

Examination of the Influence of Betawi Language Elements on the Speech Morphology of Jakarta's Teenagers

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Abstract:

This research aims to explore how the Betawi language impacts the speech patterns of adolescents in Jakarta. Utilizing qualitative approach and descriptive analytics, the study focuses on words within sentences that show Betawi interference, categorized into affixation, reduplication, composition, and acronyms. Key findings reveal significant Betawi influence in the areas of affixation and reduplication. For instance, words were often modified with Betawi-inspired prefixes, suffixes, or confixes, and a specific form of repetition, 'dwilingga,' was also evident. Interestingly, no Betawi interference was found in composition and acronyms. This suggests Betawi language has a selective influence on speech morphology, primarily affecting affixation and reduplication. The study provides valuable insights for future research on linguistic influences in multi-ethnic and multi-lingual settings like Jakarta.

Keywords:

Betawi; Language; Morphology; Jakarta; Teenagers

I. Introduction

Language serves as an essential medium for the transmission of messages between speakers and listeners. At its core, the language process aims to achieve effective and efficient communication through optimized linguistic practices. Alwasilah (1989: 9) elaborates that language is comprised of a sequence of symbols employed for human interaction because individuals possess feelings, thoughts, and aspirations. Indonesian, or Bahasa Indonesia (BI), and regional dialects (BD) hold significant places within the Indonesian cultural heritage and warrant protection and development. This perspective aligns with the mandates of Chapter XV, Article 36 of the 1945 Indonesian Constitution, which designates Indonesian as the state's official language while also acknowledging the importance of maintaining regional languages as part of the nation's living cultural tapestry.

When two or more languages are used in proximity, linguistic distortions known as language interference can occur. Chaer and Agustina (2004: 120) define interference as the incorporation of elements from one language into another in a manner deemed erroneous because it strays from conventional linguistic rules. Language is a dynamic entity subject to continuous evolution, influenced by various factors such as social shifts, economic changes, and cultural fluctuations. For example, the rapid advancements in science, technology, politics, and economics often lead to languages borrowing from each other. Weinrich asserts that languages will inevitably influence each other, especially in lexicon, which he considers to be inherently flexible.

Language contact, as conceptualized by Weinreich (1953), occurs when bilingual or multilingual speakers use multiple languages alternately. This contact inevitably results in the transfer of elements from one language into another, affecting all linguistic levels. Interference is therefore an expected outcome of languages in contact, manifested both in verbal and written

forms. Such deviations are closely tied to the speaker's proficiency in a particular language, most commonly occurring when a second language is influenced by one's native or mother tongue.

Morphological interference, often regarded by linguists as the most prevalent type of interference, manifests in the formation of words by borrowing affixes from other languages. For instance, certain Indonesian words adopt affixes from regional or foreign languages, leading to variations such as "hit," "crash," "greatness," and "smallness," which deviate from their standard forms in Indonesian.

Lastly, the role of adolescence as a transitional phase from childhood to adulthood cannot be overlooked, particularly because it is marked by extensive physical and psychological developments. Yusuf and Sugandhi (2011: 77) emphasize that this developmental stage is crucial for linguistic studies. Given this, the current research focuses on investigating how elements of the Betawi language interfere with the morphological aspects of adolescent speech patterns in Jakarta, aiming to offer a detailed examination of this dynamic linguistic landscape.

II. Review of Literature

There are several expert views regarding interference and are considered relevant to this issue. Among them are as follows: 1) Osgood and Sebeok (1965: 139) showed speakers of equal language ability if bilingual speakers have the same ability to language 1 with language 2, meaning that bilingual speakers have no difficulty using both languages whenever needed because the actions of the two languages are separate and work independently. Meanwhile, speakers with multiple language skills, namely, speakers whose language skills are lower or different from language skills 1, meaning that speakers have difficulty using language 2 because it is influenced by language 1. 2) Poerwadarminto in Pramudya (2006: 27) stated that interference comes from English interference, meaning mixture, violation, and obstacle. Interference, in general, can be interpreted as a mixture in the field of language. The mixture in question is the mixing of two languages or the mutual influence between the two languages. 3) Hartman and Stork (1972: 15) do not call interference a distraction or chaos, but mistakes that occur because of bringing the spoken habits of the mother tongue or dialect into the second language. 4) William Mackey (educational linguist) argued that interference is a symptom of the use of elements of one language in another when a speaker uses those languages.

The main factor that can cause interference is the difference between the source language and the target language. The difference is not only in the structure of the language but also in the diversity of the vocabulary. The symptoms themselves occur because of the speaker's recognition or identification of certain elements of the source language, then use them in the target language. Furthermore, any language has never been in a certain state. It always changes according to the changing times.

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. This structural deviation can cause interference. The factors behind the emergence of interference include the following:

2.1 The habit of speakers to use regional languages as their first language

Hortman and Stoork in Alwasilah (1985: 131) consider interference as a mistake due to the carrying over of the spoken habits of the mother tongue or dialect into the second language or dialect. Speakers unconsciously use regional languages when speaking in the context of Indonesian. This can be avoided by speakers because the mother tongue words used by bilinguals already have their equivalents in Indonesian. Language interference that occurs due to the speaker's habit of using regional languages can be seen in word-formation (morphology) and sentence structure (syntax).

2.2 Speakers want to show regional nuances in their conversations

There is comfort when speaking in the local language with people who come from the same area (for example, both speak Balinese). With the use of regional language, conversations will be felt familiar by the speaker. At that time, sometimes, words from Indonesian were mixed with words from Balinese. For example, in the sentence *Ampura Pak*, the pole cannot go with them. In addition to showing regional nuances, the speakers also intend to refine the meaning.

In addition to the factors above, according to Weinreich (1970: 64–65), several factors cause interference, including:

a. Bilingualism among Participants

The bilingual capacity of individuals participating in conversations provides fertile ground for linguistic interference and various influences stemming from both regional and international languages. This phenomenon primarily occurs due to the frequent language contact inherent to bilingual speakers, making interference an almost inevitable outcome.

b. Loyalty Deficiency towards the Recipient Language

When bilingual individuals display a lack of allegiance towards the language they are receiving (recipient language), this usually manifests as a less positive attitude towards that language. As a result, there's a tendency to neglect the formal rules governing the recipient language and to haphazardly incorporate elements from the source language, which leads to interference in both oral and written communication.

c. Limited Vocabulary in the Recipient Language

Vocabulary within a language is usually confined to expressions and concepts that are familiar to the community using that language. When exposed to new ideas or terminologies, the community often lacks the vocabulary to adequately express these new concepts. Consequently, words from the source language are often borrowed or absorbed to fill this gap, thereby leading to interference.

d. Disappearance of Rarely Used Words

Words that are seldom used in a language are prone to becoming obsolete. If these rarely-used words disappear and new concepts are introduced from external sources, the language will either resurrect these vanished terms or borrow new vocabulary from the source language, both of which result in interference.

e. The Necessity for Synonyms

The availability of synonyms adds richness and variety to a language, allowing speakers to avoid repetitiveness. Because synonyms hold significant utility, there's a tendency for language users to borrow or absorb synonymous terms from other languages, creating a pathway for interference.

f. Prestige and Stylistic Elements of the Source Language

The prestige associated with a source language can also act as a catalyst for interference. When language users wish to exhibit mastery over a prestigious language or aim for a specific stylistic effect, elements of the source language tend to be incorporated into the recipient language.

g. Habitual Use of Mother Tongue

Often, bilingual individuals who are not fully proficient in a second language may unintentionally revert to their mother tongue. This can happen due to a lack of control or mastery over the language they are attempting to use, leading to interference as elements of their native language manifest in their speech or writing.

Key Components in the Interference Process:

- Source Language/Donor Language: This is the dominant language from which elements are frequently borrowed, particularly to facilitate communication between communities.
- Target Language/Recipient Language: This is the language that assimilates foreign elements and adapts them in accordance with its own syntactic and phonetic rules.
- Absorptive Elements: This refers to the actual linguistic elements that are transferred from the source language to the recipient language.

The Betawi language, one of the many regional languages in Indonesia, is predominantly spoken in the DKI Jakarta Province and neighboring areas like West Java and Banten. It is often heard in transitional regions or border areas such as Citayam, Bogor, and Tangerang, Banten. The language has two principal sub-dialects: the inner-city sub-dialect and the suburban sub-dialect, also known as “Betawi Ora” or “Melayu Ora.” This naming originates from the frequent use of the word 'ora' (meaning 'not' in Javanese), especially in suburban areas. Apart from vocabulary differences, the sub-dialects also exhibit distinct phonological features. For instance, in the inner-city sub-dialect, most of the final vowels that are pronounced as 'a' in standard Indonesian are pronounced as 'e,' like 'aye' (me), 'ape' (what), and 'ngape' (why).

III. Research Method

This particular study employed qualitative research methods, specifically utilizing techniques of descriptive analysis. Qualitative descriptive research methodologies serve as effective tools for presenting a detailed account of qualitative data and a chronological description of historical events. These methods are particularly adept at scrutinizing social activities and phenomena that are deeply ingrained within community structures.

The primary aim of this research approach is to convert raw data into meaningful insights, focusing on social conditions, interconnections between varying variables, and the emergence of observable facts. It also explores the subsequent impact these elements have on the environmental setting and on multiple facets of daily life. The end objective for utilizing such a methodology is to glean factual, empirical information that can be applied or generalized.

Nazir, in his 2009 publication, posits that the descriptive method serves as a valuable mechanism for investigating the current status of distinct elements, be it a group of individuals, an object, various conditions, a thought system, or even a category of events. The primary objective of this specific study is to delineate the forms of morphological interference in the

Betawi language on the morphological variables found in the speech patterns of Jakarta's adolescents, specifically focusing on the areas of affixation and reduplication.

For the purposes of this study, the data analyzed comprised of words within sentences that demonstrated interference from the Betawi language, particularly in the realms of affixation and reduplication. The source for this data was a diverse cohort of adolescents residing in Jakarta, who are not of Betawi descent and who possess minimal to no proficiency in the Betawi language. This group ranged in age from 13 to 23 years and came from varying educational and gender backgrounds. In total, 25 individuals were selected as subjects for this research endeavor.

A range of data collection techniques were employed in this study, which included tapping methods and several listening techniques within the domain of linguistics. These listening techniques encompassed competent free listening, audio recording, and meticulous note-taking. Upon the successful gathering of this data, analytical methods were initiated. This involved transcribing the recorded audio into written text, identifying and categorizing the data based on characteristics like affixation, reduplication, and composition, and even focusing on acronyms when applicable. The data was then interpreted for meaningful insights before drawing final conclusions based on the assembled information.

IV. Result and Discussion

The research findings allow for a comprehensive discussion on the data obtained, specifically focusing on various linguistic systems such as morphological, phonological, syntactical, and semantic structures. Morphology, a specialized branch within the broader field of linguistics, is fundamentally concerned with resolving challenges associated with the grammatical formation of words. In languages like Indonesian and Javanese, affixes—or specific sets of letters that are added to a root word—play a pivotal role in the process of word formation. Through the process of affixation, a single basic form can spawn a variety of different meanings.

During the course of this research, it was observed that interference most commonly manifested among adolescents who engaged in the simultaneous use of two or more languages for distinct purposes. The larger the population that practices such switching of languages, the more intensive becomes their contact with each language, known here as bilingual contact. This interaction leads to reciprocal influences, manifesting as the application of grammatical rules from one's first language (B1) when using their second language (B2), and vice versa. This phenomenon is not strictly governed by linguistic rules alone; rather, it is also influenced by a range of nonlinguistic factors.

The research also draws attention to various nonlinguistic factors that contribute to the manner in which languages are used, including the manifestation of interference phenomena. Among the most impactful nonlinguistic variables influencing language use are social dynamics and situational contexts.

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.

First, Confix is an affix that consists of a prefix and a suffix that is placed between the root words.

Table 1. Betawi dialect interference in the aspect of confixes

No	Kata Dasar	Interferensi Dialek Betawi	Bahasa Indonesia Baku	English
1	Tunjuk	Nunjukin	Menunjukkan	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

Second, prefix is a specialized form of affix that is specifically appended to the beginning, or the initial part, of a root word. It serves to modify the meaning and sometimes the grammatical category of the root to which it is attached.

The findings from this ongoing study demonstrate a clear pattern of morphological interference from the Betawi language affecting the speech of adolescents in Jakarta, especially concerning affixation. The research identified various types of affixations, including prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. Interestingly, no instances of infixation were found within the constructed speech of the research subjects.

The observed usage of prefixes in this study is consistent with existing linguistic theories. Specifically, according to Verhaar's theory published in 2004 (page 107), a prefix is identified as an affix that is positioned adjacent to and on the left side of the base root word. This act of attaching an affix to the beginning of a root word is formally termed as "prefixation." Furthermore, the work of Chaer in 2008 (page 23) substantiates this finding by stating that prefixes are, indeed, those affixes that are placed to the left of the basic root form. Chaer provides examples of several common prefixes such as 'ber-', 'me', 'per-', 'di', 'ter-', and 'ke-', confirming their positional relationship with the base or root word.

The study reveals that in instances of morphological interference, words were often marked by prefixes. These prefixes include a variety that appears in standard language forms, underscoring the pervasive nature of the interference observed. These examples include but are not limited to prefixes like 'ber-', 'me', 'per-', 'di', 'ter-', and 'ke-'.

In summary, the role of prefixes in morphological interference as observed among adolescents in Jakarta provides valuable insights into the complexities of language mixing, specifically affixation. The findings are further supported by established linguistic theories, enhancing the credibility and depth of the research.

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 from the current research shed light on the influence of Betawi language morphology on the morphological components of adolescent speech in Jakarta, specifically in relation to the aspect of affixation. During the study, the research team identified that words featuring nasal prefixes were relatively less frequent, represented primarily by the prefixes /ng-, ny-, and n-/.

The evidence collected points to a significant number of young speakers incorporating elements of the Betawi language into their daily conversations. This linguistic amalgamation has led to what could be termed an 'imbalance' in the speech patterns of Jakarta-based teenagers. Such imbalances were particularly noticeable when adolescents employed prefixes from the Betawi language while speaking.

It should be noted that the age group in question—adolescents—is generally characterized by emotional instability, which makes them more susceptible to influences, including linguistic influences. This predisposition towards emotional fluctuation appears to contribute to the tendency for these young individuals to blend languages, thereby leading to the observed interference.

4.1 Summary and Implications

To sum it up, the occurrence of these nasal prefixes—specifically /ng-, ny-, and n-/—in the speech of Jakarta's adolescents, while not highly prevalent, is notably impactful. The use of these prefixes from the Betawi language serves as a strong indicator of the linguistic interference at play. Moreover, the age and emotional state of these adolescents add an additional layer of complexity to their speech patterns, leading them to combine elements from multiple languages and thus contributing to the said 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 field of linguistics, a suffix is defined as a specific kind of affix that is strategically placed at the termination of a root word. Its primary function is to either alter or extend the meaning or grammatical category of that root word. The most recent study on this subject reveals notable instances of linguistic interference at the morphological level, specifically within the speech habits of adolescents in Jakarta. This interference is particularly evident in the application of suffixes derived from the Betawi language.

In the collected data, it was identified that the suffix '-in' was attached to the base word 'know,' resulting in the formation of a new word: 'tahuin.' In another example, the suffix '-an' was appended to the root word 'dissolve,' generating the word 'dissolvean.' These instances strongly suggest that the suffix operates as an affix that is generally added to the right side of the root word.

This observed pattern is congruent with established theories in linguistics. According to the theoretical framework posited by Verhaar in 2004 (page 107), a suffix is an affix that is strategically affixed to the right side of a root word in a mechanism known as "suffixation." Further corroborating this is Chaer's view from 2008 (page 23), stating that a suffix is an affix added to the right of the basic form and providing examples such as '-kan,' '-i,' and '-an.'

The researcher postulates that the instances of morphological interference involving the Betawi language in the speech patterns of Jakarta's adolescents may be a consequence of their limited comprehension of standardized Indonesian language rules. It is important to note that while these teenagers do understand and are capable of speaking Indonesian, the version they commonly use leans more towards Betawi Malay. This pattern results in an imprecise selection of vocabulary elements, often adopting from the Minangkabau language, thereby contributing to the observed interference.

In sum, the role of suffixes in contributing to linguistic interference is significantly highlighted by the current study, and this role seems to be substantial. Not only do the findings align well with existing theories by linguists like Verhaar and Chaer, but they also point to the

need for a more nuanced understanding of the standard language forms. This could potentially aid in minimizing the rate and impact of such interference in linguistically diverse communities 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 process of repetition or reduplication is the repetition of grammatical units, either in whole or in part, whether with variations of the phoneme or not. The result of the repetition here is called the repeating word, whereas the repeated unit is the basic form. The Betawi people show their uniqueness by saying many words with the phoneme a to e, the phoneme u being o, and the phoneme o being u.

The findings of the present study indicate that there is morphological interference of Betawi language to the morphological variables of adolescent speech in Jakarta from the reduplication aspect. Based on the results of the current study, the researcher found the Betawi language morphological interference to the morphological variables of adolescent speech in Jakarta from the reduplication aspect, namely, dwilingga. It can be seen from the research data obtained by speakers that it is clear that there is a lack of vocabulary, such as the word nungging that was adopted from the Betawi Malay language. This is what causes interference. Teenagers can use the language properly and correctly, both Indonesian. However, speakers tend to mix up the language, which results in interference.

From the data above, the researcher classifies the data that the researcher has found above into dwilingga groups. The grouping carried out by the researcher is based on the theory stated by Verhaar (2004: 152) that dwilingga, namely, the repetition of the original morpheme, as in (Indonesian) tables, forget-forgetting, children, free, and so on.

Table 5. Reduplication in Betawi language

No	Bahasa Betawi	Bahasa	English
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		Indonesia	
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 together

This research provides substantial evidence of morphological interference originating from the Betawi language, particularly impacting the morphological variables in speech. This interference is most noticeable in two specific linguistic aspects: affixation and reduplication.

One of the key findings of the present study is the discernible impact of the Betawi language on the morphological attributes of speech, particularly in the realm of affixation. This interference manifests itself in words that have been modified through the addition of various types of affixes such as prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. The prevalence of these affixed words serves as an illustrative example of how the Betawi language influences standard speech patterns, particularly when examined from the perspective of affixation.

In addition to the observable interference in the domain of affixation, the current study also uncovers noteworthy instances where the Betawi language has influenced the morphological structures through the phenomenon of reduplication, specifically exemplified by the term 'dwilingga.'

To provide a theoretical context to these findings, it is useful to refer to the insights offered by Hortman and Stoork, cited in Alwasilah (1985: 131), who characterize interference as an error resulting from the transference of speech habits native to one's first language or dialect into a second language or dialect. In the context of the Indonesian language, speakers frequently, albeit unconsciously, incorporate elements of regional languages, which can be considered a form of interference.

Given that the regional language words used by bilingual speakers often have equivalent expressions in standard Indonesian, it is plausible that this type of interference could be reduced or even eradicated. The interference notably manifests itself not just in the formation of individual words (morphology) but also in the broader structure of sentences (syntax).

In summary, the results of this study offer a comprehensive understanding of the role played by the Betawi language in causing morphological interference in speech, affecting both affixation and reduplication. These findings add depth to our current understanding of the complexities involved in language interference and highlight the need for further research to devise effective strategies to mitigate these effects.

V. Conclusion

The research undertook an in-depth exploration into the communication habits of teenagers in Jakarta, revealing that elements of the Betawi language are often woven into their daily discourse. This usage has been shown to exert significant influence on the morphological variables of speech, chiefly in two particular aspects: affixation and reduplication.

The study unveils substantial evidence of morphological interference originating from the Betawi language in the sphere of affixation. This type of interference is evidenced through the modification of words via the addition of different kinds of affixes namely prefixes, suffixes, and confixes. These affixes operate as integral linguistic components that alter the meanings and grammatical properties of root words.

Beyond affixation, the research also discovers notable instances of morphological interference in the form of reduplication, specifically illustrated by the term 'dwilingga.' This form of interference showcases how the repetitive structure of certain words also derives from Betawi linguistic characteristics.

Interestingly, the study did not corroborate any significant morphological interference in other aspects like composition and acronyms when assessing speech patterns among Jakarta teenagers. This divergence from expectation adds an additional layer of complexity to the ongoing conversation about linguistic interference in this demographic.

The research also sheds light on the psychological dimensions of linguistic choice, suggesting that for many teenagers in Jakarta, the use of Betawi language elements appears to be an integral part of their speech construction. This implies that code-switching and the incorporation of the Betawi language are commonplace behaviors, often carried out with a high degree of linguistic competence and understanding.

There are also several suggestions for Future Research:

- **Deeper Psychological Examination:** Given the integral role of the Betawi language in the speech construction among Jakarta's teenagers, future research could delve deeper into the psychological reasons behind these choices.
- **Other Forms of Interference:** Since the current study did not find significant evidence of interference in aspects like composition and acronyms, future studies could explore these domains more extensively to understand if they remain unaffected or if the current study's sample was an anomaly.
- **Cultural Context:** Future research could also focus on how the use of Betawi elements in speech ties into broader cultural identity markers for Jakarta's youth.
- **Educational Impact:** Assessing how this morphological interference affects academic performance or comprehension in formal settings could offer practical insights for educators and policymakers.
- **Code-Switching Mechanisms:** Understanding the mechanisms behind code-switching and how they impact language development in bilingual or multilingual settings could be another rewarding avenue of research.

In summary, the present study not only provides an intricate understanding of how elements of the Betawi language impact the morphological variables of speech among Jakarta teenagers but also sets the stage for further exploration in this exciting and complex field. By suggesting several directions for future research, the study aims to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of this fascinating area of sociolinguistics.

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