

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with background of the research, statement of problems, research objective, research significance, and the definition of key term.

1.1 Background

Nowadays, English has become an important language. Many people around the world expect to be able in English. The English mastery is not only in the theory but also in the applied English. It also becomes a substantial need in globalization era to spread the information for the advancement of the world. Many social media and other communication media are available in English. Many people need the information and get them as fast as they able to adjust the globalization.

In this globalization era, most people in developing countries not only capable as monolinguals but also as bilinguuals. Most of them must have the ability in the first language (mother tongue), second language and foreign language. Globalization era has demanded people in whole world to be at least a bilingual. Then, bilingualism becomes a norm in the modern society, including in Indonesia. Bilingualism is the one of a sociolinguistic case among societies

which allows them to use more than one language in their daily conversation. According to Butler and Hakuta, “Bilingualism can be defined as psychological and social states of individuals or groups of people that result from interactions via language in which two or more linguistic codes (including dialects) are used for communication (115). It means that bilingualism is a case of people in a society who use two languages or two codes in their intercourse depend on the language of the interlocutor. Bilingualism will create many bilingual in a society. It also becomes the needs when many importance force people to speak in two languages in a chance.

Language, including English, can be an instrument to strengthen the power of leaders through an institutional discourse. This is one of the linguistic applied that is used in a political circumstance mostly. It can help them to deliver their aspiration to public and to convince a society, so they will always support them as a leader of a country. One of the leaders in this country is governor. There is a famous governor in Indonesia. He is Joko widodo, the governor of Jakarta and the next Indonesian president to be. People will remember him because of his calm attitude and his dialect. He comes from Solo, Middle Java, so he has a strong dialect in Javanese. Besides that, the rhythm and some intonation are from Javanese and Bahasa Indonesia. The same matter also occurs when he speaks English. There are some interviews among Jokowi and the foreigners. Most of them tell about Jokowi’s vision in leading Jakarta as a capital city.

Something strange is heard from the conversation in the video. Jokowi still uses his Javanese accent when he spoke in English. It becomes something unique

when he makes the interference in English such that. Whoever speaks English in the strange accent will attract the listeners. His way in speaking English becomes the case of Interference.

Interference is mostly defined as language disturbance that is caused by the effect of the strong influence of the first language system (accent, dialect, pronunciation, etc.) to the secondary or foreign language system. As the scholar of sociolinguistic, Weinreich explains that “Interference is the deviation from the norms of either language which occurs in the speech of bilinguals as a result of their familiarity with more than one language” (1). In line with the Weinreich’s opinion, Chaer says that, “*Interferensi adalah terbawa masuknya unsur bahasa lain ke dalam bahasa yang sedang digunakan, sehingga tampak adanya penyimpangan kaidah dari bahasa yang sedang digunakan itu (66).*” According to the explanations above, interference is mostly said as a language deviation system. It is because of the strong influence from the first language. It is appropriate with the case of Jokowi’s English speaking that is influenced by his first language.

The ability in the first language will be better mostly than the secondary or foreign language. Abdul Chaer points out that Interference will be founded when there is the different system of the second language. It because of the habit of using first language. First language will very influence to the speakers when they have the strong accent and dialect of it. The speaker’s capability in using L1 (first language) and L2 (second language) have variation. There are people who have the same capability between L1 and L2. There are people who have fluent

capability in L1 more than L2. This usually will influence the speaker to adjust the way how to speak in the second language well (121). This chase is similar to what occur in Jokowi's English speaking. The complete explanation about how the first language system can influence the second language will be discussed in the following chapter.

There are several previous researches about Interference, especially in phonological interference. The first is the research that has been analyzed by Robert Bannert in 2005 which has a topic about *Phonological Interference in The Third Language Learning of Swedish and German (FIST)*. The researcher analyzed the object from Swedish and German generally to differentiate the phoneme and phonetic sounds between Swedish and German. The second is a research by Affrev Laligens in May 2013 which has the topic about *Phonological Interference in the Spoken English Performance of the Izon Speaker in Nigeria: A Product of Systemic and Interlanguage Factors*. This research takes the object from one of the Nigerian Language. It explains that interference is the result of inter-language factor in the individual interaction.

Based on the previous research above, the researcher takes the different topic and object of the research. The researcher takes an object as an individual object; meanwhile most of the object in the previous research is an object in a group. In this case, Jokowi's way in speaking English is assumed as the interference in the phonology circumstance. Many interviews had shown him speak in English. Yet, there are some aspects that is interesting to be analyzed in his Speaking English manner based on the theory above

1.2 Statement of Problem

This research investigates Sociolinguistic. In this case, the certain topic is a research about Phonological Interference. That case is very possible to occur in the bilingual or multilingual society. Indonesia is one of multilingual state. That will cause some problems in using all of the language used. According to the statements, the researcher concentrates the statement of problem in question form as follow;

- a. What English Phonemes that are interfered by Indonesian and Javanese Phonemes in Jokowi's English Speaking?
- b. What are the factors that influence the Javanese and Indonesian Interference in Jokowi's English speaking?

1.2 Research Objective

Generally, this research purposes to verify the theory above and to prove the result of the problem about interference. Especially, the purposes of this research are:

- a. To find out the English phonemes that are interfered by Javanese and Indonesian in Jokowi's English speaking
- b. To find out the factors that influence the interference in Jokowi's English speaking.

1.3 Research Significance

There is some significance in the topic about phonological interference.

The researcher makes them to some points as follow:

1. Giving the knowledge for the next student who want to make the same topic of research
2. Giving the knowledge about interference, so that we can more careful in using foreign language.
3. Making a self-awareness to make a deep understanding about phonological interference and how to balance the capability in using two or more languages system well.
4. Comparing to Arabic *Makhorijul Huruf* that is related to phonological system in English to make an awareness in using foreign language. In Arabic, the fault *Makhroj* will influence the meaning of the word. It is same to the phonemic system in English which is pronounced unwell it will make the ambiguities in the meaning of the word.



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1.4 Definition of Key Term

a. Interference

Interference is a language disturbance that is caused by the strong influence of the first language system into second language system.

b. Phonological Interference

Phonological Interference/ phonic interference is the disturbance in the phonological circumstance that occur to the certain speaker of language

c. Javanese

Javanese is the vernacular in Indonesia, especially in Java, that became the mother tongue of Javanese people.

d. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the using of two languages by a person in chance in the daily conversation or in the certain importance.

e. Multilingualism

Multilingualism is the using of more than two languages by a person in a chance.

f. Language contact

Language contact is the process of acculturation between two languages or more which is different in a norm.