

Linguistic Interference and Integration in the Television Program 'Enah Bikin Enak' Broadcasted on Trans 7

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ABSTRACT

The dynamics of language use in multilingual Indonesian society give rise to language interference and integration. This study aims to identify the forms of language interference and integration in the television show 'Enah Bikin Enak' aired on Trans 7. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method with data collection techniques through literature study and documentation of several show episodes. The data were analyzed to find forms of interference and language integration between Sundanese and Indonesian. The results showed several forms of interference in phonology, morphology, and syntax. In addition, regional vocabulary and expressions are integrated into the Indonesian language used in the show. These findings reflect the dynamics of language use in mass media, which cannot be separated from the influence of social and cultural developments.

Keywords : Interference, Integration, Language, Televisi Shows, Sociolinguistics.

INTRODUCTION

The use of language in Indonesian society is very diverse, and Indonesian people can be bilingual. The many language skills each person possesses result in the emergence of interference and integration in language. Language is one of the important elements in communication that reflects the socio-cultural identity of a society. In Indonesia, a bilingual society, daily communication is a mixture of two languages through direct interaction and mass media. With this phenomenon, language interference and integration are interesting to study because Indonesian is the national language, and Sundanese is a regional language with many speakers in West Java and surrounding areas.

Television media has an important role in representing social reality, one of which is the use of language. The television show Enah Bikin Enak, aired by Trans 7, is a documentary show with a strong narrative and cultural approach; in delivering the story, it is not uncommon to use a variety of regional languages. In this show, Sundanese is often inserted in dialog and narration, alongside Indonesian as the main language. This condition opens up space for linguistic interference and integration that can be observed linguistically.

Interference is the disruption of language use due to the influence of language 1 (B1) in using language 2 (B2) or vice versa, which is reciprocal. This is Nababan's opinion (Nurhamim, 2021), which states that this event can be said to be "messing up" the language. Integration is the unification of foreign languages or regional languages in one language system, which, if

used for a long time, the language will become part of the linguistic treasures of a language. This statement is the opinion of Chaer and Agustina (Firmansyah, 2021), who explain that various languages used in one sentence or conversation damage the purity of the language because they are not by the rules of phonology, morphology, or syntax and lexicon. Integration is the application of language elements from another language in a structured manner so that it is part of the language itself without its users realizing it. One form of the integration process is borrowing words from one language into another (Mhd. Pujiono, 2019). Researchers analyze the language rules of Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, and Lexicon to determine the extent of language errors the community uses. Studies that discuss language interference and integration have been conducted by (Kholidah et al., 2022) regarding Speech Interference and Integration in sellers and buyers at the Bandung Baru Market (Nurhamim, 2021) examining Arabic Interference and Integration with Indonesians in Da'wah Discourse. This research aims to understand how the two languages are used simultaneously in the context of mass media and their impact on the structure of language rules. Its novelty lies in its focus on analyzing the form and function of Sundanese language interference and integration in the context of television entertainment, which is still rarely discussed in depth.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In sociolinguistic studies, language interference and integration are important topics, just as they are in bilingual societies such as Indonesia. Interference occurs when the use of the first language influences the use of the second language, which can confuse linguistic rules in phonology, morphology, syntax, or semantics. In contrast, language integration is the process of absorbing elements of a foreign language into a language accepted by its speakers and recognized as a treasure of the language.

Language use for speakers of bilingualism, language contact can lead to two different things. On the one hand, the use of B1 and B2 simultaneously results in language interference, namely the structure of the language rules themselves. However, on the other hand, it can enrich the vocabulary of the language. This is in line with (Firmansyah, 2021), which explains that communication carried out by bilingual speakers causes language interference, which has a negative impact on the structure of the language itself. In contrast (Satrio & Aryanto, 2025) which explains that language interference has a positive impact, namely it can provide an understanding of foreign languages and hide hidden goals. In addition (Fatmalasari, 2020) explains that interference and integration are related to each other. Each language will experience interference first; then, over time, it will become an integration event. There are languages that are adopted from foreign languages that enter and do not change in any way, and there are also those that experience changes in terms of language rule subsystems, both in the phonology subsystem, morphology subsystem, syntax subsystem, or semantic subsystem.

(Pamulang et al., 2023) In Nopek Novian's YouTube channel, there are several phonological interferences, including phonological interference of letter addition, letter subtraction, and letter change. In addition, morphological and lexical interference was also found when using Javanese vocabulary in Indonesian speech. This shows that even digital space can be a space for language mixing (interference in mass media). In addition (Arifah, 2020) found language

interference and integration in the novel *Dian yang Tak Kunjung Padam* by Sutan Takdir Ali Syahbana, where integration was more than interference. This also shows that we can certainly find language interference and integration in literary works.

Interferensi

According to Kridalaksana (Uzlifatul Jannah, n.d.) interference is a language system change that occurs due to the presence of other elements carried out by bilingual or multilingual speakers. The elements of one language received by a person (usually the first language or mother tongue) enter and unite so that the other language used will be affected. The first language tends to influence the second language used, so when speakers use more than one language and are used simultaneously, it is a deviation from the norms of the second language because it is not by the rules of language that exist and apply in society.

Integration

According to Chaer and Agustina (Jihada, 2019) integration is the element of a foreign language that enters and is absorbed into the local language. The language that has entered the local language becomes part of the local language and is used following the language. The integration of each incoming language is certainly adapted to the local language system, both in terms of sound, form, and meaning. The integration shows that the local language-speaking community has accepted and used foreign language elements. The community can take a long time to accept foreign language elements and involve various social or cultural factors.

Local languages such as Sundanese in television media, such as the show *Enah Bikin Enak*, can reflect complex sociolinguistic dynamics. However, research on language interference and integration in the show is still limited. Therefore, this study aims to fill the void by looking for interference and integration of Indonesian and Sundanese in Trans 7's 'Enah Bikin Enak' program.

METHODS

This research is classified as qualitative research, while the method used is descriptive (descriptive qualitative). Several research flows are carried out, starting from (1) planning by identifying the problem to be studied and then formulating the objectives, research methods, and data sources, (2) data collection by implementing what has been designed in the planning stage than any data obtained must be collected as a whole, (3) analysis by processing all the data that has been obtained which then interprets the data, and (4) concluding the results of the research that has been carried out based on the previous stages and compiling a clear and systematic research report.

The data sources used in this research are literature studies related to language interference and integration, YouTube social media, and the Trans7 TV program "Enah bikin Enak."

The steps in this study begin with (1) watching the TV show "Enah bikin Enak," (2) Recording points or sentences that include language interference and integration, (3) Classifying into types of language interference and integration (phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon), and (4) Classifying words or sentences that are included in language

integration, (5) Explaining the overall results, and (6) Concluding the results of the research that has been done. The primary technique used in collecting data in collecting data is documentation, starting from collecting videos and transcribing and analyzing them into textual data (Sugiyono, 2017).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Interference and integration belong to sociolinguistics, which is the influence of one language on another language used by a speaker who has bilingualism or multilingualism. Interference does not occur because speakers have high skills in using language codes when speaking. Instead, interference arises because of a lack of mastery of those codes. Significant differences in language features, especially in bilingual speakers, will cause greater interference, especially in speakers just learning their second and third languages (Muasa Ala et al., 2019). In addition, Weinrich 1986 (Siti Chadijah & Suhana, 2022) explain that there are four factors that cause interference: (1) Speakers' bilingualism; with the bilingual ability possessed by speakers, there is a mixing of languages used at one time. (2) Ignorance of the linguistic rules of a particular language due to the speakers' lack of loyalty to the language. (3) Feeling insufficient with the vocabulary of a language and following new concepts of language that are considered reasonable and by the times. (4) The vocabulary of a particular language that its speakers rarely use will disappear because the language must be applied sooner or later.

Based on the research sourced from the Enah Bikin Enak Trans 7 event, we examined two dates for airing this TV show: July 10, 2024, and July 18, 2024. After being analyzed, three Sundanese language rules were found: Phonology, Morphology, and Syntax.

Phonological Interference

Phonological interference is the phenomenon of one language's sound system affecting the pronunciation of another language. Phonological interference is related to speakers in terms of articulation, pronunciation, and intonation when delivering a speech. In the video, the sentence "Duh ieu téh favorit Ema banget" in minute (10.16) is a phonological interference because, when saying the word "favorite," Ma Enah pronounces the word as [paporit]. The phoneme /f/ is pronounced as /p/. The cause of phonological interference is the difference in the sound system between the two languages and the habit of a speaker who mastered and implemented the first language into daily life so that when pronouncing the second language, fragments of the first language follow.

Morphological Interference

Morphological interference is related to the process of word formation both in terms of affixes or things that are not by PUEBI (General Guidelines for Improved Indonesian Spelling) and PUBS (General Sundanese Language Palanggeran) (Rais Almajid, 2019). The cause of morphological interference is due to the process of word formation between two different languages and the use of the language rules of the first language that have been accustomed to being used so that the language rules of the second language are mixed.

Syntactic Interference

Syntactic interference occurs when one language's sentence structure affects another language's sentence structure in terms of word order, sentence pattern, use of conjunctions, and so on. This is in line with (Sariah and Mulyani, n.d (Sariah & Mulyani, n.d.) who explain that syntactic interference is related to the incompatibility of language 1 (B1) and language 2 (B2) structures in forming a sentence.

Tabel 1. Language Interference

No.	Sentence	Explanation
1	“Kumaha sadayana, mudah kan buatnya? bisa jadi menu makan siang, piknik atawa untuk bekal anak sekolah oge mantap-surantap”	The word "mantap-surantap" includes morphological interference because "surantap" is not part of standard Indonesian vocabulary, instead representing Sundanese dialect expression.
2	“Sok Néng sembari menunggu motongin cumi”	The use of “sok” at the beginning of the sentence is an imperative form in Sundanese often used to invite or prompt someone, showing lexical interference.
3	“Eh pohon éta”	The phrase “pohon e’n” combines Indonesian and Sundanese, where “e’n” replaces the word “ini” (this), categorized as lexical interference.
4	“Hayu Neng bantuin Ema!”	The word “hayu” (let’s) is an imperative in Sundanese and is not standard in Indonesian. This is lexical interference.
5	“Sadayana Ema mau refreshing heulanya”	The sentence mixes the English word “refreshing” with Sundanese syntax, and “heulanya” means “first” in Sundanese. This shows both lexical and structural interference.
6	“Yaudah guys aku mau naek dulu”	The word “guys” shows lexical interference from English, which is not part of standard Indonesian.
7	“Ema mau perahu-perahuan sama A Dani”	The phrase “perlahan-perlahan” is a reduplication of “perlahan” (slowly) that is not standard usage. “ama” (from “sama”) shows phonological interference, common in informal speech.
8	“Pengen makan barbeque ma”	The word “barbeque” is borrowed from English without adaptation and becomes lexical interference, combined with “ma”, a Sundanese address term.
9	“Nya, Ema dan A Dani mau ulin deui ah ke sungai, ema dikasih tau kalo	The sentence contains a mix of Indonesian, Sundanese (“nya”), and English (“soalnya

	sungai ieu teh loba keneh siput Sungai alias ogong”	kan” = because), along with pronunciation shift in “ogong” (likely from “gong”), forming phonological and lexical interference.
10	“Kréngséngan éta téh biasanya na mah.”	The phrase contains phonological interference where “krengengan” is a distorted form of “kerang” (clam), and “e’n” replaces “ini”. This also reflects Sundanese influence.

Tabel 2. Language Integration

No.	English Vocabulary	Sundanese Vocabulary
1	<i>Cameraman</i>	Kaméramén
2	<i>Favorite</i>	Favorit

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that in the television program "Enah Bikin Enak" on Trans 7, there is interference and integration between Indonesians and Sundanese. Interference appears in the form of deviations in phonology, morphology, and syntax due to the influence of Sundanese on Indonesian. Meanwhile, integration can be seen from the community's use of foreign vocabulary and its integration into Sundanese as a language treasure. The researcher found 10 interferences and 2 integrations. These findings show that mass media is a communication tool and a place to express cultural identity in a multilingual society.

This research is expected to contribute to sociolinguistic studies in Indonesia, especially related to the dynamics of language mixing in public spaces such as television media.

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