CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The progress of globalization in our life gets language has dynamic characteristic. Language always changes along with the change of the activities of the society. Because of the progress of the era, the society is demanded to be able to know two or more languages, even the people that live in rural area at least should master two languages, mother tongue and target language. The situation actually makes the change of language in the form of not only developing and broadening but also lowering. Indonesian is more likely to use the idiom ‘no smoking’ rather than the idiom ‘dilarang merokok’. In a period of time, the new vocabularies appear and the old vocabularies will be lost. It is the effect of what we call interference.

Interference occurs because of bilingualism or multilingualism which is caused by language contact. Language contact comprises all of contact event between two or more languages causes the change of language elements by the speaker in social context related to the language contact. The prominent characteristic of language contact is bilingualism or multilingualism. It makes code switching and code mixing appearance. If two or more languages used by the speaker from the same language community, there will be a transferring of the certain elements from the source language to the target language. As a consequence of the language adopting, interference emerges then known as phonological interference, lexical interference, morphological interference and syntactic interference. The process of interference is in accordance with the process of culture diffusion known in sociology.
Interference is considered as a disturbance because it taints the system of a language in one side but in another side, interference is the most important and dominant mechanism to develop a language that still needs progress. Interference enriches the vocabularies of the target language. At the beginning it is assumed as word borrowing but later it will integrate to be a part of the receiver language. In contrast, there is also a great disadvantage to the maintainance of the target language in which the words which are replaced with the words absorbed will die.

Interference usually occurs in an informal situation however interference can also occur in a formal situation in which in this case it occurs in a political debate program held by TVOne. Political debate is one-hour program which goes on TVOne within the talk show format that invites two parties who will discuss the themes in each episode related with the vision and the mission of every party, hold ordered discussion between two speakers which represent each parties as well as give chances to give opinions.

Political debate which is selected as the data in this thesis is the disussion held by TVOne on 18th February 2009 in which the guest stars are both Golkar and PKS and the moderators are Tina Talisa and Rahma Sarita. Both of them are big parties in Indonesia and the moderators are also experienced presenter to put this data into my thesis since there are so many interference cases that occurs between the speakers and the moderators who are actually educated people. It probably occurs because the speakers prioritize the idea rather than the grammatical of the language used. In fact this material is rarely included as prominent subject in education institution particularly in university. There are so many highly educated people do not realize or even do not know that they frequently interfere the language when they produce a language.
The importance of the natural language in a society and the less of the action of society particularly the academic components to use standard language become the main point of the writer to take this subject matter to be the title of the thesis. This data using the Bahasa Indonesia that interfered by both local and foreign languages. It means that the elements of the local and foreign languages have been polluting the Bahasa Indonesia grammatically.

1.2 Problem of Study

The problems of the study are formulated below:

1. What is the type of interference found in political debate between Golkar and PKS on 18th February 2009.

2. Which type of interference is dominantly found in political debate between Golkar and PKS on 18th February 2009?

3. What languages that interfere the language of political debate between Golkar and PKS on 18th February 2009?

4. Which language that interfere the language of the data which is dominantly found in political debate between Golkar and PKS on 18th February 2009?

1.3 Objective of Study

Related to the problems of the study above, this study is aimed at:

1. To find out the types of interference found in political debate between Golkar and PKS on 18th February 2009.

2. To find out the type of interference which is dominantly found in political debate between Golkar and PKS on 18th February 2009.

3. To find out the languages that interfere the language of political debate between Golkar and PKS on 18th February 2009.
4. To find out the language that interferes the language of the data which is dominantly found in political debate between Golkar and PKS on 18th February 2009.

1.4 Scope of Study

To reach a deep and complete work, the writer makes the scope of the analysis. In this research, the writer focuses on describing the interference in political debate between Golkar and PKS and the languages that interfere the data.

1.5 Significance of Study

This study will be useful for:

1. It’s expected that the finding will be useful for further researcher to make a more positive contribution to the theory information.

2. To give a better understanding about interference and the components of language involved there especially for the academic importance.

3. Through this research hopefully people give their contribution for language maintenance by reducing interference both in written and oral language.