

## Analysis of Mandailing Language Interference in Indonesian

Mayrani Daulay

Indonesian Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education  
Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra, Indonesia

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine Mandailing Language Interference with Indonesian. In this research, of course, there is a research method used, and the method used by researchers in analyzing Mandailing Language Interference with Indonesian is a descriptive method and the data analyzed is in the form of qualitative data. After having a method, of course this research is a conversation piece from the Padang Lawas Youth Association, and the end of the research is the research results. The research results from this research are that the interference used is in the field of Indonesian morphology in the use of the Mandailing language which can be seen in the morphological process which includes the process. affixation. This morphological interference includes the interference of the prefixes di-, ter-, ke-, N-, pa-, and sa-; suffix interference -an; confix interference includes ke-/an, N/-i, N/-ake, di/-i, di/-ake, pa-/an, and ka-/an; and the combined affix interference meN-(per-ake) and di-(per-/ake). Those that are often used are prefixes and surfixations, while those that are rarely used are infixation and confixation.

**Keywords:** interference analysis, Mandailing language, Indonesian

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#### *Corresponding Author:*

Mayrani Daulay

Indonesian Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education

Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra, Indonesia

Email: mayranidaulay@gmail.com

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesian has a position and function as a national language and the official language of the country. This resulted in the need for Indonesian to be fostered and developed into a standard language (Halim, 1984). However, mastering Indonesian properly and correctly requires a fairly long process because Indonesian is not the first language for most Indonesians. Indonesian is the second language after they master their first language, namely regional languages as the primary language of communication. Considering the position of regional languages as companions to Indonesian (Nababan, 1984: 27), contact between a person's first and second languages is inevitable (Weinreich, 1953; Soewito, 1983). Through this contact, there will be an influence between the first language and the second language or vice versa, which can either facilitate or hinder the process of learning a second language. Structural differences between the first language and the second language can cause errors in the use of the second language which are commonly called deviations or interference, including all linguistic levels, in sound system, form (morphology), sentence structure and meaning (Soewito, 1983).

Language contact is an event of using more than one language in the same place and time, this results in the use of Indonesian being influenced by regional language elements, and vice versa. For example, in Mandailing language speaking communities, the use of Indonesian will be influenced by elements of the Mandailing language which results in language contact. As a result of contact between Indonesian and Mandailing, it is possible that words from Mandailing could accidentally enter Indonesian, and vice versa. The entry of the Mandailing language into Indonesian can be caused by the fact that Indonesian speakers are people with Mandailing as their mother tongue. The use of two languages is called bilingualism. Bilingualism can occur in every society that knows two languages. The phenomenon of bilingualism can also occur in the learning process in schools, whether in urban, suburban or rural areas because in learning situations it is mandatory to use Indonesian, whereas after the learning process speakers from the same region or tribe prefer to use their mother tongue. in communicating.

People who use two or more languages in communicating both in formal and non-formal environments often make mistakes, both intentional and unintentional. The impact caused by using

two languages to communicate is called language deviation and one of the language deviations that occurs in society is called interference. This language deviation is often carried out by the general public. Interference events are not only used in the use of written language, but are often used in spoken language, for example in daily conversations in the community. This will have an impact on listeners in using grammar that deviates from Indonesian language norms. Therefore, the author is interested in researching the use of interference in community conversations. One of the communities in Medan is AMP (Angkatan Muda Padang Lawas) which often gathers at the Medan Independence Square. It is from this community that the use of Indonesian which is influenced by regional languages easily spreads in conversations when they gather, whether in meetings or interacting with one another. So that deviations occur whether intentionally or unintentionally.

One example of morphological interference is the use of the word *tu -hamian* (to our house/to our place in Indonesian) to become *ke kamian ustajah* when spoken in Indonesian. *Tu-* in BBM (Batak Mandailing Language) is the same as in BI. *Hami* in BBM means *kami* in BI. For this reason, a problem arises, namely if the BBM structure is directly entered into BI without changing the structure, the meaning of the word *ke kamian* feels strange or even incomprehensible to people who do not understand Mandailing language even though the meaning of the vocabulary is the same. To avoid this error, research on Mandailing language interference in Indonesian is very useful, especially for people who use regional languages as their first language. Based on the background stated above, the problem identified in this research is the interference of Mandailing language in Indonesian.

## 2. METHOD

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive method is a method of researching the status of human groups, objects, a set of conditions, or a system of thought, or a class of events at the present time. The aim of this descriptive research is to create systematic, factual and accurate descriptions, images or paintings regarding the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena being investigated. The type of data taken is qualitative, for example words that describe Mandailing Language Morphological Interference in AMP Student Community associations in Medan City. In this research, there are research variables that must be explained so that the discussion is more focused and does not deviate from the stated objectives. The variable to be studied is the Morphological Interference of Mandailing Language in Indonesian in the AMP Student Community Association in Medan City. This research instrument was carried out using documentation and observation studies, carried out by analyzing the Morphological Interference of Mandailing Language in Indonesian in the AMP Student Community Association in Medan City.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To obtain data in this research, first look for respondents from the Mandailing Batak tribe. This is done to obtain data from respondents who will be used as research objects and take data from participants who are having conversations from the Mandailing Batak tribe. This data was analyzed through the interference of the Mandailing Batak language with Indonesian in the morphological aspect. The following is a description of research on the Batak Mandailing language in Indonesian which is limited to morphological interference in the student community in Medan, namely AMP (Angkatan Muda Padang Lawas).

The Mandailing Batak language interference incident used by the AMP (Angkatan Muda Padang Lawas) student organization which uses two or more languages in communicating within an organization often makes mistakes, both intentional and unintentional. The impact resulting from using two languages in communication often occurs language deviations and one of the deviations that occurs is called interference. The systematic analysis was carried out based on conversations from the AMP student organization (Angkatan Muda Padang Lawas). Data was obtained from recorded conversations of the AMP student organization discussing traditional dances that would be performed at the North Sumatra Fair (PRSU). This data makes it easier for researchers to analyze language interference in the Mandailing Batak language.

Based on the results of the data analysis presented in the previous section, this research question can be answered. To be clearer, the researcher's statement reads: how does Mandailing language interfere with Indonesian? In this research, researchers found a lot of morphology used in conversation when communicating with fellow students and each morphology has its own group according to the semiotics being analyzed. The morphological interference of the Mandailing language in Indonesian is as follows: 1. Prefix 2. Infixation 3. Surfixation 4. Confixation

Based on the research results above, the author suggests that the results of this research show morphological interference in the Mandailing language. Based on the journals regarding interference used by researchers, there are differences between the journals used and the research conducted by researchers. The striking difference is that the meaning contained in the journal is greater than the meaning that the researcher collected through video recordings and snippets of dialogue. And these differences are caused by differences in location and objects carried out during the research. In the journal, the locations and objects are images, text and scenes in the film, and in the research the researchers conducted, the objects and locations were the dialogue of the film actors and the location was not specified. From the results of research conducted at the Padang Lawas Class Student Association, researchers will describe the semiotic meanings that are most frequently used and those that are rarely used by students. Morphological interference that is often used is Prefixation and Suffixation and morphological interference that is rarely used is Infixation and Confixation.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is that an interference phenomenon was found in Batak Mandailing language towards Indonesian in the form of words or phrases as well as deviant morphological formations. These forms of interference result in errors in the use of Indonesian which clearly also affect the meaning contained in the word. Based on the findings of this research, language attitudes can be seen from the speakers themselves, that students from the AMP community in the city of Medan still rarely use Indonesian as a means of daily communication. Almost every student from the Mandailing tribe is still accustomed to using the Mandailing Batak language and when they meet or gather with fellow Mandailing Batak tribes themselves, they will communicate using the regional language, namely the Mandailing Batak language. For them, using Mandailing language feels more comfortable and speakers are already accustomed to using Batak Mandailing language compared to Indonesian. This is good for the Mandailing Batak language tribe itself, because the younger generation of Mandailing Batak people still keep the Mandailing Batak language alive amidst language competition from within and outside the country. But on the other hand, Indonesian has a position and function as a national language and the official language of the country. This results in the need for the Indonesian language to be fostered and developed into a standard language. However, mastering Indonesian properly and correctly requires a fairly long process. Therefore, it is necessary to balance mastery between regional languages and Indonesian, in the sense that each tribe must master Indonesian and regional languages equally well.

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