LINGUISTIC FEATURES AND ENGLISH INTERFERENCE ON BAHASA INDONESIA USAGE AMONG INDONESIAN TIKTOK USERS

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Article Info	Abstract
	The development of English in Indonesia has increased rapidly. Many people learn English both through formal and non-formal education. However, this widespread exposure has also resulted in language interference, particularly when engaging on social media. This interference poses a potential shift in the features of Bahasa Indonesia as the national language. To investigate this issue, this study is designed to explore linguistic features affected by language interference and factors contributing to such language interference on TikTok, specifically among Indonesian TikTok users. To employ a qualitative research approach, data were obtained from post and comment sections of Indonesian TikTok users. The data were analyzed using Chaer and Agustina's (2004) theory, which divided language interference into four types: lexical, syntactical, morphological, and phonological. Based on that theory, this study reveals that four linguistic features experienced language interference on TikTok: lexical (63%), syntactical (10%), morphological (22%), and phonological (5%). This study indicates three factors causing language interference in Indonesian TikTok users: language similarity, language contact, and terms of technological development. This research highlights the linguistic phenomenon of social media discourse in Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION

The growing importance of English as a global language has increased prominence in non-native-speaking countries such as Indonesia. Jenkins (2003) highlights this trend, noting the widespread integration of English instruction across all educational levels, from elementary school to university. This emphasis reflects the instrumental value of English in today's interconnected world. Beyond formal education, exposure to English through various media channels, including films, articles, news, and the Internet, has further amplified its presence in Indonesian society. These media sources act as informal learning environments, potentially contributing to improved English proficiency among Indonesians. This article investigates the impact of this multifaceted exposure on English language acquisition in Indonesia.

However, this widespread exposure to English media is not without its drawbacks. Jannatussholihah and Triyono (2019) observed a concerning trend of language interference among Indonesians, particularly in informal settings. This phenomenon occurs when speakers unintentionally mix elements of their first language (Bahasa Indonesia) with English, often due to ingrained linguistic habits (Rahayu & Ramadhan, 2021). Social media platforms, such as *TikTok*, emphasizing informal communication, seem to be particularly fertile ground for this type of language interference.

TikTok's popularity has surged in Indonesia, particularly since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. As users engage with content on the platform, they are exposed to various language expressions, including English and Bahasa Indonesia. These mixing languages, especially when creating *TikTok* videos or comments, can lead to language interference, where the line between English and Bahasa Indonesia becomes blurred. Therefore, *TikTok* serves as a platform where language interference occurs, reflecting the complex interplay of language influences in digital communication spaces.

Moreover, the English interference phenomenon on *TikTok* reflects broader sociolinguistic dynamics within Indonesian society. When individuals use social media, such as *TikTok*, they are exposed to various linguistic expressions, including terms, phrases, and slang. This phenomenon not only creates a language variation but also has the potential to change the identity and characteristics of the language. Social media users tend to adopt and integrate the new terms they encounter, resulting in shifts in how the community uses language. Therefore, the language interference phenomenon on *TikTok* reflects changes in language practices and provides insight into the evolution of linguistic identity in the digital sphere.

There have been several studies focusing on language interference on various Indonesian social media platforms (for example, Cahyani et al., 2021; Djuanda, 2018; Jannatussholihah &

Triyono, 2019; Purbandini et al., 2022; Qodriani, 2019; Yulianti, 2016). Purbandini et al. (2022) identified various forms of language interference in students' social media usage, including local language interference, English interference, slang, English and Indonesian affixes, and onomatopoeia. Their studies concluded that it did not fundamentally alter sentence meaning. Djuanda (2018) also investigated grammatical forms within a specific *WhatsApp* group and explored factors contributing to interference in sentence structure or speech. Most importantly, Djuanda (2018) found that one of the causes of language interference is the similarity between two languages.

On the other hand, Cahyani et al. (2021) identified English interference in Bahasa Indonesia on *Twitter* and *Instagram*. They revealed that teenagers make interference in the forms of words and phrases, and the types of interference are nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, particles, and prepositions. These studies highlight the various forms and contributing factors of language interference in the context of social media in Indonesia. The comparative analysis of these studies underscores the need for further research to deeply explore similarities, differences, and comprehensive patterns in language interference across various social media platforms.

Based on those previous studies, several gaps in the research on language interference in Indonesian social media contexts can be identified. Firstly, while some studies have revealed language interference phenomena, mainly focusing on specific platforms such as *Twitter* and *WhatsApp*, there is a lack of comprehensive research examining language interference across a broader range of social media platforms, including current emerging platforms such as *TikTok.* Furthermore, existing research primarily focuses on forms of language interference without delving into the linguistic features that may be influenced by language interference.

This research investigates (i) linguistic features that interfere with English in Bahasa Indonesia that occur in post and comment sections on *TikTok* and (ii) factors that influence language interference among Indonesian *TikTok* users. Furthermore, the results of this study are expected to provide awareness about the impact of language interference. This is very important to help prevent the decline of Bahasa Indonesia due to the frequent occurrence of English interference on *TikTok*.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Indonesians are part of bilingual or multilingual communities (Purba, 2013). Most Indonesians speak at least two languages: Bahasa Indonesia and their respective vernacular languages. However, with English emerging as an international language, it has been

introduced and utilized as a foreign language in Indonesia (Marlina, 2013). Nuraeni (2021) further emphasizes the significance of the English language in global intercultural communication, in line with the statements by Hamied et al. (2013), who observes that the widespread enthusiasm of the community towards the use of English is reflected in almost all aspects.

Due to the impact of globalization, the use of English is no longer only for international communication; it has begun to spread in local communication. (Gunantar, 2017). Moreover, Alrajafi (2021) highlights that English has become a familiar and widely used language in Indonesia, although it is still a foreign language. This increased proficiency has also facilitated the integration of English into daily communication, including social media interactions. Consequently, this integration may blur the boundaries between English and Indonesian, leading to language interference.

Language interference, as proposed by Nababan (1984), is a language fallacy that occurs due to carrying over the speech of its first language into the second language. Similarly, Ellis (1997) defines language interference as "language transfer," where the influence of the first language affects second language acquisition. In essence, language interference refers to the influence of a speaker's first language on their second language, potentially triggering the language shift phenomenon.

Chaer and Agustina (2004) mentioned that four types of linguistic features can be subject to language interference: phonological, morphological, syntactical, and lexical interference. Meanwhile, Atherton et al. (2018) stated that phonological interference involves the insertion of sounds from one language into words of another, often resulting in subtraction or substitution of letters. Morphological interference, as described by Nair et al. (2019), occurs when a language adopts affixes from another language during word formation, typically due to linguistic contact between the speaker's first and second languages.

Syntactical interference occurs when the structure of another language, whether the local language, a foreign language, or slang, is used in sentences. This interference can be in the form of words, phrases, or clauses. Abduhamidovna (2020) defined lexical interference as borrowing lexemes (words/meanings) from a foreign language in bilingualism. This interference occurs when speakers incorporate vocabulary from their first language into their speech in another language, often using terms from one language to complete sentences structured in another.

Language interference is commonly observed on social media platforms. Satriawati et al. (2019) revealed that English interference in Bahasa Indonesia frequently occurs through social

media. Specifically, platforms such as *TikTok* have become significant spaces where language interference occurs, reflecting the dynamic interaction between English and Bahasa Indonesia in the context of digital communication. The diverse users' background on *TikTok*, comprising individuals from different linguistic backgrounds, further amplifies the occurrences of language interference and showcases the evolving nature of language in online environments.

METHOD

This study used a qualitative approach to thoroughly investigate the influence of English interference on the Bahasa Indonesia used by Indonesian *TikTok* users. Participants in this study were selected using purposive sampling, where the participants are active *TikTok* users who interact in both Bahasa Indonesia and English in their posts and comments.

The data sources were obtained from the researcher's For Your Page (FYP) on *Tiktok*, where content creators are Indonesian native speakers, considering English as their foreign language. A total of 30 posts and 70 comments were randomly collected from Indonesian social media users on *TikTok,* ensuring sufficiency in data collection. Data collection was undertaken from February 14th to March 16th, 2023. The researcher collected data by sorting posts and comments that contained language interference.

This study used Chaer and Agustina's (2004) classification of language interference types and influencing factors as the theoretical framework. After collecting the data, the researcher classified the data into four linguistic features that are interfered with by English. Subsequently, the researcher computed the frequency of data statistically and presented it in tables for descriptive analysis. To clarify the data, the researcher assigned marks to words/clauses/phrases indicating language interference. Following the identification of language interference types, the observation method was used to determine the factors causing language interference. Finally, conclusions are drawn based on the findings to determine the types of language interference among Indonesian *TikTok* users and the influencing factors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Linguistic Features Influenced by English Interference

There were four linguistic features influenced by English interference in Bahasa Indonesia among Indonesian *TikTok* users: lexical, syntactical, morphological, and phonological interference. The analyzed data were presented in a table form to enhance the clarity of the analysis.

Table 1. The distribution of English interference on TikTok

No	Linguistic Features	Types	Frequency of Occurences	Percentage of Each Type (%)	Total Percentages (%)
1	Lexical	*Noun*	51	44.73	
		Verb	11	9.65	
		Adjective	10	8.77	63
2	Syntactical		11	9.65	10
3	Morphological	*Affixation*	22	19.3	
		Reduplication	3	2.63	22
4	Phonological		6	5.27	5
	Total		**114**		**100**

Table 1 indicates that the most common form of English interference among Indonesian *TikTok* users is lexical interference, accounting for 63% of all instances of interference. The second most common form is morphological interference, representing 22% of all instances, followed by syntactical interference at 10%, and finally, phonological interference, which is the least common at only 5 % of all instances. The following section provides detailed information on each type of language interference used by Indonesian *TikTok* users.

Lexical English Interference

Lexical interference on TikTok was divided into three word classes: nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The forms of lexical interference in Indonesian *TikTok* users are as follows.

Nouns

The data below presents noun interference in the form of English nouns in Indonesian utterances on *TikTok*:

- *"Bisa buat bekas **barcode**?"*

  (Is it possible to use it for a used barcode?)

  The preceding utterance includes an English loanword incorporated into the Bahasa Indonesia structure. While the term *"barcode"* is frequently utilized in transactions, an equivalent word exists in Bahasa Indonesia, namely *"kode bar"* (KBBI Daring, 2023). Therefore, the more appropriate sentence in Bahasa Indonesia would be: "Bisa buat bekas ***kode bar***?"

- *"4x ganti **mouse** karena rusak terus…"*

  (I had to change my mouse four times because it always broke…)

  The preceding utterance exemplifies an instance of English interference in Bahasa Indonesia sentence structure. The speaker employed the term *"mouse"* instead of its Bahasa Indonesia equivalent, *"tetikus"* (KBBI Daring, 2023). The usage of "*mouse*" is widespread among Indonesians, reflecting the pervasive influence of technological terms.

However, the Bahasa Indonesia equivalent words in both expressions may seem unfamiliar to Indonesians, as they are not commonly used in everyday language. Nonetheless, with continued usage, these terms could eventually become a common word in Bahasa Indonesia.

Verbs

The utterances below contain some instances of English verb interference which occur in Indonesian *TikTok* users:

- *"Bantu **support** guys … mau cari tambahan jajan lewat tiktok mkshh"*

  (Please support me, guys … I want to earn extra money from *TikTok*, thank you)

  The bolded word above indicates lexical English interference in the Bahasa Indonesia sentence. The word *"support"* is an English verb. If the utterance were to use the Indonesian equivalent word, it would be: "*Bantu **dukung** guys… mau cari tambahan jajan lewat tiktok mkshh*"

- *"Udah **download** lama lupa"*

  (I've already downloaded it for a long time and forgot about it)

  The preceding utterance exemplifies an instance of English interference in Bahasa Indonesia. The speaker employed the English word '*download'* instead of its Bahasa Indonesia equivalent, '*unduh.'* This serves as an indicator of lexical interference. A more appropriate sentence in Bahasa Indonesia would be: "*Udah **unduh** lama lupa.*"

- *"Udah selesai nonton, emng bener2 **epic** sih"*

  (I finished watching it; it was really epic)

  Once again, the preceding utterance demonstrates using an English loanword in an Indonesian sentence. The word '*epic'* is an English term not commonly used in Bahasa, Indonesia. Instead, the speaker could have used "*luar biasa*", "*keren*", or "*menakjubkan*". Therefore, a more appropriate sentence would be: "*Udah selesai nonton, memang benar-benar **keren** sih.*"

Adjectives

The utterances below contain an instance of lexical interference in terms of adjectives made by Indonesians.

- *"Blom ngomong ude ngakak aku liat tampang **cute** emak2"*

  (Even before she spoke, I was already laughing because I saw the cute face of these ladies)

The preceding utterance illustrates lexical interference in the word *"cute."* The speaker borrowed an English loanword instead of the Indonesian equivalent, *"lucu."* If the utterance above is analyzed using the equalizing technique, a more appropriate sentence would be: "Blom ngomong ude ngakak aku liat tampang **lucu** emak2."

- *"Selalu ngakak sama yang kerudung **purple** lucu bgt"*

  (I always laugh at the one wearing a purple hijab; she is so funny)

The preceding utterance demonstrates an instance of English interference in Bahasa Indonesia, as the speaker used the English word '*purple*' instead of the Bahasa Indonesia equivalent word '*ungu*.' This constitutes a clear example of lexical interference. A more appropriate sentence in Bahasa Indonesia would be: "Selalu ngakak sama yang kerudung **ungu**, lucu banget."

Syntactical English Interference

Syntactical interference found on *TikTok* can manifest as words, phrases, or clauses. The following are the expressions that indicated the syntactical interference:

- *"Klo **me obsessed with you** bole ga?"*

  (If I am obsessed with you, is it okay?)

The utterance above appears to be a blend of informal Indonesian and English language. While the main structure of the sentence follows the Bahasa Indonesia structure, the speaker inserted an English clause in the middle of the sentence, deviating from the typical structure of Bahasa Indonesia. The sentence can be corrected to proper Indonesian, such as "Kalau saya terobsesi denganmu, bolehkah?" or in English, such as *"If I am obsessed with you, is it okay?"*

- *"**When u r psychology student** dateng ke psikolog, sama psikolognya disuru gambar"*

  (When you are a psychological student, go to a psychologist, and the psychologist asks you to draw)

The utterance above appears to be a mixture of Indonesian and English, with incorrect grammar. Additionally, the sentence lacks proper capitalization and punctuation, making it difficult to understand the intended meaning. Therefore, a more appropriate sentence without English interference would be:

"*Ketika kamu adalah seorang mahasiswa psikologi yang datang ke psikolog, lalu psikolog tersebut meminta kamu untuk menggambar*"

The corrected sentence above is easier for the reader to understand rather than the first sentence the speaker used.

Morphological English Interference

Another language interference found in Indonesian *TikTok* users is morphological interference. This type of interference is categorized into two types: affixation patterns and word reduplication patterns. The following explanations are instances of morphological interference.

Affixation Patterns

- *"Di soekarno hatta bandung ada resto **secozy** gini makanannya ena2"*

  (In Soekarno-Hatta, Bandung, there is a cozy restaurant, and the food is delicious)

  From the utterance above, the word *secozy* is considered an example of morphological interference. The word "*secozy*" is a blend of the Indonesian prefix *"se-"* (meaning "as") and the English word *"cozy."* This is an example of borrowing affixes from one language and combining them with a root or stem from another language to create a new word. Therefore, the utterance contains an example of morphological interference.

- *"Gw malah heran knpa Ibnu **followersnya** banyak"*

  (I am actually surprised why Ibnu has many followers)

  The interference observed in *"followersnya"* originates from the English word *"followers."* The term *"followersnya"* combines the English word "*followers*" with the possessive suffix *"-nya"* from Bahasa Indonesia. In Bahasa Indonesia, the suffix *"-nya"* refers to someone named *"Ibnu."* If the data above were to use the equalizing technique in Bahasa Indonesia, it would be: "*Gw malah heran knpa Ibnu **pengikutnya** banyak.*"

- *"Aura **richnya** keluar dari layar"*

  (His rich aura is coming out of the screen)

  The utterance above contains morphological interference in the word "*richnya.*" It appears that *"richnya"* is a blend word of two different words: *"rich"* (which might refer to something related to wealth) and the Indonesian possessive suffix *"-nya."* The word "rich" is not commonly used in Indonesia and seems to have been borrowed from English. Therefore, a more appropriate sentence in Indonesia would be: "Aura **kekayaannya** keluar dari layar."

Word Reduplication Patterns

- *"Tidak bisa **berword word**"*

  (I cannot say word by word)

  The utterance above shows an example of morphological interference in the word *"berword word."* The word *"berword word"* is a combination of the Indonesian prefix "ber-"

(meaning "doing something") and the English word *"word"* to create a phrase that means "to speak word by word."

- *"Cahaya bikin **glowing-glowing** ygy"*

  (Light makes it look glowing)

The utterance above shows an example of morphological interference regarding word reduplication patterns. The speaker mentioned the word *"glowing"* twice in a repetitive manner. Additionally, the word *"glowing-glowing"* is not a standard Indonesian word. Therefore, a more appropriate sentence in Indonesian would be: "Cahaya bikin **bersinar-sinar** ygy."

Phonological English Interference

Some expressions among Indonesian TikTok users indicate phonological interference.

- *"**Donlotnya** dimana sii?"*

  (where can I download it?)

In the utterance above, the word *"donlot"* has been borrowed from English and is pronounced with phonological interference by Indonesian speakers. It seems that the speaker intended to say *"download"* (pronounced as /ˈdoun‚lōd/), which translates to *"unduh"* in Bahasa Indonesia. In this case, the phonological interference involves the sound changes from /aʊ/ to /o/ sound. This type of phonological interference is common in Indonesian, as seen in other words like *"upload"* becoming *"aplot"* and *"stupid"* becoming *"stupit."*

- *"Kalo **stik** mau?"*

(Would you like to have steak?)

The word *"stik"* used in the utterance above is a borrowing from the English word *"steak"* (pronounced /stāk/), which means "a high-quality beef taken from the hindquarters of the animal, typically cut into thick slices that are cooked by broiling or frying." However, due to phonological interference, the word's pronunciation slightly differs from its English pronunciation. This interference occurs because the diphthong sound /ei/ in the word *"steak"* has been changed to /i/ sound. This type of phonological interference is also common in Indonesian, as seen in other words like *"break"* becoming *"brek,"* *"clear"* becoming *"klir,"* and *"good"* becoming *"gud."*

- *"Rambut, **make up**, **outfit loppp** bgtttt"*

  (The hair, make-up, and outfit. I love it so much)

The word *"loppp"* used in the utterance above experiences phonological interference. It seems the speaker intended to say *"love"* (pronounced /lʌv/), which means to like something very much in that context. The phonological interference in this word involves substituting the consonant /v/ to /p/ and adding an extra /p/ sound. The speaker's dialect can be one of the reasons for this phenomenon. For instance, in Sundanese, there are no consonant sounds such as /f/, /q/, /v/, and /z/. As a result, when Sundanese people try to pronounce words that contain those letters, the speaker may substitute the letters with another one. In this case, the consonant sound /v/ in the word *"love"* has been replaced by /p/, becoming *"lop."* This phonological interference can be observed in common Indonesian sentences, such as in the sentence *'real of fact?'* becoming *'ril or pek?'*.

Factors Contributing to Language Interference

The analysis of the findings shows that several factors, including language similarities, language contact, and the use of new terms in technological development, influence the emergence of language interference on TikTok. The following data shows the details of each of the language interference factors.

Language Similarity

Jarvis and Pavlenko (2008) suggest that when two languages share similarities, it can lead to language interference, particularly in areas of syntax and phonology. The data obtained from *TikTok* showed some language similarity between Bahasa Indonesia and English. The data were compared between *KBBI* Daring, Oxford, and Cambridge Dictionary. The following reveals some language similarities between Bahasa Indonesia and English in terms of vocabulary, which are presented as follows.

Table 2. Some Instances of Language Similarities Between Bahasa Indonesia and English

No	Indonesian Word	English Word
1	Romantis	Romantic
2	Cek	Check
3	Komentar	Comment
4	Ide	Ideas
5	Musik	Music
6	Gim	Game
7	Kode	Code
8	Orkestra	Orchestra
9	Tim	Team
10	Restoran	Restaurant
11	Spesial	Special
12	Instal	Install
13	Ekstrim	Extreme
14	Koin	Coin
15	Karier	Career

Table 2 demonstrates some instances of word similarities between Bahasa Indonesia and English that can potentially cause language interference. These similarities are due to numerous Indonesian words absorbed from foreign languages.

Language Contact

Language contact, as explained by Thomason and Kaufman (2001), is the use of more than one language in the same place at the same time. Similarly, Matras (2020) pointed out that language contact occurs when speakers of various languages interact, and their language influences one another. The following data shows that Indonesian *TikTok* users used various languages when communicating with others.

a) POV: **when** lu **nge-crushin** cowok **friendly**
b) Kalian jangan **nyeri beuteung** ya nontonnya
c) **Endingna meni** ngakak

The three instances of utterances above have language interference. In data (a), two languages are used in one situation: Bahasa Indonesia and English. Meanwhile, in data (b), the languages used are Bahasa Indonesia and Sundanese. Lastly, data (c) involved three languages in one sentence: English, Sundanese, and Bahasa Indonesia.

Terms in Technological Development

The adoption of new technological terms resulting from rapid technological development contributes significantly to language interference on social media. With the rapid growth of technological development in transportation, communication, e-commerce, and education sectors, numerous new terms have emerged. The following data demonstrates the influence of technological development on communication.

a) "Bisa buat **barcode?**"
b) "Disuruh install ulang **hp**, paling ekstrim disuruh ingat sandi fb emak itulah derita anak s.kom"
c) "Rekomendasi **Laptop** Bestseller dari Reergood nih"

The three utterances above show the influence of technological terms in communicating on social media. The words "barcode," "hp *(handphone)*," and "Laptop" have the equivalent word in Bahasa Indonesia, namely "*kode bar*," "*gawai*," and "*komputer jinjing*" (KBBI Daring, 2023). However, the Indonesian equivalents are too complicated to be applied in the community. Only a few people know that these terms are not Indonesian. Therefore, people keep using English terms instead of Indonesian because they consider the Indonesian equivalent terms to be uncommon.

Based on the results, four linguistic features are interfered with by English: lexical, syntactical, morphological, and phonological. Consistent with previous studies by Cahyani et al. (2021) and Wulandari (2022), the results are relevant because lexical interference in the form of nouns has become the most common influence of English interference on Indonesian social media. Similarly, this study supports the preliminary studies conducted by Qodriani, (2019) and Astuty (2020), showing that consonant sounds change when non-English speakers try to pronounce English words. Indonesian *TikTok* users had difficulties pronouncing English words; therefore, they attempted to simplify the English words using the Indonesian language style.

The identification of morphological interference in this study validates previous studies conducted by Yulianti (2016) and Jannatussholihah and Triyono (2019). The morphological interference observed on social media confirms that bilingualism plays an essential role in communication. Indonesian *TikTok* users frequently insert Indonesian affixes into English words. The last linguistic feature that English interferes with is syntactical interference. The results from the previous study conducted by Purbandini et al. (2022) are consistent with the present study. Social media users often use English sentences with Indonesian sentence structure or vice versa.

Furthermore, the results also demonstrate that Indonesian *TikTok* users are influenced by various factors, leading to language interference. The findings align with the study conducted by Jannatussholihah and Triyono (2019), which identified language similarity, language contact, and adopting new terms in technological development as the main contributors to language interference on social media platforms. Since globalization plays a vital role in shaping social media users' behavior, it further amplifies the impact of these factors on language interference. Social media platforms transcend geographical boundaries, bringing individuals from diverse language backgrounds into contact with each other. Additionally, the rapid spread of new technological terms through social media exacerbates the phenomenon as users adapt these terms into their communication practices, further blurring the boundaries between languages.

The novelty of this research lies in its comprehensive examination of the linguistic features and factors contributing to language interference among Indonesian *TikTok* users. While previous studies have addressed some aspects of language interference in different social media platforms, this study focuses specifically on the *TikTok* platform, offering a detailed analysis of its unique linguistic environment and the interactions that contribute to English language interference.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, this study aims to investigate linguistic features that interfered with English in Bahasa Indonesia among Indonesian *TikTok* users and the factors influencing language interference. The analysis unveiled four main linguistic features that interfered with English: lexical, syntactical, morphological, and phonological. Lexical interference, including nouns, verbs, and adjectives, is the most prevalent type, followed by morphological and syntactical interference. In addition, the study identified three main factors contributing to language interference: language similarity, language contact, and the use of new terms in technological development influenced by globalization and social media.

The findings of this study underscore the significance of nurturing an appreciation for Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, educational institutions have the opportunity to integrate lessons on digital literacy and language awareness to equip students with skills to navigate language diversity online, thereby minimizing the occurrences of language interference. Furthermore, this study provides an opportunity for future researchers to delve deeper into the dynamics of language interference in digital communication spaces. It will also explore the long-term impact of language interference on identity formation among Indonesian social media users and potential strategies to mitigate its negative consequences.

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