

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents data analysis and discussion of findings in order to answer the questions in research questions. In the previous chapter the researcher stated that the data is taken from eleven banners in some street in Banjarmasin.

The researcher analyzed the errors contain first language interference in some words or sentences on banner. Kinds of error in first language interference such as in morphological, lexical and syntactical and phonetics interference.

#### **A. Research Findings**

There are about eleven banners that researcher found in some street and took location in Banjarmasin. So many kinds of banner, not only in one side of advertisement but also in every side, such as in restaurant, beauty salon, cutting sticker place, perfumes shop, branded shoes shop, copier and drinking spot with a different error as follows:

##### **1. Types of First Language Interference on the Banners**

The researcher found some errors in the use of English words, phrases or sentences that written on banners in Banjarmasin. The researcher found two types of interference that happen in banner's writing and they are lexical interference and syntactical interference.

Lexical Interference the researcher found two types of this kind, that is loanword and literal translation of L1 preposition. The second type is Syntactical Interference made by the banners owner is the use of L1 structure in target language. The analysis of all the English words written on banners, as follows:

a. Copier located in Bina Brata street, East Banjarmasin

Researcher saw a banner written in English word in their coppier, the researcher really sure the purpose of it is for making other know what kinds of services that they can do. One of the service written '*Ganti Spartpart*' the English word '*Spartpart*' is in wrong writing. Actually it should be '*Spare Part*'. It is in uncommon writing formula but when you read it sounds like right English spelling.

The owner of the banner does not using full English writing for the banner, but mixes from using Bahasa and English even in one sentence. For example '*Layar Blank*', in this phrase there is no wrong writing both of Bahasa '*Layar*' and English '*Blank*'. The owner seems to be like using English for his banner.

The type of Interference;

- 1) Language Interference : *Spartpart*
- 2) English : Spare Part
- 3) L1 : Sparepart

The italic word above is loanword. In both languages Bahasa and English, loanword has the same meaning and pronunciation but alphabetically different. In this phrase we can see in clear the loanword is, the banner owner wrote it unconsideration with the right English written and made it to be awkward.

b. Beauty Salon located in Pekapuran street, Banjarmasin

So many English terms are used in beauty salon, such as '*Smoothing*', '*Creambath*', '*Massage*', and '*Waxing*'. When researcher looks it again there is a phrase written '*Slimming Capsul*' it should be '*Slimming Capsule*' if the owner wants to use English in the writing of the banner. For the second phrase '*Mikro Cristal*' that should be '*Micro Crystal*'.

- 1) Language Interference : *Slimming Capsul*
- 2) English : Slimming Capsule
- 3) L1 : Kapsul pelangsing

The italic word above is loanword. In both languages Bahasa and English, loanword has the same meaning and pronunciation but alphabetically different. Considering about spelling, it is totally wrong if someone wrote like that. This one is because she or he interfered with her or his mother tongue.

- 1) Language Interference : *Mikro Cristal*
- 2) English : Micro  
Crystal
- 3) L1 : Kristal Mikro

The italic word above is loanword. In both languages Bahasa and English, loanword has the same meaning and pronunciation but alphabetically different. Considering about spelling, it is totally wrong if someone wrote like that. This one is because she or he interfered with her or his mother tongue.

- c. Stationery located in Kampung Melayu Darat street,  
Banjarmasin

The stationery is big enough near the main street, everyone who passes Kampung Melayu Darat street is

going to see this big stationery. The banner is put in front of the stationery, big and clear with the red painting.

Unfortunately the researcher saw in the banner wrong writing that make people who understand English maybe feel uncommon. It also makes the different meaning. Written '*Stationary*' actually it should be '*Stationery*'. The researcher really sure there is an error happened, because the purpose of the banner is for telling people that there is a stationery there which is selling the need for office or students.

The type of interference

- 1) Language Interference :*Stationary*
- 2) English :Stationery
- 3) L1 :Tempat penjualan alat tulis kantor

The italic word above is loanword. In both languages Bahasa and English, loanword has the same meaning and pronunciation but alphabetically different. Eventhough it is about just one letter of the word, it makes the meaning to be different in English.

d. Restaurant located in Bumi Mas street, Banjarmasin

In Banjarmasin so many restaurant that can be found everywhere, from the small until the big one. When researcher had a dinner with friend, she saw the menu that written in the wall. The phrase witten '*Cappucino Fload*' it should be '*Cappucino Float*' when someone says it there is no problem with the spelling but when you see the written formula it is wrong and should use 't' not 'd'.

The type of interference

- 1) Language Interference : *Cappucino fload*
- 2) English : Cappucino float
- 3) L1 : Cappucino float

The italic word above is loanword. In both languages Bahasa and English, loanword has the same meaning and pronunciation but alphabetically different. Same with the previous banner, this is just wrong in one letter of the word, but it makes so uncommon written on the banner and of course it will change the meaning as well.

e. Shoes shop located in Duta Mall, Banjarmasin

The branded shoes shop and sell in precious place too, where people come and out from this big mall. They can see the banner beside of this shop, written in the wall *'Let's Join with Us'* if you did not pay attention to this sentence, there is no wrong written. If you paid attention again you're going to find error writing. After 'join' word it can not be followed by 'with'. And researcher tottaly sure the owner of the banner who put this written on their wall was influenced by their mother tongue structure which is 'with' in here means '*dengan*'. *'Let's Join with us'* having meaning '*Ayo bergabung dengan kami*'.

The good structure of this sentence is *'Let's Join Us'* which is having the same meaning. Did not need adding 'with' word.

The type of interference

- 1) Language Interference : *Let's Join with us*
- 2) English : Let's join us
- 3) L1 : Ayo bergabung  
*dengan kami.*

The sentences above are very clear that the banners owner translated the preposition literally from first language into target language. The word 'join' should not be followed by 'with'. In Bahasa or mother tongue of the banners owner, when we translate literally to Bahasa it will be like *'Let's Join with Us'* but it does not need 'with' for the right English translating.

- f. Car Painter located in Banua Anyar street, Banjarmasin  
Banner plays the main role for telling people that you have something, you sell something, or even some services. Like in this banner, it offers a services for a car specialist in painting the color of your car.

It seems the owner likes to use English phrase or words, such as *'Body Repair'* and one of the services written *'Polish Body'* it should be *'Body Polish'*. The structure is same with Bahasa not in good English Structure.

The type of interference

- 1) Language Interference : *Polish Body*
- 2) English : Body Polish
- 3) L1 : Semir mobil

The phrase above seem very clear that it is a result of literal translation from first language into target language. It happens since English



structure is different from Indonesian structure.

The banners owner followed the Indonesian structure, so the translate will be wrong.

- g. Drinking Spot located in Pengambangan street, Banjarmasin

The researcher saw a phrase that should be a sentence in the Drinking spot in Pengambangan, where the written is '*Grab Fast!*' the good English sentence is '*Grab it Fast!*'.

It has the same formulation with the previous banner, it can not be just 'grab fast' it should be the object. What will you grab in, or something that you are really going to grab.

The type of interference

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Language Interference | : <i>Grab Fast!</i> |
| 2) English               | : Grab it Fast!     |
| 3) L1                    | : Cepat dapatkan!   |

The phrase above seems very clear that it is result of literal translation from first language into target language. It happens since English structure is different from Indonesian structure. Because of the different structure it makes some

people will confuse how to translate, so sometimes they make a mistakes.

- h. Cutting Sticker Place located in Pengambangan street, Banjarmasin

A place for people to order their own sticker, located beside of the main road. The banner big enough with te clear written and so colorful making everyone who passes the street interested to visit this shop.

Written '*Catting Stiker*' that researcher really sure it means '*Cutting Sticker*'. It is fatal enough, if someone who does not understand Bahasa and translate it. The meaning is totally different with th purpose of the banner's owner. Meanwhile for someone who understands Bahasa maybe still know what the purpose.

The type of interference

- 1) Language Interference : *Catting Stiker*
- 2) English : Cutting sticker
- 3) L1 : Percetakan stiker

The italic word above is loanword. In both languages Bahasa and English, loanword has the same meaning and pronunciation but alphabetically different. If we translate this

phrase it will be very awkward, it is really different with the purpose of that writing. The interference come about, because of just hearing the word pronunciation without seeing the written formula.

- i. Cutting Sticker place located in Pengambangan street, Banjarmasin

Located in the same area as before, in Pengambangan street. The place for ordering your own sticker but in different written. The written is “*Katting Stiker*” that the researchersure the meaning is about ‘*Cutting Sticker*’ also.

The type of interference

- 1) Language Interference : *Katting Stiker*
- 2) English : Cutting sticker
- 3) L1 : Percetakan stiker

The italic word above is loanword. In both languages Bahasa and English, loanword has the same meaning and pronunciation but alphabetically different. In Bahasa, for ‘k’ alphabet sounds same with the ‘c’ in English alphabet. The written of the phrase is wrong in

English but people can read that like there is no problem with that.

j. Copier located in Bina Brata street, Banjarmasin

The copier has so many banner, that written what services they recieve or what kind of job they can handle. One of the words that the researcher saw '*Patner*' actually it should be '*Partner*'. Since so many words or sentences written in English, some of the written in a good English spelling while the others are not.

The type of interference

- 1) Language Interference : *Patner*
- 2) English : Partner
- 3) L1 : Rekan

The italic word above is loanword. In both languages Bahasa and English, loanword has the same meaning and pronunciation but alphabetically different. This is missing one letter of the word, when we pronuonce it like

there is no mistakes because in English alphabaet, sounds ‘r’ sometimes is hidden.

k. Parfumes Shop located in Veteran street, Banjarmasin

In here, the researcher foud phrase written ‘*Long Lestin*’, the ‘*Lestin*’ word should be ‘*Lasting*’. When we read this word sounds right but the written is wrong.

The type of interference

- 1) Language Interference : *Long Lestin*
- 2) English : Long Lasting
- 3) L1 : Tahan Lama

The italic word above is loanword. In both languages Bahasa and English, loanword has the same meaning and pronunciation but alphabetically different. It has really a different meaning, because of the interference with the mother tongue of bannners owner.

## 2. The Most Dominant Types

After analyzing the type of first language intereference researcher got a result, and explained in table below to determined

the most dominant type of error in the first language interference that occurred in eleven banners with twelve data.

No	Type of Interference	Example	Frequency	Persentase
1	Lexical Interference			
	a) Loanword	Spartpart Slimming Capsul Mikro Cristal Stationery Cappucino Fload Catting Stiker Lestin Katting Stiker Patner	9	75%
	b) Literal		1	8,3%
	Translation of L1	Let'sJoin with Us		
	Preposition			

2	Syntactical Interference  a) The Use of L1 Structure in Target Language	Polish Body Grab Fast!	2	16,7%

Total = 12 First Language Interference(100%)

Based on the table above, it can be known that English words written on banners in Banjarmasin have mistakes at lexical interference 83,3%, with the detail 75% loanword and literal translation of L1 preposition 8.3%. The table above also shows that there is first language interference happened in syntactical interference about 16.7% with the detail is the use of L1 structure in target language at all.

Based on the result of the data analysis described in the table above, it can be known that the first language interference in English words written on banners in Banjarmasin occurred in two types, Lexical interference with the detail; loanword, and literal translation of L1 preposition. Also there is Syntactical Interference kind of the use of L1 structure in target language.

Based on the frequency of each type of interference error shown in the table above. There are three types error happened in English words written on

banner in Banjarmasin. And the most dominant type of first language interference is loanwords which exist in lexical interference with the percentage about 75% it is more than a half of the interference occurred.

## **B. Discussion**

### **1. Types of Interference**

In this chapter the researcher focus on describing the data as the result of documentation about the first language interference, the type, dominant type and the factor that contribute to it. In the previous chapter researcher stated a theory about interference from Weinreich.

According to Weinrich (1968, p. 14) interference is the deviation of language norm in usage as the effect of bilingual toward another language. More specifically, Weinreich says interference is defined as a deviation to the norm of both languages which occurs in the speech of a bilingual speaker. Interference appears on all language levels: phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and lexical. He stated in the theory about interference, and the types of it.

In some language level that Weinrich mentions before, it is happened in eleven banners that writer do an analysis. The level of language is Lexical and Semantic. The researcher made it more specific from kinds of each type. Researcher found three kinds from two types above. There are loanword, literal translation of L1 preposition, and the use of L1 structure in target language.



The types happened in different number of banners, which is the most type occurred in the English words written on banners in Banjarmasin is Lexical Interference kind of loanword. While Semantical type just less than Lexical which is just occurred in the use of L1 structure in target language. The dominant mistakes just in level of the word and the researcher seldom to find in the formula of a sentence.

a. Lexical Item

Lexeme or lexical item is the smallest unit in the meaning system of a language that can be distinguished from other similar unit. A lexeme is an abstract unit. A lexeme may occur in different form in actual spoken or written sentences, and regarded as the same lexeme even when inflected, for example; in English all inflected forms such as give, gives, given, giving, and gave would belong to the same lexeme give. In addition, Cruse (1997, p. 35) points out that lexis or word is the smallest element of a sentence which has positional mobility-that is, the smallest that can be moved around without destroying the grammaticality of the sentence (ignoring any semantic aspect).

Example

*Sparpart*

### *Slimming Capsul*

### *Mikro Cristal*

Those three sentences have the same words involved. They can move around without destroying the grammaticality of that sentence; however the meanings of the sentences are different. After moving the elements of the sentence in such away, we can say that words or lexis can be moved around as long as it carries meaning to the sentences grammatically.

According to Parker (2000, p. 168), one rather obvious stylistic dimension the speakers vary from one situation to another is vocabulary. When speaking or writing in a more formal register, the speaker's choice of word may lean toward polysyllabic words rather than their shorter equivalent. Likewise, words borrowed from Latin and Greek tend to be more formal than native Germanic items: dental (from Latin) is more common than tooth and lexis (from Greek) is more usual than word.

According to Parera (1994, p. 26) in its relation to meaning, a free morpheme has lexical meaning, while bound morpheme has grammatical meaning. For instance in the word "*keibuan*", we can derive it becomes '*ke-ibu-an*'.

Ibu has lexical meaning as noun, while ‘*ke-*’ and ‘*-an*’ has grammatical meaning as confixes.

In conclusion, a word or lexical item may consist of more than one lexeme but they still have one meaning. It can be lexical or denotative meaning and it can also have connotative meaning. However, a word or words may also have only one meaning, for example denotative meaning only. Several same words can form sentences by moving them around, but the meaning of those sentences will be different. The meaning of words can also differentiate by its grammatical function, such as prefix and suffix.

b. Syntactical Interference

Syntactical interference occurs because translator relies on one of the first meaning from a dictionary or on their own current knowledge. In this kind of interference, translators use the meaning they know without considering the context of the word.

## **2. Factor Contribute to First Language Interference**

Since interference occurs in all aspects of language such as phonology, morphology, lexis, syntax, and semantic, it can be said that interference are caused by the factors inside the language. In other words language interference may caused by the changing of

the internal structure of a language. Moreover, language interference is also a phenomenon of language contact and bilingualism. It means that, its occurrence can not be separated from society and cultural aspect where it belongs. Thus, Suwito (1982) states that the non-linguistics factors influence the use of language include language interference phenomena. The main point of non-linguistics factors influenced the language use are social and situational factors. Language is the main factor in a society.

In the other side there are also many factors contribute to language interference. According to Weinreich (1970) in his study, there are five factors; they are speaker's bilingualism background, disloyalty to target language, limited vocabularies of target language mastered by language learners, need of synonym, and prestige and style.

In short, language interference especially lexical interference is caused by three factors. They are (1) individual factors, this may cause by the imbalance of the speaker in using the language they mastered. It is also dealing with psycho-linguistics of the speaker. (2) Linguistic factors, this may be caused by the similarities of the languages at the level of phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactical, and semantic. (3) Non-linguistics factors, this may include the cultural and historical factors of the language

According to Lott (1983) in his research, there are three factors contribute to language interference; they are interlingual error, over extension of analogy, and transfer of structure. While according to Jianhua (2007) there are two factors of language interference; language and cultural differences and modes of thinking.

Having analyzed all the data of this research, the researcher could draw the conclusion of factors contribute to language interference. Based on the data found on the English words written on banners, and the underlying theory, the researcher has assumption about factors contribute to language interference occurred on the banners.

First, the banner's owners seem still have limited vocabulary about the target language, so they can not distinguish between right or wrong words, since the researcher found so many mistakes in the level of a word that really had a relation with the lack of vocabulary. Then, some of the banners owner may have different modes of thinking. Many of them seem to think in Indonesian style when they make English sentences, so many of them made English sentences with Indonesian structure like when they wrote a phrase in English they often wrote it in the Indonesian structure still, they used prepositions by translating literally from first language into target language and made the different meaning

in English, and they made English sentences by translating literally from first language into target language word by word. The last, the banners owner are disloyal to the rules of target language.