

## Grammatical Interference On English Caption On Facebook Group's "*We Are ASEAN*"

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### Abstract

In this era, social media become a new way to connect the people. Platform such as, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter are examples of social media that use by large people. People not only share their photos or videos but they also can share their opinions and their knowledge to others as the way to build communication as social beings. On social media, there is a tool to make a group. Usually people make a group on social media based on their background, hobbies and discussion about certain issues. On Facebook group there is a group consisting of people from South East Asia named "We Are ASEAN". On this group they discuss their opinions, stories and sometimes they introduce their culture to each other. Because of the variety of culture the language that is used in that group is English language. In this research was aimed to find the types and the most common mistake grammatical error in synthetic level on the group. The design of this research was content analysis by using qualitative approach and the researcher was the key instrument. The researcher took the samples by screen shooting twenty posters published by Indonesian people on Facebook group from July to September 2021. The researcher used document analysis to analyze the document as the samples and find out the grammatical error based on the syntactic level. The researcher found 69 mistakes was considered as grammatical interferences on English caption. This research found 10 types of grammatical errors in the samples. Types of grammatical errors were found by researcher such as; tenses, plurality, subject-verb, preposition, pronoun, noun phrase, article, diction, capital letter, auxiliary, and translation. Most of grammatical errors were found by researcher that happened in capital letters case. The researcher found 34 errors in capital letters case with 47% in total grammatical errors. The researcher also explain the grammatical errors in syntactic level based on the error itself. From those results, capital letters became the common mistake found in second language accusations process. Capital letters errors on syntactic level can cause confusion in conveying information. Therefore, it is suggested that the writers should recognize the differences rules in target language accusations. The writers should be more aware in second language rules by considering the interference theory in syntactic level based on linguistics knowledge.

**Keywords:** Grammar, Interference, Language Acquisition, Nonnative Speaker

### 1. Introduction

According to Fauziati (2016) Interference is basically a linguistic symptom that commonly occurs in a language, especially those used in a bilingual society or society that is multilingual. Based on basou et al (2018) Interference is language error that make by students because their bilingualism. It means that the speaker's first language influences their second language or target language. Interference also arises due to the dominance of the first language system which affects the use of the second language in communication events, emotions, sensitivity and attitudes of speakers. The existence of interference causes obscurity

in the use of language, for that as a logical consequence that the interference should be avoided as far as possible. Thus, it will be easier to understand when a speaker uses a second language properly and correctly in accordance with the rules and systems that apply to the use of the second language.

Based on Fauziati (2016) this deficiency in mastery of the English language is also suspected be one of the factors that stimulate interference. Apart from these factors, the research from Basou et al (2018), they found 4 factors that affect the interference process, such as; limit of vocabulary, disloyalty to target language, sequential bilingualism, and presenters' feeling. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that all the factors that cause interference come from the speaker itself.

In general, the language symptom is considered as a symptom of speech in speakers as bilingual or multilingual speakers which are considered deviant and it is hoped that they cannot occur because the elements are already in the target language. This statement is supported by research results from Basou et al (2018) they found 3 types of interference in linguistics, namely; grammatical interference, phonological interference and lexical interference. Phonological interference arises because of differences in sound pronunciation between the original language and the target language, lexical interference occurs because speakers enter the original vocabulary into the target language, causing confusion of meaning while grammatical interference arises because of differences in language patterns between the original language and the target language so that speakers find it difficult to notice it. In this research the researcher will focus in grammatical interference phenomenon and syntactic form in the sentence.

According to Stephen et al (2019) In this era billion of people using social media that provides facilities to communicate people to each other's. The time period frequently used to refer to new types of media that involved interactive participation. Nowadays, the use of social media as a communication media has become common activity, with the presence of communication developer media such as Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, and Telegram make communication activities wider. Now days, people not only can communicate directly but also communicate indirectly without facing one another. Based on Novitasari (2018) Younger generation are more likely use social media to express their, feelings, idea and their opinion. Communication via social media is happening now, people can share information even their stories through social media which is possible for them to communicate with other people from any part of the world. According to Yasin (2015) cited in Elliza (2020); more people use online communication such as Facebook, the better their online spoken written text styles. Facebook as a media social for communication, give many ways to communicate each other. Facebook group give facility to the member for interacts to each other. Facebook group can accommodate many accounts with different domiciles in several countries at once, so the interaction between multicultural people is inevitable.

In the conclusion, in this era communication between multicultural people from different countries is inevitable. Media social as a communication tool give the chance to communicate with foreigners. Interference always takes place in the multilingual aspect of communication. Unfortunately many people do not realize how important to understand the possibility of interference in communication process. So the ability to understand the interference is absolutely necessary, to prevent misunderstandings in the communication process.

## 2. Methods

In this research, the researcher carried out content analysis as the design of the study. According to Lee Erlingsson and Petra (2017), Content analysis is a reflective process in qualitative methodology. In this research, the researcher chose qualitative method as the basis of interpretation. Based on Flick (2018) qualitative methods seek to describe what the people do or action in their everyday lives and tries to explain it. Therefore, the source of data qualitative research is also a natural result of human activities. This research utilized qualitative approach that relies on natural data. This research focused on the grammatical interference language transfer on English caption on Facebook.

In fact, the amount of data in qualitative research does not have definite figures. Research question and sample composition are more important than the number of samples themselves. So, to help researcher find the amount of data to be taken, researcher use the theory of Guetterman (2015) in Flick (2018) sample size of 20 until 30 data to be most frequent in qualitative research. In the line with Guetterman, Green and Thorogood (2004) argue that the experience of most qualitative researchers is to conducting studies with 20 people or data falls into the category analytically relevant research. The researcher took 20 data from facebook group as the sample. The sample contained grammatical interference and post by Indonesian from July until September 2021.

The object of this research is the grammatical interference in caption on Facebook group. Therefore, interference that found on Facebook is identified as the data, while the English caption on Facebook became the samples. The researcher is the main instrument because every step such as; collecting the data, analyzing the data and deciding the conclusion doing by the researcher itself. The researcher do all steps by himself, starting from took the data from facebook group, selected the data, analyzing, coding and given the conclusion in the last part of the research. In this research used content analysis as research approach.

In this research, the researcher used documentation as instrument. According to Lincoln (2018) documentation consisting of most visual forms, data occupies space that other instruments cannot fill. Because all of the data in visual form, documentation is the best instrument to took the data. The researcher took the data using his phone in Facebook group. Used the screen shot tool in his phone. Based on Flick (2018) content analysis approach is a replicable systematic strategy for compressing mass media data, and for analyzing news items to provide an overall picture of trends in content and specific features that require further in-depth analysis. So, content analysis research involves a set of activities in analyzing documents of other files then describing them.

Because the data from this study are pictures (the caption in facebook group), the researcher used documentation technique in collecting the data. According to Miles et al (2014) documentation is a method of improving immediate analysis task being carried out, advancing the sophistication of analysis and deepening the confidence have in the final conclusions. Simply, documentation is a sampling process in images or writing that can be used to support research results. In this research the researcher used document analysis technique to analyse the data. Based on Bowen (2009) document analysis is a procedure for evaluating documents or data sources, both print-based and electronic-based. Simply, document analysis is a procedure for evaluating the data. Based on Christen and Petra in 2017, there are four steps to analyzing the data, such as; Condensation, Code, Category and Theme.

**Tabel 1. Steps analyzing the data, based on Lee Erlingsson and Petra in 2017**

No	Steps	Explanations
1	Condensation	A data selection process that is close to the criteria determined from the data source, such as; transcript, document or photo.
2	Code	It a label name that most exactly describes what this particular condensed meaning unit is about, usually one or two words long.
3	Category	A category is formed by grouping together those codes that are related to each other through their content or context.
4	Theme	A theme can be seen as a process of expressing meaning in accordance with what is being researched.

The researcher took four steps to found out the types of grammatical interference on English caption on Facebook group. First the researcher collected the data by observing the captions that showed grammatical interference. The researcher used the screenshot tool on the smartphone to get the caption image as the sample. Second, the researcher identified the types of grammatical interference by reading and examining grammar errors in the data. The researcher also used AI Grammar applications to cross-check the data. After that, the researcher gave the code number for each captions as samples. The researcher gave number on the samples from one to twenty. The researcher took the numbers randomly without seeing the theme of content captions. Third, the researcher gave the code and divide the data based on their grammatical interference types: tenses (T), plurality (P), subject-verb (SV), passive voice (PV), preposition (PRE), pronoun (PRO), noun phrase (NP), article (A), diction (D), capital letter (CL), and translation (TRA). The last, the researcher calculated the data from their categories and then the researcher counted how many the data from each categories. And then, the researcher described the error in the samples at the syntactic level.

### 3. Result And Discussion

Based on the finding, the results were analyzed and calculated by the researcher to answer the research questions of this research. The first research question was: What are the types of grammatical interference on English caption on Facebook group. The researcher found 69 errors in datas which was considered as grammatical errors in 10 various types. The grammatical interference such as; Tense, plurality, subject-verb, preposition, pronoun, noun phrase, article, diction, capital letter and translation.

**Tabel 2. Grammatical Interferences on English Captions**

Samples	Grammatical Interferences										Total Data
	T	P	SV	Pre	Pro	NP	A	D	CL	Tra	
1	1		1						4		6
2				1	1				1		3
3								2	2		4
4		1							3		4
5					1				3		4
6					1				2		3
7				1			1		4	1	7

8		1						1	1		3
9		1	1						3		5
10		1						1	2		4
11		1							2		3
12			2				2				4
13						1			1		2
14									1		1
15	1							1	1		3
16									1		1
17							1		1		2
18			1		1	1					3
19		1							3		4
20		1						1	1		3
Total	2	7	5	2	4	2	4	6	36	1	69

The most interference that found by researcher happened in capital letter case. Especially in writing first subject form "I" in English language rules it always in capital form even position of the word in the middle of sentence. But in speaker first language rules the first subject form "aku" should in small letter form expect position of the word as first word in a sentence. But in the data the researcher found that subject "I" write in small letter form. This was happened because the writer in the Facebook group is non-native english speaker but in communication or writing caption they used English language. So the interference occurred because they used their first language rules in writing their second language. This conclusion has similarity with the theory from Valcea (2020) First language transfer in second language acquisition as a cause for making interference in translations result.

While the second research question was: What are the grammatical interferences at the syntactic level contained in the caption. The researcher explain the errors on the English caption on syntactic level. Most of the captions contain grammatical errors that make a mismatch in the syntax rules. The researcher also found some types of grammatical interference in the data. Interference happened in Tense, plurality, subject-verb, preposition, pronoun, noun phrase, article, diction, capital letter and translation case. Interference that occured in the data has the same pattern, which is the target language wrote by first language syntax rules. All the errors from Tense, plurality, subject-verb, preposition, pronoun, noun phrase, article, diction, capital letter and translation. For examples; what religion you? (Apa agama mu?), Traditional music Indonesia (musik tradisional Indonesia), she is soekarno wife (dia istri soekarno), etc. Every sentences write in Indonesian language rules, it caused errors in the syntactic field in sentences. The sentences should be write in English language rules because the sentence using it as the main language. The sentences should be; what is your religion?, Indonesian Traditional Music, She is Seokarno's wife.

**Tabel 3. Research Sample**

Sample 1			
No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	Jakarta Not the capital city ...	T and CL	Jakarta <i>is not</i> the capital the capital city ...
2	And estimated ...	SV	And <i>it</i> estimated ...

3	indonesia	CL	<i>Indonesia</i>
4	concept of One nature	CL	concept of <i>one</i> nature
5	#wonderful_indonesia	CL	#wonderful_ <i>Indonesia</i>

Sample 2

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	Indonesia we call klereng/guli	Pre	<i>In</i> Indonesia we call klereng/guli
2	Indonesia we call kelereng/guli	Pro	Indonesia we call <i>it</i> kelereng/guli
3	what is the name ...	CL	<i>What</i> is the name ...

Sample 3

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	find this cake in <u>any</u> city in Indonesia.	D	find this cake in <i>every</i> city in Indonesia.
2	... many <u>who</u> sell this on the ...	D	... many <i>people</i> sell this on the ...
3	especially at night many ...	CL	<i>Especially</i> at night many ...
4	#indonesia	CL	# <i>Indonesia</i>

Sample 4

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	Some of Top Brand From Indonesia	P	<i>brands</i>
2		CL	
3		CL	<i>from</i>
4		CL	<i>top</i>

Sample 5

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	do asian people know?	CL	<i>Do</i> Asian people know?
2	this is yours indonesia	CL	<i>Indonesia</i>
3		Pro	this is <i>our</i> indonesia

Sample 6

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	she is soekarno wife	Pro	she is Soekarno's wife
2		CL	
3	the most indonesia ...	CL	the most <i>Indonesia</i> ...

Sample 7

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	... Dubai, Berunei Darusalam and USA ...	A	... Dubai, Berunei Darusalam and <b>THE</b> USA ...
2	Trending no 4 Taiwan ...	Pre	Trending no 4 <b>in</b> Taiwan ...
3	<u>until</u> the first Episode ...	Tra	<b>since</b> the first episode ...
4		CL	
5	... in 8 countries, Trending number 1 was ...	CL	... in 8 countries, <b>trending</b> number 1 was ...
6	... Indonesian Series drama that ...	CL	... Indonesian <b>series</b> drama that ...
7	Oww Thank you for watching.	CL	Oww <b>thank</b> you for watching.

Sample 8

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	when snow and ice fall ...	CL	<b>When</b> snow and ice fall ...
2	Source: Humas Polres PPU & Freeport Indonesia	P	<b>Sources: Public Relations of PPU Police &amp; Freeport Indonesia</b>
3		D	

Sample 9

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	These Some of Beautiful Bridge in Indonesia	P	Bridges
2		CL	<b>some</b>
3		CL	<b>beautiful</b>
4		CL	<b>bridges</b>
5		SV	These <b>are</b> some of ...

Sample 10

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	ask for Thailand peoples ...	P	ask for Thailand <b>people</b> ...
2	i like Thailand movie ...	CL	<b>I</b> like Thailand Movie ...
3	ask for Thailand ...	CL	<b>Ask</b> for Thailand ...
4	ask for Thailand Peoplesreal, when One Day 2 release?	D	ask for <b>Thai</b> , when One Day 2 release?

Sample 11

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	Some of Beautiful Waterfall in Indonesia	CL	<i>beautiful</i>
2		CL	<i>waterfalls</i>
3		P	

Sample 12

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	"Semarang" small city in Java, Indonesia ...	SV	"Semarang" <i>is a</i> small city in Java, Indonesia ...
2		A	
3	... has 3 blends of modern city, old city and nature.	SV	... <i>it</i> has 3 blends of <i>the</i> modern city, old city and nature.
4		A	

Sample 13

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	Tradisional music Indonesia	NP	<i>Indonesian traditional music</i>
2	indonesia	CL	<i>Indonesia</i>

Sample 14

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	the tradition is usually held every ...	CL	<i>The</i> tradition is usually held every ...

Sample 15

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	I recommend song sung by Indonesian singers which I find delicious for International listeners.	CL	I recommend song sung by Indonesian singers which I <i>found good</i> for International listeners.
2		D	

Sample 16

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	it also benefits Malaysians and Bruneis	CL	<i>It</i> also benefits Malaysians and Bruneis



Sample 17

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	there is guest	A	<i>There is a</i> guest
2		CL	

Sample 18

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	What religion you?	SV	What <i>is</i> ...
2		Pro	<i>your</i>
3		NP	What <i>is your religion?</i>

Sample 19

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	so much beauty of the mountain ...	CL	<i>So</i> much beauty of the mountain ...
2	... i love indonesia	CL	<i>I</i> love <i>Indonesia</i>
3		CL	
4	... and the sea shore ...	P	... and the sheshores ...

Sample 20

No	Interferences	Types of Interferences	Correct Sentences
1	Java is the largest ethnic group ...	D	<i>Javanese</i> is the largest ethnic group ...
2	These Religion are strongly influenced by Javanese culture ...	P	These <i>religions</i> are strongly influenced by Javanese culture ...
3		CL	

In the line with Ratih, Giyatmi and Arumi result (2020) which was they found 12 errors in grammatical interference such as; tenses, pluraity, subject-verb, passive voice, preposition, pronoun, noun phrase, article, diction, capital letter, auxiliary, and translation. The result has similarity with researcher study which was found the types of grammatical interference happened in the same area.

From the result, the factors that made interference in target language is an impact from source language. At least there are two wrong habits that made interferences; First, using direct translation to make a sentences from source language to target language, and second, using the source language syntax rules for makes the sentence in target language. In the learning process, sufficient understanding of a language is needed. Either in the form of grammatical rules or understanding the syntax level. this is useful for maximizing the process of mastering a new language.

#### 4. Conclusion

From the results of this research, the researcher concluded that there were ten types of grammatical interferences found on English captions on Facebook group. From 20 captions

published from July until September 2021, the researcher found; Tense, plurality, subject-verb, preposition, pronoun, noun phrase, article, diction, capital letter and translation as the grammatical interferences on the captions. The researcher also found in the data there were at least two errors or interferences in one caption.

Further the researcher found the most interference in capital letter case. All the interferences that was found by researcher happened in syntactic level. The findings in this research has similarities with Previous study which was the result showed the same interference in class word. This error happened because the effect of speaker first language in second language acquisition. Interference should be avoided because it can cause ambiguity of meaning and misunderstanding in conveying the message.

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