

**LEXICAL INTERFERENCE OF THE MINANGKABAUNES IN
INDONESIAN USED BY STATE UNIVERSITY OF
PADANG STUDENTS IN UKKPK**

Thesis

*Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Strata One
(S1) Degree*



AULIA FITRI

2010.18263

Advisors:

Prof. Dr. M. Zaim, M.Hum

Havid Ardi, S.Pd, M.Hum

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ART
STATE UNIVERSITY OF PADANG
2015**

HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

Judul : Lexical Interference of the Minangkabaunese in Indonesian Used by State University of Padang Students in UKKPK

Nama : Aulia Fitri

NIM/BP : 18263/2010

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

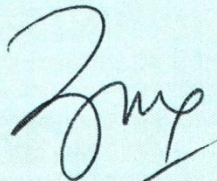
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, Januari 2015


Disetujui Oleh:

Dosen Pembimbing I



Prof. Dr. M. Zaim, M.Hum
NIP. 19610321 198602 1 001

Dosen Pembimbing II



Havid Ardi, S.Pd, M.Hum
NIP. 19790103 2003121 1 002

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Jurusan



Dr. Kurnia Ningsih, M.A
NIP. 195406261982032001

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LULUS UJIAN SKRIPSI

**Dinyatakan Lulus Setelah Dipertahankan di Depan Tim Penguji Skripsi
Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni
Universitas Negeri Padang**

**Lexical Interference of the Minangkabau in Indonesian
Used by State University of Padang Students in UKKPK**

Nama	: Aulia Fitri
NIM/BP	: 18263/2010
Program Studi	: Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Jurusan	: Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas	: Bahasa dan Seni

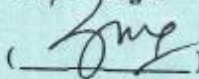
Padang, Januari 2015

Tim Penguji

Nama

Tanda Tangan

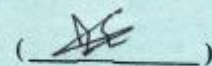
1. Ketua : Prof. Dr. M. Zaim, M.Hum

()

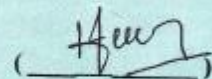
2. Sekretaris : Havid Ardi, S.Pd, M.Hum

()

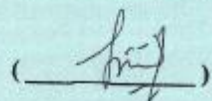
3. Anggota : 1. Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum

()

2. Dr. Hamzah, M.A., M.M.

()

3. Leni Marlina, S.S, M.A

()



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN RI
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG
FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI
JURUSAN BAHASA DAN SASTRA INGGRIS
Kampus Selatan UNP Air Tawar Padang

SURAT KETERANGAN TIDAK PLAGIAT


Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Aulia Fitri
Nim/TM : 18263/2010
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : FBS UNP

Dengan ini menyatakan, bahwa Skripsi saya dengan judul *Lexical Interference of the Minangkabauese toward the Indonesian Used by State University of Padang Students in UKKPK* adalah benar merupakan hasil karya saya dan bukan merupakan plagiat dari karya orang lain. Apabila suatu saat terbukti saya melakukan plagiat maka saya bersedia diproses dan menerima sanksi akademis maupun hukum sesuai dengan hukum dan ketentuan yang berlaku, baik di institusi UNP maupun masyarakat dan Negara.

Demikianlah pernyataan ini saya buat dengan penuh kesadaran dan rasa tanggung jawab sebagai anggota masyarakat ilmiah.

Diketahui oleh,
Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris,


Dr. Kurnia Ningsih, M.A
NIP. 19540626 198203 2 001

Padang, 9 Februari 2015

Saya yang menyatakan,



Aulia Fitri
NIM. 18263/2010

ABSTRACT

Fitri, Aulia. 2015. "Lexical Interference of the Minangkabaunese in Indonesian Used by State University of Padang Students in UKKPK". Skripsi. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Menguasai dua bahasa, yakni; bahasa daerah dan bahasa Indonesia merupakan hal wajar bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia, khususnya bagi mereka yang tinggal dekat dengan kegiatan perkotaan. Namun, hal ini sayangnya hal ini tidak selalu saja memberikan dampak yang cukup baik bagi Bahasa kedua itu sendiri. Menguasai dua bahasa telah menyebabkan terjadinya pencampuran pemakaian dan persentuhan dari Bahasa itu sendiri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui akibat dari persentuhan dua Bahasa itu sendiri atau yang dikenal dengan interferensi bahasa. Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia yang didominasi oleh kaum remaja Minangkabau ini mebuat penulis tertarik untuk mengetahui lebih lanjut lagi mengenai interferensi bahasa Minangkabau terhadap Bahasa Indonesia, khususnya pada leksikon (kosa kata). Dari pengumpulan data diperoleh hasil bahwa remaja Minangkabau cenderung menggunakan *nak, doh, ha, mah, tu, ndak, and lagi* dalam Bahasa Indonesia yang digunakan. Fenomena interferensi leksikon yang dilakukan oleh remaja Minangkabau, UKKPK (Unit Kegiatan Komunikasi Penyiaran Kampus) Universitas Negeri Padang merupakan salah satu kegiatan mahasiswa untuk dapat dilakukan pengumpulan data.

Kata Kunci: the Indonesian, the Minangkabaunese, Bilingualism, Lexical Interference.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research could not have been done without through the help and support from everyone, including: parents, lectures, advisors, and friends. The researcher express trough this opportunity to express her gratitude to everyone who supported her throughout the course of this degree project. Especially, please allow her to dedicate the acknowledgment of gratitude toward the following significant advisors and contributors:

Her first advisor, Prof. Dr. M. Zaim, M.Hum, whose help her to accomplish the research. The advisor encouragement had made it possible to achieve the goal. Her second advisor, Havid Ardi, S.Pd, M.Hum, whose help and sympathetic attitude at every point during my research. The advisor patiently helped her to work in time.

All of lecturers whose have filled her out with the English and linguistics knowledge. She specially owe much to all lecturers for the kindness for teaching the scholars to her, Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M. Hum, Dr. Hamzah, M.A, M. M, and Leni Marlina, S.S, M. A.

Her Parents, family members and friends, without whom she was nothing; they not only assisted her financially but also extended their support morally and emotionally.

Padang, Maret 2015

The writer

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.4.1 the Forms of Lexical Interference of Minangkabaunese toward the Indonesian.....	106
Table 4.2.2 Types of Lexical Interference of the Minangkabaunese toward the Indonesian by UKKPK Members.....	107
Table 4.2.3 Types of Lexical of the Minangkabaunese toward the Indonesian by UKKPK Members in Indonesian Part of Speech.....	108

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1.....	117
Appendix 2.....	122
Appendix 3.....	125
Appendix 4.....	131
Appendix 5.....	136

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRAK	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
LIST OF TABLES	iii
LIST OF APPENDICES	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the problem	1
1.2 Identification of the problem	5
1.3 Limitation of the problem	5
1.4 Formulation of problem	6
1.5 Research questions	6
1.6 Purpose of the study	6
1.7 Significance of the Study	7
1.8 Defenition of Key Term	7
CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	9
2.1 Language Contact	9
2.2 Language Change	11
2.3 Bilingualism and Multilingualism	13
2.4 Language Interference	17
2.5 Lexical Interference	21
2.5.1 Lexical Analytic	21
2.5.2 Types of Lexical Interference	22
2.5.3 Part of Speech	25
2.6 Previous Studies	28
2.7 Conceptual Framework	30
CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	33
3.1 Research Design	33

3.2 Data and Source of Data.....	33
3.3 Instrument of the Research.....	34
3.4 Techniques of Data Collection.....	35
3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis.....	36
CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDINGS	36
4.1 Analysis.....	36
4.1.1 Forms of Lexical Interferences of Minangkabaunese toward Indonesian	36
4.1.2 Types of Lexical Interference done by UKKPK members in the Minangkabaunese toward the Indonesian	60
4.1.3 Types of Word in Part of Speech	85
4.2 Research Findings	113
4.3 Discussion	117
4.4 Limitation of the Research	121
CHAPTER 5 SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION	122
5.1 Suggestion	122
5.2 Conclusion.....	123
BIBLIOGRAPHY	124
APPENDICES	127

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the problem

Indonesia is a country with various regional languages. People from any regional dialects should comprehend a lingua franca whereas the Indonesian. The Indonesian is the main language that unites all of Indonesian from different sort of regional languages and dialects. The Indonesian is used in order to bring about hearers understanding that communicate with various regional speakers. The recent developments by media of communication bring changes in using Indonesian language indeed. In short, the Indonesian is more interesting to be used by people in regional.

Suwito (in Hidayatullah, 2009:52) says that almost all of Indonesian able to comprehend the Indonesian fairly besides their own regional language. Although all Indonesians acquire the two languages, yet they cannot use both of the languages recklessly. Moreover, there was a demand to acquire two languages indirectly hence brought Indonesians to become bilingualisms. Particularly, for those who lived near to urban activities. Language contact induces bilingualism as an effect of acquiring two languages. Hence this phenomenon cannot be separated from language interference. This commonly occurs toward people who use a second language, then influenced by a first language (mother tongue).

Language interference is a phenomenon of swerving language from its norms which is unnoticed by the user in order to follow the effects of external

language in using second language. Lekova (2010: 5) states that interference is seen when the mistakes of oral and writing its second language (L2), the utterance also carrying the custom from the first language to the second language by disregard the rule of the second language. Language interference is one of influential factors in language change because it comes from developments of human acquire language. It was generally found when a speaker could not give a border between the two languages the speaker. Language contact may cause the two languages influencing each other because the willing to express a sentence is found in first language.

Instead of using the Minangkabunese, the Indonesian is prefer to use by the teenagers in Minangkabaunese, thus, it breaks systematic structure of the Indonesian. They tend to use the Indonesian intentionally to show their intellectual and higher educational level, the Indonesian is tended to use by the teenagers. However, based on Martinez (2011: 2), young people has a width level renewal and alternation, some may inappropriate with the present common language that especially can be seen in lexical and borrowing new items from other language. As a result teenagers shift the pattern rule of the Indonesian into the Minangkabaunese. Formulation of L1 and L2 seems to be the same, then a learner' comprehension is absent in L1 which is reflected as an interference in L2 (Bhela, 1999).

Most common of the Minangkabaunese which is interfered by the Minangkabaunese teenagers into Indonesia language can be found some examples as follow:

- (1) **belum lagi do.* (Minangkabaunese teenager who used the Indonesian)
 Alun lai do (Minangkabaunese)
 Belum. (the Indonesian)
 Not yet. (English)

This language interference may occur to teenagers whenever at the time of speaking they are being forced to use the second language. Since the rule of L1 in the ability of L2 is considered as a pioneer to substitute an utterance (Arifin, 2011). It is subconsciously used since the appropriate way to utter still are not found by the native speaker. Both languages of the Indonesian and the Minangkabaunese are the Malay language hence in one utterance or sentence could be found lexical interference. The fault in arrange the sentence in the Indonesian had been seen by the researcher at the level of lexical. Since it is related to how a sentence is formed and how vocabularies are uttered by Minangkabaunese teenager by combining each other.

The case of language interference is done by Minangkabaunese teenagers actually can be found in Universitas Negeri Padang (UNP) that has students from different areas of West Sumatera. For instance, in one of student communities of UNP that was UKKPK (*Unit Kegiatan Komunikasi Penyiaran Kampus*). This community was chosen because the phenomenon of lexical interference is really close to this community as well. Besides as the teenager of Minangkabaunese, on the one hand, they are ordered to use the Indonesian in order to be a good public speaker. Thus, the language interference of Minangkabaunese is represented by the members of UKKPK which mostly come from different area of West Sumatera.

This is interesting to be analyzed because UKKPK UNP members might represent all teenagers in Minangkabaunese who used Indonesian language as L2, in case, the use of the Indonesian as an obligation in their circumstance. Language interference is something which does not be realized eventually by general people until language it is dominated widely by L2. The pleasure of using Indonesia language goes to many aspects and circumstances of Minangkabaunese whereas the use of the Indonesian in the Minangkabaunese style is found in daily by some group of people, especially teenagers. This tendency of using the Indonesian in the Minangkabaunese style might influence to a wider cluster of Minangkabaunese society because it demanded them to use this kind of language on their own area.

The using of the Minangkabaunese today has moved slowly as the Indonesian that was expressed by teenager (as we wanted to see in members of UKKPK). Therefore, from the phenomenon above, this research was expected to give a contribution toward the expancement of Sociolinguistics field about language interference. Language interference phenomenon occurs when one language is formulated as different forms and rules of second language, thus indirectly it gives a significance impact over the alteration of language. As a result some influence from Minangkabaunese may interfere the Indonesian language as L2.

1.2 Identification of the problem

The study about language interference can be analyzed in several points of views in linguistics; they were Historical Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Syntactical, and Lexical. In historical linguistics study, the research could be conducted as the mark of the language change because the tendency of Minangkabaunese teenager in using Indonesian language. While in Sociolinguistics study, this is related about how the societies (teenager of Minangkabaunese) used the language as the regard language between them. Then in Syntax, it will more talk about the norm the teenagers used the external language which was far from the original L1 by interpreting to their own language. Next, the way of Minangkabaunese people choosing the word they speak which was rare in Indonesian language seen on the Lexical study point of view.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

This research is limited to the Sociolinguistics study through Lexical studies since it was related to the forms of language interference. In this conducting research, the researcher focused on the interference of the Indonesian in the Minangkabaunese style is done by the students of UKKPK members at age 18 to 22 years old. The structures of the Indonesia do not appropriately put based on the Indonesian rule of language. Therefore, the researcher shows the interference forms when using the Indonesian that was done by UKKPK

members. Then, the forms were compared to the correct structure of the common rule in the Indonesian.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem, the writer formulates the research in this following question: “What are the forms, types of word, and types of lexical interference of Minangkabaunese into Indonesian by UKKPK members?”

1.5 Research Questions

In order to make this research was researchable to be conducted, the writer descended these following questions from the general question above to the specific questions as follow:

1. What are the words of lexical interferences of Minangkabau language toward Indonesian language used by UKKPK members?
2. What are types of lexical interference done by UKKPK members in the Minangkabaunese toward the Indonesian?
3. What are functions of word that mostly interfered by UKKPK members in the Minangkabaunese toward the Indonesian?

1.6 Purposes of Research

Based on the research question above, the purposes of the research were:

1. To know the form of lexical interferences of Minangkabau language toward Indonesian language used by UKKPK members.

2. To know types of lexical interference done by UKKPK members in the Minangkabaunese toward the Indonesian.
3. To know the types of word that mostly interfered by UKKPK members in the Minangkabaunese toward the Indonesian related to part of speech.

1.7 Significance of the Research

Recently, media developments have brought the Indonesian to some changes; indeed it leads some impacts to many aspects of social culture, including the language. The researcher expects that this conducting research can give some significance and contributions in linguistics related the development diverse of Indonesian regional language, specifically in the Minangkabaunese. First, in theoretically the researcher expected that this research could give contribution toward the developments of the Minangkabaunese language change and its interference toward the Indonesian language. This research may be extended for the researchers who wanted to continue this research in advance about flare up language in Minangkabau and to increase the knowledge related to shifting behavior of using language by Minangkabaunese. Second, in practicality, it give a significant impact on the result of the study, for the UKKPK members itself to use the Indonesian properly, particularly for the writer itself.

1.8 Definition of Key term

Indonesian : A language of lingua Franca in Indonesia.

Minangkabaunese : One of regional languages in Indonesia used by minangkabaunese society in West Sumatera, except Mentawai islands.

Bilingualism : An ability of human beings to acquire two languages.

Lexical Interference : An error done by the native of Minangkabaunese when using Bahasa the second language in lexicalisation.

CHAPTER 5

Suggestion and conclusion

5.1 Suggestion

Regarding to the expancement of linguistics knowledge, the researcher realized that this research is still have many shortage field to be analyze. First, the further research can be done by comparing the lexical interference between teenager and adult. Since adult do not have wide range vocabulary as teenager have and often tend to force the Minangkabaunese into the Indonesia. Second, this research also can be extend toward family who live in a well-of housing which teach their children use the Indonesian but by using the Minangkabaunese style. Third, since this research only done toward the member of UKKPK hence this research can be extended toward senior high school student in area of Padang city. The senior high school students in Padang city mostly speak in the Indonesian with the Minangkabunese style. However, it is not only limited to lexical interference, instead of it can be done to language interference in Minangkabunese.

5.2 Conclusion

The recent developments of media communication have brough some changes in using Indonesian language. The Indonesian was become more interested to use for people in regional, particularly for Minangkabaunese. The tendency to use the Indonesian by the teenager of Minangkabaunese had born the phenomenon toward language. There are several language interferences that

occurred toward them, it was because the existing of language contact in bilingualism of the Minangkabaunese and the Indonesian. Even if the UKKPK members already have a good ability to use their second language, many cases of their utterances still found lexical interference toward the Indonesian that used by UKKPK members. This might happen because some word as the habit in their speech for phatic, numeral, and adverbial words as in the data. This kind of lexical interference was still subconsciously used by the UKKPK members in their utterances.

In conclusion, the form of lexical interference that done by the UKKPK member were *do*, *nak*, *ma*, *ha*, *tu*, *lah*, *ndak*, and *lagi (lai)*. This kind of lexical interference were the words that subconsciously applied by the Minangkabaunese speaker, particularly the members of UKKPK UNP. On the data above, one utterance could be found two or more lexical interference. Therefore, the lexical interference of the words *do*, *nak*, *ma*, *ha*, *tu*, *lah*, *ndak*, and *lagi (lai)* were hardly to avoid by Minangkabaunese.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ahlsen, Elizabeth. 2006. *Introduction to Neurolinguistic*. John Benjamin: Philadelphia.
- Amral, Sainil. 2011. Interferensi Leksikal Bahasa Melayu Jambi dalam Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia Lisan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra, Tahun 10, No. 1, Januari 2011. Universitas Batang Hari*.
- Arifin, Win Listyaningrum. 2011. Interference: Its Role in the Target Language Mastery to Indonesian Learners. nurarifin_my@yahoo.com. *REGISTER, Vol. 4, No. 1, June 2011. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta*.
- Bhela, Baljit .1999. Native Language Interference in Learning a Second Language: Exploratory Case Studies of Native Language Interference with Target Language Usage. *Flinders University School of Education. International Education Journal Vol. 1, No. 1. <http://iej.cjb.net>*
- Chaer, Abdul. 2003. *Seputar Tata Bahasa Baku Indonesia*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Havlásková, Zuzana. 2010. *Interference in Students' Translations*. Department of English and American Studies: Masaryk University.
- Havlásková, Zuzana. 2010. *Interference in Students' Translations*. Department of English and American Studies: Masaryk University.
- Hidayatullah. 2009. *Interferensi Morfologi dan Sintaksis dalam Penggunaan Bahasa Jawa Dialek Solo Dalam Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia Tulis Murid Kelas V Sekolah Dasar*. Universitas Sebelas Maret: Surakarta.
- Himmelman, Nikolaus P. 1998. Documentary and Descriptive Linguistics (full version). Ruhr: Universität Bochum. *The journal Linguistics, volume 36, pp161-195*.
- Imoleayo, Olutekunbi Bolatito. 2012. Mother Tongue Interference in English News Cast: A Case of a Kwara Television News. University of Ilorin, Nigeria.
- Irwan. 2006. *Interferensi Perkembangan Bahasa Daerah terhadap Perkembangan Bahasa Indonesia*. Universitas Negeri Medan.
- Lehmberg, Timm et al. 2008. Digital Text Collections, Linguistic Research Data, and Mashups: Notes on the Legal Situation. *Library Trends, Vol. 57, No. 1, Summer 2008 ("Digital Books and the Impact on Libraries," edited by Peter Brantley), pp. 52–71 (c) 2008 The Board of Trustees, University of Illinois*.

- Lekova B. 2009. *Language Interference and Methods of Its Overcoming in Foreign Language Teaching*. Bulgaria: Trakia University.
- Martínez, Ignacio M. Palacios. 2011. The Language of British Teenagers. A Preliminary Study of its Main Grammatical Features. ignacio.palacios@usc.es. *Universidad de Santiago de Compostela. Atlantis. Journal of the Spanish Association of Anglo-American Studies*. 33.1 (June 2011): 105–126 ISSN 0210-6124
- McMahon, April M.S. 1994. *Understanding Language Change*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Nilep, Chad. 2006. “Code Switching” in Sociocultural Linguistics. University of Colorado. *Colorado Research in Linguistics*. June 2006. Vol. 19. Boulder: University of Colorado.
- Poplack, Shana. 2004. Code-switching. *Soziolinguistik. An international handbook of the science of language*, 2nd edition, ed. by U. Ammon, N. Dittmar, K.J. Mattheier & P. Trudgill. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
- Redouane, Rabia. 2005. Linguistic Constraints on Codeswitching and Codemixing of Bilingual Moroccan Arabic-French Speakers in Canada. Montclair State University. *ISB4: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Bilingualism*, ed. James Cohen, Kara T. McAlister, Kellie Rolstad, and Jeff MacSwan, 1921-1933. Somerville, MA: Cascadilla Press.
- Robins, R.H. 1990. *A Short History of Linguistics*. London: Longman.
- Sankoff, Gillian. 2001. Linguistic Outcomes of Language Contact. University of Pennsylvania (in In Peter Trudgill, J. Chambers & N. Schilling-Estes, eds., *Handbook of Sociolinguistics*). Oxford: Basil Blackwell, pp. 638-668.
- Schendl, Herbert. 2001. *Historical Linguistic*. Oxford University Press. New York.
- Solehudin. 2009. *Handout Sosiolinguistik*. Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia: Fakultas Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni.
- Sumarsih, Masitowarni Siregar, Syamsul Bahri & Dedi Sanjaya. Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia. *Published by Canadian Center of Science and Education. English Language and Literature Studies; Vol. 4, No. 1; 2014 ISSN 1925-4768 E-ISSN 1925-4776 doi:10.5539/ells.v4n1p77 URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5539/ells.v4n1p77>*
- Winford, Donal. 2003. *An Introduction to Contact Linguistic*. Cambridge University Press.

Waridah, Ermawati, 2008. EYD dan Seputar Kebahasaan Indonesia. Ciganjur:
Kawan Pustaka.