

The Lexical Interference of Islamic Missionary Utterance in Pekalongan

Iffah Kurniasari^{1✉} & Haryadi²

¹ Universitas Pekalongan, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia

² Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

Article Info

History Articles

Received:
August 2017
Accepted:
September 2017
Published:
April 2018

Keywords:

*interference,
islamic missionary in
pekalongan,
islamic missionary utterance*

DOI

<https://doi.org/10.15294/seloka.v7i2.16756>

Abstract

Islamic missionary inclined into another languages when speaking Indonesian. This situation is to cause indifferenced principle of the language and resulting in a interference. Lexical interference greatly affect to Islamic missionary utterance in Pekalongan. The purpose of this research was to describe lexical interference Islamic missionary utterance in Pekalongan. The data were collected by observation method and continued by using the technique of uninvolved conversation observation, recording, and noting. Furthermore, the data were analyzed using comparative method and determinant-sorting technique. Interference is a deviation from one language rule into another language rule. Interference in the utterance of Islamic missionary occurs because speakers use Javanese, Arabic, and English in the structure and rules of the Indonesian. Lexical interference inclined by Islamic missionary in Pekalongan, Central Java, Indonesia. The use of lexicons is prone to interference, including nouns, pronouns, verbs, and adjectives.

© 2018 Universitas Negeri Semarang

✉ Correspondence address:
Sriwijaya No.3, Bendan, Pekalongan Baru, Pekalongan,
Jawa Tengah, 51119
E-mail: iffahkurniasari02@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, most people use and mastered or at least know more than one language in a relationship or association with a fellow human beings. They used or heard more than one language. The use of two or more languages interchangeably by the same person referred to being bilingualism (Mackey, 1972). Bilingualism and multiple languages according Widiyanto & Zulaeha (2016) can arise from diverse language backgrounds. The communication process in two languages tend to be used in everyday life simultaneously in a utterance. Utterance is the result of the realization of human thoughts and ideas that come from the use of a series of utterance organ (Widyawari & Zulaeha, 2016).

Language contact events that happen will not cause interference along the system language on the first language has similarities with the system language on second language. However, if there is a difference between the system first and second language, then it will happen deviations or error language known by the term interference (Mustikawati, 2013).

The research related concerning utterance interference in relation to the ability of acoustic phonetics and reading skills in Spanish in class two is used to measure the interference of auditory conceptualization and determine interference with the relationship occasioned by reading skills background language of Spain in a study conducted by Mathewson and Suarez (1975) entitled "Spanish Language Interference with Acoustic-Phonetic Skills and Reading". The results of the research of Mathewson and Suarez (1975), the conceptualization of hearing highly associated with reading, although Spain language interference with the conceptualization of hearing does not include intermediate reading.

The first language learners in second language learning strategies utterance interference reviewed by Lim (2006) entitled "Associating Interference with Strategy Instruction: An Investigation into the Learning of the Present Continuous". Based on the results of the data is a first, learners need to distinguish the

active form of the passive although both showed the same tense aspects. Second, learners need to see the difference between the present continuous and the other verbs. Third, the learners feel confused with the combination of auxiliary verb and must be dealt with.

Interference against the influence of bilingualism on the ability of adults to resolve inconsistencies in language crossing orthography phonology mapping for learning foreign words performed by Kaushanskaya & Viorica (2009) in the his research entitled "Bilingualism Reduces Native-Language Interference During the novels-Word Learning". The results of the study indicate that knowledge of two languages to facilitate the learning of words and bilingual Spain United Kingdom-shield of intereferensi associated with penyilangan language inconsistencies in the mapping of phonemes.

The Javanese interference against Indonesia learned language students in the process of learning the language Indonesia grade VII SMP Negeri 1 Mangkutama East Luwu Regency was done by Harsia (2015) in his research entitled "Interference Grammatical Language Javanese against Indonesian Language on Learning Indonesian Language Grade VII SMP Negeri 1 Mangkutama East Luwu Regency". Research results Harsia (2015) showed that the level of grammatical interference Javanese in particular in the study of phonology, morphology, and syntax of language usage against Indonesia in the process of learning the language of the SMP Negeri Indonesia grade VII 1 Mangkutana Regency East Luwu an average interfered.

Interference utterance in relation to the ability to speaks the students Negeri 1 Pleret, Bantul caused by quantity interference speaking skills which is used by students at Negeri 1 Pleret contained in research Hidayat & Setiawan (2015) entitled "Javanese language Interference into the Indonesian Language on students Negeri 1 Pleret, Bantul on speaking skills". The first research results is a phoneme /b/, /d/, /j/, and /g/. The second, morphological interference occurs on the prefix (*n-*, *ke-*, *ny-*, *ng-*, dan *m-*), suffixes (*-e*), confix (*ke-en*), and use of the suffix

-nya referring to suffixes *-e*. The third lexical interference occurs because there is a lexical usage *pada* and *tak*. The fourth, the interference pattern of usage occurred in a syntactic phrase “adverbs *pada* + verb” and adjective + *sendiri*”, and then use of pronominal possessive (*tak*) + verb”. The fifth, linguistic interference causing factor is language contact, negative language transfer, and adjacent language system. Factors nonlinguistic interference caused by habit, dominance of the mastery of Javanese, and language attitude.

One of interference used is Islamic missionary utterance in preaching. Islamic missionary when preaching sometimes picks up Javanese, Arabic and English language in Indonesian language utterance is naturally or accidentally causing the abandonment of the recipient language rules used and retrieval of elements of source language controlled missionary uncontrollably. Type of interference is divided into four is a phonological, morphological, syntactic, and lexical (Aslinda & Syafyahya 2014). All four types can be found in everyday utterance. As for the Islamic missionary utterance in preaching of Pekalongan contains lexical interference.

This research to describes the lexical interference at Islamic missionary utterance in preaching of Pekalongan. This research aims to describe lexical interference at Islamic missionary utterance in preaching of Pekalongan.

METHODS

The research approach used in this research is theoretical as sociolinguistic approach to examine about the use of languages in the community and methodological approaches is a qualitative descriptive. Data collected methods used in this research is the method read. As for techniques in the form of data collection is a *recording, free reading involvement and interaction (SBLIC), and noting technique* (Sudaryanto, 2015).

The data collected were tested using triangulation data sources and methods. Further data were analyzed uses comparative method and determinant-sorting technique (PUP). Advanced

technique using in this research is a advanced engineering techniques to distinguish circuited appeal. After the data was tested then the data presented by text descriptive.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data that has been obtained from the results of research, the Javanese language lexical interference in the use variety Indonesia languages utterance by Islamic missionary is basic word forms Javanese language of lexical in Islamic missionary utterance of Pekalongan found too Javanese, English and Arabic language include four classes of words there are nouns, pronouns, verbs, and adjectives.

Nouns

Lexical interference of noun is deviation linguistic rules in other languages in the form of a noun. Then, in this case the influx of Arabic language elements into the Indonesia language on a Islamic missionary utterance in Pekalongan. Lexical interference in the form of nouns is present on this following utterance partial.

(1) Context: The missionary X started preaching by way of inviting worshipers to give thanks to Allah S.W.T.

“...Marilah kita bersama bersyukur kepada Allah S.W.T, sampai hari ini kita masih mendapatkan *maunah* lindungan dan hidayah-Nya, semoga kita selalu bersama berada dalam dinul Islam.

[...marilah kita bərsama bərsʊkUr kəpada awɔh s.w.t, sampay hari ini kita masih məndapa^t kan *ma?unah* lindungan dan hidayah-^ña, səmoga kita səlalu bərsama bərada dalam dinUl islam.]

‘...Marilah kita bersama bersyukur kepada Allah S.W.T hingga sampai hari ini kita masih mendapatkan **pertolongan** lindungan dan hidayah-Nya, semoga kita selalu bersama berada dalam dinul Islam’.

(Data 25/BA/HIA/September 12, 2016)

(2) Context: The missionary X asked to worshipers in the Mosque of Baiturrahman

about unity of muslims physical or nonphysical.

...Pertanyaannya adalah apakah persatuan yang dimaksud itu bersifat fisik dalam arti harus bergabung dalam satu wadah golongan, satu organisasi, atau satu partai politik? Ataukah justru bersifat non fisik yang berwujud roh dan *ghirah* yang berpadu?

[...pɛrtɑn̩ɑn̩ɑ adalah apakah pɛrsɑtuɑn yɑŋ dimɑksU t̩ itu bɛrsifɑ t̩ fisI? dɑlɑm ɑrti hɑrU s bɛrgɑbU j dɑlɑm sɑtu wɑdɑh gɔlɔŋɑn, sɑtu ɔrgɑnisɑsi ɑtɑw sɑtu pɑrtɑy pɔlitɪ? ɑtɑwkɑh justru bɛrsifɑ t̩ nɔn fisI? yɑŋ bɛrwujU t̩ rɔh dɑn *ghirɑh* yɑŋ bɛrpadu.]

'...Pertanyaannya adalah Apakah persatuan yang dimaksud itu bersifat fisik dalam arti harus bergabung dalam satu wadah golongan, satu organisasi atau partai politik? Apakah justru bersifat non fisik yang berwujud roh dan **semangat** yang berpadu?'

(Data 26/BA/KTM/June 10, 2016)

Islamic missionary utterance in preaching on partial utterance (1) contain the Arabic language interference is *maunah* utterance. *Maunah* utterance can be seen on partial utterance 'Marilah kita bersama bersyukur kepada Allah S.W.T, sampai hari ini kita masih mendapatkan *maunah* lindungan dan hidayah-Nya, semoga kita selalu bersama berada dalam dinul Islam'. Arabic language interference in utterance *maunah* included in noun. Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Mulyono, & Lapoliwa (2003) suggested that the noun is a word that refers to human beings, animals, things, and concepts or meaning. *Maunah* utterance contains the meaning of utterance *pertolongan* in Indonesia language. *Maunah* term is the Allah S.W.T. given ability to a believer to overcome adversity in his life. Usually, Islamic missionary add an Arabic word *maunah* in their preaching accidentally because of his preaching habitual.

Islamic missionary uses utterance as a religious moral teachings. *Maunah* utterance used by Islamic missionary to remind the worshipers to give thanks to Allah S.W.T as they always still get help from Him.

Islamic missionary asked people about the unity of Muslims in the form of physical or

nonphysical in partial utterance (2). Islamic missionary on partial utterance (2) unknowingly using Arabic language in Indonesia when preaching.

The Arabic language uses in Indonesian language resulted occurrence of noun interference Arabic language in Indonesian language. Nouns in Indonesian language according to Mulyono (2013) is all words that indicates objects or something make into objects.

Lexical interference in the form of nouns Arabic language at Indonesia language there on partial utterance 'Ataukah justru bersifat non fisik yang berwujud roh dan *ghirah* yang berpadu?'. *Ghirah* utterance is a utterance derived from Arabic language. The word *ghirah* in Parts of Speech is kind of noun. *Ghirah* utterance in Indonesia language the meaning of *semangat*.

Pronouns

Pronouns interference occurs due to the deviation of the linguistic rules of the language enter in other languages form of pronoun. In this case, the inclusion of elements of Javanese language into the Indonesia language on Islamic missionary utterance in preaching of Pekalongan. Lexical interference in the form of pronouns found in the utterance in this following.

(3) Context: The missionary X gives example to worshipers at the Baiturrahman mosque about reward being removed by Allah.

Contoh, kamu itu kalau tidak *tak* nikahi seperti apa coba, jadi apa kamu? *Tak* nikahi, *tak* beri hiasan, *tak* beri ini itu tapi tidak hormat kepada *suamine*.

[contɔh, kɑmɑ itu kɑlɑw tɪdɑ? tɑ? nɪkɑhi sɛpɛrtɪ ɑpɑ cɔbɑ, jɑdɪ ɑpɑ kɑmɑ. tɑ? nɪkɑhi, tɑ? bɛrɪ hɪsɑn, tɑ? bɛrɪ ɪnɪ ɪtu tɑpɪ tɪdɑ? hɔrmɑ t̩ kɛpɑdɑ *suɑmɪnɛ*.]

'Contoh, kamu itu kalau tidak saya nikahi seperti apa coba, jadi apa kamu? saya nikahi, Tak beri hiasan, tak beri ini itu tapi tidak hormat kepada *suamine*.'

(Data 24/BJ/KTM/June, 10 2016)

Islamic missionary give an example to worshipers about the reward that Allah removed on partial utterance (3). Islamic missionary on

partial utterance (3) unknowingly using Javanese language in Indonesia language when preaching.

Javanese language using in Indonesia language resulted in the occurrence of pronouns interference Javanese language in Indonesia language. Muslich (2010) argued that the pronouns are used to replace a noun or make into noun.

Pronouns interference Arabic language in Indonesia language utterance partial '*Tak nikahi, tak beri hiasan, tak beri ini itu tapi tidak hormat kepada suamine*'. *Tak* utterance is a derived from the Javanese language utterance. The *tak* utterance in Parts of Speech is kind of pronouns. *Tak* utterance in Indonesia language denial declared. Based on the description, pronouns in the form word class interference Javanese language in Indonesia language contained in the partial utterance (3), is *tak* utterance.

Verbs

Lexical verbs interference is a deviation linguistic rules in other languages in the form of the verbs. Verbs is a type of word that declares an act. Lexical interference in the form verbs on the italics word in Islamic missionary utterance partial this following.

(4) Context: The Missionary X invited worshipers to salat sunnah in the home.

...Kalau di pabrik itu pergantian *shift*...
[...kalaw di pabrI? itu pərgantian *syift*...]
'...Kalau di pabrik itu pergantian *regu*...'
(Data 25/BING/KTM/June, 15 2016)

English interference a form of utterance *shift* is found in the Islamic missionary utterance partial in preaching of Pekalongan. *Shift* utterance can be seen in utterance partial (4) is '*Kalau di pabrik itu pergantian shift*'. *Shift* utterance including lexical interference in the form of the verb. Verbs according to Muslich (2010) are all words that declared any act or behaviour.

Regu is a utterance *shift* is equivalent in English. Islamic missionary using *shift* utterance in preaching because the utterance is commonly used in the factory scope compared *regu* in

Indonesia language utterance. Islamic missionary to done because of environmental preaching which is located near the factory and many worshipers working as factory laborers. Therefore, it can make worshipers understand that delivered by missionary because accustomed utterance to being heard by worshipers.

(5) Context: The Missionary X explaining to worshipers at the mosque Darul Iman about purpose of fasting.

Tujuan utama *shaum* yang telah kita laksanakan adalah menjadi manusia yang bertakwa, tunduk dan patuh terhadap ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Allah dan Rasulnya serta berupaya untuk menjauhi segala hal yang dilarangnya...

[tujuan utama *shaum* yaŋ tələh kita la?sanakan adalah mənjadi manusia yaŋ bərtə?wa, tundU? dan patUh tərhadə p> kətəntuan yaŋ tələh ditəta p> kan oleh awəh dan rasUl ŋa sərta bərUpaya untU? mənjaui səgala hal yaŋ dilarəŋ ŋa...]

Tujuan utama puasa yang telah kita laksanakan adalah menjadi manusia yang bertakwa, tunduk dan patuh terhadap ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Allah dan Rasulnya serta berupaya untuk menjauhi segala hal yang dilarangnya...'.
(Data 26/BA/KTM/Juni, 19 2016)

Partial utterance (5) about Islamic missionary to describes purpose of fasting. Arabic language used Islamic missionary in Indonesia language utterance. It can be seen on partial utterance '*Tujuan utama shaum yang telah kita laksanakan adalah menjadi manusia yang bertakwa, tunduk dan patuh terhadap ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Allah dan Rasulnya serta berupaya untuk menjauhi segala hal yang dilarangnya*'.

Interference in partial utterance (5) including lexical. *Shaum* utterance is included in Arabic language form lexical Parts of Speech with verbs. Mulyono (2013) suggested that the verb is all the words that declared act or behaviour. *Shaum* commensurate with *puasa* in Indonesia language utterances. Islamic missionary rule deviations tend to do with inserting accidentally Arabic language.

Adjectives

Lexical interference is rule linguistic deviation in other languages in the form of the adjective. Adjective is a word that claimed disposition or an object. Lexical interference form adjectival there is on the bold word in the data of the following sentence.

(6) Context: The Missionary X give information to at the mosque Baitul Huda about salary.

Kalau sekarang Bapak Ibu sudah dapet THR, sudah dapet gaji tiga belas, sudah dapet gaji empat belas, sudah sebentar lagi tunggu gaji bulan, itu berarti *sak pore...*

[kalaw səkarəŋ bapa? ibu səkarəŋ sudah dapə t> thr, sudah dapə t> gaji tiga bəlas, sydah dapə t> gaji əmpa t> bəlas, sudah səbəntar lagi tungu gaji bulan, itu bərarti *sa? pore...*]

'Kalau sekarang Bapak Ibu sudah dapat THR, gaji tiga belas, gaji empat belas, dan sebentar lagi menunggu gaji bulan, itu berarti **luar biasa...**'

(Data 27/BJ/KTM/Juni, 22 2016)

Javanese language interference form adjectival in partial utterance is *sak pore*. Adjectival Parts of Speech to according Muslich (2010) is a utterance claimed disposition or an object. *Sak pore* is a dialect of Pekalongan. *Sak pore* utterance equivalent the meaning is **luar biasa** in Indonesia language. Islamic missionary inadvertently into the Javanese language in utterance because in everyday life especially Javanese dialects in Pekalongan thus causing can be controlled less used language by Islamic missionary.

(7) Context: The Missionary X require to worshipers at mosque Al Ikhsan about coming to recitation of the Koran a strong agenda questions

...Sejak saya di sini saya meminta Ibu dan Bapak datang ke pengajian paling tidak punya agenda pertanyaan, hal yang harus menjadi ide, dan gagasan *krentek...*

[...səja? saya di sini saya məmInta ibu dan bapa? datəŋ kə pəŋajian paŋtj tIda? pu ŋa agənda pərtə ŋaan, hal yan harUs mənjadi idə, dan gagasan *krəntə?...]*

'...Sejak saya di sini meminta Ibu dan Bapak datang ke pengajian paling tidak punya agenda pertanyaan, hal yang harus menjadi ide, dan gagasan **kuat**'...

(Data 28/BING/PJN/May, 26 2016)

Islamic missionary on partial utterance (7) require worshipers came to the mosque in recitation of the Koran an agenda of questions. Based on partial utterance (7) the language used by Islamic missionary Indonesia and Javanese language. Indonesian language still used dominant by Islamic missionary when preaching. Partial utterance Islamic missionary (7) include adjectives interference. Adjectives is are all claimed the disposition or an object (Mulyono 2013).

Adjectives interference on partial utterance (7) of Javanese language. Adjectives interference form of Javanese interference can be seen on partial utterance '*Sejak saya di sini saya meminta Ibu dan Bapak datang ke pengajian paling tidak punya agenda pertanyaan, hal yang harus menjadi ide, dan gagasan **krentek***'. Interference Javanese language used by Islamic missionary in the form of *krentek* utterance. *Krentek* utterance in Indonesia language means *kuat*. Islamic missionary using *krentek* utterance when interacting with worshipers.

(8) Context: The missionary X asked worshipers in Al Ikhsan mosque to show their healthy when they came to the recitation of the Koran in the mosque

"...Saya tidak menyuruh untuk pakai alis, pakai bedak tebal, tidak, jangan pucat, tunjukan wajah *fres*, seperti itu ke pengajian kalau ke matahari aja begitu indah tapi ke pengajian pakaiannya lusuh dan bau belum mandi".

[...saya tida? mə ŋuruh untu? pakay alis, pakay bəda? təbal, tida?. Jaŋan puca t> tunju?kan wajah *fresH*, səpərti itu kə pəŋajian. kalaw kə matahari aja bəgitu indah tapi kə pəŋajian pakayan ŋa lusuh dan baw bəlum mandi.]

'...Saya tidak menyuruh untuk memakai alis dan bedak tebal, tidak. Jangan pucat tunjukan wajah **segar**, seperti itu ke pengajian. Ke mall Matahari begitu

indah tapi ke pengajian pakaiannya lusuh dan bau belum mandi.

(Data 20/BING/PJN/Mei, 09 2016)

Islamic missionary on partial utterance (8) told worshipers show healthy face when they come to the recitation in the mosques. Based on partial utterance (8) used language by Islamic missionary is Indonesian language and English. Indonesian language still dominant by Islamic missionary in preaching.

Partial utterance Islamic missionary interfered lexical form of adjectives. Lexical interference can be seen on partial utterance '*Saya tidak menyuruh untuk pakai alis, pakai bedak tebal, tidak, jangan pucat, tunjukkan wajah fresh, seperti itu ke pengajian kalau ke matahari aja begitu indah tapi ke pengajian pakaiannya lusuh dan bau belum mandi*'. Interference of English used by Islamic missionary form of utterance is *fresh*. *Fresh* utterance in the language Indonesia means *segar*. Islamic missionary using *fresh* utterance when interacting with worshipers. Islamic missionary also accidentally using *fres* utterance because encountered in the community. Some lexical elements of English more familiar than the equivalent in Indonesian language (Rahayu 2016). There fore, the community is used to using that utterance.

There is factor that affect the lexical interference, it is dominant factor of language mastery. Domination factor mastery of language is one of the interference factors that told by Hidayat and Setiawan (2015). Missionary to into Javanese, Arabic, and English in the rule Indonesia language utterance because of less in understanding of using language especially in limitation of linguistic rules. Ignorance of the rules restrictions and application of the rule is not perfect according to Setyowati (2012) included in the cause of language rule application mistake.

CONCLUSION

Interference is a deviation in the linguistic rules in other languages. Interference occurs when Islamic missionary using a Javanese, Arab and English in the Indonesian language. This type of interference Islamic missionary

utterance in preaching of Pekalongan that is found form of lexical. Based on the research, Islamic missionary utterance in preaching at Pekalongan founded four class there are noun, pronouns, verbs, and adjectives in lexical interference.

REFERENCES

- Alwi, H., Dardjowidjojo, S., Mulyono, A.M., & Lapoliwa, H. (2003). *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Aslinda, & Leni, S. (2007). *Pengantar Sociolinguistik*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Harsia. (2015). Interferensi Gramatikal Bahasa Jawa terhadap Bahasa Indonesia pada Proses Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Siswa Kelas VII SMP Negeri 1 Mangkutana Kabupaten Luwu Timur. *Jurnal Onoma: Pendidikan, Bahasa, dan Sastra*.
<http://journal.uncp.ac.id/index.php/onoma/article/view/241>
- Kaushanskaya, M. & Viorica, M. (2009). Bilingualism Reduces Native-Language Interference During Novel-Word Learning. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*, 35(3), 829-835.
<http://psycnet.apa.org/record/2009-05251-017>
- Lim, J. M. H. (2006). Associating Interference with Strategy Instruction: An Investigation into the Learning of the Present Continuous. *The Asian ELF Journal Quarterly Juni 2006*, 8(2), 55-75.
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Reima-Al-Jarf/publication/280740953_Cross-Cultural_Communication_Saudi_Ukrainian_and_Russian_Students_Online/links/55b866cd08aec0e5f4398d70/Cross-Cultural-Communication-Saudi-Ukrainian-and-Russian-Students-Online.pdf#page=55
- Mackey, W. F. (1972). The Description of Bilingualism. *Canadian Journal of Linguistics/Revue canadienne de linguistique*, 7(2), 51-85.
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/canadian-journal-of-linguistics-revue-canadienne-de-linguistique/article/description-of-bilingualism/26FFC45CC887C1AD025D8901A0C1FE52>
- Mathewson, G. C., & Suarez, D. M. P. (1975). Spanish Language Interference with Acoustic-Phonetic Skills and Reading. *Journal of Literacy Research*, 7(2), 187-196.

- <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10862967509547135>
- Mulyono, I. (2013). *Morfologi*. Bandung: Yrama Widya.
- Muslich, M. (2010). *Tata Bentuk Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta Timur: Bumi Aksara.
- Mustikawati, D. A. (2013). Interferensi Bahasa Indonesia Ke Dalam Pemakaian Bahasa Inggris Wacana Tulis Siswa Di RSM PBI 1 Jetis Ponorogo. *Jurnal Dimensi Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran*, 2(1), 105-115.
<http://eprints.umpo.ac.id/3373>
- Rahayu, R. (2016). Interferensi dalam Cerpen di Lampung Post. *Madah: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, 7(2), 185-198.
<http://ejournalbalaibahasa.id/index.php/madah/article/view/rahayu>
- Sudaryanto. (2015). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Darma University Press.
- Widianto, E., & Zulaeha, I. (2017). Pilihan Bahasa dalam Interaksi Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia bagi Penutur Asing. *Seloka: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 5(2), 124-135.
<https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/seloka/article/view/13074>
- Widianto, E. (2015). Interferensi Bahasa Arab dan Bahasa Jawa pada Tuturan Masyarakat Pondok Pesantren sebagai Gejala Pergeseran Bahasa. *Proceedings. International Seminar Language Maintenance and Shift V: The Role of Indigenous Languages in Constructing Identity*.
<http://eprints.undip.ac.id/55369>
- Widyawari, C. P., & Zulaeha, I. (2016). Representasi Ideologi dalam Tuturan Santun Para Pejabat Negara pada Talk Show Mata Najwa. *Seloka: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 5(1), 1-11.
<https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/seloka/article/view/12737>