

## INTERFERENCE AND INTEGRATION IN BALINESE LANGUAGE

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### Abstract

Language takes important role in delivering message or information. Nowadays, many people are interested to learn other languages from other countries, especially English language, in order to be able to communicate with people abroad. Regarding every language, has its own characteristics and grammatical rules, thus the interference and integration can be occurred during the language learning process. Related to the development of Balinese Language, the interference and integration from English language and Bahasa could give positive or negative impact for the Balinese people in which these interference and integration is effected in the development of Balinese language itself. Moreover, the existence of those new words, which are resulted from interference and integration, can enrich Balinese language vocabularies which indicating that Balinese language capable to receive the vocabularies development in this globalization era even though it is a traditional language. However, it cannot be denied that it also gives negative impact, because it is worried that the existence of new words in Balinese language vocabularies could cause cultural shifting towards the existence of Balinese language itself.

**Key Words:** Interference, Integration, Balinese Language

### I. INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role as a communication tool among people all over the world. Language eases people to communicate one to another in order to give factual information. Interference is the overlapping of two languages (Haugen in Grosjean, 1982:289). Commonly, when people learn a new language or second language, his or her first language will be interfered by that language. Integration is the use of words or phrases from one language

that have become so much a part of the other that it cannot be called either switching or overlapping except in historical sense (Haugen in Grosjean, 1982:289). The world grows so fast along with the development of technology, hence this affect the development of Balinese language. Bali is a well-known all over the world as one of favorite tourism destination, hence many people from different countries and different provinces are interested to come to Bali. The arrival of those tourists indirectly impacts the

development of Balinese language which led to interference and integration. When Balinese people tried to communicate with those tourists, mostly they mixed the Balinese language with *Bahasa* and few English languages that they known until they are becoming get used to it. Based on this phenomenon, indirectly it can be stated that there is interference and integration in Balinese language.

Further, because of that condition it seemed to be important to recognize the impact of interference and integration from *Bahasa* and English language to Balinese language in which this writing is aimed at analyzing it. The result of the analysis is significant to society, especially to the Balinese people, hence they can renew their information towards the development of Balinese language and measure how deep other languages affect the development of Balinese language itself. Besides, theoretically this analysis is significant in giving contribution to other linguists who are interested in analyzing the development of Balinese language vocabularies.

## II. DISCUSSION OF INTERFERENCE AND INTEGRATION IN BALINESE LANGUAGE

Interference and integration have several similarities, such as: both of them are a kind of penetration

process from one language to another and they become the result of language contact between the speakers who using those languages. Besides, related to the process of interference and integration in one language, both of them also have three similar components, namely: source language, target or recipient language, and the language that already got penetration or importation (Jendra, 2007:141). Interference and integration can occur in every language. The interference can be occurred because of over generalization, inappropriate lexical choices, prestige, etc. The occurrence of certain syntactic and lexical interferences depends on several factors such as fatigue, stress, interlocutor, and last language spoken. In other words, it can be said that interference is the indication or as those instances of deviation from the norms of either language which occur in the speech of bilinguals as a result of their familiarity with more than one language (Weinreich in Grosjean 1982:299). Interference can occur in speaking or writing skill, in which Mackey in Grosjean (1982:299) stated that, the use of features belonging to one language while speaking or writing another. Generally, interference can bring positive or negative impact, even though actually it tends having negative sense. Positively, it can enrich the vocabularies of one language and

negatively, it can give a bad impact to the structure of the source language in term of syntax, morphology, semantics, and phonology (Chaer and Agustina, 1995:165).

According to Jendra (2007:142), the types of interference can be noticed in four major parts. First, the type of interference based on the origin of its absorption or adaptation (internal interference and external interference), then the type of interference based on the direction or the way of interference itself (productive interference and representative interference). The third is the type of interference based on the doer or the actor who perform the interference (performance interference and developmental interference). The last one is the type of interference based on the language aspects (phonology, morphology, syntax, vocabulary, and semantics). In addition, the types of integration can be gazed based on the phonology aspect, grammatical aspect, vocabulary aspect, and semantics aspect.

Grosjean in his book (1982:300) divided the types of interference based on the domains of language, i.e. pronunciation, words and idiomatic expressions, syntax, and spelling. The interference in pronunciation belongs to the interference in phonological level. Weinreich in Grosjean (1982:300) stated that the

interference arises when a bilingual identifies a phoneme of the secondary system with one in the primary system and in reproducing it, subjects it to the phonetic rules of the primary language. Type of interference in word and idiomatic expression domain commonly caused by importing a word from other language and adapting it phonologically and morphologically to the language being spoken (Grosjean, 1982:302). The example of interference that can occur in syntax level is the usage of the word order pattern of one language in the other can given ungrammatical, although quite often understandable, sentences. Grosjean (1982:307) stated that the words that are spelled similarly in two languages are often a source of interference for the bilingual writer, however fluent he or she may be.

As already mentioned before, interference is kind of deviation and integration seems like borrowing. Borrowing and code switching are quite different, Reyes in Grosjean (1982:308) proposed that borrowing involves only single words that maybe either morphologically adapted (incorporated borrowings) or not adapted (spontaneous borrowings), while switching takes place at clearly discernible syntactic junctures. In addition Haugen and Hasselmo (in Grosjean, 1982:308) stated that whether the item, however large, has

been adapted to the phonological and/or morphological pattern of the language being spoken is called integration (borrowing), whereas if not it is a code switching. More over, Grosjean also strengthen their statement, he said that a code switching can be of any length (a word, a phrase, a sentence) and is a complete shift to other language, whereas a borrowing is a word or short expression that is adapted phonologically and morphologically to the language being spoken (Grosjean, 1982:308).

### III. INTERFERENCE AND INTEGRATION IN BALINESE LANGUAGE

Along with the development of the era nowadays, there are some words that can interfere or integrate Balinese language. The following examples will show the interference and integration that occur in Balinese language :

1. **Rektor Unud, Prof.Dr.I Made Bakta sinah rumasa garjita pisan**
2. **...nglimbakang pinaka institut genah malajah turmaning...**
3. **...nglimbakang demokrasi lan perdameane punika.**
4. **...para sujana saking universitas siosan...**
5. **...penelitian, seminar, diskusi, pengkajian, miwah usaha-usaha sane siosan...**

6. **...turmaning nguningayang konsep demokrasi lan...**
7. **I raga saking nguni sampun madue konsep-konsep lokal indik demokrasi lanperdamean sane becik yang kalimbakang majeng ring anake siosan,...**

The examples above were taken from Balinese article entitled *Galah Becik Nglimbakang Unud*, which is acquired from Balipost in *Kruna* column that is written by lan in Denpasar on October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2012. This article was chosen because there are many examples of words that interfered and integrated Balinese language. Moreover, from the examples, it can be seen that the words: *rektor, intitut, demokrasi, universitas, penelitian, seminar, diskusi, pengkajian, konsep demokrasi, konsep-konsep lokal* and *perdamean* are the interfered and integrated words from Bahasa and English language that are used together with Balinese language in Balinese language article. The detail analysis towards the examples above can be observed in the following.

#### III.1 Interference

Specifically, the analysis of interference based on the examples above can be also analyzed based on the types of interference. According to Jendra (2007:142), the types of interference can be noticed in four major parts. First, the type of

interference based on the origin of its absorption or adaptation (internal interference and external interference), then the type of interference based on the direction or the way of interference itself (productive interference and representative interference). The third is the type of interference based on the doer or the actor who perform the interference (performance interference and developmental interference). The last one is the type of interference based on the language aspects (phonology, morphology, syntax, vocabulary, and semantics). In addition, the types of integration can be gazed based on the phonology aspect, grammatical aspect, vocabulary aspect, and semantics aspect. The further analysis can be seen as follow:

### III.1.1 Internal Interference

According to the scheme above, the derived words from Indonesian language to the Balinese language (rektor → rektor, institut → institut, demokrasi → demokrasi, etc) can be called as internal or familiar interference, because Indonesian language and Balinese language belong to one family or clump. Thus, the occurrence of interference in inter language of one family is called internal interference (Jendra, 2007:142). Balinese language is stated becoming one family with Indonesian

language because Balinese language is a part of Indonesian language itself, besides actually, those languages are kind of languages that only used in Indonesian country.

### III.1.2 External Interference

Besides internal interference, external interference also occurred in those examples. It is said as external interference because the bare form or the root form of those Balinese words and Bahasa came from the English language. According to the scheme above, the words **rektor** is derived from **rektor** in which based on Bahasa grammatical rules, the letter 'c' is substituted into 'k', **universitas** is derived from **university** in which the suffix 'y' in English language supposed to be substituted with 'as' in Bahasa based on Bahasa grammatical rules as well. . Indonesian language and English language do not belong to one family or clump, because they totally have different grammatical structures and vocabularies. That is why the occurrence of those words in this Balinese article is said as the external or non familiar occurrence.

### III.1.3 Vocabularies Interference (Lexical choice)

The occurrence of interference in vocabularies aspect is said as the easiest part of language that can get interference from other languages. The major reason is because mostly

vocabularies are the easiest part of language that can be memorized when someone learnt other languages. Thus the occurrence of interference in this part came personally or individually by a person who can speak or learn more than one languages. Besides, commonly the reason for this kind of interference is because there is no equivalency of the target language word in source language. So, the speaker has to use that word to express or convey his or her meaning; in other words there is no another lexical choice from their source language for those particular words. Take for instance, the word **rektor**, because of there is no equivalent word in Balinese language that appropriate to address the leader of a university, so it is also used by the Balinese people to mention the leader of a university.

Besides they really do understand the meaning of that word; even though the word did not derive from their own language. The other examples of this kind of interference are **institut, demokrasi, universitas, seminar, diskusi, konsep, and lokal**.

#### III.1.4 Semantics Interference

Semantically, the phrase...*sampun madue konsep-konsep lokal indik demokrasi lan perdamean..* (example no.7) tends to cause interference within the article; since it belongs to the spoken

language (direct speech). It seems like the speaker is still thinking in Indonesian language structure when he uttered the sentence, because the speaker just translated several words in Balinese language without adding several Balinese words to emphasize the meaning of that phrase. For the pure Balinese speakers (rural Balinese people), it will sound strange for them and they will really feel there is an interference within their language. However, it commonly excuse nowadays (especially for the urban Balinese people), because Balinese language itself already got lots of interference that led to integration from the Indonesian language.

#### III.1.5 Grammatical Interference (Syntax)

Generally, Balinese language has similar language structure with the Indonesian language – SPOK, but in this article there is an interference of grammatical structure in term of language structure in the example of no.2. SPOK is the sentence structure in Bahasa. It stands for *Subyek, Predikat, Objek* and *Keterangan*, in which *Subyek* is same as Subject in English sentence structure, *Predikat* as the Verb, *Objek* as Object and *Keterangan* as Averb. The phrase...*nglimbakang pinaka institut genah malajah turmaning...* got an interference from Indonesian language. In this example, the word order pattern of *institut*

*genah malajah* is similar to the English language grammatical pattern in emphasizing something (N-Adv → institute, place for studying,...), but there is no comma in the example no.2 which is it can also make an interference for the reader in understanding the meaning that wanted to convey by the speaker or writer. It supposed to be:

Balinese : ..... institut, genah  
melajah, ....

Bahasa : ..... institut, tempat untuk  
belajar,...

English : ..... institute, place for  
studying,...

The comma as the punctuation is seemed to be necessary to be typed before the word *institut* because the words *genah malajah* is an additional information that is written to emphasize what *institut* is in Balinese language, so that the Balinese readers who merely read the word *institut* will directly understand and recognize the meaning of that new word in Balinese language term.

### III.1.6 Morphological Interference

The word *perdamean* (example no.7) is the example of interference that occurs in morphological level. In this case, the Indonesian circumfix **pe-an** interfered the word *damai* in Balinese language, so that that word became a noun in Balinese. Because of the base word *damai* added by circumfix **pe-an** it should become

*perdamaian*, but because of Balinese pronunciation tends to assimilated **ai** into **e**, thus it became **perdamean**. In this case, the Balinese people use the interfered word into their language but still pronounce it with their local pronunciation.

### III.1.7 Phonological Interference

If the words *rektor* and *institut* is pronounced by the Balinese people it would interfere those words in phonological level, because Balinese people have their own and unique dialect in uttering /t/ phoneme. Balinese people tend to utter /t/ phoneme by apical alveolar retroflex (placing the position of the tongue's point more in the backward place rather than where it is should be). The phonological interference also occurs in word *perdamean*, which is already explained in the previous part.

## III.2 INTEGRATION

All of the examples above are interference in Balinese language in which along with the time, they became the integration words. It is tightly related to the lexical choices, because in Balinese language there are no equivalent words for those target language words. Those words are said as integration because at the first time they were used as the borrowing words in order to explain particular term, but later on along with the time, Balinese people could accept it as

familiar words (they did not feel strange anymore with those words) and made them as their words to explain its particular term too. Moreover, those integration words also belong to Indonesian language. Actually, those Indonesian words were derived from or can be said as the integration words of English language. The further analysis can be seen in the following scheme:

ENGLISH		INDONESIAN		BALINESE
<i>rector</i>	→	<i>rektor</i>	→	<i>rektor</i>
<i>institute</i>	→	<i>institut</i>	→	<i>institut</i>
<i>democracy</i>	→	<i>demokrasi</i>	→	<i>demokrasi</i>
<i>university</i>	→	<i>universitas</i>	→	<i>universitas</i>
<i>seminar</i>	→	<i>seminar</i>	→	<i>seminar</i>
<i>discussion</i>	→	<i>diskusi</i>	→	<i>diskusi</i>
<i>concept</i>	→	<i>konsep</i>	→	<i>konsep</i>
<i>local</i>	→	<i>lokal</i>	→	<i>lokal</i>

From the scheme above, it can be seen that the integration words: *rektor*, *intitut*, *demokrasi*, *universitas*, *seminar*, *diskusi*, *konsep* and *lokal* that occur in Balinese language are similar to the result of the integration words in Indonesian language (which is derived from English language). It is because Balinese language is a traditional language and in the effort to pursue the development of the era

and technology, it needs to adapt the words from the Indonesian language. The words *penelitian* and *pengkajian* are also integration words from Indonesian language. In this case, the words were purely integrated along with their affix 'pe-an', because those words have no appropriate equivalency in Balinese words that capable to represent those words along with their affix.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the article, finally it can be concluded that Bahasa and English language gave a significant interference and integration towards Balinese language, since many outsiders from other region in Indonesia and from abroad come to Bali in which indirectly, their languages affect the occurrence of Balinese language itself. However, those interference and integration gave positive impact toward Balinese language because they enriched the Balinese language vocabularies and broadened the knowledge of Balinese people, besides because of them, Balinese language as one of Balinese's culture got cultural shifting in which many Balinese people, especially the youth, becoming more familiar to use those interfered and integrated vocabularies than trying to explain the words in Balinese language.



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