

# THE QUALITATIVE EVIDENCES THAT DIFFERENTIATE PELAGA AND TAMBAKAN DIALECTS: A CONTRASTIVE STUDY

P. B. Mahardika, I. G. Budasi, A. Marjohan

Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha  
Singaraja, Indonesia

e-mail: [bagusmahardika53@yahoo.co.id](mailto:bagusmahardika53@yahoo.co.id), [yaysurya8@yahoo.com](mailto:yaysurya8@yahoo.com),  
[asrilmarjohan@gmail.com](mailto:asrilmarjohan@gmail.com)}@undiksha.ac.id

## Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membedakan sistem fonologi antara dialek Pelaga (PD) dan Tambakan (TD) dan pengaruhnya terhadap pembelajaran bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa asing. Subjek dari penelitian ini adalah dialek Pelaga dan Tambakan. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis dari penelitian kontrastif. Sistem fonologi dari kedua dialek dipaparkan pertamanya. Data dipaparkan menggunakan 3 jenis wordlist (Swadesh, Budasi, dan Holle) yang dikumpulkan menggunakan teknik perekaman dan pencatatan. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan dari kedua dialek. Dalam hal fonem, PD memiliki 55 dan TD memiliki 48. Sementara itu, distribusi dari vokal kedua dialek menunjukkan perbedaan, walaupun jumlah keduanya sama. PD dan TD memiliki jumlah diftong yang sama, yakni 9. Dari 19 konsonan kedua dialek, kebanyakan memiliki distribusi yang lengkap. Namun, konsonan /ʔ/ dalam PD muncul di posisi tengah dan akhir, sementara dalam TD hanya muncul di posisi akhir. Dalam hal gugus konsonan, PD memiliki 17 dan TD hanya 11. Dalam pengaruhnya terhadap pembelajaran bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa asing, fonem bahasa Inggris /æ/, /ɒ/, /ɜ/, /ɑ/, /aɪ/, /aʊ/, /f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /z/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/ dan semua trifong menjadi kendala dalam pengucapannya oleh orang-orang Pelaga dan Tambakan.

**Kata kunci:** bukti-bukti kualitatif, dialek Pelaga, dialek Tambakan, penelitian kontrastif

## Abstract

The study aimed at contrasting the phonological systems of Pelaga Dialect (PD) and Tambakan Dialect (TD) and its implication to learning English as a foreign language. The subjects of this study were Pelaga and Tambakan dialects. This study was a contrastive research. The phonological systems of both dialects were firstly described. The obtained data in the form of wordlists (Swadesh, Budasi, and Holle) were collected through recording and listening and noting techniques. The result of the study shows that PD and TD have differences. In terms of phonemes, it was found that PD had 55 phonemes and TD had 48 phonemes. In term of vowel, the distribution of the vowels is different, although they have the same number of it. PD has 9 diphthongs and TD also has 9 diphthongs. From the 19 consonants of both dialects, most of the consonant have complete distribution. There is only the distribution of consonant /ʔ/ that differentiates both dialects in which in PD consonant /ʔ/ appears in the middle and final position, while in TD it appears in the final position only. In term of consonant cluster, PD has 17 consonant clusters and TD only has 11 consonant clusters. On the implication to learning English as a foreign language, English phonemes /æ/, /ɒ/, /ɜ/, /ɑ/, /aɪ/, /aʊ/, /f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /z/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/ and all of the English triphthong are difficult to be pronounced by people in Pelaga and Tambakan.

**Keywords :** qualitative evidences, Pelaga dialect, Tambakan dialect, contrastive study

## INTRODUCTION

Historically, the two villages were united as a homogenous speech community for a long time in which made the dialect occurring is similar. When a war between Buleleng kingdom and Bangli kingdom happened, this speech community separated into two speech communities. It caused by the location of the battlefield was in this area which forced all of people living there to run away. After the end of the war, a half people who ran away caused of the war are never come back again to that area. They then constructed a village called Pelaga and most people returned to the area, and then they named it Tambakan. The history told that from one speech community, now become two separate speech communities. It influences the variations of the dialects by every speech community as well as the communication.

Administratively, Pelaga is a village located in the north Badung Regency. It belongs to Petang District. This village can be divided into some areas, like Banjar Nungnung, Banjar Kiadan, Banjar Pelaga, Banjar Bukian, Banjar Tinggan, Banjar Tiyingan, Banjar Semanik, Banjar Auman and Banjar Bukit Munduk Tiying. Besides, Tambakan is a village located in the south Buleleng. It belongs to Kubutambahan District. This village can be divided into two areas, such as Banjar Desa and Banjar Selangki. Those villages are neighbored, but the dialects that are used by the people shown some differences.

Those villages are neighbored which bounded by river and forest, but they are belonging to the different regencies. Pelaga is belonging to Badung whereas Tambakan is belonging to Buleleng. How the dialects occur in the locations is very interesting to be observed.

According to Bawa (1986), there are two kinds of dialect which actually exist; they are Bali Dataran Dialect and Bali Pegunungan Dialect. Bali Dataran dialect includes the dialect variations existing in the eight regency of Bali, such as: Klungkung, Karangasem, Gianyar, Bangli, Badung, Tabanan, Jembrana, and Buleleng. In addition, Bali Pegunungan Dialects are dialects which are used by Bali Mula (Bali Aga) who are considered as the original

people of Bali, like some regions of Nusa Penida, Bugbug, Tenganan, Seraya, Sembiran, Julah, Region of Bintang Danu, Selulung, Pedawa, Sidatapa, Tigawasa, Mayong, Bantiran and Belimbing. By the explanation above, Pelaga and Tambakan dialects can be categorized as Bali Dataran Dialect, because the location of the villages. But, those dialects still have some differences.

Keraf (1996: 23) stated that an introduction of two or more languages is always interesting to be analyzed, especially for linguists, it will direct them to a decision whether the language is similar or not. Keraf also stated that language has some universal characteristics which similar one another. It has similarity on form and meaning, phonemes and morphemes, as well as the word class, such as noun, verb, adjective, and pronoun. In comparing languages, we need an appropriate aspect in which is the form of the particular language itself. And phonology allows us to have that form (Keraf, 1996).

In the relation with the explanation above, the researcher is interesting in observing the language change that occurs on those two dialects. The focus is on the phonological system that uttered by the native speaker accordingly and its implication on the language learning. The researcher then intends to analyze the change of both languages, compare it and find out how the Pelaga dialects differ with the Tambakan dialects. The reason for the research is due to an interest in knowing the language changes that appeared in both languages, related in terms of their phonology.

As an English Education student, the researcher also tends to find out the implication of those dialects to learning English as foreign language. Cook (2010) stated that the relationship between the two languages is crucial because it defines the very nature of second language acquisition: if L2 acquisition did not differ in some way from L1 acquisition, SLA research would be merely a sub-field of language acquisition research rather than a field of its own. The explanation indicates that the L1 (Pelaga and Tambakan Dialects) will actually influence the process of learning English.



/ʌə/, and /iu/ occur in PD and diphthongs /ʌi/, /ɪʌ/, /ʊʌ/, /ʌʊ/, /ʌə/, /ʌe/, /ʌi/, /iu/, and /uə/ occur in TD. Furthermore, in term of geminate vowel, PD has four vowels /ʌʌ/, /ɔɔ/, /ʊʊ/, and /ɪɪ/ besides TD has only three in which geminate vowel /ɔɔ/ does not

appear. PD also consists of 17 consonant clusters, but TD only consists of 11.

From 55 phonemes found in PD and 48 phonemes found in TD, it can be proven that there are some phonological evidences that differentiate PD and TD in terms of its phonological aspect.

Table 1. Vowel Phoneme /ɪ/ >> Diphthong /ʌi/

BAHASA INDONESIA	ENGLISH	PD	TD
'kamu' (tunggal) (laki-laki)	'you' (singular) (male)	[ʃɪ]	[ʃʌi]
'kamu' (tunggal) (perempuan)	'you' (singular) (female)	[ɲɪ] [mɪ]	[ɲʌi] [mʌi]
'sini'	'come on'		

In PD, vowel phoneme /ɪ/ in the final position will be pronounced as diphthong /ʌi/ in TD final position. The

word [ʃɪ] 'kamu' 'you', [ɲɪ] 'kamu' 'you', [mɪ] 'sini' 'come on' will be pronounced [ʃʌi], [ɲʌi] and [mʌi] in TD.

Table 2. Vowel Phoneme /ɔ/ >> Vowel Phoneme /ə/  
Vowel phoneme /ɔ/ in PD is pronounced as vowel phoneme /ə/ in TD. For example:

BAHASA INDONESIA	ENGLISH	PD	TD
'telapak tangan'	'palm'	[tɪlɔpɔʌn ɪɪmɔ]	[tɪlɔpɔʌn ɪɪmə]
'mata'	'eye'	[mɔtɔ]	[mɔtə]
'meja'	'table'	[mejɔ]	[mejə]

In PD vowel phoneme /ɔ/ in the final position is pronounced as vowel phonemes /ə/ in the final position. The word [tɪlɔpɔʌn ɪɪmɔ] 'telapak tangan' 'palm',

[mɔtɔ] 'mata' 'eye' and [mejɔ] 'meja' 'table' will be pronounced as [tɪlɔpɔʌn ɪɪmə], [mɔtə], [mejə] in TD.

Table 3. Diphthong /ʌɔ/ >> Diphthong /ʌə/  
Diphthong /ʌɔ/ in PD is pronounced as diphthong /ʌə/ in TD. For example:

BAHASA INDONESIA	ENGLISH	PD	TD
'dapur'	'kitchen'	[pʌɔn]	[pʌən]
'enak'	'delicious'	[jʌɔn]	[jʌən]
'leher'	'neck'	[bʌɔŋ]	[bʌən]

In PD diphthong /ʌɔ/ in the middle position is pronounced as diphthong /ʌə/ in the middle position. The word [pʌɔn] 'dapur' 'kitchen', [jʌɔn] 'enak' 'delicious'

and [bʌɔŋ] 'leher', 'neck', are pronounced [pʌən], [jʌən] and [bʌən] in TD.

Table 4. Diphthong /æ/ >> Vowel Phoneme /e/  
Diphthong /æ/ in PD is pronounced as vowel phoneme /e/ in TD. The example can be seen below:

BAHASA INDONESIA	ENGLISH	PD	TD
'mayat'	'corpse'	[bɫɪk <u>æ</u> ]	[bɫɪk <u>e</u> ]
'tempat menaruh jenazah sebelum dikremasi'	'a place to put corpses before being burned'	[bɫd <u>æ</u> ]	[bɫd <u>e</u> ]
'sirih'	'betel'	[bɫs <u>æ</u> ]	[bɫs <u>e</u> ]

In PD, diphthong /æ/ is pronounced as vowel phoneme /e/ in the final position. The word [bɫɪkæ] 'mayat' 'corpse', [bɫdæ] 'tempat menaruh jenazah sebelum dikremasi' 'a place to put corpses before being burned' and [bɫsæ] 'sirih', 'betel', are pronounced [bɫɪke], [bɫde] and [bɫse] in TD.

Firstly, the researcher would examine about the differences between phonemes exist in Pelaga and Tambakan compare with phonemes used in English.

Table 5. Vowel of English, PD and TD in contrast

English	Pelaga	Tambakan
ɪ	ɪ	ɪ
i	i	i
e	e	e
æ	-	-
ʌ	ʌ	ʌ
ɒ	-	-
ʊ	ʊ	ʊ
ɜ	-	-
ɑ	-	-
ɔ	ɔ	ɔ
U	u	u

Table 6. Diphthong of English, PD and TD in contrast

English	Pelaga	Tambakan
ɪə	-	-
eə	-	-
ʊə	-	-
eɪ	-	-

ɒl	-	-
ɔl	-	-
əʊ	-	-
aʊ	-	-
-	ʌl	ʌl
-	lʌ	lʌ
-	ʊʌ	ʊʌ
-	ʌɔ	-
-	ʌʊ	ʌʊ
-	ɔʌ	-
-	ʌe	-
-	iu	-
-	-	ʌə
-	-	uə
-	-	ʌi
-	-	lu

Table 7 . Triphthong of English, PD, and TD in contrast

<b>English</b>	<b>Pelaga</b>	<b>Tambakan</b>
eə	-	-
aə	-	-
ɔə	-	-
əʊə	-	-
aʊə	-	-

Table 8. Consonant of English, PD, and TD in contrast

<b>English</b>	<b>Pelaga</b>	<b>Tambakan</b>
p	p	p
b	b	b
t	t	t
d	d	d

k	k	k
f	-	-
v	-	-
ə	-	-
ð	-	-
s	s	s
z	-	-
ʃ	-	-
h	h	h
tʃ	tʃ	tʃ
dʒ	-	-
m	m	m
n	n	n
ŋ	ŋ	ŋ
l	l	l
w	w	w
j	j	j
r	r	r
-	ʔ	ʔ
-	ɲ	ɲ
-	y	y

By the comparison obtained by the researcher, there are some difficulties might be faced by people in Pelaga in learning English as a foreign language, especially in pronunciation aspect. For instance, (1) Pronouncing Vowel, in term of vowel, Pelaga and English have a number of differences which actually influence Pelaga's people in learning English. There are several vowels that do not occur in Pelaga Dialect, such as: [æ], [ɒ], [ɜ], and [ɑ]. Those phenomena create difficulties for the Pelaga's people in pronouncing words containing those

vowels. For instance, the word 'bass' /bæs/ would be pronounced /bʌs/, the word 'gone' /gɒn/ would be pronounced /gɔn/, the word 'bird' /bɜ:d/ would be pronounced /bəd/, and the word 'card' /kɑ:d/ would be pronounced /kʌd/. (2), Pronouncing Diphthong, there is no diphthong found in PD which similar to English's diphthong. It makes the people in Pelaga have difficulties in uttering English's words with diphthong. For example, the word 'tide' /tʌd/ would be pronounced /tʌd/ and the word 'load' /ləʊd/ would be pronounced /lʌʊd/.

Actually, there is no English diphthong occur in PD, but the vowels exist in PD help the people to pronounce the English diphthong well. (3) Pronouncing Triphthong, English consists of some triphthongs which are often to be used, but PD has no triphthong at all. It makes people in Pelaga are very difficult to pronounce an English triphthong, although the triphthong consist of vowel that already existed in Pelaga. For instance, the word 'layer' /leɪə:/ would be pronounced /leyər/, the word 'liar' /laɪə/ would be pronounced /lær/, the word 'loyal' /ləɪəl/ would be pronounced /ləyəl/, the word 'power' /paʊə:/ would be pronounced /pawər/. (4) Pronouncing Consonant, English consists of 24 consonants and PD consists of 19 only. Some of the consonants in PD also exist in English which make the people are easier to learn English in pronouncing consonant. For instance, the word 'fish' /fɪʃ/ would be pronounced /pls/, the word 'vase' /vɑ:z/ would pronounced /pʌs/, the word 'thank' /θæŋk/ would be pronounced /tʌŋ/, the word 'that' /ðæt/ would be pronounced /det/, the word 'zero' /zɪərəʊ/ would be pronounced /slərəʊ/, and the word 'joy' /dʒɔɪ/ would be pronounced /jɔɪ/.

There are also some difficulties might be faced by people in Tambakan in learning English as a foreign language, especially in pronunciation aspect. For example, (1) Pronouncing Vowel, in term of vowel, Tambakan and English have a number of differences which actually influence Tambakan's people in learning English. There are several vowels that do not occur in Tambakan Dialect, such as: [æ], [ɒ], [ɜ], and [ɑ]. Those phenomena create difficulties for the Tambakan's people in pronouncing words containing those vowels. For instance, the word 'back' /bæk/ would be pronounced /bek/, the word 'awash' /ə'wɒʃ/ would be pronounced /əwʌs/, the word 'bird' /bɜ:d/ would be pronounced /bəd/, and the word 'card' /kɑ:d/ would be pronounced /kʌd/. (2) Pronouncing Diphthong, there is no diphthong found in TD which similar to English's diphthong. It makes the people in Pelaga have difficulties in uttering English's words with diphthong. For

example, the word 'tide' /taɪd/ would be pronounced /tʌɪd/ and the word 'load' /ləʊd/ would be pronounced /lʌʊd/. Actually, there is no English diphthong occur in TD, but the vowels exist in TD help the people to pronounce the English diphthong well. (3) Pronouncing Triphthong, English consists of some triphthongs which are often to be used, but TD has no triphthong at all. It makes people in Pelaga are very difficult to pronounce an English triphthong, although the triphthong consist of vowel that already existed in Pelaga. For instance, the word 'layer' /leɪə:/ would be pronounced /leyər/, the word 'liar' /laɪə/ would be pronounced /lær/, the word 'loyal' /ləɪəl/ would be pronounced /ləyəl/, the word 'power' /paʊə:/ would be pronounced /pawər/. (4) Pronouncing Consonant, English consists of 24 consonants and TD consists of 19 only. Some of the consonants in TD also exist in English which make the people are easier to learn English in pronouncing consonant. For instance, the word 'fish' /fɪʃ/ would be pronounced /pls/, the word 'vase' /vɑ:z/ would pronounced /pʌs/, the word 'thank' /θæŋk/ would be pronounced /tʌŋ/, the word 'that' /ðæt/ would be pronounced /det/, the word 'zero' /zɪərəʊ/ would be pronounced /slərəʊ/, and the word 'joy' /dʒɔɪ/ would be pronounced /jɔɪ/.

Based on the discussion presented in the previous section, the data findings show qualitative evidences that differentiate PD and TD. The two dialects are in the neighbored areas and located in the boundary of Badung and Buleleng regency. Some language aspects indicated if both languages are actually different. In term of their vowel and consonant distribution, both languages are indicating similarities in which consist of 6 vowel phonemes: /ɪ/, /i/, /u/, /e/, /o/, /ə/ and 19 consonant phonemes: /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/, /ʔ/, /s/, /tʃ/, /j/, /l/, /h/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/, /w/, /y/. The first differences found in the aspect of the diphthongs which showed varieties of both dialects. The number of the diphthong exists in both dialects are actually the same, but the distributions are different. PD consists of 9 diphthongs, such as: /ɪɪ/, /ɪʌ/, /ʌʌ/, /ʌɔ/,

/ʌʊ/, /ɔʌ/, /ʌe/, /ʌə/, and /iu/, besides TD has: /ʌ/, /ʌʌ/, /ʌʌ/, /ʌe/, /ʌə/, /ʌi/, and /iu/. The variety of PD of the geminate vowel is also larger than TD. It shows by the geminate vowel having by PD is four, but TD only consists of three. Geminate vowels /ʌʌ/, /ʌʌ/, and /ʌʌ/ occur in TD and /ʌʌ/, /ʌʌ/, /ɔɔ/, and /ʌʌ/ occur in PD. Finally, in the aspect of consonant cluster which is actually different, the researcher found that the consonant clusters exist in PD are more complex rather than in TD. PD has 17 consonant clusters and TD only has 11.

From those findings, it can be discussed that PD and TD are actually differ with few similarities. It can be seen from the evidences which differentiate those dialects are much more than the evidences which unite those dialects. It also means that PD and TD can be classified as different language which can be proven by the evidences finding in this research. The first different phonological evidence that differentiate both languages is when the vowel phoneme /i/ of PD occurs in the final position will be pronounced as diphthong /ʌ/ in the TD final position as well as vowel phoneme /ɔ/ of PD occurring in the final position will be pronounced /ə/ in TD. Moreover, diphthong /ʌɔ/ in PD occurring in the middle position will be replaced by diphthong /ʌə/ in the same position in TD as well as diphthong /ʌe/ that occurs in the final position in PD will be pronounced as vowel phoneme /e/ in TD.

Furthermore, the research also tried to connect the findings of this study with some previous related studies. Actually, there is no study about Pelaga and Tambakan in the term of linguistics before which made the researcher tended to connect this findings with the other phonology study in which the location is definitely different.

The researcher found that PD is similar with the other dialects occurring in Buleleng regency. According to Ferdy (2012), the numbers of phoneme of Mengwi Dialects are 55, in which also occurring in PD. Furthermore, there are some evidences that make both dialects coming from Badung are similar, such as: diphthongs /i/ that occurs in the final

position in the word [ci], [ñi], and [mi]; vowel phoneme /e/ that occurs in the final position in the word [bʌŋke], [bʌde], and [bʌse]; and, diphthong /ʌɔ/ that occurs in the middle position in the word [pʌɔŋ], [jʌɔŋ], and [bʌɔŋ].

The researcher also found that TD is similar with the other dialects occurring in Buleleng regency. According to Martha (2013), the numbers of phoneme of Mayong Dialects are 49, in which also occurring in TD. Furthermore, there are some evidences that make both dialects coming from Buleleng are similar, such as: diphthongs /ʌ/ that occurs in the final position in the word [tʃʌi], [ñʌi], and [mʌi]; vowel phoneme /e/ that occurs in the final position in the word [bʌŋke], [bʌde], and [bʌse]; and, diphthong /ʌə/ that occurs in the middle position in the word [pʌəŋ], [jʌəŋ], and [bʌəŋ].

In the accordance with learning English as foreign language, an English teacher should pay attention on the students' first language (L1). The L1 would actually influence the process of learning the target language. Like the findings present, some phonemes in English which does not exist in PD and TD were difficult to be pronounced by the people. And an English teacher needs to teach them more on how to pronounce correctly and accurately in order to make a good pronunciation.

According to the findings, Pelaga and Tambakan people have the similarities of difficulties in learning English. They are difficult to pronounce English vowel /æ/, /ɒ/, /ɜ/, and /ɑ/, diphthong /aɪ/ and /aʊ/, consonant /f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /z/, /ʃ/, and /dʒ/, and all of the English triphthongs.

## PREFACE

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### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Furthermore, from 55 phonemes are found in PD and 48 phonemes are found in TD, there are several evidences found as the differences in terms of its phonological aspect, such as: (1) From the six vowels found by the researcher in PD and TD, all vowel phonemes have complete distribution. But, not every vowel phoneme which has allophone has complete distribution. In PD, allophone /i/ and /ɛ/ only appear in the middle position and allophone /o/ does not appear in the initial position. While in TD, allophones /ʊ/ and /o/ do not appear in the initial position, meanwhile allophone /e/ does not appear in the middle position. (2) Diphthongs have complete distribution are diphthong /ʌɔ/ of PD and /ʌə/ of TD. In PD, diphthong /ɪʌ/, /ʌʊ/, /ɔʌ/ and /ʌə/ appear only in middle position. Diphthong /ʌl/ and /ʌə/ appear only in final position, and diphthong /ʊʌ/ and /ʌe/ that appear in the middle and final position. Besides, in TD, there are some diphthongs that appear in the middle position, they are: /ɪʌ/ and /ʊʌ/. Diphthong /lu/, /ʌe/ and /li/ appear only in the final position. There are some diphthongs that appear in the middle and final position, they are: diphthong /ʌl/, /uə/ and /ʌʊ/. (3) Four geminate vowel phonemes are found in PD, they are /ʌʌ/, /ll/, /ʊʊ/ and /ɔɔ/. While in TD, the geminate vowels that are found are only three, they are /ʌʌ/, /ʊʊ/ and /ll/. The entire geminate vowel found in the middle position only. (3) From the 19 consonant found in the both dialects, there is consonant /ʔ/ distinguish PD and TD. In PD the distribution of this consonant that

appeared in the middle and final position, but in TD it only appears in the final position only. (4) There were only seventeen consonant clusters found in PD. It can be classified into: 5 l-blends: /kl/, /pl/, /bl/, /ml/, /tl/, 1 r-blend: /kr/, 1 p-blend: /mp/, 1 b-blend: /mb/, 1 t-blend: /nt/, 1 d-blend: /nd/, 1 j-blend: /nj/, 1 c-blend: /nc/, 1 k-blend: /ŋk/, 1 s-blend: /ŋs/, 1 g-blend: /ŋg/, 1 w-blend: /ŋw/, 1 three letter blends: /ŋky/. While, in TD the researcher found eleven consonant clusters. It can be classified into: 6 l-blends: /kl/, /pl/, /bl/, /ml/, /tl/ and /sl/ and 5 r-blends: /kr/, /jr/, /pr/, /tr/ and /br/.

From the implication of PD and TD to learning English as foreign language, those dialects have the similar problems in the learning process, especially in pronunciation: (1) they are difficult in pronouncing the English words that consist of vowel /æ/, /ɒ/, /ɜ/, and /ɑ/. (2) The difficulties occurred in the process of pronouncing diphthong /aɪ/ and /aʊ/. (3) The difficulties also occurred in the process of pronouncing all of the English triphthongs. (4) Another difficulty occurred in the process of pronouncing consonant /f/ /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /z/, /ʃ/, and /dʒ/.

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