CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of research, statement of problem, objective of research, research significances, previous studies, definition of key terms, organization of writing

1.1. Background of Research

Language is a communication tool used by humans to communicate with others. According to Walija (1996), language is the most complete and effective way of communication to convey idea, intentions, and feelings and opinions to others. Language is applied to convey idea, suggestion and feelings towards other humans. It is easy for human to commune and socialize with others using language. Language cannot be separated from humans and it will be with them in every activity. Humans cannot be separated from the activity of using language since waking up in the morning until sleeping at night. Language is an important aspect of human life as they use it as a medium of daily communication and interaction.

There are three types of language teaching whose issues are considered (Kamaruddin, 1989). The first language is vernacular that is being our mother tongue, the first-known language since humans were born, and is used by family where a child lives. The second language is Bahasa Indonesia. It is a language taught in school and used in a formal communication due to its nature as a unifying language.

Bahasa Indonesia is created to unite the nation of Indonesia that consists of various tribe, culture, and language. The third language is a foreign language namely English. The learning of foreign language is being intensively developed in Indonesia in order to enable Indonesians to compete in the era of globalization. English is one of the international languages used by many countries in the world as the role of English as the language of international communication is significant for various sectors such as science, education, business, politics and so on. Another example is when we are looking for information about various things, there are lots of explanations and sources presented in English.

The teaching of those three languages has resulted in the majority of Indonesians speak more than one language, while they are using vernacular as the mother tongue, Bahasa Indonesia as the national language, and some of them speak foreign language of English. The ability of people to speak more than one language is called bilingualism. According to Weinreich (1953: 1) the practice of alternately using two languages will be called bilingualism. People who can use both languages are called bilingual while the ability is called bilingualism. Bilingualism refers to a condition rather than a process, it is in contrast to bilingualism which is used as a term for the ability to speak both languages. Apart from the term of bilingualism, there is also the term of multilingualism. It is a condition where people speaks more than two languages in their interactions with others.

The majority of people in Indonesia are multilingual as they speak more than two languages. When these languages are used in daily life simultaneously, this kind of situation enables the contact of language to occur. As a consequence, a

language will influence others. This mutual influence can be seen in the use of English accompanied by the vocabulary of vernacular or vice versa. The existence of language deviations can lead to language contact resulting in deviations in language rules or interference (Weinreich, 1953). Interference is a phenomenon of language deviation that occurs as a result of someone which is mastering two or more languages. Interference is an aberration as the elements absorbed by a language already have an equivalent in the absorbent language. The cause of interference is the speaker's ability to use a particular language. Interference occurs due to several factors, it could happen intentionally or unintentionally. The example of unintentional interference is in the context of person that is giving a speech. When someone delivers a speech, he will accidentally involve other language vocabulary as he forgets the equivalent of the words in the language that is being used in the speech. The intentional interference occurs when someone delivers a speech then involves the element and system of other languages with certain objectives. Deviations that cause interference can occur in oral or written form.

English in the country of Indonesia is a foreign language, the third language used by Indonesians after Bahasa Indonesia. English in Indonesia is not evenly spoken at every level of society. There may be certain people who control and speak it for an interest. The example is for those who are interested in to go to university must be familiar with English as many reference sources are available in English. The others are a businessman who must be connecting, communicating, and cooperating with foreign companies to develop his business, a president who must

be able to communicate with the president of other countries, etc. We know that the majority of Indonesia's presidents are from Java such as Soekarno, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Abdurrahman Wahid, Megawati Soekarnoputri, and Joko Widodo. Their foreign language skills also vary. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the 6th President of the Republic of Indonesia, often inserts English in his speeches. Compared to other presidents, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speaks English on various occasions. Indeed, there is no doubt about his English language skills. But there is something unique when he speaks in English. There are several English phonemes that interfere with Javanese. It is interesting to study the interference in the field study of sociolinguistics.

1.2. Statement of problem

This research investigates sociolinguistic. A speaker who masters more than one language tends to influence his or her first language when using a second language. In this case, the certain topic is a research about phonological interference. The researcher concentrates the statement of problem in question from as follow ;

a. What English phonemes that are interfered by Javanese phonemes in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's English Speech?

b. What are the factors that influence the English phonemes interference by Javanese phonemes in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's English Speech?

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1.3. Objective of Research

Generally, these research purposes are to verity the theory above and to prove the result of the problem about interference, especially, the purposes of this research are :

a. To find out English phonemes that are interfered by Javanese phonemes in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's English speech.

b. To find out the factors that influence the English Phonemes interference by Javanese phonemes in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's English speech.

1.4. Research Significances

The results of this study are expected to provide knowledge about phonological interference, to expand the study of phonological interference, and to add references for further research. This research is conducted in the form of dedication and application of knowledge and science, contribution to society particularly in the field of linguistics.

1.5. Previous Studies

The first research is written by Novita Dyan Sekartaji (2013) entitled INTERFERENSI BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM BAHASA JAWA PADA ALBUM CAMPURSARI TRESNA KUTHA BAYU. Sustained by research objectives from Campursari Tresna Kutha Bayu I, II dan III albums. It was focused on interference in Bahasa Indonesia that occured to Javanese based on Campursari album. It used a theory about language association, bilingualism, and interference.

The data was gained by noting and collecting data. It was analyzed by equal technique that was described by one main technique with a certain target language as Bahasa Indonesia. The result of the analysis was collected with informal method such as descriptive method. It was found that interference in campursari Tresna Kutha Bayu I, II, dan III albums emerged in three language elements: Phonology, Morphology and lexicology. In Phonology, interference occured in sound alteration. Whereas, in Morphology, it revealed on Javanese elements and the patterns of them. In Lexicology, it appeared from Indonesian diction usage that used to Javanese. Interference of Bahasa Indonesia into Javanese can become phonem, the elements and pattern of Bahasa Indonesia words almost similar to Javanese and the lexicon as well.

The second is written by Annisa Nursyifa (2014) entitled THE INDONESIA AND JAVANESE INTERFERENCE IN JOKO WIDODO'S ENGLISH SPEAKING. This research was aimed to explain Phonological Interference in English language that performed by Joko Widodo and its cause-effect. It was occured in English pronunciation. It was based on Weinrich theory about phonological interference said that it is the result of how the speakers utter the word or sound. The result of this research was found eight consonants which influenced by Javanese, four vocal letters (two we're interferenced by Bahasa Indonesia), five diphthongs which two of them we're interferenced by Bahasa Indonesia. Furthermore, this result also proved about two factors of phonological interference based on Weinrich theory. It concluded that language system of mother tongue would mostly influence the speakers.

The third is written by Setiyani (2017) entitled INTERFERENSI BAHASA INDONESIA KE DALAM BAHASA PERANCIS OLEH MAHASISWA SEMESTER EMPAT TAHUN AKADEMIK 2016/ 2017 PADA MATA KULIAH PRODUCTION ÉCRITE INTERMÉDIAIRE. The data that used to this research was a text written by the student of forth semester for Production Écrite Intermédiaire subject. It used to scrutinizing method. This method used the base technique of sample and continuity such as free scrutinized sample and noting technique. The analysis method was equal/match method. It has a determination elements or PUP technique. Meanwhile, the continuity technique of match method used was differentiate the association words. The researcher took about 35 texts from Production Écrite Intermédiaire subject. The data found that the student of forth semester had such a lexical and grammatical interference from Bahasa Indonesia into French. The researcher found four lexical interference and 51 grammatical interference. Then it concluded that grammatical interference we're mostly occured because of the difference of both languages as like adjustment, preposition, verb conjugation, and pronunciation.

The fourth is written by Meilyana Puspasari Putri (2018) entitled INTERFERENSI BAHASA INGGRIS KE BAHASA INDONESIA BERBASIS MEDIA KOMUNIKASI ELEKTRONIK TELEPON GENGGAM. It describes about word development program which interferes English to Indonesian through digital communication such as mobile phone. This research is a qualitative research sustained by phenomenology approach. The object is the interference of English-Indonesian as word development program on mobile phone. There are several data

that used to this research such as words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs which interfere from English to Indonesian on Samsung Galaxy Prime. The research collects the data by observing and noting method. Triangulation theory is used to validate the data. Match method is used as data analysis. It is the sub-type of referential match method. This result concludes that the design of word development interference program is suited to Indonesian pronunciation and principle. There are three factors of language interference: 1) the mobile screen cannot show Indonesian mode while it is on. 2) digital enhancement. 3) Lack of language receiver in accepting progress and renewal.

The fifth is written by Any Budiarti (2013) entitled INTERFERENSI BAHASA INDONESIA KE DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS PADA ABSTRAK JURNAL ILMIAH. The research aims to explain sort of Indonesian-English interference in an abstract of academic article. It has studied 13 academic articles. Descriptive with distributional and match method is taken to gain a proper analysis. Data obtained from an abstract of academic article published by several universities in 2003-2008. The result shows the types of interference; those are morphology, syntax, and semantics. Interference of morphology is a function decrement of inflection morpheme in forming kinds of verbal for third singular, plural, and possessive pronoun. Syntax interference comprises of: reversing English phrases pattern, omitting articles and auxiliary, ignoring passive sentence structure also parallelism. Semantic interference occurs to addition and replacement sentence structure.

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The difference among previous research and the research now that is on the source of data or research object. In this study, the research was interested in the English speaking of president Indonesia as the research object. Another difference is from the research purpose that in the previous research, the purpose focused on the types of Phonology, Morphology and lexicology interference. While in the research now is focused on the interference occured in sound alteration.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

a. Interference

Those instances of deviation from the norm of either language which occurs in the speech of bilingual as a result of their familiarity with more than one language, i.e. as a result of language contact, will be referred to as interference phenomena.

b. Phonological Interference

Phonological interference/phonetic interference affects the improper pronunciation of phonetic sounds in the second language caused by the existence of different phonetic structures from the point of view of the mother tongue or the first foreign language.

c. Javanese

Javanese is one kind of local language in Indonesia, especially in java that become the mother tongue of Javanese people.

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d. Bilingualism

The practice of alternately using two language will be called bilingualism and the persons involved bilingual.

e. Language in contact

Two or more language will be said to be in contact if they are used alternately by the same persons, the language using individuals are thus the locus of the contact.

c. Speech

Speech is an activity of speaking in public or giving speeches in order to express one's opinion, or to give a picture of something.

1.7. Organization of Writing

Chapter I; this chapter consists of the background of research, statement of problem, objective of research, research significances, previous studies, definition of key terms, organization of writing. Chapter II; This chapter consist of language in contact, bilingualism and multilingualism, English language in Indonesia, Javanese in Indonesia, the differences between English and Javanese phonemes, interference, phonetic writing system, and speech. Chapter IV; In this chapter the researcher presents the answers to the formulations of the formulations of problem in the first chapter. The formulations of problem are ; (1) What English phonemes that are interfered by Javanese phonemes in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's English Speech?, (2) What are the factors that influence English phonemes interference by Javanese phonemes in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's English Speech?. Chapter III;

This chapter consist of types of research, data and data source, method of collecting data, research instruments, the steps to analysing data, the steps to present data, and data validity. Chapter IV; This chapter contains the conclusion of the research. The result of the research are to infer from the whole research. It mostly refers to the findings and the analysis of data presented in the previous chapter. Chapter V; In this chapter, the researcher presents the results of the research and discussion.