

## A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH WORDS INTERFERENCE USED IN "JAWA POS" NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED ON MARCH 2018

Sinta Wahyu Lestari<sup>1</sup>, Wahyu Kyestiati Sumarno<sup>2</sup>  
[sintalestary15@gmail.com](mailto:sintalestary15@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>, [kyestiatisumarno@unisda.ac.id](mailto:kyestiatisumarno@unisda.ac.id)<sup>2</sup>  
Universitas Islam Darul Ulum

**Abstract.** Newspapers are a medium of written informations which are published every day. There is a newspaper that has been famous especially in Java that is "Jawa Pos" newspaper. "Jawa Pos" newspaper is written in Indonesian, but in presenting the information or news, sometimes the author add or insert some English words to emphasize the reader about the information to be conveyed. This style is called interference in Sociolinguistics. Considering that statement, this study wants to analyze the types of interference found in "Jawa Pos" and analyze the reasons of those interference usage. This study uses descriptive qualitative method in conducting the research. The data sources for this research are 4 edition of "Jawa Pos" newspaper, which were from 8th until 11th March 2018. The first findings of this research was 147 interferences were occurred in the data sources. The result then were divided into four categories. They were 97 interferences of noun, 34 interferences of verb, 15 interferences of adjective and 1 interference of adverb. The second findings, there were 101 interference occurred with prestige feeling motive as the reason, and 46 interferences were caused by need feeling motive. Based on this research, for the newspaper author the researcher wants to suggest that by using another language such as English we can increase our vocabulary in English. Futhermore, for the other researcher interference are still open to be studied because this study only focus on analysis of interference in the form of word. Meanwhile, a study of interference which focus on phrase or clause still interested to be studied.

**Keywords:** English word, interference, reason for interference, "Jawa Pos" newspaper.

### INTRODUCTION

Language is an acquired vocal system for communicating meaning. As devices for communication, it is an effective tool to express what is on people's head. The main purpose of language is to deliver meaning and messages of communication. In fact, in the use of languages, people encounter many language user's inadequate mastering of grammar. The inability to master the grammar of a language also leads to mistakes and even mixing of the two languages in use (Wardough, 1986: 2). The use of mixed language is called interference in Sociolinguistics. As stated by Weinreich (1982: 99), interference is those instances of deviation from the norm of either language which occur in the speech of bilinguals as a result of their familiarity with more than one language or as a result of language in contact. Interference is the use of more than one language in spoken or written. For example English and Indonesian or Indonesian with Javanese. It depends on the society where the information is given. It usually happens in a country that has a multilingual language, like Indonesia (Pateda, 1987).

The multilingual language also occurs in the written of "Jawa Pos" newspaper. Newspaper of "Jawa Pos" is written in Indonesian, but in presenting the information or news, sometimes the author add or insert some English words to emphasize the reader about the information to be conveyed. This style is called interference in Sociolinguistics. That is why "Jawa Pos" newspaper is very interesting to be used as a data source for this research.

There are several studies that focus on language interference in certain regions and countries. The interference may be spoken or written. Nurushshobah and Prami (2014) found that the different forms of Function Word in Bahasa Indonesia interfere with the use of English Function word in student's writing. Most of the students fall back into their language. The grammatical interference was found in the category for incorrect use of verb tense, including subject-verb agreement (Irmalia, 2016). Then, the fact that most of the students did not practice speaking English in the classroom with their teacher contributed to them making errors. Supiani (2016) found that code-mixing is uttered by Javanese father or mother to their

children. Meanwhile, code-switching occurs when there is another factor or a new participant who join in the discourse. She also found that the influential factors are situational factors, the environment (neighborhood), relative status, and ethnicity. Setiawan (2016) divided the types of code – switching are inter-sentential and intra-sentential code-switching and the reason for doing it are more compact, more precise, more prestigious, and it is a starter or a stepping stone for a fuller use of the language.

Based on the previous studies above inspire the researcher to examine the interference case, especially in written object. In this research, the writer tried to research more broadly about code switching and code mixing. Futhermore, the researcher tried to analyze the reasons for causing the interferences.

## METHODOLOGY

In conducting a research, it is important for the writer to determine what method is appropriate in presenting the data. A method is a systematic planning that will make the data presentation easy to understand. The research method is a scientific way to get data by the specific purpose and usage, Sugiono (2012: 2). In this study, the writer uses the descriptive qualitative method in conducting the research. Qualitative research is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of data written or spoken in a language community, Djajasudarma (2010: 10). According to Arifin (2012: 19), qualitative research uses qualitative data; it does not use statistic formulas and does not use generalization in making a conclusion. We can conclude that the data in qualitative research can be words, pictures and not a numeral presented without using statistics formulas. The writer uses the descriptive qualitative research because the writer wants to describe absorbed of interferences found in the “Jawa Pos” newspaper published on March 2018.

In this research the researcher analyze Indonesian – English words interferences that were found in “Jawa Pos” newspaper published on March 2018. The data sources of this study were the 8th edition until the 11th edition of this newspaper. The data were in the form of sentences that contain English words on it.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Interferences of Noun

After investigating the data, there were 97 sentences identified as interference of noun. There were found 24 sentences in the 8th edition, 26 sentences in the 9th edition, 30 sentences in the 10th edition, and 17 sentences were found in the 11th edition. Here are some examples of sentences that contain interference of noun:

The sentence below was taken from the article entitled “*Cyber Army di Era Digital Politic*” in Opinion rubric of “Jawa Pos” newspaper 9th edition of March 2018.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
1.	“Bicara tentang digital politic bukan sekedar mendiskusikan cerita dan gambaran gerakan-gerakan melalui media <b>online</b> (daring).”	Online

Table 1. Data of noun interference

The word *online* above undergoes interference at the level of Noun word. a noun is a name of thing (Dykes, 2007: 22). It is included code switching because in the phrase there is an *online* word that has the same meaning as the word “*daring*”. However, the authors continue to include both words because some feared readers do not understand one of these words. In other word, *online* would be quite right if it is used in its original language

(Ohoiwutun, 1997). As the result, the interference in the sentence above was interference of noun with need feeling motive as the reason for doing it.

The sentence below was taken from the article entitled “*Pasang Foto Polisi Mesum, Artikelnya tentang Polisi Baik*”. This article was found in rubric *Politika*.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
2.	“Tepatnya bisnis sebagai <b>publisher</b> jaringan iklan online.”	Publisher

Table 2. Data of noun interference

The interference in the sentence above happened in the word *publisher*. The word *publisher* include the interference of noun. The reason for doing this interference is prestige feeling motive rather than need feeling motive, because there is the synonym of English word *publisher* in the Indonesian language, that is “*penerbit*”. As the conclusion, the interference in the sentence above is noun word interference with prestige feeling motive as the reason for doing it.

The sentence below was taken from the article “Masih Warga Kelas Dua” in International rubric of “Jawa Pos” newspaper published on March 9th.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
3.	“Perempuan adalah lambang cinta dan perdamaian,” kata <b>host</b> program hiburan di stasiun televisi New Express tersebut sebagaimana dilansir Hindustan Times.	Host

Table 3. Data of noun interference

The sentence above contains interference of Indonesian and English language. The English word *host* means *pembawa acara* in Indonesian language. Although there was the Indonesian word “*pembawa acara*” to use in the sentence above, the author of this article still used English word *host*. It was because the author wanted to show that this newspaper used ‘*slank*’. In English, the word *host* include in noun class of word. In other words, the interference of the sentence was noun interference and the reason for doing this interference in the sentence above is prestige feeling motive.

The sentence below was taken from the article entitled “*Big Bang Rilis Satu Lagu*”. This article found in “Jawa Pos” newspaper published on March 9th 2018 in rubric Show & Selebriti.

NO	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
4.	“ <b>Single</b> tersebut akan dirilis pada 13 Maret,” jelas perwakilan pihak label tersebut sebagaimana dikutip Yonhap News.”	Single

Table 4. Data of noun interference

The sentence above contain interference of English word. The English word *single* is used to call each song in a song album. Thus, in a song album, there were many singles. The word *single* was include in the form of noun. There is no proper word to substitute the English word “*single*” in Indonesian language. Since the English word *single* would be quite right if it is used in its original language (Ohoiwutun, 1997: 71). As a result the interference of this sentence was interference of noun and the reason for doing interference in that sentence above is need feeling motive.

The sentence below was taken from the article “*Harus Jago nge-Vlog Plus Public Speaking*” in “Jawa Pos” newspaper published on March 8th. This article explained about the election of Duta Pariwisata Malang regency.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
5.	“Contohnya ada <b>interview</b> yang langsung dilihat semua kandidat, jadi selain harus jawab cepat dan berbobot, kita harus jaga emosi dan tetap kelihatan pede” ujar Gloria”	Interview

Table 5. Data of noun interference

In the sentence above, there were two languages used, the Indonesian language as the matrix language and English as the embeded language. The interference happened in the sentence above is called interference of noun were the English word *interview* is inserted in the Indonesian sentence. Indonesian people usually translate the English word *interview* as “*wawancara*”. Although the term of *interview* is from English, the synonym of *interview* in the Indonesian language was existed. However, the author still used the word *interview* in the sentence because the author want to show his/her identity (Mckay and Homberger, 1996: 558). Briefly, the sentence above belongs to interference of noun with prestige feeling motive as the reason for doing interference.

The sentence below was taken from the article entitled “*Pelukan Hangat dari Pooh*”. This article found in “Jawa Pos” newspaper published on March 8th 2018 in Show & Selebriti rubric.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
6.	“Begitulah gambaran <b>trailer</b> perdana film live-action Christopher Robin yang dirilis kemarin.”	Trailer

Table 6. Data of noun interference

The sentence above contain interference of English and Indonesian language. The English word *trailer* mean the citations of a film/movie that made for interesting the viewer to watch the movie. There is no proper word to substitute the English word *trailer*. Since the English word *trailer* would be quite right if it is used in its original language (Ohoiwutun, 1997: 71). Briefly, the interference in the above sentence is interference of noun with need feeling motive as the reason for doing it.

The sentence below was taken from the article “*Sesuaikan Ragam Cara Mengemudi*” in Otomotif rubric “Jawa Pos” newspaper published on March 9th.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
7.	“Di sisi lain, CVT sangat efisien di dalam kota karena fleksibilitas pergeseran <b>belt</b> , perluasan cakupan rasio, dan peningkatan efisiensi,” ujar Manager Service Division PT Honda Prospect Motor Muhammad Zuhdi.	Belt

Table 1. Data of noun interference

The interference in the sentece above happened in the word *belt*. The reason for doing the interference in the sentence was prestige feeling motive rather than need feeling motive, because there was a synonym of the English word *belt* in the Indonesian language, that is “*sabuk pengaman*”. As a result the interference in the sentence above is noun word interference with prestige feeling motive as the reason.

The sentence below was taken from the article entitled “*Ikan Besar di Kolam Kecil*”. This article found in “Jawa Pos” newspaper published on March 11th.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
8.	“Itu sebabnya, selain pameran seni rupa, tergelar pula sejumlah kegiatan lain seperti diskusi, action painting, <b>workshop</b> lukis model, lomba lukis tingkat SD-SMA, dan lomba mewarnai tingkat TK.”	Workshop

Table 2. Data of noun interference

The sentence above used two languages, they were the Indonesian language and English. The English word *workshop* mean coaching event for special skill. There is no proper word of phrase to substitute the English word *workshop* in the Indonesian language. In other word, *workshop* would be quite right if it is used in its original language (Ohoiwutun, 1997). The word *workshop* include in the class of noun. In conclusion, the interference happened in the sentence above was interference of noun and the reason was need feeling motive.

The sentence below was taken from the article entitled “*ASN Paling Rawan Masalah*”. This article found in “Jawa Pos” newspaper published on March 8th.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
9.	“indikatornya, status atau <b>background</b> para peserta pilkada,” katanya.	Background

Table 3. Data of noun interference

The datum above undergoes interference at the level of noun thas was marked by lingual marker of word, the word “background”. The “background” was the interference / deviation that occured in the use of Indonesian language. The reason for doing the interference in the sentence was prestige feeling motive rather than need feeling motive, because there was a synonym of the English word *background* in the Indonesian language, that is “*latar belakang*”. As a result the interference in the sentence above is noun word interference with prestige feeling motive as the reason.

The sentence below was taken from the article entitled “*Harus Jago nge-Vlog Plus Public Speaking*”. This article found in “Jawa Pos” newspaper published on March 8th.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
10.	Mereka harus mendampingi Dinas Pariwisata Malang hadir di <b>event</b> tahunan Tong Tong Fair di Belanda.	Event

Table 4. Data of noun interference

In the sentence above, there were two languages used, the Indonesian language as the matrix language and English as the embeded language. The interference happened in the sentence above is called interference of noun is the English word *event* is inserted in the Indonesian sentence. Indonesian people usually translate the English word *event* as “*kegiatan*”. Although the term of *event* is from English, the synonym of *event* in the Indonesian language was existed. However, the author still used the word *event* in the sentence because the author want to show his/her identity (Mckay and Homberger, 1996: 558). Briefly, the sentence above belongs to interference of noun with prestige feeling motive as the reason for doing interference.

The sentence below was taken from article entitled “*Paket ke Jambi Hilang*” in Opinion rubric of “Jawa Pos” newspaper 8th edition of March 2018. This article report about the experience of an intercompany customer service in which the package to be sent does not reach the recipient.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
11.	“Kami adalah pelanggan setiaTiki untuk jasa pengiriman kepada <b>customer</b> di beberapa daerah.	Costumer

Table 5. Data of noun interference

The sentence above uses two languages, they are Indonesian language and English. The English word *customer* is a single word included in the word class Noun. *Customer* means a consumer of a goods or service company. There is a proper word that can substitute the English word *customer* in Indonesian language. The word is “*pelanggan*”. In conclusion the interference in the sentence above is Indonesian-English code mixing of noun word and prestige feeling motive as the reason for doing it.

The sentence below was taken from article entitled “*Satu Avenger Pasti Mati*” in Show & Selebriti rubric of “Jawa Pos” newspaper 10th edition. This article report about new series of Avengers.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
12.	“Edisi khusus Entertainment Weekly yang menampilkan 15 <b>cover</b> berbeda dan empat foto eksklusif terbaru juga tidak mengungkap hal penting.	Cover

Table 6. Data of noun interference

The sentence above uses two languages, they are Indonesian language and English. The English word *cover* is a single word included in the word class Noun. There is no proper word that can substitute the English word *cover* in Indonesian language. It was include interference of noun because the word *cover* was the name of thing according to Dykes (2007: 22). In conclusion the interference in the sentence above is Indonesian-English code switching of noun word and the reason for doing interference was need feeling motive.

The sentence below was taken from article entitled “*Mahkota Untuk Si Jago Taekwondo*” in Show & Selebriti rubric of “Jawa Pos” newspaper 11th edition. This article report about the contest of Puteri Indonesia 2018.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
13.	“Mereka adalah Vania Fitriyani (Banten) yang menjadi <b>runner-up</b> 1 sekaligus Puteri Indonesia Lingkungan 2018 dan Wilda Oktaviana Situngkir (Kalimantan Barat) yang terpilih sebagai runner-up 2 sekaligus Puteri Indonesia Periwisata 2018.	Runner-up

Table 7. Data of noun interference

The sentence above contains interference of English word. the Indonesian language is the matrix language because most of the words in that sentence were in Indonesian language, and the grammar also in Indonesian grammar. Thus, the Indonesian language given the basic character to the sentence. English is called the embeded language because English only gives one imported material. It was the word *runner-up*.

Before stating the type of interference in the sentence above, we have to know the English imported material contributed in that sentence. The imported material was the word *runner-up*. The word *runner-up* belongs to noun word as what Dykes (2001: 22) said that noun is a name of thing. There was no proper word that can substitute the word *runner-up* in the Indonesian language. As a result, interference in the sentence above was interference of noun and need feeling motive as the reason for doing it.

### Interferences of Verb

The researcher found total 34 interferences of verb. After analyzed there were 8 interferences found in 8th edition, 9 interferences in 9th edition, 7 interferences in 10th edition, and 10 interferences in 11th edition. Here are the examples:

The sentence below was taken from the article entitled “*Yamaha N-Max Rajanya Maxi Scooter*”. This article found in “*Jawa Pos*” newspaper published on March 8th 2018 in rubric *info otomotif*.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
14.	“saya pernah <b>touring</b> bersama istri waktu itu ke Bali.”	Touring

Table 8. Data of verb interference

The sentence above contain English code mixing in Indonesian language. The English word *touring* is use to call a person who are doing tourism activities. There is an Indonesian word “*perjalanan*” to replace English word *touring*, but the meaning of those two words are little bit different. “*Perjalanan*” is used to call person who goes to visit a place with various purposes. While *touring* is used to call person who travel with the purpose of funny and want to travel.

Based on the reason stated above, need feeling motive is the reason of doing interference in the sentence above because the English word *touring* would be more suitable if using its original language (Ohoiwutun, 1997: 71).As a result, the interference in the sentence above is English verb interference with need feeling motive as the reason for doing it.

The sentence below was taken from the article “*Demi-Leigh Nel-Peters Excited Pakai Kebaya*” in *Sosok & Sisi Lain* rubric “*Jawa Pos*” newspaper published on March 10th 2018. This article explained about Demi-Leigh Miss Universe 2017 who excited to use “Batik”.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
15.	“Ketika diberi tahu bahwa akan mengenakan kebaya karya Intan Avantie itu, Demi-Leigh sangat <b>excited</b> .”	Excited

Table 9. Data of verb interference

The sentence above contains code mixing between the Indonesian language and English, where the Indonesian language as the matrix language and English as the embended language. Actually *excited* word has a meaning equation with the Indonesian word that is “*tertarik*”. *Exited* is included in the word verb class, therefore the above sentence is included in the interference of verb with prestige feeling motive as the reason for doing it.

The sentence below was taken from article entitled *Xi Jinping Presiden Tiongkok Seumur Hidup* in “*Jawa Pos*” newspaper 10th edition. This article report aboutelection of the new president Tiongkok.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
16.	“Kendati pemungutan suara ( <b>voting</b> ) baru di helat besok (11/3), seluruh anggota NPC yang terdiri atas para kader Partai Komunis Tiongkok sampai kalangan Taipan itu dipastikan kompak mengabdikan kepresidenan Xi.	Voting

Table 10. Data of verb interference

The sentence above contain interference of English-Indonesian language, where the Indonesian language as the matrix language and English as the embeded language. As the embeded language, English given a word as the imported material. The English word was *voting*. Since, the imperted material inserted was something to do (Dykes, 2007: 41), the interference in the above sentence is called interference of Verb and prestige feeling motive as the reason for doing it.

The sentence below was taken from article entitled *Despacito Mendominasi Nominasi* in Show & Selebriti rubric of “Jawa Pos” newspaper 11th edition. This article report about Despacito song rating.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
17.	“Sesuai dengan namanya, penghargaan tersebut dipersembahkan kepada para musisi yang karyanya paling banyak di <b>request</b> dan muncul di chart iHeartRadio.”	Request

Table 11. Data of verb interference

The interference in the sentence above happened in the word *request*, where the word *request* is from English that is categorized as verb. In the sentence above there were two languages used, but grammatically it uses the Indonesian language and most of words are in Indonesian language. As the result, the interference that found in the sentence above was the interference of verb and the reason for doing the interference was need feeling motive.

The sentence below was taken from article entitled “*Kekuatan Wajah dan Logat*” in “Jawa Pos” newspaper 10th edition. This article report about a new Actor Bayu Skak.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
18.	“Saat syuting berlangsung, Bayu hanya memerlukan dua kali <b>take</b> dan selesai.	Take

Table 12. Data of verb interference

The sentence above contain interference of English-Indonesian language, where the Indonesian language as the matrix language and English as the embeded language. As the embeded language, English given a word as the imported material. The English word was *take*. There was no proper word that can substitute the word *take* in Indonesian language it would be better if it use its original word. Since, the imported material inserted was something to do (Dykes, 2007: 41), the interference in the above sentence is called interference of Verb with need feeling motive as the reason for doing it.

### Interferences of Adjective

There were 15 interferences of Adjective that was found in 8th edition until 11th edition. Here were the examples:



The sentence below was taken from the article “Rawat Sejak Kecil Bangun Ikatan Batin” in *cycling Sunday* rubric “Jawa Pos” newspaper published on March 11th 2018.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
19.	“Herme terlihat <b>happy</b> dan aktif jika bertemu anjing lain yang bisa diajak berteman.”	Happy

Table 13. Data of adjective interference

The interference in the sentence above happens in the word *happy*. In Indonesia there is a word that can be used to replace the word *happy* in the sentence. The word *happy* can be replaced with the word “*senang*” which is an adjective. Thus, interference in the sentence is an adjective word interference and prestige feeling motive as the reason for doing it.

The sentence below was taken from article entitled “*Domestik dan Ekspor Suzuki Tumbuh Positif*” in *Ekonomi Bisnis* rubric of “Jawa Pos” newspaper 8th edition.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
20.	“Sepanjang 2017, penjualan Suzuki secara <b>wholesales</b> melonjak hingga 20 persen menjadi 111.660 unit pada 2017 jika dibandingkan dengan tahun sebelumnya yang hanya 92.950 unit.	Wholesale

Table 14. Data of adjective interference

The interference in the sentence above was code mixing between the Indonesian language and English. It is called code mixing because English as the embeded language contibuted a word *wholesale* as the imported material. As stated by Hoffman (1993) it was called code mixing between two languages if the speaker inserted the other language words or phrases or clauses into the language use.

The English word *wholesale* was used to explain the selling product in a year. *Wholesale* is belongs to the categori of adjective. In the grammatical sense, this means to add the characteristics of something, i.e. to qualify it (Dykes, 2007: 53). In conclusion, code mixing between the Indonesian language and English in the sentence above was interference of adjective and the reason for doing it was need feeling motive.

The sentence below was taken from article entitled “*Harus Jago Nge-vlog Plus Public Speaking*” in “Jawa Pos” newspaper 8th edition.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
21.	“Syarat utamanya bukan hanya good looking tapi juga <b>smart</b> dan tidak gaptek.	Smart

Table 15. Data of adjective interference

The sentence above contain English code mixingin the Indonesian language, where the Indonesian language as the matrix language and English as the embeded language. it was called code mixing between two languages if the speaker inserted the other language words or phrases or clauses into the language use (Hoffman, 1993).

The English word *smart* mean someone that take a charge of many things. Adjective was added to the characteristics of something, i.e. to qualify it (Dykes, 2007: 53). The reason for doing the interference in the sentence was prestige feeling motive rather than need feeling motive, because there was a synonym of the English word *smart* in the Indonesian language,

that is “*pintar*”. As a result the interference in the sentence above is adjective word interference with prestige feeling motive as the reason.

### Interference of Adverb

According to Dykes (2007: 62), adverb mean something added to a word. In this research, the writer only found 1 interference of adverb. It found in 11th edition, the sentence is:

The sentence below was taken from the article entitled “*Makin Giat Bekerja pada Hari Libur*”. This article found in “Jawa Pos” newspaper published on March 11th 2018. The article describes a employe working on a holiday.

No.	The Sentence	The Datum of Interference
22.	“Bahkan pada <b>weekend</b> atau hari besar sekalipun.”	Weekend

Table 16. Data of adverb interference

The sentence above contains interference of the Indonesian language and English. English given an adverb *weekend*. *Weekend* means Saturday and Sunday where civil servants and private off work. In Indonesian, we can replace the word *weekend* with the word “*akhir pekan*”. According in Oxford dictionary (1995: 06) adverb is a word that added information to a verb, adjective, phrase, or another adverb. As the result the interference in the sentence above is interference of adverb with prestige feeling as the reason for doing it.

### Discussions

Weinreich (1995: 159) decided to call interference as deviation instance of language norms that occur in the bilinguals speech as the result of their familiarity with more than one language. After analyzing the data, it was found many interferences which occurred in the “Jawa Pos” newspaper articles published on March 8th until 11th edition 2018. The researcher found 147 interferences in four categories. They were 97 interferences of noun, 34 interferences of verb, 15 interferences of adjective, and 1 interference of adverb.

This findings were similar with some previous studies of interference which found that interference of noun was one of the most common types of interference. The study was conducted by Urdaneta (2011), for example, she found the way in which the second language (L2) students use their first language (L1) when producing text in their L2. A study conducted by Trantham (2015) found that interference was the most common in mobile displays.

The second problem that needed to be discussed was about the reasons for doing the interferences. Bilingual speakers do interference because of some reasons. The reasons are need feeling motive and prestige feeling motive (Ohoiwutun, 1997: 71). Dealing with the theory, from the total 147 interferences, the researcher found 101 interferences occurred with prestige feeling motive as the reason and 46 interferences were caused need feeling motive.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis, the researcher would like to draw conclusion of the study concerning the interferences of English word that were found in “Jawa Pos” newspaper published on March 8th-11th 2018. Based on the results of the study and analysis, the researcher found that: First, there were interference in the form of noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. They were 147 interferences, consisted 97 interferences of noun, 34 interferences of verb, 15 interferences of adjective and 1 interference of adverb; second, there were 101

interferences that were caused by prestige feeling motive and 46 interferences with need feeling motive as the reason for doing it.

In this part, the researcher also include some suggestions, not only for the articles' writer but also for other researcher who want to do research on the phenomenon of interference. For the "Jawa Pos" writer, as we know newspaper is a media for people to get many update informations. When they write a newspaper article usually they tend use two languages in it. By using another language such as English we can increase our vocabulary in English. For other researcher, interference is still open to be studied because this study only focussed on analysis of interference in the form of word. Meanwhile, a study of interference which focus on phrase or clause still interested to be studied. This will enrich the study of sociolinguistics since different form need different study and thus the findings will also vary.

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