

THE PHONOLOGICAL VARIATIONS IN BUGIS SPEECH AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN BARRU DISTRICT

Yulika R^{1*}, Warsidi², Jusmaniar N³

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^{1,2,3}Faculty of Teacher Training, Education and Literature, Universitas Islam Makassar, Indonesia

^{1*}Corresponding author, email: yulika56@gmail.com

Abstract: The objective of this research is to find out the phonological variations of Buginese speakers MTSS Muhammadiyah Ele students when they speak Indonesian. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive approach with agih data collection methods. The agih method is data analysis that uses parts or elements of the language itself as a determining tool. In this research, the researcher chose subjects according to the needs and objectives of the research. The researcher researched all class VII.1 MTSS Muhammadiyah Ele students. The results showed that there were three aspects of phonological variation found in this study. Findings from the addition of phonemes pronounced by Bugis (BL) speakers, for example, the addition of the phoneme /ma/ at the beginning of the word (prothesis) in the word [cantik] to become /macanti/. The addition of the phoneme /g/ at the end of the word (paragoge) in the word [teman] changes to /temang/. The findings from changes in phonemes spoken by Bugis speakers are that the consonant phoneme /a/ becomes /e/, /o/ as in the word [iya] becomes /iye/ and /iyo/. The release of the phoneme in the word [banyak] becomes /banya/, apart from that there is a release of the diphthong phoneme (ai) and (au), for example, the word [pakai] changes to /pake/, and the word [kalau] changes to /kalo/. It can be concluded that Indonesian (IL) used by Bugis (BL) speakers at MTSS Muhammadiyah Ele Barru Regency, especially class VII students, has many variations of the language in everyday life.

Keywords: Language, Phonological variations, Phonemes

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesian has a variety of languages, it is recorded that Indonesia has 718 languages spread across all regions in Indonesia, therefore it does not rule out the possibility of language mixing when communicating among Indonesian people (Sadya, 2022; Imran, 2023). Language variations in multilingual speech communities can be found in Barru Regency. The majority of Barru Regency residents have long used Indonesian (IL). This district is inhabited by various ethnicities, namely Bugis, Toraja, Mandar, Makassar and other ethnicities in Indonesia. (Nonci, 2023) Speaking is a real challenge for most students because it requires efforts to use the right vocabulary orally so that other people can understand the message correctly but it cannot be denied that Indonesia has a diversity of languages that can influence the student communication process, especially the average Barru Regency community.

To know or master the mother tongue and Indonesian (IL). The Indonesian language (IL) used by the Bugis language-speaking community (BL) is essentially something that "deviates" from Indonesian (IL). In this research, the researcher observed, studied and searched for data regarding The Phonological Variations in Bugis-Speakers at Junior High School Students in

Barru District. Language changes made by junior high school students in relation to language studies will be studied using the Dialectic paradigm and also as material for developing linguistic theory in phonological studies.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. The Concept of Phonology

Phonology is a field in linguistics that investigates the sounds of language according to their function and is also called phonemic (dola, 2011). Phonology has a quite significant meaning in which a science that studies a special field in linguistics that examines the sounds of a particular language according to its function aims to be a differentiator between lexical meanings in a language.

Phonetics is a field of linguistics that studies the sounds of language without paying attention to whether these sounds function as a differentiator of meaning or not (chaer, 2012). Phonetics is a field that is closely related to the study of how humans speak and hear and process the speech they receive. There are two types of phonetics, namely articulatory phonetics and auditory phonetics. Articulatory phonetics, also called organic phonetics or physiological phonetics, studies how language sounds are produced by human speech organs. Acoustic phonetics, whose object is the sound of language as it travels through the air. Auditory phonetics examines how language sounds are "received" by the ear so that the sounds are heard and can be understood. Of the three types of phonetics, it is clear that the one most related to linguistics is articulatory phonetics because this phonetics is closely related to the problem of how language sounds are produced or generated.

The object of phonemic research is phonemes, namely sounds of a language that can or function to distinguish word meanings. In phonetics, for example, we examine the different [a] sounds in words such as ball, Sunday, and so on; or examine the difference in sound [i] as found in these words, diamond and bitter; has a function as a differentiator of meaning or not. If the sound distinguishes meaning, then we call the sound a phoneme and if it does not distinguish meaning, it is not a phoneme.

2.2. Phonological Variation

Phonological variations are language variations found in the field of phonology, which include sound variations and phoneme variations (Mahsun, 1997). Phonological differences that occur between areas of observation (dialects) or between languages arise as a result of differences in reflecting pre-phonemes/proto-phonemes contained in languages or protolanguages. There are 3 elements in phonological variation, namely, phoneme addition, phoneme change, and phoneme release.

The addition of phonemes is a morphophonemic process that occurs at the meeting of the realization of basic morphemes with the realization of affixes (morphemes), both prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes. The most common morphophonemic process is the emergence of phonemes. The process of

phoneme emergence occurs when new phonemes emerge when combining basic morphemes or affixes.(Harimurti, 2008)

Phoneme changes are part of morphophonemics which studies sound changes in a language that can occur due to several factors such as environmental influences, the influence of other sounds, etc (Ridlwan, 2016). Phoneme changes are changes in language sounds that occur due to the influence of other sounds in the same word or adjacent words. Phoneme release is the loss of sounds or phonemes at the beginning, middle, and end of a word without changing the meaning. A release can also be a contraction or shortening of words.

2.3. Dialectology

Dialectology is a branch of linguistics that studies language variations. What is meant by language variations are the differences in forms contained in a language. These differences cover all linguistic elements, namely phonology, morphology, lexicon, syntax, and semantics. In the field of phonology, these differences can be in the form of differences in sound (pronunciation) and can also be in the form of phoneme differences.

Dialects that are horizontal indicate geographic variations of language and differences between one regional language and another in the environment of one language community. The nature of the dialect is determined by language variations in a social language community. Indirectly from this notion, horizontal language dialects indicate that there is one language that can have several geographically largest dialects. And language dialects that are vertical are determined by language variations in a social language community.

2.4. Speech Society

A speech community is a society whose members are familiar with at least one variety of language along with the norms appropriate to its usage. The word community in terms of speech community is relative, can involve a very broad community, and can also only involve a small group of people (Chaer & Agustina, 2004) . The word community is presumably used the same in the use of "village community", "urban community", "Makassarese community", "English community", and "European community", and which only concerns a small number of people such as "educational community" or "linguistic community" Indonesia".

3. METHODS

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Descriptive is a problem formulation that functions as a research guide to explore or observe the social conditions that will be researched thoroughly, broadly and in depth (moleong j., 1989). A qualitative approach is an approach that aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perceptions, interests, motivations, and actions, by using descriptions in the form of words and language. This qualitative approach aims to obtain complete information. The research focus raised was the variation of Indonesian

phonology in Buginese-speaking junior high school students in Barru District, especially in MTSS Muhammadiyah Ele students. The number of class VII is 15 students, class VIII is 10 students, and class IX is 8 students. The number of male students is 15 the number of female students is 18, and the number of MTSS Muhammadiyah Ele students is 33 students. A research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. Measuring tools to obtain data must use a method called data collection techniques. The instrument in research is observation. This observation used the method of observing individual behavior or situations. There are two types of observation used, namely participant observation and non-participant observation. Data analysis in this research uses analytical techniques using the Agih method. The agih method is a language analysis method that uses parts or elements of the language itself as a determining tool. This method selects data based on grammatical criteria that match the natural characteristics of the data. In other words, this method is an analysis method whose determining tools are within and are part of the language concerned (Sudaryanto, 2008).

4. RESULTS

When speaking Indonesian, the speech of Bugis speakers indirectly indicates a process of sound change, namely assimilation. The speakers are originally from Barru Regency and came from MTSS Muhammadiyah Ele in Lompo Tengah Village, Kec. Tanete Riaja, Kab. Barru, South Sulawesi. However, most of them often use Indonesian Language (IL) in communication. However, the influence of the first language cannot be eliminated by speakers, especially in casual or informal situations.

Table 4.1 Summary of Findings

Phonological Variation	Numbers of Phonological Variation	Percentages
Phoneme addition	28	48%
Phoneme change	11	19%
Phoneme release	19	33%
Total	58	100%

Based on table 4.1 above, it shows that the total phonological variation of the Bugis language is 58 words. From the data on phonological variations, phoneme additions were the most frequent in conversation, namely 28 words or 48%. The phoneme change was 11 words or 19%, while in the phoneme release, there were 19 words or 33%.

4.1. Phoneme Additions

Table 4.2 Data on BL Speaker Phonological Variations

No	Buginese Language (BL) Speaker	Indonesian Language (IL)	No	Buginese Language (BL) Speaker	Indonesian Language (IL)
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		according to the rules	to			according to the rules
1	/Macanti/	[Cantik]	15	/belli/	[beli]	
2	/Mapolli/	[Main volly]	16	/papang/	[papan]	
3	/magombala/	[gombal]	17	/Jangang/	[jangan]	
4	/mahapus/	[hapus]	18	/kumpulu/	[kumpul]	
5	/panjangji/	[Panjang]	19	/kenapai/	[kenapa]	
6	/dimanaki/	[dimana]	20	/bagaimanami/	[bagaimana]	
7	/Temang/	[teman]	21	/sudahmi/	[sudah]	
8	/pinjamka/	[pinjam]	22	/tugasta/	[tugas]	
9	/temanika/	[temani]	23	/lupami/	[lupa]	
10	/satuji/	[satu]	24	/memangmi/	[memang]	
11	/adaka/	[ada]	25	/laing/	[lain]	
12	/pulpeng/	[pulpen]	26	/siapgang/	[siapkan]	
13	/maui/	[mau]	27	/dilupami/	[lupa]	
14	/kenyangi/	[kenyang]	28	/basso/	[ba'so]	

In the table above there are 28 additional phonemes in the words spoken by Bugis speakers when speaking Indonesian. The 28 words are divided into 3 elements of adding phonemes, including adding phonemes at the beginning of words (prothesis), adding phonemes in the middle of words (epenthesis), and adding phonemes at the end of words (paragoge).

a. Prothesis

Prothesis is the process of adding phonemes that occurs at the beginning of a word. The results of this study show that four words are classified as adding a prothesis phoneme, namely adding the consonant phoneme /ma/ at the beginning of the word.

- Ma+ cantik → *macanti* (√^{ma}ca^{nti}) = Beautiful
- Ma+ volly → *mapolli* (√^{ma}po^{lly}) = Playing volleyball
- Ma+ gombal → *magombala* (√^{ma}go^{mba}la) = Crap
- Ma + Hapus → *mahapus* (√^{ma}ha^{pus}) = Erase

b. Epenthesis

Epenthesis is the addition of a phoneme in the middle of a word or what is usually called an inserted letter. The results of this research only found 1 additional epenthesis phoneme where the word thickened in the middle of the word when spoken.

- L+ beli → *belli* (√^{be}llⁱ) = Buy
- S+ bakso → *basso* (√^{ba}so) = Meatball

c. Paragoge

Paragoge is the addition of a phoneme at the end of a word. In this research, it was found that 21 paragoge phonemes were added, this is because the Bugis tribe community, especially MTSS Muhammadiyah ele' students, tend to add a lot of phonemes at the end of the words they say.

- Ki + Dimana → dimanaki (ᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Where are you
- Ka + Pinjam → pinjamka (ᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Borrow
- Ka + ada → adaka (ᵛᵛᵛ) = Do you have?
- Ka + Temani → temanika (ᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Accompany
- Ji + Panjang → panjangji (ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Long
- Ji + Satu → satuji (ᵛᵛᵛ) = One
- Mi + Bagaimana → bagaimanami (ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = How
- Mi + Sudah → sudahmi (ᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Already
- Mi + lupa → lupami (ᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Forget
- Mi + Memang → memangmi (ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Of course
- G + Teman → temang (ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Friend
- G + papan → papang (ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Board
- G + jangan → jangang (ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Don't
- G + lain → laing (ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Other
- G + siapkan → siapkang (ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Prepare
- I + mau → mau (ᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Want it
- I + kenyang → kenyangi (ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Full
- I + mana → manai (ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Where
- I + kenapa → kenapai (ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Why
- I + kulupa → kulupai (ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = I forgot
- U + kumpul → kumpulu (ᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Gather

4.2. Phoneme Change

Table 4.3 Data on BL Speaker Phonological Variations

No	Buginese Language (BL) Speaker	Indonesian Language (IL) according to the rules
1	/iye/	[iya]
2	/endak/	[tidak]
3	/bærru/	[barru]
4	/polli/	[volly]
5	/meli/	[beli]
6	/minung/	[minum]
7	/wattu/	[waktu]
8	/taroh/	[taruh]
9	/iyo/	[iya]
10	/belung/	[belum]
11	/Pahang/	[paham]

In the table above there are 11 phoneme changes in words spoken by Bugis speakers when speaking Indonesian. These 11 words fall into 4 elements of phoneme change, including modification of vowel phonemes, progressive assimilation, regressive assimilation, and neutralization.

a. Modification of vowel phonemes

Phoneme modification is a change in a vowel sound as a result of the influence of another sound that follows it. The sound changes that occur include changes in the vowel phoneme /a/ to /e/, the vowel phoneme /u/ to /o/ and /a/ to /o/.

- Iya → iye (◌◌◌) = Yes
- Barru → bərru (◌◌◌◌) = Barru
- Taruh → taroh (◌◌◌◌) = Put
- Iya → iyo (◌◌◌) = Yes

b. Progressive assimilation

Progressive assimilation is a change in sound that lies behind the sound that influences it. In this study, 3 sounds were found that were included in progressive assimilation phoneme changes, including the change in the consonant phoneme /m/ to the phoneme /ŋ/.

- Minum → minun (◌◌◌◌) = Drink
- Belum → belun (◌◌◌◌) = Not yet
- Paham → Pahan (◌◌◌◌) = Understand

c. Regressive assimilation

In contrast to progressive assimilation, regressive assimilation is a change in the phoneme located in front of the sound that influences it, as in the findings in this study, the change in the phoneme /ti/ to the phoneme /en/, the change in the phoneme /v/ to /p/ and /b/ to /m/.

- Tidak → endak (◌◌◌◌) = No
- Volly → polli (◌◌◌◌) = Volleyball
- Beli → meli (◌◌◌◌) = Buy

4.3. Phoneme Release

Phoneme release is the loss of a sound at the beginning or end of a word. Below is data on the discovery of phoneme release in words spoken by Bugis speakers when speaking Indonesian.

Table 4.4 Data on BL Speaker Phonological Variations

No	Buginese Language (BL) Speaker	Indonesian Language (IL) according to the rules	No	Buginese Language (BL) Speaker	Indonesian Language (IL) according to the rules
1	/banya/	[banyak]	11	/ruma/	[rumah]
2	/canti/	[cantik]	12	/mo/	[mau]
3	/lewa/	[lewat]	13	/ko/	[kau]
4	/pigi/	[pergi]	14	/kalo/	[kalau]
5	/ndada/	[tidak ada]	15	/sediki?/	[sedikit]
6	/pi/	[pergi]	16	/cepa?/	[cepat]
7	/pake/	[pakai]	17	/kasi?/	[kasih]
8	/sampe/	[sampai]	18	/masu?/	[masuk]

9	/kasi/	[kasih]	19	/ingaʔ/	[ingat]
10	/basa/	[basah]			

In the table above there are 19 phoneme releases in words spoken by Bugis speakers when speaking Indonesian. These 19 words are divided into 4 phoneme release processes, including apocope, diphthongization, haplological, and phoneme release due to the appearance of a glottal stop sound.

a. Apocope

Apocope is the process of losing a vowel or consonant phoneme at the end of a word. In this study, 6 apocope phoneme releases were found, including the loss of the consonant phonemes /k/, /t/, and /h/ at the end of words.

- K – cantik → canti (ᵛᵛᵛ) = Beautiful
- K – banyak → banya (ᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Lots
- T – lewat → lewa (ᵛᵛᵛ) = Past
- H – kasih → kasi (ᵛᵛ) = Give
- H – basah → basa (ᵛᵛ) = Wet
- H – rumah → ruma (ᵛᵛ) = House

b. Diphthongization

The release of phonemes due to diphthong sounds occurs when the two vowels that should form a diphthong sound are pronounced separately or are not even pronounced. In this study, it was found that 5 words experienced the release of diphthongization phonemes due to the loss of the diphthong sounds /ai/ and /au/ in the words spoken by Bugis speakers.

- Ai – sampai → sampe (ᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Arrive
- Ai – pake → pakai (ᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = Use
- Au – mau → mo (ᵛᵛ) = Want to
- Au – kau → ko (ᵛᵛ) = You
- Au – kalau → kalo (ᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = If

c. Haplological

Haplological is the deletion of one or two sounds simultaneously or sequentially. In the findings of this open research, 3 sounds were found that experienced haplological sound release.

- E and r- pergi → pigi (ᵛᵛᵛ) = Go
- T and K – tidak ada → ndada (ᵛᵛᵛᵛ) = There isn't
- R, G and l – pergi → pi (ᵛᵛ) = Go

d. Glottal stop (ʔ)

Glottal stop (ʔ) is a form of plosive which is closed by bringing the vocal cords together, as when holding your breath. In this research, 5 words

were found that experienced stops at the end of the word, thereby releasing the consonant phonemes /t/, /h/ and /k/.

- T – sedikit → sediki (?) (سَدِيكِي) = A little
- T – cepat → cepa (?) (سَپَا) = fast
- T – ingat → inga (?) (اِنِغَا) = Remember
- H – kasih → kasi (?) (كَاْسِي) = Give
- K – masuk → masu (?) (مَاسُو) = Put in

5. DISCUSSION

The data analyzed came from observations to determine phonological variations among Bugis speakers in Barru Regency, especially among students and teachers at MTSS Muhammadiyah Ele. The use of languages in this world is very important in everyday life, especially Indonesian (IL) for those who live in areas where Bugis (BL) speakers are likely to be influenced by regional languages. The use of Indonesian (IL) in certain groups and ages can be used as a second language, while regional languages are used as first languages (mother tongue). In this case, the second language, namely Indonesian (IL), can be influenced by the first language. As a result, phonological variations in the pronunciation of certain vocabulary emerge that are not in accordance with the grammatical concept of a second language (IL).

The language variations found in the research results are in various phonological aspects, such as phoneme addition, phoneme changes, and phoneme release. The finding of additional phonemes by Buginese speakers is the addition of the consonant phoneme /ma/ at the beginning of a word (prothesis), as in the word [cantik] becomes /macantik/, [volly] becomes /mapolly/ and the word [gombal] becomes /magombal/. Apart from the addition of phonemes due to prothesis. The researchers also found phonological variations that occurred due to the process of adding phonemes at the end of words (paragoge), for example, the word [panjang] became /panjangji/, the word [dimana] became /dimanaki/ and the word [bagaimana] became /bagaimanami/. There are also additional phonemes (paragoge) that occur due to excessive use of consonant phonemes at the end of words, this is because most Buginese people tend to experience excessive /g/ or /ng/ syndrome when speaking Indonesian, for example the word [papan] becomes /papang/ and the word [jangan] becomes /jalang/.

All the sounds of these words have various language variations but still maintain the meaning of the words so that they do not confuse when communicating. In general, language variations have various phonological aspects, namely changes in phonemes, additions of phonemes, and deletions of phonemes. From the research results found, it can be described as follows, that there are three phonological aspects found in this research. If this research is connected to the results of previous research which is used as reference material. the difference is not very significant.

What the two authors' research has in common is that they both study or analyze phonology and data sources studied by the same community. The

research raised is phonological variation. Research in the journal Eli Marlina Harahap also examined phonological variation, but not only examines the problem of phonological variation but also problems related to the Angkola dialect lexicon. Abdul Rahman's thesis research also examined phonology, namely phonological interference and its influence on the good and correct use of Indonesian.

6. CONCLUSION

The researcher can conclude that: Indonesian (IL) used by Bugis (BL) speakers at MTSS Muhammadiyah Ele, Barru Regency, especially class VII students, has many phonological variations in everyday life. The occurrence of variations in Indonesian phonology in daily communication carried out by Bugis speakers is done accidentally with the aim of making it easier to convey their thoughts. However, this happens because their mastery of the first language system is higher than their ability to get used to speaking that language and this seems to be the reason why many Bugis language sounds are carried over into Indonesian when they communicate.

Researcher used three aspects of adding phonemes, changing phonemes and releasing phonemes in this research. There are several words that have additional phonemes, including prosthesis, epenthesis and paragoge. In phoneme changes, we found words that experienced phoneme changes, vowel phoneme modifications, progressive assimilation and regressive assimilation and in phoneme release, we found words that experienced phoneme release, including divided into apocope phoneme release, diphthongization, haplological and phoneme release due to glottal stop (?). From the research results found, it can be described as follows, that there are three phonological aspects found in this research. If this research is connected to the results of previous research which is used as reference material. The difference is not very significant.

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