seemed not to be realized by the people who did the interferes of the English towards Indonesia. The subjects she wants to write down is the fact. Many people can see the interferences although they do not realize it. So the last aim of the writer to write this type of paper if to apply the knowledge she received from the lecturers in the last three years during the class.

1.5 The Method of the Study

There are various of techniques can be applied in order to write a skill writing, or in this circumstances it is called a paper as the final duty for any student who wants to finish his or her study from the English Study Diploma III Program at the Faculty of Culture Study at the University of North Sumatera. For examples, field research method, library research method, or experimental method. These three different methods are differentiate by the techniques applied by the writer to have the data of the writing. In order to write this paper the writer take written text as the data to be analyzed. Therefore the technique applied by the writer is library research. The required data were taken from written text.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Weinreich (1953) defines interference as the term interference implies the rearrangement of pattern that result from the introduction of foreign elements into the more highly structured domains of language, such as the bulk of
phonemic system, large part of the morphology and syntax, and some areas of the vocabulary.

Stork (1972:115) defines that interference is the errors made by carrying over the speech habits of the native language or dialect into second language. Features of pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary may cause interference when a person is learning to master the patterns of a second language. Therefore we can obtain that interference occurs when two or more language are used by a speaker during communication. Interference may occur in dialects of a language, and it may also occur between a native language and a foreign language. There is a very important thing we can conclude from language interference, that is that language contact has taken place. In terms of their frequency of usage, language interferences can be divided into three types:

- Active interference
- Passive interference
- Variation interference

Sociologists say that human beings are social creatures. A man does not live alone. He lives in a society. He communicates with other by using language. Human beings use language to interact with other members of the same speech community. Language is not instinctive and is merely human activities. An outstanding linguist, Edward Sapir, defines that language is purely human and non—distinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, desires by means of system. of voluntarily produced symbols.
Language is the most fundamental means of human communication. This does not mean that other means of communication which are not important. In communication human beings can also use signals, clapping, codes, whistling, winks, and so on. But these tools of communication are not as perfect as language. Language, as used when two or more people are in communication, is a social event. Neither of the two speakers has invented the means he is using, but each of them has received and then learned the language from the group or society to which he belongs.

Language is mostly a collection of a system of conventional symbols with possibilities for learning. The symbols are considered as the unitary elements of transmissions. And symbols are primarily vocal which are produced by organ of speech, and secondary system such as writing. The understanding of a language is a big event that helps to make the culture of the human beings magnificent. Since the language is an achievement to the transmission of states of emotions, and purposes. Furthermore it is because of the language that human beings are able to use his knowledge.

A language, which is not a dead language, extends as the progression of community or people who use the language. A highly developed language gives a capacity for conveying ideas about variety of things. A life language must have potentialities for expressing new terms and new concepts. A life language is forced to respond the reality in the situation or in the manner that suits its own structure and vocabularies. The development of science and technology can be
expressed in a developed language. If a language shows no new life, the country or the community will lag behind.

The progression of industry, science, and technology make people from a certain society or community possible to interact with people from different language, culture, and background. For example, an Englishman, who comes here and interacts with our community, of course needs a medium of communication which is understood by himself and by the people he meets. In this case one must switch the language.

In our country, there are three categories of language. The first category is the ethnic language. The second category is the national language, that is Indonesian. And the third category is foreign languages. The mastery of a language, whether it is an ethnic, national, or foreign language is very important. It is virtually used on the principle that language is learned to get more perfect in using it. The mastery of a language, particularly a foreign language, is not merely knowing its grammar. It is not an easy task, since it involves situations or extra linguistic factors such as behavior of speakers, regional background, and culture. The mastery or the use of a language corresponds to the ability of speakers who use the language. The use of a foreign language may occur when someone meets a foreigner. And the use of a foreign language is often affected by many factors such as the ability, prestige, requirements etc. In short, the mastery and the use of a language, especially a foreign language, is much dependent on the ability and the situation or the context. And the use of the second language besides the native language may result in language contact and language interference.
This writing is based on sociolinguistics. The focus of this writing is on language contact. Language contact often results in language interference. The major discussion will be about the understanding of language contact and language interference, pattern of language contact, and language capability. The languages in contact here are English and Indonesian. Even though the focus of this thesis is sociolinguistics, it would be misleading to say that the role of other aspects of language can be ignored. Language cannot be described without the reference to all other parts. That is why the writer includes the relationship between sociolinguistics with other branches of language study. Not all aspects of sociolinguistics are English and Indonesian. Even though the focus of this writing is sociolinguistics, it would be misleading to say that the role of other aspects of language can be ignored. Language cannot be described without the reference to all other parts. That is why the writer includes the relationship between sociolinguistics with other branches of language study. Not all aspects of sociolinguistics are covered in this analysis, only the one which is involved is taken into account.

There are reasons why the subject matter analyzed in this writing is significant in the understanding of language and language development. The reasons are as follows:

- Languages interchange and affect each other when they come into contact.
- English, as a foreign language, is an international language. It is used all over the world. And there are many countries which use English as their medium of instruction.
- English is widely learned by our people. It is learned in formal and in informal education. In formal education English is learned from junior high school up to university. And in informal education English is learned such as in English courses.

- Our people are mostly bilinguals. We usually speak more than one language such as the ethnic language and the national language. But here we deal with English and Indonesian.