Analysis of the Impact of Using Betawi Language in the Speech Structure of Jakarta Adolescents

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Abstract:

This research aims to reveal in depth how the influence of the Betawi language influences the speech patterns of teenagers in Jakarta. Through a qualitative and descriptive analytical approach, this research explores words in sentences that show characteristics of Betawi language interference, such as affixation, reduplication, composition, and acronyms. The findings highlight the significant influence of the Betawi language, especially in the areas of affixation and reduplication. For example, words often undergo modification with the addition of Betawi-inspired prefixes, suffixes or confixes, while specific repetition patterns such as 'dwilingga' are also clearly observed. However, interestingly, no Betawi language interference was detected in the formation of compositions and acronyms. This shows the selective influence of the Betawi language on speech morphology, especially influencing affixation and reduplication. This study provides valuable insights for future research into linguistic influences in multi-ethnic and multi-lingual environments such as Jakarta. The implications of this research include a better understanding of language dynamics in linguistically heterogeneous societies, as well as the potential to enrich knowledge about processes of language adaptation and change in complex urban contexts. Thus, this research not only broadens understanding of linguistic phenomena in Jakarta, but also makes an important contribution to the field of linguistic studies.

Keywords:

Betawi, Language, Impact, Jakarta, Adolescents

I. Introduction

Language is an important medium in human interaction which aims to convey messages effectively and efficiently through the optimized use of linguistic symbols. This concept is reinforced by Alwasilah (1989: 9), who explains that language consists of a series of symbols used in human interaction to convey feelings, thoughts and aspirations. Indonesian (BI) and regional dialects (BD) have a crucial role in symbolizing Indonesia's cultural diversity and are an integral part of the nation's cultural heritage that must be protected and developed.

When two or more languages are used simultaneously, language interference can occur. Chaer and Agustina (2004: 120) define interference as combining elements from one language into another language in a way that is considered inconsistent with conventional linguistic rules. Language is a dynamic entity and continues to evolve, influenced by various factors including social, economic, and cultural changes. Rapid developments in science, technology, politics, and economics often trigger word borrowings between languages. Weinrich emphasized that languages have a mutual influence on each other, especially in the domain of the lexicon, which he considered to be very flexible.

Language interference, especially from Betawi, can be found in the morphological structure of Jakarta teenagers' speech. A qualitative and descriptive analytical approach was used in this research to identify linguistic patterns that reflect the influence of the Betawi language. The research results show that affixation and reduplication are the aspects most influenced by the Betawi language, with the use of prefixes, suffixes and confixes inspired by this dialect. However, there was no Betawi language interference in the formation of compositions and acronyms, indicating a selective influence on the speech morphology of Jakarta teenagers.

This research makes an important contribution in deepening understanding of linguistic dynamics in a multi-ethnic and multi-lingual environment like Jakarta. The implications are not only limited to the local context but are also relevant more broadly in the context of language learning and teaching in a culturally diverse country such as Indonesia. Thus, this research is not only about linguistic phenomena, but also about how language dynamics reflect the complexity and richness of a society's culture.

Language contact, defined by Weinreich (1953), occurs when bilingual or multilingual individuals use several languages interchangeably in their communicative interactions. This kind of interaction not only facilitates the transmission of messages between different language groups, but also causes the transfer of linguistic elements from one language to another, which in turn affects the entire linguistic level. Therefore, language interference, which is the expected result of language contact, can be manifested in both spoken and written forms. This deviation is closely related to the speaker's level of proficiency in a particular language, often occurring when the second language is influenced by a person's mother tongue or first language.

Morphological interference, which is often considered the most common type of interference by linguists, refers to the formation of words by borrowing affixes from another language. A concrete example of morphological interference can be found in Indonesian, where certain words adopt affixes from regional or foreign languages, resulting in variations such as "tabrak", "bump", "bigness", and "smallness", whose form deviates from standard norms in Indonesian.

The role of adolescence as a transition period from childhood to adulthood has significance that cannot be ignored, especially because this period is characterized by intensive physical and psychological development. Yusuf and Sugandhi (2011: 77) emphasize the importance of this stage of development in the context of linguistic studies. Therefore, this research focuses on investigating how elements of the Betawi language influence the morphological aspects of adolescent speech patterns in Jakarta. The main aim is to provide an in-depth understanding of this dynamic linguistic landscape, which not only enriches the understanding of social linguistics, but also provides insight into how language contact influences adolescent speech patterns in a multi-lingual environment like Jakarta.

II. Literature Review

Experts' views on interference provide a deep understanding of this phenomenon. Osgood and Sebeok (1965:139) stated that the language abilities of a bilingual speaker are equal if the language abilities in both languages are the same. This means that bilingual speakers do not experience difficulties in using both languages, because the two languages operate separately and independently. However, speakers with multiple language skills, who have different or lower

language skills in one of the languages, may experience difficulties in using the second language because it is influenced by the first language.

The concept of interference, according to Poerwadarminto in Pramudya (2006: 27), comes from the English "interference" which contains a mixed meaning, violation and obstacle. Interference in a linguistic context can be interpreted as a mixture of elements from two languages or a mutual influence between the two languages. Meanwhile, the view of Hartman and Stork (1972: 15) views interference not as disturbance or chaos, but as an error that arises from bringing the habit of speaking from the mother tongue or dialect into a second language.

William Mackey, an educational linguist, stated that interference is a phenomenon in which elements of one language are used in another language by a speaker when using that language. The main factor that triggers interference is the difference between the source language and the target language, which includes not only differences in language structure but also in vocabulary diversity. Interference occurs when speakers recognize or identify certain elements in the source language, then use them in the target language.

The importance of understanding interference lies not only in individual communication abilities, but also in the broader context of language and cultural development. Along with changing times, language is always in an ever-changing dynamic, with the influence of various factors such as social, technological, and cultural changes. Therefore, the study of interference opens the door to a better understanding of the complexity of the relationship between language, identity, and social interaction in an increasingly global society.

Interference is considered a symptom that often occurs in language use. Interference can occur when speakers use the first language when speaking in the second language; the use of their mother tongue when speaking Indonesian results in irregularities in the structure of the language. Structural deviations in language use, which often lead to communication disorders, are influenced by a variety of complex factors. One of the fundamental factors is the speaker's habit of using the regional language as a first or mother tongue. This concept is reinforced by Hortman and Stoork in Alwasilah (1985: 131), who see interference as an error that arises due to the habit of carrying the structure of the mother's language or dialect into a second language or dialect. In the context of Indonesian, speakers unconsciously use regional language vocabulary or structures when speaking, even though these words have equivalents in Indonesian. Language interference caused by speakers' habits of using regional languages can be clearly seen in word formation (morphology) and sentence structure (syntax).

Apart from that, another factor that influences the emergence of interference is the speaker's desire to display regional nuances in his conversation. There is a feeling of comfort when communicating in a regional language with individuals who have the same background, for example, in a Balinese conversation between two individuals who come from Bali. The use of regional languages can strengthen social ties between speakers and listeners because it makes conversations feel more familiar and intimate. In this situation, there is often a mixture of words from Indonesian and regional languages, as can be seen in the example sentence "Ampura sir, the pole can't come." Apart from displaying regional nuances, the speaker also aims to convey the message more smoothly and feel more natural.

The study of the factors behind disorders in language communication shows the complexity of sociolinguistic dynamics in society. These disorders are not only related to individual habits in using language, but also to the social and cultural context in which

interactions take place. Through a deeper understanding of these factors, it is hoped that more effective strategies can be developed to facilitate smooth and efficient communication among diverse language groups in multicultural and multilingual societies.

Based on these findings, it can be concluded that disorders in language communication are not only the result of an individual's inability to use language correctly, but are also influenced by complex environmental and contextual factors. Therefore, efforts to overcome language communication disorders require a holistic approach, which pays attention to social, cultural, and psychological aspects in communicative interactions. By better understanding the factors that contribute to language communication disorders, it is hoped that a supportive environment can be created for all individuals to communicate effectively and meaningfully.

Communication disorders caused by language interference are a complex phenomenon influenced by various factors, as described by Weinreich (1970:64–65). First, bilingualism between participants in a conversation can create conditions that support linguistic interference. The bilingual capacity of individuals involved in communication provides opportunities for interference from regional and international languages. This phenomenon often occurs because bilingual speakers routinely interact with both languages, ultimately leading to interference as an almost inevitable outcome.

Furthermore, lack of loyalty to the recipient's language is also a factor that triggers disruptions in communication. When bilingual individuals do not show sufficient fidelity to the language they speak as a recipient, this often results in attitudes that lack respect for that language. As a result, formal rules in the recipient language are often ignored, and elements of the source language are mixed haphazardly, causing interference in oral and written communication.

Apart from that, limited vocabulary in the recipient language also plays a role in the emergence of interference. Limited vocabulary in a language often makes it difficult to convey new concepts or ideas that are not contained in familiar vocabulary. In this situation, words from the source language are often borrowed to fill the gaps, which ultimately causes interference in communication.

Another relevant factor is the disappearance of words that are rarely used in a language. Rarely used words tend to become obsolete and forgotten over time. When new concepts are introduced from external sources, the language may revive lost terms or borrow new vocabulary from the source language, both of which can cause interference.

The need for synonyms can also be a factor causing interference. Synonyms add richness and variety to a language, so speakers often tend to borrow or absorb synonymous terms from other languages. This can create interference pathways in communication, especially when the use of such synonyms becomes more common in the recipient's language.

Language interference is a complex phenomenon involving several key components in the process. First, there is what is called the source language or donor language. It is a language that is the source of linguistic elements that are often borrowed by other languages, especially to facilitate communication between communities. Then, there is the target language or recipient language. It is a language that assimilates foreign elements from the source language and adapts them according to its own rules of syntax and phonetics. Finally, there are absorbing elements, which refer to linguistic elements that are transferred from the source language to the recipient language in the process of interference.

One example of a regional language in Indonesia that is often the subject of interference is Betawi. Betawi is predominantly used in DKI Jakarta Province and surrounding areas such as West Java and Banten. Often heard in transition areas or border areas such as Citayam, Bogor, and Tangerang, Banten. The Betawi language has two main sub-dialects: the inner-city sub-dialect and the suburban sub-dialect, which is also known as "Betawi Ora" or "Melayu Ora." This naming stems from the frequent use of the word 'ora' (meaning 'no' in Javanese), especially in suburban areas. Among the different vocabularies, subdialects also show distinctive phonological differences. For example, in inner-city subdialects, most of the final vowels pronounced 'a' in standard Indonesian are pronounced as 'e', such as 'aye' (me), 'ape' (what), and 'ngape' (why).

In the context of research regarding Betawi language interference with the speech patterns of teenagers in Jakarta, it is important to understand the differences in subdialects and other linguistic characteristics of the Betawi language. Inner-city subdialects and suburban subdialects can have different influences on the interference process depending on the social environment and communicative context. Therefore, an in-depth understanding of the Betawi language in its various variations will provide richer insight into how this language interacts with other languages and how it influences the speech patterns of teenagers in Jakarta.

Studies regarding Betawi language interference must also consider the social, cultural and historical aspects related to the use of this language. Betawi language is not only a means of communication, but also reflects the identity and cultural heritage of the Betawi people. Therefore, understanding the social and cultural context in which Betawi language is used is important in exploring the impact of Betawi language interference on adolescent speech patterns in Jakarta. Thus, this research will provide a valuable contribution in understanding the complex dynamics of social linguistics in a multilingual society like Jakarta.

III. Research Method

This research adopts a qualitative approach using descriptive analysis techniques. Qualitative descriptive research methodology is applied to provide a detailed description of qualitative data and to explain the chronology of related historical events. This approach has proven effective in researching social activities and phenomena contained in the structure of society. Through these techniques, research can explore various variables and aspects of daily life and their impact on the environment.

The main goal of this approach is to transform raw data into meaningful insights. The focus is primarily on social conditions, relationships between variables, and the emergence of observable facts. This methodology aims to collect factual and empirical information that can be applied or generalized in a broader context.

Nazir (2009) states that descriptive methods serve as a valuable tool in investigating the status of various elements such as groups of individuals, objects, conditions, systems of thought, or categories of events. In this research, the focus is to describe the interference of Betawi language morphology in the speech patterns of Jakarta teenagers, especially in the realm of affixation and reduplication.

The data analyzed in this research are words in sentences that show Betawi language interference, especially in the realm of affixation and reduplication. Data sources come from various groups of non-Betawi teenagers in Jakarta aged between 13 and 23 years. They were selected randomly and had various educational backgrounds and gender.

To collect data, various data collection techniques were used, including tapping methods and listening techniques in the linguistic domain. After data collection, analysis is performed by transcribing audio recordings into written text, identifying and categorizing the data based on characteristics such as affixation, reduplication, and composition, and interpreting the data to gain meaningful insights before drawing final conclusions based on the information collected.

IV. Result and Discussion

The research results open the door to a comprehensive discussion of the data obtained, especially highlighting various linguistic systems such as morphological, phonological, syntactic and semantic structures. Morphology, as a special branch of linguistic studies, essentially deals with the challenges associated with the formation of words in language. In languages such as Indonesian and Javanese, affixes—or specific sets of letters added to a base word—play a central role in the word formation process. Through the process of affixation, basic forms can produce a variety of different meanings, being key to understanding change and variation in language.

When this research was conducted, it was observed that interference often occurred among teenagers who used two or more languages simultaneously for different purposes. The more individuals switch between languages, the more intensive their contact with each language, which is known as bilingual contact. This kind of interaction results in reciprocal influence, where the grammatical rules of a person's first language (L1) are applied when using their second language (L2), and vice versa. However, this phenomenon is not only influenced by linguistic rules alone, but also by a number of non-linguistic factors that play a role.

Apart from highlighting linguistic aspects, this research also draws attention to various nonlinguistic factors that contribute to patterns of language use, including manifestations of interference. Among the most influential nonlinguistic variables are social dynamics and situational context. Factors such as socioeconomic background, culture, education, and social interactions can influence how a person uses language in a particular context. By considering these factors, we can gain a more holistic understanding of the interference phenomenon and its impact on the communication patterns of teenagers in Jakarta.

In alignment with the focus of this study, it was noted that adolescents frequently resort to the use of multiple languages in tandem. This trend can be attributed to the emotional volatility characteristic of this age group, which leads them to easily mimic behaviors, including language use.

The findings from the current investigation reveal discernible patterns of morphological interference of the Betawi language on the speech morphology, particularly in the areas of affixation and reduplication.

An affix is essentially a bound morpheme—a specified string of letters—that transforms the meaning of a root word when added to it, thus giving rise to a new word altogether. Affixes are reliant on other linguistic units for their functionality as they cannot exist in isolation. In this study, specific aspects of affixation such as confixes, prefixes, nasal prefixes, and suffixes were observed to be present in the Betawi language. These were compared to their counterparts in standard Indonesian, leading to the identification of both similarities and differences between the two.

This research reveals that adolescents often use multiple languages simultaneously, and this phenomenon is consistent with the characteristics of emotional instability common in this age group. This emotional instability often affects their behavior, including the use of language. They tend to imitate behavior from their surrounding environment, including language use, which can create patterns of language mixing or linguistic interference.

The results of the research show that there is a pattern of morphological interference in the Betawi language on the morphological structure of speech, especially in the areas of affixation and reduplication. Affixes are an important component in the word formation process in language. In the Betawi language, various aspects of affixation such as confixes, prefixes, nasal prefixes, and suffixes are observed to play a role in the formation of words. This research compares words in Betawi with words in standard Indonesian, to identify similarities and differences between the two.

First, confixes are affixes consisting of prefixes and suffixes placed between basic words. This confix plays an important role in modifying the meaning of the base word, resulting in a new word with a different meaning. Second, prefixes are a special form of affix that is placed at the beginning or initial part of a basic word. These prefixes function to change the meaning and sometimes the grammatical category of the base word to which they are attached. This prefix is one of the main components in the formation of words in the Betawi language, adding to the morphological complexity and diversity of the language.

Table 1. Betawi dialect interference in the aspect of confixes

No	Kata Dasar	Interferensi Dialek Betawi	Bahasa Indonesia Baku	English
1	Tunjuk	Nunjukin	Menunjukan	Showing
2	Lihat	Ngeliatin	Melihat	Look
3	Tinggal	Ketinggalan	Tertinggal	Left behind
4	Duduk	Kedudukan	Terduduki	Occupied
5	Ambil	Ngambil	Mengambil	Take
6	Waris	Ngewarisin	Mewariskan	Pass down
7	Hormat	Ngormatin	Menghormati	Respect

Note: The confixes of me-i and me-kan in Indonesian are replaced by ng-in in Betawi.

This ongoing research shows a clear pattern of Betawi language morphological interference affecting the speech of teenagers in Jakarta, especially with regard to affixation. In this context, this research identifies various types of affixations, such as prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. Despite this, no examples of infixation were found in the speech constructions of the research subjects. This phenomenon shows that there are certain preferences in the use of affixations by teenagers in Jakarta.

The use of prefixes observed in this study is consistent with existing linguistic theory. According to Verhaar's theory published in 2004, prefixes are identified as affixes that are to the left of the base word. The act of attaching an affix to the beginning of a root word is officially referred to as "prefixing". This finding is strengthened by Chaer's work in 2008 which explains that prefixes are affixes that are placed to the left of the basic root form. Common examples of prefixes such as 'ber-', 'me', 'per-', 'di', 'ter-', and 'ke-' are also given by Chaer.

This study revealed that in cases of morphological interference, words are often marked with prefixes. These prefixes include variations that appear in standard language forms,

indicating the widespread nature of the interference observed among adolescents in Jakarta. The use of prefixes in cases of morphological interference provides valuable insight into the complexity of language mixing, particularly in the aspect of affixation. These findings, supported by established linguistic theory, make a significant contribution to our understanding of this linguistic phenomenon.

Overall, this research provides a deeper understanding of how language interference occurs among teenagers in Jakarta, especially in terms of the use of affixations. By utilizing existing linguistic theories, this research not only describes the observed phenomena, but also provides a solid basis for understanding the linguistic processes involved in language mixing.

Table 2. Betawi dialect preferences in the aspect of prefixes

No	Kata Dasar	Interferensi Dialek Betawi	Bahasa Indonesia Baku	English
1	Ledak	Meleduk	Meledak	Exploded
2	Dorong	Kedorong	Didorong	Pushed
3	Sandar	Nyender	Bersandar	Lean back
4	Telan	Ketelen	Tertelan	Swallowed
5	Kumpul	Ngumpul	Berkumpul	Get together

The findings of this research highlight the influence of Betawi language morphology on the morphological components of adolescent speech in Jakarta, especially in the context of affixation. During the research process, the research team succeeded in identifying that words equipped with nasal prefixes such as /ng-/, /ny-/, and /n-/ are relatively rarely heard in the daily conversations of Jakarta teenagers.

The collected evidence confirms that many teenagers in Jakarta actively incorporate elements of the Betawi language into their everyday speech. This phenomenon of linguistic merging results in what could be called an 'imbalance' in the adolescent's speech patterns. This imbalance is especially observed when teenagers use Betawi language prefixes in their conversations.

It is important to note that adolescents, as the age group in question, are often characterized by emotional instability, which makes them more susceptible to environmental influences, including linguistic ones. This tendency toward emotional turmoil appears to be a major contributing factor in adolescents' tendency to mix languages, which in turn leads to observable linguistic disorders.

In summary, the appearance of Betawi nasal prefixes such as /ng-/, /ny-/, and /n-/ in the speech of Jakarta teenagers, although not common, has a significant impact. The use of Betawi language prefixes is a strong indicator of linguistic interference in their speech patterns. Moreover, the age and emotional instability of these adolescents further complicates their speech patterns, as they tend to combine elements from different languages, ultimately contributing to the observed language interference.

Table 3. Betawi dialect interference in the aspect of nasal prefixes

No	Kata Dasar	Interferensi Dialek Betawi	Bahasa Indonesia Baku	English
1	Sebal	Nyebelin	Menyebalkan	Resent
2	Hibur	Ngibur	Menghibur	Cheer up

3	Sahut	Nyaut	Menyahut	Reply
4	Kumpul	Ngumpul	Mengumpul	Gather
5	Korek	Ngorek	Mengorek	Pick up
6	Intip	Ngintip	Mengintip	Peek
7	Supir	Nyupirin	Menyupirkan	Muck
8	Antar	Nganter	Mengantar	Deliver
9	Sadar	Nyadar	Menyadari	Be aware
10	Rasa	Ngerasa	Merasa	Feel

In the linguistic scope, suffixes are defined as certain affixes that are attached to the end of a basic word with the aim of changing or expanding the meaning or grammatical category of the word. Recent research in this domain has revealed significant examples of linguistic interference, especially in terms of morphology, which is clearly visible in the speech patterns of teenagers in Jakarta. This interference especially appears in the use of suffixes originating from the Betawi language, showing the linguistic complexity of the influence of this language in adolescent speech.

From the data collected, it can be observed that the suffix '-in' is attached to the root word 'tahu', resulting in the new word 'tahuin'. Another example is when the suffix '-an' is added to the root of the word 'dissolve', forming the word 'dissolvean'. These examples show that suffixes act as affixes which are generally placed on the right side of the base word, in accordance with the theoretical framework in linguistics.

The observed pattern of suffix use is in line with existing theories in linguistic studies. According to the theoretical approach proposed by Verhaar in 2004, suffixes are affixes that are strategically placed to the right of the base word in a mechanism known as "sfixation". A similar view was also expressed by Chaer in 2008, who stated that suffixes are affixes added to the right side of the base form, giving examples such as '-kan,' '-i,' and '-an.'

Researchers postulate that morphological interference involving Betawi language in the speech patterns of Jakarta teenagers may be caused by their limited understanding of standard Indonesian language rules. Even though these teenagers understand and are able to communicate in Indonesian, their tendency tends to lean more towards Betawi Malay. This can result in inappropriate selection of vocabulary elements, often adopted from the Minangkabau language, which in turn contributes to the observed linguistic interference.

Overall, the role of suffixes in producing linguistic interference stands out in this study, demonstrating the importance of a deep understanding of standard language structure. These findings are not only in line with theories that have been introduced by linguistic experts, but also provide insight into how a better understanding of language structure can help minimize the level and impact of interference in a linguistically heterogeneous society like Jakarta.

Table 4.

No	Kata Dasar	Interferensi Dialek Betawi	Bahasa Indonesia Baku	English
1	Arep	Arepin	Berharap	Hope
2	Ambek	Ambekan	Mengambek	Sulk
3	Antep	Antepin	Membiarkan	Let
4	Bentar	Bentaran	Sebentar	Just a second
5	Pantes	Pantesan	Pantas/Memantas	Deserve

6	Sono	Sonoan	Sana	There
7	Benah	Benahin	Berbenah	Clean up
8	Datang	Datengin	Mendatangkan	Bring in
9	Pasang	Pasangin	Memasangkan	Pair
10	Dadak	Dadakan	Mendadak	Sudden

The reduplication process, which is the repetition of grammatical units in whole or in part, with or without phoneme variations, is an interesting linguistic phenomenon to study. In the Betawi language context, reduplication refers to the repetition of certain phonemes, such as phoneme a to e, phoneme u to o, and phoneme o to u, showing the uniqueness and distinctiveness of the language.

The findings of this research reveal the existence of Betawi language morphological interference in the speech patterns of teenagers in Jakarta, especially in the aspect of reduplication. The research results highlight the dwilingga phenomenon, which is a form of reduplication in the Betawi language. Through data analysis, researchers found that speakers often adopt words from Betawi Malay, such as the word 'nungging', which are then used in Indonesian. This lack of vocabulary is one of the factors that causes problems in language use.

In the context of linguistic theory, dwilingga is a form of reduplication that repeats the original morpheme. The theory proposed by Verhaar (2004: 152) provides a basis for classifying reduplication data found in this research. Examples such as 'lupa-lupa', 'children', 'free', and so on show the use of dwilingga in the Betawi language, which then manifests itself in the conversations of teenagers in Jakarta.

The use of reduplication, especially dwilingga, in Betawi language enriches linguistic expressions in everyday conversation. However, in the context of linguistic interference, the use of words adopted from Betawi Malay often causes interference in the speech of teenagers in Jakarta. This shows the importance of a deep understanding of language and sociolinguistic context in understanding the dynamics of communication in multilingual societies.

Overall, the findings from this research provide deep insight into the role of reduplication, especially dwilingga, in the Betawi language and its impact on the speech patterns of teenagers in Jakarta. By understanding this phenomenon, it is hoped that effective strategies can be found in overcoming linguistic interference and increasing understanding of the linguistic riches possessed by society.

Table 5. Reduplication in Betawi language

No	Bahasa Betawi	Bahasa Indonesia	English
1	Ambak-ambakan	Berantakan	A mess
2	Temen-temen	Teman-teman	Friends
3	Inget-inget	Ingat-ingat	Just remember
4	Ngumpul-ngumpul	Kumpul-kumpul	Gather

This research shows significant evidence of morphological interference originating from the Betawi language, which specifically has an impact on morphological variables in speech. This interference phenomenon is especially striking in two linguistic aspects, namely affixation and reduplication, which are the focus of this research.

The main findings of this research highlight the real impact of the Betawi language on the morphological attributes of speech, especially in the context of affixation. This interference is manifested through the modification of words by adding various types of affixes, such as prefixes, suffixes and confixes. This abundance of affixed words provides a strong illustration of how the Betawi language influences standard speech patterns, especially when viewed from an affixation perspective.

Apart from the apparent interference in the affixation domain, this research also reveals important examples where the Betawi language influences morphological structure through the phenomenon of reduplication, especially as exemplified by the term 'dwilingga'. Reduplication is an important aspect in showing the influence of the Betawi language in the speech patterns of teenagers in Jakarta.

To provide a theoretical context to these findings, referring to the insights offered by Hortman and Stoork, as cited in Alwasilah (1985: 131), helps in characterizing interference as errors that arise due to the transfer of native speech habits into one's first language or dialect. in a second language or dialect.

Given that regional language words used by bilingual speakers often have equivalents in standard Indonesian, it is reasonable that this kind of interference could be minimized or even eliminated. Interference is not only visible in the formation of individual words (morphology) but also in the broader structure of sentences (syntax), indicating complexity in this process.

Overall, the findings of this research provide an in-depth understanding of the role of the Betawi language in causing morphological interference in speech, both affecting affixation and reduplication. These findings enrich our understanding of the complexity of language interference and highlight the need for further research to design effective strategies to address the impact of this interference.

V. Conclusion

This research carried out an in-depth exploration of the communication habits of teenagers in Jakarta, revealing that elements of the Betawi language often manifest themselves in their daily discourse. This use is proven to have a significant influence on speech morphology variables, especially in the aspects of affixation and reduplication.

This study reveals substantial evidence of morphological interference from the Betawi language in the domain of affixation. This type of interference can be seen through modifying words by adding various types of affixes, such as prefixes, suffixes and confixes. This affix is an integral component in linguistics that changes the meaning and grammatical properties of the basic word.

Apart from affixation, this research also found examples of morphological interference in the form of reduplication, which is illustrated by the term 'dwilingga'. This form of interference shows how the repetition structure of certain words also comes from Betawi linguistic characteristics.

Interestingly, this study did not find significant morphological interference in other aspects such as composition and acronyms when assessing speech patterns among Jakarta

teenagers. These differences in expectations add complexity to the conversation about linguistic interference in this demographic.

This research also highlights the psychological dimensions of linguistic choices, showing that for many teenagers in Jakarta, the use of Betawi language elements appears to be an integral part of their speech construction. This indicates that code-switching and combining Betawi languages is a common behavior, often carried out with a high level of linguistic competence and understanding.

Additionally, this study provides several suggestions for future research, including a deeper examination of the psychological reasons behind linguistic choices, exploration of other forms of interference, a focus on cultural context, evaluation of educational impact, and understanding the mechanisms of code-switching. In conclusion, this study provides a complex understanding of the impact of the Betawi language on morphological variables of speech among Jakarta adolescents and provides a foundation for further research in this interesting area.

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