

The Analysis of interference of L1 to L2 in “Kelas Internasional” Sitcom

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Abstract:

Background: There are some studies done by the researcher that focus on sociolinguistic says that there are some interference of someone that transfer their native language into their second language. In this study, the researcher find a sitcom in Indonesia called “Kelas Internasional”. The sitcom consist of five people from different countries. They went to Indonesia and learn Indonesian Language. However, they have difficulties due to their native accent. The researcher tried to analyzed the interference of their native accent into Indonesian pronunciation.

Materials and Methods: The method that was used in this study is case study with qualitative approach. Case study is a qualitative research approach in which the investigator explore a bounded system (a case) or multiple bounded system (cases) over time through detailed, in depth data collection involving multiple source information, and reports a case description and case-based themes (Creswell, 2007). This research is only focus on the pronunciation of native speaker using their second language. This topic makes the researcher choose the sitcom entitled ‘Kelas Internasional’ held by Net. The story is about some people come from different country and background cultures come in a class, then they have to adapting with other friends using Indonesian Language. The subject is chose by random sampling. The sample is Kotaro that comes from Japan.

Results: The interference that he faced is the letter ‘L’ that Indonesian language has so many words use that letter, Kotaro change it into letter ‘R’. Kotaro cannot say ‘L’ perfectly is because there are no Japanese word use letters ‘R’, indeed. It is because the perfect pronunciation comes when it trained well.

Key Word: Interference in sociolinguistic; First language; Second language; Kelas Internasional sitcom.

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I. Introduction

Several studies done by linguistic researcher shows that the interference of L1 to L2 does exist. The interference indicates that there is the first language (L1) background that is involved in learning a second language (L2). This has been discuss in many studies that the characteristics of L1 especially the structures which influence the L2. As stated in Selinker (1969, cited in McLaughlin, 1987, in Ipek, 2009) defines that inter-language as the interim grammars constructed by second language learners on their way to the target language. Inter-language is the learner's developing second language knowledge and has some characteristics of the learner's native language, of the second language, and some characteristics which seem to be very general and tend to occur in all or most Inter-languages. For instance, when adults, who typically have an accent, learn to pronounce or speak L2, their accent will sound as foreign accented (Ueyama, 2000). There are many kind of the broken transfer when native speaker change into their second language. For example the accent of Chinese influence their L2 which is English, they use English with the sound of Chinese. In this paper the writer interested in sitcom entitled “kelas internasional” that aired in Indonesian television channel. It is about the class that has many different culture backgrounds. There is student come from India, Nigeria, Japan, China, etc. The story is about their problem to adapt in Indonesia especially when they use *bahasa* as their daily conversation. The one who come from Japan named Kotaro makes the writer interest how he interference his first language which is Japanese into Indonesian language that has so many different characteristics. The objective of this research is to know the interference of L1 to L2 from someone comes from Japan that has different alphabetical and structure with Indonesian language.

II. Material And Methods

The method that was used in this study is case study with qualitative approach. Case study is a qualitative research approach in which the investigator explore a bounded system (a case) or multiple bounded system (cases) over time through detailed, in depth data collection involving multiple source information, and

reports a case description and case-based themes (Creswell, 2007). There are some positive side of using case study method, first is this method will introducing a new knowledge and has unexpected result. The other positive side of this method is not just writer's assuming a phenomenon but the result based on the reality. In case study, the research subject can be individual (single subject), community, social group, organization, or institution. The writers choose Kotaro (his real name is Nobuyuki Suzuki) from *Kelas Internasional* sitcom in Net TV. Kotaro comes from Japan, in that sitcom the subject that he learns is Indonesian. It is challenging for him to act with Indonesian dialogue based on the script.

Study Design: The method that was used in this study is case study with qualitative approach.

Study Location: The study was conducted in Indonesia.

Study Duration: January 2022 to February 2022.

Sample size: 5 person that has different accent of language.

Subjects & selection method: The subject of this research is one Japanese person.

III. Result

The data was taken from *Kelas Internasional* episode 93 credits by Netmediatama, a channel in Youtube. Episode 93 has separated into 3 parts, which has approximately 7 minutes each part. Every single word that Kotaro said in the video, it will write in the box below.

Table no 1: Shows the transcription of quotes by Kataro in episode 93 *Kelas Internasional*.

Part	Minute	Respondent	Respondent transcription	Indonesian transcription
1	1:32	Kotaro	Taysong, bora apa itu?	Tyson, bola apa itu
	1:38		Parates?	Pilates?
	1:52		Marah sakit pinggang	Malah sakit pinggang.
	2:09		Saya baru datang, berum riat ring-ring	Saya baru datang, belum liat Ling-ling
	6:33		Tunang-tunang kemarikan.	Tenang-tenang kemarikan.
	6:35		Rihat	Lihat
	7:06		Seorang pesurap tidak akan memberi tahu rahasianya	Seorang pesulap tidak akan memberi tahu rahasianya
2	1:11		Siapa yang berani jambret berhadapan dengan Kotaro	Siapa yang berani mencuri, berhadapan dengan Kotaro
	2:00		Ring-ring, sebentar, buka sepatu	Ling-ling. Sebentar, buka sepatunya
	2:30		Sekarang kamu bias jaran dengan nyaman	Sekarang kamu bias jalan dengan nyaman
	6:12		Karo itu jaran turbaik, coba saya bantu buka cincinnya	Kalau itu jalan terbaik, coba saya bantu membuka cincinnya
3	00.53		Sakan ditarik-tarik. Tangan ring-ring bias putus	Jangan ditarik-tarik. Tangan ling-ling bias putus
	1:12		Jangan rubutan	Jangan rebutan
	1.18		Cincin Ring-Ring akan direrang. Yang tertinggi nawar akan dapat cincin ring-ring	Cincin Ling-Ling akan dilelang. Yang tertinggi menawar akan mendapatkan cincin ling-ling
	2.31		Ring-Ring mau jual cincinnya, mau direrang, pak b-di mau jadi juru rerangnya?	Ling-Ling mau jual cincinnya, mau dilelang. Pak Budi mau jadi juru lelangnya
	6:49		Saya tidak mau cincinnya ring-ring	Saya tidak mau cincinnya ling-ling
	7.03		Kotaro tidak bias pakai cincinnya. Kukuciran, saya kasih buat ring-ring	Kotaro tidak bias pakai cincinnya, kekecilan, saya kasih buat ling-ling
	7.23		Uangya karo nanti Ring-Ring punya uang, boreh ganti uang Kotaro.	Uangnya kalau nanti Ling-Ling punya uang, boleh ganti uang Kotaro.

IV. Discussion

From the table above, it is about the transcription of quotes by Kotaro in episode 93 *Kelas Internasional*. It can be seen that the problem that Kotaro faced is about his accent in L1 still influence his second language. In Kotaro's case, it can be a result of negative transfer. Because in Bahasa there are so many words that using 'L' and it is totally different in Kotaro's L1, Japanese language that there are no letters in his language. Renariah (2002) said that Japanese language and Indonesian language or any other language is totally different from the writing side, in Japanese there are no letters or something like that, Japanese has their own

letter and it is called 'Hyoki', and in 'Hyoki' there are 3 kinds of letter that is called 'Katakana', 'Hiragana', and 'Kanji'. From the table, the words that yellowed by the researcher are some mistakes of mis-pronunciation from Kotaro. It clearly seems that all of the word consist of letter 'L' in *bahasa*, Kotaro tend to change the letter 'L' to letter 'R'. For example Kotaro said that "marah sakit pinggang." and it should be "malah sakit pinggang." Marah and malah word in *Bahasa* have totally different meaning that can influence the conversation goes and the purpose of the conversation itself.

The writer find there are some Indonesian consonant sounds that are substituted with another Indonesian consonant by the respondents with her L1. Such as [R] for [L] and [J] for [S], and there are wrong sound when Kotaro's pronounce word in Indonesian, Mr. Kotaro as Japan's people cannot said some consonants and some pronounce in Indonesia. There are some sounds in Indonesian that is not contained in the Japanese pronunciation. So what if the Japanese want to say words of Foreign Languages (other than Japanese) for example in the Indonesian contained sounds of LA, LI, LU, LE, LO, while the Japanese language does not exist.

Number of Japanese vowels there are relatively few compared to the vocal Indonesian or other languages. Although differences in the writing and pronunciation. However the number and variety of Japanese consonants part mostly similar with Indonesian consonant. This is the opinion Tadasu Iwabuchi (1989: 15). The issue raises the curiosity of our group, how severe the resulting meaning if Kotaro's wrong in the pronunciation of consonant [L] for [R] in Indonesian. In this case we find the wrong in the consonants and pronounce Episode 93.

As the researcher have stated before, it can be seen if Kotaro's wrong in the consonant of word, like letter [R] for [L]. For example word "bora" in sentence "bora?", meaning is not clearly cause other people may be cannot get the point or meaning from Kotaro's said. The other case, it can be seen if Kotaro wrong in pronounce the word the meaning that is generated will different with the context of the discussion. For example the word "Tunang-Tunang" in the sentence "Tenang-tenang kemarikan", meaning that is going to change while others get the words of Kotaro. Meaning generated would be ambiguous between "tenang-tenang" dan "kunang-kunang". In fact, although in the consonant and pronounce in the Japan are almost the same with Indonesia. But still will have a different meaning if wrong in the use consonant and pronounce the word, as happened to Kotaro. Japan's people still needed training to the learn Indonesia, in the writing and speaking skill.

V. Conclusion

From the discussion above, the writer can conclude that Kotaro still has some problem for interference his first language into second language. Kotaro has master about the structure of Indonesian language, even it is the hardest thing because Japanese structure has totally different with Indonesian structure. He has a problem to change the letter 'L'. He still uses every word that consists of letter 'L' into 'R'. The reason why Kotaro cannot say 'L' perfectly is because there are no Japanese word use letters 'R', indeed. Because the good and perfect pronunciation comes when it trained well and uses in every single day. The problem here is including into the influence of sociolinguistic.

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