Javanese-Pragmatic Transfer in the English Exclamations by Jang Hansol

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ABSTRACT
Someone who can speak a foreign language is likely to do pragmatic transfer. The pragmatic transfer is when a speaker applies the social and cultural norms of his first language when using a second language. This research analyzed the phenomenon of Javanese pragmatic transfer in the English exclamation of a YouTuber named Jang Hansol on his channel "Korea Reomit." It aimed to identify the types of pragmatic transfer using Kasper's theory and the function of the exclamation uttered by Jang Hansol using Ameka's theory. This research was a qualitative descriptive study. The results of this study indicated that Jang Hansol had positive and negative pragmatic transfers in expressing exclamations in English. In the finding section, Jang Hansol did positive pragmatic transfer more often than negative pragmatic transfer, twelve times and six times, respectively. It demonstrated that Javanese had an influence when Jang Hansol spoke English. Furthermore, the two languages had traits in common, and the hearer's awareness of the speaker's history helped them avoid misunderstanding. Apart from that, there were also various functions in the exclamation spoken by Jang Hansol. Of the eleven exclamations, nine exclamations functioned expressively, and others served conative and phatic functions. The prominence of the expressive function in Jang Hansol's utterances was a result of his recent trip to Indonesia. Many new experiences fascinated him. As a result, exclamations having expressive roles were more common in this research.

Keywords: *Exclamation, Jang Hansol, Pragmatic Transfer,*

INTRODUCTION

Exclamations have become unavoidable in everyday social conversation, particularly in Java. As the local language with the most speakers in Indonesia, Sudaryanto (1992) stated that Javanese names the exclamation word *rasa wedhar* or a clear feeling (Mulyana, 2014). Javanese people have many types of exclamation words that are used in everyday conversation.

According to Geertz (1976), linguistic values and norms in Javanese culture cause Javanese people to tend not to say what they think frankly (Afrizal & Mijianti, 2021). Whereas the word exclamation contains an obvious meaning, it is often understood as a form of implied linguistic code (Sudaryanto & Akbariski, 2022). Therefore, word exclamation in Javanese culture is very popular, especially in everyday conversation.

Exclamation is expressed differently based on the background of a culture in a particular language. In English, the exclamation is expressed by rising intonation and using particular interjections, such as *wow, man, my,* and *boy* (Rett, 2011). While in Indonesian, the exclamation is expressed by the formula of exclamation markers + adjective + *nya* (Puspasari, 2013). In Javanese, an exclamation is called *panguwuh*, which is used for conversation with people who are already familiar by using particles such as *wah*, *to*, *he*, *hus*, and others (Mulyana, 2011). Differences in patterns in giving exclamation can cause problems in a conversation if the speaker does not understand the patterns in the language used. This phenomenon often occurs in foreign language conversations (Devi & Degaf, 2021).

Someone who can speak a foreign language is likely to make pragmatic transfers. The pragmatic transfer is a condition in which a speaker applies the social and cultural norms of his first language when using his second language (Sofwan, 2014; Saleem et al., 2020; Bu, 2022). For example, native Javanese speakers who speak English can be pragmatically influenced by their mother tongue when expressing their utterances in a foreign language. Therefore, an understanding of pragmatic transfer is needed in inter-language communication.

Pragmatics transfer is a branch of inter-language pragmatics. According to Tran (2010), pragmatic transfer can occur if someone who speaks in a second language carries the norms of politeness and acceptance of his first language (Sofwan, 2014). An example of pragmatic transfer is when a native Javanese speaker learns English and then apologizes by tending to blame himself for being influenced by the collectivist culture of Java. Kasper (1992) categorizes pragmatic transfer into positive and negative pragmatic transfer. Referring to Kasper (1992), positive pragmatic transfer means that speakers use language rules that are not universal but divided between the first and second languages. Meanwhile, if the speaker uses a pragmatic perception and behavior different from the target language, the speaker makes a negative pragmatic transfer.

The most recent research in pragmatic transfer studies discussed criticism and refusal strategies. The first one was done by Bu (2022). He investigated pragmatic transfer in criticism strategies by Chinese EFL learners and used qualitative and quantitative methodology by adapting the naturalized role-play by Tran (2006) and interviewing the respondents. The result showed that Chinese EFL learners frequently used indirect criticism strategies. It was influenced by Chinese culture, so the criticism strategies were pragmatically negatively transferred into English. The other one was done by Vasari (2022). She examined the pragmatic transfer of refusal in Hungarian students studying English as a foreign language in Hungarian and English and adapted the Discourse Completion Test (DCT) method by Beebe et al. (1990) to elicit speech acts of refusal. This research indicated that Hungarian students who studied English carried out pragmatic transfers when making refusals by revealing their preference for the refusal strategies they used.

Iraqi researchers also studied the pragmatic transfer of the marriage phenomenon among students in their country. Qassim et al. (2021) investigated the pragmatic transfer of Iraqi women who studied English as a foreign language in refusing marriage proposals. The research

attempted to identify the strategies most frequently used by Iraqi women in refusing marriage proposals compared to their American English-speaking counterparts. They tested seventy women using the discourse completion test method by Beebe et al. (1990). Each woman was given ten marriage proposals under different circumstances, which had to be rejected. The results showed that Iraqi female English learners used the same pattern as American speakers in refusing marriage proposals. However, the research also explained that the Iraqi language and culture influenced them in formulating their refusal.

Researchers found pragmatic transfer in Javanese and English. Ratnadewi (2020) examined the pragmatic transfer in Javanese speakers who had lived in an English-speaking country for at least two years. This research proved that speakers brought their Javanese habits, including pragmatics, when speaking in English.

Previously, research examining the pragmatic transfer of exclamation tended to be new. It brought different insights into the pragmatic transfer study. Research focusing on pragmatic transfer between local and foreign languages was still limited. The researchers mostly used DCT, interviews, and questionnaires. Meanwhile, this research was a descriptive study. It took videos as a document. Therefore, the researcher thought this research was important and needed further investigation.

This research differed from other research objects examining pragmatic transfer between the first and foreign languages. This research examined pragmatic transfer between two foreign languages. It took the object of a content creator on a YouTube channel called Korea Reomit, Jang Hansol. He was a South Korean man who lived in East Java and studied in Singapore. This was what made him master Javanese and English. His Javanese language skills resembled those of native Javanese speakers even though it was not his first language. It provided the potential for Jang Hansol to do pragmatic transfer in expressing exclamation in English. Therefore, this research was done.

This research departed from the assumption that pragmatic transfer occurred in speakers who mastered two foreign languages with the dominance of one of them in expressing an exclamation. Exclamation was an expression that was easy to find in everyday conversation, either in Javanese or English. However, the research on pragmatic transfer regarding exclamation was still limited. Therefore, this research examined how pragmatic transfer occurred in expressions containing exclamations between the two foreign languages mastered by Jang Hansol, namely Javanese and English. It studied how a person controlled the dominance of one foreign language over another in carrying out pragmatic transfers.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used a qualitative method to analyze pragmatic transfer in Jang Hansol's expressions by Miles and Huberman's (2014) qualitative theory. More specifically, this research was a quasi-qualitative study. According to Rahardjo (2023), the quasi-qualitative method started with theory. The theory served as a guide for comprehending the reality under investigation. The method was in line with this research, which used Kasper's pragmatic transfer theory (1992) and Ameka's exclamations function theory (2006). Since this research was a qualitative study, the researcher became the key instrument. The role of the researcher was to identify, classify, collect, and analyze the data independently. As a result, the researcher bore a significant amount of responsibility during the research process.

The data source of this research was YouTube videos from Jang Hansol's channel entitled "Korea Reomit." The researcher took the video series from Jang Hansol with the hashtag *#BalikIndonesia*. The video series contained 48 videos that involved the trip of Jang Hansol and his wife to Indonesia. In collecting the data, the researcher did several steps. Firstly, the researcher watched Jang Hansol's video series. Secondly, she investigated and identified all the utterances that contained exclamations. Then, the researcher listed the exclamation utterances in a table.

This research took several steps in analyzing the data to answer the research questions. Firstly, the data were compared using Rett's theory (2011) and Mulyana's theory (2011) to identify the differences in the exclamation between English and Javanese. Then, the data were categorized into negative or positive pragmatic transfer by using Kasper (1992)'s theory to answer the first research question. The second research question was answered by analyzing the exclamations' function, which Jang Hansol uttered, with Ameka (2006)'s theory of interjection function. The final step was concluding after the data were processed. In analyzing the data, the researcher used an inter-coder reliability check to enhance the trustworthiness of the findings of this research. The researcher used other research as a measurement to analyze pragmatic transfer and exclamation functions. These researches were pragmatic transfer by Oktarina (2021) and exclamation functions by Tanjung et al. (2020). Therefore, this research had more valid and reliable results.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the findings and discussions of the research. The findings present the data analysis to answer each research question, namely the types of pragmatic transfer and the function of exclamation uttered by Jang Hansol. Meanwhile, the discussions relate the findings to the theories of Rett (2011), Mulyana (2011), Kasper (1992), and Ameka (2006). In Jang Hansol's video series uploaded on his YouTube channel entitled *Korea Reomi*t, the researcher found 48 data points of exclamation expressions uttered by Jang Hansol. The researcher coded the data by using Rett's theory and Mulyana's theory. The researcher focused on the exclamation words uttered by Jang Hansol. Both theories provided explanations about the exclamation words used in their languages. Moreover, the way Jang Hansol expressed the exclamations also helped the researcher to code them. English and Javanese used intonation to show exclamation expressions. However, English only considered rising intonation and emphasis as a lengthening effect. Meanwhile, Javanese exclamations used rising or lowering intonation to differentiate the meaning. In addition, there were particles "u" and "i" to show how strong the exclamations were uttered. Therefore, the researcher could code the exclamations as either English or Javanese. In order to clarify them, the following chart explains the exclamations and the frequency of each.

Chart 1. Data of Exclamation words
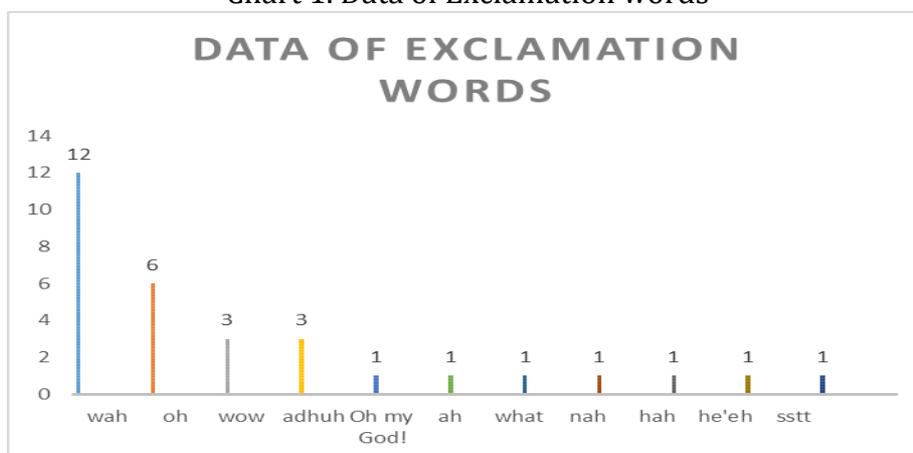
Some of them consisted of pure English exclamation sentences without pragmatic transfer and containing pragmatic transfers. Exclamation sentences that were purely of the English-speaking type were expressed using the structure of exclamation sentences according to the rules of English, using interjections from English, and were used with the correct understanding. These sentences are explained in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Jang Hansol's utterance without doing pragmatic transfer

"*What this? Oh! … t-shirt.*" (E2 10.53)
"O*h! Is it?*" (E7 13.36)
"O*h! ok sst sst*" (E14 7.06)
"*What? Countdown? Oh my God!*" (E15 7.32)
"*You made it, bae. Wow!*" (E20 4.10)
"B*ut, all is your real hair?*" "*no? Fake hair? Oh!*" (E26 10.12)
"W*ow! They even have a save.*" (E27 2.20)
"O*h! But it changed, I think.*" (E37 7.33)
"W*ow! How was that? Cute, right?*" (E43 7.54)

Data (a) to (i) were exclamation sentences expressed by Jang Hansol without any pragmatic transfer. The exclamation sentences were expressed using interjections from English such as *wow*, *what*, *oh*, and *oh my God*. Mostly, the sentences implied surprise, amazement, or admiration felt by Jang Hansol towards a particular something he encountered. Therefore, those exclamation sentences were acceptable without any pragmatic transfer. The exclamation sentence containing pragmatic transfer is explained in the next section.

The Types of Pragmatic Transfer Used by Jang Hansol

According to Kasper (1992), pragmatic transfer is divided into two types. They are positive and negative pragmatic transfer. In this research, the researcher found both types in Jang Hansol's vlog videos in uttering exclamation. Each of type wass explained below:

Positive pragmatic transfer

Positive pragmatic transfer was a type of pragmatic transfer that occurred when people expressed themselves in a foreign language, and their first language rules influenced their

speech. However, these two languages had similar rules, allowing the message to be understood clearly. In Jang Hansol's utterances, the researcher found that Jang Hansol applied positive pragmatic transfer in uttering exclamations by using certain interjections. Each of these interjections was explained in detail below:

Interjections "Wah!" and "Wow!"

In Jang Hansol's vlog videos, there were many utterances of exclamation using the interjections "wah" and "wow." Those interjections were actually similar and indicated that Jang Hansol had done positive pragmatic transfer. The researcher found and collected the utterances in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Jang Hansol's utterance using "wah" and "wow"

Datum	Utterance
1	*"Wah! It's very Indonesia"* (E2; 18.04)
2	*"Wah! (the) peanut sauce is … (pretty good)"* (E5 3.43)
3	*"Wah, it's very good. Wah. … uweenak."* (E5 5.40)
4	*"Wah! It's so nice, right? It's so fattening."* (E9 10.46)
5	*"Wah! so hot."* (E21 13.16)
6	*"Wah! ok ok cool."* (E24 2.30)
7	*"Wah! That was so scary."* (E27 8.36)
8	*"Wah! I think all of these two (very delicious)"* (E38 10.31)
9	*"Wah! They put the flowers too."* (E39 19.11)
10	*"Wah! Very steep."* (E40 6.53)
11	*"Wah! it's so hot. Puanas e"* (E47 9.19)
12	*"Wow! They even have a save"* (E27 2.20)
13	*"You made it, bae. Wow!"* (E20 4.10)

Based on Datum 1 to Datum 10, the utterances uttered by Jang Hansol showed an exclamation sentence. The sentences contained an interjection of "wah" in them. The interjection was a Javanese interjection. The interjection "wah" was often uttered when someone felt a sense of pleasure, like being amazed or satisfied with something. In this case, Jang Hansol showed a feeling of fascination with the things he encountered while on vacation in five regions of Indonesia, namely Jakarta, Malang, Bali, Yogyakarta, and Bandung.

Datum 1
"Wah! It's very Indonesia" (E2; 18.04)

Datum 1 captured a poignant moment in Jang Hansol's vlog, where he expressed his joy and excitement upon arriving in Indonesia for the first time. The interjection "Wah!" punctuated his vlog, signifying his genuine emotional response to the Indonesian landscape. This interjection, commonly used in the Javanese language, was notable because it seamlessly integrated into his English vlog, reflecting a positive pragmatic transfer. Jang Hansol's choice to use "Wah!" indicated a profound cultural connection and emotional resonance with Indonesia, despite his Korean heritage. This positive pragmatic transfer enhanced the authenticity of his vlog, making him more relatable to viewers who shared his multicultural background or a similar appreciation for Indonesian culture.

Datum 2
"Wah! (the) peanut sauce is ... (pretty good)" (E5 3.43)

The interjection "Wah!" used in this expression was part of Javanese interjections. In this case, Jang Hansol made a positive pragmatic transfer because the use of Javanese interjections in his English expressions could still be interpreted well. For the audience, Jang Hansol's positive pragmatic transfer made it more interesting because it represented cultural diversity within a person. This certainly created great acceptance among the Indonesian people as the main audience because cultural diversity was very common in Indonesia. Therefore, the positive pragmatic transfer had a good impact on the vlog viewers.

Datum 3
"Wah, it's very good. Wah. ... uweenak." (E5 5.40)

Jang Hansol's exclamation expression in Datum 3 showed that he made a positive pragmatic transfer. The exclamation was expressed with the Javanese interjection "Wah!". Apart from that, the interjection was pronounced with a strong Javanese accent. However, this did not make a big difference to the meaning of the exclamation. Therefore, the positive pragmatic transfer carried out by Jang Hansol continued to make communication run smoothly.

Datum 4
"Wah! It's so nice, right? It's so fattening." (E9 10.46)

The expression in Datum 4 showed positive pragmatic transfer. Jang Hansol expressed exclamations in English using interjections from Javanese. However, the two seemed to blend together, allowing Jang Hansol's meaning to still be conveyed well. If observed more deeply, this positive pragmatic transfer had an impact on viewers. Jang Hansol's attachment to Indonesian culture, especially food, which was expressed emotionally through exclamatory expressions, made the content he presented much more beautiful.

Datum 5
"Wah! so hot." (E21 13.16)

Jang Hansol expressed his exclamation in English with the Javanese interjection "Wah!". The two came together in this short sentence without causing any significant problems. The similarity in context between the two languages made this expression a positive pragmatic transfer.

Datum 6
"Wah! ok ok cool." (E24 2.30)

The expression in Datum 6 showed that the exclamation violated Jang Hansol's expectations. He used the interjection "Wah!", which is part of the Javanese interjection. This is what made this expression fall into the positive pragmatic transfer category. The happy emotions he felt were still conveyed well. Jang Hansol's choice to use Javanese interjections was not due to being in Indonesia on purpose, but rather spontaneously, which showed how strongly Javanese culture influenced him.

Datum 7
"Wah! That was so scary" (E27 8.36)

In Datum 7, the exclamation was expressed using the Javanese interjection, namely "Wah!". Overall, the meaning of the exclamation was not distorted. Therefore, it was correct to say that this fell into the positive pragmatic transfer category. Jang Hansol did this because Javanese, which was actually a foreign language, had become an intimate part of him.

Datum 8
"Wah! I think all of these two (very delicious)" (E38 10.31)

Datum 8 was an exclamation spoken by Jang Hansol while he was eating at a restaurant in Yogyakarta. According to him, the tastiest food of all the food he ordered was *kicik* and *tongseng*. When he tasted those two foods, he was happy because of their deliciousness. Therefore, he revealed an exclamation sentence with the "Wah!" interjection. However, the interjection was a Javanese interjection. Jang Hansol used it in an English exclamation sentence. There was no significant difference in meaning, so it was categorized as positive pragmatic transfer.

Datum 9
"Wah! They put the flowers too" (E39 19.11)

The exclamation showed that Jang Hansol's expectations had been violated. The decoration he saw was much more beautiful than he had imagined. So, Jang Hansol expressed it using the interjection "Wah!", which is a Javanese interjection. The interjection blended well into the exclamation sentence in the English vlog. This made the exclamation categorized as positive pragmatic transfer.

Datum 10
"Wah! Very steep" (E40 6.53)

The interjection was generally used in Javanese, but because it blended seamlessly into an English exclamation sentence, it could still be interpreted properly. This was what made this expression categorized as positive pragmatic transfer. The strong influence of Javanese culture on Jang Hansol made him use this expression even though he had lived in his home country, Korea, for several years. Therefore, viewers who watched the vlog could easily catch the uniqueness that Jang Hansol displayed.

Datum 11
"Wah! it's so hot. Puanas e" (E47 9.19)

Similar to the expression in the previous datum, the expression in Datum 11 showed that the exclamation violated Jang Hansol's expectations. The interjection "Wah!" contained in the exclamation was often used in Javanese. Because the context was similar between the two languages in using interjections, the meaning of the exclamation was still conveyed. This was what made it categorized as positive pragmatic transfer. Datum 1 to Datum 11 were sentences

that Jang Hansol expressed in English. However, unlike his overall sentences, Jang Hansol used the "Wah" interjection in Javanese to express amazement and satisfaction. In English, these feelings were more commonly shown by the interjection "Wow," as stated by Jang Hansol in Datum 12 and 13.

Interjection "Hah!"

In Jang Hansol's videos, there was an utterance that contained an exclamation with the interjection "hah." The researcher found that Jang Hansol made a positive pragmatic transfer when he used it.

Datum 14
JH: "You know gado-gado?"
J: "Gado-gado (nodding head)"
JH: "Hah! so, ... gado-gado and ... the difference is ..."   (E5 3.13)

The interjection "Hah!" was part of the interjections in both English and Javanese. In English, "Hah!" was expressed to convey a feeling of elation. It reflected the feelings of Jang Hansol because his wife had understood what he meant. On the other hand, the word "Hah!" was also part of the interjections in Javanese to express agreement and as a sign to continue the conversation. The similarity of the word "Hah!" in both English and Javanese indicated a similarity in culture, so the meaning and use of the interjection did not distort the sentence's meaning. Therefore, it was included in the type of positive pragmatic transfer.

Negative pragmatic transfer

Negative pragmatic transfer is a type of pragmatic transfer. It happens when two languages have different pragmatic knowledge so that enables people to have misunderstanding. In this research, the researcher found Jang Hansol's exclamation expressions which included to negative pragmatic transfer. The expressions were uttered by using several interjections. Each of them was explained below.

Interjection "Oh!"

In Jang Hansol's videos, there was an utterance which contained exclamation with interjection "oh". The researcher found that Jang Hansol did negative pragmatic transfer when he used it.

Datum 15
"Oooh what this?" (E2 8.28)

Datum 15 captured a significant moment in Jang Hansol's vlog. Jang Hansol used the interjection "Oh," which reflected a negative pragmatic transfer. The interjection "Oh" was a versatile linguistic expression used both in Javanese and English but with differing pragmatic nuances. While in Javanese, it often signified surprise or understanding, in English, it typically conveyed feelings of surprise, dismay, or even pain. This created an intriguing ambiguity in Jang Hansol's utterance. The interjection "Oh" could be interpreted in multiple ways, leading to potential misunderstandings for his audience.

Interjection "Nah!"

In Jang Hansol's videos, there was an utterance which contained exclamation with interjection "nah". The researcher found that Jang Hansol did negative pragmatic transfer when he used it.

Datum 16
J: "It's like sate sauce …"
JH: "Nah! (right right) " (E5 2.32)

Datum 16 was an exclamation spoken by Jang Hansol as he responded to his wife's opinion about the taste of *ketoprak* that she had eaten for the first time. At that time, his wife said that the taste of *ketoprak* sauce was similar to the peanut sauce on satay. Jang Hansol, who heard that, spontaneously said, "Nah!". "Nah!" was an interjection in both English and Javanese. However, its function was very contrary. The word "Nah!" in English meant "no." On the other hand, it meant "yes" or "agreed" in Javanese. These two contradictory meanings could cause misunderstandings in the audience. This was what made the exclamation sentence categorized as a negative pragmatic transfer.

Interjection "Adhuh!"

In Jang Hansol's videos, there were utterances which contained exclamation with interjection "*adhuh!*". The researcher found that Jang Hansol did negative pragmatic transfer when he used it.

Datum 17
"So funny, right? adhuuh" (E17 6.02)
Datum 18
"Adhuuh so funny" (E17 8.42)
Datum 19
"No more cave (…) adhuuh" (E40 5.41)

Data 17, 18, and 19 were exclamation sentences expressed by Jang Hansol when he laughed at his friends' behavior. Jang Hansol said the exclamation sentences with the interjection "adhuh!" which was an interjection in the Javanese language. Usually, Javanese native speakers said "adhuh!" when feeling pain. However, this interjection also implied a feeling of overwhelming emotion, such as amusement. This was the case for Jang Hansol when he saw his friend's behavior, which was entertaining him. He felt extraordinarily happy.

Nevertheless, in English, there was also the interjection "Doh!" whose pronunciation and form were almost the same as "adhuh!". However, the interjection "Doh!" implied a feeling of annoyance when something was wrong or regretful. Therefore, even though they had almost the same form, both could not be used in the same situation. This was why the exclamation sentence was categorized as a negative pragmatic transfer.

Interjection "Wah!"

In Jang Hansol's videos, there was an utterance which contained exclamation with interjection "Wah!". The researcher found that Jang Hansol did negative pragmatic transfer when he used it.

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Datum 20
"Wah! So hard to eat like this." (E21 19.55)

Datum 20 was an exclamation sentence spoken by Jang Hansol when he had difficulty having a floating breakfast with his wife in Bali. At that time, the board holding their food kept swaying in the water, making it quite difficult for them to enjoy their meal. As a result, Jang Hansol spontaneously expressed his frustration with the interjection "Wah!". The interjection "Wah!" was almost the same as the interjection "Wow!" in English. Both were used to express admiration, happiness, or surprise. However, in Datum 20, Jang Hansol used "Wah!" to express annoyance, as his first experience with a floating breakfast turned out to be very different from his expectations. In English, such frustration was usually conveyed with interjections like "Argh!" to indicate irritation. Therefore, this instance was categorized as a negative pragmatic transfer.

The Function of Exclamations Uttered by Jang Hansol

This part provided the function of exclamations that Jang Hansol utters. The following table explained the exclamation functions and detailed interjection of each.

Table 3. The data of exclamation words and function

Function of Exclamation	Exclamation word
Expressive	*wow, oh, ah, oh, my God, what, adhuh, nah, hah*
Conative	*Sst*
Phatic	*he'eh*

Expressive

The exclamation with expressive function use vocal gestures as indicators of the speaker's emotional condition. It is subdivided into emotive and cognitive. Emotive interjections convey the speaker's feelings about the current emotions and sensations they are experiencing. Meanwhile, cognitive interjections refer to statements that reflect the speaker's knowledge and thinking during speech. Both subcategories were found in his exclamation utterances by using several interjections. Each interjection with emotive function is explained in more detail below:

Interjection "Wow"

The interjection "wow" was used three times by Jang Hansol in his video series. One of his utterances using this interjection was "Wow! They even have a save" in episode 27 (2.20). The utterance expressed the emotions of Jang Hansol, who was amazed and happy when he saw the gazebo facilities at one of the vacation spots in Bali. The expression of exclamations with the interjection "wow" showed an expressive function because the interjection indicated emotions regarding the condition that Jang Hansol was feeling at that time.

Interjection "Oh"

The interjection "Oh" was quite often used by Jang Hansol. One of the exclamation utterances using this interjection was "Oh! But it changed, I think." (E37 7.33). The interjection was used to show a surprised expression at something he saw at that time, which was the change in the environment of his childhood home. There was a feeling of surprise and a little

disappointment because his childhood environment could only be remembered in his memory. Therefore, these emotions made him use the interjection as an emotive function.

Interjections "What" and "Oh, my God"

Jang Hansol expressed his exclamation speech using the interjection "Oh, my God" to show his surprised expression. In his utterance, "What? Countdown? Oh, my God! (E15 7.32)," Jang Hansol was surprised when he experienced the sensation of eating at a height. There was a countdown before the place he sat was raised. This was something he had not imagined before, which made him express his surprise through interjections. This was the emotion that Jang Hansol felt when that tense moment occurred. Therefore, the interjection had an emotive function.

Interjection "Wah"

Jang Hansol very often used the interjection "Wah!" in presenting exclamations. One of them was the utterance, "Wah! I think all of these two (very delicious)" (E38 10.31). The utterance expressed his pleasure in tasting Yogyakarta's food, which he tried with his wife. The exclamation showed the emotive function because Jang Hansol said it right when he was enjoying typical Yogyakarta food. At that time, he felt happy because the food suited his taste, and he expressed it with the interjection "Wah!". Therefore, the interjection had an emotive function.

Interjection "Adhuh"

The interjection "Adhuh" was a Javanese interjection that was used several times by Jang Hansol in his exclamation utterances. This interjection was used to express emotions that swelled into something intense. One of the utterances was, "Adhuuh, so funny" (E17 8.42). The utterance showed Jang Hansol's happiness while laughing at his colleague's funny behavior. This was what made the interjection "Adhuh!" have an emotive function, as Jang Hansol used it to express feelings of amusement and happiness when experiencing a funny moment with his friend.

Interjection "Ah"

In the Episode 21 video series, Jang Hansol used the interjection "Ah!" to express pain when his foot was hit by the table. The unexpected pain made Jang Hansol spontaneously say, "Ah!". This gave the interjection "Ah!" an emotive function, as it conveyed Jang Hansol's emotions, specifically the pain he felt when his foot hit the table.

In addition to the emotive function, a cognitive function was also found in the exclamation uttered by Jang Hansol. The utterance used the interjections "Nah" and "Hah," which are explained below:

Interjection "Nah!"

Jang Hansol uttered exclamations containing the interjection "Nah!" in Episode 5. The interjection served a cognitive function. This was because Jang Hansol had lived in Indonesia for a long time and had tasted many typical Indonesian foods, such as ketoprak and satay. The flavors of these two dishes were well understood by him. His knowledge about them was much deeper than that of his wife, who was trying them for the first time. Therefore, Jang Hansol used

the interjection "Nah!" to demonstrate a cognitive function in the exclamation sentence, revealing his thoughts and knowledge.

Interjection "Hah!"

Jang Hansol uttered an exclamation containing the interjection "Hah!" in Episode 5 when discussing Indonesian food. He used the interjection "Hah!" as an initial sign before explaining the difference between the sauces on ketoprak and gado-gado to his wife. This indicated that Jang Hansol had a strong understanding of these two dishes. His familiarity with them stemmed from his frequent encounters with Indonesian food while living in Indonesia. Therefore, Jang Hansol's exclamation containing the interjection "Hah!" had a cognitive function, as it demonstrated his knowledge of Indonesian cuisine.

Conative

The conative function in an exclamation sentence means that the sentence is used to attract another person's attention. In Jang Hansol's utterances, an exclamation with this function was found in Episode 14. The exclamation was expressed using the interjection "Sstt!". Jang Hansol used this interjection to ask his interlocutors to stop speaking and listen to what he wanted to say. At this moment, it was clear that Jang Hansol uttered the interjection "Sstt!" as a conative function to capture his friends' attention. The conative function in Jang Hansol's conversation with his friends helped create a pleasant and engaging atmosphere between them.

Phatic

Datum 1
J: "Singapore (sate) is like beef meat."
JH: "He'eh"
J: "This one (Indonesian sate) is real meat" (E3 7.46)

The phatic function in exclamation sentences was found in Jang Hansol's utterance. The phatic function is typically marked as a communication builder. Exclamation sentences containing this function are used to establish and maintain communication. In Episode 3, Jang Hansol used an exclamation sentence with the interjection "He'eh." He said this interjection while listening to his wife's opinion about comparing food in Indonesia and Singapore. The interjection indicated that Jang Hansol was fully engaged in the conversation and attentively listening to his wife. As a result, his wife continued her argument in more detail because she felt heard and understood. This exemplified the phatic function in communication, ensuring that the conversation flowed smoothly.

Discussion

This research highlighted the types of pragmatic transfer and the functions of exclamations uttered by Jang Hansol. To clarify and answer the research questions, the researcher discussed these aspects after presenting the findings in the previous section.

The first finding concerned the types of pragmatic transfer. The researcher found that Jang Hansol utilized both positive and negative pragmatic transfer when uttering exclamations. These types of pragmatic transfer were reflected in the use of several interjections. Jang Hansol

demonstrated positive pragmatic transfer through the interjections "Wah!" and "Hah!". Meanwhile, for negative pragmatic transfer, he used the interjections "Oh!", "Nah!", "Adhuh!", and another instance of "Wah!".

Moreover, the researcher also found that Jang Hansol's exclamations served different functions. There were three primary functions of exclamations: expressive, conative, and phatic. All of these functions were present in Jang Hansol's exclamation utterances. This research revealed both positive and negative pragmatic transfer when Jang Hansol uttered English exclamations. His exclamation utterances contained Javanese interjections. When positive pragmatic transfer occurred, Jang Hansol used an interjection derived from Javanese whose function and context of use closely resembled its English counterpart, such as "Wah!", "Oh!", and "Ah!". As a result, the message Jang Hansol intended to convey was understood by interlocutors who did not have any knowledge of Javanese. This finding aligned with Hitorori (2017), who stated that positive pragmatic transfer occurred when there were similarities in cultural and pragmatic aspects between an individual's first language (L1) and second language (L2) in communication (Oktarina & Haristiani, 2021).

The positive pragmatic transfer carried out by Jang Hansol influenced the interpretation of the people he talked to and the viewers who watched his vlog. Most of the moments when Jang Hansol made this type of pragmatic transfer occurred when he expressed his happiness about the things he experienced while in Indonesia. The close relationship between Jang Hansol and Indonesia, especially Javanese culture, was the main reason he performed positive pragmatic transfer. Apart from that, the communication he had with his interlocutor, especially his wife who did not speak Javanese, remained effective. Since exclamations were part of informal expressions, Jang Hansol used these expressions with people who were already familiar with him. This allowed his interlocutors to recognize Jang Hansol's cultural background. These expressions were also supported by other gestures that reflected Jang Hansol's true emotions. Therefore, positive pragmatic transfer continued to support effective communication between Jang Hansol and his interlocutors.

Jang Hansol also performed negative pragmatic transfer. He used several interjections, such as "Oh!", "Nah!", "Adhuh!", and "Wah!". Each of them was used once, except for "Adhuh!", which appeared three times. He performed negative pragmatic transfer when he uttered an exclamation sentence in English that contained a Javanese interjection differing from an English interjection. The difference could be seen in the function of the interjection, which either contrasted between the two languages or lacked an equivalent in the target language. Oktarina and Haristiani (2021) explained that cultures unfamiliar to the target language could lead to negative pragmatic transfers. Even so, the negative pragmatic transfer made by Jang Hansol did not necessarily cause misunderstandings when he expressed it to his wife, who did not speak Javanese. This was supported by the claim of Žegarac and Pennington (2000) that negative pragmatic transfers do not necessarily lead to communication failure (Vasari, 2022).

However, the negative pragmatic transfer carried out by Jang Hansol impacted the interpretation of his vlog viewers. Most expressions containing this type included interjections that led to ambiguity in the meaning of the message. There was even one finding that contained contradictory meanings. The multiple interpretations resulting from negative pragmatic transfer were based on the mixing of two cultures with different contextual backgrounds. This became a challenge for viewers watching Jang Hansol's vlog, especially those unfamiliar with Javanese. However, it also had a positive side. Jang Hansol's consistent language style, which

incorporated multiple languages, made his content more engaging. Furthermore, the phenomenon of negative pragmatic transfer raised viewers' awareness of the importance of understanding and considering the nuances of intercultural communication in creating multilingual content.

The data in this study's findings indicated that Jang Hansol performed positive pragmatic transfers more frequently than negative pragmatic transfers. There were twelve instances of exclamation utterances in the findings. Even though the exclamation words transferred in the positive pragmatic transfer were fewer than those in the negative pragmatic transfer—only "Wah!" and "Hah!"—Jang Hansol performed negative pragmatic transfer six times but used a more diverse range of exclamation words, such as "Oh!", "Nah!", "Adhuh!", and "Wah!". This could be due to the speaker's difficulty in finding an appropriate equivalent in the target language. It was different when Jang Hansol performed positive pragmatic transfer using exclamation words commonly used in several languages, including Javanese. However, these two types of pragmatic transfer did not lead to communication failure for Jang Hansol because his interlocutors understood his background.

In addition to discussing the type of pragmatic transfer, this research also discussed the functions of exclamation sentences spoken by Jang Hansol. In this discussion, the researcher used Ameka's (2006) theory regarding the function of interjections. She used that theory because of the strong connection between interjections and exclamations. Interjections were an essential part of exclamation sentences (Rett, 2011).

Ameka (2006) categorized the functions of exclamations into expressive, conative, and phatic functions. The expressive function was used as an indicator of the speaker's emotional condition and was further divided into emotive and cognitive functions. The conative function was addressed to the listeners to capture their attention. Meanwhile, the phatic function was used to establish and maintain a communicative connection.

This research found that all three types of exclamation functions appeared in Jang Hansol's utterances. The first exclamation function was expressive, which became the dominant function in his exclamation utterances. Nine out of eleven exclamation words found in this research belonged to expressive interjections. This function was divided into two categories: emotive and cognitive. Interjections with emotive functions were used more frequently than those with cognitive functions. Exclamation sentences containing interjections with emotive functions were often spoken by Jang Hansol to express feelings of pleasure and amazement. He frequently experienced these emotions because his video vlog documented his return to Indonesia, the country he had left for 16 years. He encountered many fun and exciting things during his visit. Therefore, the expressive function was the dominant exclamation function in Jang Hansol's utterances.

The second function was the conative function, which was found in Jang Hansol's exclamation utterances. However, exclamation utterances serving this function were rarely found. In one of his utterances, he used the interjection "Sst" to capture others' attention. This was particularly interesting because the interjection was commonly used in many languages, including Javanese and English. Therefore, the conative function applied to both Javanese and English.

The last exclamation function was the phatic function, which also appeared in Jang Hansol's utterances. Like the conative function, the phatic function did not appear as frequently as the expressive function. Exclamation utterances by Jang Hansol that carried this function

were different from those with expressive functions. In several parts of the video, he frequently used the interjection "He'eh" while conversing with his wife. This was because he often asked for his wife's opinions about the things she encountered during her first trip to Indonesia. Jang Hansol also frequently asked her about the differences between Indonesia and her home country, Singapore. As a result, he often gave responses that served a phatic function to assure his wife that he was listening, understanding, and paying attention to what she was saying. Additionally, the interjection with a phatic function provided comfort, allowing his wife to continue her explanation smoothly. This aligned with Malinowski's (1923) statement that phatic expressions help communication and interaction run smoothly, creating a relaxed and harmonious atmosphere (Almukhtaromah, 2022).

In this research, it was found that Jang Hansol uttered exclamation sentences mostly to show expressive functions. Meanwhile, the conative and phatic functions appeared only once. This was due to the many new experiences that Jang Hansol had while visiting Indonesia with his wife. There were many expressions of exclamation with interjections that showed various emotions, most of which were dominated by Jang Hansol's feelings. The video series exhibited moments of longing, reminiscing, and heartwarming experiences. Furthermore, Jang Hansol, as an expressive man, tended to show his feelings openly to others. Therefore, the expressive function was more dominant than the other functions. However, the exclamation words used in these three functions were exclamation words from Javanese and English, and they were acceptable in both languages. Therefore, this study showed that there was a similarity in the function of acceptable exclamation words between the two languages.

To compare this research with previous studies, the researcher examined other examples of pragmatic transfer research. However, because pragmatic transfer research on exclamation tended to be new, the researcher focused more on the novelty and similarity of research focus. One of the most recent studies was conducted by Vasari (2022). She discussed pragmatic transfer in the refusal strategy choices of Hungarian EFL learners. She identified the types of pragmatic transfer using the discourse completion test (DCT). The results showed that Hungarian EFL learners carried out both positive and negative pragmatic transfers in choosing refusal strategies. The students performed positive pragmatic transfer by using indirect strategies, which were almost the same as those of native English speakers. However, negative pragmatic transfers were more frequently carried out by Hungarian EFL learners. They used very different refusal strategies compared to native English speakers. Hungarian EFL learners tended to use more refusal strategies than native English speakers.

The researcher found differences between Vasari's research and this study. In this research, positive pragmatic transfer was more dominant than negative pragmatic transfer. The academic atmosphere in Vasari's study made negative pragmatic transfers much riskier than the negative pragmatic transfers carried out by Jang Hansol. This was because exclamation was part of informal expressions. Additionally, Vasari's research showed that the refusal strategies of Hungarian EFL learners were significantly different from those of native English speakers. Hungarian students tended to make more subtle refusals compared to native English speakers, who used more direct and critical responses. The differences between the two were very contrasting. Meanwhile, in this study, Jang Hansol frequently carried out negative pragmatic transfers, which resulted in ambiguity in the meaning of his exclamations. However, in both Vasari's research and this study, the subjects performed negative pragmatic transfer due to cultural differences between the two languages they used. However, Hungarian students

were only influenced by one culture, whereas Jang Hansol in this study was able to carry out pragmatic transfer because he was influenced by multiple cultures.

A previous study discussed the three functions of exclamation by Ameka (2006). It was conducted by Tanjung et al. (2020). They examined the function of interjections in digital comic webtoons. The object they studied was an English webtoon from five different genres, so they analyzed English interjections. The results showed that expressive functions dominated the interjections in webtoons, followed by phatic and conative functions. This research showed a similar result, in which the expressive function was more dominant than the other functions. This was because exclamation words had a wider use in everyday conversation, such as "wow" and "oh.". However, this research still had differences from the previous study. In contrast to the study conducted by Tanjung et al. (2020), this research discussed the exclamation function by examining interjections in both English and Javanese. This was because Jang Hansol's utterances contained interjections in both languages. Therefore, this research had a broader scope than the previous one.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

The researcher concluded that Javanese pragmatic transfer occurred when Jang Hansol uttered an exclamation in English. This research found that pragmatic transfer could happen not only between a mother tongue and a foreign language but also between two foreign languages. In his utterances, both positive and negative pragmatic transfers were found. The positive pragmatic transfer occurred when Jang Hansol used a Javanese interjection to create an English exclamation. Due to the similarity of the interjections in both languages, there was no difference in meaning. Therefore, the interlocutor still understood the message.

Research on the pragmatic transfer of exclamations could be further explored. It tended to be a new topic for undergraduate students to research. Future researchers might explore pragmatic transfer between multiple languages, especially in regions with rich linguistic diversity. Investigating how individuals navigated and adapted their language use in multilingual contexts could provide valuable insights into intercultural communication. Future researchers might also adopt different methods, such as tests and interviews. These methods would enable them to understand the social and cultural factors that influenced language choices and pragmatic transfer. Moreover, they would produce more variety in results, such as identifying socio-pragmatic and pragma-linguistic transfers among participants. Therefore, future research would likely yield more comprehensive findings than this study. Apart from that, further research on pragmatic transfer could conduct comparative analyses across various communication media. Researchers could explore differences in language use and pragmatic transfer between oral communication, written communication, and online content creation, such as vlogs, social media, or forums.

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