

INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS : LOCAL LANGUAGE PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE IN NORTH SUMATERA

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Kata Kunci

Linguistik, Interferensi
Di Sumatera Utara,
Fonologi Bahasa Daerah,
Penutur Asli.

Abstrak

Manusia berinteraksi satu sama lain, dapat menggunakan lebih dari satu bahasa. Dampak penggunaan lebih dari satu bahasa adalah kontak antar bahasa. Salah satu fenomena kontak bahasa adalah interferensi. Proses interferensi dapat terjadi pada semua tingkat kehidupan, termasuk dalam penelitian ini, yaitu gangguan fonologis bahasa daerah di Sumatera Utara. Penelitian ini menggambarkan bentuk-bentuk gangguan dalam bahasa Indonesia, Jawa, Sunda, Mandailing, dan Melayu oleh orang asing yang tinggal di Sumatera Utara. Manifestasi interferensi ini berada pada tingkat fonologis, yang selalu digunakan dalam berkomunikasi, serta dalam menjelaskan penyebab di balik terjadinya interferensi fonologis, dengan tujuan menghindari kesalahpahaman terhadap makna yang akan didengar oleh pendengar saat berkomunikasi. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dan kuantitatif, yang mencoba mendeskripsikan gangguan fonologis bahasa daerah di Sumatera Utara. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah metode pengumpulan (1) teknik perekaman dengan menggunakan alat perekam dan (2) teknik tulisan dalam buku catatan. (3) teknik video dan (4) teknik foto kelompok. Sedangkan metode analisis data terdiri dari (1) identifikasi masalah, (2) pengantar pelajaran (3) perencanaan (4) tindakan (5) pengamatan (6) refleksi. Diketahui bahwa interferensi yang terjadi mencakup interferensi pada tingkat fonologis. Faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan gangguan adalah bilingualisme penutur, kebiasaan atau kesetiaan penutur dalam menggunakan bahasa daerah mereka, dan keterbatasan kemampuan penutur Indonesia, mereka telah tinggal terlalu lama di tanah air sehingga ketika berada di daerah baru mereka masih terbiasa menggunakan bahasa lokal mereka, karena setiap hari mereka berbicara dalam bahasa lokal yang mereka miliki, kurangnya interaksi dengan orang lain dalam menggunakan bahasa tanah air sehingga mereka tidak terlatih atau terbiasa menggunakannya. Dengan demikian inilah yang membuat orang asing terus menggunakan bahasa lokal mereka daripada bahasa Indonesia.

Keywords

Linguistics, Interference
In North Sumatra,

Abstract

Humans interact with each other, can use more than one language. Impact use of more than one language is contact

Phonology Of Regional Languages, Native Speakers.

between languages. One of the phenomena language contact is a nuisance. The process of disturbance can occur at all levels of life, including in this study, namely phonological disorders of regional languages in North Sumatra. This study describes the forms of disturbance in Indonesian Javanese, Sundanese, Mandailing and Malay by overseas people living in North Sumatra. The manifestation of this interference is at the phonological level, which is always used in communicating, as well as in describing the causes behind the occurrence of phonological interference, with the aim of avoiding misunderstanding of the meaning it will cause. heard by listeners when communicating. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative and quantitative research, which tries to describe the phonological disorders of regional languages in North Sumatra. The data collection method used was the method of collecting (1) recording techniques using a recording device and (2) writing techniques in notebooks. (3) video technique and (4) group photo technique. While the data analysis method consists of (1) problem identification, (2) introductory lessons (3) planning (4) action (5) observation (6) reflection. It is known that the interference that occurs includes is: interference at the phonological level. The factors that cause the disorder are speakers' bilingualism, habituation or loyalty of speakers in using their regional languages, and the limited ability of Indonesian speakers, they have lived too long in their homeland so that when they are in a new area they are still used to using their local language, because everyday they speak the local language they have, lack of interaction with other people in using the homeland language so that they are not trained or accustomed to using it. Thus this is what makes overseas people continue to use their local language rather than Indonesian.

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INTRODUCTION

Every human being has a language. It is used to convey messages to other people and without a language people will find it difficult to communicate and express their ideas, thoughts and wishes. According to Finocchiaro (1974: 3), "Language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols, which permit all people in a given culture, or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact."

Learning English is very important, because English has become an international language, which is used by most communities in the world. Many countries use English as their second language. It is used as a means of international communication such as in daily life and international affairs among countries for example in United Nation Organization.

English is always used when they have meeting. In spite of the difficulties in studying English, it is worthwhile to study the language because it plays a very important role in almost all fields of life such as: communication, commerce, economy, politics, education, science, technology and so on (Heppner, Wampold, Owen, & Wang, 2015).

Likewise, with regional languages, Indonesia has the symbol “BHINEKA TUNGGAL IKA” which means different but still one, such as differences in ethnicity and culture and there are differences from these tribes, however, Indonesia remains united with the unitary language, namely Indonesian. However, as a result of these language differences, many people use Indonesian incorrectly (Balkin & Kleist, 2022).

Linguistics is a field of science that leads to the study of languages. Linguistics can be said as the rules used in language that study all forms and rules in language, linguistics is not only focused on one language, but various kinds of arts that are spoken in this world (Ibrahim & Muzir, 2023). For this reason, here will discuss one of the branches of linguistics, namely Phonology (Szczegielniak, 2015).

Based on the above background, a study entitled "Local Language Phonological Interference In Sumatera Utara" will be carried out to see and improve mastery of sound or sound systems in language pronunciation.

METHOD

This research consists of qualitative and quantitative descriptive data, namely trying to describe the local language phonology interference in North Sumatra which is then carried out through an interview test (Houser, 2019). The description includes the phonology level in regional languages, namely Sundanese, Mandailing, Javanese and Malay which according to these language researchers are the majority in North Sumatra. This test is in the form of a direct interview because it sees how their daily activities are when speaking or answering questions using the local language around their environment (Glanz, 2014). Data collection techniques used in this study were adjusted to the method used, with the method of voice recording, book recording, video and group photos. The stages in action research are planning, acting, observing, and reflecting which makes it easier for researchers to find and complete this research (Baydas, Kucuk, Yilmaz, Aydemir, & Goktas, 2015).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Definition of Phonology

Language has three major components including phonology, vocabulary, and grammar (Ladd, 2011). Language is primarily spoken; therefore the sounds are very important. In this relation, phonology takes an important role. According to (Cushing & Hellmuth, 2016), phonology is the study of phones or speech sounds. And then, the origin of the word phonology, literally simply, consist of a combination of the words fon (which means sound) and logi (which means knowledge). In the Indonesia language repertoire, the term phonology is a derivate of the dutch word, namely phonology. So, Phonology is a branch of linguistics that deals with the systematic organization of sounds in languages. Phonology also includes the study of equivalent organizational systems in sign language. part of linguistics that studies sound systems / sound rules and how to produce. Phonology is an important part of the sound or sound in language pronunciation.

There are two studies of phonology, phonetics and phonemics. Phonemics is the study of production, transmission and reception of speech sound (Whalen, 2019). A study of speech sounds as sounds in human language (Butcher, 2015).

Phonetics is the study of sound and sound pattern of a specific language, the study of how the sounds are organized and how they function in a language. And divided into two kinds, namely Articulatory Phonetics and Acoustic Phonetics. Articulatory phonetics studies speech sounds from the point of view of their ways of production by the speech organs (Zsiga, 2013). Articulatory phonetics explains the suprasegmental and segmental features. Suprasegmental features, which refer to such feature as stress, pitch, length, intonation, and other features, always accompany the production of segmental. Segmental features refer to sound units arranged in a sequential order. Segmental features consist of vowels and consonants, diphthongs and their distribution (Kirchner, 2019).

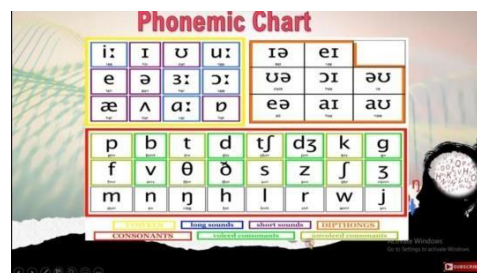


Figure 1. Phonemic Chart

There are 3 important elements when the human speech organ produces sound or phonemes, namely:

1. **Air** : As a conductor of sound.
2. **Articulator**: The moving part of the speech apparatus.
3. **Articulation poin** (also called passive articulator): the part of the speech apparatus that becomes the touch point of the articulator.

There are several other terms related to phonology, including: phonemes, vowels, and consonant.

- 1) A phoneme is a speech sound that is neutral or has not been proven to distinguish meanings.
- 2) A phoneme is the smallest unit of speech sound that distinguishes meaning. These variations consist of: vowel (vowels are letters that can stand alone and produce their own sound, so vowels composed A,I,U,E,O), consonants (Letters that cannot stand alone and require the presence of vowels to produce sound, so consonant composed B,C,D,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,N,P,Q,R,S,T,V,W,X,Y and Z), diphthongs, (two vowels spoken at once), and clusters.

Phonology Functions

- 1) To determine the change in the sound of a word.
- 2) Learn about the process of forming a sound, its delivery / pronunciation.
- 3) Studying how the human organs work, especially those related to the use of language.

Phonology Rules

1. Phonetic is a way of studying how a sound that is produced by humans is called correctly. Meanwhile, phonology is a science based on phonetics and studies the phonetic system.
2. Speech is an organ in the human body that functions in pronouncing language sounds. The organs involved include the lungs, larynx, pharynx, nasal cavity, oral cavity, lips, teeth, tongue, alveolum, palate, velum and uvula. The speech tool is divided into two, namely passive articulators and active articulators. Passive articulators are organs that do not move during sound articulation, such as the upper lip, upper teeth and alveolum. The active articulator moves towards the passive articulator to produce various language sounds in various ways. The main active articulators are the tongue, uvula, and lower jaw (including the lower teeth and lower lip).
3. The phonation process or sound process is a process in which the vocal cords in the throat produce sounds with or without sound. For example, the consonants 'h' and 'k' are produced without vibrations of the vocal cords, so they are called voiceless sounds. Vowel sounds (a, i, u, e, o) are produced by vibrating the vocal cords, hence they are called voiced sounds.
4. Syllable or syllable is one or more phonemes which are indicated by a peak loudness of the phoneme which is located on the vowel.

Definition Of Phonological Interference

Phonological interference is a process that attempts to explain changes in morphemes or words based on disinguisning characteristics phonetically

Definition Of Regional Language

Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No.40 of 2007 explain that regional languages are the languages used as a means of communication and interaction between members of ethnic groups in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia 2. In the 1945 constitution, Article 32 paragraph 1 and 2 states that:

1. The state develops a national culture in the midst of a common world civilization guarantee the freedom of the people in preserving and developing their cultural values.
2. The state respects and preserves regional language as national culture assets.

Example:

LOCAL LANGUAGE	INDONESIA
Ijin	Izin
Berpikir	Berfikir
Sendal	Sandal
Lêtah	Lidah
Seuneu	Api
Ēsok	Besok
estu	Sungguh
Kebo	Kerbau
Dapot	Dapat
Nuci	Nyuci

Explanation

Based on the results of the data that the researcher obtained, 11 informants could not distinguish the pronunciation of phonemes such as: phoneme /j/ with phonem /z/, phoneme /p/ and phoneme /f/ So that there is disruption of the phonemes as seen in the blue vocabulary. and then, on the word “ sendal”with vowels “e” in indonesian with vowels”a”, next, on the word the on the in the red column using phonetic “ê”and in the gray column using phonetic”eu”. So are, The word “êsok” is use phonetic “ê” with the consonant phonem /b/ so it becomes “Besok’.

In this example, change to the word “**sungguh**” in indonesian and in the javanese language estu which uses the phoneme “ɛ”. then, in the javanese word “**kebo**” which uses the vowel “e” and the word “**kerbau**” in indonesian in phoneme “au”, and The word “Dapat” in the indonesia language and the word “Dapot’ in the mandailing language,. There is a change in the vowel /o/ to /a/. Then, The wor “nyuci” is phonological interference in the consonant field because the word “nyuci” in indonesian and ”manuci” in mandailing language becomes “nuci” to phonological interference due to the omission of sound (y).

And the last in the word “**cacIng**” in javanese which uses phonetic “I” and indonesian which uses vowel “i”.

The results of this study indicate that the overseas people in North Sumatra cannot or are not accustomed to using Indonesian because they are still accustomed to using the local language, which means that their ability to speak Indonesian is still not fluent. confusion which results in misunderstanding because you don't understand the language spoken. It can be concluded that people must be able to place the language they live in, by not leaving their local language but being able to use it in the right place, so that there is no misunderstanding due to the intention to speak. use a different language.

As one of the results of this study, an overseas resident who lives in North Sumatra, said that he had difficulty using Indonesian when speaking. it says that:

"Kuring has been using the Indonesian base nalika nyarios, sabab in the village usually ngagunakeun basa ieu, especially nalika kuring munggaran in Medan. because in the village it is common to use this language, especially during the first time in Medan, I felt the language used was very rough but I still learned Indonesian slowly. "Based on the opinion of one researcher who was interviewed about his difficulties, he admitted that he had difficulty using Indonesian. because of the things that I have explained above, then I asked him to answer our questions by speaking Indonesian and some of us as researchers saw and answered the question. questioned whether one of the overseas people felt difficulties or not, and it seemed that the others said : "Wow, a little difficult, maybe n because they are too accustomed to using regional languages ".

However, by finding the cause of this problem, the researcher can provide a little direction & language motivation, so that those who migrate to live in North Sumatra can adapt to the language they should without forgetting their respective regional languages, in order to avoid misunderstanding the meaning of words that will cause quarrels or causes heartache to listeners.

CONCLUSION

Hence, the researcher presents conclusions about the research result. Regarding the problem, local language phonological references in north sumatera, have difficulty communicating because they have lived too long in their homeland so that when they are in a new area they are still used to using their local language. because every day they speak the local language they have. lack of interaction with other people in using the homeland language so that they are not trained or accustomed to using it. Thus this is what makes overseas people continue to use their local language rather than Indonesian.

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