PROCEEDINGS AISTEEL 2017
THE 2ND ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON TRANSFORMATIVE EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Educational Research to Endorse Productive and Innovative Generation in the 21st Century

16-17 October 2017
Ball Room Grand Mercure Hotel, Medan - Indonesia

Organized by:
Post Graduate School
State University of Medan
North Sumatera, Indonesia

Supported and Coordinated by:
Indexing By:

ISSN: 2548 - 4613
Vol. 2, December 2017
Proceedings of The 2nd Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2017)

“Educational Research to Endorse Productive and Innovation Generation in The 21th Century”

Grand Mercure Hotel, Medan City, North Sumatera, Indonesia
October 16-17, 2017

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Please cite the proceeding as “Proceeding of the First Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership Vol. 2” with the following abbreviation: Proc. Aist., 2
Preface

The 2nd Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL with web link is http://aisteel2017.unimed.ac.id/) was held on October 16-17, 2017 in Medan City, Indonesia. This conference was organized by Postgraduate School, State University of Medan (Unimed) and is the routine agenda at Unimed now. The Second Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership is realized this year with various presenters, researchers, lecturers and students from universities both in and out of North Sumatera participate in the theme of which is “Educational Research to Endorse Productive and Innovative Generation in the 21st Century.”

2nd AISTEEL is the annual international seminar with main aim is to discuss of recent research special for Transformative Education and Education Leadership. Several topics like: Teachers Education Model, Research Global Issue in Education, Mathematics and Science Education, Social, Language Education, Vocational Education, Curriculum, Economic, History and Management Education have been discussed at the 2nd AISTEEL 2017. 2nd AISTEEL international seminar provided experts’ view on transformative education and educational leadership as well as curriculum article presentation. There were five keynote speakers have been came Professor Keiichiro Yoshinaga, Dr. Bambang Sumintono, Dr. Sitti Maesuri Patahuddin, and Dr. Yulia Rahmawaty. The organizer had been use online submission system to receive all abstract, full paper and also communication with authors. All of information include with comment of reviewer can be checked real time by author.

Chairperson

Dr. Rahmad Husein, M.Ed
Welcoming Speech of Director of Postgraduate School State University of Medan

The Second Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL)

The honorable,
- Rector of State University of Medan, Prof. Dr. Syawal Gultom, M.Pd.
- Vice Rectors of UNIMED
- Professor Keiichiro Yoshinaga, PhD, Institute of Liberal Arts and Science, Kanazawa University – Japan
- Dr. Bambang Sumintono, M.Ed., University Malaya – Malaysia
- Dr. Sitti Maesuri Patahuddin, Faculty of Education, Science, Technology and Mathematics, University of Canberra – Australia
- Yuli Rahmawati, Chemistry Education Program, Universitas Negeri Jakarta
- Deans of Faculties of Education, Languages and Arts, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Engineering, Sports Sciences, and Economics
- Vice Directors of Postgraduate School of UNIMED
- All speakers, lecturers, researchers, students, and participants

Good Morning
Welcome the honorable guests speakers Professor Keiichiro Yoshinaga, Dr. Bambang Sumintono, Dr. Sitti Maesuri Patahuddin, Assoc. Prof. Emilia Zulmira de FAN, and other speakers, lecturers and students from outside and inside Unimed to this international seminar which is the routine agenda at Postgraduate program of Unimed now. I’m glad that ‘The Second Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership’ is realized this year with various presenters, lecturers and students from universities both in and out of North Sumatera and participate in the theme of which is “Educational Research to Endorse Productive and Innovative Generation in the 21st Century.”

Ladies and Gentlemen,
In this second seminar excels the first one related to the administration by online and the publication index by either Thomson Reuters or Google Scholar. By the new policy on student’s publication, postgraduate program really matches the system, particularly for the students who will sit in the oral defence examination. Through the seminar, the postgraduate students improve their article journal writing and it is proved by many articles are submitted by the students.

The plenary speakers coming from 15 provinces in Indonesia will present topics covering multi disciplines. They will contribute a lot of inspiring inputs and new knowledge on current trending educational research topics all over the world. The expectation is that all potential lecturers will share their research findings to educational scientists and researchers as well for improving their teaching process and quality. Thus, this will contribute to the next young generation researchers to produce innovative research findings in education and educational leadership contexts.

This second seminar continues the promotion of the first sequel ‘Developing Future Teachers’ Education Model. Therefore, the propose of this second seminar on the transformative education and educational leadership research will trigger the young professional lecturers and educators to compete in the invention of innovative educational teaching and learning strategies, techniques and leadership.

I hope that the scientific attitude and skills through research will promote Unimed to be a well-known university which persists to be developed and excelled in the future.

Thank you the Rector of Unimed who always supports us in organizing the seminar. Thank you all guest and plenary speakers. Special thanks to both steering and organizing committee who have well-coordinated and collaborated in actualizing the seminar.

Director of Postgraduate Unimed

Prof. Dr. Bornok Sinaga, M.Pd
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Dialect of Batakne Language Used by Senior High School Students’

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Abstract - Dialect is largely determined by the language itself and factors outside the language. This research to analyze the differentiation of the dialect variety which refers to word choices that was used in Senior High School (SMA Santo Thomas) class X especially Batak Toba dialect and Batak Mandailing dialect. The research method used Qualitative research by survey that gave questionnaire to students. The data are collected by questionnaire that was given to students. The result of the research shows that there are some differences which are seen from phonological aspect, morphological aspect, syntactic aspect, and also from semantic. Based on the result there must be differences among dialects. As well among dialects in both Batak Toba and Batak Mandailing.

Keywords: dialect, batakne language, and students

I. INTRODUCTION
Variety of language is people’s attitude toward a language are different. Eventhough they speak in the same language, people have different dialect. Where dialect itself refers to the word choices. The difference between one dialect to another can be shown when the researcher compare one speaker to another speaker in other region and in this case also associated with the geographic distribution of the student in Santo Thomas. The official language in Santo Thomas School is Indonesian language, where the Batakne Language is the most frequently used as non formal language in Class of Santo Thomas. Most of student that use Batakne Language as their communal language are come from Batak Toba and Mandailing.

The researcher was to analyze the differentiation of the dialect variety which refers to word choices that was used in Senior High School (SMA Santo Thomas) Class X especially Batak Toba dialect and Batak Mandailing dialect. The researcher know that Class X of (SMA Santo Thomas) has many speaker that represent Batak Toba and Batak Mandailing. The researcher emphazise the differences of the choice of words that the speaker of each region have.

[1] There are three basically six dialects of Batakne Language. In the Batak Toba have six dialects there are: Silindung, Humbang Hasundutan, Toba Samosir, Samosir, Tapanuli, and Dairi, and in the Batak Mandailing there is Mandailing language. Each dialect may have slight variants depending on the different areas in which they are spoken. For instance, the Toba Samosir dialect differs slightly when spoken in the Tapanuli areas as opposed to when it is spoken in Samosir, and this, in turn, is different from the variety spoken in the Padangsidempuan area. “As person who is not familiar to Batakne Language, it would be difficult to distinguish each regional accent and dialect, therefore this research is conducted to distinguish accent and dialect between Batak Toba and Batak Mandailing.

Finally, researcher analyzed the differences between Batak Toba dialect and Batak Mandailing dialect that used student’s in Santo Thomas and to find out the most essential aspect that distinguish dialects. This study is the researcher are focuses on the dialects of Batak Toba and Batak Mandailing that used student’s in Senior High School (SMA Santo Thomas).

Based on the reason, this research is focused on the analysis differences between Batak Toba dialect and Batak Mandailing dialect. In CONCLUSION the researcher wants to see the differences between Batak Toba and Batak Mandailing dialects.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

a. Definition of Dialect

[2] The development of dialect is largely determined by the language itself and factors outside the language. Enviromental conditions, which influencing the space for the local population, both in facilitating residents to communicate with the outside world or reducing the possibility of outside communicate. In line with the natural boundary, political boundaries, economy, etc. Also affecting the cultural exchange which reflected in the dialect in question[2].

[2] The occurrence of dialect variants are caused by relationships and dominance of the language when the migration, invasion or colonization. It should not be forgotten is the role of the neighboring dialect or language in the process of forming dialect.

b. Batak Toba and Batak Mandailing

Batak Toba language is one of the regional languages are mainly spoken in the area around Lake Toba and around it, including Samosir, Humbang Hasundutan, North Tapanuli and Toba Samosir. In reality be able get an idea that the number of dialects contained in Toba Batak language varies, but the authors only examined the phonological dialect in
daily conversation. Role and Position Languages like People Batak Toba is very communicative, especially in the language of daily life and ceremonies, meaning in conversation in everyday situations or conversations ceremonies their fellow in Batak, it feels kinship they were wearing Batak language, according with the principle of "Dalihan Natolu". But while we took samples of daily conversation.

The Mandailing is a traditional cultural group in Southeast Asia. They are found mainly in the northern section of the island of Sumatra in Indonesia. They came under the influence of the Kaum Padri who ruled the Minangkabauof Tanah Datar. As a result, the Mandailing were influenced by Muslim culture and converted to Islam. The mandailing society is patriarchal, employing family names, or marga. The well known margas in Mandailing are: Lubis, Nasution, Siregar, Harahap, Hasibuan, Dalimunte, Matontang, Rangkuti, Parinduri, Pulungan, rambe, Daulae(y), Pohan, Batubara, Barus, and Hutajulu. The Mandailing, along with other sub-ethnic Batak groups are the descendants of the one man by the name of Batak.

Mandailing are not the only Batak people who have made the, not, decision to avoid segregation. The Toba Batak, the largest of the five ethnic groups, live in districts that are geographically often very diverse. The tropical hot Batak Toru valley is considerably different from the cool climate of Toba at the shore of Lake Toba where the relative fertile soil supports a high population density. Habinsaran, on the other hand, is extremely sparsely populated and consists of rugged mountains with often relatively cool climates due to the high altitude. However, all these Toba Batak sub-groups are genealogically, culturally, and linguistically so closely related that they now are widely, though not undisputedly, considered as one single ethnic group. Generally, the division of the Batak into five cultural-linguistic groups is widely accepted, not only by scholars but also by the people themselves. Together with the ethnicization of the Batak people into five distinct ethnic groups, the Batak script is also commonly believed to perfectly follow the agreed ethnogeographical boundaries.

c. Language Interference

[3] Interference as the automatic transfer, due to habit, of the surface structure of the first language onto the surface of the target language. Some students may have Batak language as their first language, and another students are Indonesian language. When an individual’s understanding of one language has an impact on his or her understanding of another language, that individual is experiencing language transfer. There can be negative transfer, otherwise known as interference, when the understanding of one language complicates the understanding of another language. The effect can be on any aspect of language, especially dialect aspect.

d. Geographical aspect

[4] Each area has its own different dialect, and one of the factors that influence is its geographical aspect. For instance, in the central area for Toba Batak word “datu” (magician) is used in Lake toba, Karo, and Samosir. And for observing the distribution of the language can be seen through isogloss. The imaginary line that represent language difference and language similarity in language folder is called isogloss.

e. Social Class in Toba Batak Language

Different social class will produce different utterences of dialect, for instance, in Batakse language, the language has an hierachy of stratification which divided into there categories:

1. Hula-hula or tondong Batak with meaning the people has respect to the family of the wife to obtain salvation and welfare.
2. Tubo or Sanina Batak language. The language is used to people who are position like a friends or one of the people same the family name.
3. Boru Batak language, divided into Last position like daughter, sister in-law and aunt.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive research by survey that gave questionare to students in Senior High School (SMA Santo Thomas) who are able to speak one or more varieties of Toba Batak and Mandailing Batak language. The data collection phase focused on the attitudes and perception of the speakers and their ability to use at least one dialect. The units of analysis are the choises of word in Toba Batak language and Mandailing Batak language. The source of the data the researcher used comparative dialect study in Germany was The dialects of Bavaria, and in 1876, Georg Wenker sent postal questionaires out over Northern Germany. As the following of this research. Each student was given a dialogue in written form/questionare. Some examples of the dialogue are: "Hei, apa kabar? Kamu semalam kemana, kok gak ada nampak?", “aku semalam sakit, tapi sekarang udah sembuh.” And “ekh jangan cepat lah. Aku kan baru sampai.” Those questionare was given by using email, Twitter, Facebook and direct meeting. Bsed of data collection the researcher collect the data by following stages:

1. The researcher decide to use questionare that were given to students of Santo Thomas.
2. The questionare was given to the students
3. Collecting and analyzing the data
4. Differentiate the words choices of each speaker
5. Listing the words choices based on some theories.

The instrumental of the data analysis, there are some words predicted having different translation in some dialects in Toba Batak and Mandailing Batak. The words are if, with, come, east, money, adolescent, yes, and some other words. The instrumental words above is distributed to 8 respondents apart of students that 4 of them are represent Batak Toba and Batak Mandailing.
After collecting the data, the researcher tried to analyze the differentiation between the choice of words that speaker could make and aspect that affect the differences between dialects, after analyzing the data, the researcher made the conclusion.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

a. Findings

After questionnaire were collected from the students. The researcher categorized the data into the table below. Some respondents have similar way to translate the dialogue, some others are different. The data below will show various words with similar meaning.

TABLE I. DIALECT VARIATION IN BATAK TOBA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Word Choice</th>
<th>Participant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Batak Toba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rosweni (Toba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ayo</td>
<td>beta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Makan</td>
<td>Mangalang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ibu</td>
<td>Inong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Uang</td>
<td>Hepeng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Paling tua</td>
<td>Natu-tua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Iya</td>
<td>Ido</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ayah</td>
<td>Among</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Kakek</td>
<td>Tunggane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Ayam</td>
<td>Manuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ruma h</td>
<td>Jabu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Teman dekat</td>
<td>Kedan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE II. DIALECT VARIATION IN BATAK MANDAILING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Word Choice</th>
<th>Participant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Batak Mandleing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wahyudi (Panyabungan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ayo</td>
<td>Keta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Makan</td>
<td>Mangan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ibu</td>
<td>Unak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Uang</td>
<td>Kepeng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Paling tua</td>
<td>Tobang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Iya</td>
<td>Olo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ayah</td>
<td>Amang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>kakek</td>
<td>Opung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Ayam</td>
<td>Manuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>rumah</td>
<td>Bagas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Teman dekat</td>
<td>Lge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Every language has it varians. It is because the language is used by students in the Santo Thomas to communicate and coporate. The students themselves are really various. Some of them are using the language in the same area, for example the student that come from Toba communicate and speak using Bataknes dominantly with their friends in the same town. In addition, the speakers also use the language in various purpose. This study looks for differences between Batak Toba dialects and Batak Mandailing dialects.

There are some differences which are seen from phonologial aspect, morphological aspect, syntactical aspect, and also from semantic one, however in this study, the aspect that is highlighted is only morphological aspect. From the data itself it is obviously seen that morphological aspect truly differentiate the dialects both in Batak Toba and Batak Mandailing. There are some information which can be gained from the data:

1. From the Batak Mandailing table, it is shown that the differences in word formation is not really different. Some words like ‘yes’, eat, and chiken almost the same words. And this word is used in Panyabungan, Gunung tua, and Sipirok. However, for word ‘mother, and father has many very different words eventhough the distance between region is not far.

2. The table of Batak Toba presents various dialects. Our friends that represent Batak Mandailing are coming from Samosir, Toba, and Pakpahan. There are two kinds of word formation in some words used in Bataknes.

3. The last research of findings shows obvious distinction between dialect from Batak Toba and Batak Mandailing in word formation. The different words are totally differ each other morphologically, example of the words choices are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Batak Toba</th>
<th>Batak Mandailing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Ido</td>
<td>Olo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>Inang</td>
<td>Uma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>Among</td>
<td>Bapang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However still there are different words with almost similar word formation for instances word Hepeng and Kepeng which both mean money.

b. Discussion

There are also some factors influencing differences between dialects but the most essential one is geographical aspect. This aspect can be seen as the most influential aspect in forming a certain dialect. Geographically, it is really obvious that in Batak Toba, the dialects have many similarities each other. Still they have differences, but it is not really much, because the speakers between dialects in for Batak Toba language contact and influence each other.

V. CONCLUSION

Language and society cannot be separated. Because of the language, people can communicate with each another.
is a relationship between language and the region in which they live. Because of relationship between language and region, people who live in one region have their own dialect. From that explanation, sociolinguistics do not be separate with dialect. In this conclusion, the researcher follow the Traditional studies in Dialectology were research generally aimed at producing dialect map, whereby imaginary lines were drawn over a map to indicate different dialects areas. There must be differences among dialects. As well among dialects in both Batak Toba and Batak Mandailing. The most influential factor in this differentiation is geographical factor. It is appropriate with this research in which similar dialectal words are found in certain areas.

REFERENCES