Code Mixing and Japanese Grammatical Interference to Indonesian Speech in Social Media Content

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ABSTRACT

The unique culture and Indonesian lifestyle is widely listened to and it studied along with the Indonesian language learning process which is attended by many learners from foreign speakers. These foreign speakers reintroduced the Indonesian language, culture and lifestyle to the general public through various social media such as Instagram and YouTube platform. This phenomenon through the process of introducing Indonesian language especially native Japanese speakers, it creates various forms as a result of language contact including code mixing and interference. This research used qualitative method and descriptive in nature and it used sociolinguistics approach. The results of this research are found the form of code mixing and interference that appear on YouTube and Instagram content from the content, namely speech which contains code mixing and interference. The data that appears the most in the code-mixing process is in the form of groups of words and the data on the interference that appears the most is grammar at the syntactic level, followed by interference at the morphological level. Factors that cause this interference are differences in the structure of sentence patterns, differences in the process of affixation, and the process of conjugation in verbs and adjectives. The form of code mixing and interference that appears is a process of speaking Indonesian which is influenced by the sentence pattern or sentence structure of the native language of the speaker.

1. Introduction

Various kinds of social activities in society by communicating between one community and another related to the use of language will cause an event called an event of language contact (Natalia, 2023). The event of language contact between the use of Indonesian and Japanese by a bilingual reinforces the differences in the grammatical structure of Indonesian and Japanese and causes symptoms or forms of interference and code mixing or other forms of language contact when speakers use Indonesian or Japanese simultaneously at the same time and the same condition (Fairuz et al., 2022; Andini et al., 2022).

At the grammatical level will cause interference when speaking, such as the use of words, phrases, clauses, so that sentence structures are often seen in Indonesian speech from Japanese speakers (Natalia et al., 2022; Rahman, 2018). Code mixing also causes the insertion of grammatical elements from words, clause phrases to idioms. This encourages researchers to see and to find as many forms of interference and code-mixing as possible in Indonesian speech in uploaded social media content (Rahman et al., 2019; Sukmawaty et al., 2022). The occurrence of language contact which gave rise to several incidents of language contact events also triggered the related occurrences of interference and code mixing (Suwito, 2005). In other discussions there are many related events of language contact with one another such as code switching with code mixing, then interference with integration, as well as other language contact events.

Language contact in the form of interference and code-mixing will be discussed by the authors in this research, especially through the content uploaded and the it tells stories about Indonesian culture or matters relating to the Indonesian language (Salsabila et al., 2021; Said et al., 2021). The themes raised in the communication process in the content were very interesting to watch and it used a lot of Indonesian creativity that Indonesians themselves could not imagine what would be spoken by these native Japanese speakers (Haristiani, 2020; Tahir et al., 2018; Junaid et al., 2023).

The bilingual or multilingual language process shows the mixing of two or more languages when communicating. Mixed language elements cause code mixing events to interference events. Gafaranga stated that bilinguals or bilingual speakers in any part of the world when speaking will use two languages or even more. Bilingual speakers direct conversations in two or more languages at the time of speaking (Gafaranga, 2007).

According to Grosjean (2008), there are two assumptions about bilingualism in the communication process, namely (1) bilinguals have two language networks, both of which are independent and interrelated, and are often indicated by interference in other languages. However, other situations are easy to find in the form of code switching and borrowing of grammatical elements. (2) one of the languages mastered becomes an active network, but the other languages become weak or even very weak. Interference according to Weinreich & Martinet (2010) is interference that appears in changes in language systems such as phonological, lexical and other grammatical systems.

Many studies have been conducted related to interference and code mixing. The code in this term is defined as a speech system in the form of language with its various variants used to communicate between communities. Meanwhile, code mixing is the use of two or more languages and by inserting elements of one language into another. (Suwito, 2005) divides six forms of language units in code mixing, namely: (1) Insertion of elements in the form of words. (2) Insertion of Phrase tangible elements. (3) Insertion of elements in the form of baster. Baster is a formation event with the basic form of Indonesian with affixes from regional languages and foreign languages. For example: try repeating the scene, the timing is not right. (4) The insertion of elements in the form of reduplication is the repetition of grammatical units, either in whole or in part, whether with phoneme variations or not. (5) Insertion of elements in the form of expressions or idioms.

Keraf (2010) stated that idioms or expressions are structural patterns that deviate from general language rules, usually in the form of phrases, while the meaning is not explained logically or grammatically by relying on the meanings of the words that make them up. Example: basically I want to pay cash in full (cash). (6) Insertion of clause elements. The clause form is inserted into the sentence so that it is mixed into one complete sentence.

The purpose of this research is to categorize and explain the interference in the Indonesian speech of Japanese speakers, especially at the level of morphology and syntax, while the code mixing that will be examined is the type of insertion of grammatical elements in Indonesian speech in the content they upload on social media YouTube. as well as Instagram. The benefits of this research are expected to be able to influence novelty and it can become a bridge related to sociolinguistics research, especially in the field of symptoms of language contact or second language acquisition. Another contribution to research on sociolinguistics, language contact as well as on the discussion of interference and code-mixing is to provide research results from the latest data in the form of social media content that has recently been uploaded as the latest uploaded content at the grammatical level by foreign speakers.

2. Methodology

This research adopts a descriptive qualitative method. According to Sugiyono (2019), qualitative research is places the researcher as a key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by combining and inductive data analysis. The use of this method is based on the thoughts of researchers who want to know about the facts that exist and in natural conditions. Researchers directly make data as research objects. Qualitative descriptive research is a research method that utilizes qualitative data, then described descriptively. This type of qualitative description research is widely used to analyze events, phenomena or situations socially.

Descriptive research aims to produce an accurate picture of a group that describes the mechanism of a process or relationship, provides a complete picture either verbally or numerically, provides basic information about a relationship, creates a set of categories and classifies research subjects (Nazir, 2005). The data sources used in this research are several users of YouTube and Instagram social media.

The data are the results of the utterances of native Japanese speakers who tell stories without looking at the notes and relying on their speaking skills, then the recorded results of the recordings then show the speech sentences that experience interference and code-mixing, then the researcher classifies the speech sentences that experience interference and code-mixing based on forms of interference at the morphological and syntactic levels, and at code-mixed language contacts experience the insertion of any form into the utterances of their uploaded content. The data collection process used the listening method by using note-taking techniques. The listening method is carried out to listen to the use of language. The term listening in this case is not only related to spoken language, but also the use of written language (Mahsun, 2005). The data analysis technique uses Miles & Huberman's theory, which consists of several steps, namely: data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion (Miles et al., 2014).

3. Result and Discussion

The data in this research show the results of the research, namely the forms of interference and code-mixing of Indonesian speech by native Japanese speakers in some of the content uploaded on social media YouTube and Instagram. Based on the results of observations of the data studied are categorized as follows:

Table 1. Forms of Japanese interference into Indonesian speech

Speech in content	Speech should	form of interference	Remarks
1. waktu naik seluncur air, pertama-tama jatuh dari atas.	waktu naik seluncur air, pertama-tama turun dari atas.	Morfem verba	Petutur menggunakan verba yang maknanya mendekati verba jatuh yaitu turun.
2. karena di Jakarta panas, kulitnya ganti menjadi hitam	Karena di Jakarta panas, kulitnya berubah menjadi hitam	Morfem verba	Petutur menggunakan verba yang maknanya mendekati verba ganti yaitu berubah.
3. ketika puasa aku selalu Indonesia	ketika puasa aku selalu di Indonesia	Morfem terikat: kata depan	Penutur sulit membedakan kata depan dalam kalimat tuturan
4. waktu berjalan sambal merekam video di Jepang, (saya) agak takut dimarah orang Jepang	waktu berjalan sambal merekam video di Jepang, (saya) agak takut dimarah(i) orang Jepang	Morfem terikat: sufiks (i)	Penutur sulit menggunakan afiksasi dalam tuturan bahasa Indonesia
5. sekarang kira-kira jam sebelas setengah, jadi aku mau mandi	sekarang kira-kira jam setengah sebelas, jadi aku mau mandi	Sintaksis: frasa; pola DM menjadi MD	Penutur masih dipengaruhi pola MD dalam bahasa Jepang dituturkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia
6. Tocho itu tempat yang pegawai negeri kerja	Tocho itu tempat bekerja pegawai negeri	Sintaksis: pola kalimat (S P O)	Penutur masih dipengaruhi pola dalam bahasa ibu yaitu SOP
7. karena hari ini hari libur, mungkin ramai-ramai banget	karena hari ini hari libur, mungkin ramai banget	Morfem adjektiva	Penutur masih sulit menggunakan adjektiva ramai atau digunakan berlebihan dengan menggunakan reduplikasi (ramai-ramai)8
8. Ayo kita menggunakan ungkapan hari-hari	Ayo kita menggunakan ungkapan (se)hari-hari	Morfem terikat prefiks (se~)	Penutur belum mampu menggunakan morfem terikat dalam bentuk prefiks
9. Bunyi ditimbulkan dari berkumur, dari bangunan dihancurkan.	Bunyi yang ditimbulkan dari berkumur, dari bangunan dihancurkan.	Morfem (kata sambung; yang)	Penutur belum dapat menggunakan kata sambung yang berfungsi memberikan makna diterangkan dan

			menerangkan
10. Mata air alami di Wakama terkenal untuk keindahannya dan kejernihan airnya.	Mata air alami di Wakama terkenal (karena) keindahannya dan kejernihan airnya	Morfem (kata sambung; karena)	Penutur terpengaruh dari bahasa ibu sebagai kata sambung dalam bahasa Jepang pada bentuk yang sama (~tame ni)
11. aku gak bisa berhenti video ini	aku gak bisa berhenti(kan) video ini	Morfem terikat (sufiks ~kan)	Penutur mendapat pengaruh bahasa ibu yang tidak terdapat sistem afiksasi.
12. rasa kuahnya masuk mienya	Rasa kuahnya masuk (ke dalam) mienya	Morfem terikat (kata depan: ke dalam)	Penutur terpengaruh bahasa ibu karena tidak menggunakan kata depan "ke" dan dilengkapi dengan kata dalam
13. Makan pesta Takoyaki	Makan (di) pesta takoyaki	Morfem terikat (kata depan; di)	Penutur terpengaruh bahasa ibu karena tidak menggunakan kata depan "di"
14. Aku juga semangat bahasa Indonesia	Aku juga semangat (belajar) bahasa Indonesia	Morfem verba; belajar	Penutur menghilangkan verba belajar sebelum kata frasa bahasa Indonesia
15. Jadi, akhirnya aku bisa sampai di transjakarta halte	Jadi, akhirnya aku bisa sampai di halte transjakarta	Sintaksis; frasa nomina (Struktur pola kalimat DM menjadi MD	Pengaruh pola pada struktur frasa nomina MD dari bahasa ibu memengaruhi tuturan yang seharusnya berpola DM
16. aku nggak tahu (bus) yang mana boleh naik?	aku nggak tahu bisa naik bus yang mana?	Sintaksis (klausa)	Pengaruh pola kalimat dengan penempatan predikat di akhir kalimat S K.tanya P seharusnya P O K.tanya
17. Jadi aku nggak tahu cara masakannya	Jadi aku nggak tahu cara memasaknya	Morfem: nomina	Nomina pada kata masakan seharusnya dituturkan dengan verba memasak(nya)
18. O, ini monas. Aku mau dekat.	O, ini monas. Aku mau (men)dekat.	Morfem terikat (prefix ~men)	Penutur mengabaikan prefiks men~ pada adjektiva dekat dan seharusnya menjadi verba mendekat
19. Aku sudah capek,	Aku sudah capek,	Sintaksis (pola MD	Pada frasa nomina pola

sekarang aku pesan alpukat kopi	sekarang aku pesan kopi alpukat	menjadi DM)	MD memengaruhi pola pada kalimat yang seharusnya dututrkan dengan
20. Aku sudah capek, sekarang aku pesan alpukat kopi	Aku sudah capek, sekarang aku pesan kopi alpukat	Sintaksis (pola MD menjadi DM)	Pada frasa nomina pola MD memengaruhi pola pada kalimat yang seharusnya dututrkan dengan

Table 2. Code Mixing and Insertion Types in Indonesian Speech

Speeches that experience code mixing	Insertion form
1. Hayai bisa ditulis dengan dua kanji yang berbeda.	Kata: adjektiva (hayai; cepat)
2. Beberapa kebiasaan nihonjin di musim panas	Frasa: nomina (nihonjin; orang Jepang)
3. Rasanya oishii sekali	Kata: adjektiva (oishii; enak)
4. Kaiga mitaini totemo utsukushii deshou ne, Taman ini terkenal taman terindah di Jepang.	Klausa: (terlihat seperti lukisan yang sangat indah)
5. katanya ikan koi ini campuran ikan mas Jepang dan Indonesia. Ikannya kirei banget gak sih?	Kata: (kirei; bagus/indah)
6. mada mada, belum ….	Pengulangan Kata: mada…. mada…… (belum)
7. tadi kita senang banget… mecha tanoshikatta	Frasa: (mecha tanoshikatta;sangat senang)
8. Ini apa ya? Bawang goreng? Zettai oishii….	Frasa: (zettai oishii; pasti enak)
9. aku mau coba makan yang chizu	Kata: nomina (chizu; keju)
10. Waktu aku kodomo aku main ini.	Kata: nomina (kodomo; anak-anak)
11. OK, saya coba goma…. Gasing ya.	Kata: nomina (goma; gasing)
12. Ini enak ya… ippai… banyak banget.	Kata: adjektiva (ippai; banyak)
13. hai gaes… ini pakai chiri so-su	Frasa: nomina (chiri so-su; saus sambal)
14. rasanya sinamon banget	Kata: nomina (shinamon; kayu manis)
15. Bideo Nihongo Mantappu yang paling baru itu apa?	Kata: nomina (video; bideo)
16. oh, ini kusa…. Bau banget.	Kata: adjektiva (kusa; kusai/bau tidak sedap)
17. ini warnanya ijo (hijau) maji ka?	Kata: adjektiva + K.tanya (maji ka?/ benarkah?) = kata tanya
18. sumimasen, saya mau pesan makanan.	Kata: K.seru (sumimasen; maaf/permisi)
19. kore yaba, enak sekali rasanya.	Klausa: kore yaba (yabai); ini enak…
20. cara pesan makanan di sini dengan jidouhanbaiki.	Klausa: jidohanbaiki (mesin penjual otomatis).

The findings on the speech data from the utterances of 4 native Japanese speakers from some of the content that they uploaded on YouTube and Instagram, there is a form of grammatical interference in the morphology and syntax

categories at the level of verb morphemes and bound morphemes (affixes) then there is interference in DM sentence patterns to become MD, the SPO sentence pattern becomes SOP.

The most frequent form of interference is interference in the morphological category at the level of bound morphemes, namely prepositions or affixes can be in the form of affixes or suffixes. The Japanese grammatical system is different from the pattern of word formation and use of prepositions that makes Japanese speakers who speak Indonesian carry the influence of their mother tongue so that morphological and syntactical disturbances occur in their speech. The most frequent interference that occurs next is the syntactic category at the noun phrase level of speech with DM to MD sentence patterns, then another category is at the morphology at the level of verbs, nouns, adjectives and others.

The form of code mixing in the results of the analysis and the insertion process occurs the most in the form of words in the noun word class followed by verbs and adjectives, while the insertion in the forms of phrases and clauses is not much.

The results of the analysis of the collected data is interference in the morpheme category at the bound morpheme level, namely affixes or affixes in the form of suffixes or prefixes that appear and attach to basic morphemes, and prepositions that are used as particles if in the speaker's native language. Another occurrence of interference is the pattern of MD phrases used in Japanese that have an effect on the speech of native Japanese speakers, namely changing the pattern of DM in Indonesian in their speech. These two things become things that can be further investigated because of the significant differences in the grammatical systems and structures of the two languages. Speakers make unintentional speech errors due to the influence of their mother tongue, namely Japanese. Another interference is the structure of simple sentence patterns by placing predicates such as verbs at the end of sentences which is characteristic of Japanese grammar, namely placing predicates at the end of sentences.

The form of code mixing that occurs in utterances in content uploaded to YouTube and Instagram can be analyzed and described through insertion in the form of words, which are dominated by noun and adjective word classes, followed by phrases and clauses. The symptom of code mixing that appears shows the background of speakers who master more than one language. The language elements that insert into the language used by speakers unite and support the function of being a single unit (Suwito: 2005). Code mixing occurs because of three things, namely speakers, language forms and language functions. The above code-mixing event can be formulated that speakers who have a background in learning Indonesian but are not native speakers choose Japanese forms that are included in Indonesian speech to support the function of language in their speech as a tool to convey something strong in their speech.

4. Conclusion

This research aims to categorize and explain the interference in the Indonesian speech of Japanese speakers, especially at the level of morphology and syntax, while the form of code mixing is described based on the type of insertion of grammatical elements into the content they upload on social media YouTube and Instagram. This research contributes to research on sociolinguistics, language contact as well as to the discussion of interference and code-mixing and can provide research results from the latest data in the form of social media content that has recently been uploaded as the latest uploaded content at the grammatical level by foreign speakers.

In the media content uploaded by speakers, there are speeches that experience interference from the most data, namely interference in word formation experienced by bound morphemes, namely the existence of affixes attached to a word but it is difficult to make the speech match the pattern of sentences in Indonesian grammar, as well as the type of morpheme Another bound is the preposition. The other most prominent result of the analysis related to interference at the phrase level is the utterance of the DM sentence pattern to MD due to the influence of the Japanese sentence pattern. The form of code mixing that occurs in utterances in content uploaded to YouTube and Instagram can be analyzed and described through insertion in the form of words, which are dominated by noun and adjective word classes, followed by phrases and clauses.

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