

Morphophonemic Interference in The Makassar Language in The Use Of Indonesian Language in The Film Area

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Abstract: This study examines the phenomenon of morphophonemic interference from the Makassar language in the use of Indonesian in the film *Uang Panai 2*. The research aims to identify and describe the forms of morphophonemic interference found in the film's dialogue. Using a descriptive qualitative approach, this study analyzes conversations among the film's characters to explore phonemic substitutions, phoneme reductions, and affixations influenced by the Makassar language. The results show that such interferences affect the structure and pronunciation of Indonesian, reflecting the bilingual nature of Makassar speakers and the cultural identity embedded in language use in the film. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of linguistic interference in a multimedia context and highlight the role of local languages in shaping national language usage.

Keywords: morphophonemic interference; Makassar language; Indonesian; bilingualism; linguistic films

1. Introduction

In the context of film, the use of Indonesian language juxtaposed with regional languages, such as Makassarese, can produce an interesting linguistic phenomenon, namely the occurrence of language interference when speakers borrow elements of one language to use in another language. This phenomenon is often found in the realm of everyday conversation and in media production, including film. One example of a film that reflects this phenomenon is *Uang Panai*, a film directed by Amril Nuryam and Gani Safia. This film uses Indonesian with many insertions or influences from Makassarese, which reflects how these two languages interact with each other in the context of communication between characters.

Morphophonemic interference refers to the influence of the morphological (word structure) and phonological (pronunciation) forms of the Makassarese language reflected in the use of Indonesian. This phenomenon not only provides an overview of the way Makassarese people speak, but also shows how regional languages can influence the national language in the realm of communication, especially in the context of film.

Through the analysis of the film *Uang Panai*, the study of forms of morphophonemic interference can occur, and allows for a better understanding of the dynamics of language use in films involving two or more languages. This phenomenon can also provide more insight into the role of language in depicting local culture and the social identity of certain ethnic groups.

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Language is the main communication tool used by humans in interacting. As an Indonesian nation, of course Indonesian is the national and official language of the country, but in practice, people still use regional languages not only in everyday life, in fact in formal situations regional languages are often mixed with the use of Indonesian. One of the regional languages that has a strong influence on the communication of its people is Makassarese. This language is often used side by side with Indonesian, which causes the phenomenon of language interference in various communication domains, including in film media.

Language interference is a linguistic phenomenon that occurs when elements from one language enter another language due to language blending. In the realm of film, this interference often appears in the dialogue of film actors & actresses who use two languages simultaneously. One example of a film that displays this phenomenon is *Uang Panai 2*. This film highlights Makassar culture, including the language aspect used by the characters in it.

Morphophonemic interference in this film can be seen from various aspects, such as phoneme changes, affixation, and the insertion of Makassarese elements into Indonesian speech. This phenomenon is interesting to study because it can provide an overview of how regional languages influence the use of Indonesian, as well as how it reflects the cultural identity of the Makassarese people.

In addition, this research also has relevance in the field of applied linguistics, especially in the study of bilingualism and language mixing. This study can provide a deeper understanding of the dynamics of language use in bilingual societies, as well as how media such as films can be a means of maintaining and spreading regional languages.

Based on this background, this study aims to identify and analyze the form of morphophonemic interference in the film *Uang Panai 2*. This study also attempts to understand the factors that cause interference and its impact on the use of Indonesian in the realm of film..

2. Literature Review

Language Interference

Language interference is the influence of one language on another, especially in a bilingual context. According to Weinreich (1953), interference can occur at the levels of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. In a bilingual context such as in Makassar, speakers often mix elements from the two languages they master, thus affecting the structure of the target language..

Morphophonemics

Morphophonemics is the study of how phonological forms change as a result of morphological processes, such as affixation and reduplication. In the context of interference, this includes the substitution, deletion, or addition of phonemes when morphemes from two different language systems interact.

Previous Research

Several studies have examined language interference, such as by Abbas et al. (2022) on Makassar-Indonesian interference in WhatsApp conversations, and by Azzahrah and

Fiddienika (2024) on morphophonemic interference in podcasts. However, studies on interference in film dialogue are still limited, so it is the main focus of this study.

3. Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with a case study design. The data source is the dialogue in the film *Uang Panai 2*. Data collection was carried out by copying the film dialogues and identifying the form of morphophonemic interference. The sampling technique used is quota sampling with a focus on scenes containing interference. The analysis was carried out by grouping the types of interference: phoneme substitution, reduction, affixation, and intonation shift.

4. Results and Discussion

This study found various forms of morphophonemic interference that appear in the dialogue of the film *Uang Panai 2*. This phenomenon reflects the strong influence of the Makassar language on the use of Indonesian, both in phonological, morphological, and prosodic aspects.

Phoneme Substitution

The form of phoneme substitution occurs when phonemes in Indonesian are replaced with phonemes typical of the Makassar language. An example is the word "susah" which is pronounced as "sussa", and "pergi" becomes "pi". This phenomenon shows the simplification and phonological adaptation that are commonly found in bilingual speech, where pronunciation is adjusted to the sound system of the speaker's first language.

Phoneme Reduction and Deletion

Phoneme reduction, such as changing the word "tidak" to "ndak", shows the removal of the initial phoneme as part of local pronunciation habits. This indicates the strong influence of regional languages on the phonetic economy in everyday speech which is then reflected in film media.

Local Affixation

The local affixation process is also found in film dialogues, such as in the word "besar" which is changed to "besarki". The addition of the suffix "-ki" is a typical form of the Makassar language that shows an aspect of affirmation or emotional closeness. This illustrates the integration of local morphology into the structure of the Indonesian language.

Intonation and Prosody

In addition to the phonemic aspect, the influence of the Makassar language is also seen from the intonation pattern and rhythm of pronunciation in the dialogue. Indonesian sentences pronounced by Makassar speakers show a pattern of rising and falling intonation and distinctive syllable stress, which distinguishes them from standard Indonesian speech.

These findings underline that language interference in films is not only lexical, but also involves complex structural and prosodic aspects. This interference reflects the reality of bilingualism that lives in Makassar society and how local cultural identity remains attached even in the use of the national language.

Furthermore, these findings enrich sociolinguistic studies by showing that popular media such as films can be a means of preserving and transforming regional languages. Film is not only a medium of entertainment, but also a space for representing the linguistic identity of its society. Therefore, the existence of morphophonemic interference in film is an important indicator of linguistic dynamics in a bilingual society.

5. Comparison

This study expands previous studies that only discussed interference in everyday oral communication or social media. Different from Abbas et al. (2022) who focused on WhatsApp and Azzahrah & Fiddienika (2024) on podcasts, this article explores the realm of film as a new space in the study of morphophonemic interference. In addition to expanding the object of study, this approach also provides an important contribution in seeing how regional languages color the national language in cinematic works that are massively consumed by the public. Thus, this article adds a new dimension to the understanding of the dynamics of bilingualism in popular media.

6. Conclusion

This study found that morphophonemic interference from Makassarese significantly affects the use of Indonesian in film dialogues. This phenomenon shows the bilingual character of Makassarese speakers as well as the sociocultural impact of language mixing in media. Further research can be conducted on other regional languages and other types of media to explore the implications of morphophonemic interference more deeply.

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