

**THE ANALYSIS OF THE INTERFERENCE CONSEQUENCES
ON INACCURACY OF FRICATIVE SPEECH PRODUCTION
BY YOUNG SUNDANESE IN KEBON WARU**

TERM PAPER



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STRATA ONE (S-1) OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LETTERS

UNIVERSITY OF DARMA PERSADA

JAKARTA

2014

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TERM PAPER

Submitted in part-fulfilling for obtaining
Strata One (S-1) Degree



**STRATA ONE (S-1) OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
UNIVERSITY OF DARMA PERSADA
JAKARTA
2014**

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY STATEMENT PAGE

I hereby declare that the term-paper is the result of my own work, and all the sources quoted or referenced have been stated correctly.

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TEST FEASIBILITY APPROVAL PAGE

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The title of the term-paper: THE ANALYSIS OF THE INTERFERENCE
CONSEQUENCES ON INACCURACY OF
FRICATIVE SPEECH PRODUCTION BY
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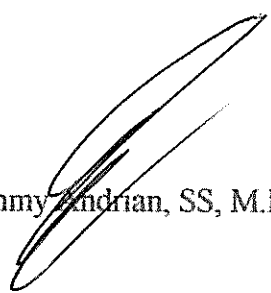
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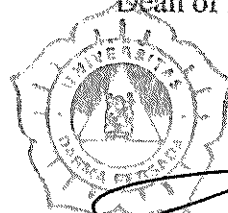

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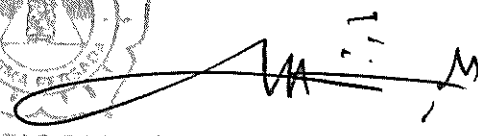
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PREFACE

Alhamdulillah rabbil 'alamiin, my deepest praise and gratitude to Allah SWT so that I have been given the mercy and blessing to be able to finish my term paper entitled "*The Analysis of the Interference Consequences on Inaccuracy of Fricative Speech Production by Young Sundanese in Kebon Waru.*"

This term paper is submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining the Strata One (S1) degree. Behind the making process of this term paper, there are many great people who always guide and support me, even when I got frustration and bored.

The memories and experiences I have gotten during my education more than four years study in this university and indeed extremely splendid and precious. I am so grateful to all my lecturers in English Department who have guided me. In finishing this term-paper, I do really give my regards and thanks for the people who have helped and supported me.

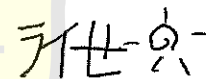
1. Fridolini, SS, M. Hum as the advisor who guided me patiently in and spent her limited time to guide me in the making process of my term-paper, your suggestions and help have an important role.
2. Tommy Andrian, SS, M. Hum as the academic advisor and also the reader who has given her suggestion and helped me to improve my term-paper to be better and finish it. He is also the head of English Department.
3. Mr. Syamsul Bachri, SS, M.Si as the Dean of faculty of letters.
4. All lecturers in Faculty of Letters, English Department. Thank you very much for teaching me English and considering me as your student.
5. My beloved Family. They always support me to finish my term-paper, pray for me who have given the best wishes to all my affairs in my study. My little sister, Rizka Medina, she always reminds me to continue my term-paper.
6. Mr. Arief and Mrs. Yeni as the owner of *Bimbingan Belajar* have permitted me to take the data in their place.
7. The society of Kebon Waru. They have wanted to be my respondent.

8. My best friends: Danti, Kiki, Andrie, Sindu, they always support me and remind me to finish this term paper immediately.
9. My college friends: Dodo, Nindy, Kiki, Arin, Mijchela, Amy, Ran, Rima, Fany and those I can not mention one by one. Thanks for sharing knowledges and moments during my phase of study in the university. On account of your best wishes, I could finish my term paper well.

Overall, I realize if this term paper is far from being perfect. I hope this term paper is useful for the readers.

Jakarta, 28 August 2013

Writer



Raisa Presfana

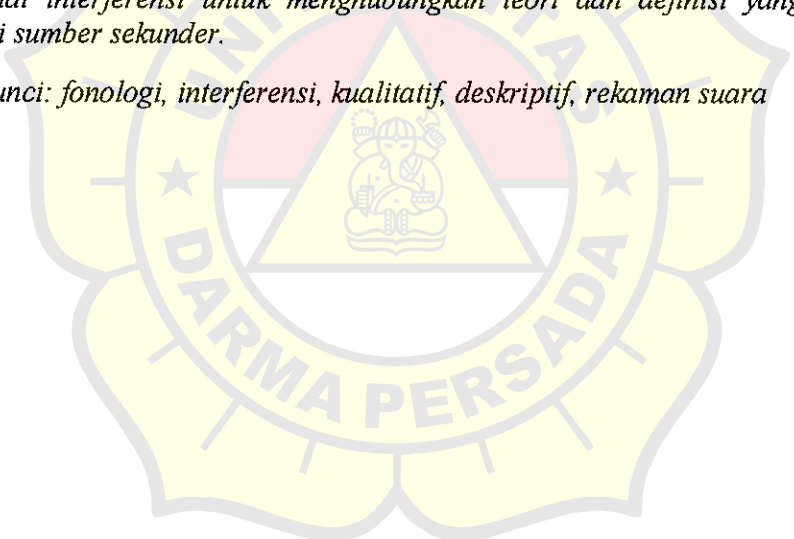


ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : S-1 Sastra Inggris
Judul : *The Analysis of the Interference Consequences on Inaccuracy of Fricative Speech Production by Young Sundanese in Kebon Waru*

Skripsi ini membahas tentang faktor-faktor penyebab interferensi dan jenis-jenis interferensi. Melalui pendekatan fonologi adalah kebutuhan pendukung untuk mengetahui bagaimana pengucapan responden. Pendekatan utama dari skripsi ini adalah pendekatan sociolinguistik oleh Weinreich. Dalam skripsi ini, dibahas pula macam-macam kesalahan berbahasa yang dilakukan oleh responden, yang tentunya berhubungan dengan pengucapan bunyi fricative dan faktor-faktor pendorong kesalahan tersebut. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian qualitative dan descriptive. Metode pengumpulan data berupa rekaman suara dari responden sebagai sumber utama dan didukung oleh beberapa literature mengenai interferensi untuk menghubungkan teori dan definisi yang relevan sebagai sumber sekunder.

Kata kunci: fonologi, interferensi, kualitatif, deskriptif, rekaman suara



ABSTRACT

Name : Raisa Presfana
Study Program : English Departement/Strata One (S-1) Degree
Title : The Analysis of the Interference Consequences on Inaccuracy of Fricative Speech Production by Young Sundanese in Kebon Waru

This term paper discusses about the kinds of interference and the factors causes the interference. Through the phonology is the additional need to know how the respondents pronounce the fricative. The main approach is from this term paper is the interference approach from Weinreich. In this term-paper, also discuss about the kinds of error communicating done by respondents, of course having the relation with the pronunciation of fricative sounds and then the factors causing the errors. This study is qualitative and descriptive research. The method of collecting the data those are the voice records of the respondents as the primary source and supporting with some literatures about interference to relate the theory and the relevant definition as the secondary sources.

Key words : phonology, interference, qualitative, descriptive, voice records

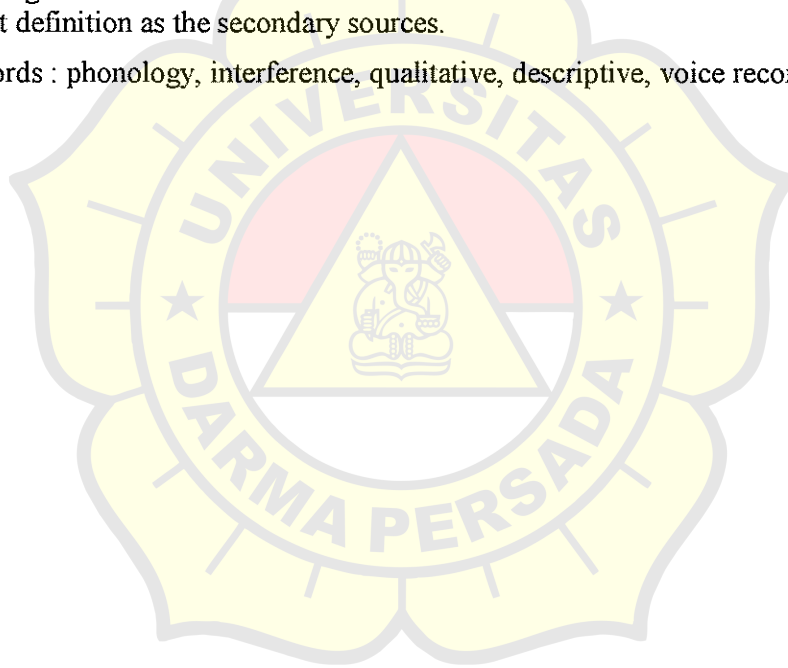


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Problem

Language is a means of communication that created by the organ of speech of human being. Language happens because there is an interaction between speaker and his partner. Not all of human can interact spontaneously, sometimes they make some mistakes in speaking, but unconsciously what they say is wrong. The mistakes in speaking divides into two mistakes in utterance or utterances in spoken, also in writing, but actually the mistake of speaking includes the error of morphology, lexical, and phonology. In phonology, the error divides into two aspects, sometimes a man carries out the error or a group of men and sometimes an ethnic group composes their background.

Based on on the process of the articulation, consonant has seven different sounds, they are plosive, fricative, affricative, nasal, trill, lateral, and approximant, but in this research I focus on fricative sounds. Fricatives are consonants with the characteristic that when they are produced, air escapes through a small passage and making hissing sound. All language have fricatives, probably always include something like s. Fricatives are continuant consonants, which means that you can continue making them without interruption as you have enough air in your lungs (Roach, 1983, p.37).

There are some fricatives consonants in English, but in this occasion, I want to discuss about /f/ and /v/ and also /s/ and /z/. In Indonesia, the use of the phoneme /f/ and /v/, /s/ and /z/ too are not really disputed. /f/ is a voiceless fricative labio-dental. It is produced by the lower lip is in contact with the upper teeth. /v/ is a voiced fricative labio-dental and never very strong and is scarcely audible in the case of /v/ (Roach, 1983, p. 39). In Indonesia, there are /f/,/v/, /s/,/z/, /sy/,/kh/,/gh/. But in Indonesia, they are not effectively used. Sundanese has a fricative sound, that is /s/ names alveolar fricative that produce with escapes the air through narrow passage along the center of the tongue, and the sound produced is comparatively intense (Roach, 1983, p.39).

Fricative sounds are one of the important consonant to be applied by anyone who learns English, there is no exception for the young of Sundanese avoid misunderstandings in communicating with foreigner.

The inaccuracy in pronouncing the fricative sounds is because of the historical reason that is fricative sounds are not the original sounds of Sundanese. They were brought by the Arabian and European. In my opinion, they can read the fricative sounds for such is because their mother tongue, their mother tongue is brought to their daily life. I conduct this research because I curious to know the other factors of interference they conduct.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, I identify the problem of the research are as follow:

1. Sundanese often make mistakes in pronouncing the fricative sounds
2. Sundanese listen the pronunciation of fricative sounds from their family, school, and social media (youtube)

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The problem raised in this term paper is too wide if it is researched thoroughly. Therefore, in order the problem are not widened anywhere, I will just conduct the research to the young who live on Jalan Kabon Waru, Bandung, West Java. On this area, there is also a famous English course, that increase my curiosity whether this pronunciation problem still occur or no.

1.4 Statement of the Problem

I find some mistakes of fricative speech production done by the young Sundanese in Kebon Waru. Therefore, I formulate the statement of the problems as follows:

the data to make the generalization or general conclusion which is a system that is a set of those who were the subject of the research.

1.8 Benefit of the Research

In this study, I analyze about the mistake in pronouncing the fricative sounds which done by young Sundanese in Kebon Waru. I hope my research can give the benefit to the others, they are:

1. Giving the inspiration for the other college students to research about the other ethnic group's language with English in different field, for example the comparison of Padangnese and English in the use of Maxim, etc.
2. Making the young Sundanese concern about practicing their pronunciation to make their English better.

1.9 Systematic Organization of the Research

This writing of term paper has paper organization. The writer arranges it to be some sections that consist of four chapters, those are:

Chapter I: Introduction

In this chapter, the writer explains about background, identification of the problems, limitation of the problems, statement of the problems, aim of the research, framework of the theory, methods of the research, and benefits of the research about the interference effect on inaccuracy of fricative speech production by young Sundanese.

Chapter II: Framework of the Theory

This chapter consists of the theory of A.C Gimson about fricatives and Weinreich about interference.

Chapter III: Analysis of the Interference Consequences on Inaccuracy of Fricative Speech Production by Young Sundanese in Kebon Waru.

In this chapter, I analyze the data in order to be able to answer the research questions. I find out the main problem occur of fricatives

sound production by Sundanese. It is because, in Sundanese there is not fricatives sound exists.

Chapter IV: Conclusion

In this chapter, the writer concludes the analysis of the finding of the whole study.



CHAPTER II

FRAMEWORK OF THEORY

2.1 Phonology

Before I conduct the research about the influence of interference to the fricative pronunciation on Sundanese, formerly I will explain about phonology. Phonology is part of the grammar or other language studies which analyze the sounds of language generally. The Phonology term according to Kridalaksana (2002) in his linguistic dictionary, said that, phonology is the study in linguistic which inquire the sounds of language based on its function. Phonology term is derived from two words of Greek, they are *phone* which mean sounds and *logos* which mean order, words, or knowledge, also called sounds procedures. But, the sounds which learn in phonology are not just the sounds, but the sounds of language which distinguish the meaning in verbal or written language that society are using.

There is also *consonant* term. Based on Chaer (48: 2009) consonant is the sounds of language which produced in a way current utterance come out from glottis, and get the obstacle on organ of speech in oral cavity or nasal cavity. Then, Kridalaksana, Harimurti (1993:118) stated that consonant is the sound of language which produced by hampered the current of the air on the one of the place on voice tract of above the glottis.

Moreover, in consonant term there are also point of articulation and organ of articulation terms. Point of articulation is a place of the occurring of the consonant, it is the place of disturbance to the speech sounds. Organ of articulation or articulator is the using of organs of speech. There are five points of articulation of fricative in Bahasa Indonesia, they are:

- (a) labiodental articulation (lower lip and upper teeth)
- (b) apicodental articulation (tip of the tongue and the upper teeth)
- (c) lamino alveolar articulation (tongue and the upper teeth niche)
- (d) palate alveolar articulation (tip of the tongue and the alveolar ridge)
- (e) glottal articulation (is not produced by the articulator, but the total closure by glottis)

2.2 Fricatives

According to Kridalaksana on his dictionary of linguistic, fricative is the sounds which produced by the narrow space so most of the air current hampered; for example /s/, /z/, /f/, /v/, /θ/, and /ð/. Fricative is a sound which is formed by tightened the air currents that aspirated from the lungs, so the air currents hampered and out with shifting. So, the structure is not proximate anymore but loose. According to Gimson (1980:178)

In the articulation of a fricative consonant, two organs are brought and held sufficiently close together for escaping air-stream to produce a strong friction; fricatives are, therefore, like plosives and affricates, characterized by a noise component. This friction may or may not be accompanied by voice. There is an on- or off-glide in respect of an adjacent sound, most appreciable if the adjacent sound, most appreciable if the adjacent sound is a vowel.

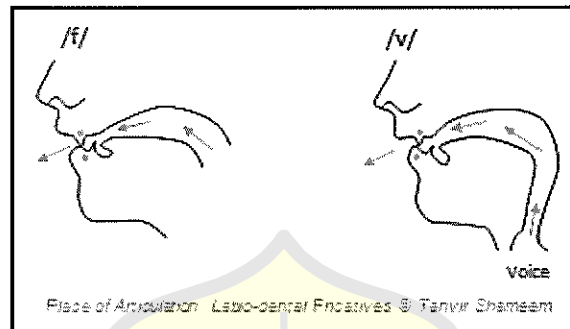
These following example are the example of the pronunciation of the sounds of fricatives which contradictory in voicing at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of the word which is on “An Introduction to the Pronunciation of English” by A. C. Gimson (1980:179).

Phoneme	Initial	Middle	Final
/f/	feel /fi:l/	proofing /p ru: fi ŋ/	leaf /li:f/
/v/	veal /vi:l/	proving /p ru: vi ŋ/	leave /li:v/
/θ/	thigh /θ ai/	earthy /3: θ i/	wreath /ri:θ/
/ð/	thy /ð ai/	worthy /'w 3: ð I/	wreathe /ri:ð/
/s/	seal /si:l/	racer /re i s ə r/	peace /pi:s/
/z/	zeal /zi:l/	razor /re i z ə (r)/	please /pli:z/
/ʃ/	sheet /ʃi:t/	fission /'f i ʃ n/	rush /rʌʃ/
/ʒ/	gigolo /ʒ i g ə l ə u/	vision /'v i ʒ n/	rough /ru:ʒ/

/h/	heat /h i: t/	behave /b i' h e i v /	
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According to the point of articulation, fricative sound can be distinguished into:

2.2.1 Labio-dental Fricatives



According to Kridalaksana (1993:124) labio-dental is sounds which produced by the lower lip and the upper teeth. When the production of labio-dental fricative occur the lower lip as the active articulator approximate or touch the upper teeth, the passive articulator, so, labio-dental sounds will occur. The upper teeth and lower lips are the producer of labio-dental fricatives. According to Gimson (1980:181,182), the description of fricative labio dental sound can be explained as in this quotes:

The soft palate being raised and the nasal resonator shut off, the inner surface of the lower lip makes a light contact with the edge of the upper teeth, so that the escaping air produces friction. The actual point of contact will vary somewhat according to the adjacent sound, e.g. in the case of a back strongly rounded vowel or of a bilabial plosive (fool, roof, obvious), the contact on the lower lip tends to be more retracted than in the case of a front spread vowel (feel, leaf). For /f/, the friction is the voiceless, whereas there may be some vocal fold vibration accompanying /v/, according to its situation. The tongue position of an adjacent vowel will persist or be anticipated during the labio-dental

friction; in the case of intervocalic /f, v/, the tongue will articulate independently for the vowels or, if the vowels are similar, e.g. in *stiffest, giving*, will retain its position during the labiodental friction.

The differences between both of fricative sound is [f] as the voiceless consonants and [v] is the voiced consonant.

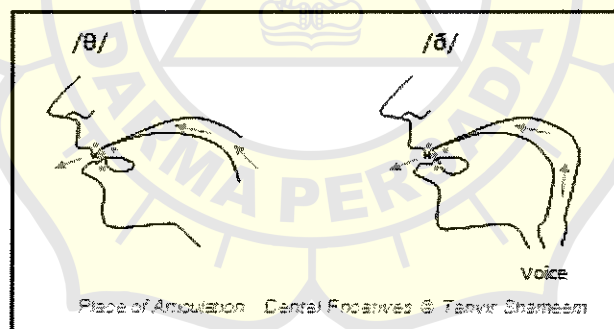
The table below is an example of pronunciation of [f] and [v] that I conclude from Gimson (1980:181).

Table 1

The example of [f], [v] sounds are in these following words

initial	Middle	Final
fat /fæt/	affair /ə'feər/	stuff /stʌf/
fail /feɪl/	suffer /'sʌfə(r)/	roof /ru:f/
veal /vi:l/	over /əʊvə(r)/	give /gɪv/
voice /vɔɪs/	ever /'evə(r)/	move /mu:v/

2.2.2 Apico Dental Fricatives



Apico dental fricative is the sounds which produced by the tip of the tongue touch or approach the upper teeth, Kridalaksana (1993: 16). When the apico dental production is occurred the tip of the tongue, as the active articulator, move closer or touch the upper teeth, the passive articulator, apicodental sounds

will occur. According to Gimson (1980:184), the quotes below can explain about the description of apico dental fricatives:

The soft palate raises and the nasal resonator shut off, the tip and rims of the tongue make a light contact with the edge and inner surface of the upper incisor and firmer contact with the upper teeth so that the air escaping between the forward surface of the tongue and the incisor causes friction. With some speakers, the tongue-tip may protrude through the teeth. For /θ/ the friction is voiceless, whereas for /ð/ there may be some vocal fold vibration according to its situation. The lip position will depend upon the adjacent vowel, e. g being spreads for thief, heath, these, etc, and somewhat rounded for thought, truth, soothe, etc.

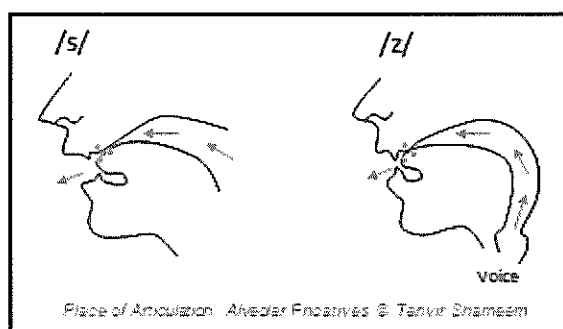
The differences between both of that sounds is [θ] as the voiceless consonant and [ð] is the voiced consonant.

The following table is the example of pronunciation of [θ], [ð] which I have concluded from Gimson (1980:183).

Table 2
The example of [θ] and [ð] in words

initial	Middle	Final
thief / θ i : f /	author / ' ə : θ ə (r) /	earth / ɜ : θ : /
thumb / θ ʌ m /	method / ' m e θ ə d /	breath / b r i : ð /
there / ð e ə (r) /	either / ' a i ð ə (r) /	with / w i ð /
this / ð i s /	mother / ' m ʌ ð ə (r) /	smooth / s m u : ð /

2.2.3 Lamino-alveolar Fricatives



Lamino is come from the word laminal means blade of the tongue produces this sound. Alveolar is sounds occurs by the constriction between the tip of the tongue or blade of the tongue and alveolum. When producing the lamino-alveolar sounds the air escapes through a narrow passage along the center of the tongue, and the sound produced comparatively intense. According to Gimson (1980:186,187), the quotes below can explain the description of lamino-alveolar fricative sound:

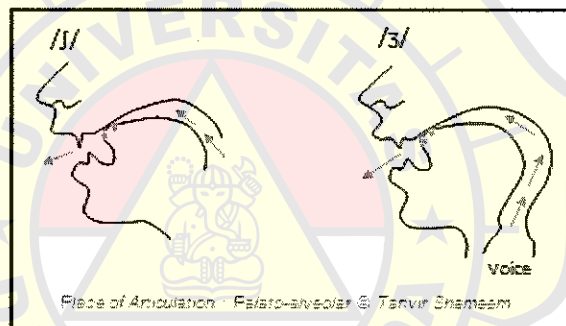
The soft palate raise and nasal resonator shut off, the tip, and blade of the tongue make a light contact with the upper alveolar ridge, and the side rims of the tongue make a close contact with the upper side teeth. The air-stream escape by mean of narrow groove in the center of the tongue and causes frictions between the tongue and the alveolar ridge. There is very little opening between the teeth. With some speakers, the tongue-tip is in contact with the lower teeth, so that friction produces between the blade as the tongue and the alveolar ridge. For /s/ the friction is voiceless, whereas for /z/ there may be some vocal fold vibration, according to its situation. The lip position will depend upon adjacent vowel, e.g. spread for see, zeal, piece, bees, etc. Some speakers make a light additional contact between the lower lip and the upper teeth, thus giving the sounds a secondary labio-dental quality. A lisp, i.e. a substitution of /θ, ð/ for /s, z/, or strongly dented version of /s, z/, is a common speech defect or

habit, despite the loss of phonemic opposition involved, which might be expected to exert pressure towards the maintenance of the dental/ alveolar fricative distinction.

Table 3
The example of /s/ and /z/ in words

initial	Middle	Final
soap /səʊp/	piece /pi:s/	famous /'feməs/
sign /saɪn/	whisper /wɪspə(r)/	niece /ni:s/
zoo /zu:/	lazy /'leɪzi/	was /wəs/
zero /'ziərəʊ/	easy /'i:zi/	ooze /u:z/

2.2.4 Palato-alveolar Fricative



According to Kridalaksana (1993:152) palato alveolar is the sounds produces by constriction between laminum and alveolum also the front part of the tongue and also hard palate. This fricative sounds are calling as palate-alveolar, which can be to mean that their place of articulation is partly palatal, partly alveolar. The tongue is in contact with an area slightly further back than that for /s/, /z/. According to Gimson (1980:189), the description of fricative palato-alveolar sound can be explained as in the quote below:

The soft palate is raising and the nasal resonator shut off, the tip and blade of the tongue make a light contact with the alveolar

ridge, the front of the hard palate and the side rims of the tongue being contact with the upper side teeth. The escape of air is diffuse (compare that of /s/, /z/), the friction occurring between a more extensive area of the tongue and the roof of the mouth. The articulation is also laser than that of /s, z/. The palatalization effect (i.e., the [i]-ness caused by the raising of the front of the tongue) is indicating either that the front raising is less marked than is the sound of the [ʃ, ʒ] type in some other languages, indicating either that the front raising is less close or that the tongue as a whole is slightly more retracted. In the case of /ʃ/, the friction is voiceless, whereas for /ʒ/ there may be some vocal fold vibration according to its situation. Some speakers use slight lip-rounding for /ʃ, ʒ/ in all positions; for others, lip-rounding are the effect of the adjacent vowel, e.g. /ʃ/ of shoe tends to be lip-rounded whereas /ʃ/ of she has neutral or spread lips.

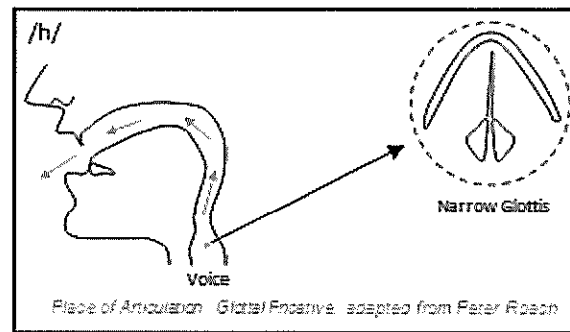
The difference between both of palate-alveolar fricatives is [ʃ] as the palate-alveolar fricatives sound as voiceless palate-alveolar fricative, whereas [ʒ] is voice palate-alveolar fricative.

This following table is the example of pronunciation of [ʃ] and [ʒ], which I concluded by Gimson (1980:189)

Table 4
The example of [ʃ] and [ʒ] in words

initial	Middle	Final
sheet /ʃi:t/	machine /məʃi:n/	thin /θin/
Shout /ʃaʊt/	cushion /'kʊʃn/	push /pʊʃ/
genre /'gɑ:nrə/	usual /'ju:zʊəl/	rouge /ru:ʒ/
gigolo /'ʒiɡələu/	confusion /kən'fju:ʒn/	barrage /'bærɑ:ʒ/

2.2.5 Fricative Glottal



Glottal is occur because of the constriction the space between both vocal cords, Kridalaksana (1993:65). When the production of this fricative glottal occurred the narrowing that produces the friction noise is between the vocal cords. According to Gimson (1980:191), the description about fricative glottal can be explained as in the quote below:

Since English /h/ occurs only in syllable initial, pre-vocalic position, it may regard as a strong, voiceless onset of the vowel in a question. The air expel from the lungs with the considerable pressure, causing some friction throughout the vocal tract, the upper part of which is shaped in readiness for the articulation of the following vowel (i.e. as regard the position of the tongue, lips, soft palate, and configuration of pharynx). Thus differing types of frictions (patterns of resonance) will hear for /h/ in the sequences / h i: /, / h a: /, and / h u: /. The friction being, therefore, largely of the mouth cavity type associate with the nature of the following vowel, this syllable marginal sound is considered by many writers to share notable characteristic with vowel (voiced) articulations and its interpreted phonemically as being in complementary distribution with the second element of the long vowels(/a:/, /ɔ:/, /ɜ:/) and the diphthongs /Iə /, /eə/, /uə/. Since, however, the common feature of all types of pre-vocalic /h/ is the passage of a strong, voiceless, air-stream

through the open glottis, and the sound is here referred to as a fortis, voiceless, glottal fricative. With the onset of the vocal fold vibration of the vowel, the air-pressure is reduced. There is no distinctive fortis/ lenis opposition such as characterizes the other English fricatives.

This following table is an example of pronunciation of [h] which I have concluded from Gimson (1980:183).

Table 5
The example of [h] in words

initial	Middle	Final
hot /h o t/	perhaps /p ə ' h æ p s/	
horse /h ɔ : s/	ahead / ə ' h e d /	

2.3 Interference

Interference is term which is come from the sociolinguistic field. The term interference firstly introduced and used in sociolinguistic by Weinreich (1970:1) is a deviation of the language application of the norms which exists as a result of the contact of language or the introduction of one of languages and used interchangeably by the speakers. Furthermore, Weinreich emphasize that interference is the shifting of the language elements into the other language and the deviation of the used of the rules and norms of the language. For the first time interference was introduced by Weinreich (1968:1) to call the change of system of a language related to the presence of the language contact with the other languages elements which done by the bilingual speaker. Bilingual speaker is the speakers who use two languages interchangeably, while the multilingual speakers are speakers that can use many languages interchangeably. The interference events occur on bilingual speech-language ability in the other language.

As previously said, that the reason of the presence of a bilingual society or bilingual as occurred on the society of Indonesia, arise a language phenomenon

called interference. Meanwhile, Chaer and Agustina (1995:168) noted that interference is the deviation of the norms of a language or more. Another linguist, Ohoiwutun (2007:72) noted if two or more languages meet because of the certain components can be transferred from a language, that is the source language to the other language, it is a recipient language. Consequently, the adopted of language or interference is happened, as termed by Weinreich (1970). Ohoiwutun considered that all words derived from other languages are interference.

Weinreich (1968:1) also suggest that interference is a form of deviation of the use of language from the existing norms as the result of the language contact because the speaker knows more than one language. Interference which is the use of one language in the other language at the time of speaks or writes. In the process of interference, the rules of the use of language undergo the deviations due to the influence of the other language. The taking of the smallest element of the first language into the second language can raise the interference.

In the interference process (Chaer & Agustina, 2004, p. 126), there are three elements which take the role, they are: *the source language or donor language*, *the absorbent language or recipient language*, and *absorption element or importation*. In language contact, perhaps on one occasion, languages become a donor language, at the time that on other occasion, the languages become a recipient language. The mutual absorptive is a general occasion in language contact.

The main contribution of the interference is in the vocabulary of the languages that have the socio cultural background and the wide use (as English and Arabian) and because of that reason, both of the languages have so many vocabularies, it will give the vocabulary contribution to the developmental languages and the languages which have contact with that languages (Chaer & Agustina, 2004, p. 126). In this process the language which give influence is called *source language or donor language*; and the language which accept is called *absorbent language or recipient language*, whereas the element given called *absorbed element*.

According to Chaer and Agustina (Chaer & Agustina, 2004, p.120) in the interference occurrence also use in the other languages elements for using a

language, which considered as a mistake because of deviate from the norm or the rule of a language used. If we investigate the reason of the occurrence of interference is back to the ability of the speaker in using the specific language so he/ she influenced by the other language. In general, interference occurred in using the second language.

The ability of the each speaker to the B1 and B2 very varied. There are speakers who master B1 as good as he master B2, but there also no; even there are who have the ability of B2 is minimal. Bilingual speakers who do not have the ability to B2 as good as B1 of course they will have the difficulty to use both of the languages whenever needed, because the speech act of both languages separated and work each of the language (Chaer & Agustina, 2004, p.120).

In the occurrence of interference also used the other language elements in using the language, considered as a mistake because deviate from the rule of the language used. If we investigate the cause of interference is return to the ability of the speaker in using a particular language to be influenced by other languages. This interference usually occurs in the use of a second language, and interfere into the second language is the first language or mother tongue (Chaer & Agustina, 2004, p.120).

Based on the opinions above, we can conclude that interference is a symptom that occurs in multilingual or bilingual society because of the contact of languages that resulting the occurrence of deviation of language norms, absorption and the use of vocabulary of foreign language. The deviation of language rules and the absorption of foreign language can be said as interference. It is the change of the sound (phonology), the arrangement of word that is phrase pattern (morphology) and the sentence structure (syntax). The absorption of foreign languages can be the adoption of foreign vocabulary and the adjustments to foreign language spelling to Sundanese.

2.3.1 Types of Interference

Weinreich distinguish the interference into three, they are phonological interference, morphological interference, and syntactic interference. In this paper I

just discuss about the phonological interference. Phonological interference is occurred when the speaker pronounce the words from a language with insert the when speakers utter the words of a language by inserting the language sounds of other language (Chaer&Agustina, 2004, p. 123). Weinreich divided phonological interference into three, they are substitution interference, differentiation interference, and under differentiation interference.

First, substitution interference occurs because of the transference of the language element to another language. In the transference there are the language element that copy into the other language. Second, over differentiation interference is a language error in the form of the implementation of the element that is not applicable in the second language into the first language. Third, under differentiation interference is the ignorance of the second language structure because there is not its comparison in first language. The last is reinterpretation interference occurs because of the alteration of the element of the function because of transfer process (Chaer & Agustina, 2004, p. 123).

'The native speaker of Tapanuli when they used Bahasa Indonesia, they pronounce the word "dengan" to be / d ê η a n /, different with Balinese, they usually pronounce the phoneme /t/, to be apico alveolar retrofleka [t]. Japanese pronounce the word "gasoline" with / g a s o r i n i /and in Hawaii, someone who have name Gorge called / i k i o k i /.

2.3.2 The Occurrences of Interferences Causal Factors

In 2.3 I have discussed about the definition of interference from the linguists and in 2.3.1 I will discuss the interference causal factor. Beside of the language contact, as Weinreich (1970: 64-65) there are some factors caused the occurrences of interferences, they are:

(1) bilingualism of speech participants

Bilingualism is the use of two languages or more by someone in their community (Kridalaksana: 31:1993). According to Uriel Weinreich (1968) bilingualism is the using of two languages (by someone) interchangeably. P. W. J Nababan (1993:27) also assum bilingualism is the habit of using two languages in

interactions with others. Bilingualism is the base of the interference and various influences of the source language, either local languages or foreign languages. It is because a language contact within the bilingual eventually can cause the interference. This occurs in case where speaker consciously or in advertently brings in pronunciation, sentence formation, and vocabulary of the source language while using the target language.

(2) the thinness of the recipient language user loyalty

The thinness of the bilingual language loyalty to the recipient language leads to a less positive attitude. It is because the neglect of recipient language rules is using and the speakers control the adoption of elements in source language which uncontrol. As a consequence will arise the interference form in the recipient language which is speaker use, whether spoken or written. Sometimes, they do not care about how the right way to pronounce some words, they just say or pronounce it with their way that they assume it is the true way to say it.

(3) the less of vocabulary of recipient language

Vocabulary of the language is generally limited to discloser of various aspects of life including in the society, and from the other known aspects of life. Therefore, if the society connect it with the new life aspects from outside, will meet and knows the concept which is deserved. Because they do not have the vocabulary yet to express the new concept, then they use the source language to express it, the user of the language will absorb or borrow the vocabulary of the source language to express the new concept purposefully. The insufficient factors or the limited of vocabulary of the receiver language to reveal a new concept in the source language, it would tend to the cause of interference.

(4) the disappearance of the rarely used words

The vocabulary in a language which rarely used tends to disappear. If it occurs, it means the vocabulary of the related language will be attenuating. If the language faces to the new concept from the outside, on the one hand it will reuse

the disappeared vocabulary and on the other hand it will cause the interference, it is absorption or borrowing the new vocabulary from the source language.

The disappearance of the vocabulary cause the interference that will be rarely use the interference which cause the inadequate vocabulary of the receiver of the language that is the absorption element or the loan elements will be integrated quickly because the element is needed in the target language.

(5) the need of synonym

Synonym in the language usage has a significant function, which is as a variation of the choice of the word to avoid using the same words over and over again which lead to saturation. With the existence of synonymous words, language users may have a variety of vocabulary used to avoid the using of repeatedly words thoroughly.

Because synonym is important enough, the use of language often done the interference in absorption or borrowing the new vocabulary from the source language to give the synonym for the target languages. Thus, the need of the synonyms vocabulary may encourage the emergence of interference.

(6) the prestige of the source language and style

The prestige of the source language can be encouraged the emergence of interference, because the user of language wants to show themselves can master the language consider as prestige. The prestige of the source language relates to the user intention to be styled in their speech. The arising interference due to the factors usually the using of source language elements in target language is using. For example, some ethnic groups of Indonesia often use their dialect to speak English or even to speak Bahasa Indonesia. It will affect to the dialect or accent they will produced in speak English.

(7) the custom of mother tongue is brought

Mother tongue is the language which a person has grown up speaking from early childhood. The custom of mother language is brought to the target languages are used, in general, it happened because of a lack of control and

mastery of the target language. It can be happened to bilingual who are learning the second language, whether national or foreign language. In the use of a second language, the language users sometimes have a lack of control. Because of their bilingualism, sometimes when they are speaking or writing, they use of the second language that arises is the vocabulary of the mother language that has been used and mastered. The utterances of the mother tongue which gotten from the language learning process in the family and the environment is very support to the English learning process. It is possible because beside the habitual factor, English still consider as the foreign language. It will be different if the parents speak English and the environment of the parents to speak English for their daily life it will be easier for them to adjusting their pronunciation to read or speaking English.

2.3.3 The Factor of Error Speech

The error is a mistake which has a defection in speech or writing. The errors are the part of conversations or composition that deviated from the standard norms of language. The base causes of the errors are on the people who use the related language not the language used. Based on Setyawati (2010:10) there are three factors caused someone go wrong on their speech. They are:

- (1) He is affected by the language that mastered formerly. It means the errors caused by the interference of the mother tongue or the first language (L1) towards the second language (L2) which are being studied by the learners.
- (2) The lack of understanding of the users to the language used.
- (3) The method of language teaching is inappropriate.

Here are some ⁱⁱerrors in using language occurred in daily life:

(1) Error

Error is a distortion that occurs due to the speaker cannot determine the choice of the use of the utterance occurred in the situations they have. Error

occurred when a learner inconsistent do the deviation in speaking. Sometimes, the learners can use the right rules but sometimes they make the error by using the rules and wrong forms.

Example: "Rasanya panas. Kalau malam tidur di kamar, harus pakai kipas terus," kata Nining.

Analysis: The sentence "Rasanyapanas" to describe the air condition that is hot is inappropriate. Therefore, the sentence is included into the mistake. It will be appropriated if that sentence used the utterance "Udaranyapanas" to be more appropriate.

(2) Slip

Slip is a distortion of physical form because of the subject is shifting in a while (fatigue can cause the slippage language). Therefore, slip of the tongue is happened accidentally. The language error caused by lapses, it doesn't have the dangerous pedagogical implications. Slip of the tongue, defined as any distortion resulted by the lack of concentration of learners, the lack of memory or for the other reasons can be happened whenever and whoever.

Example, "Menjual barang tidak bisa memaksa orang untuk membeli," kata Fauzi Azis.

Analysis: Slip of the tongue cannot happen in that sentence. Slip is occurred because of the lack of inaccuracy of the sentence used is lack of word. It should add by a word more to make it does not include slip of the language. The word referred is "untuk". It will not be slipped when it said "Menjual barang tidak bisa memaksa orang untuk membeli."

(3) Mistaken

Mistaken is the divergence of physical form of the standard structure occurred by the users who have not mastered the rules of the language. The factor that encourages the emergences of mistaken is the linguistic factor that followed by a certain pattern.

Example, "Semua sudah empat kali kejadian sama dengan yang sekarang ini."

Analysis: The sentence is mistaken, because there is an error in the sentence structure and the sentence rule is incorrect in Indonesian. The sentence will be said that the sentence in accordance with the correct rules of Indonesian if “Semuanya sudah empat kali terjadi, including the present.

(4) Ambiguous Sentence

Ambiguous sentence is the sentence which the structure a part of it is inappropriate in the placement. 'Ambiguous' is the word, phrase, or sentence which have more than one meaning. Ambiguous can be happened to the phrases, clauses, or sentences.

Example, “Menurut Erni, salah seorang pemilik ruko yang terbakar, gudang oli itu mulai beroperasi sejak dua tahun lalu.

Analysis: The sentence is ambiguous or arresting double interpretation. The ambiguous of the sentence in two versions, that can interpret the meaning of the sentence in two versions, that is Erni is on fire or Erni is one of the the shop owner that on fire.

(5) Adoption

One of the habits of Indonesian people is fond to imitate, but sometimes they don't know if it is right or wrong. What they do is called the adoption, even it is wrong. Adoption is taking words without reducing and also adding anything on the word. Adoption happens if the language users take the whole of the form and the meaning of the foreign words. However, they say the words or the sentences wrong. In this term paper, the adopted

Example, Amblesnya tanggul setinggi sebelas meter itu...

Analysis: The word meter is adopted from English.

(6) Translation

Translation is an interpretation of a text in a language (source text) and the earnings text that a comparison in another language (target text or translation) communicated the same message.

Example, Pencuri telepon genggam itu akhirnya diserahkan kepada polisi setelah dihajar warga.

Analysis: The word “telepon genggam” is a translation. The translation form is gotten from translating the word “hand phone” which is the original word.

(7) Adaptation

The term “adaptation” is the adopted language that adopt (of many factors: environment, geographic, etc). Adaptation is adjusting the form and the pronunciation. Adaptation happens if the language users only take the meaning of the foreign language, meanwhile the pronunciation or the writing is adjusted with the pronunciation of the source language. In adaptation all the words, phrase, or sentences adapted to the recipient language.

Example, produk kreatif karya anak bangsa banyak yang unik.

Analysis: the sentence contains two words are experiencing the adaptation of foreign words. The word “produk” come from “product”. Beside “produk”, the adaptation is also happened to “kreatif” which adopted from “creative”.

Beside of Weinreich’s opinion above, Ohoiwutun (2007:72) noted that the symptom of interference can be shown in three dimensional events. First, dimension of the speech behavior of the people in the middle of the society. Second, from the second or more languages are blended. The third is the dimension of language learning.

First, based on Ohoiwutun (2007:72:73), “From the behavioral language act of the speaker can be observed attentively from code mixing which done by the related speaker.” This first dimension can be happened purely designed by the speaker.” It can be conducted by transferring one or more language components to be gathered and assembled in the other language concept.

Second, based on Ohoiwutun (2007:72:73), from the language system known as interference systemic, that is the language adoption.” Systemic lexical interference can be happened because of the adjustment of spelling of a language in the other language context. In the process of the language adoption, the systemic lexical interference may be occur, the use of foreign languages lexical and have systemic but still use the foreign language as the ignorance of the

language user. Even, the language adoption can be happened that ignores systematic interference by the use of lexical direct absorption and lexical foreign language that have been absorbed yet into Indonesian. Lexical interference, the use of systematic interference but still use the foreign language, the direct absorption lexical, and the foreign language lexical that have absorbed into direct Indonesian, and the foreign language lexical that have been absorbed into Indonesian.

The third dimension in the symptom of interference, explained by Ohoiwutun (2007:74:75) usually called as the education interference. In this case the education interference known as positive and negative transfer. The positive transfer can be occurred if the learner adjusted the similar elements and some of the second language of foreign language with his first language and use the new language system to simplify his learning. Instead, the negative transfer can be occurred if the first language and the foreign language are totally different so almost does not have the similar element thus the learning process will be more difficult.

