CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter of the thesis discusses the introduction which focuses on what the researcher is going to analyze. It contains some sections, they are research background, research problem, research objective, scope and limitation, research significance, and definition of keyterm.

1.1 Research Background

Language is explained as the bridge of human beings’ communication in life. It means that language is the tool of making connection between one and another especially in spoken. As the international language, English is needed to communicate with people abroad. Furthermore, both English as Foreign Language (EFL) and English as Second Language students need to improve their proficiency and pronunciation in English (Mirza, 2015). Zhang & Yin (2009) state that the most researchers argue about the first language (L1) of students influence the target language’s pronunciation. It is shown by their research which is proved that Chinese students get difficulty in speaking English because they are still influenced by Chinese pronunciation. So, It shows that learning the targeted language is not as easy as learning the L1 (Khamkhien, 2010). Furthermore, there are some factors which affect to the teaching and learning pronunciation. They are native language, age, exposure, innate phonetic ability, identity and language ego, and motivation and concern for good pronunciation ability (e.g., Brown, 1994; Celce- Murcia, et. al., 2000; Gillette, 1994; Kenworthy, 1987, on Khamkhien,
2010). O’Connor (2003), Yule 2003, on Hassan (2014) share the gaps of achieving pronunciation like a native speaker for English as Foreign Language (EFL) students in general among Sundanese learners. The quiescence of some sounds in English language, the influence of mother tongue, and the influence of spelling pronunciation become the differences of the sounds between the L1 and targeted language. Then, Senel (2006) on Khamkhien (2010) neglects a positive transfer from L1 because the L1 and the targeted languages have different syllables form. So, it will cause the errors in aspiration, intonation, rhythm, an melody in the targeted language. This also happen to Madurese students at University of Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM) when they are speaking English.

Actually, Madurese students of English Language Education Department (ELED) at UMM, whose mother tongue is Maduranese, will receive some compulsory subjects, such as Speaking I, Speaking II, Speaking III, and Speaking IV, and others. Besides, the others department will receive English for Specific Purpose (ESP) I, II, and III. In addition, almost English lecturers whether they are local or foreign lecturers explain the lecture in English. These occasions will promote students’ interest in using English which is pronounced like native speaker. In fact, English pronunciation and Maduranese pronunciation are different. Even there are some sounds phonetically the same as Maduranese pronunciation, but the way how to pronounce is totally different. This is shown that the Madurese students pronounce the English pronunciation is still influenced by their Maduranese pronunciation.
For additional information, Maduranese is the language used by Madurese people, who are living in Madura Island. Further, Maduranese is one of the local language assets which the existence is acknowledged in Indonesia. In Maduranese pronunciation, Madurese often change [w] sound into [b] sound. For the example, Madurese prefer pronounce birid rather than wirid (meaning: as a form of worship). Moreover, while pronouncing some words, they also add an additional sound like [e] sound in front of some words. It occurs when they pronounce jjha’ as enjha’ (meaning: no, or a refusal), pa’ as eppa’ (meaning: father), and yu as eyyu (meaning: sister), etc. Besides, Maduranese doesn’t have [v] sound like how [v] sound in English is pronounced; As the example, Based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Madura (2009: 731), there are some words which the first letter is V, but the way to pronounce is like how [f] sound is pronounced even the phonetics transcription is written down by [v], example voting /vᴐ.tiŋ/ (meaning: doing vote), vulpen /vul.pЄn/ (meaning: pen), vidio /vi.di.o/ (meaning: video), vetsin /vЄt.sin/ (meaning: one of cooking spices), etc.

1.2 Research Problems

To arise the final discussion of this study, the researcher formulates questions as:

1. Which are parts of English pronunciation that are dominantly influenced by Maduranese among Madurese students at university of Muhammadiyah Malang?

2. What factors make the Madurese students difficult to pronounce the English words?
1.3 Research Objectives

This part includes some supplementary assumptions based on the research problem as:

1. To explore the dominantly influence of Maduranese toward English pronunciation among Madurese students at university of Muhammadiyah Malang.

2. To explain the factors make the Madurese students difficult to pronounce the English words.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scopes of this study are Madurese students in 8th semester and 2nd semester of English Language Education Department, 2nd semester of Math Department and 4th semester of Accounting Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang whose native language is Maduranese. In addition, the subject of this study will be limited on the influence of Maduranese Language towards English pronunciation faced by Madurese students at Muhammadiyah Malang University.

1.5 Research Significance

After learning and analyzing the problems, the researcher expects that this study gives contributions both theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, the results of the study are useful to give contribution to the development of English Language Education Department.
a. Lecturer

The researcher hopes that the English lecturers always teach and motivate the students to speak English.

b. Students

The researcher hopes that the students always practice speaking English as fluent as their mother tongue.

1.6 The Definition of Keyterm

This part is intended to explain the keywords to avoid misunderstanding:

**Influence** is the action or process of producing effects on the actions, behavior, opinions, etc (The American Heritage Idioms Dictionary: 2002).

**Pronunciation** is the act or manner of pronouncing something (Merriam-Webster: 2018).

**Madurese** is the people who live in Madura Island.

**Maduranese** is the language that is used by Madurese people.

**Language influence** is the effect of learning foreign language towards the first language.