THE EFFECT OF INDONESIAN MORPHOLOGICAL INFERENCE AT YOUTUBE UENO FAMILY JAPAN ON LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

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INTRODUCTION

Marriage from different countries has become a familiar thing in Indonesia → multicultural marriage → having different parenting patterns, including the introduction of language to children → Differences in parental communication patterns and the use of more than one language in the family, of course influence the child's language development process, which gives rise to multilingualism and differences in the structure of words and sentences from Indonesian and the inference language.

Research Purposes

This research aims to determine the influence of Indonesian morphological inference on the UENO Family Japan YouTube on early childhood language development.

Previous Research

1. Interferensi Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia dalam Karangan Bahasa Makassar Siswa Kelas VIII SMP Negeri 1 Tompobulu Kabupaten Gowa (Zulkifli, 2018)
2. Unveiling Linguistic Inference Dynamics: Native Language Influences on Bahasa Indonesia Acquisition Among Filipino BIPA Learners (Atmajaya, 2023)

The difference between this research and previous research lies in the data studied.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Language Development
McGraw (1987) in Zulkifli (2018) states that language acquisition has a sudden and abrupt start and has a gradual start, from prelinguistic motor, social and cognitive achievements. One of the main sources comes from the mother tongue and environmental influences of the speaker.

2. Bilingualism
According to Mackey in Sulistyaningsih (n.d.), "Bilingualism is the habit of using two or more languages by a person."
Bilingualism is the alternative use of two or more languages by the same individual.

3. Morphological Inference
Morphology is a branch of linguistics that investigates the ins and outs of different word structures, as well as investigating the possibility of changes in word groups and meanings due to changes in word structure (Ramlan, 1980:2) in Santoso (2021).

According to Ardila et al. (2018), inference is an error caused by a tendency in the pronunciation (speech) of one language towards another language, including the pronunciation of sound units, grammar and vocabulary. Interference that occurs as a result of carrying over speech habits of the mother tongue or dialect into the second dialect language.

4. Early Childhood
Early childhood (0 to 6 years) is a golden age where stimulation of all aspects of development plays an important role in subsequent developmental tasks. The early period of a child's life is an important period in a child's life span (Susanto, 2021).

METHOD

The method in this study is a qualitative approach with descriptive research
Qualitative research according to Bogdan and Tylor in Margono, 2004, 36) in Azizah (2019) is "A research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior."

How do I collect data? listening and note taking
The note-taking technique used in this research is to record words, phrases, or sentences that experience a shift in meaning.

Research object
Ueno Family speech, where the father is a Japanese citizen and the mother is an Indonesian citizen who is accustomed to using Javanese.
(Episode "Play in The Park from "Liwetan" Bestie")

Three stages of analysis→ 1. namely data reduction
　　　　　　　　　　　　 2. data presentation,
　　　　　　　　　　　　 3. conclusions and verification.

(Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2017) in Hasanah (2019, 67))

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

No.	Morphological Processes	Amount of data	Examples of Indonesian Inference Vocabulary Forms	Indonesian Inference Data
1.	**Basic Word**	4	M: "Yang tadi yang _kōen_. Di mana? Tadi ada _kōen_ papa." "Awas nanti _njebur_. Noh, di sana ada Kōen. Noh bagus noh. R: "Boleh main gak?" M: "Boleh sayang."	M: "Tadi tamannya di mana ya? Tadi ada taman papa." "Awas nanti tercebur. Itu, di sana ada taman. Itu bagus!" R: "Boleh bermain tidak?" M: "Boleh sayang." **Speech Description:** 公園(_Kōen_): park (Japanese Language) _Njegur_: splashed (Javanese Language)
2.	**Pronouns and Nouns (words for people)**	3	R: "Video, video." M: "Lewatnya dari sana berarti mutar? Oh dari sana Rit, gak bisa _best_! Ini anu, ini tergenang ininya, ini apanya. Ayo, Rit! Ininya tergenang _best_, jadi gak bisa, noh! _Mbah, ora kenek Mbah_, kok malah rono, kecemplung koe Mbah!"	R: "Video, video." M: "Lewatnya dari sana berarti berputar? Oh dari sana Rit, tidak bisa _best_! Ini airnya tergenang. Ayo, Rit! _Mbah_, tidak boleh, _Mbah_, kok malah kesana, tercebur kamu _Mbah_!" **Speech Description:** _Mbah_: grandfather (Javanese Language)
3.	**Errors in the use of affixations me- and ber-**	8	M: "Aturan sini ada wisata yang bebek-bebek bagus kali ya, papa ya." P : "Bebek?" M: "Iya, itu loh yang kita ngayuh sepeda ituloh."	M: "Aturan di sini ada wisata bebek-bebekan bagus sepertinya, papa." P: "Bebek?" M: "Ya, itu loh yang kita harus mengayuh sepeda itu." **Speech Description:** The word "Ngayuh" is not correct, the correct word is "mengayuh" (Indonesian Language)

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

No.	Morphological Processes	Amount of data	Examples of Indonesian Inference Vocabulary Forms	Indonesian Inference Data
4.	**Nouns and Adverbs**	3	Tuturan 1 R: "Hebi!" M: "Hebi'? Nanimonai!" N: "Dia aku ada karena Hebi'." M: "Karena Hebi'?"	R: "Ular!" M: "Ular? Tidak ada!" N: "Tadi aku lihat ular!" M: "Karena ular?" **Speech Description:** 蛇' (Hebi'): Ular (Japanese Language)
5.	**Adjectives**	5	M: "Ya Allah, anak hamba nakal Ya Allah! N: "Jangan gitu, jangan gitu." M: "Ya Allah, anak hamba, sakit hati Ya Allah." "Ampunilah anak hamba Ya Allah, dia marah-marah sama hamba Ya Allah. Kamu nanti akan jadi… oh, Ya Allah, Natsuki, Natsuki, nanti kamu jadi ba… jadi ba…" N: "So." M: "Kok bakso? Bukan bakso!"	M: "Ya Allah, anak hamba nakal Ya Allah!" N: "Jangan begitu, jangan begitu." M: "Ya Allah, anak hamba, sakit hati Ya Allah. Ampunilah anak hamba Ya Allah, dia marah-marah kepada hamba Ya Allah. Kamu nanti akan jadi… oh, Ya Allah, Natsuki, Natsuki, nanti kamu jadi ba..jadi ba…" N: "So." M: "Kok bakso? Bukan bakso!" **Speech Description:** Naughty is an adjective (Indonesian Language)
6.	**Reduplication**	2	M: "Kita lihat sini, ayo!" N: "*Tanoshī!*" P: "*Sugoi!*" M: Pelan-pelan. Awas jangan *mlayu-mlayu*. Awas Nat!	M: "Kita lihat sini, ayo!" N: "Seru!" P: "Keren, ya!" M: "Pelan-pelan. Awas jangan lari-lari! Awas Nat!" **Speech Description:** *Mlayu-mlayu*: Lari-lari (Javanese Language)

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

No.	Morphological Processes	Amount of data	Examples of Indonesian Inference Vocabulary Forms	Indonesian Inference Data
7.	**Compounding**	1	M: "Sekarang aku mau _quality time_ sama anak-anak."	M: "Sekarang aku mau _quality time_ bersama anak-anak." **Speech Description:** Quality+Time: Quality time A combination of two words that produce a new meaning
8.	**Word Structure Errors**	4	M: "Eh ada kadal, ada kadal." "Kadal bahasa jepangnya apa? _Tokage_?" P: "Kok, lautannya dekat ya, bukan laut airnya?" M: "Iya, terlalu deket banget, ya?"	M: "Eh ada kadal, ada kadal. Kadal bahasa Jepangnya apa? Tokage?" P: " Mengapa lautnya sangat deket ya? Bukan lautnya, airnya! M: "Ya, terlalu dekat." **Speech Description:** "_Kok, lautannya dekat ya, bukan laut airnya_?" This is a sentence with the wrong structure, the correct sentence is "_Mengapa lautnya sangat deket ya? Bukan lautnya, airnya!_
9.	**Abbreviations**	2	M: "Kita sekarang _quality time_ sama anak-anak _best_."	M: "Kita sekarang _quality time_ bersama anak-anak _best_." **Speech Description:** The word "_best_" is an abbreviation of the word "_bestie_" (English Language)

No.	Morphological Processes	Amount of data	Examples of Indonesian Inference Vocabulary Forms	Indonesian Inference Data
10.	**Merging Indonesian, Javanese and Japanese**	13	M: "Terus naik ke atas. _ngono kui anake dicekel to_ papa." R: "_Kowai. Nande_?" M: "_Gomen, gomen_ (maaf), dia takut. Dia takut best." R: "_Nande_?" P: "_Nande_?" M: "Gatau, digituin gamau dia. Eh _mrebeki, mrebeki!_"	M: "Terus naik ke atas. _Kalau seperti itu, anaknya ya dipegang_ papa." R: _"Takut. Kenapa?"_ M: "_Maaf, maaf,_ dia takut. Dia takut _best._" R: _"Kenapa?"_ P: "_Kenapa?"_ M: "Tidak tahu, Tidak mau dipegang dia. Eh, berisik, berisik!" **Speech Description:** 1. コワイ(Kowai): menakutkan (Japanese Language) 2. ごめん(Gomen): maaf (Japanese Language) 3. ナンデ(Nande): mengapa (Japanese Language) 4. _ngono kui anake dicekel to:_ Kalau seperti itu, anaknya ya dipegang (Javanese Language) 5. _mrebeki, mrebeki:_ berisik, berisik (Javanese Language)

CONCLUSION

Differences in the communication patterns of parents who come from two different countries and the use of more than one language in the family influence the process of language development in early childhood, which causes multilingualism and differences in the structure of words and sentences from Indonesian to the inference language.

The results of this research show that parents and children communicate in Indonesian, Japanese, and Javanese, which resulted in the discovery of Indonesian language inferences in the field of morphology, namely 4 uses of basic words, 3 personal pronouns, 3 nouns and adverbs, 5 adjectives, 2 abbreviations, 2 reduplications, 1 compounding, and 8 errors in the use of affixations me-, ber-, which are a combination of Indonesian, Javanese and Japanese, 13 combinations of Indonesian, Javanese, and Japanese and 4 sentence structure errors in Indonesian.

Even though there is a mixture of languages in communication, this does not make it difficult for children. Children actually have multilingual abilities and can easily adapt the language they want to speak according to the situation and the person they are talking to. Based on this, it can be concluded that the language used by parents greatly influences the language development of early childhood.

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THANK YOU!