CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background of Research

Language is very important for us as human being to make an interaction. In addition, language can be used means to get some information, science, and culture sector in a region, country and people. The needs of people who have cultural background and interaction between one another throughout the history of highly developed extensively and thoroughly. In sociolinguistics the language is a system, means, language is formed by some of components pattern regularly and can be enforced. Abdul Chaer (2010) said "Language is dynamic, means, it depends of modification possibility occurred in phonology, morphology, syntactic, semantics and lexical." Therefore, the general language functions are as a tool of communication in the society.

Language types related of the external factors are sociological, political, and cultural. It based on acquisitions are mother tongue or first language as family used or learned, second language, third language and foreign language is used as the second language for children besides it is political caused used of other countries. Indonesian people oriented to the western that used English on the science and technology because it is one of the international languages of communication play an important role in the world. English is an important subject in many schools since kindergarten into universities in Indonesia. Use of the English is widely used not only among the students who have English lessons,

but also among the people who are involved to the communication activities such as politic, teacher, international trading, and others.

Many Indonesian students can be said expert to the English conversation and pronunciation. They are the people who learn and use English as their second language. The people who are able to use two languages are called bilingual. Bilingual first introduced by Bloomfield (1993) which is defined, "as the mastery of two languages as native speakers in bilingualism." In fact, the possibility for someone to use second language as well as first language was very little, if any, perhaps rare. As the English students ability would not be equal or more than English native speaker because of using mother tongue habitually and it learned since was children by the grammar, syntactic and pronunciation. Therefore, the habitual of using mother tongue gives the effect to the language target is called interference. There are several previous studies of this topic about interference.

The first research was employed by Dini Nurdiyanti (2013) from UIN Suan Gunung Djati Bandung. The entitled *Lulu keche's vini vidi vidi, lovely* in the form of noun-compound, compound word and phrase. There are three kinds of interference found in teen lit are phonological interference, grammatical interference and lexical interference. using English interference in the teen lit novel is one way to make the story interesting as the readers, teenagers, are often use foreign language interference.

The second research was employed by Pungki Fuadillah (2012) from UIN Suan Gunung Djati Bandung. The entitled *The Use of English Interference in Kawanku Magazine* in this research, researcher uses descriptive qualitative and collecting the data through documentation. The result is found four types of interferences in *Kawanku* Magazine: Phonological interference, grammatical interference, lexical interference and semantics interference. in conceptual meaning found t twenty-six data and for collocative meaning found three data.

The third research was employed by Risna Nur Antika (2006) from UIN Suan Gunung Djati Bandung. The entitled *Sundanese Interference Into English* in this research, the researcher investigated interference in respondents' utterances. This research used theories interferences, bilingualism, sundanese, English, the differences of Sundanese and English phonemes, phonetic symbols, phonological interference and Cambridge Advances Learner's Dictionary. It uses qualitative method. To collect the data the researcher uses a visual recording and giving a test to the respondents. The conclusion of this research is the respondents more interference phonemes in consonants caused the phonemes were nothing found in sundanese.

The fourth research was employed by Karina Yuningsih (2017) from UIN Suan Gunung Djati Bandung. The entitled *Phonological Interference if Thai Students in Pronouncing English Words* in this research, the researcher focuses on phonology interference of Thai students' English reading and caused factors of phonological interference. The researcher uses Weinreich's theory about interference that refers to the phonological interference as the produce of speaker's manner in reproducing sounds in language. It uses a qualitative approach through interviews Thai students and asking to read some English articles while recording the sounds. The result is the researcher found six consonants, four vowels and two diphthongs which are different with English pronunciation.

The fifth research was employed by Annisa Nur Syifa (2014) from UIN Suan Gunung Djati Bandung. The entitled *The Indonesian and Javanese Interference in Joko Widodo's English Speaking* in this research focuses on the phonological interference in Joko Widodo's English speaking and the factors that causing the phonological interference. it uses Weinreich's Theory about phonology interference and it uses qualitative approach caused it discusses about

phenomenon among society. The result is the researches found produce eight consonants are influenced by javaneses, four vowels and five diphtong sounds.

From the previous studies described above. We can know that Interference occurred in phonology, morphology, syntactic and semantics. According to Weinreich (1979), "interference is deviation in the language using to the norms as a result of language contact or further comprehension of a language and used interchangeably by the speakers." As interference exist on a students' writing is adjective orders which one of the element of grammar. It is caused students' English writing are influenced by their first language is Indonesian language, Sundanese language and Javanese language that has no rules of adjective placement or order as English. Therefore, in this study the researchers conducted an analysis of more specific interference in adjective orders that are part of grammar. Indeed, in speaking, adjective orders can be understood, but for native speakers it will sound strange especially in writing if English that then contains a lot of adjective before noun must follow the rules. It uses the purposive sampling to get the sample. Therefore, the researcher analyzed the English writing that was performed by English literature students in the 2th semester in the A class.

1.2   Statement of Problem

The phenomenon about the mistake in using English terms on writing is often being found of students. The research talks about bilingual society who are studying at UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung especially of English Department majority used Indonesian as the first language then do interfere of second language of adjective orders. According to the statements above, the research concentrates the statement of problem in question form as follow:

1. How are the interferences in adjective orders performed by English department in second semester students?
2. What are the causes of interferences in adjective order?

1.3 Research Significance

1.3.1 Theoretical Significance

This research purposes for applying the knowledge that have learned as far as in English department UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung about interference on sociolinguistics and adjective orders is the element of grammatical and syntactic.

1.3.2 Practical Significance

By this research the title "*Interferensi in Adjective Orders on Students' Writing of English Department UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung*" then researcher will find out about interference in adjective orders on students' writing of English department, to find out the caused interference in adjective orders and to find out the effects of interference.

1.4 Definition of Key terms

1.4.1 Interference

Interference is a mistake that caused entrainment speech habits first language into second language

1.4.2 Adjective Order

Adjective orders is when multiple descriptive adjectives are strung together before a noun without being linked by coordinators, and also without contrastive intonation, the following linear precedence of semantic classes tends to apply: value > size > dimension > various physical properties > color.

1.4.3 Students' Writing

Students' writing is students' English essay writing on writing of genera communication study and there are some sentences contain of adjectives placement before noun.