

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the study

Language is a means of communication in everyday life. Common people have little regard the speaking ability as significant as linguist do. The only way a learner can start to communicate in a second language is the same time a learner begins to assume word-for-word translation equivalence or it is thought that every first language (L1) word has one translation in second language (L2) by the learners (Kulka & Levenston in Derakhsan, 2015).

Derakhsan and Karimi (2015: 2112) stated that the first language has interference in second language acquisition. Karim and Nassaji (2013) investigated the first language transfer in L2 writing, and they found that when second language learners write in L2, their L1 has an effect on their writing. Fatemi *et al* (2012) investigated the differences in consonant cluster orally in the first and second language, and pointed out if the structures of first and second language were different, learners have difficulty in L2 pronunciation because they faced to unfamiliar phonological rules.

Generally, mother tongue (first language) have different pattern with the second language, it would make some misunderstandings on pronunciation or the speaker of first language will do some error pronunciation. It is the reason why the first language affects the use of second language. It may be called as language interference. Weinrich (1979:1) states language interference itself is defined as situation when the person (bilingual) uses norm or rule from their first language involved to their second language as a

result on the language contact on both languages. Berthold *et al* (in ani 2013: 899 ) defines phonological interference as items including foreign accent such as: stress, rhyme, intonation and speech sounds from the first language influencing the second.

Language Interference is one of the current problem in foreign language acquisition. The First language (L1) patterns often influence of the performance in learning second language (L2) called Language Interference. Interference is explicit in cases when learners make mistakes in oral and written foreign language expression transferring language habits from the native to the foreign language and thus they ignore the norms of foreign speech. Weinrich identifies four types of interference: the transfer of elements form one language to another, the changes in functions and the categories of elements due to displacement processes, the application of non-applicable elements in the second language into the first language, the devotion of the second language structure because there is no equivalent in the first language.

Ani (2013: 900) states that language contact remains the base in which speech communities experience several linguistic phenomena. These linguistic phenomena are interference, and other sociolinguistic concepts like bilingualism, code-mixing and code-switching, convergence, diffusion among others. All of these are viewed from the perspective that they are relatively associated with linguistic interference.

According to Hasibuan (2017: 53) a person can use two languages master the language. First, the language of his own mother or the first language (L1) and the second language (L2). The speakers of other language

interact with another language speakers. People who can use both languages are called bilingual. Bilingualism occurs because of the presence of two or more language contacts that often occur in the Bahasa Indonesia speakers. In this case, Korean is one of famous foreign language nowadays. Korean wave viral to all around the world by music, drama, culture and language. Many non-Korean people are really interested in learning Korean, this thesis also wants to show the unique thing about Korean language towards Indonesian Language which is to underline that the diversity of the language and culture between two countries.

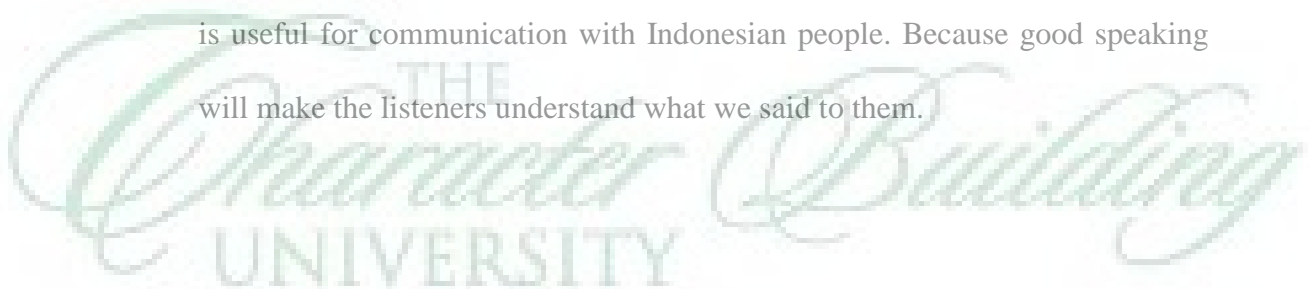
In this thesis the researcher discusses the Korean's phonological interference toward Indonesian Language. The object of this research are native Koreans who live in Medan, Indonesia. Everything about Korea is really famous nowadays like their entertainment industries such as Korean pop music, movie, drama, fashion and also the culture. Those phenomenons are called *Korean Wave*.

One of the differences of both languages are that in Korean language has neither labiodental fricatives nor linguadental fricatives such as the /f/, /v/, /θ/, and /ð/ and also fricative [s] cannot stand as coda position, so the insertion which slightly modify the syllabification of Indonesian Language's word.

Most of the Korean people who learn Indonesian Language as their foreign language faced several problems concerning the correct way to pronoun Indonesian language as substantively. The initial hypothesis of this

this phenomenon occurs most probably caused by the differences of phonological rule and consonant inventory between two languages which in this case, Korean speakers create some deviations in using Indonesian language. This thesis is based on the previous research on interference like “The Interference of First Language and Second Language Acquisition”, “Phonological Interference in the Spoken English Performance of the Izon Speaker in Nigeria: A Product of Systemic and Interlanguage Factors”, “The Phonological Interference of Swatow in Standard Thai by Chinese Speakers in Bangkok”, The Phonological English Sounds (A Case Study on Buginese and Makassarese Students), “Phonological Interference in The English Pronunciation”.

However, this study will be focus on the term of phonological interference which there is a misappropriate pronunciation because of first language is influenced second language. Phonology interference becomes important to be learned due to this kind of interference dealing with speaking skill. Speaking skill is one of skills that more noticeable in learning language. Fluently in speaking Indonesian language by foreign especially Korean people is useful for communication with Indonesian people. Because good speaking will make the listeners understand what we said to them.



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

1. What are the main factors of Korean phonological interference in using Indonesian Language ?
2. How the Korean phonological interference realized in using Indonesian Language ?

### **C. Objective of the study**

According to the problems above, the objectives are :

1. To find out the main factors of Korean interference in using Indonesian Language
2. To describe how the Korean phonology interference realized in using Indonesian Language

### **D. Scope of the study**

The scope of this study is phonological Interference by consonant inventory. This study focus on the Korean phonological interference in using Indonesian Language .

### **E. The Significants of the study**

1. The researcher presents an interference phenomenon of Korean speakers in using Indonesian Language.
2. The readers will extend their knowledge about Phonological interference especially in Korean language to Indonesian Language