7 used 59 interference or 2,49 % from total word 23676 episode 1 to episode 7 in the *HitamPutih Show On Trans 7* from March 2014.

2. Discussion of the Study

From the findings of the types of English Interference, it can be seen that there were four types of English Interference used in *HitamPutih Show On Trans 7*: phonetic interference, grammatical Interference, lexical interference and semantic interference Based on the table 4.15 the total percentages calculation from each types of interference, episode 1 to episode 7 in the *HitamPutih Show On Trans 7* from March 2014, used lexical interference about 67,79%, it showed that lexical

CONCLUSION

After analyzing and discussing the data writer could draw some conclusions as follows:

- There were 59 Interferences used in Sport article in Media Indonesia daily newspaper on March 2013. They were divided into four types of Interference : phonetic interference (3words : 5,08%), grammatical Interference (6 words : 10,7%), lexical interference (10 words : 16,94%) and semantic interference (40 words : 67,79%).
- The most frequently types of Interference used was semantic interference (67,79%).Whilethe least frequently types of Interference was Phonetic interference (5,08%).

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