

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

English is the first foreign language taught as a compulsory subject at secondary school in Indonesia besides Indonesian language and mother tongue. That will happen bilingualism and multilingualism to students. Research of bilingualism and multilingualism have been held, and its result indicates about them. They are relationship between pattern and grammar. Grammar is description of certain organizing aspects of a particular language. It usually includes phonological (sounds), morphological (word formation) and syntactic (sentence formation).

If there is an equal between the first language and the second language in pattern, principle, and structure. So it will happen "transfer positive". It means it will be easy to learn the second language or foreign language. But on the contrary, it will happen "Transfer Negative" if there is not an equal in form of pattern, principle, and grammar (Derville, 1986: 98).

This case is interference which can involve all of part of language like, morpheme, syntactic; and also culture. (Brown and Miller, 1985 : 46) for example in syntactic form.

It is clear that the transfer of learning has a role in mastering both the second language or foreign language. Transfer of learning can be as an tie up or a contrary. It can help in learning language. Some students of secondary school who

study English often make mistakes in arranging English sentence because of being influenced by Indonesian pattern. As we have known that bilingualism or multilingualism according to sociolinguistic, there is a tendency that some first language factors transfer to another language. That is an interference. Harman and Stork (1985 : 131) stated the errors by carrying over speech habits of the native language or dialect into a second language. So in bilingualism and multilingualism tendency to transfer negative than transfer positive (Derville, 1985 : 47).

In this paper, the research would like to study about sentence structure it's interference in Indonesian pattern to write a English pattern. Based on the problem above, the research takes a title for this research about : The student's interference Indonesia sentence pattern on the their achievement in English pattern.

1.2 Statement of Research Question

The statement of research question is :

1. How are the student's interference in Indonesian pattern in verbal and nominal verbal pattern?
2. How are the student's achievements in English pattern in verbal and nominal verbal pattern?
3. How are the student's interference in Indonesian sentence pattern on the their achievement in English pattern?.

The interference of the student's ability in Indonesian sentence pattern on the their achievement in English pattern. To give limitation of the problem and something to research within observation, writer takes limitation among other

pattern which is taken is the pattern verbal and non – verbal in English and Indonesian language. The interference will exist if the other elicits the cause. In fact, student's English pattern is interferenced by Indonesian pattern. It is actualited by

1. Student's have difficulties when they try to communicate English
2. Student's have difficulties when they translated reading text
3. Student's have difficulties when they understand English sentence

1.3 The Purpose And Significance of Research

The purpose of the it research focuses on the present realistic description clarifying :

1. To know student's ability in Indonesian pattern
2. To know the student's achievement in English
3. To know the student's interference in Indonesian pattern on the their achievement in English pattern.

The significances of the research are :

1. To know a role of transfer in learning in the second and foreign language
2. To know the influence of Indonesian pattern to the student's performance in English
3. To hold a difference between Indonesian pattern and English pattern clearly
4. To apply a difference between Indonesian pattern and English pattern in order that the student's can use the two sentences.

1.4 Theoretical Framework

Before beginning to look at the pattern in the two language, The research will change part of the sentence into taken, subject instead of (1), predicate (2), object (3), adverb (4), and auxiliary verb (x).

Now let's see the Indonesian in English pattern and Indonesia sentence pattern

1.4.1 Indonesian pattern

1.4.1.1 Nominal Verbal

Pelajarkah + Ani ?

1.4.1.2 Verbal

Mereka + belajar + Bahasa Inggris
1 2 3

1.4.2 English pattern

1.4.2.1 Nominal Verbal

Is + Ani + a student
x 1 2

1.4.2.2 Verbal

They + study + English
1 2 3

From the two examples of the pattern above indicate a difference between Indonesian and English pattern. In Indonesian pattern they are verbal sentence and nominal sentence. The other hand, obviously there is different in each English

pattern both in nominal and verbal sentence. In Indonesian language, it is not familiar to the word “to be” (am, is, are, was, and were) and „to do” (do, does, and did). But on the contrary, English language does. In it changing into negative and interrogative sentence in English. It just puts „not” and auxiliary verb in form of the subject for interrogative sentence. Whereas in Indonesian language, it just puts „tidak” or „bukan” to form negative sentence and adding „apakah” or „kah” only for interrogative sentence.

1.5 Hypothesis

The assumption can be clarified on statical hypothesis as follows :

1. It happens positive transfer from Indonesian pattern to English pattern especially in verbal and nominal verbal form.
2. It happens negative transfer from Indonesian pattern to English pattern especially in verbal and nominal verbal form.

1.6 Research Methodology

1.6.1 Population and Sample

Sudjana (1992 : 6) states that the population of the study is a totality of all possible values. The result of computing or measurement, the quantitative and qualitative concerning with definite characteristics about the conclusion of clear and complete object, while a part that is took form population, is called sample. The population in this investigation is the student”s of year two of junior high school Al-Wasiilah, Cilawu – Garut. They consist of 40 students. All of them are

as the object of investigation since they are very limited. In this connection, Arikunto (1992 : 101) says “If the population is less than 100, it is better to take all of them as a sample of investigation”.

1.6.2 Steps of Research

In writing this proposal the research takes steps research among other :

1. To decide a hypothesis
2. To decide population and sample
3. To give the same test to student's that consist of Indonesian and English subject in verbal and nominal verbal pattern to get data
4. To decide the test normality from the distribution of each data, with steps among other :
 - a. To look for average \bar{x}
 - b. To look for standard deviation $(\lambda n - 1)$
 - c. To make list of observation of frequency and expectation of frequency
 - d. To count value of χ the formula is

$$X = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} \quad (\text{Sudjana, 1982 : 270})$$
 - e. To decide (db)
 - f. To decide the value of χ from the table
 - g. To decide normality. If the two groups have normal distribution it is continued to test the equality of regression by using the formula :

$$y = a + b x$$

The next step is analyzing the relationship between X variable and Y variable by determining :

The equality of regression, by using formula (Sudjana, 1996 : 315).

$Y = a + bx$, that :

$$a = \frac{\sum Y_i \sum Y_i^2 - (\sum Y_i)(\sum X_i Y_i)}{n \sum X_i^2 - (\sum X_i)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum X_i Y_i - (\sum X_i)(\sum Y_i)}{n \sum X_i^2 - (\sum X_i)^2}$$

h. Testing of the linearity's regression by paying attention:

$F_{tc} = R^2 K_{tc} : R^2 K_{kk}$ and F table with $F(1-a)(db_{tc} / db_{kk})$

i. Counting of coefficient correlation with formula :

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n})(\sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n})}}$$

j. Testing of null hypothesis (H_0) with "t" test.

The formula is

$$t = n \frac{\overline{n-2}}{1 - r^2}$$

k. Determining the interference between student's achievement

l. In Indonesian pattern (variable X) and student's achievement in English pattern (variable Y)

The formula in :

$$E = 100 (1 - k) \quad (\text{Gaos, 1983 : 168})$$

Where

$$K = \sqrt{n - r^2}$$



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