

## The Impact of Technology Term to Language Interference: The Use of English Language Term in Students' Daily Conversation

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to identify the types of interference and factor of interference. The object of this research is the daily conversations of the students at a University in Indonesia. The research focused on English interference that occurs in Javanese Language and Indonesian Language in everyday conversation. Data is obtained by observation attentively method and participatory observation techniques. The data is analyzed by the equivalent technique. It is described in a basic technique by translational competence-in-dividing. The determinant tools are other languages namely Indonesian and Javanese. The results of the data analysis are presented in an informal method. The results of the study showed that the interference found in the daily conversation of students. It occurred in the types of morphology and lexicology. In the type of morphology, interference occurs in the use of Javanese and Indonesian language patterns in its formation. As for the type of lexicology, interference is caused by the use of English vocabulary used in Indonesian and Javanese. The factor of emergence of interference is caused by language contact, the term from the influence of technological progress, and the prestige of the source language and language style. The influence of technological progress is the most impacting factor.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a media for interacting in the form of communication. As a media of communication (Suryawinata, 1990, p.2), language is something that is vital in the survival of society. The use of language usually follows the development of human civilization. This means that the use of language is also related to current development. The development of increasingly advanced times including increasingly developed technology, language also developed along with these developments. With the current development, the language used is also associated with current trends and sometimes experiences mixing between languages with one another. Indonesian people use more than one language. There are regional languages, Indonesian and foreign languages.

The diversity of these languages causes a person's communicative abilities to vary. Indonesian people who have received education, at least are able to master the Indonesian language. This is in accordance with Chaer's opinion (2012, p. 35) stating that the average Indonesian who has studied in school has his native language and Indonesian as second language. In addition, they may master one or more other languages

and also foreign languages, English or other languages if they have entered secondary education or higher education.

There are three kinds of language teaching in Indonesia which create the problem and needs to be considered (Kamaruddin, 1989). The first language is the local language which is a mother tongue, a language that was first known to man since he was born, and is a language commonly used in the family environment in the area where the child lives. The second language is occupied by the Indonesian language, the language taught in schools and used in official communication because it is a national language. The third language is teaching foreign languages, currently, Indonesia is being intensively developed to learn foreign languages to deal with the rapid current development, one of which is the global market.

This situation has resulted in the majority of Indonesian people using more than one language, in addition to using Indonesian as a national language, most people also communicate using local languages, which must be maintained and preserved as a

manifestation of diverse local cultural values in Indonesia. But there are also those who use a mixture with a foreign language in the use of the language used. Especially with the development of the era which also helped the development of increasingly rapid technology, making people use a mixture of foreign languages as something that is considered to facilitate communication.

Various community groups use mixed language in daily communicating, starting from workers, ordinary people, students, students and so on. One who often uses the insertion of English as a mixture of languages is a student. Students who in their daily lives relate in the academic world are very often related to technology as a result of the times. This situation makes students often speak English in communication with fellow students or with other people. This is often done by students at Yogyakarta State University. They often use English terms in communication with fellow students or with other people.

This kind of situation allows language contact between the languages used that influence each other. According to Hastuti (2005), language contact is the influence of a language on other languages both directly and indirectly. Language contact is one of the causes of interference (Pradjarto, 2015; Suindratini, Dewa Ayu Nyoman, Gosong, I Made, Rasna, I Wayan, 2013, Rahayu, 2012). The influence can be seen in the use of the Indonesian language or also the regional language inserted by foreign language vocabulary or vice versa so that in its use there is a possibility of disobedience to use or foreign language deviation to Indonesian and local languages, and vice versa. The existence of language deviations can lead to language contact resulting in language deviations or interference.

In this case, interference is mixing the use of foreign language vocabulary in informal communication. Kamarudin (1989, p.62) explains that interference is an unintentional influence from one language to another. However, interference can be caused by the language factor and non-language factor (Jannah, 2016). Language factors are internal factors in the sense of factors derived from the components of language. Non-linguistic factors are factors that come from outside the components of the language include, language attitude, psychological motivation, infrastructure and the environment of speakers and speech partners.

Foreign languages that are often used are mixing with English in daily communication. For example, the use of the word "*disave*" by Yogyakarta State University students in the sentence "*tolong dokumen yang saya*

*ketik disave agar tidak hilang*". The word "disave" here is a word that comes from English save. The word is incorporated in Indonesian sentences. This form of mixing is also called code mixing. While in terms of the form of the word, the word is a form of interference because it is a language deviation.

### **1.1 The Objective of the Study**

Yogyakarta State University students, who come from various regions, make their communication in various languages. The most commonly used is Indonesian, each of which is generally able to master. But not infrequently they also use their own local language which also includes foreign language vocabulary which is a form of language deviation. So depending on who they are talking to if they are from the Javanese tribe they will use the Javanese language in communication, as well as students from other regions in Indonesia.

From all kinds of problems, the use of English vocabulary in informal communication makes researchers interested in exploring the phenomenon, especially those in the student environment of Yogyakarta State University. The researcher wanted to identify and describe the form and interference factor in the form of using the English vocabulary in the daily communication of Yogyakarta State University students.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Language Contact**

When there are two or more languages used in the same community, the meeting between languages will experience language contact. Language contact is an interrelated event between one language and another, due to the contact of the language will affect the use of words from one of the languages of the two languages that are in contact with each other.

According to Hastuti (2005), language contact is the influence of a language on other languages both directly and indirectly, from this understanding a language is said to be in contact if there are influences from other languages used by speakers of languages. So language contact occurs in individual speakers. Such a situation is very likely to cause the beginning of interference in language because Interference is one of the linguistic events that might occur as a result of language contact. Language contact that causes interference is considered a negative event because the entry of elements of the first language into a second language or vice versa deviates from the rules. The language deviations may be attributed to different factors such as L1 interference (Islam, 2019). Language contact includes all events of contact between several languages which result in the

possibility of substitution in the use of language by the same speaker in the social context, or language contact occurs in social situations, where someone learns system elements language which is not its own language.

### **2.2 Speech Community**

The definition of the scope of the speech community is very diverse. Bloomfield in (Chaer, 2012, p.48) provides a limit regarding speech society with a group of people who use the same signaling system. The limitation of the speech community stated was considered too narrow, because modern society, many of which controlled more than one language. In contrast, Labov in (Chaer, 2012, p.47) provides a more extensive boundary, he said that the speech community is a group of people who have the same norms about language, and even this opinion is considered too broad for the boundaries of the speech community. According to Fishman in (Chaer, 2012, p.47) the speech community is a society whose members know at least one language variation along with norms that are in accordance with their use, this is what indicates that the term speech community is relative, can involve a broad community, and can also only involve a small group of people.

Based on this relative definition of the speech community, the speech community can be formed based on its area, profession, hobbies, and so on. As long as the group uses the same form of language and has the same assessment of the norms of the use of the language, likewise groups within social domains, such as households, government, religion or even small groups of isolated people who may consist of only a few people. So, a container of state, nation, or region can form a speech community.

National language and English clearly represent certain speech communities in relation to linguistic variation. An example of a language community in Indonesia is the use of language in a student. Every study in their school uses Indonesian, the embodiment of the National language. In school, there are also English lessons that also make students know English.

### **2.3 Interference**

The use of two languages in expressing a message to a speech opponent in informal communication can indeed lead to interference. This can be seen in the reality of the use of language in everyday life. The linguistic situation of the Indonesian speech community which is influenced by foreign language terms which in this case English makes the community also use the insertion of foreign terms in their communication. This usage situation can lead to a mixture of English and Indonesian. Such events can cause interference. Interference is a disturbance that

occurs as a result of the imbalance of mastery of the language that occurs in the bilingualism, in this case, the habits of people in the main language or source language affect other languages, a situation like this is called compound bilingual (Nababan, 1986).

Kridalaksana (2008, p.95) mentions that interference is interpreted as the use of other language elements by language experts who are bilingual individually in a language. This agrees with Nababan (1986), errors that occur as a result of entrainment of the habit of speaking from mother tongue or dialect into a second language or dialect.

Chaer and Agustina (2010, p.160-161) say that interference that occurs in the process of interpretation is called receptive interference, namely, in the form of the use of language B which is inserted language A, the first mother tongue mastered has a strong influence on the second language. While interference that occurs in the process of representation is called productive interference, which is a mixture of two languages because of the influence of the second language on the use of the first language. Receptive interference and productive interference found in bilingual speaker language behavior are called interference treatments. Interference treatment usually occurs in those who are learning other languages or foreign languages, therefore interference is also called learning interference or development interference.

Interference, in general, can be interpreted as mixing in the field of language. Mixing is meant by mixing two languages or interplay between the two languages. This was stated by Poerwadarminto in (Pramudya 2006) who stated that interference originates from English "interference" which means mixing, violation, and obstacles.

Kamarudin (1989, p.62) explains that interference is an unintentional influence from one language to another. This influence was very clearly felt in the bilingual who spoke to the ecology of the city. Hastuti (2005) argues that interference events are language contact events and the passages in each language are closed with the languages in contact, and at the same time the application of two systems simultaneously in one language.

In the interference process, there are three elements that take a role, namely: Source language or donor language, absorbent language or recipient language, and the element of absorption or importation. In the event of language contact, it is very possible for an event to become a language of the donor, whereas in other events the language becomes the language of the recipient, this absorbing event is a common event in

language contact. Interference is a deviation from the norms of language in the language used, as a result of the introduction of other languages. Transfer in language contact can occur in all linguistic levels, phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and lexicon.

Sukardi (1999, p.24) suggests several factors that cause interference. These factors are 1) bilingualism, 2) lack of loyalty of language users, 3) lack of language vocabulary in facing era progress, 4) loss of vocabulary that is rarely used, 5) need for synonyms, 6) prestige source language and language style.

Poedjosoedarmo (1989, p.53) states that interference can occur at all levels of language, such as how to express words and sentences, how to form words and expressions, how to give certain words, in other words interference is a rearrangement of patterns caused by the entry of foreign elements at a level of language, such as phonemic, morphological, and some vocabulary (lexical). According to Kridalaksana (2009, p.27), interference occurs in phonological systems, grammatical systems, lexical systems and the semantic system of a language.

Suwito (1993, p.186) explains that interference is a common symptom found in every language and interference can occur in all linguistic levels. This means that the symptoms of interference can be in the fields of sound management, form, sentence order, meaning and so on. In Indonesian, elements of English and other languages appear in the level of sound (phonology), the level of form (morphology), sentence level (syntax) and vocabulary (lexicology). In this study only will reveal the interference in grammatical systems, namely morphology and lexical in the object of research.

The field of morphology examines the composition of word parts grammatically (Verhaar, 2012, p.52). In morphology, there are morpheme terms, which mean the smallest form of linguistics that supports meaning. The morpheme is divided into two types, namely free morpheme can stand alone that is as a word, while the second is morpheme bound, cannot be located as a word but must be coupled with one or more other morphemes to form one word (Verhaar, 2012, p.52-53). In general, morphological processes consist of affixation, reduplication, and composition (Mulyana, 2011, p.17).

The field of lexicology examines the lexicon, a component of language that contains all information about the meaning and use of words in a language (Adi Sumarto, 1985, p.43). The lexicon of a language is a

word or vocabulary. The term vocabulary is closely related to the wealth of words possessed by a speaker or writer. Interference in the lexical field is a mess in terms of the use of vocabulary, can involve basic words, compound words or phrases. Lexical interference that occurs in the form of loan vocabulary includes both basic and affixed words, this vocabulary interference is one of the highest types of interference, almost covering all classes of words with various functions in the sentence.

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Participants**

This is a descriptive qualitative study. The participants were chosen randomly. They were students of Yogyakarta State University. These participants use Javanese and Indonesian in daily conversation. In daily conversations, they also insert English words that are a form of interference. The data in this study are speech act data by students of Yogyakarta State University. The data source of this research is the daily conversation of Yogyakarta State University students. The focus of this research is sentences that experience morphological interference, lexical interference and syntactic interference in the daily conversations of students at Yogyakarta State University.

#### **3.2 Data Collection Technique**

This study uses *metode simak* (observation attentively method) in data collection. Whereas the techniques used in this study are *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (participatory observation), which are meant that the researcher is directly involved in determining the formation and appearance of prospective data, and the researcher dialogs directly with the object under study (Mahsun, 2012, p.93). Then it followed by techniques follow up by note taking technique.

#### **3.3 Data Analysis**

The data analysis was conducted through *metode padan* (equivalent methods). The equivalent method is a method that analyzes data with its determinant is not part of the language. The equivalent method is described in one basic technique, namely *Teknik Pilah Unsur Penentu* (dividing-key-factors technique), using translational parameters (translational competence-in-dividing) (Sudaryanto, 2018, p.17). Data is presented using informal techniques. The informal presentation technique is used to describe the forms of morphological interference and forms of syntactic interference found in the daily communication of Yogyakarta State University students, the data is presented in the form of words rather than numbers (Sudaryanto, 2018, p.241).

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Types of interference

In terms of the type of English language interference in the daily communication of students at Yogyakarta State University are morphological interference and lexical interference. The results of the study are as follows.

#### 4.1.1 Morphological Interference

The morphological interference that occurs is a pattern of interference. Interference can occur at all linguistic levels caused by the entry of foreign elements at a level of language as in morphology (Poedjosoedarmo 1989, p.53). In this case, the pattern of interference occurs in the morphological process of Indonesian language and Javanese language with its constituent elements is elements of English, but the formation is not appropriate. Morphological interference in the daily conversation of Yogyakarta State University students consists of 4 sentences divided into 3 affixation patterns and 1 sentence reduplication pattern. Morphological interference is explained as follows.

#### Affixation pattern

- a) "...udah ada uang kas, paling gak kita harus **memplaning** kegiatan satu semester kedepan."  
"... there's already cash, at least we have to plan the activities for the next semester."

Interference that occurs in the word "memplaning" is from English "planning" (English dictionary). The word "memplaning" is formed from English words that absorb the prefix affixes of the Indonesian language. It uses a prefix (*me-*) in the affixation of Indonesian. The data *a* above is analyzed by the equalizing technique as follows.

"...sudah ada uang kas, paling tidak kita harus **merencanakan** kegiatan satu semester kedepan."  
"... there's already cash, at least we have to plan the activities for the next semester."

The sentence was analyzed by making changes to words that have morphological interference and then looking for the equivalent words in the Indonesian language. The word "memplaning" is matched with the word "merencanakan" which is an equivalent word in the Indonesian language. Therefore, the word "memplaning" does not need to be used in the sentence, so morphological deviations also do not occur.

- b) "...udah lah, **disave** langsung aja biar gak hilang datanya..."  
"... never mind, just save it so the data isn't lost ..."

Interference occurs in the word "disave" from English "save" (English dictionary). The word "disave" is formed from an English word that absorbs the prefix from the Indonesian language. The word uses prefix (*di-*) in the affixation of Indonesian. The data *b* above is analyzed by the equalizing technique as follows.

"...sudahlah, **disimpan** langsung saja biar datanya tidak hilang ..."  
"... never mind, just save it so the data isn't lost ..."

The sentence was analyzed by making changes to words that have morphological interference and then looking for the equivalent words in Indonesian language. The word "disave" is matched with the word "disimpan" which is an equivalent word in the Indonesian language. Therefore, the word "disave" does not need to be used in the sentence, so morphological deviations also do not occur.

- c) "...aku wingi **ngopi** bukumu ..."  
"... yesterday I copied your book ..."

The sentence *c* is a sentence in Javanese language that uses an English vocabulary that contains interference. Interference that occurs is in the word "ngopi" which is from the English language "copy". The word "ngopi" is formed from English words that absorb the prefix of the Javanese language. It uses the prefix (*n-*) in the Javanese affixation. The data *c* above is analyzed by the equalizing technique as follows.

"...aku wingi **nyalin** bukumu..."  
"... yesterday I copied your book ..."

The sentence was analyzed by making changes to words that have morphological interference and then looking for the equivalent words in the Javanese language. The word "ngopi" is matched with the word "nyalin" which is an equivalent word in the Javanese language. Therefore, the word "ngopi" does not need to be used in the sentence, so morphological deviations also do not occur.

#### Reduplication pattern

Reduplication pattern interference is interference that occurs in the repetition of words. In this case, reduplication pattern interference occurs in the English word with the use of repetition patterns in Javanese. Such as reduplication interference is in bold words in the sentence below.

"...oyo **ngopa-ngopi** wae, luwih becik gawe dewe."  
"... don't keep copying, it's better to make it yourself ..."

Morphological interference occurs in the word "ngopa-ngopi". The word "ngopa-ngopi" is English interference in the pattern of reduplication because it absorbs the word "copy" in English (KBBI, 2008, p.921). The repetition word uses the Javanese repetition pattern, namely the repetition pattern (dwilingga salin swara) or repetition with different utterances. The data above is analyzed by the equalizing technique as follows.

"...ojo **ngopa-ngopi** wae, luwih becik gawe dewe.."  
"...ojo **nyolan-nyalin** wae, luwih becik gawe dewe.."  
"... don't keep copying, it's better to make it yourself ..."

The sentence was analyzed by making changes to words that have morphological interference and then looking for the equivalent words in the Javanese language. The word "ngopa-ngopi" is matched with the word "nyolan-nyalin" which is an equivalent word in the Javanese language. Therefore, the word "ngopa-ngopi" does not need to be used in the sentence, so morphological deviations also do not occur.

#### 4.1.2 Lexical Interference

Lexical interference that occurs with the insertion of English vocabulary in daily conversations conducted by Yogyakarta State University students is divided into three-word classes, namely: (1) nouns, (2) verbs, and (3) adverbs. The forms of lexical interference are as follows.

##### Nouns

Disruption of nouns in the form of base words is found in data at below:

- a) "...harusnya **driver** GOJEK udah nyampek disini dari tadi..."  
"... the GOJEK's driver should have arrived here from before ..."
- b) "...apa-apa sekarang pakek **gadget**, jadi gak usah heran. ..."  
"... now everything is using a gadget, so there's no need to be surprised ..."
- c) "...hari jumat harus udah jadi **paper** kita."  
"... our paper must be finished by Friday."

The words that are bolded above show that there are lexicological interferences in English words in Indonesian sentences. The words that cause the interference are "drivers", "gadgets" and "papers". These words are nouns in English. Although the daily conversation is not formal, these words should not be

used, because they have an equivalent word in the Indonesian language. The data *a*, *b* and *c* are analyzed by the equalizing technique as follows.

"...harusnya **driver** GOJEK udah nyampek disini dari tadi..."  
"...harusnya **pengemudi** GOJEK udah nyampek disini dari tadi..."  
"... the GOJEK's driver should have arrived here from before ..."  
"...apa-apa sekarang pakek **gadget**, jadi gak usah heran. ..."  
"...apa-apa sekarang pakek **gawai**, jadi gak usah heran. ..."  
"... now everything is using a gadget, so there's no need to be surprised ..."

"...hari jumat harus udah jadi **paper** kita."  
"...hari jumat harus udah jadi **makalah** kita."  
"... our paper must be finished by Friday."

The sentence was analyzed by making changes to words that have morphological interference and then looking for the equivalent words in the Indonesian language. The word "driver" is matched with the word "pengemudi" which is an equivalent word in the Indonesian language, as well as the word "gadget" is matched with the word "gawai" which is an equivalent word in the Indonesian language and the word "paper" is matched with the word "makalah" which is an equivalent word in the Indonesian language. Therefore, the words "drivers such as", "gadgets" and "papers" do not need to be used in the sentence, so morphological deviations also do not occur.

##### Verbs

Interferences of English verbs that occur in daily conversations in the Indonesian language carried out by students are found in the sentence below.

- a) "...acara jadi **cancel** karena cuaca yang tak mendukung."  
"... the event is canceled because of bad weather."
- b) "...setiap malam kita **traveling** ke Malioboro."  
"... every night we are traveling to Malioboro."

The words that are bolded above show that there are lexicological interferences in English words in Indonesian sentences. The words that cause the interference are "cancel" and "traveling". These words are verbs in English. Data (a) (b) are analyzed by the equalizing technique as follows.

"...acara jadi **cancel** karena cuaca yang tak mendukung."

"...acara jadi **batal** karena cuaca yang tak mendukung."

"... the event is canceled because of bad weather."

"...setiap malam kita **traveling** ke Malioboro."

"...setiap malam kita **bepergian** ke Malioboro."

"... every night we are traveling to Malioboro."

The words "cancel" and "traveling" are words of English. The use of these two words results in lexical interference. The Indonesian sentence has lexical interference because it is related to vocabulary selection. The word "cancel" is an English word. The exact and equivalent word in Indonesian with the word "cancel" is "batal" (KBBI Daring, 2018).

The word "traveling" is due to the influence of English which is the US spelling of the present participle of the word (travel). This word is not appropriate if applied in the Indonesian language, the appropriate word should be "bepergian" (KBBI Daring, 2018). In addition to these two words, there are other vocabularies which are forms of lexical interference in the form of English verbs in Indonesian sentences performed by students in daily conversations in the sentence below.

c) "...dia sering **update** status di malam hari."

"... he often updates his status at night."

d) "...mungkin memang perlu **upgrade** kualitas pelayanan internet."

"... maybe it really needs to upgrade the quality of internet services."

The words that are bolded above show that there are lexicological interferences in English words in Indonesian sentences. The words that cause the interference are "update" and "upgrade". These words are verbs in English. Data (c) (d) are analyzed by the equalizing technique as follows.

"...dia sering **update** status di malam hari."

"...dia sering **memperbaharui** status di malam hari."

"... he often updates his status at night."

"...mungkin memang perlu **upgrade** kualitas pelayanan internet."

"...mungkin memang perlu **meningkatkan** kualitas pelayanan internet."

"... maybe it really needs to upgrade the quality of internet services."

The words "update" and "upgrade" in sentence c and d are words of English. The use of these two words results in lexical interference. These two words are due to the influence of English vocabulary. The Indonesian

sentence has lexical interference because it is related to vocabulary selection. The word "update" is an English word. The exact and equivalent word in Indonesian with the word "update" is "memperbaharui" (KBBI Daring, 2018). As well as the word "upgrade" is also an English word. This word is not appropriate if applied in Indonesian language, the appropriate word should be "meningkatkan" (KBBI Daring, 2018).

#### Adverbs

Lexicological interference carried out by students in daily conversations in the form of adverb is found in the sentence below.

" ...hari kamis depan kita tidak masuk kelas karena perkuliahan dilakukan secara **online**."

"... next Thursday we don't go to class because lectures are conducted by online."

The words that are bolded above show that there are lexicological interferences in English words in Indonesian sentences. The words that cause the interference are "online". These words are an adverb in English. The data above are analyzed by the equalizing technique as follows.

" ...hari kamis depan kita tidak masuk kelas karena perkuliahan dilakukan secara **online**."

" ...hari kamis depan kita tidak masuk kelas karena perkuliahan dilakukan secara **daring**."

"... next Thursday we don't go to class because lectures are conducted by online."

Students conduct lexicological interference in the English adverbs form because of the use of the word online in Indonesian-speaking conversations. The adverb "online" is an English vocabulary, which causes English interference. Actually, there are word similarities in Indonesian. The word "online" in Indonesian is like "dalam jaringan" or often called "daring" so that there is no need to use loans from other languages.

#### 4.2 Factor of Interference

In terms of the form of English interference in the daily communication of Yogyakarta State University students are morphological interference and lexical interference. The results of the study are as follows.

Interference can occur in all language productions, through speech or writing. Interference can occur because of the confusion of vocabulary elements in word structure and grammatical structures between two languages. Some explanations of the factors of interference occurring are as follows.

#### **4.2.1 Language Contact**

Language contact is one of the factors causing interference. It is in accordance with the fact that the students of Yogyakarta State University. Yogyakarta State University students' averages are bilingual. The following data shows that Yogyakarta State University students are bilingual speakers.

"...aku wingi *ngesave dokumene Tari*..."  
"... I savedTari's document yesterday ..."

The data above is a Javanese sentence that has interference in it. In data above students use the prefix (*n-*) in the word "ngesave" which is a word formed from the word "save". It is the English basic word. The sentence also uses suffix (*-e*) in the word "dokumene" which is a word formed from the Indonesian basic word "document". The prefix (*n-*) in the word "ngesave" is a Javanese language prefix. English does not have a prefix (*n-*). Likewise, suffix (*-e*) in the word "dokumene" is a suffix of the Javanese language. Indonesian does not have the suffix (*-e*).

From the above analysis, it can be concluded that the use of prefixes and Javanese language suffixes in English and Indonesian shows that students are bilingual speakers. In a bilingual person, there is certainly language contact. In this case, the language contact that occurs is between their first language with a second language and also a foreign language. This language contact is the factor that causes interference.

Interference can be caused by the mother tongue as the first language. It is also analyzed by (Dulay and Burt, 1974) that indicate that first language interference accounts for 4.7% of the subject errors. The mother tongue interferes with second language learning in some way. In the English language, the most challenging part was Grammar, while the most difficult and influenced skills were Speaking (Denizer, 2017). Duskova in (Krashen, 2002, p.65) also stated that "interference from the mother tongue... was plainly obvious in errors of word order and sentence construction".

#### **4.2.2 Source language prestige and language style**

The cause of interference can also be caused by the prestige of the source language. Speakers want to show that they can master the language that is considered prestigious. Prestige can also be related to the desire factor for language style, so interference can arise because language users usually mix their languages to be stylish by other languages. For example, the use of English vocabulary which is inserted in the Indonesian language sentence, because English is a language that is considered prestigious so

that it can be used to style in language. This is in accordance with the results of interviews with informants who stated that the use of foreign language vocabulary would look more contemporary. They also assume that if using a foreign language in a conversation can help them get to know new English vocabulary.

#### **4.2.3 Term in the Effect of Technological Progress**

The development of the era made all kinds of technology grow very fast. Many technologies developed in various aspects such as the development of technology-based learning, the development of communication devices such as smartphones, and the development of social media. Even recently there are many technology-based public facilities, such as online shops, online-based public transportation, delivery of stuff based online, and others. All of these are a result of the fast development of technology. These phenomena are possibly influenced by the existing system on the language used by the community, as shown in the discovery of the following sentences.

"...harusnya *driver GOJEK* udah nyampek disini dari tadi..."  
"...seharusnya pengemudi GOJEK sudah sampai disini dari tadi..."  
"... the GOJEK's driver should have arrived here from before ..."

The word "driver" is the term from the driver of an online delivery service application. The word "driver" which can also be called "pengemudi" (in Indonesian language) is a term that is often used by students and the public who use the same service facilities. The application program that is used the term "driver" as the driver of the service. In Indonesian "driver" is a foreign language, the word that the same meaning is "pengemudi". The problem is it makes the community and students use the term "driver" which can lead to language deviation or interference in its use. This was also reinforced by the statement of informant through interviews.

"... indeed, the application uses the term" driver ", so we use the word" driver" during conversation so that we understand when communicating with others ..."

The informant said that the use of the term came from the application that used. The delivery service online application uses it, so to make it easier to communicate they also use the terms in the application. Other words in English that cause interference in Indonesian and Javanese which are caused by technological

developments are like; *gadgets, paper, online, update, upgrade, cancel*, while the use of affix is used in the words "ngesave", "ngopi" et cetera.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The results of the study showed that the interference found in the daily conversation of Yogyakarta State University students. It occurred in the types of morphology and lexicology. In the type of morphology, interference occurs in the use of Javanese and Indonesian language patterns in its formation. As for the type of lexicology, interference is caused by the use of English vocabulary used in Indonesian and Javanese. The factor of emergence of interference is caused by language contact, the term from the influence of technological progress, and the prestige of the source language and language style.

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