

The Interference of Makassarese Language into Indonesian Language by Mobile Vegetable Traders Towards Buyers in Makassar City: A Socio-Morphological Study

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ABSTRACT

This study is entitled the Interference of Makassarese language into the Indonesian language by Mobile Vegetable Traders towards Buyers in Makassar City: A Socio-Morphological Study. This study aims to describe: (1) the forms of morphological interference of Makassarese language into the Indonesian language by the mobile vegetable trader and (2) the factors that affect the occurrence of Makassarese language interference into the Indonesian language by the mobile vegetable trader. This study adopts the observation method with the recording and note-taking technique. The observation method means a method used in language study, in this case, observing the language used by mobile vegetable traders and buyers in Makassar city. While note-taking technique means taking a note about the phenomenon of language use in the transaction between mobile vegetable traders and buyers. The data are analyzed by using qualitative descriptive analysis. The findings show that there are 5 interference forms done by the mobile vegetable trader, such as clitic, particle, interjection, unique morpheme, and word. Meanwhile, 3 factors cause mobile vegetable traders to use interference: they are bilingual speakers, they want to make the intimate situation, and they want to joke with the customers.

Keywords: *Interference, Vegetable Trader, Buyer*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Makassar Tribes living in Makassar city have any kind of work, for example, a mobile vegetable trader called *Pensake* in Makassarese language. These *pensake* sell their goods by walking along the streets and alleys in Makassar city. Some of them have loyal and regular customers.

Generally, mobile vegetable traders in Makassar city are from the Makassar tribe. So, there will be moments in selling and buying transactions they insert Makassarese language while communicating with the buyers.

The mobile vegetable traders try to attract buyers by using the Indonesian language mixed with the Makassarese language. They speak a lot in persuasive language and are accompanied by humor a little. In addition, they often call the customers *sambalu*, which means 'customer' in Makassarese language.

The mixing of the Makassarese language and Indonesian language by mobile vegetable traders often happens, particularly if the customers are not from the Makassar tribe. This action aims to make the intimate situation.

There are many mobile vegetable traders with the background of Makassarese language speakers. This kind of condition will lead to bilingualism matter for them, called interference. It occurs since the speaker is an expert in two languages. The entry of the Makassarese language element into other languages is known as 'interference' that is included in the sociolinguistic study.

Interference is found from the speech of the mobile vegetable trader to the buyer. Eventually, the incident of mobile vegetable traders who speak the Makassarese language mixed with the Indonesian language cannot be prevented. It occurs since the mobile vegetable traders have expertise earlier in the Makassarese language rather than the buyers.

The vocabularies of the Makassar language enter the Indonesian language when mobile vegetable traders communicate with the customers. The mobile vegetable traders use the vocabularies in the form of words in the Makassar language, clitics, particles, and interjections.

2. INTERFERENCE AND MORPHOLOGY THEORY

Interference is defined as a language error that occurred because of habits in carrying the mother tongue into the second language [1]. The definition of interference is an event of transferring the asset of a language into another language in the form of a language act. Weinreich said interference is the contact of two languages that causes changes conducted by bilingual speakers.

Suwito[2] defined interference occurs in bilingual speakers and is considered as a speech symptom (speech, parole). The event is considered as a deviation. Interference is considered as something not important to occur since the real absorption elements already have an equivalent in the absorption language so that it will be following the development of Jendra [3] divided interference into five aspects:

1. Interference in sound system (phonology)
2. Interference in word formation (morphology)
3. Interference in sentence structure (syntax)
4. Interference in vocabulary (lexicon)
5. Interference in meaning (semantic)

This study adopts the theory of Ramlan which stated morphology means a study concerning word formation and the influence of the changes towards the class of word and meaning of the word. Word formation is distinguished into base word, affixation, reduplication, composition, function, and mening.

The main studies in morphology are morphem, lexem, root, base word, and formed word. They will be a word through the morphology process [4]. For example, the form of "PUKUL" (in the 'morphology' convention, the lexem is written in capital letter) is a lexem that will produce word derivations, which are *memukul*, *terpukul*, *pukul*, *pukulan*, *pemukul*, and *pemukulan* (in the Indonesian language).

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The observation method is conducted as the method of data collection. It is a method of observing written and spoken language. Hence, the researcher records the utterances of the vegetable traders and the buyers. Meanwhile, the techniques of data collection used are interview, recording, and note-taking. The interview is applied by giving questions

that the vegetable traders and the buyers must answer. The recording is applied by recording the speech of the vegetable traders. Note-taking is applied to note every utterance of the vegetable traders and the buyers.

4. DISCUSSION

Interference is defined as a form of language rule deviation because of language contact. There were several references about this case, such as from Nababan [5]. The morphological interferences that happen on the mobile vegetable traders (*Pensake*) in Makassar city are interference in the form of clitic, particle, interjection, unique morpheme, and word. The interference will be discussed one by one as follow:

4.1 Morphological Interference

The definition of morphological interference is a deviation of linguistic form that happens due to lexems (words) and morphems transfer from the first language (Makassar language) into the second language (Indonesian language). The morphological interferences are in the form of clitic, particle, interjection, unique morphem, and word. The data of the mobile vegetable trader (*Pensake*) utterance to the buyers is as the following:

a. Clitic Interference

In the book of *Teori Linguistik*, Markhama et al [6] stated that clitic is a short form (syllable) placed in the initial of word called proclitic and in the end of word called enclitic.

Data 1

Pensake : *Sayuur, adama.*
Dimana semuaki
Buyer : *ada kankung*
Pensake : *adaji.*
Buyer : *siapa satu ikat*
Pensake : *sisa (seribu)*

Data 2

Pensake : *E. sambalu sayur*
Buyer : *Ada tomat?*
Pensake : *Ada*
Buyer : *Mauka*
Pensake : *Berapa mau nubeli*
Buyer : *Tiga ribu*

Data 3

Pensake : *Yur-sayur adama lagi*
Buyer : *Lamana baru datang?*
Pensake : *Maceki.*
Buyer : *Bawajiki sayur kelor*
Pensake : *Iye.*
Buyer : *Berapa satu ikat. Boleh 2000 3 *
ikat.
Pensake : *Kiambilmi.*

The data above are the example of clitic interference that Makassarese language enter into Indonesian language. At the data 1, there is an enclitic *-ki* on the word of *semuaki* and at the data 2 there is an enclitic *-ka* on the word of *mauka* uttered by the buyer, meaning 'I want'. So, in this case, the clitic of *ka* means 'I' and the enclitic *-ki* means 'You'. Next, on the word of *nubeli* uttered by *pensake* means 'You buy'. The proclitic *nu* on the word of *nubeli* means 'You'. At the data 3, there is also a proclitic of *ki-* on the word of *kiambilmi* which means 'Take it, please'.

b. Particle Interference

Data 4

Pensake : Sayur-sayuur
 Buyer : Adami sambalu (sudah ada langganan)
Pesake : Adama. (saya sudah ada)
 Buyer : Adaji sayur nangkanu (adakah sayur nangkamu)
Pesake : Ada

Data 5

Pensake : Assalamualikum
 Buyer : Walaikumsalam
Pensake : Banyak sayur sambalu.
 Buyer : liat bedeng
Pesake : Ada semuami pesananta
 Buyer : Alhamdulillah.

Data 6

Pensake : Oh, sambalu
 Buyer : Iye sambalu
Pensake : Datangma lagi
 Buyer : Sayur apa nubawa
Pensake : Banyak
 Buyer : Bisa bongkar
Pensake : Bolehji

The interference at the data 4 above is in the form of particle, that is particle of *-ji*. In Indonesian language, it has same meaning with the particle of *-lah*. The word of *adaji* means *adalah* in Indonesian language. At the data 5, the is particle of *-mi* on the word *semuami* that means 'All is already there'. At the data 6, there is the particle of *-ji* on the word of *bolehji* which means *bolehlah* in Indonesian language.

c. Interjection Interference

Interjection interference from the Makassarese language into the Indonesian language done by mobile vegetable traders also happens. Consider the following data:

Data 7

Pensake : Oe, sambalu, datangma
 Buyer : Ee, adamako
Pensake : Adama
 Buyer : Sayur apa
Pensake : Macam-macam

Data 8

Pensake : Awe, sambalu sayuur
 Buyer : Bawajako Lombok besar
Pensake : Bawaka.
 Buyer : Kasika.

Data 9

Pensake : Sayuur
 Buyer : iye
Pensake : odede, Lamakumo berteriak
 Buyer : Berteriak kammako

There is the interjection of *oe* at the data above. This interjection is usually used by Makassar society to call other people. In the Indonesian language, it is translated as 'Halo'. The interjection of *awe* at data 8 has a function to greet the interlocutor. At data 9, the interjection of *odede* is commonly used to express something annoying to the interlocutor.

d. Unique Morphem Interference of Makassarese language

There are several unique morphemes of Makassarese language that enter into the Indonesian language when the mobile vegetable traders interact with the buyers and vice versa.

Data 10

Buyer : Adami sambalu
Pensake : Iye adama
 Buyer : Adaji pesananku
Pesake : Apa itu kulupai seng.
 Buyer : Memang tong ini sambalu tukang lupa.
Pesake : Toama kodong. Jadi tukang lupa ma

Data 11

Pensake : Sayur-sayur
 Buyer : Sayur apa
Pensake : Macam-macam bedeng
 Buyer : Apa itu.
Pensake : Liamaki sendiri gang.

At the data 10 above, there are unique morphem interferences of the Makassarese language that enter into the Indonesian language. It is called a unique morphem since this morpheme only exists in Makassarese language. The word of *seng* means 'again' and *tong* means 'also'. At the data 11, there are unique morphemes, namely *bedeng* that means 'he told' and *gang* that means 'friend'.

e. Word Interference

Word interference is the word entry of Makassarese language into Indonesian language. Here are the data:

Data 12

Pesake : Oh, sambalu, Sambaluuu

Buyer : Kenapaki naberteriak **kamma**.
Sepertina tidak didengarki.

Pesake : Sengaja ka. Keras suaraku biar nudengarki.

Buyer : Tenajana natuli.

Pesake : Jangki **larro-larro** teman

Data 13

Pesake : Adama lagi sambalu

Buyer : Apa seng sayurmu.

Pesake : **Jai** ji

Buyer : Banyakkah?

Pesake: **Tantumi**

Data 14

Pesake : Sabaluu, adama lagi.

Buyer : Kanapai kalau niakki.

Pesake : Maraki

Buyer : **Tenaja**

At the data 12, there is the word of **kamma** which means 'really'. There is also the word of **larro-larro** that means 'angry'. At the data 13, the word of **jai** means 'many' and **tantu** means 'sure'. Meanwhile, there is the word of **tenaja** at the data 14, meaning 'no.'

4.2 The Factors that Cause Interference on the Mobile Vegetable Trader

The cause factors of the mobile vegetable trader interfere while interacting with the buyers are as follow:

1. Bilingualism. It occurs since *pesake* is one of the people whose expertise in two languages, which are Makassarese language and Indonesian language. Generally, Makassar society is bilingual speakers and so the mobile vegetable trader is. Thus, Makassar society often interfere while interacting. The example of the interferences are **tantumi** (pretty sure); **alle saja** (just take it); **kemae sayur** (where is your vegetables?); and so forth.
2. Familiarity. The *Pesake* creates intimacy to the buyers by using interference as one of the ways he does not feel clumsy while communicating. For example, the sentence *Janganko larro-larro teman* which means 'janganko mara-marah teman'.
3. Humor. The *Pesake* interferes because he wants to give the humor effect to his utterance. Then, unique words or morphemes appear and contain humor element. For example, *rong, sambalu,*

tong, seng, gang, nah, bisa, adama sambalu, awe interjection, and *odede* uttered by *pesake* with showing his facial expression so it makes the buyers feel amused while hearing.

5. CONCLUSION

The mobile vegetable traders use interference while interacting with their customers. The interference is in the form of clitic, particle, interjection, unique morpheme, and interjection of the word. The factors that affect these interferences are 1) bilingualism, the mobile vegetable traders are bilingual speakers, meaning have expertise in two languages (Makassarese language and Indonesian language). 2) Familiarity, the mobile vegetable traders interfere since they want to create an intimate situation with the buyers, and 3) Humors, the mobile vegetable traders build comfort and fun communication by creating humors.

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