

Role of Geography and Ecology towards Interference on Kenta Manis Channel's Vlog "Kenta Pamit, Semua Nangis Denger Surat Kenta"

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Abstract

Different individuals across the countries experience the interference. In this regard, it is worthy to note that only few studies have considered this. Therefore, the present study has addressed the interference and its predictors namely; geography and ecology. It is an error in the second language that is commonly found when a person learns to learn a language other than his mother tongue. This study aims to describe the morphological interference contained in the Kenta Manis Channel Youtube vlog entitled "Kenta Pamit, All Crying Listening to Letters from Kenta". The method used is a qualitative descriptive method, with the referential method as the data collection method and the orthographic equivalent method as the analysis method. The conclusions obtained from the analysis are that there are 27 morphological interferences made by Kenta when he reads a letter to Onsu Family, which include 14 affix writing errors, 2 phoneme occurrences, 1 phoneme release, 1 phoneme change, and 9 phoneme shifts. The results of the study revealed that geography and ecology of the individuals tend to result in different patterns of interference among the individuals.

Keywords

Interference, morfological, vlog, geography, ecology

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Introduction

Interference is a term used to refer to a change in the system of a language in connection with the contact of that language (first language) with other language elements by bilingual speakers (David & Grobler, 2020; Pasara & Dunga, 2020; Peng et al., 2020; Picapedra et al., 2020; Resticka, 2017; Thoms, 2003). Interference is also referred to as "deviation" or "error". Some experts argue that interference can also be interpreted as confusion and confusion. In linguistics there is such a thing as morphology, which is the study of linguistics about how a word or morpheme is formed. Demeritt (2009) defines morphology as a linguistic field that studies morphemes and their combinations or parts of language structures that include words and parts of words, namely morphemes. So morphological interference can be translated as language errors in terms of structure or word form. In this study, the author analyzed a vlog on a Youtube channel called Kenta Manis Channel, entitled "Kenta Pamit, Semua Nangis Denger Surat Kenta". The video, which lasts 12 minutes and 25 seconds, is about a Japanese citizen who is about to say goodbye and write a letter in Indonesian to the Onsu family. Although there are still many mistakes in using the Indonesian language, the message content of the letter can be conveyed. This research is carried out considering that there are still many Indonesian foreign students who make mistakes in the use of Indonesian, especially those related to inaccurate word formation, lack of affixes used, or pronunciation errors that are not in accordance with Indonesian linguistic rules. Therefore, this study was conducted to identify the forms of morphological errors contained in the sweet potato vlog channel.

Literature Review

Morphological Interference

Morphological interference occurs when in word formation a language absorbs the affixes of another language. Interference in the field of morphology can occur when bilinguals identify morphemes, morpheme classes, or grammatical relationships in the first language system and practice them in the second language or vice versa. Weinreich through (Grether et al., 2009; Groning & Hochkirch, 2008) states that the types of morphological interference are as follows

- 1) Morpheme transfer, namely the use of morpheme x while speaking or writing in language y dengan.
- 2) Application of grammatical relations, namely applying grammatical elements of language x into language morphemes y in speech y.
- 3) Changes in the function of the original morpheme or a change in category, namely the addition to the subtraction of the function of language morpheme y based on the grammatical pattern of x, caused by the identification of language morpheme y with language morpheme x.

Hoter (2020) state that interference in the morphological field can occur, among others, in the use of word-forming elements, patterns of morphological processes, and affix dating processes. Furthermore, Aslinda explained that morphological interference includes affixation and repetition. Affixations that appear in morphological interference can be in the form of prefixes, suffixes, and joining affixes. Meanwhile, repetition in morphological interference includes complete repetition, repetition by getting a prefix, repetition by getting prefix and suffix, and compounding. The discussion of morphological interference in this study refers to the division of morphological interference according to (Kay & Sargent, 2009; Kayacilar & Karaca, 2020; Luber et al., 2020; Melike & Avci, 2020; Menser, 2018)

Research Method

The research method used is the orthographic equivalent method, because the data analyzed in this study are in the form of letters of interest. The data collection method used is the listening method with the free-to-talk technique, because in this data collection the author only collects data from vlogs, so that the interaction is only carried out in one direction and the author acts as a listener. The source of the data used in this study came from the sweet Kenta vlog entitled "Kenta Pamit, Semua Nangis Denger Surat Kenta". The amount of data collected is 27 pieces of morphological interference.

Literature Review

Penelitian Terdahulu

No.	Previous Research	Research Content	Differences with this Research
1.	Cahya (2020) with the research title "Morphological Interference on Sujiwo Tejo Youtube Videos"	The results of the study indicate that interference is still very strong in the community. Each individual should speak using good and correct language and reduce interference in his speech. Interference is indeed difficult to eliminate but can be minimized with the right language habits.	The object of research analyzed by Cahya is the Javanese language.
2.	Resticka (2017) with the research title "Interference of Indonesian Morphology into the use of Javanese in social media"	The collection of other language elements will provide benefits, namely it can enrich the repertoire of the language in question. While the receiving language will be harmed if the entry of another language has the effect of disrupting the structure of the language so that in its use there are deviations in the rules or cause interference symptoms This is closely related to the relationship that is motivated by the existence of social contact between several communities because this will result in a process of cultural acculturation which also affects the grammar in the community.	The object of research analyzed by Resticka is the Javanese language, and the data source is taken from social media.

Result and Discussion

In this sub-chapter of analysis, the author divides the analysis of morphological interference into two classifications, namely morphological interference based on morphological processes and morphological interference based on morphophonemic processes. The morphological interference data that I found in the Kenta Manis channel vlog include: From several types of morphological interference based on the morphophonemic process above, it can be seen that when speaking in Indonesian, Kenta is still carried away by the pronunciation of several phonemes in Japanese, such as the phoneme [l] to [r], [r] to [l], and [n] becomes [ŋ]. In addition, the application of affixes in Indonesian words is still lacking. The mistakes in the letter written by Kenta occur because the mother tongue (which in this case is Japanese) is so strongly attached that its use in other languages (Indonesian) still looks very dominant and very influential.

No Data	Interference Form
(1)	<i>Dear</i>
(2)	<i>lumah</i>
(3)	<i>burang</i>
(4)	<i>serama</i>
(5)	<i>udah</i>
(6)	<i>coba</i>
(7)	<i>semua</i>
(8)	<i>dapat</i>

(9)	<i>dang</i>
(10)	<i>jadi</i>
(11)	<i>bantu</i>
(12)	<i>temanin</i>
(13)	<i>main</i>
(14)	<i>nonton</i>
(15)	<i>Tharia</i>
(16)	<i>biking</i>
(17)	<i>lumah-lumahang</i>
(18)	<i>masak-masakang</i>
(19)	<i>semanggat</i>
(20)	<i>ajak</i>
(21)	<i>jarang-jarang</i>
(22)	<i>lihat</i>
(23)	<i>nanggis</i>
(24)	<i>peluk</i>
(25)	<i>bawa</i>
(26)	<i>pakai</i>
(27)	<i>ucapin</i>

Morphological Interference Based on Morphological Process (Affixation)

Types of data included in affixation interference, among others:

No data	Interference Form	Real Form	Sentence
(6)	<i>coba</i>	mencoba	... <i>coba</i> diet...
(7)	<i>semua</i>	semuanya	... aku <i>semua</i> gagal...
(8)	<i>dapat</i>	mendapatkan	... <i>dapat</i> subscriber...
(10)	<i>jadi</i>	menjadi	... <i>jadi</i> lebih...
(11)	<i>bantu</i>	dibantu	...saya <i>bantu</i> diet...
(12)	<i>temanin</i>	menemani	... <i>temanin</i> saya...
(13)	<i>main</i>	bermain	... <i>main</i> banyak...
(14)	<i>nonton</i>	menonton	... <i>nonton</i> Youtube...
(20)	<i>ajak</i>	mengajak	...terima kasih <i>ajak</i> ...
(22)	<i>lihat</i>	melihat	... <i>lihat</i> saya <i>nanggis</i> ...
(23)	<i>nanggis</i>	menangis	
(24)	<i>peluk</i>	memeluk	... <i>peluk</i> Onyo...
(25)	<i>bawa</i>	membawa	... <i>bawa</i> mie...
(26)	<i>pakai</i>	memakai	... <i>pakai</i> Samsu...
(27)	<i>ucapin</i>	mengucapkan	... <i>ucapin</i> terima kasih...

From the data above, it can be seen that Kenta's most frequent interference when reading letters is to use basic words in some conversations that should use affixes.

Morphological Interference Based on Morphophonemic Process

Occurrence of Phonemes

The data included in this type, among others:

No data	Interference Form	Real Form	Sentence
(19)	<i>semanggat</i>	Semangat	... <i>semanggat</i> untuk...
(23)	<i>nanggis</i>	Nangis	...saya <i>nanggis</i> ...

Phoneme Release

The data included in this type, among others:

No data	Interference Form	Real Form	Sentence
(5)	<i>udah</i>	sudah	... <i>udah</i> membantu...

Phoneme Change

The data included in this type, among others:

No data	Interference Form	Real Form	Sentence
(1)	<i>Dear</i> [dear]	Dear [dir]	... <i>Dear</i> Onsu Family...

Phoneme Shift

The data included in this type, among others:

No data	Interference Form	Real Form	Sentence
(2)	<i>lumah</i>	Rumah	... tinggal di <i>lumah</i> ...
(3)	<i>burang</i>	bulan	...serama 3 <i>burang</i> ...
(4)	<i>serama</i>	selama	
(9)	<i>dang</i>	Dan	...100 ribu <i>dang</i> saya...
(15)	<i>Tharia</i>	Thalia	... Cici <i>Tharia</i> ...
(16)	<i>biking</i>	Bikin	... <i>Biking lumah-lumahang</i> ...
(17)	<i>lumah-lumahang</i>	Rumah-rumahan	
(18)	<i>masak-masakang</i>	Masak-masakan	... <i>main masak-masakang</i> ...
(21)	<i>jarang-jarang</i>	Jalan-jalan	... <i>ajak jarang-jarang</i> ...

Conclusion

Based on the analysis that has been carried out above, the conclusions from this study are that there are 27 morphological interferences contained in the Kenta Manis Channel vlog entitled "Kenta Pamit, All Crying Listening to Letters from Kenta", the forms of interference are divided into 14 affix writing errors, 2 errors in the appearance of phonemes, 1 errors in the release of phonemes, 1 errors in phoneme changes, and 9 errors in phoneme shifting.

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