**Chapter II**

**An Analysis of English Interference into Indonesian**

This Chapter provides about the theoretical foundation of this research entitled An Analysis of English interference into Indonesian. As explained before that this research is aimed for finding the kinds of English interference into the online newspaper of *Pikiran Rakyat*. Furthermore, this chapter gives some explanation about the definition of the theories related to this research includes the definition of bilingualism, interference and integration.

* 1. **Bilingualism**

There has always been interaction among the speakers of different languages. Hence, it is caused mutually inteference one language to another language. The mutually influencing of language called language contact (Jendra, 1991: 78). The factors that make language contact can be seen from the following aspects.

(1) The direction of influence

The language contact depends on several factors such as the prestige of the language, the loyalty of the user, the socio-economic strength and the language culture of user, and the national mobility along with the quality of the communication system and the mass media.

(2) The speed of influence

The speed of the influence of a language to another languages depends on the level of national mobility and its communication.

(3) The kind of influence

The kind of influences that occur in a language into other languages include both aspects of the language, its called influence of form (expression) and influence of content or meaning.

(4) The motive of influence

Mutual influence between languages are difficult to avoid. The motive that makes influence occurs is the language society consider the borrowed language more capable and they also feel by using foreign languages their self-esteem can higher, attitude less loyal to the language consequently easy to accept the influence of other languages, and the language community that influence has more power than the borrowing community.

In Indonesian, besides used the Indonesian language as a national language, they also used local language which is the first language or mother tongue. The most Indonesian also used foreign languages, especially English as an international language. The use of the Indonesian language as a national language and English as an international language allows most speakers of Indonesian, especially the educated can master more than one language, like Indonesian and English. People who use two languages as the language of instruction in their lives are referred to as bilingual society (Jendra, 1991: 84)

The definition of bilingualism is not entirely the same from its development. At first bilingual was introduced by Bloomfield, which gave the definition that bilingual is a condition for a person who speaks two languages with the same degree of mastery for both languages (Jendra 1991: 84).

Since its introduction by Bloomfield, the definition of bilingualism continues to grow. Weinrich (1970: 1) uses the term bilingual in the broadest definition, without providing any level of difference. Bilingual is the practice of using language alternately by the same individual.

In line with Weinrich, Jendra (1991: 84) refers to the opinion of Haugen gives the definition that bilingualism is the ability of a person to produce complete and meaningful speech in another language. In his opinion, bilingualism should not be measured by usage, but simply by knowing both languages.

Different with Jendra, Mackey in Chair and Agustina (1995: 112) states that bilingualism as the use of two or more languages alternately by the same speaker. He also mentions that bilingualism is a concept of relative comprehension, in which there are problem levels, functions of exchange and interference. To be able to use two languages, of course, one must master both languages, mother tongue or first language and another language as their second language.

The description above shows that bilingualism is a condition of language and a society that is relative. Nevertheless, it is generally agreed that bilingualism is the mastery of two or more languages by the same person, either actively or passively. A person who is able to master the two languages is commonly called bilingual.

With regard to the bilingualism that occurs in Indonesian society, there is the opinion that almost every province in Indonesia is a society that uses two languages in everyday life (Poedjosoedarmo, 1978: 26). Usually the bilingual community is found in big and medium cities. Meanwhile, people in remote areas usually use only one language, mother tongue or regional language. The bilingual society in general already has a more advanced socio-economic life than people who know only one language.

 Regional languages are generally used in communication that are unofficial such as kinship, regional, and traditional. While the Indonesian language is used in communication that are official statehood, science, and modern (Poedjosoedarmo, I978: 27). In such situations, it is not uncommon can accure contact language language because in the same society there are two or more languages that mastered and used.

Viewed from point of interests of both languages, it is clear that there will be advantages and disadvantages. Taking elements of other languages will provide benefits, which can enrich the treasures of the language. Vice versa, the recipient language will be harmed if the entry of other language elements impacted disrupts the structure, in order cause rules deviation or symptoms of interference.

Jendra (1991: 85) argues that bilingualism can be divided into several kinds, among others.

1. Kind of bilingualism based on language mastery

Everyone does not always have the same language condition since childhood. There are since childhood has been taught two languages at once, so that the mastery of the language is relatively balanced. If the habit of using two languages is balanced and also the mastery of the two languages is relatively strong, then kind of such bilingualism is called equal bilingualism or balanced bilingualism. If a bilingual who mastered both languages often mixed the two language systems he mastered then such bilingualism is called compound bilingualism. In other words, compound bilingualism is the habit of using two or more integrated language systems

1. Kind of bilingual based on usage

As discussed earlier, the definition bilingualism can be viewed in terms of the user. If the habits and abilities of the bilingualism are an individual, then such is called individual bilingualism, while if mastery and the ability of the bilingualism is owned by all people in a speech community is called societal bilingualism that is when in a community every member of the community knows two languages and uses it in every activity in various aspects of their life.

1. Kind of bilingualism based on the condition of society

In this life is not always the same but full of dynamics and change. The description of such a community is also reflected in the dynamics of language, especially in connection with the problem of bilingualism. A societal bilingualism within a certain period of time may change. It depends on the various factors that support it. If viewed from the socio-cultural, economic, and political conditions can cause the bilingualism is stable and no longer change, called stable bilingualism. However, if the position of bilingualism in society is not stable called unstable bilingualism.

* + 1. **The Occurrence of Bilingualism**

The occurrence of bilingualism is certainly due to the use of two languages in a particular place, either in a country or in a place that is not a state. According to Jendra (1991: 90) the occurrence of bilingualism can be caused by several things, among others.

1. The existence of various ethnic groups or various nations that form a country. In such circumstances, it would be possible for a mixed life arrangement between the traditional life order and the rules of modern life. The traditional way of life is usually expressed in the local language of the tribe concerned, while the behaviour of modern life will be expressed with a language that belong to the nations, that is the national language.
2. People of different nationalities settled in a new area. The interactions among the nations inhabiting the area occur by using language media, taken from one of the languages of the nation.
3. Some of the different nations who inhabit a place and the place are adjacent to the location of the territory of the nations concerned.
4. Various nations mingled for settling in a new country far from their home country. In the new country, their language mixes as mixed language called Pidgin.

From the descriptions above can be concluded that bilingualism arises because of the existence of two or more languages of the community who gathered in a place whether the place is a state or region that has not been established as the language of the country.

In addition, the contact language between some communities, directly or indirectly, will caused to cultural contact. In such situations, will occur the acculturation, the process of mutual influence, and mutual absorbing elements of culture with one another. The size of the influence depends on the intercommunity itself. The closer they get to their social environment, the greater the cultural influence goes into it.

* 1. **Interference**

Interference is a topic in sociolinguistics that occurs as a result of the use of two or more languages alternately by a bilingual, speakers who know more than one language. The interference occurs due to people’s ability to use a particular language in order that it is influenced by other languages (Chaer, I995: 158). Usually, interference occurs when people use a second language, and which interferes is the first language or mother tongue.

In the process of interference, the use of language is not fully followed by the rules but suffered irregularities due to the influence of other languages. In a bilingual or multilingual society, such deviations are common in linguistic phenomena. To establish an understanding of the definition of interference, the following will be attached to the ideas of experts in the field sociolinguistics that have defined this event.

In the opinion of Chaer (1998: 159) interference was first used by Weinrich to refer to a change of a language system because the existence of the language contact with other language elements performed by bilingual speakers. Interference refers to the existence of deviations in using a language by entering another language system. The clause parts of other languages in a sentence of another language may also be regarded as an interference.

Meanwhile, according to Hartman and Stonk in Chaer (1998: 160) interference occurs as a result of the carrying of the habits of the mother tongue or dialect into a second language or dialect. This is in line with the opinion of Ardiana (1989: 15) which states that the use of elements in a language when speaking or writing in another language is called an interference. Hastuti (1989:33) states that interference is an event of a language contact and the use of two language systems simultaneously in one language.

Abdulhayi (1985:8) refers to Valdman's opinion (1966) formulates that interference is an obstacle as a result of the habit of the mother language (first language) user in the mastery of the language learned (second language). As a consequence, there is a transfer of negative elements from the mother tongue into the target language.

Jendra (1995: 187) states that interference as a symptom of infiltration of a language system into another language. Interference arises because of the bilingual implements the first language sound system (phoneme) system into a second language sound system in order that occure deviation in the phonemic system of the receiving language.

Interference is the greatest, most important and dominant symptom of change in language development. In big languages, rich in vocabularies such as English and Arabic, in its development cannot be separated from interference, especially for the vocabulary that pertains with the cultural and natural environment of the donor language. Interference symptoms from one language to another are difficult to avoid. The occurrence of interference symptoms also cannot be separated from the behaviour of speakers of the recipient language.

According to Bawa (1981: 8), there are three basic characteristics of behaviour or attitude of language. The three main characteristics of language attitudes are (1) language loyalty, (2) language pride, and (3) awareness of the norm. If the three basic characteristics or attitudes of language is imperfectly possessed by a person, it means that the speakers of the language are less positive about the existence of the language. Its also can be the factors of the occurance of interference.

In communication, the language becomes the source of absorption at a certain moment will switch the role of being the recipient language at another time, and vice versa. Likewise, the recipient language can act as the source language. Thus interference can occur mutually.

From the opinions of experts on the understanding of interference above, it can be concluded that.

1. The language contact causes interference symptoms in the bilingual speech.
2. The interference is a symptom of infiltration of a language system into another language
3. The elements of language that infiltrate into other language structures can have a negative impact, and
4. The interference is a symptom of speech that is individual, and the movement space is considered narrow that occurs as a symptom of parole or speech.
	* 1. **The Kind of Interferences**

Interference is a common symptom in the sociolinguistic that occurs as a result of language contact or the use of two or more languages in a multilingual society. This is an issue that attracts the attention of linguists. They provide observations from different angles. From the observations of these experts arise a variety of interference.

In general, Ardiana (1940: 14) divides interference into five kinds, among others.

1. Cultural interference can be reflected in the language used by bilinguals. In a bilingual speech, the foreign elements appear as a result of the speaker's attempt to express a new phenomenon or experience.
2. Semantic interferences are interferences that occur in the use of words that have variables in a language.
3. The lexical interference shall be differentiated from the word loan. The word loan or integration has come together with a second language, while interference can not be accepted as part of the second language. The occurance of lexical elements of the first language or foreign language into a second language is disturbing.
4. The phonological interference includes intonation, the rhythm of difference and articulation.
5. The grammatical interference includes morphological, phraseological and syntactic.

Interference according to Jendra (1991: 106-114) can be seen from various angles so it will cause various kinds of interference, among others:

1. Interference viewed from the origin of absorption element

The language contact can occur between languages still in one relative or language that is not a relative. Interference between family languages is called infiltration of the family (internal interference) such as Indonesian language interference with Java language. Whereas interference between non-family languages is called infiltration not a family (external interference) such as language interference in English with the Indonesian language.

1. Interference viewed from the direction of absorption element

The interference component consists of three elements: the source language, the absorber language, and the recipient language. Each language will be very likely to be both the source and the recipient language. Such interference regarded as productive interference. In addition, there are also languages ​​that are only located as source languages ​​for other languages ​​or unilateral interference. Such interference is called receptive interference.

1. Interference in terms of the user

Interference is viewed in terms of individual and is regarded as a symptom of irregularities in the life of the language, because the element of absorption that actually existed in the language of the recipient. The productive or receptive reference to individual language user is called interference treatment or performance interference. Interference performance at the beginning of a person learning a foreign language is called developmental interference or learning interference.

1. Interference in terms of field.

The effect of interference on the recipient language can entry intensively and can also be on the surface which does not cause the receiving language system to be affected. If the interference causes a change in the language system of the receiver is called systemic interference. Interferences can occur in various aspects of language, among others, in the system of sound (phonology), word formation (morphology), sentence (syntax), vocabulary (lexicon), and can also infiltrate in the field of meaning (semantic).

Dennes and friends (1994: 17) which refer to Weinrich's opinion identifies the interference of the four each described as follows.

1. Borrowing elements of a language into other language speeches and in borrowing there are certain aspects that are transferred. The relationship between languages whose elements are borrowed is called the source language, while the recipient language is called the borrower's language.
2. Replacement of a language element by its equivalent into another language. In that substitution, there is an aspect of a language copied into another language called substitution.
3. The application of the grammatical relation of language A into the language morpheme B is also in the context of B language speech or the neglect of the B language grammar which has no model in the language of A.
4. Changes in morpheme function through identity between B language morpheme with A language morpheme, which gives rise to morpheme function of language B based on one grammatical model A.

According to the Chair of interference consists of two kinds, namely

1. Receptive interference is the use of language B with impregnated elements of language A, and
2. Productive interference which is its form in the use of language A but with the language element B.

Jendra (1991: 108) distinguishes interference into five aspects of language, among others.

1. interference in the terms of the sound system (phonology)
2. interference on word formation (morphology)
3. interference on the sentence (syntax)
4. interference on vocabulary (lexicon)
5. interference in the field of meaning (semantics)
	* 1. **The Factors Causing Interference**

In addition to language contact, according to Weinrich (1970: 64-65), there are several factors that cause interference, among others:

1) The bilingualism of user

The bilingual of speech participants is the base of interference and various other influences from the source language, both from regional and foreign languages. This is due to the occurrence of language contact in a bilingual speaker, which may eventually lead to interference. In the data sources used in this study, the contacts that occur between Indonesian and English are quite large. This is because language users (journalists) who are bilingual speakers of Indonesian and English may be accustomed to using English. Therefore, the frequency of occurrence of interference in the newspaper is quite large.

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

The vocabulary of a language is generally limited to the disclosure of the various facets of life within the society concerned, as well as other aspects of life that it recognizes. Therefore, if the society associates with new facets of life from outside, it will meet and recognize new concepts that are deemed necessary. Since they do not yet have the vocabulary to express the new concept, then they use the source language vocabulary to express it, intentionally the language user will absorb or borrow the source language vocabulary to express the new concept. 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 arising 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

Vocabulary in a rarely used language tends to disappear. If this happens, the language vocabulary in question will become increasingly thinned. If the language is confronted with a new concept from the outside, on the one hand will reuse the vocabulary that has disappeared and on the other hand will lead to interference, ie the absorption or borrowing of new vocabulary from the source language. Interference caused by the disappearance of the rarely used vocabulary will result in interference caused by inadequate vocabulary of the recipient language, ie 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 has a pretty 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 vanation used to avoid repeated use of the word, which can be boring to the reader or listener. Therefore, in the presence of synonymous words, language users have variations of words that can be selected and used to avoid the occurrence of repetitive words that can be boring, in order that the vocabulary used by language users will be more varied.

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 that is considered to be 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. Interference arising from that factor is usually a pamakaian element source language in the recipient language used. It can be seen in the use of Indonesian language alternated with the English language because English as an International language is a language with high prestige and can be used for style.

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 lack of language control and lack of mastery over the recipient language. This can happen to dwibahasawan who is studying a second language, both national and foreign languages. In the use of a second language, language users sometimes lack control. Because of their bilingualism that sometimes at the time of speaking or writing in the second language that emerges is the mother tongue vocabulary that has been known and mastered.

* 1. **Integration**

Integration is the use of other elements of the language systematically as if part of a language unnoticed by the user (Kridalaksana: 1993: 84). One integration process is borrowing words from one language into another.

Some sociolinguists, the problem of integration is a problem that is difficult to distinguish from interference. Chair and Agustina (1995: 168) which refers to Mackey's opinion, states that integration is another language element used in a particular language and is considered to be a part of that language. No longer regarded as an element of lending or levies.

Mackey in Mustakim (1994: 13) states that the problem of interference is relative, but its relativity is measurable. According to him, interference can be determined based on the finding of the integration, which is also relative. In this case, the relativity of integration can be known from a lexical form. For example, some people assume that certain lexical forms are already integrated, but some others think they have not.

Similarly, Weinrich (1970: 11) suggests that if an element of interference occurs repeatedly in the speech of a person or group of people in order that the longer it becomes more acceptable as part of their language system, then there is integration. From this understanding can be interpreted that interference is still in the process, while integration has recognized as part of the recipient language.

In this regard, the measure used to determine the integration of an absorption element is a dictionary. In this case, if an absorption or interference element has been included in the recipient's language dictionary, it can be said that the element is already integrated. Conversely, if the element has not been listed in the language dictionary recipient element is not yet integrated.

Jendra (1991: 105) argues that integration is the infiltration of elements of a language into other languages, as well as interference, has only a difference in certain terms. If interference includes the scope of the parole, the integration includes the scope of langue or language because it does not exist in the recipient language, in order that the element of absorption is considered reasonable and may apply to any language.

In the process of integration, the absorption element has been adapted to the system or absorption language rules, in order that it feels no longer alienation. Adjustment of the form of integration elements is not always happen so fast, it could take a while. The integration element adjustment process will be faster if the source language with the absorbent language has many similarities. The integration process depends on the level of the absorbent’s language requirement. The attitude of speakers of absorbent language is a key factor for adjustment of the form absorption. The duration of adjustment of the integration elements depends on three factors including (1) the difference and equality of the source language system with its absorbent language, (2) the absorption element itself, whether it is needed or only as complementary, and (3) language attitudes in the language speakers absorbent.

Haugen in Paryono and friends (2001: 21) defines integration as an element of language used as part of the recipient language. Although different, between interference and integration actually have the same side, that is both the language symptoms that occur as a result of the language contact. Integration and interference have similarities that both interferences and integration can occur in all linguistic level: phonology, grammar, vocabulary and semantics.

* 1. **Pikiran Rakyat Newspaper**

Pikiran Rakyat is a newspaper published in Bandung, West Java on March 24, 1966. The Pikiran Rakyat was raised by Sakti Alamsyah and Atang Ruswita, a senior journalist. The Pikiran Rakyat has the slogan 'From the People, By the People, To The People'. Right in January 1966, many journalists lost their profession because the N.V newspaper Pikiran Rakyat stopped publishing. The newspaper, which first appeared on May 30, 1950, had to stop because the delay fulfilled the requirement that every newspaper to affiliate with one of the political forces or choose to join the paper specified by the Ministry of Information. However, Pangdam Siliwangi Ibrahim Adjie, who was then represented by Sakti Alamsyah and Atang Ruswita, published a West Java Armed Forces newspaper affiliated with the Armed Forces general daily published in Jakarta with the letter of issue (SIT) No.021 / SK / DPHM / SIT / 1996.

The prime number published March 24, 1966 coincides with the 20th anniversary of the heroic event of Bandung Lautan Api. However, not even a year of this newspaper published, the Minister of Information revoked its rules on the affiliation requirement. The Siliwangi Commander also completely relinquished this newspaper's dependence with Kodam. Along with this decision, starting March 24, 1967, the daily West Java Army Edition renamed the daily newspaper Pikiran Rakyat, known PR until today.

When media companies in Indonesia are generally busy struggling to raise the print edition, Pikiran Rakyat already realize the importance of the development of Internet technology. At that time, 20 years ago, began to emerge domains that are managed, either by company or individual. Head of the Pikiran Rakyat Information Technology, Bambang Triadji, sees that development is not a threat, but an opportunity. So in 1996, Bambang Triadji proposed that Pikiran Rakyat also make "PR" Digital (formerly "PR" Online), then the digital news portal Pikiran Rakyat is www.pikiranrakyat.com.

The motto "From the People, By People, To The People" chosen by Pikiran Rakyat, proved to be relevant and legitimized democratic culture adopted by citizens of the digital world today. Pikiran Rakyat Digital chose to continue to be adaptive to explore the spirit and life of its contemporaries. Since 1996, various changes have been in line with the times. The service provided consists of.

1. www.pikiran-rakyat.com: News portals with breaking news, real time, and running news characteristics.
2. PR-Info: Information sites that provide West Java directory data, business information, and other important information related to business events and events.
3. Microsite Pikiran Rakyat: Miniweb news and information about the product in the form of articles, photo gallery or video.
4. PR-epaper: The public daily Pikiran Rakya printed in digital version.