

**LEXICAL AND SYNTACTICAL INTERFERENCES
OF THE MINANGKABAU LANGUAGE INTO THE INDONESIAN
LANGUAGE FOUND IN *RANCAH* COLUMN OF *SINGGALANG MINGGU***

THESIS

***Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Strata One (S1)
Degree at the English Department of FBS UNP Padang***



**RESHY GUSMITA
72752**

Advisors:

Drs. Saunir Saun, M.Pd.

Drs. Amri Isyam, M.Pd.

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
STATE UNIVERSITY OF PADANG**

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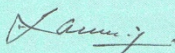
LEXICAL AND SYNTACTICAL INTERFERENCES
OF THE MINANGKABAU LANGUGAE INTO INDONESIAN LANGUAGE
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Nama : Reshy Gusmita
NIM/BP : 72752/2006
Program Studi : Bahasa Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, Agustus 2011

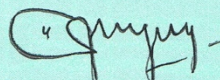
Disetujui oleh:

Pembimbing I,



Drs. Saunir Saun, M.Pd.
NIP.19541228 197903 1002

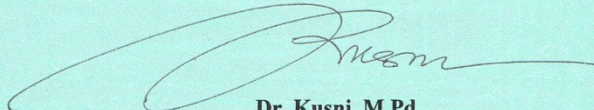
Pembimbing II,



Drs. Amri Isyam, M.Pd.
NIP. 19490912 197503 1002

Diketahui oleh:

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris



Dr. Kusni, M.Pd.
NIP. 19620909 198803 1004

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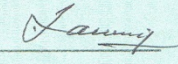
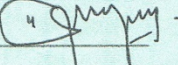

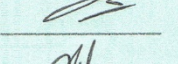
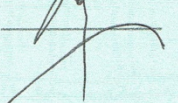
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Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni
Universitas Negeri Padang

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Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, Agustus 2011

Tim Penguji

Nama		Tanda Tangan
1. Drs. Saunir Saun, M.Pd.	Ketua	
2. Drs. Amri Isyam, M.Pd.	Sekretaris	
3. Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.	Anggota	
4. Prof Dr. Hermawati Syarif, M.Hum.	Anggota	
5. Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S., M.Hum.	Anggota	

ABSTRAK

Gusmita, Reshy. 2011. *Lexical and Syntactical Interferences of the Minangkabau Language into Indonesian Language Found in Rancah Column of Singgalang Minggu*. Skripsi, Jurusan Bahasa Inggris. FBS. UNP Padang.

Kemampuan untuk menggunakan dua bahasa atau lebih yang dikenal dengan istilah bilingual, membuat seseorang cenderung terpengaruh oleh bahasa pertama ketika akan menggunakan bahasa kedua. Hal ini disebabkan oleh beberapa hal diantaranya, karena adanya persamaan struktur bahasa pertama dengan bahasa kedua, ketidakseimbangan kemampuan berbahasa seorang bilingual dalam menggunakan bahasa pertama dan bahasa kedua, sehingga bilingual cenderung menimbulkan interferensi bahasa.

Interferensi bahasa bisa terjadi dalam bahasa lisan dan bahasa tulis, seperti pada surat kabar. Salah satu surat kabar yang mengalami interferensi bahasa yaitu pada *Singgalang Minggu* khususnya pada kolom *Rancah*. Kolom tersebut ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia tetapi mengalami interferensi dari bahasa Minangkabau. Interferensi bahasa Minangkabau tidak hanya dari segi kata tetapi juga dalam bentuk frase dan kalimat. Penelitian ini membahas tentang interferensi leksikal dan sintaktikal Bahasa Minangkabau dalam Bahasa Indonesia yang ditemukan dalam kolom *Rancah Singgalang Minggu*.

Penelitian ini difokuskan pada interferensi bahasa Minangkabau terhadap bahasa Indonesia dalam kolom *Rancah* yang ditulis oleh Alwi Karmena. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) mendeskripsikan bentuk interferensi leksikal bahasa Minangkabau terhadap bahasa Indonesia; (2) mendeskripsikan bentuk interferensi sintaksis bahasa Minangkabau terhadap bahasa Indonesia.

Dari data yang terkumpul diperoleh beberapa temuan, yaitu; (1) bentuk interferensi leksikal berupa pemindahan morfem atau suku kata, mengganti morfem terikat, mengganti fonem dan suku kata, mengganti diftong, penghapusan fonem, mentransfer leksikal bahasa Minangkabau ke bahasa Indonesia, interferensi makna leksikal, penambahan fonem, dan menggunakan kata ulang bahasa Minangkabau ke bahasa Indonesia; (2) interferensi sintaksis ditemukan pada konstruksi pronoun, partikel, frasa dan kalimat bahasa Minangkabau ke bahasa Indonesia.

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Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin is the phrase that can describe the writer's gratitude to Allah SWT. Allah SWT, is the one who decides everything. Without His power and mercy, this thesis could not be finished. The invocation and peace goes to Prophet Muhammad SAW. He has given the right guidance to everyone following him.

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Last, it is hoped that this thesis could be useful for readers, especially, for the English Department students and the people who are interested in this topic.

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Writer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRAK	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	vi
LIST OF APPENDICES	vii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Problem	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem	4
1.3 Limitation of the Problem	5
1.4 Formulation of the Problem	5
1.5 Research Questions	6
1.6 Purposes of the Study	6
1.7 Significance of the Study	7
1.8 Definition of Key Terms	7
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	9
2.1 The Minangkabau Language	9
2.2 Language Contact	11
2.3 The concept of Bilingualism	15
2.4 Language Transfer	16
2.5 Columnist Language	19
2.6 Language Interferences	22
2.6.1 Types of Language Interferences	23

2.6.2 Factors of Language Interferences	27
2.7 Related of Previous Studies	29
2.8 Conceptual Framework	31
CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY	33
3.1 Types of the Research	33
3.2 Data and Source of Data	34
3.3 Techniques of Data Collection.....	34
3.4 Techniques of Data Analysis	35
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	36
4.1 Data Description.....	36
4.2 Data Analysis	42
4.3 Research Findings	57
4.4 Discussion	61
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....	68
5.1 Conclusions	68
5.2 Suggestions	69
BIBLIOGRAPHY	70
APPENDICES	74

LISTS OF TABLES

Table 1.	Replacing the syllable of the morpheme of the Minangkabaunese's lexical item into Indonesian	34
Table 2.	Changing the bound morpheme (prefixes and suffixes) and the base form of Minangkabaunese's lexical items into Indonesian.....	35
Table 3.	Changing the phoneme and the syllable of the morpheme of the Minangkabunese's lexical item into Indonesian	35
Table 4.	Changing the diphthong of Minangkabaunese's lexical item into syllable (part of syllable) of morpheme of Indonesian	36
Table 5.	Deleting the phoneme of Minangkabaunese's lexical item.....	36
Table 6.	Transferring the lexical items of Minangkabunese's into Indonesian.....	36
Table 7.	Lexical meaning of lexical interferences.....	37
Table 8.	Adding the phonemes and the syllables	37
Table 9.	Reduplication of words of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language.....	38
Table 19.	The use of pronouns of the Minangkabaunese.....	50

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Conceptual framework	29
Figure 2. Percentage of types of lexical interferences of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language	56
Figure 3. Percentage of types of syntactical interferences of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language.....	59

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Lexical interferences of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language	73
Appendix 2. Syntactical interferences of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language.....	102

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

I.1 Background of the Problem

One of the effects of language contact is language face into change. It happens because people communicate with others. It can be said that the language comes into contact and a language will influence another language. The process of influencing of one language on another language cannot be obviated, because the language as an integral part of culture that cannot get out of the problem above.

The other effect of language contact is the ability to use two languages. This ability is called bilingualism and the speaker is called bilingual. Commonly, a bilingual speaker who has ability to use two languages tends to transfer the first language to the second language (language interferences). It occurs because the big influence from their mother tongue, unbalanced or inability of individual to use the language that they mastered and the similarities of language structure.

Referring to the explanation above, the Minangkabau language as local language of West Sumatra except the Mentawai Islands has the similarities with Indonesian language. Both of them are language family of Malay that share many similarities in phonological, morphological, and lexical levels. Because of those similarities, it is possible for Minangkabaunese who are bilingual transfer the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language or do language interferences.

Basically, most of Minangkabaunese are bilingual. They can use the Minangkabau language and Indonesian language especially for those who are educated, like to travel and have ever gone to another city. They use the Minangkabau language in daily conversation and Indonesian language is used in formal situation. This Indonesian language is also used in printed media, but Indonesian language that is used in printed media cannot separate from language interferences as interfere from the Minangkabau language. This can be found in local printed media such as newspapers, magazines and tabloids.

One of the newspapers that are published in Minangkabau society that interferes from the Minangkabau language is *Singgalang Minggu*. This newspaper writes in the Indonesian language but the language that is used interferes from the Minangkabau language especially in *Rancah* column. Moreover, it usually published on weekend and is produced in Padang which is the writer/reporter of that newspaper are Minangkabaunese or live in Minangkabau society. Consequently, the language that is used inside *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu* is mostly adopted from the Minangkabau language.

In fact, *Singgalang Minggu* is not only published in Minangkabau society but it is also published in the other regions such as in Jakarta, Medan, Pekanbaru and Aceh. *Singgalang Minggu* as a printed media should use the Indonesian language accurately, because it needs to be considered that the readers of *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu* come from many regions and social backgrounds. The use of good Indonesian language can help the reader to read the newspaper because different

style of language that is used in *Singgalang Minggu* especially in *Rancah* column will carry different interpretation for different readers.

Language interferences in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu* shows that the writer of *Rancah* column transfers the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language, although the word itself has the equivalences of words or meaning in Indonesian language. Like the writer of that column writes *beruk*, *kerambil*, and *muncung*. In Indonesian language it must be *monyet*, *kelapa*, *mulut* and in the Minangkabau language are *baruak* (monkey), *karambia* (coconut), and *muncuang* (mouth). The other cases, the writer of that column writes, (a) *Tak usah acap-acap. Tidak usah sering-sering* (There is no need to often). (b) *Beliau tidak suka lagi lalap dengan nenek. Dia sudah tidak suka lagi tidur dengan nenek* (He does not like to sleep with grandmother). Based on the phenomena in the example above, it shows the lexical interferences and syntactical interferences.

Lexical and syntactical interferences in *Rancah* column may cause misunderstanding for the reader in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu* to catch the meaning and the information from this newspaper since the meaning of the words interfered are different, especially for people who do not come from Minangkabau society and do not understand the Minangkabau language. Lexical and syntactical interferences in *Rancah* column also show the imbalance of the language use and the mastery of both languages. Beside that, the mother tongue of the writer of that column influence the way he uses the language, consequently it can disturb the sense of language used. According to the fact, it is interesting to analyze the

lexical and syntactical interferences of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language found in *Rancah* column *Singgalang Minggu*, because there is a great chance for interference to appear.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

There are some problems that can be studied related to the lexical and syntactical interferences. First, someone who is bilingual commonly will be influenced by the mother tongue, if they are not mastering enough in their second language. For instance, when someone who is Minangkabau people can speak in Indonesian language, he/she transfer the lexical of the Minangkabau language while they use the Indonesian language.

Third, the study about syntactical interferences of the Minangkabau language into the Indonesian language found in written language. A study of syntactical interferences also discuss about the first language influencing the second in terms of word order, use of pronouns and determinants, tense and mood or the structure of the Minangkabau language is applied in Indonesian sentence.

Besides that, the types of lexical and syntactical interferences lead to discussion of reasons why a bilingual transfer the first language into the second language. There are many factors that make a bilingual transfer their mother tongue while they use the second language. The factors of interferences can be individual factors, linguistic factors and non-linguistic factors. (a) an individual factor, that is unbalanced or inability of individual to use the language that they mastered; (b)

linguistic factor that is the similarities of language structure, so bilingual will borrow other language vocabulary term which mastered; (c) non-linguistic factor is representing communications context factors.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, there are some problems found related to the use of lexical and syntactical interferences. The problems are what are the type of lexical interferences, what are the types of syntactical interferences, why a bilingual transfer the first language into the second language and what the factors of bilingual transfer the mother tongue while the use the second language. However, this research did not study the entire problem above.

This study discussed types of lexical and syntactical interferences of the Minangkabau language into the Indonesian language. It focused on types of lexical and syntactical interferences in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu*.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Referring to limitation of the problem above, the problem of this research can be formulated as follows:

“What are lexical and syntactical interferences found in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu*?”

1.5 Research Questions

1. What are lexical interferences of the Minangkabau language found in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu*?
2. What are syntactical interferences of the Minangkabau language found in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu*?
3. Which kind of lexical interferences was found the most in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu*?
4. Which kind of syntactical interferences was found the most in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu*?

1.6 Purposes of the Study

The purposes of this research are:

1. To find out lexical interferences of the Minangkabau language found in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu*?
2. To find out syntactical interferences of the Minangkabau language found in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu*?
3. To find out which kind of lexical interferences was found the most in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu*?
4. To find out which kind of syntactical interferences was found the most in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu*?

1.7 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to give contribution for those who are interested in sociolinguistic study. Especially, those who are interested in analyzing the Minangkabau language. This study also offers opportunities for Minangkabau people to reveal *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu* that is one of newspaper which is published in Minangkabau society, after knowing the lexical interferences inside the newspaper and lexical meanings which may carries new interpretation. Finally, this research is fully expected to be useful and support the next researchers who are interested in lexical interferences and other sociolinguistic study.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

The following is the definitions of related terms that will be used in this study:

- Lexical interferences : the error in transferring and changing syllables of morphemes, affixes, phonemes, and diphthongs of the lexical items of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language.
- Syntactical interferences : the first language or mother tongue influence the second language in terms of word order, use of pronouns and determinants, tense and mood.

- The Minangkabau language : the language that is used by Minangkabau society as their mother tongue or local language of West Sumatra except the Mentawai Islands.
- Singgalang Minggu* : a newspaper that produces in Padang and publishes weekly.
- Rancah* column : one of the columns in *Singgalang Minggu* which was written by Alwi Karmena. This column talks about the current issues that occur nationally and locally.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 The Minangkabau language

Minangkabau is the name of an ethnic and a language in West Sumatra, one of the provinces in Sumatra Island, Indonesia. Then, the capital city of West Sumatra is Padang. West Sumatra lies on the west coast of Sumatra Island and is bordered the province of North Sumatera to north, Riau and Jambi to the east, and Bengkulu to the south east. According to Jufrizal (2007:6) most of people in West Sumatra are Minangkabaunese, except an ethnic who live in the Mentawai Islands which has different language and culture from Minangkabaunese.

The dialect of the Minangkabau language is similar to Malay language, which formed the basis of the national language of Indonesia. According to Anwar (1976:77) the Minangkabau language is a variety of Malay language and modern Malay, which is the school teachers and authors helped to create what has been known as Balai Pustaka Malay that the basis of the future of *Bahasa Indonesia*. It has been said that the Minangkabau language is a dialect of Malay. However, it can also be argued that Balai Pustaka Malay is just a variety of the Minangkabau language.

Therefore, people who use the Minangkabau language with different dialects that live in West Sumatra and the other areas like Bengkulu, Jambi, Riau, Curup, Lubuklinggau, Lubukjambi, Muarobungo and Bangkinang is approximately

6,500,000 people (Moussay, 1998:9). This language develops to another area not only in Sumatra Island but also in Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia. Related to this, Windstredt (in Moussay, 1998:9) states that there are Minangkabaunese in Negeri Sembilan Malaysia, during 16th century and people who live in that place say they are the next generation of Minangkabaunese who done the migration “merantau” that is one of characteristics of Minangkabaunese culture.

Minangkabau people do the migration (merantau) from generation to the next generation that has relationship with Minangkabau culture. Their culture is matrilineal, with property and land passing down from mother to daughter. As Moussay (1998:10) explains that women are more dominant in property and land than men, but in making decision should be get from men “mamak”. So migration “merantau” is one way for men to do, although there are another reasons such as, town fascination, desire to travel, and like to trade.

Even though the different areas have different dialects, nowadays most of them use Padang dialect. This dialect is often used by many people that come from different areas in West Sumatra. Moussay (1998:24) states that Padang dialect calls *bahaso awak*, the dialect is used as an introductory language among the Minangkabau people who come from other regions that can be understood by people from different areas to communicate each other since Padang becomes the central city of West Sumatra.

Moreover, Minangkabau ethnic also calls *urang Minang* or *urang awak* based on socio-cultural and geographies. Then, their language is an Austronesian language belonging to the Malay linguistic subgroup, which in turns belongs to the Malay-Polynesian branch. Although the Minangkabau language has different dialect, the native Minangkabau speakers generally do not have difficulties to understand the variety of dialects (Jufrizal, 2007: 6-7). Therefore, Marsden and Favre (in Jufrizal, 2007:7) say that the linguist from 16th century says that due to the great grammatical similarities between the Minangkabau language and Malay, there are some controversies regarding the relationship between the two. Some see the Minangkabau language as a dialect of Malay, while others think the Minangkabau language as proper Malay language.

In addition, Naswati (2010:1) says that sometimes the Minangkabau language is called *Baso Padang*, *Baso Urang Awak* or *Bahasa Minangkabau*. Nowadays, in West Sumatra Province or Sumatera Barat, there are consist of nineteen regencies and cities with variation of Minangkabau dialects. In general, the differences of dialects are based on Minangkabau region which is separated into two areas. They are the coastal area that is called *pesisir* or *daerah rantau*, such as Padang and Pesisir Selatan and highland area which is divided into three areas that is called *luhak*, such as Luhak Agam, Luhak Tanah Data and Luhak 50 Kota. Furthermore, in southern West Sumatra areas, there are different dialects namely Solok, Sulit Air and Sawahlunto Sijunjung.

The most influencing language toward the Minangkabau language is Indonesian language. Both of them are language family of Malay, they share many similarities in the phonological, morphological, and lexical levels. On the other hand, Jufrizal (2007: 9) states that even though the relation of the Minangkabau language and Indonesian language is close, there are some differences that are found.

In conclusion, the Minangkabau language is almost used in all area of West Sumatra except in Mentawai Island and the language also develops in other areas such in Negeri Sembilan Malaysia, because of the migration is one of Minangkabau culture since 16th century. Because there are some similarities between Indonesian language and the Minangkabau language such as in morphological, phonological and lexical levels, someone who is bilingual tends to transfer the first language to the second language (language interference).

2.2 Language Contact

When speakers of different languages interact closely, it is typical for their languages to influence each other. Language normally is developed by gradually accumulating dialectal differences until two dialects cease to be mutual intelligible. According to Hamers (1983:6) languages come into contact when they use two or more codes in interpersonal and intergroup relations as well as the psychological state of an individual who use more than one language.

Language contact that caused interferences is often assumed as negative one that has mostly been done by bilingual, because it entry the elements of first language to the second language or on the contrary digress from each language system. This statement is related to Chaer and Agustina (1995:111) state that a society which is open with other society of course will have an experience of what referred language contact with all events of language which possible happened some of them the happening of bilingualism and language interference.

Actually, the language itself does not come into contact, but it is the speaker of the language who is in contact and the language will influence each other such as the cause of language change and language interferences. As Agustina and Chaer (1995:111) say because of language contact, there are several forms of influence of one language to another: bilingualism, diglosia, code switching, code mixing, language interference and language shift. In line with this, Schendl (2001:55) states that one of the main reasons why language change is they come into contact each other that typically involves bilingual speaker which is the language may act and influence each other in a wide range of ways, in adoption of features of pronunciation, the borrowing of word, or the modification of grammar.

Moreover, Thomason (2001:2) defines that language contact is the use of more than one language in the same place at the same time. It almost involves face-to-face interactions among group of speaker at least some of whom speak more than one language in particular geographical locality. She added that there will be two possible scenarios for change in language contact. First is lexical borrowing from one

language leads to change in the second language. Second is where structural interference from one language leads to change in the second language.

Language contact does not only occur directly, but it also occurs indirectly that uses any medium, for example mass media, televisions, radios, and literary works. These media play roles in transferring one language into others. T'sou (2001:35) says that when languages come into contact, either directly through the personal contact of the speakers of these languages, or indirectly through the media.

Furthermore, language contact is an abstract one and sometimes it happens unconsciously. Based on linguistic point of view, language contact phenomena are neither good nor bad, but the attitude of the speaker to such phenomena is frequently not as neutral. In this case when the language and speakers in contact are rarely of equal political, economic or social status and power and less powerful or prestigious group is frequently disadvantages. Related to this, Schendl (2001:56) says that one influence on the extent of borrowing from other languages is perceived prestige of the donor language. Although the speakers have their own language but they think that the equivalent word in the donor language is somehow better or more prestigious.

In conclusion, language contact will bring positive and negative effect for both languages. The positive one is enrich the vocabulary of those languages, while in negative side is can cause language shift, language change, language death and language interferences. This is the examples of the internal factors of language contact. In contact with Indonesian language, Malay, English and other languages, it

is possible for the Minangkabau language to face language shift, language change and language interference.

2.3 The Concept of Bilingualism

The existence of language contact will generate ability to use more than one language is called bilingualism. Beardsmore (1982:3) says “bilingualism must be able to account for the presence of at least two languages may and may not be equal and the way the two or more languages are used plays a highly significant role”. Meanwhile Hamers and Blanc (2000:6) state that the concept of bilingualism refers to the state of a linguistic community in which two languages are in contact with the result that two codes can be used in the same interaction and that a number of individual are bilingual.

The definition and typologies of bilingualism consist of three kinds there are horizontal bilingualism, vertical bilingualism and the last one diagonal bilingualism. Beardsmore (1982:4) defines horizontal bilingualism occurs in situation where two different languages have an equivalent status in the official, cultural and family life of a group of speakers. Then, vertical bilingualism, when a standard language is use together with a distinct but related dialect with the same speaker, though the more generally accepted term for this situation is diglossia. And the last one is diagonal bilingualis define as the speaker who uses dialect or non-standard language together with a genetically unrelated standard language. In addition Pranowo (in Ayu, 1996:10-12) concludes that bilingualism can be divided into three; (1) Based on the

level of mastering (inception, coordinative, compounding, subordinate), (2) based on the language status (horizontal, vertical/diglossia, diagonal), and (3) based on the ability of the speaker (productive and receptive).

Commonly, a bilingual speaker uses two languages are influenced at least by two factors. There are social factors, it happens since there are social conditions that lead people to speak in two languages such as trades and prestige. Then, psycholinguistic factors, it happens because there is a problem in psychology of someone. Wardhaugh (1986:94) explains that it is a normal requirement of daily living that people speaks several languages which carry specific goals such as purpose of trade, contact with others, and outside the world of wider society. So, people from different speech community will be able to interact if both of them can speak the language. In addition to this, Tarigan (1995:11) states that there are at least eight factors that cause bilingualism. There are politic, culture, economy, military, history, religion, demographic, and ideology. These eight factors may cause a person to speak in two languages..

In short, bilingualism is a person who uses or is able to use two languages, especially with equal fluency. Also, bilingual it self is caused by many factors. One of the factors is a contact language. Then the factors that cause of bilingualism are politic, culture, economy, military, history, religion, demographic, and ideology.

2.4 Language Transfer

The notion of language transfer was initially introduced by Lado who proposed that learners could transfer their native language (L1) into their target language (L2) performance for better (positive transfer) or for worse (negative transfers or interferences). Positive transfer may occur when the learners' L1 and L2 have the same form and negative transfer or interferences is said to occur when a bilingual use an L1 pattern or rule which leads to an error in L2. (Richard et al in Sachiko, 1986:160)

When someone does not master well in L2, it will be difficult to use the second language and it will cause transferring the first language. Odlin (1989:2) states transfer means the influence resulting from similarities and differences between the target language and any other language. Related to this, the Minangkabau language and Indonesian language have some similarities in language structure, it easy for both speech communities to understand each other and transferring language between them.

There are two kinds of transfer that occur in the process of learning L2. Liu (2001:1) explains that the first is learners have less or no errors in learning L2, as a result of positive transfer, and the second is learners make more mistakes or errors because of the interference of their L1 to the L2 as a result of negative transfer. The positive transfer goes largely unnoticed, and thus is less often discussed. Generally speaking, the more similar the two languages are, the more the learner is aware of the relation between them, the more positive transfer will occur. Negative transfer occurs

when speakers and writers transfer items and structures that are not the same in both languages. Then, he says that language transfer does not indicate whether what is carried over is bad or good, but transfer is a neutral word in origin and nature.

According to Nayak (2009:13) language transfer may be conscious or unconscious. Consciously, learners or unskilled translators may sometimes guess when producing speech or text in a second language because they have not learned or have forgotten its proper usage. Then, unconsciously they may not realize that the structures and internal rules of the languages in question are different. Such as, users could also be aware of both the structures and internal rules, yet be insufficiently skilled to put them into practice, and consequently often fall back on their first language.

In short, based on the theories of language transfer above it can be summed up that transfer is the result of the unfully master the second language that the learner learns and they tend to transfer their L1 into L2 when they can find any correct code in their L2. This may do consciously and unconsciously. Transfer also divides into two; positive and negative transfer. Positive transfer may occur when the learners' L1 and L2 have the same form or their native language habits into the second language. Then, Negative transfer occurs when there are errors when someone does transfer. Error in transfer is also called as language interference.

2.5 Columnist Language

A column is a regularly appearing article in a newspaper, magazine or other publication. Querrey (2011) says “a column is different from other forms of journalism in that it is a regular feature in a publication, is personality-driven by the author and has a distinct opinion or point of view”. She gives some instructions how to make a newspaper column;

1. Learn the difference between a news story and a column. In a regularly appearing feature readers want to know what the writer thinks about a given topic.
2. Consider the audience, purpose, content and structure before writing.
3. Research, research, research. Take notes on names, ideas, impressions and figures.
4. Tell the story through the experiences of local people.
5. Write daily. This is basic advice for any writer, whether a columnist, reporter or book author. Write regularly, on a schedule.
6. Write as much as possible. Columns are meant to be informal and friendly. Write short, simple sentences and paragraphs. Use simple language.
7. Finally, assure that the column is timely. This form of writing is very dependent on environment. If an issue or person is being talked about then its good material for a column.

A newspaper column is a journalist's time to connect to the community on a personal level that is not possible with day to day objective news writing. Columns are often written in first person and can contain experiences from the writer's life, or simply the writer's opinion on a topic (Shepherd, 2010).

Moreover, most newspaper columns have a specific theme, or topic category the writer focuses on from column to column. As Querrey (2011) states that most newspaper columns have a specific theme, or topic category the writer focuses on from column to column. There are some topics of a newspaper column:

a. Business

Many newspaper columns focus on business issues relevant to the reading demographics of the newspaper.

b. Arts

Arts-related newspaper columns are often review-like in nature, with a writer providing commentary and information about local artists and art shows.

c. Family

Newspaper columns that focus on the family can span the range in terms of content. Ideas for a newspaper column about family could include tips for local family outings and kid-friendly local activities; back-to-school information for parents; commentary on issues of interest to today's parents: bullying, education, Internet safety, self-esteem and nutrition; and information for parents on balancing work and home life, or finding appropriate child care.

d. Money & Finance

Newspaper columns that focus on money and financial issues can range from simple consumer-friendly pieces to in-depth analysis of the world economy.

e. Community and Lifestyle

Ideas for newspaper columns related to community and lifestyle topics typically focus on news, events and information related to local communities.

f. Gardening

Gardening columns usually provide readers with gardening and landscaping information relevant to the local climate and soil conditions.

In short,

2.6 Language Interferences

Interferences are used by other language element in using a language is assumed as an error, because digressing from used the language order or method. And ability of bilinguals in using certain language that affect other language represent causes the happening of interference. Lott (1983:256) defines interferences as errors in the learner's use of the foreign language that can be traced back to the mother tongue.

In the middle of the 20th century, the concept of interference which is the observable elements of marked bilingual speech is introduced by Weinreich. He says that the existence of language change referring to the existence of the language touch with other element of language is conducted by bilingual speakers. He also assumes

that interferences are deviation symptom of language norms that happened of language usage, as effect of its recognition to more than one language, namely effect of language contact (Croft, 1991:95).

Ellis (1997:12) examined raises the need to distinguish between errors and mistakes and makes an important distinction between the two. He says that errors reflect gaps in the learner's knowledge; they occur because the learner does not know what is correct. Mistakes reflect occasional lapses in performance; they occur because, in a particular instance, the learner is unable to perform what he or she knows. On the other case, Dulay (in Bhela, 1999:22) says interferences are the automatic transfer, due to habit, of the surface structure of the first language into the surface of the target language.

Moreover, Iragilanti (2007:2.22) explains that interference refers to the use of formal elements of one code within another code. It occurs on phonological, morphological, lexical, or syntactical element in a given language. In addition, Nayak (2009:12) defines language interference the alternative use by bilinguals of two or more languages in the same conversation. The ability to switch linguistic codes, particularly within single utterances, requires a great deal of linguistic competence. He also explain several cause of language interference, language interference is a linguistic practice constrained by grammatical principles and shaped by environmental, social and personal influences including age, length of time in a country, educational background and social networks.

In conclusion, interference is an error in language use. Interference also occurs in bilingual situation at all levels of language such as phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactical, and grammar. It commonly occurs unconsciously. Furthermore, if someone does not master enough in L2 he/ she tends to negative transfer or the language will be influenced by L1. In the case of Minangkabaunesse, interference also occurs in bilingual situation. Because most of Minangkabau people are bilingual. They can speak both the Minangkabau language and the Indonesian language. Related to this case the writer agrees that interference occur in bilingual situation and it can found on how the author of *Singgalang Minggu* has been influenced their language by their first language. Such the interference of the Minangkabau language.

2.6.1 Types of language Interferences

Interferences of L1 on L2 are the various levels of language. Interferences of L1 on L2 occur in many components levels like phonological, lexical, and grammatical. Beardsmore (1982:40) states that the observable elements of marked bilingual speech can be classified as interference phenomena. The concept of interference referred to the use formal elements of one code to another. Such as phonological, morphological, lexical or syntactic element in a given language that could be explained by the effect of contact with another language.

Meanwhile, Croft (1991:96) divides type of language interference into three. There are phonological interference which occurs when a bilingual show features of

stress, rhythm, intonation, and speech sounds from their first language impinging on their second. Second is grammatical interference. This kind of interference frequently involved such aspect of syntax as word order, the use of pronouns and determiners, prepositions, tense aspect and mood. Next, lexical interference is the overextension of the meaning of a word into the realm of the other language.

Berthold et. al, (in Skiba, 1997:1-5) define phonological interference as items including foreign accent such as stress, rhythm, intonation and speech sounds from the first language influencing the second. Grammatical interference is defined as the first language influencing the second in terms of word order, use of pronouns and determinants, tense and mood. Interference at a lexical level provides for the borrowing of words from one language and converting them to sound more natural in another and orthographic interference includes the spelling of one language altering another. Meanwhile, Jendra (in Azhar, 1991:108) differentiates interferences into five language aspects that are more specific than the others. They are interferences in arranging sounds, the words notching, arranging sentences, lexical interferences and interferences in arranging meanings.

Furthermore, Aslinda (in Handayani, 2002:131-136) divides lexical interference of Minangkabaunese into Indonesian become six types. The first one is replaced the syllable of the morpheme of the Minangkabaunese' lexical item into Indonesian. This is appearing in the form of sound or the structure of a person's L2 from his/her L1. Second, changing the bound morpheme (prefix and suffix) and the base form of lexical items of Minangkabaunese into Indonesian. The third is

changing the phoneme and the syllable of the morpheme of the Minangkabaunesse lexical items into Indonesian. Fourth, changing the diphthong of the Minangkabaunesse lexical items become the syllable of morpheme of Indonesian. Fifth is deleting the phonemes of lexical items of the Minangkabau language. Sixth is transferring the lexical item of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian. Then, handayani (2009) adds one type of lexical interferences of the Minangkabau language that is lexical meaning of lexical interferences.

Related to the types of language interferences in Indonesian language, Chaer and Agustina (2007:161) state phonological interference is often done by people whose native language is Javanese. For instance, they usually add homorganic nasal before voiced stop consonants such as /b/, /d/, /g/, and /j/ when it occurs in initial position. Like the word Bandung, Depok, Gombong, and Jambi will be pronounced [mBandung], [nDepok], [ngGombong], and [nyJambi]. Therefore, the morphological interference can be found in the process of affixation. As the use of {-isasi} by Indonesian speaker to the words not deriving from English is considered morphological interference. And the last one syntactical interference is the use of lexical, phrase, clause and word order of one language in another. Syntactical interferences can be found in the sentence “makanan itu telah dimakan oleh saya”. There is the syntactical interference from Sundanese, because the syntactical pattern of the sentence resembles to that Sundanese. Sundanese people says “makanan the atos dituang kuabdi”.

In addition, the lexical interferences according to Elstudento (2008) are distinguished into two different types of lexical interferences; (a) interferences at the word level; it is the use of a word from the source language (L1) while speaking the target language. One common reason for this is linguistic deficiency that a non native speaker does not know a certain word, so he tries to make himself understood by replacing it with a word from his mother tongue, (b) semantic interferences, it means the meaning of a word from L1 extended to a corresponding word in L2.

In short, the types of language interferences are distinguished into phonological, morphological, syntactical, grammatical and lexical interference. Language interferences in phonological aspect are a bilingual transfers stress, rhythm, intonation and speech sounds from the first language to the second language. Then, in lexical level provides for the transferring of words from one language and converting them to sound more natural in another and orthographic interference includes the spelling of one language altering another, morphological interference can be found in the process of affixation and syntactical is defined as the first language influencing the second in terms of word order, use of pronouns and determinants, tense, mood and the structure of the Minangkabau language is applied in Indonesian sentence.

2.6.2 Factors of language Interferences

Language interference is a phenomenon of language contact and bilingualism. Besides language contact, according to Weinreich (in Azhar, 1970:64) there are some factors the cause language interferences, they are bilingual of participant, flimsy of participant of receiver language, insufficient of receiver language, disappearing of words which seldom be used, requirement of synonym, language prestige in source of language style, and brought a habit in mother tongue. Therefore, Skiba (2009:1) explains the factors of language interferences are a linguistic practice constrained by grammatical principles and shaped by environmental, social and personal influences including age, length of time in a country, educational background and social networks.

The cause of interferences not only from linguistic factors but also non-linguistics factors, As Suwito (1984:2-3) says expressing non linguistics factors influence in language usage, including interference. The most influencing factor is situational of social factor. Interference occurs because of three primary factors; (a) an individual factor, that is unbalanced or inability of individual to use the language that they mastered, (b) linguistic factor that is the similarities of language structure, so bilingual will borrow other language vocabulary term which mastered, (c) non-linguistic factor is representing communications context factors.

In addition, Setiyowati (2008:77) says that the happening of Javanese interference in usage of Indonesian cover; (a) a habit of bilingual to use Javanese as first language, (b) showing zonal nuance, (c) attenuating meaning. She also adds the

function of used Javanese interferences in Indonesian language. They are to emphasize meaning, to be soulful or emotion and in honors of partner say.

Related to interference in the Minangkabau language, Aslinda (2002:138) gives several factors that cause language interferences. They are communication, interaction, cognate language, education, and place of living. She says that based on linguistic factor, the relationship between the Minangkabau language and the Malay language occur because of the regular correspondence of the two languages.

In short, language interference is caused by three factors. They are (1) individual factors, this may cause by the imbalance of the speaker in using the language they mastered. (2) Linguistic factors, may be caused by the similarities of the languages at the level of phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactical, and semantic. (3) Non-linguistics factors, this may include the cultural and communication factors of the language and shaped by environmental, social and personal influences including age, length of time in a country, educational background and social networks.

2. 7 Related Previous Studies

There are several studies that have been conducted related to language interference namely, Morphological Interference of the Minangkabau Language Toward Indonesian found in SMKN 1 Padang by Silfia (2006), Morphological and Syntactical Interference of Javanese in Indonesian Language in “piye ya?” Column of *Harian Suara Merdeka* by Setiyowati (2008) and Lexical Interference of the

Minangkabau Language toward the Indonesian Language as Found in *Harian Singgalang* Newspaper by Ayu (2008).

Silfia (2006) investigated the morphological interference of the Minangkabau language toward Indonesian language found in SMKN 1 Padang. She found that the students have done the deviation in using suffix, prefix, and confix to the main words. She also found that the factors that caused morphological interference among the students are inside (the students' behavior from their environment) and outside the factors (teacher also use the Minangkabau language in teaching learning process). This study shows that the Minangkabaunesse children affected by their environment in the process of teaching learning. It is difficult for them not to include their native language when they are talking or writing in the second language.

Setiyowati (2008) analyzed about the use of Javanese in Indonesian language can be concluded as follows, she found the existence of morphological interference in this research for example interference which in the form of affixation covering dissipation of affix, addition of prefix, addition of suffix, transfer of prefix, and transfer of suffix interference usage of word repeat and word interference, while syntax interference in this research in the form of usage of word (lexicon) and usage of phrase, its Javanese possessive and usage of particle.

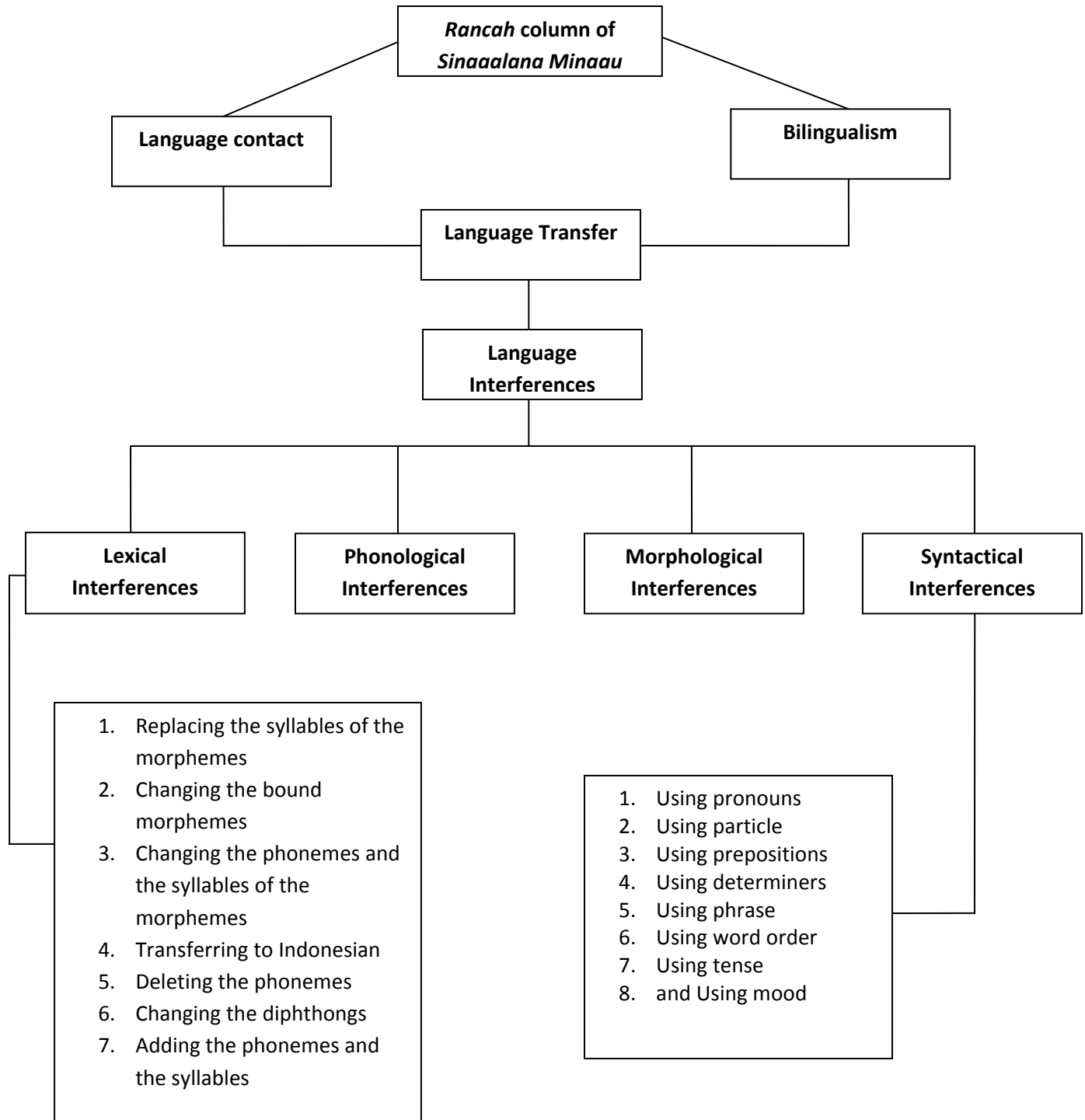
Finally, Related to interferences in the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language, Ayu (2008) found several types and factors of lexical interferences that influenced the existence of those deviations, such as replacing, changing, and transferring even deleting the syllable of morpheme, phoneme, and diphthong from

the first language into the second language. She also found that the differences in phoneme, diphthong, and the way of pronouncing of those lexical items are significant, but they still have the similarity in meaning. While, Handayani (2009:63) explains that lexical interference is adding the phoneme and the syllable into Minangkabau's lexical item and the lexical meanings is carry new meaning, even some of words do not found in Indonesian language or it sound strange in Indonesian vocabulary.

The previous researches identify about lexical and morphological interferences of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language and syntactical interferences of Javanese into Indonesian language. There is no research about lexical and syntactical interferences of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The following chart shows the conceptual framework of this research. In this research analyzed the Minangkabau language. One thing that can be analyzed from the Minangkabau language is the lexical and syntactical interference of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language. Lexical interference can be studied through sociolinguistics analysis what are the lexical and syntactical interferences that has been interfered can be determined.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the research finding in the previous chapter, there are two main findings in the research. First, lexical interferences of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language that are found in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu* is categorized into seven types of lexical interferences proposed by Handayani (2009). They are (1) replacing the syllable of the morpheme of the Minangkabaunese's lexical item into Indonesian; (2) changing the bound morpheme(prefixes and suffixes) and the base form of Minangkabaunese's lexical items into Indonesian; (3) changing the phoneme and the syllable of the morpheme of the Minangkabunese's lexical item into Indonesian; (4) changing the diphthong of Minangkabaunese's lexical item into syllable (part of syllable) of morpheme of Indonesian, (5) deleting the phoneme of Minangkabaunese's lexical item; (6) transferring the lexical items of Minangkabunese's into Indonesian, (7) lexical meaning of lexical interferences.

Meanwhile, there is fourty nine of words that cannot meet and cannot be explained with the types of lexical interferences propsosed by Handayani (2009). All of the words are already put into two types of lexical interferences of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language. Those two types of lexical interferences are (8) adding the phonemes or the syllables; and (9) repetition of words of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language. In addition, there

are nine types of lexical interferences of the Minangkabau language into Indonesian language. The most common types of lexical interferences that occur in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu* are transferring the lexical items of Minangkabunese's into Indonesian and changing the bound morpheme (prefixes and suffixes) and the base form of Minangkabaunese's lexical items into Indonesian.

Second, syntactical interferences that are found in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu* are using pronouns of the Minangkabaunese, the use of phrase of Minangkabaunese, using particle (*mah*, *nak*, *dek* and *doh*) of Minangkabaunese and the use word order of Minangkabaunese. The most common types of syntactical interferences that occur in *Rancah* column of *Singgalang Minggu* are the use of word order of the Minangkabau language into the Indonesian language.

B. Suggestions

Language interferences occur in all aspects of the language such as; phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactical and semantic level. Because this research is focused on the lexical and syntactical interferences of the Minangkabau language into the Indonesian language, it is suggested for the next researcher to identify other aspects of language interferences and in both languages. Moreover, it is also suggested for the next researcher to give more complex case of lexical and syntactical interferences.

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