

LEXICAL INTERCESSION INVESTIGATION OF INDONESIAN AS SEEN IN EFL STUDENT IN DAILY LIFE COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the use of regional languages mixed with the used of Indonesian language. Taking the object analysis which is student of Teknokrat University of Indonesia. In addition, this analysis aims to find the factors that encourage a person to often mixing the two languages, making it comfortable. In this study, there are several supporting analyzes such as how regional languages should be used from the origins of the language which then becomes a more universal and general meaning for everyone to use. By using the data source from the recording of students talks Teknokrat and continuous observation of the object analysis.

Key words: Lexical Interaction, EFL Student,

INTRODUCTION

Humans are the most perfect creatures made by God (Puspita, 2021), so as to communicate with others and socialize. As social beings, humans need a language to impart in everyday life (Gulö, n.d.). Communication is required for association (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019), so everyone understands that communication and a wide range of human exercises will be hard to advance without language (Mandasari & Agusty, n.d.). Through language likewise culture of a country can be shaped, sustained, and created, and can be passed down to ages to come (Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020). Language permits individuals to find out about their traditions, culture and social foundation (Sari, 2018). According to (Qodriani, 2021) the connected phonetic sciences and the investigation of cultural life is called sociolinguistic, as contends that the review or language conversations related with speakers of language as citizenry are called sociolinguistics (Oktaviani, 2021). As such (Mandasari, n.d.) sociolinguistics studies and examines parts of the cultural language, particularly the distinctions or varieties contained in language connected with social elements (social).

Based on sociolinguistic view, language and social reality is a unity (Abidin et al., 2022). Where the use and change of language in a society can not be separated from the influence of social life of the community (Samanik, 2018). Therefore, in communication in the community will be seen the function of social language (Fithratullah, 2019). As (MULIYAH et al., 2021) states, when two people greet each other and then hold a conversation, this is where social language functions. What happens is that language has a role to connect fellow citizens (Journal et al., 2021), because language and society have a close relationship (Kuswoyo et al., 2021), then the language is instrumental to express what is in the human mind in an attempt to interact with the community environment (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020). asserts that language is only alive thanks to the activity of speaking to members of the language user (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019)¹.

According to (Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018) situational factors have an effect on the choice of words and how to codify. Social factors also determine the language used (Fitri & Qodriani, 2016). Social factors such as age, gender, social and educational background of economy, residence and so forth (Samanik, 2021). (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020) asserted that a person is said to master the language well when able to speak in accordance with the context. Language users will choose a variety of languages when talking to small children (Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2019), parents or with people in remote areas that are less knowledgeable (Sari & Putri, 2019). Thus it is clear that the use of language in communication is not only determined by linguistic factors, but also by factors outside the language itself (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020b).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Indonesian has various dialects (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), for example, vernacular, that depends on speaker's area, idiolek in light of individual speakers, kronolek in view of time sequence (Gulö, 2014a), and sociolek in view of social or social class likewise there are varieties in view of custom (Ngestirosa et al., 2020), frozen assortment, formal assortment, business assortment or consultative, easygoing assortment, and cozy or personal assortment (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021). The range of loosened up dialects overall doesn't actually adhere to the guidelines of language (Kuswoyo, 2013), while the authority assortment rigorously keeps the predominant etymological guidelines (Nurmala Sari & Aminatun, 2021). Then there is the assortment of language in light of the means, in particular the assortment of oral and composed (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020). Verbal assortment is the expression or image of sound created from a human discourse instrument, while writing like writing, paper, etc (Sari, n.d.).

Indonesian individuals for the most part communicate in two dialects (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021), provincial dialects as the primary language and Indonesian as a second language the two of which are at times utilized all the while or on the other hand bringing about the most common way of moving the language (Gulö, 2014b). The course of language move in ordinary social real factors should be visible in three social spaces of perception (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), in particular in families of different identities, in broad daylight spots, and official discussions (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018). The change of language is conceivable in Indonesian culture since Indonesians by and large can involve at least two dialects in their day to day routine relying upon their particular circumstances and the fitting setting (Gulö et al., 2021) (Mandasari, 2020).

Associated with the Indonesian language, regional languages can only move in a limited social space and can not overcome the language gap in communicating (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020a). Indonesian Language can be a bridge of functional understanding between the speakers of regional languages, so it looks more dominant use than local languages (Afrianto & Ma'rifah, 2020).

Meanwhile, according to the observation of the researchers the use of local languages by some students of the University of Teknokrat Indonesia interesting to investigate. The University is located right in the middle of the city surrounded by a metropolitan building to make its students, which in fact it comes from various regions in Lampung and have their own ethnicity. Often mix their local languages and make it seem to be a universal language and address some of its use is not according to local language which should.

Starting from the greeting languages such as brother, *akang*, *emboh*, and other words that are not contained in the dictionary of the Indonesian language.

METHOD

The source of data which used by the writer is from library student and also recording analysis and long observation of object study. Before, further here are the important term that need to be understood :

A. Bilingualism

According to in his book he argues that if one sees a person using two languages in association with others, he is *dwibahasawan*, in the sense that he executes bilingualism called bilingualism. Thus, bilingualism is the habit of using two languages in interaction with others.

B. Interference

Interference is a deviation from the rules of a language that occurs in bilingual people (*dwibahasawan*) as a result of the mastery of two languages. This

interference has something to do with the terms of interlanguage identification. According to that sociological factors such as the age level of learning, learning situations, language skills and a bilingual environment can be used to make judgments. The higher a person's education level the better his ability or awareness in language. At least ethics of conversation can be mastered. One's intellectual ability supports the mastery of science including the rules of language.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Lexical Interference Form of Regional Language on Indonesian Language Use By Student
The results of the form of lexical interference of the Javanese language in the Indonesian spoken language used by the students include the form of the word base, compound words, etc. The forms are classified into the noun word class, verbs, adjectives, conjunctions, prepositions, interjections and pronouns.

The forms are summarized in Table 1 below

1. Table

Interjection	Dancok! Bodat! Asu!
Pronoun	Abang, Mas, Mbak, Akang, gue, lo,etc
Adjective	Melas, ayu
Verb	Guyon

However, in producing these words the student still pay attention to the context as well as who is the speaker that they are talking with. Rough words that typically have a higher degree of emphasis are on the near-term speaker. This happens because there is a deep closeness so that sometimes its meaning is different. Some have different meanings, depending on how tone is used. Furthermore, there is also a use of some words that the language of Abang, Mas, Mbak, etc.

To be able to understand the form of lexical interference that occurs in the student's speech will be discussed data that has been obtained, namely as follows :

S1 : Eh wehtemeninguekekantinsih

S2 : UAS Gila!

S1 :Katanyadiundur?

S2 : Mane ade

S1 : Eh sibodatgakpercaya

The lexical interferences in the data above is indicate a replacement in the noun word class, which should use my word but are replaced by the word "gue" and also the word "kamu" is replaced by using betawi "gue". Also in the word "bodat", the language of northern sumatera which means "monkey". The meaning of the word monkey here is not solely a monkey, but rather a familiar call to people when they know each other.

"Belimakandimana bang?"

"AbangTekwandisana."

The lexical interference in the above data is the use of the word abang aimed at the technician or someone who has a profession as a trader. Actually the word "Abang, Mas, Akang" is a greeting word derived from the regional language throughout Indonesia, which means brother or intended to call someone older. Most of the time A person's identity can be recognized - pronounced "Mas" or "Abang" for men, and "Mbak" for women. The meaning of these two pronouns also various; "Mas" is usually used as a greeting for older siblings or men who are regarded as greeting of respect for men, regardless of age (eg, how are you) and also as a wife's husband. So it is with mbak; mbak used as a greeting to older women (mbakyu), but also as a greeting to young women.

However, because of it's the diversity of the human background in university, so it affected to the word uses. Therefore, they use the word of abang as universal greeting for everyone either sense of politeness.

3. Factors Cause of Student Lexical Interference

Based on the data that has been collected with observations, library study and interviews, then in this study it can be concluded that in outline there are two factors causing the lexical language linguistic interference made by students of the University of Teknokrat Indonesia. Both of these factors are factors within the speaker (the speaker's internal factor) and the factors outside the speaker (the speaker's external factor). The internal and external factors of the speaker referred to in this case are the factors of the occurrence of regional language interference into the Indonesian language within the speaker itself as well as outside matters relating to the speaker. These factors are: (1) bilingual speakers with mother tongue, (2) speaker habits using her mother tongue, (3) speaker limitations use oral Indonesian language.

1. Speakers use the local language because of the habit in speaking regional language rather than Indonesian that makes speakers often familiar with the local language.

2. Habits in the family that make them difficult to forget his mother tongue, plus often the occurrence of interaction in the family that familiarize communicate with their mother tongue or local language.

3. Most research subjects rarely use the Indonesian language in communicating. From the question of using Indonesian language with family members at home or in the surrounding community, most responded never, only a few subjects used Indonesian to communicate either at home or in the neighborhood. In addition, due to the habit of interacting with the surrounding community.

CONCLUSION

After doing a long research , it resulted into conclusions about the form of interference that arises, the factors causing the lexical interference occurs.

The conclusion is as follows:

1. There is misunderstanding in the use of local languages, as well as the use of local languages that are shared with the Indonesian language. intends to build communications in alignment. However, still consider the senses of politeness and context.
2. Finding some factors that affect the formation of human bilingualism or people who use 2 languages at once. tend to be caused by family interaction and their environment.

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