

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher would like to describe the background of the research, the problem of the research, the objective of the research, the significance of the research, the scope and limitation, and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Research

Language is important to human being to communicate among them. Language is also various. There are two kinds of languages such as mother tongue or called native language and foreign language or often called target language. Mother tongue or native language is a language spoken by people since early years after their birth and it has been their first language they speak. People speak their first language well without thinking the grammatical structure or the vocabulary anymore. People speak not only with the people having the same language but also speak with the people having the different language. To speak with the people who have different language, they should know and understand the language. Normally, to speak different language they have to learn the language they want to understand.

In this era, we all should know other cultures and one of them is foreign language, especially English. English is one of the international languages used in international trading and other parts of the activities related to other countries. To learn a language is to achieve both its skills and components. One of the skills is

speaking applied to have conversation with other people around the world. To master a language, especially a foreign language, is not easy and difficult. We should have an ability to communicate using a foreign language. As a foreign language learner, one should practice the target language intensively in order to master the language, especially on speaking skill. In this case, a foreign language learner is always expected to be a bilingual.

Interference is a usual thing happening in learning a foreign language when their native language involves in speaking the foreign language. Based on this case, their native language involves and influences in speaking a foreign language, especially English. It is called interference. It is because of their physical conditions and the first language or mother tongue itself.

In learning English, interference is always unavoidable and interference exists when the foreign language learners practice their English, especially in speaking. It occurs to foreign language learners. The learners need a longer time to adapt from their first language or mother tongue as their means of communication in daily communication into a foreign language. Foreign language learners or second language learners get and develop the foreign language or second language through some steps which can be used as their daily spoken in their environment. One of the examples of the bilingual environment exists among the learners at BEC (Basic English Course) Pare.

Pare is the place where many English courses established and it is called "Kampung Inggris". Many people come there for learning foreign language, that is English. The most popular and the biggest English Course in Pare is Basic

English Course (BEC). Most of ex-BEC students are good at English. The students of BEC should speak English wherever and whenever they are. BEC has three program levels in learning English such as Basic Training Center (BTC), Classic Training Center (CTC) and the highest level is Training Center (TC). Moreover, the students of TC program must speak English totally when entering BEC campus. TC students are the highest level students in BEC program. They have passed two previous levels and of course they are good students of TC program because they passed the test before being in the last program level.

In doing conversation, TC program students often use their native language when they speak a foreign language, English. Their native language or mother tongue, Javanese and Indonesian, interfere their sentences in their communication in English. Foreign language learners have interference in speaking second language, English, for the English grammatical structures are sometimes different from their native language grammatical structure.

TC students are the highest English program level students and it can be said that they are good at English. However, we do not know whether there will be kinds of interference that they make in speaking English or not. If the TC students have interference done in speaking English, it is clear that interference occurs in learning English. We must do something to overcome the foreign language learners who have been learning English in six months not understand how to apply foreign language well.

That is why, the researcher takes this topic as a research because having interference in speaking a foreign language is a little bit big problem for foreign

language learners in the future after finishing their study about English. The researcher feels it does not need to happen to foreign language learners which have studied for a long time through several levels in mastering English because TC program students have passed the test. Although they are foreign language learners, they are supposed to be able to speak English well without any interference. They have paid much for their course fee and they should get better at speaking English. Foreign language learners should speak English correctly since they were in the beginner level. Foreign language learners not applying the foreign language well they learn in a long time is a phenomenon.

This phenomenon supports the existence of errors or interference and there has been an assumption which the researcher can take before doing this research. The assumption is that interference does not need happen to the highest level program learners in speaking the foreign language because there are many activities and programs supporting the foreign language learners in learning English during learning, understanding and mastering English. Based on this case, the researcher is interested in doing a research for this. She takes the title **“Interference on Speaking English of TC Program Students at Basic English Course (BEC) Pare.”**

B. Problems of the Research

Based on the topic above, the problem of the research is:

- What kinds of interference do the students of BEC have on speaking English?

C. Objectives of the Research

In this study, the researcher has an objective as follow:

- To know the kinds of interference the students of BEC have on speaking English.

D. Significance of the Research

To do this research, the researcher hopes that it can give the reference and additional knowledge to the teacher of English in determining the appropriate technique and method to make the students really understand in applying the rule of English in daily spoken language. By knowing the problems faced by foreign language learners in learning English, the teacher can teach English to the students correctly and give more stress on some particular areas of learning English, in which the students are weak.

To the learners, this study can help the non native learners understand and apply the usage of English. From it, the learners can be aware and know what make the students get difficulty in mastering and practicing English, so they get better English. With better English, they will not be shy to speak English. Besides, the students should remember that big intention and learning seriously will give them success.

To the readers, it can be additional information having interference in acquiring the language will always happen. It shows us that the learners have to learn a foreign language still even many interference they will make. Knowing interference, correcting it and using the true rule in speaking English well can make them perfect. This study also gives more information and understanding to

the readers that it is natural phenomenon when the foreign language learners learn target language.

To the researcher herself, it is hoped that this study can give her more opportunity to apply what she has from her field of study so she can really teach the students well like what she has known. Besides, it can give her, either as a student of English Department, a researcher and an instructor of English, an essential benefit to gain her goals.

E. Scope and Limitation

Practically, the students of BEC learn not only about speaking, but grammar, listening, reading, writing, pronunciation and vocabulary as well. To support their ability of speaking, they have to communicate with other friends using English every time, whenever and wherever they are. Hopefully, they are able to achieve and master the foreign language and use it in their daily conversation among their friends at BEC and in their daily life.

In this research, the researcher focuses on the interference, which surely occurs on BEC students' speaking as foreign language learners. Besides, the researcher will not make any comparison to other students of other courses, which likely has similar characteristics. The scope of this research is at BEC Pare and the data the researcher had taken can be inside or outside of class. In the inside of the class, the students have topics the teacher gave to them such as debate, free conversation upgrading their speaking skill, etc. In the outside of the class, the students have their own topic about speaking in their study club. The researcher

takes the data from the students of TC program in a year of 2012. The limitation of this research is about kinds of interference.

The setting of the observation is taken either in classroom or out side of the classroom. The speaking occurs in the oral speaking class and also in their break time or leisure time and their own study club discussion.

F. Definition of Key Terms

The terms used in this research might result confusion, unless they are briefly and clearly described. To avoid misunderstanding and uncertainty of this concept, so the researcher provides the definition of key terms as follows:

1. BEC students

BEC is one of the English courses located in Pare, Kediri. The students of BEC are various in terms of their background of study and their origin where they are from. The students of BEC are foreign language learners of English who are the graduation students, the students of university and workmen. Because of this reason, the researcher needs to know the kinds of interference happening to the students in speaking English whereas they are non-native learners of English who live in different city, province and island. Those are TC program students who are selected to be the object of this research.

2. Interference

Interference is an added difficulty and obstacle in learning a sound, word or construction in foreign language as a result of differences with the

habit of the native language. It can be said interference is a nontechnical term referring to the transfer of native language grammar, vocabulary and also the pronunciation into the learning and use of a foreign language. It occurs because the foreign language learners say sentences or the conversation considered the same as the grammatical structure and morphology in their first language and in target language. It also makes the foreign language learners get difficulty in understanding the meaning of the topic they talk to among students. With this difficulty, the foreign language learners will get misunderstanding one another.

3. Native Language

Native language is the very first language acquired by people which is then considered mother tongue. Native language is the language that a person has spoken from earliest childhood. We can define that native language is one's first language learned in childhood. It is used in their daily conversation with the people in their environment.

4. Interference in speaking

Interference in speaking is interference that occurs in practicing speaking English on daily spoken language either in the classroom as a formal learning process or out of classroom. Interference here is about how their structure, phonology, lexis and even morphology of their native language involves in their speaking English which is supported by kinds of interference to have the real English on spoken language like native speakers without any interference.

5. Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is the study and comparison of two languages. This is done by looking at the structural similarities and differences of the studied languages. Most contrastive analysis take into account basic building blocks of languages such as phonics, vocabulary and also structural natures of many languages including how to form sentences and change word forms. The students tended to repeat the same linguistic mistakes. This turned into an assumption that the mistakes were caused by the student's first language interfering with the second. This interference happened because the student applied the first language's rules to the second language.