THE INTERFERENCE OF SOME ENGLISH WORDS TO INDONESIAN USERS

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Abstract

This study focuses on the interference of some English words to Indonesian user i.e the inclusion of English words in Hilman's Dancing on the Valentine - one of the famous teenager novel. The inclusion of English words in the novel can be caused by the educational background, bilingualism, prestige, euphemism, and belief of the author. All of the factors can make the readers especially teenagers feel relax as they can make their taste.

Keywords: interference, English words

1. INTRODUCTION

Language in socio-cultural views is born as it is needed to facilitate communication among the members of a society, and a society will never be in existence without communication, and the communication will never take place without language. This view shows how language and society are two inter-dependent matters whose existence maintains the life of all human. Wardaugh (2006) suggests to do some attempts to define each of these terms. Let us say that a *society* is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes. By such a definition, *society* becomes a very comprehensive concept. We may attempt an equally comprehensive definition of language. A *language* is what the members of particular society speak. However, speech in almost any society can take many very different forms, and just what forms we should choose to discuss when we attempt to describe the language of a society may prove to be a contentious matter. We should also note that our definitions of language and society are not independent. The definition of language includes in it a reference to a society. From this discussion, the term *sociolinguistics* appears.

Besides, People can't get rid of language in daily life because in social interaction, they use language as their means. By using language, people speed up all activities they have. Language is not simply a means of communicating information; it is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people. In the opposite direction, language also can arise an effect of confusion when they utter a language which is not understood by the other people they talk to.

This kind of situation can emerge the definition of language as a system of communication which is used in society, either it can or not be understood. When we speak to other persons, we can't avoid giving them impression about our origins and the sort of persons we are as well as our cultural background. It means that different person will utter the same language in various ways, vary in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. It can happen because no language is similar in usage.

The variety of the same language which still can be understood one after another is known as dialect. Ferguson (1994) offers another definition of variety: Anybody of human speech which is sufficiently homogenous to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic description and which has sufficiently large repertory of elements and their arrangement or process with broad enough semantic scope to function in all formal context of situation.

As people talk in various ways for the same language, sometimes they also need to talk in formal language styles, standard language, or even in informal language styles. Therefore, it is common that different class, status, and culture background as well as geography can result in different usage of language and even the same class of people would be different in language use if they are in different community or society. That's what we talk about in sociolinguistics, that social dimension gives a 'meaning' to a language, and can emerge various of language use which does not only function as an indication of different class of society but also in what situation a certain language is used.

In sociolinguistics, there are so many topics to discuss, such as dialects, idiolects, and language variation; language repertoire ; language community ; bilingualism ; language attitude ; language planning, etc. But I just want to focus on bilingualism, under

the sub-topic of code-mixing between Indonesian and English language.

Indonesian user s often include some English words when they are talking or writing and it happens not only in informal situation, when talking to friends or writing to informal readers but also in formal way of talking. It happens not only to a person with a special educational background of English but also without a special one.

2. DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS
2.1 Data

The data were taken from one of Hilamn's famous novel entitled "Dancing on the Valentine". Hilman is a famous active Indonesian young writer and almost all teenagers in Indonesia know his works very well. He is the writer of "Lupus" and it becomes his masterpiece and makes him very popu-lar.

One of the interesting points of his novels is that he does not forget to include one or two or even more English words, together with his relax language which makes them suit to teenagers' taste.

"Dancing on the Valentine" is one of Hilman's novels which include not less English words, even we can see that the title itself is in English. In all 13 chapters that the novel has, there is none which does not one or two or even more English words.

Inclusions	Page
1.Valent sih merasa bahwa itu sudah *the best he can*	11
2. "Lain kali aja.Jay. Gue lagi gak *mood*	13
3. Pantes wajahnya *familiar*	28
4. Oho. di sini *ladies first* sudah gak laku lagi.	41
5. Sesaat yang lalu ia dielu-elukan, sesaat kemudian terlupakan. *Pain is so close to pleasure*	42
6.Terus, kalo lo mau ikut gue *fitness, ...*	48
7. Itu jenis yang lagi nge-*trend* saat ini, Jay."	52
8.Ya, tapi memilih antara Jay dan Valent, ibarat *torn between two lovers*	57
9. Saat otak masih *fresh from the oven*,	60
10. "Sori berat, ya?"" *"Never mind."*	82
11. "*People change,* Gal. Suatu saat manusia itu akan berubah."	95

12. Dan berani berkorban kan menunjukkan sikap *gentle.*	103
13. "*Oh come on...*lo gak boleh ngomong gitu, Luv".	109
14. *It's all right, it's all right,* hatinya berkali-kali menenangkan.	111
15. Banyak *enterprise* yang berebut ingin menangani kalo di-tawarkan.	118
16. Bukankah hidup kita sebagai remaja harus selalu penuh warna? Selalu berkelir, *full-color* ?	125

2.2. Data Analysis

2.2.1 The percentage

The percentage of English words in the novel is about 21,85 %, as the result of comparing the English words and the Indonesian words. It means that the inclusions of English words to the novel is 21,85%, while the other 78,15% is written in Indonesian language.

2.2.2 Factors of Interference

There are some factors which may influence the interference of English words to Indonesian user, that is :

1. The Background of the Person

Hilman Hariwijaya, the writer of "Dancing on the Valentine", has an educational background which is connected with English. Actually, he was graduated from English Department, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Nasional Jakarta. Due to it, much or less he is influenced by English language, as his second language.

2. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is a custom to use two languages in his interaction with other people. But someone is called bilingualism if the language which he or she masters are from different root of language. For instance between Indonesian language and other foreign languages, such as French, English, German, etc.

On the above case, Hilman is a bilingualism. When we say something or we are writing something in Indonesian language, sometimes we find that there are no suitable or parallel words in Indonesian for English words we want to say, or if we just try to find the Indonesian words for them, it does not cover the meaning. So, it is better to say in English than trying to find the Indonesian words. For examples : It's much better to say :

(1) Lain kali aja, Jay. Gue lagi gak *mood*."

(2) Apalagi di luar negeri banyak orang *back to nature.*

(3) "... jadikan *take and give* gitu."

Instead of saying   :

(4) Lain kali aja, Jay. Gue lagi *gak enak hati.*

(5) Apalagi di luar negeri banyak orang *kembali ke alam.*

(6)"... jadikan *memberi dan menerima* gitu."

3.   Prestige

The borrowing of words from one language to another language can be understood well if it is related with the sociocultural and   psychological of the society who loans the words. If a language is regarded as a prestige language, people who are bilingualism tend to use it to show his social status through his knowledge.

In Indonesia, it is known that English has been regarded as a prestige language. It means that if someone who seems to include some English words when he or   she is talking or writing in Indonesian language, he or she will be regarded as a person who has a higher social status than others who do not include them in their talking or writing.

4. Euphemism

Besides to show personal identity, the tendency to use English word is to fill the need of euphemism. Another reason of loaning or borrowing the words from one language to another is to refine an expression (euphemism).

5.   Belief

In our society, we know that the user of Indonesian language has a positive attitude towards other languages, especially English. Someone tends to use English words   in their Indonesian way of speaking or writing, because he or she believes that English can emphasize the meaning of In-donesian words he or she utters. He or she thinks that only English can cover the meaning. It can happen if and only if someone knows both of the languages, Indonesian and English.

For examples :

(7) Sesaat yang lalu ia dielu-elukan, sesaat kemudian terlupakan. *Pain is so close to pleasure.*

(8) Masyarakat telah sadar akan *beauty conscious.*

(9) Jadi beritanya masih tetap *fresh from the oven.*

3. CONCLUSION

In sociolinguistic point of view, what happens to Hilmanis the effect of interference of two languages in one speech act or discourse without anything in the language situation which demands the interference of the language, is called code-mixing. In such condition, it only takes the atmosphere of relaxation of the speaker or writer and the custom which is followed.

In Indonesia, the code-mixing between English and Indonesian language often occurs when educated people are talking or writing; however, it does not cover the possibility of non educated people to do such a way.

The main characteristic of code-mixing is a relaxation or an informal situation. In formal situation, people seldom use code-mixing. But if exist,, it is just because there are no suitable or parallel words in Indonesia for the English words they want to utter. In written language, the English words are expressed in italics or in underlined words. Sometimes, code-mixing is also-used when the speaker or writer wants to show his or her educational background or position.

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