

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the background of the study, the problem of the study, the scope and limitation, the objective of the research, the significance of the research and definition of key term

### **A. Background of the study**

The sound of speech is almost all around us, we use it and of course we hear it. But sometimes although we are accustomed to hear it, it seems like nonsense if we do not know what the meaning of it is. Habitually people hold communication by a tool called as language. Therefore, the use of language is very crucial to express the speakers feeling and opinion in order to have an interaction with other people. So that it is true that a language is a unique human inheritance that plays very important rules in human's life, such as thinking, communicating ideas and negotiating with other.

As one of international language, English as the lead position has very broad effect on the global era which makes the English as the main tool of everything. Just takes the example, every technology use English as the instruction language when it operates, English is used by the whole people of different countries when they meet as the universal language. So that English has very important positions since English is used by the many people in universe.

In Indonesia, students are learning English as their foreign language because the common people in Indonesia use the "Indonesian language" as their first language. Beside of their mother language that they used to have it when they hold communication on their area. BSNP (2006: 277) states,

**"Kemampuan berwacana yakni kemampuan memahami dan atau menghasilkan teks lisan dan atau tulis yang direalisasikan dalam empat keterampilan berbahasa yakni mendengar, berbicara, membaca, dan menulis secara terpadu untuk mencapai tingkat literasi fungsional".**

In short, there are four basic language skills that should be learn by the students which consist of; listening, speaking, reading, and writing. According to Halliday, language is the systematic resources for expressing meaning in context, not the set of all possible grammatical sentences.

The Indonesian education system has established to deliver English as one of the compulsory subjects. English could become something new for the learner especially for the Indonesian students which learn English as their foreign language. Again, English becomes compulsory subject which has to be learned because it is considered as an important language and it is needed by the society. As the result many schools are providing compulsory subject to their students like English language in every level of education such elementary, junior, senior moreover to the college students which consist of four skill, there are listening, speaking, writing and reading.

One of the important skills which the learner of a foreign language should possess and therefore they have to pay more attention is about pronunciation. The correct pronunciation is needed by the speaker when they utter English word. The aim of this correct pronunciation is to restrain miscommunication which is created by incorrect pronunciation. So that the better pronunciation the more understand the receiver, the worse pronunciation the more miscommunication will happen.

An understanding of the features of pronunciation helps the learners' understanding when they listen to the language. It also helps them to produce the language more accurately, though learners do not necessarily need to pronounce English perfectly, just well enough for other people to understand them.<sup>1</sup>

Because English is the foreign language in Indonesia, of course there will be many influences at play when students learn a foreign language. But the influence that the mother tongue has on the language we produce when we use a foreign language becomes important thing to study for people who interested in second language acquisition. When the second language learner learns English there will be two kinds of possible transfer that might occur. The first is possible transfer, it happen when the transfer makes learning easier, and may

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<sup>1</sup> David nunan, *Practical English Language Teaching* (New York, Avenue Of The America 2003) Page 60

occur when both the native language and the target language has the same form. For example, both French and English have the word *table*, which can have the same meaning in both languages. Second, negative transfer, (also known as **interference**, linguistic interference, cross-linguistic interference), is the use of a native-language pattern or rule which leads to an error or inappropriate form in the target language. It is the effect of the learners' first language on their production of the language they are learning.

If the second language learner has positive transfer, there will be no problems come. However if they have negative transfer, it will influence to their second language in use. This negative transfer commonly happens because of the effect of their mother tongue. The common mistakes on interference ever seen when many of javanese people said the sound of /b/, /d/,/g/ and /j/ not clearly as on the word of Bandung, Deli, Gombong and Jambi. They mispronounce it as /mbandung/,/ndeli/,/nggombong/ and /njambi/. In spite of there is no addition of /m/, /n/,/ngg/ and /j/ , the Javanese people seems to use it. That is kind of phonological interference by Javanese people. A mispronounced due to the learners's first language becomes common phenomenon in learning second language and as the result the pronunciation of Indonesian utters English word seems incorrect.

When we talk about the characteristic of language learner, of course there will be difference between the characters of young learner and adult learner. A young learner has a big chance to lead an error when they learn



English as their foreign language, it happens because a young learner differs from the adult in terms of their ability to understand the input they receive easily than young learner.

Based from the explanation above, the researcher would like to conduct research entitled **“Phonological Interference in the English Pronunciation of the Students of SD Plus Rahmat Kota Kediri”**

### **B. Problem of the study**

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher is supposed to find What kinds of phonological interference did students of SD Plus Rahmat kota Kediri utter when they speak English words

### **C. Scope and limitation**

To avoid misinterpreting research, the researcher limits the problem only the phonological interference in SD Plus Rahmat Kota Kediri including the segmental aspect (vowel, consonant and diphthong) and suprasegmental aspect (stressing word). The scope of study in this research is only the analysis for phonological interference playing on the English pronunciation on SD Plus Rahmat Kota Kediri specifically on fifth grader.

#### **D. Objective of the research**

The purpose of this study is to know what kind of phonological interference did the students of SD.Plus Rahmat Kota Kediri have when they utter English words.

#### **E. Significance of the research**

The finding of the research is hoped to provide description of the phonological interference made by the students on the fifth grade of SD Plus Rahmat Kota Kediri and finding of study expected to give benefit some group of people.

##### **1. For the English teacher**

Teacher as the important figure in teaching learning process, of course they have a big responsibility for their students success when they learn English as the foreign language. By knowing the result of this study, the researcher hope that the result of the study will be useful for the teacher to be aware of phonological interference that caused by the use of their first language. By knowing kind of phonological interference that utters by the students, the researcher does hope it will encourage them to find the easy way to accomplish their teaching objective. Furthermore the teacher will able to select appropriate technique in teaching speaking so that the pronunciation of the students is understandable.