

# INDONESIAN MORPHOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN BALINESE FOUND IN *CUPAK TEKEN GRANTANG*

Ni Made VerayantiUtami  
*STIBA Saraswati Denpasar*  
verayanti.utami@gmail.com

## Abstract

This paper entitled *Indonesian Morphological Interference in Balinese Found in Cupak Teken Grantang* is mainly aimed at investigating how the Indonesian morphological interference in Balinese is and the factors lead the interference. A Balinese folktale *Cupak Teken Grantang* is taken from serial online of Balinese folktale compilation [www.satuabaliku.blogspot.com](http://www.satuabaliku.blogspot.com). The folktale is taken as reference in this paper because it represents the Indonesian morphological interference in Balinese.

In this research the data source was collected by reading the folktale and choosing the words that represent the Indonesian morphological interference in Balinese. Then, the data was analyzed by descriptive qualitative and verification qualitative method. There are some theories used in analyzing the data, those are the theory of interference proposed by Menyuk (1971) on her book entitled *The Acquisition and Development of Language*, the theory of Balinese affix is proposed by Tim Penyusun Buku Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Bali (1996), the theory of Indonesian affix is proposed by Tim Penyusun Buku Pelajaran BIPA-FSUI (1995), and the theory for analyzing the factors lead the interference is proposed by Grosjean (1982).

At last, it is found that there are three words in Balinese interfered by Indonesian affixes found and analyzed in this research. They are Balinese suffix *ma-* influenced by Indonesian suffix *meN-*, Balinese suffix *pa-* influenced by Indonesian suffix *peN-*, and Balinese affix *ka-...-an* influenced by Indonesian affix *ke-...-an*. The interferences in this research are caused by hypercorrection and influence of the other language. The hypercorrection looked on word-forming error that is might caused by the lack of knowledge of the writers and the morphological interference in Balinese influenced by Indonesian morphological form.

**Keywords: interference, morphological, affix**

## BACKGROUND

In daily life we often heard about folk tale. Folk tales are popular stories and they are the easiest stories to tell. They are found in every country and every language. In *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*, Hornby said that folk tale is popular story handed down orally from past generations (1974:333). Folk tales are simple, entertaining, easy to understand, and their basic structure makes them fun to learn and interpret.. In a folktale we found many sentences, clauses, and even phrases. Those sentences are built by sentence structure. There is a possibility of interference occurs in a folktale.

Menyuk (1971) stated on her book entitled *The Acquisition and Development of Language*, interference is the use of L1 components when using L2. This may happen in the field of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. Interference may happen in every language including Balinese. Balinese has also its own standard grammar as Indonesian and English. The main focused of this research is morphological aspect of interference.

Based on the fact above, it is interesting to do this research in order to analyze the morphological interference occurs in Balinese folktale and the factors lead the interference.

This research uses a Balinese folktale, *Cupak Teken Grantang*, contained of morphological interference, Indonesian influence Balinese.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The data of this research is taken directly from a serial online of Balinese folktale compilation. The data is a Balinese folktale entitled *Cupak Teken Grantang*. The folktale is written by the administrator account named Ubud Radio. It was published in December 2010. The data is written in Balinese and contained Indonesia morphological interference. Qualitative approach is taken as the method of collecting the data. In order to collect the data, the Balinese folktale is read in order to find the morphological interference, and then chose the sentences that represent the morphological interference. There are two kinds of strategy used in analyzing this research. They are descriptive qualitative strategy and verification qualitative strategy. The descriptive strategy is used to analyze how the morphological interference found in the data source and the verification qualitative strategy is used to find out the factors lead the interference.

In the process of analyzing the data, some theories are taken as theoretical frameworks of this research. First, the theory of interference proposed by Menyuk (1971) on her book entitled *The Acquisition and Development of Language*, interference is the use of L1 components when using L2. This may happen in the field of PHONOLOGY, MORPHOLOGY, SYNTAX and SEMANTICS. Second, the theory of Balinese affix proposed by Tim Penyusun Buku Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Bali (1996) on the book entitled *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Bali*. They discussed about prefix *ma-*, affix *pa-...-an*, and affix *ka-...-an*. The third theory is the theory of Indonesian affix which proposed by Tim Penyusun Buku Pelajaran BIPA-FSUI (1995) on the book entitled *Mahir dan Tangkas Dalam Tata Bahasa*. Last, the theory for analyzing the factors led the interference is proposed by Grosjean (1982).

## THE ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN MORPHOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN BALINESE FOUND IN *CUPAK TEKEN GRANTANG*

There are three words in Balinese interfered by Indonesian affix found in this folktale. They have difference affixes, *ma-*, *pa-*, and *ka-...-an*. The Balinese suffix *ma-* is influenced by Indonesian suffix *meN-*. Then, the Balinese suffix *pa-* is influenced by Indonesian suffix *peN-*. The last, the Balinese affix *ka-...-an* is influences by Indonesia affix *ke-...-an*. They are explained more detail in the following three sub-fields.

### Balinese Suffix *ma-* → Indonesian Suffix *meN-*

There is only one Balinese word with suffix *ma-* interfered by Indonesian suffix *meN-* found in the folktale. This word is considered as Example 1.

Example 1:

*Ada katuturansatua, I Cupakteken I Grantangmenyamaajakadadua.*

NP<sup>1</sup>

S<sup>2</sup>

V<sup>3</sup>

O<sup>4</sup>

(satuabaliku.blog.com, 2010: line 1-2)

---

<sup>1</sup>NP = noun phrase

<sup>3</sup>V = verb

<sup>2</sup>S = subject

<sup>4</sup>O = object

The Balinese word of *menyama* has root word *nyama*. According to Sutjaja (2004) in *Kamus Indonesia Inggris Bali*, *nyama* means relative, sibling. The word class of *nyama* is noun. The word *nyama* is attached to Balinese suffix *ma-*. It became *manyama*. *Manyama* means to be a relative or to be sibling. The attachment of suffix *ma-* changes its word class into verb. However, in example 1 it is written *menyama*. It is interfered by Indonesian suffix *meN-*.

Based on the theory proposed by Grosjean, there are two types of deviations: within-language deviations caused by simplification, overgeneralization, and hypercorrection, and between-language deviations (interferences) caused by influence of the other language (1982:296). In example 1 the word *menyama* is interfered by Indonesian morphological form. So that there are two factors lead the interence in example 1, those are hypercorrection and between-language deviations. The hypercorrection is looked on word-forming error and between-language deviations is caused by influence of Indonesian suffix *meN-*.

### Balinese Suffix *pa-* → Indonesian Suffix *peN-*

The Balinese word with suffix *pa-* interfered by Indonesian suffix *peN-* is considered as Example 2 in this study.

Example 2:

*Disubane keto petakon reramane, laut masaut I Cupak sambilange ngeling.*  
 ADV<sup>5</sup> V S CONN<sup>6</sup> V S VP<sup>7</sup>

(satuabaliku.blog.com, 2010: line 32-33)

The Balinese word of *petakon* has root word *takon*. According to Sutjaja (2004) in *Kamus Indonesia Inggris Bali*, *takon* means to ask, to question. The word class of *takon* is verb. The word *takon* is attached to Balinese suffix *pa-*. It became *patakon*. *Patakon* means the question. The attachment of suffix *pa-* changes its word class into noun. However, in example 2 it is written *petakon*. It is interfered by Indonesian suffix *peN-*.

Based on the theory proposed by Grosjean, there are two types of deviations: within-language deviations caused by simplification, overgeneralization, and hypercorrection, and between-language deviations (interferences) caused by influence of the other language (1982:296). In example 2 the word *petakon* is interfered by Indonesian morphological form. So that there are two factors lead the interence in example 1, those are hypercorrection and between-language deviations. The hypercorrection is looked on word-forming error and between-language deviations is caused by influence of Indonesian suffix *peN-*.

### Balinese Affix *ka-...-an* → Indonesian Affix *ke-...-an*

There is also only one Balinese word with affix *ka-...-an* interfered by Indonesian affix *ke-...-an* found in the folktale. This word is considered as Example 3.

Example 3:

*Sangkaningkepradnyanan I Grantangmayuda, dadosne I Grantangpolihgalah*  
 CONN S V CONJ<sup>8</sup> S V O  
*nebekbasangne I Benarunganti betel antukkerispajenengan purine.*  
 VP

(satuabaliku.blog.com, 2010: line 247-248)

<sup>5</sup>ADV= adverb marker

<sup>6</sup>CONN= connector

<sup>7</sup>VP= verb phrase

<sup>8</sup>CONJ= conjunction

The root word of *kapradnyanan* is *pradnyan*. According to Sutjaja (2004) in *Kamus Indonesia Inggris Bali*, *pradnyan* means clever. The word class of *pradnyan* is adjective. The word *pradnyan* is attached to Balinese affix *ka-...-an*. It became *kapradnyanan*. *Kapradnyanan* means cleverness. The attachment of affix *ka-...-an* changes its word class into noun. However, in example 3 it is written *kepradnyanan*. It is interfered by Indonesian affix *ke-...-an*.

Based on the theory proposed by Grosjean, there are two types of deviations: within-language deviations caused by simplification, overgeneralization, and hypercorrection, and between-language deviations (interferences) caused by influence of the other language (1982:296). In example 3 the word *kepradnyanan* is interfered by Indonesian morphological form. So that there are two factors lead the interence in example 3, those are hypercorrection and between-language deviations. The hypercorrection is looked on word-forming error and between-language deviations is caused by influence of Indonesian affix *ke-...-an*.

## CONCLUSION

Based on foregoing discussion and analysis, the following points can be presented as conclusions:

First, there are three Balinese words morphologically interfered by Indonesian affix found and analyzed in this research. They are Balinese suffix *ma-* influenced by Indonesian suffix *meN-*, Balinese suffix *pa-* influenced by Indonesian affix *peN-an*, and then Balinese affix *ka-...-an* influenced by Indonesian affix *ke-an*.

Second, the interferences in this research are caused by hypercorrection and influence of the other language. The hypercorrection looked on word-forming error that is might caused by the lack of knowledge of the writers and the morphological interference in Balinese influenced by Indonesian morphological form.

## REFERENCES

- Grosjean, F. 1982. *Life with Two Languages*. USA: Harvard University Press.
- Hornby, A. S. 1974. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Menyuk, P. 1971. *The Acquisition and Development of Language*. Englandwood: Prentice-Hall.
- Radio, Ubud. 2010. *Cupak Teken Grantang*. (serial online). Available from: URL: <http://satuabaliku.blogspot.com/2010/12/cupak-teken-grantang.html?m=1>
- Sutjaja, I Gusti Made. 2004. *Kamus Indonesia Inggris Bali*. Denpasar: PT. Tohpati Grafika Utama.
- Tim Penyusun Buku Pelajaran BIPA-FSUI. 1995. *Mahirdan Tangkas Dalam Tata Bahasa*. Jakarta: C.V. Anugerah Yaspis Dhanadipa.
- Tim Penyusun Buku Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Bali. 1996. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Bali*. Denpasar: Balai Penelitian Bahasa.