Interference in Javanese Language: An Analysis of Interference Factors in the User Interface Facebook Javanese Language

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Abstract: The aims of this research are to analyse the factors causing interference of Indonesian and English language in the user interface of Javanese-language Facebook. The object of this study is focusing in the words of Javanese language in the user interface Javanese-language Facebook. The data of this study were collected through the glossary of Javanese language from https://www.facebook.com/?sk=trans glossary. The result of this study shows that Javanese language is insufficient to make a new vocabulary in the technology sector. For example, there are a word from English language in the Javanese-language Facebook such as Wi-Fi, selfie, and browser. These example shows that most of the words in the construction are borrowed from other languages because Javanese does not provide the concepts represented by the words in its lexicon. The second one is that the maker of Javanese-language Facebook is not loyal to the first language. For example, there are a lot of Indonesian words in Javanese-language Facebook, such as pengikut, gaya and favorit. In fact, Javanese language already has the concepts to represent those words; they are pandherek, lagehan and kasenengan. Both of them are causing interference in Javanese-language Facebook. Based on that, this research analyses the factors of interference in the user interface of Javanese-language Facebook.

Keywords: Interference, Facebook, Javanese, Language

1. Introduction

According to the result of statistics survey conducted by "Internet World Stats" in 2016, Indonesia is included in the top five countries with the world’s largest internet usage population of 132.7 million. The survey data by the Association of Internet Service Providers Indonesia (APJII) noted there are 86.3 million internet users on the island of Java. That means 65% of internet users in Indonesia are on the island of Java. Among a number of social media used by internet users, Facebook ranked first, according to a survey in 2016 on the behaviour of Indonesian internet users who also conducted by APJII.

In internet there are various social media, such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and Path. This research will only focus on Facebook. The social media ‘Facebook’ is one of the social networking sites favoured by the majority of internet users, including the Javanese society. By the presence of Facebook in Indonesia, especially on the island of Java, Facebook became a new trend for some Javanese societies. Currently, the Javanese society in particular communities are happy to share status or picture, or mutually comment on Facebook. Thus, as the time progressed and the rapid development of information technology, the number of Facebook users in the areas of Java will continue to grow.

On the other hand, the rapid developments of technology trigger the creation of new vocabulary, including Javanese language. In that case, Facebook has created an interface display of Javanese-language Facebook. Interface display is a form of graphical display on the internet that is directly related to the user. In this case, the interface functions to connect between users with...
Facebook so that the social media can be used. The interface display of Javanese-language Facebook has a variety of menu options that can be used by its users, such as Home menu, Profiles menu, Friends menu, Messages menu, to Settings menu. The creation of interface display in Javanese language can generate language interference on the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook. It states that interference is a form of language norms deviation performed by bilingual as the result of the introduction of two languages. This causes bilingual to equate elements that exist in other languages. According to interference can occur in all linguistic components, namely phonological interference, morphological interference, syntactic interference, semantic interference, and lexical interference (vocabulary). In this regard, this research will discuss lexical interference because the interface display of the Javanese-language Facebook is only organized as one lexical entity (vocabulary).

In the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook, lexical interference is found. Interference in the lexical field occurs when a bilingual (in a speech event) incorporates the lexical of the first language into the second language or vice versa. According to interference in the lexical field occurs when a bilingual (in speech events) incorporates the lexical element of the first language into the second language or vice versa. In this study, researchers observe the tendency that the interference comes from Indonesian language and English. In the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook, for example, there are number of terms derived from English, such as Wi-Fi, hotspot, email, and also there are terms derived from Indonesian language namely perangka devices, tagar (hashtag), and jaringan (networks). These examples show that there is a lexical interference in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook, because there are foreign terms that are not originated from Javanese language. Further, the researchers looked at the tendency that the cause of lexical interference of English and Indonesian language in the display of Javanese-language Facebook was deliberate. The nature of Javanese society who tends not to be dynamic and not innovative makes this society become the people who only take and use the result of development of science and technology that happened outside Javanese society. In relation to these matters, this study examines the factors that causing English and Indonesian interference in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook.

2. Theoretical Framework

The studies on the use of Javanese in social media have been done. However, the highly dynamic development of social media resulted in such study which always relevant to be performed. There are two previous studies that have been used in this research: (1) the study of lexical interference of Indonesian in Javanese on Pawartos Jawi Tengah news text on Cakra Semarang TV and (2) the study of the efforts of Javanese language to accommodate scientific writing. The study discusses interference which only focuses on lexical interference of Indonesian language to Javanese language in Javanese language news text. In that research, it was explained about the form of lexical interference and the factors causing the interference of Indonesian language into Javanese language in Javanese language news text on Cakra Semarang TV. As the example, in Javanese language news text, there is a word keluarga (family), whereas, in Javanese language, there is a word that has the same meaning, namely kulawarga. This form is a lexical interference. To explain the cause of interference of a language, underlies on Weinrech's view. The results of this study showed that the factors causing the interference of Indonesian language into the Javanese language in Javanese language news text on Cakra Semarang TV due to the habit of the speakers of mother tongue and intend to clarify the name of the place.

Meanwhile, research on the effort of Javanese to accommodate scientific writing produces a highlight that Javanese language is poor of abstraction and scientific technical terminology in many fields of science. The study describes the developments that occur in the Javanese society in general are more related to aspects of culture and art, compared with the scientific aspect. Based on the data of that research, the form of weakness and strength of Javanese language that found in scientific writing in the magazine Panjebar Semangat is the real evidence of the condition of weakness or impotence of
the Javanese language in creating a scientific writing. That condition is demonstrated by the inability of the Javanese language to provide a synonym of terms for the various technical terms that needed to express scientific ideas. Based on these conditions, the steps taken by the writers of Javanese language articles in expressing opinions about scientific terms is to borrow scientific terms entirety from the original language, such as English and Indonesian language. The borrowing of these foreign terms ultimately leads to interference.

This research shows that Javanese language borrows a lot of technical terms entirety from Indonesian language and English, which ultimately leads to interference. This research deals with the research, but with different data. Research uses scientific articles in the printed media Panjèbar Semangat, while this research uses the data on the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook. Although different, the method of analysis conducted by, on the cause of the Javanese language that being forced to borrow foreign terms from English and Indonesian language can be utilized in this research. In addition, likewise the research conducted by, this research also addresses the underlying causes of interference. In this regard, this research also underlies the analysis based on Weinrech in. Weinrech in explains that interference can occur due to some factors, such as the bilingualism of the participants, the lack of loyalty on the first language usage, the inadequacy of the recipient's language vocabulary in facing the progress and assimilation, the elimination of rarely used vocabulary, synonym requirements, the prestige of language source and language style, as well as the inclusion of habits in the mother tongue. The principle factors causing the interference are applied in this research.

3. Data Analysis and Discussions

The data in this research were taken from the glossary of Javanese-language Facebook (https://www.facebook.com/?sk=trans_glossary) which was downloaded on February 15, 2017, at 7:30 pm. The data that used are the terms displayed in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook in a form of word. There are 613 terms in the glossary. This research will only take the word term. The terms of name, such as iPhone, iPad, Facebook, Instagram, and Onavo will not be used as data. The number of terms in the form of word is 303. This research is conducted by several stages. The first stage is the collection of data which is done by taking the term from the glossary of Javanese-language Facebook. Once collected, the researchers sort out the language's origin of the term. The sorting is done by referring to the dictionary. Subsequently, to perform an interference factor analysis of these terms based on the causal factor of interference according to Weinreich's in. In the data there is the use of some terms that cause interference, especially interference from English and from Indonesian language. From the 303 terms in Javanese-language Facebook, it is found 48 terms that have interference from English and 120 terms that have interference from the Indonesian language. The comparison of lexical interference of root words of English and Indonesian words can be seen in Figure 1 below.

![Figure 1. The Comparison of Lexical Interference of Root Words of English and Indonesian](image-url)
The interference contained in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook, on the one hand can be disadvantageous to Javanese language from the perspective of language purity, therefore interference in any level is a disease, because it destroys the norm and the order of language. However, on the other hand, interference can be advantageous, because by the mixing of languages, can enrich the treasury of the interfered language. The interference of English and Indonesian language on the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook can be caused by several factors. Based on the causing factors of interference explained by Weinreich in, it can be seen that there are two factors causing interference in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook.

First, Javanese language tends to be poor in creating the term of technology field (internet) so, to create a term in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook, it tends to take the terms directly from English. For example, the terms Wi-Fi, smartphones, and selfie. Secondly, in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook there are many terms derived from Indonesian language, while in fact Javanese language has the word which has the same meaning with the terms from Indonesian language. As the example, there is the use of the word pengikut (follower) which comes from Indonesian language, whereas in Javanese there is a word that has the same meaning, namely pandherek. Based on the data used, the researcher found out that there are two factors causing interference in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook, they are (1) the insufficient vocabulary of recipient’s language in facing progress, and renewal and (2) the lack of loyalty of the first language usage. In the following, it will be described the two factors causing the interference.

3.1. The Insufficient Vocabulary of Recipient’s Language in Facing Progress, and Renewal

The unavailability of the vocabulary or terms owned by Javanese language to face the progress and renewal may lead to interference. Therefore, the researchers found a tendency in creating the term of Javanese-language Facebook, this interference was deliberately done, due to the limitations of the vocabulary of Javanese language in creating the term in the internet.

Based on the data, researchers see that interference in Javanese language is done because the vocabulary or term resulted from the interference is needed to improve and to increase Javanese language’s treasury. The interference form of English in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook due to inadequate vocabulary of the recipient’s language in facing the progress and renewal can be described below.

Table 1. The Examples of English Interference in Interface Display Javanese-language Facebook

| Interference (English) |
|------------------------|
| smartphone             |
| selfie                 |
| malware                |
| wi-fi                  |
| online                 |
| offline                |
| toolbar                |
| flash                  |
| live                   |
The terms in the vocabulary of smartphones, selfies, malware, Wi-Fi, online, offline, toolbar, flash, and live in the above table are derived from the English that occurs due to the inability of Javanese language in creating their own new terms or words. This is due to the tendency that Javanese language is poor of renewal and progress in the field of technology and internet. The use of English-derived vocabulary causes English interference in Javanese language. Researchers found the tendency of interference of English on the interface display of Javanese Language-Facebook is the inability of the creator of the display of Javanese-language Facebook in searching of the right synonym. Therefore, the term-matching is done by borrowing terms that from English. In addition, there is also a form of interference from Indonesian language in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook which caused by the same thing, namely the inadequacy of vocabulary of the language recipient in facing of the renewal and progress. In the interference that derived from Indonesian language, in fact, these terms are borrowed from English, but the form has been absorbed and translated into Indonesian language. The examples of the terms can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. The Interference Caused by the Inadequate Vocabulary

| Interference (Indonesian Language) |
|------------------------------------|
| aplikasi (application)            |
| tagar (hastag)                    |
| tombol (button)                   |
| kamera (camera)                   |
| komputer (computer)               |
| koneksi (connection)              |
| blokir (blocks)                   |
| ponsel (cell phone)               |
| jaringan (network)                |

The terms aplikasi (application), tagar (hash tag), tombol (button), kamera (camera), komputer (computer), koneksi (connection), blokir (blocks), ponsel (cellphone), dan jaringan (networks) in the table are interferences from Indonesian language which also occurs due to the inability of Javanese language to create new terms or new words in their own. This interference is also due to the forms of those new terms are mainly dominated by the language possessed by a developed society, in this case the Indonesian language. This is also in line with the statement of which reveals that when language contact occurs, term-matching or borrowed-words will be more dominated by the language possessed by society or population with developed civilization. Indonesian language became the early benchmark in accommodating these terms, which in turn led to interference.

3.2. The Lack of Loyalty of the First Language Use

Interference in the use of Javanese on the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook can occur because the lack of loyalty of the first language usage; Javanese language. The researchers see the tendency of the creator of Javanese-language Facebook who is still using Indonesian language as the synonym in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook. In fact, Javanese language already has an acceptable synonym to translate the terms. The form of interference that can be affected by the lack of first language usage loyalty can be seen in the following description.
Tabel 3. The Examples the first Language Interfere in Facebook

| Interference in Javanese-language Facebook | The Synonym in Javanese Language |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| pengikut (follower)                     | pandherek                       |
| favorit (favorite)                      | kasenengan                      |
| ketuk (tap)                             | kethuk                          |
| telpon (hand phone)                     | tilpun                          |
| gaya (style)                            | lagehan                         |

The words pengikut (followers), favorit (favorites), ketuk (tap), telpon (phone), and gaya (style) are lexical interference from Indonesian language into Javanese language. The above words have a synonym in Javanese language; they are pandherek, kasenengan, kethuk, tilpun and lagehan. The use of lexical element of Indonesian language in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook is causing interference in the use of Javanese. The lack of loyalty of Javanese usage is formed because of the ignorance of the Javanese language rules, then the entry of Indonesian language into Javanese language. As the result, it causes interference. The creators of the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook take the terms element of the Indonesian language that they mastered without control. As the result, various forms of interference of Indonesian language appear in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook. In regard to the lack of the loyalty on the first language use, the researcher found the tendency that there is one more relevant and similar to the lack of loyalty on first language use. That factor is the influence of the national language. In this matter, the creators of Javanese-language Facebook tend to be influenced by the national language they have, namely the Indonesian language.

The researchers observe the tendency that in formal domain, Indonesian language is used more often than the first language. In this regard, the creators of Javanese-language Facebook tend to ignore the first language rules. In the end, the creator of interface display of Javanese-language Facebook takes the elements of the Indonesian language uncontrollably. As the result, interference from Indonesian language appears on the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook. Besides the inadequacy of vocabulary of the recipient language in facing progress and renewal and the lack of loyalty on first language use, there are also other types of interference factor, such as the bilingualism of the speech participants, the elimination of the rarely used vocabulary, the requirement of synonym, the prestige of the source language as well as the language style, and the effect of habit in the speakers of mother tongue are not discussed in this research. These five factors are not discussed in this research under the following reasons. The causing factor of interference because of the needs of synonym is not discussed in this research, because these matters are more suitable to be examined if the units of the data are sentence or text. In addition, the researchers also cannot find out the creator of the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook. Thus, the researchers cannot decide whether the creator of interface display of Javanese-language Facebook is genuinely bilingual or not; affected by the habits in the native language or not; there is a clear aim to eliminate the rarely used vocabulary or not, and cannot find out whether the creators in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook really has a desire to show authority.

4. Conclusions

The factors that cause lexical interference of English and Indonesian language in the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook are the inadequate vocabulary of the recipient language in facing of the progress and renewal and the lack of loyalty on first language usage. The creators of Javanese-language Facebook perform this interference deliberately, due to the limitations of Javanese in creating the term in the field of technology (internet). Therefore, under these conditions, the chosen
solution in creating the terms in Javanese-language Facebook is to use the terms in the field of technology (internet) as a whole and comprehensively from its source language; English and Indonesian language. At the end, it led to the occurrence of interference. Interference in the use of Javanese on the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook also occurs because of the lack of loyalty on the usage of the first language. It proven with a lot of terms on the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook that uses the Indonesian language, where as Javanese already has the vocabulary with proper meaning to explain the term. The lack of loyalty on the usage of the first language usage is also relevant to the influence of the National language. Because researchers observe the tendency that in the formal domain, Indonesian language tends to be used more frequent than the first language, so in this case, the Javanese speakers tend to ignore the first language rules.

Based on these conclusions, the experts of Javanese language should consider the establishment of the ground rule of technology terms (internet) in Javanese language completely, given the development of technology (internet) which is increasingly more advanced. It aims to keep Javanese language from the interference of other languages. In addition, it is expected that the creator of Javanese-language Facebook should be more accurate in creating the terms on the interface display of Javanese-language Facebook. With the formation system, it is desirable that the creators of the Javanese language term in social media displays will have guidance in creating an acceptable term of technology field (internet) in Javanese language.

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