

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the general information about the research on this paper. It consists of background of research, statement of problem, purposes and significance of research, and definition of key terms.

### 1.1 Background of Research

Nowadays, life goes faster. It is supported by high technology that makes everything easy. High technology also gives influence to easy of communication. Especially, communication is very important for human life.

Communication media that can reach many people in the world is one of high technology's influences. One of communication media that is developing is social network. Social network is part of mass media Internet. It can connect many people from many countries. In this era, Facebook is one of social networks that are famous. Many people use it for their communication, including Indonesian. As written communication, Facebook has facilities for users, such as writing down what users are thinking and commenting writing of user or chatting on each other. As we know, Facebook become something universal because users are from various countries. Therefore, there are bilinguals in Facebook communication

As usual, users use first language in their communication but users also use other language as second language or foreign language and sometimes they

use both of them. It causes both of them gives influence each other. Generally, many users use English as tool of communication as universal language. Many countries use this language as second language or foreign language, included Indonesia. In Indonesia, English as foreign language that is learned by Indonesian students at educational institute. The tendency of people in using both languages makes them a bilingual person. According to Lado (1964:214), bilingualism is the ability of someone to use at least two languages with the same good or almost as good as the first language, which technically refers to the knowledge of both languages. On the other words, Lado concludes that the mastery of both languages do not have to be good.

In fact, the mastery of foreign language is not as good as first language. Speakers can be very good in using their first language because they live in the environments that use the same language. On the other hand, a person can be very good in using foreign language because they live in the environment that uses a foreign language.

Thus, there is only one language which is really can be controlled by someone. This condition causes that first language, as the main language of someone, indirectly will be affecting in using foreign language. Haugen in Chaer (2010:86) explains that learning a second language, especially a foreign language, will not give effect to the original languages by itself. It is concluded that a second language under their control will be affected by its main language because of its foreign language skills will always be in a below position of the native language. The influencing of second language by primary language is called interference.

Generally, the cause of the interference is the ability of the speakers to use a certain language, and then the other languages influence the speakers. Interference usually occurs in the foreign language and which interfere into the foreign language is the first language or mother tongue. Interference also cause of some errors in a language, it refers to Krashen (1981) stated that interference is a negative transfer that consists of errors. According to Weinreich (1953), interference divided into three types, they are phonology interference, lexical interference and grammatical interference. Exactly, the researcher will focus on grammatical interference. Refers to Weinreich in Chaer (2003:66) says, interference that occurs in morphology and syntax is called grammatical interference.

There is grammatical interference found in Facebook communication, firstly about interference that occurs in morphology, such as “*Seneng deh ngoment dia*”. The word “*ngoment*” is not suitable in English structure because of the insertion or adding of Bahasa Indonesia term. Morphology interference is the use of Bahasa Indonesia prefix/N/. The second is about interference that occurs in syntax such as “I and my friend go to school”. The sentence is reflecting Bahasa Indonesia structure. Whereas, the sentence is “My friend and I go to school”

The previous researches revolve around the interference are Hidayatullah (2009) and Pungki Fuadillah (2012). Hidayatullah relates the study of morphology interference with syntactic interference. His research is entitled “*Interferensi Morfologi Dan Sintaksis Bahasa Jawa Dialek Solo dalam Penggunaan Bahasa*

*Indonesia Tulis Murid Kelas V Sekolah Dasar Surakarta*". In his research, he analyzed morphology and syntactic interference from Bahasa Jawa to Bahasa Indonesia in student of junior high school writing. The result of his research is about morphology interference is caused by formatting of Konfiks {ke-/-an}, prefix {ke-} and suffix {-an} in writing Bahasa. Beside that syntactic interference in his research is caused by using suffix {-nya}.

The second research is entitled "The Use of English Interference in *Kawanku Magazine*" written by Fuadillah. She analyzes the types of interference and the meaning of interference which is used in *Kawanku* magazine. The results of her research found four types of interference in *Kawanku* magazine: phonological interference, grammatical interference, lexical interference and semantic interference.

In this research, the researcher focuses on grammatical interference Bahasa Indonesia (first language) to English (foreign language) in Facebook communication. Finally, based on the above description of the background, the present study takes social network "Facebook" as the object research by taking grammatical interference as the focus of study entitled "Interference of Bahasa Indonesia to English in The Facebook Communication by Indonesian".

## **1.2 Statement of Problem**

The ability in speaking the first language, which is better than second language, definitely causes interference, especially grammatical interference. Interference exists in English sentences' structure. Therefore, this interference can

be called as structural interference (Mustakim, 1994). Based on the description above, the problem which appears is about using of interference in Facebook communication and form of interference itself. The problem is formulated in the following problem questions:

1. What types of grammatical interference are found in the Facebook communication?
2. What factors cause grammatical interference in the Facebook communication?

### **1.3 Research Objective**

Based on the research question above, it can be drawn the following objective of the research:

1. To know types of grammatical interferences are found in the Facebook communication.
2. To know factors cause grammatical interference in the Facebook communication.

### **1.4 Research Significance**

Academically, this research is directed to the linguistics society to be a reference in linguistics disciplines for further study. Practically, the researcher hopes this research can give positive input for reader especially for student of English department in such away more responsive to error of language, especially English.

### 1.5 Definition of Keys Term

To avoid a miss perception, the researcher explains some terms related to this research, there are:

1. Interference

Interference is the error of language because of contact with other language. Stork (1993) explains that interference is the error carrying over the speech habits of the native language or dialect into a second language or dialect.

2. Facebook communication

Facebook communication is communication activities in Facebook. Especially, written communication like commenting, chatting, updating status and writing down note.

3. Second language

Second language (L2) is that which exists side by side with the indigenous language(s) in a bilingual or multilingual situation (Imoleayo, 2011:15) .In this research, second language is foreign language.

4. Mother tongue

Mother tongue is the first language mastered by human. Mother tongue also called the first language (L1) is the first language a child comes in contact with in his/her environment (Imoleayo, 2011:15).



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