



# MANDARIN INTERFERENCE IN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE OF CHINESE COMMUNITY IN MAKASSAR CITY

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## Article Info

### Article history:

Received Juni 01, 2022

Revised Juni 24, 2022

Accepted Juli 27, 2022

### Keywords:

Interference  
Mandarin  
Indonesian  
sociolinguistics

## ABSTRACT

*Interference is a language phenomenon that often occurs in Indonesian Language societies. This study reveals the Mandarin language interference that occurs in Indonesian speech in the Chinese community of Makassar City. This study concerns the main problem, namely how the form of interference that occurs in the Chinese community of Makassar City. The analyzed interference includes phonological, morphological, and syntactic interference. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Data collection was done by direct observation, interviews, notes, and documentation. The presentation of the data results is done by collecting data, reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study found that the phonological interference includes the addition of phonemes, changes in phonemes, and the release of phonemes. Likewise, there are two forms of morphological interference, namely lexical interference and reduplication. And syntactic interference occurs in the SKPO sentence structure pattern, the SKP sentence structure pattern (adverb of place), the SKP sentence structure pattern (adverb of time), and the question sentence pattern.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Ethnic Chinese are one of the ethnicities that complement the diversity of society in Makassar City. The existence of ethnic Chinese in the community of Makassar City is actually not new anymore, because in the course of the history of the Indonesian nation, the relationship between ethnic Chinese (China) and the Indonesian nation has been going on since the 15th century and even further in South Sulawesi has existed since the Sawerigading era. The influx of ethnic Chinese in South Sulawesi, especially in Makassar City, is an inseparable part of the arrival of Chinese people in the archipelago in general. This resulted in a more intimate relationship with the indigenous peoples. This intermingling continued until there was marriage and the process of assimilation in the midst of society between ethnic Chinese and indigenous peoples. In subsequent developments, the Chinese people began to intermingle with indigenous peoples including assimilating in the field of kinship in the form of mixed marriages between ethnic Chinese and indigenous peoples in Makassar City. From the results of their marriage, their children and descendants are often referred to as "Chinese Peranakan Makassar", (Nurhayati, 2018:94).

The presence of ethnic Chinese in Makassar City apparently also gives its own color in the cultural diversity they have, especially in terms of language. Adjustments and fusions in activities among the community, make them often use several languages to interact such as Mandarin, Indonesian, and also local languages (Bugis and Makassar). The words are diverse and have their own uniqueness in pronunciation, resulting in Indonesian people, especially ethnic Chinese, using several languages interchangeably (Rizal, 2020: 1). This can be seen during the moments of Chinese New Year celebrations and Cap Go Meh. The celebration of the Indonesian Language day and also their daily activities by meeting fellow Chinese who still use Mandarin language caused communication. The communication they spoken using Chinese and Indonesian, even the local language (Bugis-Makassar) made the chances of interference occur greater in their communication speech. According to Chaer (2006:35) language

contact used interchangeably will give rise to cases of language interference. Interference is essentially a deviation of linguistic norms that occur in Indonesian Language bilingual speech due to its familiarity with more than one language, caused by the presence of language contact. The haIndonesian Language of the Chinese people of Makassar City in using two languages is even more, making them no longer aware of the mixing between languages they do.

Language studies on ethnic Chinese have been carried out by Chong Shin (2007) through his research on languages in ethnic Chinese in Sekadau City which revealed that Khek, Hoklo, Malay Sekadau, and Indonesian languages are the 4 main languages in Sekadau City. Every language chosen by the Chinese community has a connection with the realm of the family, the language in the family. Both Khek and Hok Lo languages are the main language of communication in Chinese families.

Departing from the things mentioned above, this study aims to explain the form of Chinese interference in Indonesian in the Chinese community of Makassar City. The findings of this study are expected to help the Chinese community of Makassar City can more easily adapt and interact with all levels of society. And in general, the results of this study are also expected to be a foundation in fostering the use of standard and non-standard languages in the Chinese community of Makassar City.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Humans as social beings have a need to always interact with their fellows using language. These interactions are studied in a subfield of linguistics called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics examines the relationship of language and society that relates two areas that can be studied separately, namely the formal structure of language by linguistics and the structure of society by sociology (Wardhaugh 1984: 4). In sociolinguistics is known the existence of an Indonesian Language bilingual society.

Indonesian Language bilingualism or often known as Indonesian Language bilingualism is the aIndonesian Language of a speaker to use two languages equally well. Weinreich in Aslinda and Leni, (2007:26) says, a person who engages in the practice of using two languages interchangeably is what is called Indonesian Language bilingual or Indonesian Language bilingual. According to Rusyana (1988:18), Indonesian Language bilingualists are those who can use two languages, but even these levels vary, from the level of early Indonesian Language bilingualists, that is, those who are learning a second language in the first step, to those who have mastered the second language well, so that it can be compared with mastery by native speakers. While Chaer (1984:66) who refers to Haugen says that Indonesian Language bilingualism is a person's aIndonesian Language of to produce complete and meaningful utterances in other languages that are not his native language.

Alwasilah (1985:131) emphasizes the notion of interference based on the formulations of Hartman and Stonk, that interference is a fallacy caused by a tendency to get used to the pronunciation of units of sound, grammar, and vocabulary. Chaer and Agustina (2004:160-161) say that the interference that occurs in the process of interpretation is called receptive interference, which is in the form of the use of language B by being impregnated by language A, the first mother tongue mastered has a strong influence on the second language. Likewise with Nababan, who explains that Interference is a mess that occurs as a result of an imbalance in language mastery that occurs in Indonesian Language bilingualists, in this case the haIndonesian Language of people in the main language or source language have an effect on the second language, this kind of situation is called compound Indonesian Language bilinguality (Dyan, 2013:18-19). Interference is divided into three parts, namely phonology, morphology and syntax. However, in this study, researchers only studied at two levels, namely phonology and syntax.

### a. Phonological Interference

Frankin and Rodman (in Munirah, 2016:1) say that phonology is to examine the way speech sounds form systems and patterns in human language. Therefore, the phonology of a language is the system and pattern of speech sounds. Kridalaksana (in Sukmawansari, 2018:36) states that phonology is a field in linguistics that investigates the sounds of language according to their function. Phonological interference consists of phonological interference of reduction, addition of letters, and phonological interference of letter change. Meanwhile, Chaer and Agustina (2004:162--165) state that phonological interference occurs when speakers express words from a language by inserting sounds from another language.

### b. Morphological Interference

Interference in the grammatical field (grammar) especially morphology occurs whenever Indonesian Language bilingualists identify morphemes, morpheme classes or strict relationships of the second language system with morphemes, morphemes classes or strict relationships of the first language system and use them in their utterances in the second language system, and demikian vice versa (Rusyana, 1976 :68). Morphology is a part of the structure of language that includes words and parts of words, namely morphemes. In morphology, it is talked about the intricacies of morphemes, how to determine whether a form is a morpheme or not, and how those morphemes process into words.



c. Syntactic Interference

Syntactic interference occurs the infiltration of the structure of the source language into the receiving language, thereby disrupting the structure of the receiving language (Weinrich,1970:22). Syntactic Interference is a part or branch of linguistics that talks about the ins and outs of discourse, sentences, and phrases. (Ramlan, 2001: 18). Syntactic interference occurs because the sentence structure of other languages affects the sentence structure of Indonesian. Suwito (1988:56) said syntactic interference occurs because in the speaker there is a contact between the language he is speaking (INDONESIAN LANGUAGE) and other languages he also speaks (regional languages or foreign languages). Furthermore, according to Suwito (1983:56), syntactic interference occurs when sentence structure is absorbed in sentence structure from other languages. So that through various views it can be concluded that syntactic interference is the confounding of language in the prevailing level of sentence structure. Interference can occur in all language productions, through speech or writing. Interference can occur due to the confounding of vocabulary elements in the word structure and grammatical structure between two languages. Some explanations of the factors for the occurrence of interference are as follows. Sukardi (1999: 24) stated several factors causing interference, namely the literacy of speakers, the thin loyalty of language users. Lack of language vocabulary disappears infrequently used vocabulary. the need for synonyms of haIndonesian Language actual carried over in the mother tongue, the prestige of the source language and the style of the language.

### 3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research follows the procedure and principle of qualitative descriptive research work using the listening method. The listening method according to Mahsun (2005:93-94) is a method used to obtain data by listening to the use of language. It is called the listening method because the way used to obtain data is by listening to the use of language. This method is used to obtain oral data, namely data in the form of speech related to Chinese interference in The Chinese of Makassar City. Meanwhile, the techniques in data collection are carried out in four ways, namely direct observation, interviews, notes, and documentation. The technique used in analyzing data in this study refers to the theory of Miles and Huberman (1994) which is divided into 4, namely (1) Data collection, at this stage is the initial stage where researchers collect as much data as possible on the data source they want to study. (2) Data reduction, at this stage the researcher performs sequencing, simplification, abstracting and presenting visual data into written data. Then the collected data is categorized in studies that are relevant to the researcher's research, the data will be selected according to the research problem. (3) Presentation of data, at this stage the researcher presents the data that has been found at the reduction stage systematically, so that it is easy to draw a conclusion from the existing data, and (4) Drawing conclusions, at this stage is the final process carried out by the researcher, namely analyzing and interpreting so as to produce the final conclusion of all the data obtained (Sugiyono 2011: 334 in Subagyo, Muchsin, & AIndonesian Language in 2019).

### 4. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

This mastery of two or more languages has an impact on their use interchangeably and eventually results in interference in the speech of the Indonesian they have always used. From the data found, the elements of Chinese bahasa interference that entered into the Indonesian bahasa included phonological, morphological, and grammatical aspects. This has led to the occurrence of deviations from the Indonesian bahasa rules. Here is the presentation:

#### 1. Phonological Interference

Bunyi segmental refers to the notion of sounds that can be segmented/sorted and can be divided. The sounds included in this segmental sound are vocal and consonant sounds. Segmental interference in the results of this study includes the addition of phonemes, changes in phonemes, and removal of phonemes. Here is the data found:

##### a. Addition of Phonemes

(1) [tahun] → [tahung]

[macan] → [macang]

[akang] → [akang]

*Semoga di tahun macang air kali ini akang banyak membawa berkah bagi kita*

*'Hopefully in this year of the water tiger this time will bring many blessings'*

The speech data above is a form of communication from one of the Chinese figures who is attending the 2022 Chinese New Year celebration event. From the data above, it can be seen that the pronunciation of the words 'tahun, macan, and akan' has interference from the pronunciation of Makassar Chinese Community, namely [tahung], [macang], [akang] which should in Indonesian Language be spoken with [Macan Air], [Akan]. The suffix of the

phoneme (n) means the subsequent addition of the consonant phoneme (g) (/n+g/ → /ng/ : /tahun macan/, /akan/ → /tahung macang/, /akang/) resulting from the occurrence of interference, in the presence of the phoneme [n] in the sound of the word, then Makassar Chinese Community adds the phoneme [ng] in order to be able to mention it freely.

(2) [balasan] → [balasang]

*Allah akan melimpahkan kesusahan kepada dirinya, yang jadi **balasang** setimpal*  
 'God will bestow trouble upon himself and will be a proper recompense'

The above utterance data is a utterance taught by a Muballik or preacher who is speaking at dawn. From the data above, it can be seen that the pronunciation of the word reply has interfered with the pronunciation of Makassar Chinese Community, namely [balasang] which should in Indonesian Language be spoken with [balasan]. The phoneme suffix (n) affects the subsequent addition of the consonant phoneme (g) (/n+g/ → /ng/ : /balasan/ → /balasang/) resulting from the occurrence of interference, in the presence of the phoneme [n] in the sound of the word, then Makassar Chinese Community adds the phoneme [ng] in order to be able to mention it freely.

Interferensi Phonology that occurs in Makassar Chinese Community utterances in the form of the addition of the letter /ng/ almost entirely occurs in words ending in the vowel /n/. This happened due to the influence of the Cantonese dialect in Chinese used by Makassar Chinese Community in communicating. In addition, the addition of phonemes is also influenced by local socio-cultural factors. The addition of phonemes to Makassar Chinese Community is influenced by the environment of the Makassar ethnic community who are also accustomed to adding [ng] to some words in their communication.

#### b. Phoneme Changes

(3) [menara] → [menala]

*Bilal bin Rabbah azan di atas [menala] waktu itu*  
 'Bilal bin Rabbah azan on top of the tower of the time'

The data above is a utterance from the Chinese Muballik who is conveying his tausiah to the pilgrims. From the data above, it can be seen that the pronunciation of *the word menala* has interfered with the pronunciation of Makassar Chinese Community, namely [menala] which should in INDONESIAN LANGUAGE be pronounced with [menara]. This interference results in a change in the sound of [tower] to [tuning], the phoneme /r/ to /l/ (/r/ → /l/ : /menara/ → /menala/). Indonesian Language speakers for the Makassar Chinese Community changed the pronunciation of [menara] to [menala] into Indonesian Language speech. This is influenced by the Indonesian Language of speakers who still use Mandarin language and Indonesian language alternately when communicating. There is a Chinese pronunciation of the consonant letter /r/ is not pronounced clearly and thinly, while the pronunciation of /l/ is very clear and oppressive. So that it becomes a difficult Indonesian Language for Makassar Chinese Community to type a want to say /r/ in Indonesian language. Thus, Makassar Chinese Community refers to the letter /r/ thinly and not pressed.

(4) [angpau] → [angpao]

*Imlek kemarin, saya dikasi angpao sama Anggengku.*  
 [angpau]

[angpau]

'Last Chinese New Year, I was given angpau with Anggengku'

The data above is a speech obtained when communicating with a student majoring in Chinese. From the data above, it can be seen that the pronunciation of *the word angpau* has interfered with the pronunciation of Makassar Chinese Community, namely [angpao] which should in Indonesian Language be pronounced with [angpau]. This interference results in a change in the sound [angpau] to [angpao], the phoneme /u/ to /o/ (/u/ → /o/ : /angpau/ → /angpao/). Indonesian Language speakers for the Makassar Chinese Community changed the pronunciation of [angpau] to [angpao] into INDONESIAN LANGUAGE speech.

#### c. Release of Phonemes

(5) Kita punya perilaku pribadi bukannya perilaku individu tetap **memaki** satu komunitas [memakai]

'We have personal behaviour instead of individual behaviour but using one community'

From the data above, it can be seen that the pronunciation of the word use has interference from the pronunciation of Makassar Chinese Community, namely [memaki] which should in Indonesian Language be pronounced by [memakai]. The omission of the phoneme /a/ in the word [makai] becomes [maki] (/a/ → /- / : /makai/ → /maki/).

(6) **Cece** saya bisa bahasa Mandarin juga

'My Ciecie can speak Chinese too'



The data above is a speech obtained when the author interviewed one of the students of the Chinese language department. From the data above, it can be seen that the pronunciation of the word *ciecie* has interfered with the pronunciation of Makassar Chinese Community, namely [cece] which should In Indonesian Language be pronounced with [ciecie]. The omission of the phoneme /i/ in the word [ciecie] becomes [cece] (/i/ → /- / : /ciecie/ → /cece/). This is influenced by the stylistic form of language spoken by Makassar Chinese Community and also Indonesian Language, where the articulation of pronunciation tends to be fast and does not pay attention to the vowel /i/ when speaking the sentence.

## 2. Morphological Forms of Interference

### a. Lexical

(7) Wo Qu 'pergi'

*Wo qu* campus ma?

'Have you left for Campus?'

From this data, speech data was found in the form of the verb *Wo Qu* which was translated with the word 'pergi' in Indonesian Language. The word *pergi* interfered from Makassar Chinese Community. Speakers commit this deviation because the speaker is accustomed to using this lexical so that when speaking accidentally utters the word *Wo Qu* while This vocabulary has the equivalent of its in Indonesian, namely *pergi*.

### b. Duplication

(8) Setelah makan ayo pergi *san-san bu*

'after eating let's go on a walk'

This duplication belongs to the whole repetition. *sanbu* is lexical Mandarin which means walk. The duplication of *san-san bu* is interfered from the Chinese language used in Indonesian Language speech to express the meaning of an activity invitation to walk around. But this word is quite rarely used for formal communication.

## 3. Forms of Syntactic Interference

The syntactic aspect interference found in Indonesian Language's utterances in Makassar City is the pattern of the Chinese b ahasa structure into Indonesian in accordance with the Makassar Chinese Community construction.

(9) SKPO Sentence Structure Pattern

Sentence Structure That Causes Interference	
Mandarin	<i>Wǒ zài BACAN shìchǎng mǎi cài</i> 我在BACAN 市场买菜
Indonesian	Saya belanja sayur-sayuran di Pasar Bacan

Table 1. SKPO Sentence Structure Pattern

In the above sentence, there is interference in the structure of the Indonesian rules. The sentence structure of the Makassar Chinese Community utterances tends to use a pattern in Chinese that places the description of the place (K) before the predicate (P) and the object (O). Basically the structure of the Indonesian is composed of (SPOK) which should be the word /shopping/ is after the subject (S) and the word /Bacan Market/ is at the end of the sentence as a form of place description. In principle the archetype of the structure of the Chinese language is SP. However, the Chinese community of Makassar City has a tendency to put information after the subject. This was not realized by Makassar Chinese Community in his speech because the use of Indonesian and Mandarin was carried out actively and alternated with each other, so they did not pay attention to the rules of Indonesian in communicating.

(10) SKP Sentence Structure Pattern

Impaired Sentence Structure	
	<i>Cece in the canteen is eating</i>
Mandarin	<i>Jiějiě zài shítáng chīfàn</i> 姐姐在食堂吃饭
Indonesian	Cece sedang makan di kantin

Table 2. SKP Sentence Structure Pattern

In the sentence above, there is interference with the structure of the Indonesian bahasa rules. The sentence structure of the Makassar Chinese Community utterances tends to use a pattern in Chinese that places a place description (K) before the predicate (P). Basically the structure of the Indonesian is composed of (SPOK) which should be the word /is eating/ is after the subject (S) and the word /canteen/ is at the end of the sentence as a form of place caption. However, in this sentence, Makassar Chinese Community uses a Chinese pattern, and the Chinese community of Makassar City has a tendency to place information after the subject. This was not realized by Makassar Chinese Community in his speech because the use of Indonesian and Mandarin was carried out actively and alternated with each other, so they did not pay attention to the rules of Indonesian in communicating.

(11) SK Sentence Structure Pattern (Time Description)

Impaired Sentence Structure	<i>I'm 7 a.m. Get Up Early</i>
Mandarin	<i>Wǒ zǎoshang qī diǎn qǐchuáng</i> 我早上7点起床
Indonesian	Saya bangun jam 7 pagi

Table 3. SK Sentence Pattern (Time Description)

In the above sentence, it is disturbed. The sentence structure of the Makassar Chinese Community utterances tends to use a pattern in Chinese that places a place description (K) before the predicate (P). Basically the structure of the Indonesian is composed of (SPOK) which should be the word /is eating/ is after the subject (S) and the word /canteen/ is at the end of the sentence as a form of place caption. However, in this sentence, Makassar Chinese Community uses a Chinese pattern that continues to be composed of (SKPO). This was not realized by Makassar Chinese Community in his speech because the use of Indonesian and Mandarin was carried out actively and alternated with each other, so they did not pay attention to the rules of Indonesian in communicating.

(12) Question Sentence Pattern

Impaired Sentence Structure	<i>You've eaten ma?</i>
Mandarin	<i>Chiguole ma 吃过了吗</i>
Indonesian	Saya bangun jam 7 pagi

Table 5. Question Sentence Pattern

The above utterance is a situation that occurs when P1 is at home and asks P2 regarding whether he has eaten. The above sentence is a syntactic interference. Because, the word 'ma' is a question word and the sentence pattern used is a Chinese sentence pattern, namely *Chiguole ma* which means have you eaten? However, P1 uses the word 'ma' in the sentence structure of Indonesian. The word question in Chinese is at the end of the sentence, in contrast to the Indonesian placed at the beginning of the question sentence.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The Chinese community has become part of the ethnic diversity in Makassar City. This diversity is also reflected in the language of its users. The emergence of Chinese interference with Indonesian speech in Chinese society is caused by the use of several languages interchangeably and continuously. Therefore, the interference found in the utterances they use is phonological interference, morphology and syntactic field interference. Phonological interference includes the addition of phonemes, changes in phonemes, and the release of phonemes. Meanwhile, morphological interference in the form of lexical and duplication, and syntactic interference is found in the SKPO sentence structure pattern, SKP sentence structure pattern (place description), SKP sentence structure pattern (time description), and pola question sentences.

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