

**THE MORPHOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE OF BAHASA MANDAILING TO BAHASA INDOENSIA AND ITS IMPLICATION TO THE TEACHING SPEAKING MATERIALS IMPROVEMENT OF VII GRADE STUDENTS OF MADRASAH MARDIYAH ISLAMIYAH (MTS MMI) PENYABUNGAN II MANDAILING NATAL IN NARRATIVE TEXT**

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**ABSTRACT:** *This study aims to find out about the morphological interference of Bahasa Mandailing to Bahasa Indoensia and its implication to the teaching speaking materials improvement of vii grade students of Madrasah Mardiyah Islamiyah (MTS MMI) Penyabungan II Mandailing Natal in narrative text. The research results can be known that in Bahasa Indonesia there is a morphological interference of the students' Bahasa Mandailing to Bahasa Indonesian like the base word, affixation and reduplication. The research found the realization factor of morphological interference that is internal and external factors. The results of this study have implications for the development of teaching speaking materials in narrative text in the form of materials about narrative essay in which there is a morphology interference of Bahasa Mandailing in Bahasa Indonesia. The results of interview, morphological interference materials of Bahasa Mandailing into Bahasa Indonesia have relevant for the development of teaching speaking materials in narrative text to increase the knowledge about Bahasa Indonesia. The type of research is qualitative research. The method used is descriptive method that tries to describe a phenomenon or symptoms happen in real circumstances. The research data are words in sentences containing morphological interference of Bahasa Mandailing.*

**KEYWORDS:** Interference, Morphology, Teaching Materials, Speaking

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The speakers of regional languages interact with other language speakers. A person can use two languages to master the language. First, the language of his own mother or the first language (B1) and the second language (B2). People who can use both languages are called bilingual. Bilingualism occurs because of the presence of two or more language contacts that often occur in the Bahasa Indonesia speakers. The use of alternated languages from regional to Indonesian and vice versa, from Indonesian to regional languages create contacts between them. Bahasa Mandailing becomes a *lingua franca* for Panyabungan II residents, Mandailing Natal District. As a communication tool, Bahasa Mandailing is used in association between family, friends, and other informal interests. The use of Bahasa Mandailing in contact with BI can influence the mastery and inhibiting the learning process of B2, thus it causes negative deviations in using the Bahasa Indonesia. The assignments of language skills such as speaking in front of the class, making essays, which are carried out in the teaching and learning process have not been mastered by the students. This is indicated by the number of errors that occur such as the regional languages are still many found in Bahasa Indonesia. Bahasa Mandailing which is used in speaking Bahas Indonesia is considered a deviation because it violates the

rules of Bahasa Indonesia. The problem mentioned above is one of the obstacles in learning Bahasa Indonesia. The students make mistakes in the language. This language error often comes from the local language.

The formulation of this research: What are the form of morphological interference of Bahasa Mandailing to Bahasa Indonesia of the VII Grade students of Madrasah Mardiyah Islamiyah (MTs MI) Panyabungan II?, why is the interference factor of morphology of Mandailing language to the Indonesian language realized in the VII Grade students of Madrasah Mardiyah Islamiyah (MTs MI) Panyabungan II? How are the implications of morphological interference of Bahasa Mandailing to Bahasa Indonesia for the development of teaching speaking materials in the narrative text of VII Grade students of Madrasah Mardiyah Islamiyah (MTs MI) Panyabungan II?, how is the relevance of morphological interference of Bahasa Mandailing to Bahasa Indonesia on the development of teaching speaking materials in narrative text of the VII Grade students of Madrasah Mardiyah Islamiyah (MTs MI) Panyabungan II?

## METHODOLOGY

According to Mackey (in Suwito, 1985: 39), language contact is the influence of one language to another language, both directly and indirectly, giving rise to a change of language which is shared by the bilingualists. The language contact tends to the symptoms of language, while to the bilingualists more likely as symptoms of speech (parole). Language is essentially the source of parole; so the language contact must be in the bilingualism. The bilingualism occurs as a result of language. Mackey and Fishman (in Muharam, 2011: 198) state that the term bilingualism in Bahasa Indonesia is also called *kedwibahasaan* (bilingualism). It is literally understandable what bilingualism means, with regard to the use of two languages or two language codes. Bilingualism is defined as the use of two languages by a speaker in his or her peers with others in turn. According to Weinreich (in Aslinda and Leny, 2010: 23), bilingualism is the practice of alternately using two languages which means the habit of using two or more languages interchangeably. A similar opinion is expressed by Chaer and Agustina (2010: 84) that "bilingualism is with respect to the use of two languages or two language codes".

The term interference was first used by Weinreich (in Paul Ohoiwutun, 2007: 72), resulting in a levy of language or "interference" to refer to a change of a language system in connection with the presence of the language with other language elements performed by the bilingual speakers. According to Alwi, et al (2003: 8), interference is the influence to affect between languages used side by side that interfere with the effectiveness of the information delivery to call the existence of a language system changes in connection with the presence of language with other language elements conducted by the bilingual speakers. Jendra (2012: 94) says interference is identified when the utterances produced in a second or foreign language (L2) appear to be influenced by the learner's first language (L1). Furthermore, Hartman and Stork (in Alwasilah, 1985: 131), interference is the errors by carrying over the speech habits of the native language or dialect into a second language or dialect. Ueyama (in Al-Roud, 2015: 82) states that the interference indicates that there is the first language (L1) background that is involved in learning a second language (L2). This background can be illustrated by the characteristics of L1 especially the structures which influence the L2. For instance, when adults, who typically have an accent, learn to pronounce or speak L2, their accent will sound as foreign accented. Suwito (1985: 54) argues that interference is a deviation because the element absorbed by language already exists in an absorbent language. Thus, the manifestation of the

cause of interference is the speaker's ability to use a particular language. Dulay (in Bhela, 1999: 130) defines the interference as the automatic transfer, due to habit, the surface structure of the first language onto the surface of the target language. Weinreich (1970: 64-65) states that besides the language contact, there are several factors that cause interference, among others are the talents of speech participants, the loyalty of the recipient language users, the inadequacy of the recipient language vocabulary, the disappearance of rarely used words, the need for synonyms, source language prestige and language styles, the carrying habits in the mother tongue.

According to Weinreich (in Aslinda and Leny, 2007: 66-67), the interference can occur in all speech languages and can be distinguished in several types. Weinreich identifies four types of interference: the transfer of elements from one language to another, the changes in functions and the categories of elements due to displacement processes, the application of non-applicable elements in the second language into the first language, the devotion of the second language structure because there is no equivalent in the first language.

The entrance of regional languages into Bahasa Indonesia also leads to interference, one of the targets is morphology. The examples are the basic word, affix, and repetition. According to Arlinda and Leny (2007: 75), interference in the field of morphology can occur, among others, on the use of elements of word formation, morphological process patterns, and affix clipping process. According to Suwito (1985: 55), morphological interference occurs when in the formation of the word of a language absorbs the affixes of another language. So, morphological interference occurs because of the formation of words by using the first language affix into the second language (target language) or vice versa. Etymologically the word morphology is derived from the word *morph* which means *logic* form and word meaning knowledge. Thus, literally the word morphology means the form of knowledge. In linguistics, morphology means the branch of language knowledge that the ins and outs of the word form and its changes and the effects of that change on the meaning and the word class.

As the level of linguistic morphology, morphology is the study of the types and the word formations in the level of morphology. Word is the largest unit, while the smallest unit is the morpheme. To communicate the terms of word often uses in all occasions or all purposes. Chaer and Leonie (2004: 1) state morphology is a branch of grammar that examines the structure or form of words, primarily through the use of morphemes. Verhaar (in Chaer and Leonie, 2010: 32) argues that morphology is a linguistic field that studies the grammatical composition of a word parts. Similarly, Kridalaksana (1984: 129), who proposed that morphology, namely (1) the field of linguistics that studies the morphemes and the combinations thereof; (2) a part of the language structure that includes the word and parts of the word, morpheme. Based on these definitions, morphology is a part of the linguistic sciences that talk about or learn the ins and outs of the word form as well as the effect of the form change on the group and the meaning of the word, or in other words it can be said that morphology learns the ins and outs of the word form as well as the function of the word form changes, both grammatical and syntactic functions.

Word in morphology is the largest unit, formed through one morphological process (affixation, reduplication, composition, acronymization and conversion). The base word is a word that has not been added. The base word is the word that becomes the basis of the beginning of the formation of a larger word. For examples: *eating*, *sitting*, *coming home*, *staying*, *coming*, *drinking*, *stepping*, *moving* and others. The derivative words or called infix words are words that have been in the form and meaning. This change is due to the words have been given affixes

in the form of prefix, suffix, infix, and confix. Ramlan (2001: 64) says that repetition or reduplication is the process of repeating grammatical units, either in a whole or in part, either with phonemic variations or not. The result of repetition is called a repeated word, while the repeated unit is the base form. Reduplication or repetition in Bahasa Indonesia occurs at the phonological, morphological, and syntactic level. The examples of reduplication are *jalan-jalan*, *lari-lari*.

This type of research is qualitative research. As Bogdan and Taylor put it in Moleong (2002: 60), define qualitative research as a research that produces descriptive data in the form of written words of the people's writing and observed behaviors. The method used in this study is descriptive method that is a method that tries to describe a phenomenon or symptoms that occur in real circumstances. The data of this study are the words in sentences containing morphological interference of Bahasa Mandailing. This research data are sourced from the students' sentences that have been transcribed with the theme of their experiences in using Bahasa Mandailing as their daily language in the family environment. The data collection technique used in this study is a technique that uses observational technique with the data writing tools, dividing technique and interviewing techniques.

## DISCUSSION

The base word which is interferenced by the Bahasa Mandailing on Bahasa Indonesia in narrative essay in terms of base word form is as follows:

- (1) *Pada waktu hari minggu tanggal 8 bulan lima 2016 kami pergi ke saba, disitu kami sering bermain dan mencari ikan dan ami goreng.*

In the data (1), the sentence is in Bahasa Indonesia that interferes with Bahasa Mandailing. The sentence contained the words in Bahasa Mandailing. The base word *saba* is Bahasa Mandailing which means 'rice field'.

- (2) *... Setelah mulak kami pun mandi ke aek yang bernama Aek pohon*

This data (2), the base word *mulak* is in Bahasa Mandailing that should be in Bahasa Indonesia *rumah* (home). So also with the word *aek* in Bahasa Mandailing should be replaced with the word *sungai* (river) in Bahasa Indonesia.

- (3) *Habis itu diajaklah oleh kawan-kawan mangarsik tobat dan dapat ikan yang namanya ikan aruting dan kami jual bersama teman-teman kepada umak-umakseharga lima belas ribu satu pinggan. Pada waktu itu kami membagi-bagi uangnya dan pigi kami membeli indomie ke warung dan setelah itu kami pulang dan akhirnya kami berpisah.*

In this data (3), the above sentence is in Bahasa Mandailing, The base word of Bahasa Mandailing contained in the essay is *tobat*, *aruting*, *pinggan*. The words should be in the Bahasa Indonesia *kolam*, *ikan gabus* dan *piring* (pool, fish cork and plate).

## The Interference of Derivative Forms

The word derivative or also called affixations are words that have changed the form and meaning. The change has been given prefix, suffix, infix, and confix. These additions will

experience a change of meaning in the word base. The derivative words interfered by the Bahasa Mandailing into Bahasa Indonesia can be described as follows.

### The interference in Prefix Form

The derivative words interfered by the Bahasa Mandailing into Bahasa Indonesia in the prefix form are as follows.

#### (4) *marcampur* telur

In the data (8a, 8b), the prefix <mar-> with the word *marcampur* in Bahasa Mandailing is the same as the prefix <ber> in Bahasa Indonesia. The word *marcampur* should be replaced with the word *bercampur* (mixed).

#### (9a) *mambuot* persiapan *dope ami*

The word *mam* + *buot* which is the base word is *buot* means 'create'. So in Bahasa Indonesia it should *membuat* (make).

#### (5) *manyuan*,

In the data (12) there is a prefix in Bahasa Mandailing that is (many-) which in Bahasa Indonesia is prefix (m), *manyuan* has a basic word of *suan* which means to plant. *Suan* + *many* = *manyuan* gets fusion (s-). The word *manyuan* in Bahasa Indonesia becomes *menanam* (to plant).

#### (6) *ami pamasak ma*

In the data (13), there is a prefix (pa-) in Bahasa Mandailing which in Indonesian is (m). The word *pamasak* has a base word *masak* (cook). So it should *memasak* (to cook).

### The Interference of Suffix Form

Some examples of words interfered by Bahasa Mandailing into Bahasa Indonesia viewed in the shape of the suffix is as follows.

#### (7) *sonjia do carana*

In the data (), it has the suffix interference (-na) in Bahasa Mandailing ie on the words *Indomiena*, *pereina*, *carana*. The suffix (-na) in Bahasa Mandailing means the suffix (-nya) in Bahasa Indonesia. So the word *carana* in Bahasa Indonesian should be *Indomienya*, *bawang pereinya*, *caranya*.

### The Interference of Confix Form

Some examples of words interfered with Bahasa Mandailing into Bahasa Indonesia in terms of confixed form are as follows.

#### (8) *parmasakan nai*

On the data (17a), it has confixes interference (par-) and (-an) in Bahasa Mandailing. The word *parmasakan* has a base word *masak* then added the prefix (par-) and at the end is added with suffix (an). In Bahasa Indonesia it means *peralatan memasak* (cooking devices).

(9) *Pambuotan ma*

On the data (17c), it has confixes interference (pam-) and (-an) on the word *pambuotan* which the base word is *buot* in Bahasa Indonesia means *ambillah* (take it).

**The Interference of Repetition Form**

Repetition or reduplication is the process of repetition of words or elements of words. Reduplication is also a process of decreasing the word with the whole iteration or partly. Some examples of sentences interfered by Bahasa Mandailing on Bahasa Indonesia in narrative essay in terms of reduplication or repetition are as follows:

(10) *kami jual bersama teman-teman kepada umak-umak seharga lima belas ribu*

In the data (18), the word *umak-umak* is in Bahasa Mandailing which in Bahasa Indonesia is *ibu-ibu* (mothers). The word *umak-umak* includes the whole word because its base form is fixed, ie the *umak-umak* is basically the word *umak*. So clearly, the above-mentioned *umak* word should be replaced with the word *ibu-ibu* (mothers).

(11) *sampailah kami, nga onok-onok marlagu-lagu ma dongan i mangoban gitar ia*

In the data (19), the word *onok-onok* is in Bahasa Mandailing which in Bahasa Indonesia is defined as *lama-lama* (long time). The word *onok-onok* is also a full re-word. So, the word *onok-onok* should be replaced with the word *lama-lama*. Then, the word *marlagu-lagu* is in Bahasa Mandailing which in Bahasa Indonesia means *menyanyi* (singing). The word *marlagu-lagu* is a partial repetition because the repeat is the base form partly without phoneme changes. So, the word *marlagu-lagu* should be replaced with the word *menyanyi* (singing).

(12) *Ma lumpat-lompat ma dongan i ngon jembatanan baru kami pulang, di tengah jalan ada orang, di ogar-ogar ia ami kami pun berkelahi*

On the data (21), the above sentence is also interfered with Bahasa Mandailing, the word *lumpat-lompat* in Bahasa Indonesia is defined by *lompat-lompat* (skipping). The word *lumpat-lompat* in Bahasa Mandailing is a repetition of sounds that is the word (lu-) should be (lo -), so it is clear that the word includes the interrupted refrain and should the word *lumpat-lompat* is *lompat-lompat* (skipping). Likewise with the word *ogar-ogar* is in Bahasa Mandailing which means *bentak-bentak* in Bahasa Indonesia.

(13) *kami pun lojamangojar-ngojarma dung dapat iape get ngos-ngosan satonga mate*

In the data, (22), it has interferential rewriting interference data in Bahasa Mandailing ie *mangojar-ngojarma* which in Bahasa Indonesia is *mengejar-ngejanya* (chasing it). The reproduced words are repeated words accompanied by affixes at the beginning and at the end. The word *mangojar-ngojarma* is a word that has an affix (ma-) at the beginning of the word and the suffix (-na). So, the words *mangojar-ngojarma* should be changed to *mengejar-ngejanya*. The word *ngos-ngosan* should be *terengah-engah* (breathless).

### **Causal Factors the Realization of Morphological Interference in Bahasa Mandailing to Bahasa Indonesia**

The realization of morphological interference of Bahasa Mandailing into Bahasa Indonesia in narrative is due to the language contact and language transfer conducted by Mandailing Batak-speaking students as bilingualists. The language contacts that occur affect the system and the language elements so that it can cause the language deviations called interference. This is because Mandailing speakers as bilingualists have almost the same ability in Bahasa Indonesia and Bahasa Mandailing and are accustomed to using both languages. The speakers' habit of using Bahasa Mandailing in communicating with friends, family, parents, and teachers at school is carried out when using Bahasa Indonesia in a formal manner. Based on the data that has been collected by using interview method, then in the results of this study, it can be concluded that in outline there are two factors that affect the interference morphology of Bahasa Mandailing on narratives in Bahasa Indonesia.

#### **Factors within the Speaker (Internal Factors) and outside the Speakers (External Factors)**

The factors influencing the realization of morphological interference of Bahasa Mandailing into Bahasa Indonesia in narrative text can be seen in the following table.

**Table. 1: The factors influencing the realization of morphological interference of Bahasa Mandailing into Bahasa Indonesia in narrative text**

No.	Factors influencing the realization of morphological interference of Bahasa Mandailing into Bahasa Indonesia	Subtypes of factors influencing the realization of morphological interference of Bahasa Mandailing into Bahasa Indonesia	Indicator
1.	Internal	Bilingual speakers who speak Bahasa Mandailing	Most of the students in Grade VII at Madrasah Mardiyah Islamiyah (MTs MI) Panyabungan II
		The habit of using Bahasa Mandailing in family or home environment	Most of the students' family environment at Madrasah Mardiyah Islamiyah (MTs MI) Panyabungan II use Bahasa Mandailing as a means of communication at home
		The habit of Bahasa Mandailing speakers	Students of Madrasah Mardiyah Islamiyah (MTs MI) Panyabungan II use Bahasa Mandailing in communicating various formal at school environment
2.	External	The habit of using Bahasa Mandailing at the speaker's society environment	Students of Madrasah Mardiyah Islamiyah (MTs MI) Panyabungan II use Bahasa Mandailing in communicating at home environment
		Lack of understanding Bahasa Indonesia	The students of Madrasah Mardiyah Islamiyah (MTs MI) Panyabungan II do not understand the equivalent of Bahasa Mandailing in Bahasa Indonesia

## **The Implications of Morphological Interference of Bahasa Mandailing to Bahasa Indonesia on the Development of Teaching Speaking Materials in Narrative Text**

The material made by the researcher about the interference of Bahasa Mandailing to Bahasa Indonesia for teaching speaking materials in narrative text is as follows. There are several principles that need to be in the preparation of teaching materials or learning materials that is the relevance principle which means relevance, consistency principle means flexible, the principle of adequacy means that the material taught should be sufficient in helping the students in mastering the basic competencies taught.

The examples of morphological interference materials of Bahasa Mandailing into Bahasa Indonesia in narrative text:

Standard of competence: Speaking

Expressing the experiences and information through the activities of telling and delivering announcements

Basic competencies:

Telling the most memorable experience by using effective word choices and sentences

Examples of narrative work

*Hari Minggu ini begitu melelahkan bagiku. Jika pagi hari, banyak remaja yang menghabiskan untuk bersantai dan pergi jalan-jalan bersama temannya, tidak berlaku bagiku. Pukul 5 pagi, aku harus bangun dan membantu ibuku pemasak sesuatu untuk keluarga dan setelahnya aku harus mandongani adik-adik bermain sampai lelah dan tidur.*

The above narrative is good but there are words that must be replaced in order to avoid mistakes in the language of telling. The word is *pamasak* is in Bahasa Mandailing is prefix (pa-) with *memasak* (cooking). The prefix (pa-) does not need to be used because there is an equivalent in Bahasa Indonesia that is (so) the word *pamasak* is replaced with the word *memasak*. The word *mandongani* is also in Bahasa Mandailing of (man-) + ongan + (-i) which is the base word *dongan* meaning *teman* (friend) in Bahasa Indonesia. So the word *mandongani* should be replaced with the word *menemani* (to accompany).

So the true narrative essay is

*Hari Minggu ini begitu melelahkan bagiku. Jika pagi hari, banyak remaja yang menghabiskan untuk bersantai dan pergi jalan-jalan bersama temannya, tidak berlaku bagiku. Pukul 5 pagi, aku harus bangun dan membantu ibuku memasak sesuatu untuk keluarga dan setelahnya aku harus menemani adik-adik bermain sampai lelah dan tidur.*

(This Sunday is so tiring for me. If in the morning, many teenagers who spend to relax and go out with friends do not apply to me. At 5 am, I have to get up and help my mom to cook something for the family and after that I have to accompany my little sisters to play until tired and sleep)

**The Relevance of Morphological Interference of Bahasa Mandailing to Bahasa Indonesia on the development of teaching speaking materials in narrative text**

After the writer conducted some interviews with the two teachers of Bahasa Indonesia subjects in class VII Mardiyah Islamiyah (MTs MI) Panyabungan II, it is known that the school is still using Bahasa Mandailing and Bahasa Indonesia in the learning process.

From the interview results, it is known that many students who are less mastering the subject matter when using Bahasa Indonesia only and through the interview also known that the teacher must use Bahasa Indonesia and Bahasa Mandailing for the sake of continuity of teaching and learning process and finally the students will also less understand about Bahasa Indonesia lessons. Then, through interviews, it is also known how necessary a material relating to preventing the language errors and focusing on regional language interference or Bahasa Mandailing. Through the interview, it is also known that the teachers strongly agree to be made a material to improve the students' knowledge in Bahasa Indonesia. According to the first resource speaker, Rahmadani S.Pd who teaches in class VII and class VIII Mts Madrasah Mardiyah Islamiyah Panyabungan II reveals that she must use a mixed language between Bahasa Indonesia and Bahasa Mandailing at the time of learning, sometimes she must explain the material that will be delivered in Bahasa Mandailing after first explained by using the first language.

The second speaker was Mr. Ahmad Lutvi S.Pd who is a teacher of Bahasa Indonesia and also happened to be teaching in class VII revealed that he must also integrate between Bahasa Indonesia and Bahasa Mandailing during the teaching and learning process.

The resource persons also admitted their difficulties in doing so but for the interest of the students to more easily understand the material taught then the speakers continue to mix Bahasa Indonesia and Bahasa Mandailing during the learning process takes place. The second speaker also said that students prefer to use Bahasa Mandailing rather than Bahasa Indonesia when the learning process takes place. The resource persons also provide solutions to create a material about language errors and language equivalents so that the students more easily master Bahasa Indonesia. The speakers are also very interested in and support the making of material about language interference teaching materials and such things are very necessary so that the students can also master Bahasa Indonesia more as well as in the process of teaching and learning, they no longer need to use a mixture of Bahasa Indonesia and Bahasa Mandailing but using the good and right language. The resource person is very confident that the making of the interference material will improve the students' knowledge and the material is suitable to be made in class VII.

From the interviews results of with the teachers of Bahasa Indonesia, the result that the relevant material made the morphological interference of Bahasa Mandailing into Bahasa Indonesia on the development of teaching speaking materials in narrative text.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussion mentioned before, it can be drawn conclusion as follows.

1. Based on the discussion, it can be seen that in Bahasa Indonesia there is morphological interference of Bahasa Mandailing into Bahasa Indonesia of VII Grade students of MTs MMI (Madrasah Mardiyah Islamiyah) Panyabungan II like the base words, affixation and reduplications.
2. In this research, it is also found some causes of realization of morphological interference of B Bahasa Mandailing in Bahasa Indonesia that is the internal factor and the external factor. The Internal factors are (1) bilingual speakers of Bahasa Mandailing as the mother language, (2) speakers' habit of using Bahasa Mandailing. The external factors are (1) the habit of using Bahasa Mandailing in the community of speakers, (2) lack of understanding Bahasa Indonesia.
3. The results of this study have implications for the development of teaching speaking materials in narrative text in which there is a morphological interference of Bahasa Mandailing in Bahasa Indonesia.
4. Based on the interviews, the morphological interference materials of Bahasa Mandailing into Bahasa Indonesia are relevant for the development of teaching speaking materials in narrative text in order to increase the knowledge about Bahasa Indonesia.

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