

# Morphological Interference in the Form of Malay Language Affixation Panai Dialect in the Use of Writing Language (Narrative Text) in 5<sup>th</sup> Grade of Primary School No. 112202 in Middle Panai District.

Giarno<sup>1</sup>, Hadi Wisman<sup>2</sup>, M. Oky Fardian Gafari<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Master Student in State University of Medan (Unimed), Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Directors in the State University of Medan (Unimed), Indonesia

[Giarno07@gmail.com](mailto:Giarno07@gmail.com)

**Abstract** : *the aim of this research to find Morphological Interference in the Form of Malay Language Affixation Panai Dialect. The data is taken in writing language or Narrative text in 5<sup>th</sup> grade students of Primary School no. 112202 in Middle Panai District. The methodology research uses qualitative research and descriptive research. The result is confixes more dominant to be found in Narrative text based on Malay language in Panai dialect.*

**Keywords** : *Affixation; Panai dialect; Malay language; Narrative text*

## I. Introduction

Middle Panai Community of Labuhanbatu Regency can be said to be a bilingual community. Bilingualism occurs because of the language contact of two or more languages used by the community. Language contact that occurs allows various linguistic events to arise. One language event that occurs due to language contact is the occurrence of language interference. Language language deviations can occur when people communicate both verbally and in writing with other speakers or different ethnic communities. The Indonesian language he uses is still influenced by elements of the local language (mother tongue) so that there are transfers of elements of regional languages into the Indonesian language used. This is called regional language *interference* in the use of Indonesian.

Language events also occur in the learning process in schools, both in all fields of subjects taught including Indonesian subjects. Chaer (2010: 65) suggests that bilingualism and multilingualism as a result of language contact can be seen in cases that arise in language use, such as interference. Interference is the entry of elements of other languages into the language that is being used so that it appears that there are deviations in the grammatical rules of the language being used. Orally, these events can be observed through conversations carried out by students and teachers, while in writing can be observed through written variety produced by students in the teaching and learning process in the classroom.

Based on observations in February 2017, fifth grade elementary school students and teachers in middle Panai Subdistrict, Labuhanbatu Regency still use two languages to communicate formally and formally in the school environment, namely Panai Malay and Indonesian. Regional languages (Panai Malay dialect) are still used as the language of instruction in the teaching and learning process at the school. This should no longer occur in fifth grade elementary school students because all students and teachers are considered to have a developing mindset and character. All students should be able to use good and correct Indonesian in all four aspects of language skills, namely listening, speaking, reading and writing. This must be considered in order to avoid the emergence of language interference both in oral and written variety.

The following is an example of Malay language interference data. Panai dialect in the use of Indonesian is done by elementary school students and teachers in fifth grade elementary school students in middle Panai District, Labuhanbatu District when the teaching and learning process takes place in the classroom.

Student : Bu, *macamana ika*, Buk?  
 Teacher : Ha... masih *bokhsih kokhtasmu!* Coba ibuk bantu nah.  
 Student : Buk, *indak* bisa aku, Buk.  
 Teacher : apa pangalamanmu? *Pokhnah ko poi ka khanto?*  
 Student : *Pokhnah* buk.  
 Teacher : misalnya judulnya “berlibur ke Rantau Prapat”.

*kai Ka Suzuya kai poi balibukh. In sanan ondak mamboli Hp.*

(Description of oral variance between students and teachers during the learning process of writing essays takes place in class)

Based on the data above, it is clear that there are words that are interfered with in Malay language Panai Dialect, namely words of *macamana* 'how'; *ika* 'this'; *bokhsih* 'clean'; *kokhtasmu* 'your paper'; *ibuk* 'mam'; *indak* 'not'; *pangalaman* 'experience'; *pokhnah* 'ever' *ko* 'you'; *ka sanan* 'go there'; *poi* 'go'; *balibukh* 'on vacation'; *kai* 'we'; *ondak* 'want'; and *moboli* 'buy'. One example of the interference of the morphology of the Malay language Panai dialect contained in these words is the word *mamboli* 'buy' which is an interference in the form of affixation of Panai Malay language in the form of the mam + boli mamboli prefix.

Morphological interference is also seen, when the author conducted mini research in 2016 as one of the requirements to complete the assignments of Indonesian language and literature qualitative research methodology courses. From the essays of the 5th grade students of 112213 Sungai Rakyat Elementary School in middle Panai sub-district, morphological interference in the form of basic words, affixation and repeated words was found.

**Table 1.** Examples of Malay Language Interference Panai's Dialect on the Use of Indonesian Language Write.

No.	Malay language in Panai dialect	Panai Malay language morphology	Indonesia language
1	malihat	ma+lihat	melihat
2	mambolo	mam+bolo	memperbaiki
3	mangasihnya	mang+kasih+nya	memberi
4	tagolak-golak	ta+golak-golak	tertawa-tawa
5	batanyak	ba+tanyak	bertanya
6	<i>copat</i>	<i>copat</i>	fast
7	<i>bosar</i>	<i>bosar</i>	big

The word *malihat*, including the affixed word *ma+lihat*, which in Indonesian should get the prefix / prefix, becomes *me + lihat* so *melihat*. The word *mambolo* is an affixed word *mam + bolo* which in Indonesian should get the *meN*-prefix to be *meN +perbaiki* become *memperbaiki*. The word *perbaiki* is a confixed word from *per-i* to be *per + baik+ i* so make a meaningful fix to make it good. Word of *mangasihnya* which in Indonesian is a word that should get the start *meN*- so that it becomes *meN + beri* becomes *member* and the word "kasih" is a choice of words that are not appropriate should "beri". The word of *tergolak-golak*, is including the word repetition word, which in Indonesian is a repetitive word that should have a prefix of *ter+tawa-tawa*. The words *copat* and *bosar* include basic words which in Indonesian are interpreted fast and large.

## II. Literature Review

### 2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is one of the macro linguistic studies. Aslinda and Syafyahya (2010: 5-6) suggest that macro linguistics examines the relationship of language with factors outside the language or language relations with the community using the language and the situation of language use. In line with this, Chaer and Agustina (2010: 2) suggest that socio-linguistics is an interdisciplinary field of science that studies languages in relation to the use of language in society. Furthermore, Fishman (Suwito, 1982: 3) suggests that linguistic factors that affect language and its use consist of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. In addition, nonlinguistic factors that affect language and its use consist of social factors and situational factors. Social factors that affect language and its use consist of social status, education level, age, gender, etc., while situational factors that affect language and its use consist of who speaks, in what language, to whom, where, and What is the problem. Nababan (1991: 2) suggests that

"The term sociolinguistics consists of two words, namely socio and linguistics. The word socio means social or related to society, community groups, and social functions, while the word linguistic means the science that discusses language, especially the elements of language (phonemes, morphemes, words and sentences) and the relationship between elements it (structure), including the nature and formation of these elements".

Sociolinguistics is commonly defined as the science of studying the characteristics and various variations of language and the relationship between the speakers and the characteristics and functions in a language society (Kridalaksana, 1978: 94). A similar thing was stated by Hickerson (1980: 81), namely

"*Sociolinguistics is a developing subfield of linguistics which takes speech variation as it's focus, viewing variation or it's social context. Sociolinguistics is a correlation between such social factors and linguistics variation.* That is, sociolinguistics is the development of a linguistic subfield that focuses on research on speech variations and studying them in a social context. Sociolinguistics is examining the correlation between social factors and variations in language.

## 2.2 Contact Language

Language contact is an event that has happened for a long time and continues to this day and in the future. Language contact is the influence of one language on another language both directly and indirectly, giving rise to changes in language possessed by the eucharist. Then bilingualism occurs as a result of language contact.

Language contact not only takes place within an individual, but in a social situation. Therefore, language contact is often also considered as part of wider contact, namely cultural contact. Other language elements which previously only influenced the bilingualism then spread more widely so that the influence gained mutual reinforcement. At this level it can be said that language contact has occurred.

Prawiroatmodjo (in Aslinda and Syafyahya, 2010: 25) suggests that the prominent features of the language touch is the presence of bilingualism (*bilingualism*) or linguistic diversity (*multilingualism*). The events or symptoms of language contact stand out in the form of bilingualism. In line with this, Mackey (Umar, 2011: 54) suggests that if bilingualism is the use of two or more languages by someone, language contact is the influence of one language on another, both directly and indirectly, causing changes in language influenced it. Language contact not only takes place within an individual, but in a social situation.

## 2.3 Divinity

The term bilingualism is also called *bilingualism* (English: *bilingualism*). Literally it can be understood with regard to the use of two languages or two language codes. Divinity as one of the manifestations of language contact is a term whose definition is relative (not absolute or relative). This is because the definition of bilingualism continues to experience development or change. Initially Bloomfield (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 85) said that *bilingualism* is "the ability of a speaker to use two languages equally well", so, according to Bloomfield, someone is called *bilingual* if he can use B1 and B2 with equally good degrees.

In connection with the above, Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 84-85) suggest that the term *bilingualism* (English; *bilingualism*) in Indonesian is also called bilingualism. Literally, the term *bilingualism* refers to the use of two languages or two language codes. To be able to use two languages, of course, someone must master both languages, namely (1) his own language or his first language (B1) and (2) other languages that become his second language (B2). People who can use both languages are called *bilingual* people (also known as bilingual), while the ability to use two languages is called *bilingualism* (in Indonesian it is also called bilingualism).

Furthermore, Rahardi in Sulistyio et al (2014: 29) bilingualism is mastery of at least two languages, namely the first language and the second language. Bilingualism is considered a characteristic of language use, namely the practice of interchangeable language use by speakers. Aslinda and Syafyahya (2010: 25) also suggested that

"Divinity is the use of two or more languages by someone. Bilingualism is more likely to be a speech symptom (*parol*), whereas language contact is more likely to be language symptoms (*langue*). In principle, *langue* is the source of *parole* so that language contact

will naturally appear in bilingualism. In other words, bilingualism occurs because of language contact ".

## 2.4 Bilingual

Indonesian society is a society that is bilingual (*bilingual*). This is because Indonesian people use more than one language, namely their own language and Indonesian as a national or official language. Chaer and Agustina (2010: 84-85) suggest that people who can use two languages, namely their own language or first language (B1) and other languages that are both languages (B2) are called bilingual people (also called bilingual). ) In the Indonesian Language Dictionary, (2008: 371) bilingualism is a person who can speak in two languages, such as national and foreign languages, regional languages and national languages, etc. Furthermore, Tarigan (in Komariah, 2008: 24-25) suggests that

"A bilingual person is someone who (1) can use two languages alternately; (2) can transfer meaningful sentences in Indonesian; (3) can participate and communicate in more than one language; (4) have at least one language skill (listening, speaking, or writing) in a second language ".

Based on some of the opinions above it can be said that bilingualism is a person who has the ability to use two languages or more alternately in interacting or communicating with others.

## 2.5 Interference

Interference is one of the topics in sociolinguistics that occurs as a result of the use of two or more languages in multilingual speech communities. Chaer and Agustina (2010: 120) suggest that the term interference is first used by Weinreich (1953) to refer to the change in the system of a language in connection with the presence of the language with other language elements performed by speakers who are bilingual. Chaer (2009: 261) also explains that in second language learning, the first language "can interfere" with the use of learners' second language. Learners will tend to transfer elements of the first language when carrying out the use of a second language. As a result, what happened in the sociolinguistic study was called interference, code mixing, and error.

Interference according to Weinreich (in Aslinda and Syafyaha, 2010: 66) is

*"Those instances of deviation from the norms of language occur in the context of language as a result of their familiarity with more than one language, ie as a result of language contact."* That is, the deviations from the norms of one of the languages that occur in the speech of the bilingualism as a result of their introduction are more than one language, namely as a result of language contact ".

Hayi (in Komariah, 2008: 26) suggests that interference is an obstacle as a result of the habit of using mother tongue (first language) in mastering the language learned (second language). As a consequence, there is a *transfer* or transfer of negative elements from mother tongue into the target language. Transfer or transfer of language elements is explained in *Avoidance and Overuse of Indonesia Language among Balinese Children* Vol. 5, Issue 4 by Wayan (2017: 1) in the following quote.

"Language transfer is a general term for describing influences of first language learners (L1) prior knowledge on their second language (L2) learning. That is, language transfer is a general term to describe the influence of the first language of students (L1) before knowing their second language (L2) learning".

## 2.6 Malay Language Panai Dialect

Language is an important element in human life and life because without human language it will not be able to communicate with each other. Language shows an identity of a society. People can get along, joke fun, joke jokes and stay in touch, of course, preceded by the language they use.

Sembinging, et al (2010: 2-4) Malay is a language that has a social language. The Malay language of association is Pasai and Riau Malay, which later in this period transformed into Indonesian with *Paramasastra* of the song and the songs that were being crystallized. The Malay language was so rapidly developed that the term "modern Malay" arose, a change from the ancient Malay language starting from Malacca in the beginning from Sriwijaya to develop into a more complete language.

Malay language changes due to the influence of the local nature, giving rise to dialect and idiom differences due to the occurrence of different mixtures, so that the farther east the farther the equation. Malay language does not stand alone, but is influenced by other mother tongue, the difference from dialect for some examples can be stated as follows:

in Malay	: padi (rice)
in the language of Aceh	: pade
in nias language	: faghe
in Batak language	: page
in lampong and Java	: pari
in Sundanese / Makassar	: pare
in buru language	: pala

The area of North Sumatra was formerly East Sumatra, Malay language remained its root despite the mixing of languages, but what distinguishes it is only the dialect. Langkat dialect Malay language is located around Langkat Regency and Binjai. The deli dialect Malay language is the city of Medan. The dialect Asahan Malay language is focused on Kisaran and the border with the city of Tanjungbalai. Tanjungbalai dialect language around the city of Tanjungbalai is also present in several dialects in Labuhanbatu district, namely the Malay language Panai dialect, Malay dialect dialect, and *Malay dialect Kualuh*. Overall, from dialects there are not many striking differences, only in terms of word pronunciation.

The Malay language Panai dialect is used by people who inhabit Middle Panai regency and Panai Hilir Subdistrict, Labuhan Batu District Level II. In its position as a language, the Malay language of Panai dialect functions as a social language in the community and family. Dialect in language is very important to learn as it is known together that this Indonesian country has a very large variety of languages. Thus the dialect possessed by Indonesians is very much.

## **2.7 Morphology**

Understanding of morphology has been talked about a lot by linguists. Etymologically, the word morphology is derived from the word morph which means 'form' and the word logi which means 'science' so literally, the word morphology means the knowledge of form. In linguistic studies, the word morphology means the knowledge of forms and word formation. Kridalaksana (1993: 142) suggests that morphology is (1) the linguistic field that studies morphemes and their combinations; (2) part of the structure of language which includes words and parts of words, namely morphemes. In other words, morphology is the study of the ins and outs of word forms and changes in the shape of the word. Their both are the grammatical function and the semantic function. Ramlan (2005: 17) said that smallest unit studied by morphology is the morpheme, while the largest unit is examined by morphology, namely the word.

Chaer (2008: 3) suggests that the object of study of morphology is morphological units, morphological processes, and tools in the morphological process. Morphological units are morphemes and words, while morphological processes involve basic components (basic forms), forming tools and grammatical meanings. Morpheme is the smallest meaningful grammatical unit. Morphemes can be root or base (called free morphemes) and affixes (called bound morphemes). Roots can be the basis for word formation and have grammatical meanings, while affixes cannot be the basis for word formation and only cause grammatical meanings. Furthermore, Chaer (2008: 7) are morphological units, morphological processes, and tools in the morphological process. Morphological units are (1) morphemes (roots or affixes), (2) words. The morphological process involves components: (1) basic (basic form), (2) forming tools (affixes, reduplication, composition, acronymation, and conversion), (3) grammatical meaning.

## **III. Research Methods**

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method, which is a method that attempts to describe (describe) a phenomenon or phenomenon that occurs in a real state. Descriptive method is used to solve the problem of morphological interference in Malay Language Panai dialect in the use of written language (narrative essays) class V SD 112202 Panai Tengah Subdistrict Labuhan Batu Regency based on existing facts by taking steps including collecting data, classifying data, analyzing data, and make conclusions or reports.

The location of this study was carried out in the Public Elementary School 112202 class V, Panai Tengah Labuhan Bilik Labuhanbatu District. When this research was conducted in the even semester of the school year 2017/2018

## **IV. Discussion**

The formulation of the problem and the first research objective was to describe morphological interference in the form of affixation of Malay language Panai dialect in the use of written language (narrative essays) of fifth grade students of SD 112202 in Central Panai sub-district. Azwardi (2015: 44) suggests that affixation is the process of affixing (affixing) to a basic form. Affixes in Indonesian are distinguished by prefixes (prefixes), infixes (inserts), suffixes (suffixes), and combinations (confixes and simulfiks). Words formed from this process are called affixed words.

The following are descriptions in the form of affixation of the Malay language Panai dialect in the form of prefixes and confixes (combined) based on the classification of the sentences in table 2 above.

1. (5) *Dan kami malihat rame-rame sekali.*

The sentence (5) above has an interference with Malay language affixation process. Panai dialect is a prefix 'ma' in word 'malihat'. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word Panai dialect that has an initial phoneme / m /, / n /, / l /, and / r / it does not change form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ma- + lihat => malihat 'melihat'*

2. (10) *Dan kami jugak mambolik makanan dan es.*

The sentence (10) above has an interference with the process of affixing the Malay language of Panai dialect in the form of a prefix 'ma' in word 'mambolik'. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word Panai dialect which has initial / b /, / f /, and / p / like word 'bolik' in the sentence then the experience prefix 'ma' changes to mam- prefix. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*mam + bolik => mambolik 'membeli'*

3. (11) *Dan kami memakai pelampong untuk mandi atau baronang.*

The sentence (11) above has an interference with the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect is gotten prefix 'ba' in the word 'baronang'. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word Panai dialect that has an initial phoneme / b /, / c /, / d /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / p /, / r /, / s /, and / t / then there is no change in form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ba + ronang => baronang 'berenang'*

4. (13) *Kami jugak mambawak oleh-oleh.*

5. (18) *Ayak selalu mambawak kranjang di keretanya.*

6. (19) *Nantinya untuk mambawak buah nonas yang kami ambil.*

The sentences (13), (18), and (19) above there are interference in the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of prefixes for the word is "mambawak". If the prefix is attached to a Malay word Panai dialect that has an initial phoneme / b /, / f /, and / p / like the word bawak in that sentence then the prefix experience changes form to the mam- prefix. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*mam + bawak => mambawak 'membeli (buy)'*

7. (20) *Dan mamak bajalan kakik mangikut ayak ka ladang.*

The sentence (20) above has an interference with the process of affixing the Malay language in Panai dialect is got in the form of a prefix 'ba' in the word 'Bajalan'. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word in Panai dialect which has initial phonogram / b /, / c /, / d /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / p /, / r /, / s /, and / t / then there is no change in form. But the prefix is affixed to Malay word into Panai dialect which has the initial morph / a /, / e /, / i /, / g /, / h /, / k /, / o /, and / u / like the word join in the sentence above, the ma prefix changes shape to mang- prefix. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ba + jalan => bajalan 'berjalan(walk)'*

*ma + ikut => mangikuti 'mengikuti (follow)'*



8. (21) *Aku sering takona durinya.*

The sentence (21) above has an interference the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of a prefix “ta-“ of the word “kona”. If the prefix “ta-“ is attached to a Malay word Panai dialect which has an initial morph / b /, / c /, / d /, / g /, / h /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / p /, / r /, / s /, and / t / then there is no change in form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ta + kona => takona 'terkena(exposed)'*

9. (34) *Sampai di situ saya tajatuh.*

The sentence (34) above has an interference with the Malay affixation process in the Panai dialect in the form of a prefix “ta-” of the word *tajatuh*. If the prefix “ta-” is attached to a Malay word in Panai dialect which has an initial morph / b /, / c /, / d /, / g /, / h /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / p /, / r /, / s /, and / t / then there is no change in form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ta + jatuh => tajatuh 'terjatuh(fall)'*

10. (42) *Kami malihat banyak sekali mainan-mainan.*

The sentence (42) above has an interference with the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of a prefix “ma” in the word *malihat*. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word in Panai dialect that has an initial phoneme / m /, / n /, / l /, and / r / it does not change form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ma + lihat=> malihat 'melihat'*

11. (60) *Mandapat Kawan Baru*

The sentence (60) above has an interference affixation process in Malay language of Panai dialect in the form of a prefix “ma” in the word “*mandapat*”. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word with the initial phonetic dialect / d /, then there is no change in shape. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ma + dapat=> mandapat 'mendapat(get)'*

12. (62) *Aku malihati mereka*

The sentence (62) above there is interference in the process of affixing in Malay language of Panai dialect in the form of confusion “ma-i” in the word “*malihati*”. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word Panai dialect that has an initial phoneme / m /, / n /, / l /, and / r / it does not change form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ma + lihat + i => malihati 'melihat "see"'*

13 (64) *Setelah mandi saya babaju*

14 (65) *Setelah babaju saya pergi kerumah tetanggaku.*

The sentences (64) and (65) above have interference from the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of a prefix “ba-” in the word “*babaju*”. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word in Panai dialect that has an initial phoneme / b /, / c /, / d /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / p /, / r /, / s /, and / t / then there is no change in form. The process of affixation to the sentence is:

*ba + baju => babaju “berbaju (dressed)”*

15. (76) Saya malihat baju, sandal, topi, maen-maenan.

The sentence (76) above has the interference of the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of a prefix “ma” in the word “malihat”. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word in Panai dialect that has an initial phoneme / m /, / n /, / l /, and / r / it does not change form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ma + lihat => malihat ‘melihat (see)’*

16. (78) Pukul 13.15 saya mambolik baju games, baju tidur.

17. (80) Kami mambolik es krim.

The sentences (78) and (80) above have an interference with the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of the prefix “ma” in the word mambolik. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word in Panai dialect which has initial / b /, / f /, and / p / like the bolic word in the sentence then the experience prefix changes to mam- prefix. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*mam + bolik => mambolik ‘membeli(buy)’*

18. (86) Pada hari libur kami sakeluarga pergi ke Ranto.

The sentence (86) above has the interference of the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of a prefix “se” in the word “sakeluarga”. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word with the initial phonetic dialect / a /, / b /, / c /, / d /, / e /, / g /, / h /, / i /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / o /, / p /, / r /, / s /, / t /, / u /, and / w / like the family word in the sentence then the prefix does not change shape. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*sa + keluarga => sakeluarga ‘sekeluarga (family)’*

19. (87) Kami ondak manengok Togu Juang 4 Lima.

The sentence (87) above has an interference with the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of a prefix “ma” in the word “manengok”. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word in Panai dialect which is initial / t / t / like the word look in the sentence then the consonant / t / yield and experience prefix change to man-prefix. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ma + tengok => manengok ‘melihat (see)’*

20. (88) Tapi saya mabuk kami pon baronti sebentar.

The sentence (88) in the data above there is interference in the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of a prefix “ba” in the word “baronti”. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word in Panai dialect that has an initial phoneme / b /, / c /, / d /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / p /, / r /, / s /, and / t / then there is no change in form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ba + ronti => baronti ‘berhenti(stop)’*

21. (89) Setelah enak di badan kami pon malanjotkan perjalanan.

The sentence (89) above there is interference in the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of confixes “ma-kan” in the word “malanjotkan”. If the

confix is attached to a Malay word Panai dialect that has initial phonogram / m /, / n /, / l /, / r / and / w / then there is no change in form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ma + lanjot + kan => malanjotkan 'melanjutkan (continue)'*

22. (94) *Setelah kami pulang kami kalotihan.*

The sentence (94) above has an interference with the affixation process of the Malay language in in Panai dialect in the form of confixes “ka-an” in the word “kalotihan”. If the confix is attached to a Malay word in Panon dialect which is initial phonograph / a /, / b /, / c /, / d /, / e /, / g /, / h /, / i /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / o /, / p /, / r /, / s /, / t /, / u /, / w /, and / y / then there is no change in form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ka + lotih + an => kalotihan 'keletihan (exhausted)'*

23. (95) *Kami tatidor di motor.*

The sentence (95) above has a dialect in the form of a word word prefix. If the prefix fix is attached to a Malay word dialect which is initial phonograph / b /, / c /, / d /, / g /, / h /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / p /, / s /, / r /, and / t / then there is no change in form. The affirmation process in the sentence is:

*ta + tidor => tatidor 'tertidur'*

24. (98) One day my family and I went to the entertainment room for Suzuya.

The sentence (98) above there is a dialect in the form of a prefix for the word entertainment. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word in Panai dialect that has initial phoneme / b /, / c /, / d /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / p /, / r /, / s /, and / t / then there is no change in form. The affirmation process in the sentence is:

*ba + libur=> balibur 'berlibur (take a vacation)'*

25. (102) *Saya malihat buku tulis, pensil, penggaris, dan laen-laen.*

26. (104) *Saya malihat makanan dan buah-buahan.*

The sentences (102) and (104) above have an interference in the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of a prefix “ma-” in the word “malihat”. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word in Panai dialect that has an initial phoneme / m /, / n /, / l /, and / r / it does not change form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ma + lihat => malihat 'melihat (see)'*

27. (105) *Ibu memileh-mileh makanan lalu mamasukkan ka karanjang.*

The sentence (105) above there is interference in the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of confixes “ma-kan” in the word “mamasukkan”. If the confix is attached to a Malay word Panai dialect that has an initial phoneme / m /, / n /, / l /, / r /, and / w / then there is no change in form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ma + masuk + kan => mamasukkan' memasukkan (enter)'*

28. (106) *Adik mau mambolik buah-buahan.*

29. (107) *Lalu ibu mambolik buah apel, anggur, pir.*

The sentences (106) and (107) above there are interference in the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of the prefix “mam” in the word “mambolik”. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word in Panai dialect which has initial / b /, / f /, and / p /

like the bolic word in the sentence then the experience prefix changes to the mam- prefix. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*mam + bolik => mambolik 'membeli (buy)'*

30. (109) *Lalu ibu pergi ke kasir mambayar yang sudah diambeknya*

The sentence (109) above has an interference with the Malay affixation process in Panai dialect in the form of prefixes 'mam' in the word "mambayar". If the prefix is attached to Malay word in Panai dialect which has initial / b /, / f /, and / p / like "bolik" in the sentence then the experience prefix changes to mam- prefix. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*mam + bayar=> mambayar 'membayar (pay)'*

31. (113) *Dan saya jugak mangajak adik saya dan abang saya ke kolam renang.*

The sentence (113) above has the interference of the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of a prefix "ma" in the word "mangajak". If the prefix is attached to Malay word in Panai dialect that has initial phonemes / a /, / e /, / i /, / g /, / h /, / k /, / o /, and / u / like the word invite in that sentence ma-prefix changes shape to mang-prefix. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*mang + ngajak => mangajak 'mengajak (invite)'*

32. (124) *Dan ada di larang buangin aer kocik dan buangin aer bosar dan jugak basabun basampah.*

The sentence (124) above has the interference of the affixation process of the Malay language in the Panai dialect in the form of prefixes for the words basabun and basampah. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word Panai dialect that has an initial phoneme / b /, / c /, / d /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / p /, / r /, / s /, and / t / then there is no change in form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ba + sabun => basabun 'bersabun (soapy)'*

*ba + sampah => basampah 'bersampah (boast)'*

33. (135) *Mereka sering mangajaki aku bermain.*

34. (137) *Ibu mangajak saya makan siang bersama ayah, ibu dan nenek.*

The sentence (137) above has the interference of the affixation process of the Malay language in the Panai dialect in the form of a prefix 'ma' in the word 'mangajak'. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word in Panai dialect that has initial phonemes / a /, / e /, / i /, / g /, / h /, / k /, / o /, and / u / like the word invite in the sentence above, the ma prefix changes shape to the mang-prefix. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ma + ngajak => mangajak 'mengajak (invite)'*

35. (138) *Setelah makan siang aku manonton televisi.*

The sentence (138) above has the interference of the affixation process of the Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of a prefix "ma" in the word "manonton". If the prefix is attached to a Malay word with the initial phonetic dialect / t / then there is no change in form. But the initial phoneme / t / smelting. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ma + nonton => manonton 'menonton (watch)'*

36. (140) *Mereka sering bagaduh kucing dan tikus.*

The sentence (140) above has an interference with Malay affixation process in Panai dialect in the form of a prefix “ba” in the word ‘bagaduh’. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word Panai dialect that has an initial phoneme / b /, / c /, / d /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / p /, / r /, / s /, and / t / then there is no change in form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ba + gaduh => bagaduh 'berantem (fight)'*

37. (141) Aku mambolik jajan-jajan di sana sangat enak.

The sentence (141) above has an interference with the process of affixing Malay language in Panai dialect in the form of a prefix ‘ma’ in the word ‘mambolik’. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word in Panai dialect which has initial / b /, / f /, and / p / like ‘bolik’ word in the sentence then the experience prefix changes to mam- prefix. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*mam + bolik => mambolik 'membeli (buy)'*

38. (155) Dan saya baganti baju.

The sentence (155) above has an interference in Malay affixation process in Panai dialect in the form of a prefix ‘ba’ in the word ‘baganti’. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word in Panai dialect that has an initial phoneme / b /, / c /, / d /, / j /, / k /, / l /, / m /, / n /, / p /, / r /, / s /, and / t / then there is no change in form. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*ba + rubah=> barubah 'berubah (change)'*

39. (156) Ibu manyuroh beristirahat

The sentence (156) above has an interference with Malay language affixation process. Panai dialect is a prefix ‘ma’ in the word ‘manyuruh’. If the prefix is attached to a Malay word with the initial phonetic dialect / s /, like the bolic word in that sentence then the prefix experience changes form to the many+prefix. The affixation process in the sentence is:

*many + suroh => manyuroh 'menyuruh (order)'*

## V. Conclusion

Morphological interference is in the form of affixation of Malay language in Panai dialect totaling 127 sentences consisting of prefixes and confixes. Both morphological interference in the form of affixation of the Malay language of Panai dialect that is used in the narrative text are:

(1) *prefiks ma-, man-, mam-, mang-, many-, ta-, ba-, dan sa-;*

(2) *konfiks ma-...-kan, ma-....-i, mang-....-i, mang-....-kan, mam-....-kan, man-....-kan, ka-....-an,dan pa-....-an.*

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