

## English Interference Found in Indonesian Magazines

Ni Wayan Suastini<sup>1\*</sup> & Ida Ayu Putri Gita Ardiantari<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Faculty of Foreign Languages Mahasaraswati University Denpasar, Indonesia

**Corresponding Author:** Ni Wayan Suastini, E-mail: ennysuastini@gmail.com

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### ABSTRACT

This study focused on English interference found in Indonesian magazines. Interference is one of bilingualism aspects that occur when a speaker learns a second language. In this case, the interference of English into Indonesian found in the magazines was chosen because most articles in the magazines use English words in their articles which conveyed the occurrence of English interference in Indonesian. This study intended 1) to identify the interference of English in Indonesian magazines, especially identifying the forms of English interference in the Indonesian articles found in Indonesian magazines, namely *Tempo* and *Cosmopolitan Indonesia* 2) determine the factors that causing the interference of English in those Indonesian magazines. This study used descriptive qualitative method by applying it to analyze the data, especially the English words and phrases that applied in the Indonesian texts. The units of analysis of this research are English words and phrases used in the Indonesian articles found in *Tempo* and *Cosmopolitan Indonesia* magazines. The magazines were chosen because there were many English words found almost in every pages of the magazines. This study becomes interesting because there are many English words can be found in the magazines, but people are often confused whether those words have already adapted as the Indonesian vocabulary or not, besides many people are not familiar with the Indonesian equivalences for many English words that usually applied in the Indonesian text. This circumstance can be either beneficial or harmful to the existence of certain language as well as the ability of the speaker to communicate in a certain language properly. The analysis found that the lexical interference occurred in both magazines. The factors caused the English interference in the Indonesian magazines are the lack of knowledge, bilingualism, lack of vocabularies mastered by the writers, prestige, style, and the synonym needs.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role as a means of communication. It is always evolving and adapting in accordance with the speakers' needs. The contact occurring between people in different purposes caused the development of the languages. The contact between people promotes the occurrence of language interplay, especially in the speech community in which the contact between languages occurred as the consequences of the interaction between the people.

Two or more languages are considered in contact if they are used alternately by the same person. The use

of two languages alternately is called bilingualism. This phenomenon occurs in the community as a result of people familiarity with more than one language. This condition also promotes the occurrence of interference phenomena. Interference as a result of the implementation of the introduction of foreign language, such as English in the Indonesian sentence or utterance, implies the arrangement of certain part of English element in Indonesian grammatical form, such as sentence or clause. The addition of some areas of vocabulary, elements of syntax and morphology can be found in the interference phenomena. Especially English interference in Indonesian magazines. Interference can be seen as the invasion of foreign

languages into Indonesian. If this invasion does not properly handle it will disrupt the rules found in the Indonesian language system.

In Indonesia, English is known as the most common foreign language that is widely used by the people. This language is acquired from teaching and learning activity conducted at school or course. Therefore, there are a lot of Indonesians who are able to speak or at least having ability to comprehend spoken English, since English is one of international language, people often add some English words in their communication using Indonesian language. This phenomenon can be seen in the movie dialogues, newspapers, books, magazines, or social media. People often add English words in their Indonesian utterances for different purposes, one of them is to add prestige in their utterance.

Based on the background above, this topic is interesting to be discussed. This study is intended 1) to identify the interference of English in Indonesian magazines, especially identifying the forms of English interference in the Indonesian articles found in Indonesian magazines, namely *Tempo* and *Cosmopolitan Indonesia* 2) determine the factors that causing the interference of English in those Indonesian magazines.

**2. LITERATURE REIVIEW**

**2.1 Interference**

Weinreich (1970) states that language interference causes deviations. He argues that “those instances of deviation from the norm of either language which occurs in the speech of bilinguals as a result of their familiarity with more than one language, will be referred to as interference phenomena. Language interference commonly occurs in an open society, either in bilingual or multilingual countries, such as Indonesia.

In the process of interference, Chaer and Agustina (2004) stated there are three elements that take significant role, namely.

- 1) The source language, is a source of interference. A language that give or affects other languages as dominant language in a society, so that the elements of language are often borrowed for the purposes of communication between members of the community, it is normally the learner’s native language.
- 2) The target language or recipient language; is that in which communication is being attempted. In the case of a learner, it is the

language he/she learning when uses it. This language receives the source language elements, and then aligns the rules of pronunciation and writing into the target or recipient language.

- 3) The elements of importation; are the elements given in another language and then switch from a foreign language into the target language. That is the deviant linguistic system actually employed by the learner attempting to utilize the target language.

**3. METHODLOGY**

Data of this study were taken from two magazines, namely *Tempo* and *Cosmopolitan Indonesia, February edition*. Both magazines are Indonesian magazine with a lot of English interference phenomenon found in the articles. Data were collected by observation method and analyzed by descriptive qualitative method in order to identify the types of interference found in the magazines and also the factors causing the interference.

**4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Table 4.1 The occurrence of lexical interference

Lexical Interference	Occurrence of lexical interference	Percentage
English words with Indonesian equivalence	87	98%
English words without Indonesian equivalence	2	2%
Total	89	100%

This part discussed the results of the observation conducted on both *Tempo* and *Cosmopolitan Indonesia* magazines. It was found that the *Cosmopolitan Indonesia* magazine has higher occurrences of lexical interferences of English language, with 60 occurrences, than those found in *Tempo* magazine, only 27 occurrences, since *Cosmopolitan* was established in USA and published in Indonesia by PT. Higinia Alhadin. Besides, the topics that covered modern lifestyle, trend and fashion also caused the use of English lexical terms in every article because the trend, modern lifestyle and fashion published in the magazine were come from western

country. Of 89 English words, 87 words have their Indonesian equivalences in Indonesian, and two of them have borrowed the English terms since the terms have not got their Indonesian equivalences yet.

#### 4.1 Lexical Interference

Vannestal (2009) explains that interference is the contact that takes place between the native language and foreign language. It may cause deviations in using the native language in terms of syntactic, lexical or semantic which can promote the occurrence of the interference. The lexical interference shall be differentiated from the word loan. The word loan or integration has come together with a second language, while interference cannot be accepted as part of the second language. The occurrence of lexical elements of the first language or foreign language into a second language can be disturbing the context.

English lexical interference found in Indonesian magazine is the interference that occurred by the addition of English lexical elements into Indonesian sentences. Based on the data collection, it was found that *Cosmopolitan* has higher occurrence of lexical interference than *Tempo* magazine. Most of English vocabularies that are used in both magazines have their Indonesian equivalences. However, there are two terms that have no exact equivalent to disclose these terms in Indonesian, therefore the occurrence of interference cannot be avoided. The analysis of the interference phenomenon will be as follow.

##### Data 1

*Total 38 tim developer muda dari seluruh Indonesia*

This sentence has information about the 38 developer teams comes from all over Indonesia. The used of word *developer* in data 1 is classified as lexical interference. The lexical element interferes Indonesian sentence. The word *developer* is a noun, means a person or company that develops. This word actually has its Indonesian equivalence, namely *pengembang*. Since the word *developer* more familiar for some people, the writer prefers to use the English word *developer* instead of *pengembang*. The used of this English word showed the need of synonym that caused by the familiarity of the English term in the Indonesian, therefore the writer prefer to use this English word instead of its equivalence in Indonesian.

##### Data 2

*Editor saya kemudian berkata bahwa jika saya bisa menemukan draft-nya, mungkin cerita itu bisa diterbitkan.*

Data 2 showed the existence of lexical interference by using the English word *draft* in this Indonesian sentence. The use of English word *draft* here showed the occurrence of lexical interference. This word has its Indonesian equivalence, namely *konsep*. The interference of English word “draft” in this sentence cannot be avoided, since this word is more familiar for the speaker in their daily basis. This also showed that the speaker has imperfect bilingualism state so that they decided to use the English word to complete the sentence.

##### Data 3

*Sebagai pilot project...*

The phrase *pilot project* is an English noun phrase. The occurrence of this phrase showed lexical interference. This phrase has its own equivalence, that is *proyek percontohan*. The writer’s choice in using English noun phrase instead of its Indonesian form caused the existence of lexical interference in this circumstance. The use of this English word showed that the speaker has insufficient vocabulary, therefore, the interference cannot be avoided.

##### Data 4

*Yang menjadi penyebab timbulnya jerawat bukan kopi, namun ingredients yang ditambahkan seperti susu dan gula secara berlebihan.*

The word *ingredients* has its Indonesian equivalence in Indonesian, namely *bahan baku*. The use of the word *ingredients* caused the lexical interference in this Indonesian sentence since this word can be replaced by the word, *bahan baku*. Instead of using the Indonesian phrase *bahan baku*, the writer chose to use *ingredients* due to the insufficient vocabulary, besides the use of the word *bahan baku* commonly used in different context situation other than the cause of acne, such as cooking.

##### Data 5

*... diberikan waktu 10 jam untuk coding aplikasi...*

Interference in data 5 is called lexical interference. The lexical element that interfere in the sentence above is the English word, coding. The word coding derived from the word code. This word can be replaced by its Indonesian equivalence, that is *penyandian*. However, the term *coding* is widely used on the programming term which mostly use English terms, the insufficient vocabulary for this kind of context situation caused the occurrence of interference in the sentence.

#### Data 6

Best choices? *Pepaya, nanas dan semangka!*

English noun phrase *best choices* interfered the above Indonesian sentence. The occurrence of the English noun phrase can be considered as lexical interference. This noun phrase has an Indonesian equivalence, that is *pilihan terbaik*. This circumstance showed that the speaker wanted to emphasize her statement by using this English noun phrase. The sense that is conveyed through this English phrase will be different when it is conveyed in the Indonesian term. In order to keep the message and showed the prestige, the English noun phrase interfered the Indonesian sentence.

#### Data 7

*Lalu melakukan presentasi dan live demo*

Interference in this sentence is belong to lexical interference. The lexical element that interfere this sentence is the English word *live*. The adjective, live has the Indonesian equivalence, namely *langsung*. The insufficient vocabulary to convey the message in Indonesian promotes the occurrence of the interference in this sentence.

#### Data 8

Hotel yang baru saja *re-furnished* ini menggabungkan berbagai elemen dekorasi lampau dan kekinian,

The sentence above was interfered by an English word, *re-furnished*. The occurrence of this English word was belonged to lexical interference. This English word has its own equivalence, namely *diperbaharui*. Hotel as the tourism accommodation used a lot of English terms in presenting their products and services. Therefore, the interference of English language in this sentence cannot be avoided due to the common practice in the hospitality industry in which English language is widely used to convey the prestige.

#### Data 9

*Mengidentifikasi siapa saja kelompok swing dan undecided voters yang berpotensi golput.*

Interference in the sentence above belongs to lexical interference. The lexical elements that interfered this sentence were the word *swing* and Noun phrase *undecided voters*. The word *swing* referred to *voters who changes their choice*, while the word *undecided voters* referred to the voter who have not any choice yet. These lexical elements can be translated into *pemilih yang berubah pilihan* and *pemilih yang bimbang*. The context of this sentence is politics.

Politics is a set of activities associated with the governance of a country or area that has a lot of English technical terms that is widely used in the community. The use of English term in Indonesian to convey a certain idea cannot be avoided because of the need of vocabulary to emphasize the message.

#### Data 10

*Ediwan bukan satu-satunya perwira tinggi Angkatan Darat yang berstatus non-job*

Interference in data 10 can be classified into lexical interference. The lexical element that interfered the sentence is the word *non-job*. This noun means having no occupation or *tanpa pekerjaan* in Indonesian. The word *non-job* has its Indonesian equivalence that is *tanpa pekerjaan*. The use of this English word showed that the writer wanted to emphasize their message since they are bilingual, they prefer to add the English word in the Indonesian sentence.

### 4.2 Factors Contributing Interference

The use of English words and phrases in the Indonesian sentences showed the occurrence of English interference in Indonesian. According to Komariah (2008), The interference caused by the following factors:

#### 1) The bilingualism

The bilingual participants are the foundation of interference and various other influences from the source language, both national and foreign languages. This is due to the occurrence of language contact in a bilingual speaker, which may eventually lead to interference.

#### 2) The lack of loyalty of the recipient language user

The lack of bilingual allegiance to the recipient language is likely to lead to a less positive attitude. The results in ignoring the rules of the recipient language used and the taking of elements source language that mastered by the speaker uncontrollably. In addition, it will result in the appearance of interference in the recipient language that is being used by the speaker, either orally or in writing.

#### 3) The insufficient vocabulary of the recipient language

Insufficient factor or limited vocabulary of the recipient language to express a new concept in the source language, is likely to lead to interference. Interferences arose from the need for new vocabulary, tend to be deliberate by the language user. The new vocabulary gained from this interference tends to be faster integrated because it is indispensable to enrich the vocabulary of the recipient language.

4) The disappearance of words that are rarely used  
Interference caused by the disappearance of the rarely used vocabulary will result in interference caused by inadequate vocabulary of the recipient language, i.e. the element of absorption or the element of the loan will be more quickly integrated as the element is required in the recipient language.

5) The need for synonyms

Synonyms in the use of the language have a very important function, namely as variations in the selection of words to avoid the same use of the word repeatedly that can lead to saturation. With a synonymous word. Language users can have vocabulary variation used to avoid repeated use of the word, which can be boring to the reader or listener. Because of this synonym is important, language users often interfere with the absorption or borrowing of new vocabulary from the source language to provide synonyms in the recipient language. Thus, the need for synonymous vocabulary may encourage interference.

6) The prestige source and style of language

The prestige of the source language can encourage interference, because the language user wants to show that he or she can master the language to show the prestige. The prestige of the source language can also be related to the desire of the language user to be stylish in the language.

7) The tendency of transferring the mother tongue behavior

The carrying habits in the mother tongue in the recipient language that is being used, is generally due to the lack of language control and lack of mastery over the recipient language. This can happen to a bilingual person who is studying a second language, both native and foreign languages.

After analyzing the data, there were found three factors contributing to the English lexical interference in Tempo and Cosmopolitan magazines.

a. Bilingualism of the speakers

The above data indicated that the speaker (writer) is bilingual. It can be seen through the use of English lexical items in every sentence found in the articles. It can be concluded that the language user is able to speak two or more languages. However, their ability in speaking or writing in both languages are not equal therefore, the interference of one language cannot be avoided.

b. Lack of vocabularies

Data above also showed the indication of lack of Indonesian vocabularies for certain topics that promoted the addition of English vocabularies in writing Indonesian articles.

c. Prestige and style of language

Prestige and stylistic reasons are also considered as the factors of the addition of English words in writing Indonesian articles. The above sentences occurred in the articles that have various topics, such as social, politics, culture, trend, etc. the topics allowed the occurrence of language contact. There is a possibility in borrowing lexical items from English language in delivering the message in Indonesian articles.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The analysis showed the occurrence of English lexical interference in Indonesian articles found in Tempo and Cosmopolitan Indonesia magazines. The background of the magazine, the segment, and topic that presented in the magazine also promotes the occurrence of the interference in the magazine. The lexical items are in form of words, as well as phrase. The factors contributing lexical interference are bilingualism of the speaker or writer, lack of vocabularies, prestige and style of language.

## ABOUT THE AUTHORS

**Ni Wayan Suastini** is a lecturer at English Department, Faculty of Foreign Languages Mahasaraswati University Denpasar.

**Ida Ayu Putri Gita Ardiantari** is a lecturer at English Department, Faculty of Foreign Languages Mahasaraswati University Denpasar.

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