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**Lexical Interference of Angkola Mandailing Language on Indonesian Speech
Among the Community of Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City: A
Sociolinguistic Study**

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the form of lexical interference based on word classes in the Angkola Mandailing language towards Indonesian speech among the people of Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City, and the factors causing lexical interference of the Angkola Mandailing language towards Indonesian speech among the people of Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City. This type of research is a qualitative descriptive study. The method used in collecting data for this study is listening, free conversation, recording and note-taking techniques. The data analysis method in this study begins with describing all forms of conversation that the author found in the lexical interference of the Angkola Mandailing language in Indonesian speech among the people of Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City in the process that occurred. The next step is grouping all data according to the criteria for the form of lexical interference, and finally the data reduction of the results of this study is as follows: it was found that there was lexical interference of the Angkola Mandailing language on Indonesian speech among the people of Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City in the form of noun classes (nouns) consisting of 24 data, verb classes (verbs) consisting of 30 data, adjective classes (adjectives) consisting of 26 data, numeral

classes (numeralia) consisting of 7 data, adverb classes (adverbs) consisting of 7 data and pronoun classes (pronouns) consisting of 6 data. The factors causing lexical interference of the Angkola Mandailing language with Indonesian speech among the Tano Bato Village community in Padang Sidempuan City include the bilingualism of the speech participants and the carrying over of habits in the mother tongue.

Say Keywords: Lexical Interference, Sociolinguistics, Angkola Mandailing Language.

1. Introduction

Humans are the most perfect creatures created by God, so they are able to communicate with others and socialize. As social beings, humans need language to communicate in everyday life. Communication is very much needed to establish interaction, so that everyone realizes that interaction and all kinds of activities will be difficult to take place without language. Language plays an important role in human life so there is no need to doubt it. Language is not only used in everyday life but language is also needed to carry out all human life activities as a means of communication used to interact with others. Language is not the only means of human communication because language is also known as a means of sign communication, various symbols, codes, sounds, all of which will be meaningful if translated into human language. The important role of language is as a means of communication between speakers and listeners or between writers and readers.

Interference occurs in speech communities that have two or more languages, called bilingual communities. Interference is a change in a language system in connection with the contact of language with other language elements carried out by bilingual speech communities. Speech communities in Indonesia generally have the skills to use two languages, namely Indonesian as the national language and regional languages as the mother tongue. Bilingualism in sociolinguistics is defined as the use of two languages by a speaker in his/her interactions with other people alternately. As a result of the speaker's ability to use two languages, the process of mutual influence between one language and another is difficult to avoid, both the use of Indonesian and regional languages, resulting in language interference. Furthermore, Alwi (2014:8) said that interference is a deviation, in the form of deviation of elements of another language into a different language. Interference is considered a language error because it can interfere with the effectiveness of information delivery. Angkola Mandailing language as a mother tongue is used by members of the Tano Bato Village community in Padang Sidempuan City and is often used for life activities. As a second language used, Indonesian has a great influence on the Angkola Mandailing language that is mastered. The influence varies, it can be in the form of word form, word meaning, and there is also the influence of sentence structure. There are two sentence structures in a language that is in contact with another language will cause interference. Chaer and

Agustina (2004:120) state that the cause of interference is dependent on the speaker's ability to use a particular language so that it is influenced by another language.

The people of Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City are bilingual because they master two languages, namely the regional language and Indonesian. Indonesian is used in offices, in markets, at school, in public places, and is often used in the home environment or in the family realm, while the regional language is used when communicating with people from the same tribe. The regional language most often used in this Village is Angkola Mandailing, besides the fact that the native population is the Angkola Mandailing tribe, the Angkola Mandailing tribe also dominates Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City.

Interference of Angkola Mandailing as a regional language found in Indonesian speech occurs due to the neglect of the rules of both languages, especially in two languages that at first glance look similar and the habits of speakers, so that it is difficult to distinguish Angkola Mandailing and Indonesian. This interference research was conducted to see what forms of lexical interference affect Indonesian and what factors cause it. This is important to do because, although the number of speakers and use of Indonesian in Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City is increasing, the competence to speak good and correct Indonesian is not evenly possessed by the people of Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City so that interference of regional languages with Indonesian is unavoidable.

2. Research methods

In this study, the researcher used qualitative research, in which the researcher went directly to the field to research objects that were in accordance with what the researcher was studying so that the data that the researcher obtained directly from the informant because it was still during the Covid-19 pandemic, the researcher did not forget to always wear a mask and comply with health protocols. The methods used in this study were the listening method, the conversation method, observation, and interviews. The results of this study in the form of lexical interference based on word classes using everyday conversations of the people of Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City on the factors causing lexical interference of the Angkola Mandailing language to Indonesian speech using interviews with informants based on predetermined criteria.

3. Research result

The results of the study of the forms of lexical interference of the Angkola Mandailing language on Indonesian language speech used by the people of Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City, which include forms of lexical interference based on word classes, namely nouns, verbs, adjectives, numerals, adverbs, and pronominals.

Interference Lexical in Class Noun said

No.	Language Mandailing Angkola	Indonesian
1.	Kursi	Chair
2.	Pinggane	Plate
3.	Pat	Foot
4.	Cet	Paint
5.	Abit	Cloth
6.	Pahoppu	Grandchild
7.	Galas	Glass
8.	Sarop	Rubbish
9.	Lopo	Roadside stall
10.	Carito	Story
11.	Bulung	Leaf
12.	Gonjong	Necklace
13.	Hepeng	Money
14.	Hodok	Sweat
15.	Sikola	School
16.	Gule	Side dish
17.	Gandak	Boyfriend
18.	Kobun	Garden
19.	Horja	Party
20.	Butuha	Stomach
21.	Karejo	Work
22.	Silua	Small gifts
23.	Amak	Mat
24.	Dasun	Garlic

Interference Lexical in Class Say Verb

No.	Language Mandailing Angkola	Indonesian
1 .	Eton	Count
2 .	Juguk	Sit
3 .	Balanjo	Shopping
4 .	Durus	Flush
5 .	Ligi	Look
6 .	Kubak	Peel

7 .	Mangan	Eat
8 .	Malum	Healed
9 .	Dohot	Follow
10 .	Modom	Sleep
11 .	Bahang	Call To Prayer
12 .	Jalaki	Search
13 .	Dege	Step on
14 .	Marlojong	Run
15 .	Bege	Hear
16 .	Male	Hungry
17 .	Mago	Is lost
18 .	Habang	Fly
19 .	Margabus	Lie
20 .	Daek	Lift
21 .	Marende	Sing
22 .	Boto	Know
23 .	Ambit	Cradle
24 .	Basu	Wash
25 .	Marsuo	Meet
26 .	Gara	On
27 .	Logo	Subside
28 .	Jago	Take care
29 .	Kobet	Tie
30 .	Lompa	Cook

Interference Lexical in Class Adjectives

No.	Language Mandailing Angkola	Indonesian
1 .	Butong	Full
2 .	Malo	Smart
3 .	Huskus	Fragrant
4 .	Godang	Big
5 .	Losok	Lazy
6 .	Langan	Pale
7 .	Holas	Angry
8 .	Gaor	Noisy
9 .	Gogo	Strong
10 .	Marsak	Restless
11 .	Deret	Stay

12 .	Dayuk	Gentle
13 .	Donok	Near
14 .	Gabar	Loose
15 .	Jeges	Beautiful
16 .	Burju	Good
17 .	Joko	Bad
18 .	Mabiar	Afraid
19 .	Borgo	Cold
20 .	Ias	Clean
21 .	Bekbek	Talkative
22 .	Jogal	Naughty
23 .	Ringgas	Diligent
24 .	Pistar	Clever
25 .	Lungun	Quiet
26 .	Menjeng	Spoiled

Interference Lexical in Class Numeral Words

No.	Language Mandailing Angkola	Indonesian
1.	Pitu	Seven
2.	Sada	One
3.	Onom	Six
4.	Tolu	Three
5.	Lapan	Eight
6.	Sapuluh	Ten
7.	Sabolas	Eleven

Interference Lexical in Class Adverb Words

No.	Language Mandailing Angkola	Indonesian
1 .	Nakkin	Earlier
2 .	Naron	Later
3 .	Natuari	Yesterday
4 .	Accogot	Tomorrow
5 .	Naborngini	Earlier Evening
6 .	I Bagas	At home
7 .	Naronborngin	Later tonight

Interference Lexical in Class Pronouns

No.	Language Mandailing Angkola	Indonesian
1 .	Ho	You
2 .	Halahi	They

3 .	Hamu	You
4 .	Hita	We
5 .	Au	I
6 .	Hami	We

4. Discussion

Based on the results of field research by interviewing informants who meet the criteria, it can be seen that the factors that cause lexical interference of the Angkola Mandailing language on Indonesian speech are as follows:

1. Bilingualism The Speech Participants

Bilingualism is defined as the use of two languages by a speaker in his/her interactions with others alternately. In everyday life, the people of Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City master two languages, namely Angkola Mandailing and Indonesian . Bilingualism is closely related to language contact because bilingualism is the use of two or more languages carried out by speakers alternately in making social contact. So, the people of Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City are bilingual and the people there tend to make language contact because bilingualism arises along with language contact . The bilingualism of the speech participants is the basis for lexical interference and various other influences from the source language, both from the region and foreign languages. This is due to the occurrence of language contact within the bilingual speaker, which can ultimately cause lexical interference. Bilingualism can occur in Angkola Mandailing speakers, especially if the speaker often or even habitually interacts with Lots person Which use various Language. Various the language that mastered affects a person's speaking style in everyday life or in his writing. When speaking and writing his work tends to insert foreign words that are mastered. This happens because of the frequent use of the source language in interacting with others. Such incidents occur more often in speakers whose community environment is accustomed to using more than one language, namely Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City. As in the words **karosi, pinggan, pat, cet, abit, pahoppu, galas, sarop, lopo, cartoon, feather, gonjong, hepeng, hodok, cyclo, curry, gandak , kobun, horja, need, love, silua, mother, hamlet, etong, juguk, balanjo, Durus, league, Kubak, Mangan, Malum, Dohot, Modom, Bahang, Jalaki, Dege, Marlojong, Bege, Male, Mago, Habang, Margabus, Daek, Marende, Boto, Ambit, Basu, Marsuo, gara, logo, Jago, Kobet, Lompa, Butong, Malo, Huskus, Godang, Losok, Langan, Holas, Goar, Gogo, Marsak, Deret, dayuk, donok, gabar, jeges, burju, joko, mabiar, borgo, ias, bekbek, jogal, ringgas, pistar, lungun, menjeng, pitu, sada, onom, tolu, lapan, ten,**

sabolas, nakkin, naron, natuari, accogot, naborngini, i bagas, naronborngin, ho, halahi, hamu, hita, au, and hami. The use of the words above is due to the tendency of people to intentionally or unintentionally use these words and causes lexical interference among the people of Tano Bato Village, Padang Sidempuan City.

2. Carried Away Habit In Language Mother

Mother tongue habits can also cause interference, this happens when someone is using their second language. The mother tongue in question is the language that was first introduced and mastered by the child. For example, since the child began to be able to speak, they were accustomed to knowing the Angkola Mandailing language, it can be said that Language English Mandailing is Language First. Involvement habit in using Angkola Mandailing language in other languages can cause a mixture of vocabulary and patterns. For example, when someone speaks using Indonesian when someone who is bilingual sometimes in their thinking has already turned to the Indonesian language that is being used. However, what immediately appears is not Indonesian vocabulary but vocabulary or forms patterns that come from the Angkola Mandailing language that he has mastered. Such a situation can occur due to an imbalance in language use, this is what causes the use of the first language to have difficulty in using the second language. Like the words **karosi, pinggan, pat, cet, abit, pahoppu, galas, sarop, lopo, carito, bulung, gonjong, hepeng, hodok, sikola, gule, gandak, kobun, horja, jasa, karejo, silua, amak, dasun, etong, juguk, balanjo, durus, ligi, kubak, manganese, malum, dohot, modom, Bahang, jalaki, dege, marlojong, bege, male, mago, habang, margabus, daek, marende, boto, ambit, basu, marsuo, gara, logo, jago, kobet, lompas, butong, malo, huskus, godang, losok, langan, holas, goar, gogo, marsak, deret, dayuk, donok, gabar, jeges, burju, joko, mabiar, borgo, ias, bekbek, jogal, ringgas, pistar, lungun, menjeng, pitu, sada, onom, tolu, lapan, tenth, sabolas, nakkin, naron, natuari, accogot, naborngini, i bagas, naronborngin, ho, halahi, hamu, hita, au, and hami .**

5. Conclusion and Suggestions

Conclusion

The forms of lexical interference of Angkola Mandailing language towards Indonesian language speech used between communities are six types based on word class, namely noun class (noun) consisting of 24 data, verb class (verb) consisting of 30 data, adjective class (adjective) consisting of 26 data, numeral class (numeralia) consisting of 7 data, adverb class (adverb) consisting of 7 data and pronoun class (pronoun) consisting of 6 data. And the factors causing lexical interference of Angkola

Mandailing language towards Indonesian language speech among the people of TanoBato Village, Padangsidempuan City are the bilingualism of the speech participants and the carrying over of habits in the mother tongue.

Suggestion

1. Researchers hope that in the future Indonesian people who live in bilingual communities can better understand when interference occurs in daily conversations.
2. Lexical interference in Angkola Mandailing language can be studied in various fields of linguistics such as phonology, morphology, and syntax so that it will be broader with a combination of various theories and it is hoped that research on lexical interference in Angkola Mandailing language can be more in-depth in the future.

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