

The Relationship between Social Interaction and Language Attitudes of Multiethnic High School Students in West Kalimantan

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ABSTRACT

Language is an important symbol of social identity in multicultural societies. Language plays a very important role in individuals expressing themselves in their own culture or in other people's cultures. A problem among teenagers today is that the use of non-standard language varieties can sometimes have hidden prestige in society's speech. In multicultural societies, language has a very important role for individuals to express themselves in their own culture or in other people's cultures. The phenomenon that occurs is the background problem in this research, which examines whether there is a relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak. The sample for this research was teenagers from six ethnic minorities in Pontianak: Malay, Dayak, Chinese, Madurese, Javanese, and Bugis. The research data was processed using non-parametric statistics with Spearman rank correlation. The results of the research show that, in general, there is a relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in multiethnic teenagers, but if we look at each ethnicity, the relationship between social interaction and language attitudes only occurs in the five ethnicities that Malay, Dayak, Chinese, Madurese, and Javanese ethnicities only, and these results apply to groups of male adolescents of all ethnicities. Even though the existing correlation results only show very weak correlation strength. Apart from that, for the Bugis ethnic group, there is no correlation between social interaction and language attitudes. This also occurs in multiethnic groups of female adolescents.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures whose lives involve interactions with other people. Culture is one consideration that has an influence on the social arena. The way individuals interact with other individuals is influenced by the culture in which the individual lives. West Kalimantan is a multicultural region consisting of various cultures from different ethnicities, the ethnicities spread across West Kalimantan mostly consist of Dayak 35%, Malay 34%, and some are Chinese, Madurese,

Javanese and Bugis. approximately 10%. Cultural differences in social behavior influence individuals on their social selves and the ways individuals present themselves in the social environment (Ningsih et al., 2022; Siregar, 2021; Tonny D. Pariela, 2023; Une, 2021). Culture also influences interpersonal attraction and individual communication. All actions carried out by individuals can influence/change the lives of individuals or groups.

Language is an important symbol of social identity, and people tend to place greater importance on solidarity with members of their own linguistic community (Handika et al., 2019; Junaidi & Hidayah, 2018). As a result, non-standard language varieties can sometimes have hidden prestige in people's speech. In multicultural societies, language has a very important role for individuals to express themselves in their own culture or in other people's cultures. Language helps individuals communicate values, feelings, identity, and solidarity. Therefore, language not only understands the alphabet, meaning, grammar rules, and word order, but is also useful for individuals to learn the behavior of themselves or other people from various cultures, and language is used as an intellectual and emotional expression in interactions.

Language is socialized early in life. At a very young age, children tend to prefer their own variations of the language. However, most children or adolescents gradually acquire language and determine the character of their language attitudes from the dominant group in the environment in the first years of formal education (Zulfa, 2019). Language Attitude can be socialized through various agents, including educators, peers, family and the media. Because language attitudes are studied, they tend to change. Language attitudes can change in response to shifts in intergroup relations and government language policies, and they can be more dynamic as a function of the comparative social context in which they originate. Language attitudes can have a myriad of behavioral consequences, with negative attitudes typically leading to prejudice, discrimination, and problematic social interactions.

Currently, language has become a way for teenagers to recognize their existence. Through technological developments, language has become easier to convey to everyone and to all regions. The development of the language used by teenagers through their community, either directly or using technological media, means that teenagers must make the right language choices and manifest positive language attitudes (Dewi, 2019). However, in reality, developments in technology and the environment have an influence on language use. Teenagers tend to show language attitudes that are not appropriate to the situation in which they are used or are not in accordance with language rules. Indications that appear in the use of negative language attitudes are the tendency to use language attitudes that choose diction in activities. Teenagers use poor language when communicating or chatting either directly or through uploads on their social media accounts (Azizah, 2019). In addition, the use of various languages in teenagers' lives, one of which is the use of foreign languages in teenagers' social interactions, is not polite and not based on applicable norms.

Especially in Pontianak, which has a multiethnic background, sometimes teenagers do not use each other's official language, namely Indonesian, teenagers use the language of each region where the teenagers come from, the use of regional languages is sometimes used not in accordance with the situation where the teenagers are and even abuse language differences. Regions in negative terms, such as bullying friends from other ethnicities using their regional language, which certainly cannot be understood by people of different ethnicities. Based on the phenomenon, the relationship between social interactions and language attitudes in teenagers is interesting to study in depth, for this reason, this research wants to examine more deeply how social relationships influence teenagers' language attitudes in behaving among multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak. Next, this research will explain in detail the relationship between social interaction and adolescent language attitudes and how much influence each ethnicity has.

2. METHODS

This research uses a quantitative approach with a descriptive method which aims to describe the facts by describing the condition of the research subjects. In this research, the facts that will be described illustrate the relationship between social interaction and language attitudes among multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak. The data collection used in this descriptive research is indirect communication with the data collection tool being a questionnaire.

This research uses the population in this study is a limited population that has the characteristics of multiethnic teenagers consisting of ethnicities in Pontianak, namely Dayak, Malay, Chinese, Javanese and Madurese. The population of this study involved teenagers from several high schools (SMA) who had a predetermined ethnic background. The high schools (SMA) involved in this research were SMA Negeri 8 Pontianak, SMK Negeri 8 Pontianak, with a total research sample of 329 students will take a quantitative approach with a descriptive method which aims to describe the facts by describing the condition of the research subjects.

In this research, the facts that will be described illustrate the relationship between social interaction and language attitudes among multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak. The data collection used in this descriptive research is indirect communication, with the data collection tool being a questionnaire. The sample distribution for each ethnicity can be seen in the table:

Table 1. Distribution of Multiethnic Adolescent Samples

Ethnicity	Male	Female	Total
Malay	46	39	85
Dayak	8	19	27
China	24	54	78
Madurese	23	27	50
Java	17	38	55
Bugines	9	25	34

The data collection technique in this research is an indirect communication technique with data collection tools, namely questionnaires, instruments distributed in the form of questionnaires with positive and negative statements. Furthermore, each statement item provides four answer choices, namely "strongly agree", "agree", "disagree", and "strongly disagree". The score range is given as 4, 3, 2, and 1, for the score in each answer choice is adjusted to positive and negative statements.

The analysis used in processing this research data is by means of non-parametric statistical analysis, namely "the relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in multiethnic adolescents". Data obtained from the results of distributing questionnaires or questionnaires were analyzed using the Spearman Rank correlation test.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Findings

The research results are explained based on the formulation of the research objective, namely to determine the relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak. The results of the research findings obtained a significance level of 0.000 ($\alpha < 0.05$),

meaning that there is a positive relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in teenagers. Multiethnic in Pontianak or the testing criteria is the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Referring to the details of the data analysis results, the correlation coefficient value of 0.000 indicates that there is a relationship, but at a very weak level, between social interactions and language attitudes in multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak. So it can be concluded that the higher the social interaction of multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak, the higher their language attitudes will be. The results of the research findings obtained a significance level of 0.001 ($q < 0.05$), meaning that there is a positive relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak or the testing criteria is that the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Referring to the details of the data analysis results, the correlation coefficient value of 0.000 shows that there is a relationship, but with a very weak level of relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in Malay teenagers in Pontianak. So it can be concluded that the higher the social interaction of Malay teenagers in Pontianak, the higher their language attitudes will be.

The results of research on the Dayak, Chinese and Madurese ethnic groups show the same value as the research findings, with a significance level of 0.000 ($q < 0.05$), meaning that there is a positive relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak or the testing criteria is the null hypothesis. (H_0) rejected. Referring to the details of the data analysis results, the correlation coefficient value of 0.000 indicates that there is a relationship, but at a very weak level, between social interactions and language attitudes in multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak. So it can be concluded that the higher the social interaction of Dayak, Chinese and Madurese teenagers in Pontianak, the higher their language attitudes will be. The results of research on the Javanese ethnic group show the same value as the research findings, with a significance level of 0.007 ($q < 0.05$), meaning that there is a positive relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak or the test criteria are the null hypothesis (H_0) rejected.

Referring to the details of the data analysis results, the correlation coefficient value of 0.007 indicates that there is a relationship, but at a very weak level, between social interactions and language attitudes in multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak. So it can be concluded that the higher the social interaction of Javanese teenagers in Pontianak, the higher their language attitudes will be. In contrast to the results of the four previous ethnic groups, namely Malay, Dayak, Ciana and Javanese teenagers, the results of research data processing show a significance level of 1,000 ($q > 0.05$), meaning that there is a negative relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in Bugis teenagers in Pontianak or the testing criteria is that the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted. Referring to the details of the data analysis results, the correlation coefficient value of 1,000 shows that there is no relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in Bugis teenagers in Pontianak. So it can be concluded that the higher the social interaction of Bugis teenagers in Pontianak, the weaker their language attitudes.

In this research, apart from finding a relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in multiethnic teenagers and each ethnicity (Malay, Dayak, Chinese, Javanese, Madurese and Bugis), this research also shows the results of differences in the relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in male teenagers and women. The results found were: The results of research on adolescent boys showed a significance of 0.43 ($q < 0.05$), meaning that there was a negative relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in adolescent boys in Pontianak or the test criteria were the null hypothesis (H_0) was accepted. Referring to the details of the data analysis results, the correlation coefficient value of 0.43 indicates a fairly high negative correlation between social interaction and language attitudes among male teenagers in Pontianak. So it can be concluded that the higher the social interaction of adolescent boys in Pontianak, the lower their language attitudes will be. The next results explain the different things found in female adolescents. Data processing research results show results that are not the same as male adolescents, namely: female adolescents show a relationship value of $0.00 < 0.05$, meaning there is a positive relationship between social interactions. with language attitudes in multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak or the testing criteria is that

the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Referring to the details of the data analysis results, the correlation coefficient value of 0.007 indicates that there is a relationship, but at a very weak level, between social interactions and language attitudes in multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak. So it can be concluded that the higher the social interaction of adolescent girls in Pontianak, the higher their language attitudes will be.

3.2 Discussion

Social interaction will come from speaking activities with members who use the language. Language is also a means of showing self-identity, and through language, individuals can show their origins and ethnicity (Amin, 2020). In this study, various results were found regarding the relationship between social interaction and language attitudes of teenagers from several different ethnicities, but there were also ethnicities that showed the same relationship values. It is known that the results of the study found that of the six ethnicities studied, there were five ethnicities, namely Malay, Dayak, China, Madura, and Java show the same results, namely that there is a relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in teenagers, but this does not apply to Bugis ethnic teenagers where the research findings explain that there is no significant relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in Bugis teenagers, so Also, the results of research conducted on male and female adolescents show different findings.

There are differences in language attitudes between male and female students (Herlinda, 2022). Multiethnic male adolescents in Pontianak in this study show that there is no relationship between social interaction and language attitudes, but these findings do not apply to adolescents. Multiethnic women in Pontianak which shows that there is a relationship between two research variables, namely social engagement and language attitudes. The results of these findings can be assumed that each ethnicity gives color to the language attitudes of teenagers so that research findings on teenagers of Malay, Dayak, Chinese, Madurese, Javanese, and multiethnic female ethnic groups tend to have a relationship between their social interactions and the language attitudes used by teenagers, this is of course is related to one of the factors in using language attitudes, namely the situation and individual interactions in carrying out the communication process in which there is social distance and cultural background (Amin, 2020; Dweik & Qawar, 2015; Sarekenova, 2023). Especially in Pontianak which has a multi-cultural ethnic background, the choice of language attitudes is usually born out of interaction and communication in a bilingual society. The closer the distance between social interactions that occur in the environment where teenagers are, the more likely they are to use the language attitudes used by the environment where the teenagers are.

The relationship between social interactions and language attitudes in multiethnic cultures is an interesting phenomenon to study, because social interactions determine language attitudes in adolescents who have different cultures. Social divisions and social values sometimes the impact of language attitudes which more or less have relatively large power to influence the thoughts and beliefs of today's teenagers so good social determinism is very necessary to shape the language attitudes of today's teenagers so that teenagers can avoid social and psychological problems (Alkathami, 2015). Crucial problems in social interaction in relation to teenagers' language attitudes can be reflected in teenagers' self-externalization in their mental and physical activities. Language attitudes are a manifestation of thoughts and emotional reactions obtained from the interpersonal skills of adolescents in their environment. It can be assumed that the language attitudes of teenagers from Malay, Dayak, Chinese, Madurese and Javanese ethnicities will be good if the environment or culture of teenagers is well conditioned, because when communication occurs with teenagers in their environment, absorption and transfer of understanding of attitudes also occurs teenage language.

Multiethnic teenagers must focus on cultural awareness, and culture really dominates the results of language attitudes held by teenagers. Currently teaching culture in language is an educational target. Problems that often arise in teenagers' language attitudes that are not in accordance with local culture are due to the influx of foreign culture, which results in poor language attitudes in teenagers. Cultural

intolerance that occurs in teenagers suggests that education is an environment that can create a learning culture in forming language attitudes so that it can improve poor language attitudes in teenagers. Culture can be relied upon in determining language attitudes (Dhanawaty et al., 2020; Latifah et al., 2023). The use of local culture is increasingly necessary as an effort to create new teaching in forming language attitudes and help teenagers adapt literature to cultural influences. Externally according to the learner's culture, in line with research findings stating that social and cultural variables influence language learning or language skills are formed due to social interaction (Devaki, 2022; Edutech & Bhd, 2022; Kara, 2021; Sellami, 2021).

Education level does not significantly affect positive regional language attitudes. The factors that influence language attitudes are geographical and multilingual conditions in a region (Manik et al., 2023; Yulis, 2021). Apart from that, education is a deterrent to the entry of bad foreign culture and influences the formation of positive language attitudes in adolescents. Positive language attitudes are teenagers' enthusiasm for the use of language used by the culture in which teenagers live and become a driving force as a marker of identity and unity in a multiethnic society so that the creation of teenagers' awareness of norms tends to encourage teenagers to use language attitudes carefully and politely, on the contrary Negative language is the loss or weakness of adolescent speakers' enthusiasm in using their own language. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that social interaction is related to teenagers' language attitudes, even though these teenagers have different cultural backgrounds.

Furthermore, another finding in this research is that there is no relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in Bugis ethnic teenagers, in other words, the higher the social interaction, the lower the language attitudes of Bugis ethnic teenagers. This also applies to multiethnic teenage girls who have no relationship between social interaction and their language attitudes. This finding assumes that Bugis ethnic teenagers and female teenagers carry out social interactions in different environments and cultures, but these teenagers still use language attitudes that apply to their own environment and culture. In other words, Bugis ethnic and multiethnic female teenagers do not change their language attitudes even though they interact. Social with teenagers from ethnic or cultural backgrounds. There is no significant relationship between social interaction and language attitudes because social interaction does not always have an important role in language attitudes in certain groups of teenagers, so what happens is that the language attitude abilities of these teenagers do not experience development or vice versa will experience a decline even though the teenager has social interactions with different cultures. There is no relationship between these two variables which can occur due to interactions that are carried out in one direction only or interactions that are carried out only with friends who come from their own ethnicity even though they are in an environment consisting of a different culture or ethnicity (Handayani, 2023; Zulfa, 2019).

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that social interactions with individuals from different cultural backgrounds play a crucial role in shaping language attitudes among teenagers and their peer groups. Effective communication within these interactions requires an adjustment of language attitudes to align with the social and cultural context. Ideally, language attitudes should be relevant to the context of social interaction in the adolescent cultural environment. However, this alignment is not always observed across all teenage groups. Some teenagers exhibit a disconnect between their language attitudes and the context of social interaction, often due to their heightened sensitivity to their own cultural identity.

4. CONCLUSION

The research findings indicate a weak correlation between social interaction and language attitudes among multiethnic teenagers in Pontianak. Specifically, the study reveals that while there is a relationship between social interaction and language attitudes in Malay, Dayak, Chinese, Madurese, and Javanese ethnic groups, no such correlation exists for Bugis ethnic teenagers or female teenagers across the same ethnic groups. This suggests that social interaction plays a significant role in shaping language attitudes for some groups but not universally across all ethnicities and genders. A limitation

of this research is its inability to establish a relationship for certain ethnicities, such as the Bugis, and for female teenagers within the studied groups, which may be due to varying cultural contexts and interaction patterns. Future research should aim to explore these nuances further, considering the different dimensions of social interactions and their impacts on language attitudes across diverse ethnic and gender groups. Additionally, it would be beneficial to examine the role of local culture, education, and family in fostering positive language attitudes, ensuring that social interactions within these contexts support the development of a unified linguistic identity among multiethnic teenagers.

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