English Interference on Balinese Dialect in Sumberkima Village

I Kadek Ngurah Yudha Darma Laksana Pinatih[1*] (ID)
[1] Ganesha University of Education, Singaraja, Indonesia

A B S T R A K

Dalam fenomena bahasa, penutur yang dapat berbicara dua bahasa atau lebih akan sering memasukkan atau mencampurkan unsur-unsur dari bahasa pertamanya ke dalam bahasa keduanya. Hal ini menyebabkan gangguan bahasa. Fenomena ini menjadi menarik untuk dikaji lebih lanjut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis interferensi Fonologi Dialek Bali pada Bahasa Inggris. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif. Pengumpulan data untuk penelitian ini dilakukan dengan meminta penutur asli di desa Sumberkima untuk membacakan teks berbahasa Inggris dan peneliti akan merekamnya. Teks dipilih secara acak oleh peneliti sehingga target tidak memiliki waktu untuk mempelajari cara mengucapkan setiap kata pada teks. Metode yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data adalah metode padanan yaitu metode padanan fonetik artikulatoris. Metode yang digunakan untuk menyampaikan hasil penelitian adalah formal dan informal. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, peneliti menemukan interferensi fonologis bahasa Indonesia dengan dialek Bali ke bahasa Inggris. Interferensi terdengar jelas pada desisan dan suara lainnya. Interferensi itu terjadi pada bunyi o dan d di posisi awal, bunyi z, f, u, dan r di posisi akhir, bunyi v di awal dan akhir, bunyi I di tengah, juga bunyi yang diakhiri dengan morfem.

A B S T R A C T

In the phenomenon of language, speakers who can speak two or more languages will often incorporate or mix elements from their first language into their second language. This causes language interference. This phenomenon becomes interesting to study further. This research aims to analyse the interference Phonology of Balinese Dialect on English. The type of this research is qualitative research. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative method. Collecting data for this research was conducted by asking for a native speaker in Sumberkima village to read English text and the researcher will record it. The text was randomly chosen by the researcher so that the target won't have time to learn how to pronounce every word on the text. The method used to analyse the data is the equivalent method, namely the articulatory phonetic equivalent method. The method used to deliver the result of the research is formal and informal. Based on the research result, the researcher found phonological interference on Indonesian with the Balinese dialect to English. The interference heard clearly on hisser and other sounds. That interference occurs in the sound o and d in the starting position, the sound of z, f, u, and r in the final position, the sound of v in the initial and end, I sound in the middle, also sound that ended with morphemes.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is the tool to interact with the world community. There are lots of languages in the world. And because of that, many people want to know and learn for more than one language so they can interact with people from a different region, whether it's national or international (Anderson et al., 2018; Ho & Wong, 1997; Noge, 2019). This causes bilingualism or ambivalence. Bilingualism is the mastery of two languages by the speaker, which is the use of this language, which occurs mixing or transitioning from one language to another language depends on the desire or the needs of the speaker (Fox et al., 2019; Pransiska, 2017; Quinteros Baumgart & Billick, 2018). The ability to master two languages or more raises a variety of linguistics phenomenon. Bilingualism or multilingualism will cause language interference (Baker & Jones, 1998; Bialystok et al., 2005). Language interference occurs due to insufficient vocabulary of a language in renewal, the need for synonyms and the disappearance of words that are rarely used.

The phenomenon of bilingualism is also seen in Sumberkima village. People here use the Balinese language as their mother language, they use Bahasa Indonesia as their second language and English as their third language. Along with the development of education and tourism, the community here, especially students in Gerokgak district are motivated to improve their language skills. Armed with different linguistics skills cause the phenomenon of interaction in communicating in the community of Sumberkima village brush variety. Some of them mastering two languages, and the other even mastering in three languages or more.

The limitation of the discussion of phonological interference is related to the form of interference in the Indonesian with the Balinese dialect to the pronunciation of sounds in English in vowels and consonants. Bilingualism is when someone mastering two languages, and when using that language occurs mixing or transitioning from one language to another language based on the desire and needs of the speaker (Cioè-Peña, 2017; Oktarina, 2019; Yumelking, 2018). This bilingualism phenomenon causes language contact. There are two languages or more alternately used by the same speaker in communication causes obvious language contact. Language contact is an influential phenomenon between one language with another language, whether it happens directly or indirectly. Individual language contact or social language contact cause some linguistics phenomenon, such as interference, integration, pidgin, creole, code-switching, code-mixing, language selection, and sorting (Dong, 2014; Gizatulina et al., 2020; Krismayani et al., 2021). In the language phenomenon in Sumberkima village, speakers that can speak two or more languages will often be including or mixing elements from their first language to their second language. This thing gives rise to language interference. Based on previous study explain interference is an event where we use one language to another language from the speakers (Parlato-Oliveira et al., 2020; Tjendani et al., 2019; Whitney et al., 2012).

The theory of phonology is used as a guide in describing phonemes in the Indonesian language with the Balinese dialect and English. Bilingualism is emphasis on linguistics phenomenon (Driver & Powell, 2017; Okal, 2014; Ryoo & Bedell, 2017). Theory about language contact used as an emphasis for data analysis that in bilingual communication event will trigger the language contact. When in several languages used by the speakers are having a contact, then it will bring up the interference (Edmiston & Lupyan, 2019; Pasaribu, 2021). So, the theory about interference is applied in the research to answer the existing problem formulation.

This phenomenon makes the researcher interested in analysing the interference on Indonesian with the Balinese dialect to English. The interference that discussed in this study is focused on phonological interference. This research also conducted to address problems related to phonological interference of Balinese as their mother language in English pronunciation by Sumberkima people.

2. METHOD

This research conducted using descriptive qualitative method. In general, qualitative research has three characteristics: (1) not stated in detail, (2) flexible, (3) evolves based on the situation and conditions that exist in field (Abdul et al., 2020; Hussain, 2015). This method is used to identify and analyse the data obtained. The result of qualitative research is descriptive data which can be in the form of written or oral from the subject observed. The method used in this research is descriptive method. The descriptive method is used to identify and analyse the phenomena and the fact happen in real environment which is from the local people in Sumberkima Village.

The setting of this research is in Sumberkima Village. This research is in form of observation and interview. In this research, the researcher met the local people in Sumberkima Village and observed the dialect used by people in there. The result of the observation recorded transcript in form of writing by the researcher.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result
Phonemes in the Indonesian Language with Balinese Dialect in Sumberkima Village

Phonograph map in the Indonesian language with the Balinese dialect in Sumberkima village is used by the researcher as the second reference or second basis after IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet). Based on the phonemes in that language, the researcher can find out which phonemes are the most dominant spoken by the people in Sumberkima village. The following are phonemes in the Indonesian language with Balinese dialect is show in Table 1, and Table 2.
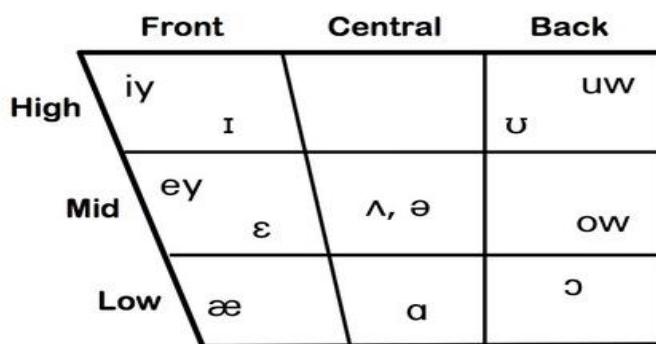
Table 1. Balinese Vowel Phonemes

	Depan	Belakang	
	T. Bulat	T. Bulat	Bulat
Tegang Tingi	i		u
Kendur	I		ʊ
Tegang Tengah	e		o
Kendur	ɛ	ə	ɔ
Rendah		a	

Table 2. Balinese Consonant Phonemes

Cara Artikulasi	Tempat Artikulasi				
	Bilabial	Alveolar	Alveo Palatal	Velar	Glatal
T. Bers. Hambat	p	t		k	?
Bers	b	d		g	
T. Bers. Afrikat			c		
Bers Frikatif			j		
T.Bers		s			h
Nasal	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Lateral		I			
Getar		r			
Semivokal			y	w	

Phonemes in English

Phonograph map in English is used by the researcher as the second reference or second basis after IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) to know what kind of phonemes that included in English and phonemes that interfered by the source language. Phonemes in English is show in Figure 1, and Figure 2.

Figure 1. English Vowel Phonemes

Figure 2. English Consonant Phonemes

Result of Language Interferences

Based on the phonetic transcription in this study and IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) as well as phoneme maps of both language (Indonesian language in Balinese dialect and English). The researcher found the phonological interference by Indonesian with Balinese dialect in Denpasar city towards the pronunciation of English by the informant. The interference of Indonesian Balinese and English dialect is show in Table 3.

Table 3. The Interference of Indonesian Language in Balinese Dialect and English

No	Words	Intonation in English	Intonation From Informan (Balinese)	Meaning	
				Indonesian	Indonesian
1	Sit	/ sɪt /	/ sɪt /	Negak	Duduk
2	Pig	/ pɪg /	/ pɪg /	Celeng	Babi
3	Drink	/ drɪŋk /	/ drɪŋk /	Minem	Minum
4	Ship	/ ʃɪp /	/ ʃɪp /	Jukung	Perahu
5	Minute	/ ˈmɪn ɪt /	/ ˈmɪn ɪt /	Menit	Menit
6	Bet	/bɛt/	/bɛt/	Bertaruh	Metohan
7	Get	/gɛt/	/gɛt/	Mendapatkan	Maan
8	Red	/rɛd/	/rɛd/	Merah	Barak
9	Bed	/bɛd/	/bɛd/	Kasur	Kasur
10	Dead	/dɛd/	/dɛd/	Mati	Mati
11	Back	/bæk/	/bek/	Belakang/punggung	dori/tundun
12	Cat	/Kæt/	/ket/	Kucing	meong
13	Nap	/Næp/	/nep/	Tidursiang	Sireptengai
14	Jacket	/dʒækɪʔt/	/Jaket/	Jaket	Baju anget
15	Natural	/nætʃɪəl/	/Natural/	Alam	Alam
16	Ugly	/ˈʌgli/	/egli /	Jelek	Jele
17	Umbrella	/ʌmˈbrelə/	/ʌmˈbrelə/	Payung	Pajeng
18	Understand	/ˌʌndəˈstænd/	/ˌʌndəˈstend/	Mengerti	Uning
19	Up	/ʌp/	/ʌp/	Keatas	Menek
20	Under	/ˈʌndə(r)/	/ˈʌndər/	Bawah	Beten
21	Mock	/mɒk/	/mɒk/	Walek	Ejek
22	Want	/wɒnt/	/wɒnt/	Dot	Ingin
23	What	/wɒt/	/wɒt/	Kenken	Apa
24	Rock	/rɒk/	/rɒk/	Batu	Batu
25	Hot	/hɒt/	/hɒt/	Kebus	Panas
26	Rule	/ro͞ol/	/ro͞ol/	Awig-awig	Peraturan
27	Full	/fo͝ol/	/fo͝ol/	Ebek	Penuh
28	Sugar	/ˈSHo͝ ogər/	/ˈSHo͝ ogər/	Gula	Gula
29	Student	/ˈst(y)o͞odnt/	/ˈst(y)o͞odnt/	Sisia	Murid
30	Human	/ˈ(h)yo͞omən/	/ˈ(h)yo͞omən/	Janma	Manusia
30	Again	/əˈgeɪn/	/əgeɪn/	Buin	Lagi
32	Afraid	/əˈfɹeɪd/	/əfɪəɪd/	Jejeh	Takut
33	Year	/jɪə/	/yər/	Warsa	Tahun
34	Never	/ˈnɛv.əɹ/	/nevəɹ/	Sing taen	Tidak pernah
35	Where	/wɛə/	/wər/	Dija	Dimana
36	Take	/ teɪk /	/ tek /	Nyemak	Ambil
37	Face	/ feɪs /	/ fes /	Mua	Wajah
38	Same	/ seɪm /	/ sem /	Patuh	Sama
39	Day	/ deɪ /	/ deɪ /	Dina	Hari
40	Place	/ pleɪs /	/ ples /	Tongos	Tempat
41	Buy	/ baɪ /	/ baɪ /	Meblanje	Membeli
42	Eye	/ aɪ /	/ aɪ /	Peningalan	Mata
43	High	/ haɪ /	/ haɪg/	Tegeh	Tinggi
44	Bite	/ baɪt/	/ baɪt/	Cegut	Gigit
45	Five	/ faɪv /	/ faɪv /	Lelima	Lima
46	Boy	/bɔɪ/	/bɔɪ/	Lelaki	Teruna
47	Toy	/ tɔɪ/	/thɔɪ/	Mainan	Pelalian
48	Coin	/kɔɪn/	/khɔɪn/	Koin	Pipis
49	Coy	/kɔɪ/	/ kɔɪ/	Malu	Lek
50	Soil	/sɔɪl/	/sɔɪl/	Tanah	Tanah

No	Words	Intonation in English	Intonation From Informan (Balinese)	Meaning	
				Indonesian	Indonesian
51	Rule	/ro͞ol/	/ro͞ol/	Awig-awig	Peraturan
52	Full	/fo͞ol/	/fo͞ol/	Ebek	Penuh
53	Sugar	/ˈSHo͞ogər/	/ˈSHo͞ogər/	Gula	Gula
54	Student	/ˈst(y)o͞odnt/	/ˈst(y)o͞odnt/	Sisia	Murid
55	Human	/ˈ(h)yo͞omən/	/ˈ(h)yo͞omən/	Janma	Manusia
56	Hair	*/ heər /*	/ hɑIr /	Bok	Rambut
57	There	/ ðeər /	/ der /	Ditu	Sana
58	Care	/ keər/	/ker /	Rungu	Peduli
59	Stair	/ steər /	/ steIr /	Undag	Tangga
60	Pear	/ peər /	/ pIr /	Pir	Pir
61	Pure	/pjʊə(r)/	/pjʊə(r)/	Murni	Murni
62	Lure	/lʊə(r)/	/lur/	ngedetin	Menarik
63	Tour	/tʊə(r)/	/tur/	melancaran	Berwisata
64	Cure	/cʊə(r)/	/cʊə(r)/	Nyegerang	Menyembukan
65	Jury	/ˈdʒʊəri/	/jyuri/	pengayah	Juri
66	Leave	/ li:v /	/ liv /	Ngalain	Meninggalkan
67	See	/ si: /	/ si: /	Nyingakin	Melihat
68	Eat	/i:t /	/ i:t /	Ngajeng	Makan
69	East	/ i:st/	/ i:st /	Kangin	Timur
70	Easy	/ ˈi:zi /	/ ˈI:zi /	Aluh	Mudah
71	Sharp	/ sharp /	/ sharp /	Tajam	Mangan
72	Far	/ far /	/ far /	Jauh	Joh
73	Hard	/ hard /	/ hard /	Keras	Keras
74	Shark	/ shark /	/ shark /	Hiu	Hiu
75	Task	/ taks /	/ taks /	Tugas	Karya
76	Branch	/brɑ:ntʃ/	/brɑ:ntʃ/	Cagak	Ranting
77	For	/fo:r/	/fo:r/	Untuk	Anggo
78	North	/no:rth/	/no:rt/	Utara	Kaja
79	Before	/bifo:r/	/bifo:r/	Sebelum	Sekonden
80	Door	/do:r/	/do:r/	Pintu	Jelanan
81	Floor	/flo:r/	/flo:r/	Lantai	Tehel
82	Food	/fu:d/	/fu:d/	Makanan	Ajengan
83	Goose	/gu:se/	/gu:se/	Angsa	Angsa
84	Book	/bu:k/	/bu:k/	Buku	Buku
85	Afternoon	/aftər'nu:n/	/aftər'nu:n/	Siang	Tengai
86	Childhood	/childhu:d/	/cildhod/	Masa kecil	Dugas cenik
87	Note	/ nəʊt/	/ nɒt /	Catetan	Catatan
88	Boat	/ bəʊt /	/ bɔ:t /	Jukung	Perahu
89	Know	/ nəʊ /	/ nɔ: /	Nawang	Tahu
90	Low	/ ləʊ/	/ lɔ: /	Endep	Rendah
91	Go	/ gəʊ/	/ gəʊ/	Megedi	Pergi
92	Loud	/ laʊd/	/ laʊd/	Gede	Keras
93	Mouth	/ maʊθ /	/ maʊθ/	Cangkem	Mulut
94	House	/ haʊs/	/ haʊs/	Griya	Rumah
95	Down	/ daʊn /	/ daʊn /	Beten	Bawah
96	South	/ saʊθ /	/ saʊθ /	Kaja	Selatan
97	Paper	/ˈpeɪpə(r)/	/ˈpepər/	Kertas	Kertas
98	Pillow	/ˈpɪləʊ/	/ˈpɪlɒʊ/	Galeng	Bantal
99	Pay	/peɪ/	/peɪ/	Mayah	Bayar
100	Pleasure	/ˈpleʒə(r)/	/ˈpleʒə(r)/	Liang	Senang
101	Talk	tɔ:k	/Tolk/	Berbicara	Ngomong
102	Trash	træʃ	/Tras/	Sampah	Luu

No	Words	Intonation in English	Intonation From Informan (Balinese)	Meaning	
				Indonesian	Indonesian
103	Tongue	tʌŋ	/Tang/	Alat	Layah
104	Tall	tɔːl	/Tal/	Tinggi	Tegeh
105	Kick	kɪk	/Kik/	Tendang	Tanjung
106	Kind	kaɪnd	/Kind/	Jenis	Kanca
107	Keep	kiːp	/Kip/	simpan	sekeh
108	Kill	kɪl	/Kil/	Membunuh	padem
109	through	θruː	/Trou/	Melalui	Ngeliwatin
110	Kid	θruː	Kid	Anak	Oka
111	Thing	/Ɵɪn/	/Ɵɪn/	Hal	Hal
112	Both	/bəʊƟ/	/bəʊƟ/	Berdua	Jakdue
113	Path	/pa : Ɵ/	/pa : Ɵ/	Jalan	Rurung
114	Author	/ˈɔ :Ɵə(r)/	/ˈɔ :Ɵə(r)/	Penulis	Tukang Tulis
115	Pathetic	/pəˈƟətik/	/pəˈƟətik/	Menyedihkan	Sebet
116	This	/θɪs/	/θɪs/	Ini	Ne
117	Smooth	/Smu : θ/	/Smu : θ/	Halus	Halus
118	That	/θæt/	/θæt/	Bahwa	Saje
119	Other	/ʌθâ(r)/	/ʌθâ(r)/	Lain	Len
120	Mother	/mʌθə(r)/	/mʌθə(r)/	Ibu	Meme
121	Fish	/fiʃ/	/fiʃ/	Ikan	Bek
122	Wish	/wiʃ/	/wiʃ/	Harapan	Ngarep
123	Sham	/ʃaem/	/ʃaem/	Palsu	Palsu
124	Special	/speʃəl/	/speʃəl/	Khusus	Khusus
125	Sure	/ʃʊə(r)/	/ʃʊə(r)/	Yakin	Seken
126	Heist	/hiːɪSt/	/hiːɪSt/	Pencuri	Maling
127	Who	/hʊʊ/	/hʊʊ/	Siapa	Nyen
128	Hot	/hɑt/	/hɑt/	Panas	Kebus
129	Hat	/haet/	/haet/	Topi	Topong
130	Hop	/hɒp/	/hɒp/	Melompat	Mekecog
131	Make	/meɪk/	/meɪk/	Membuat	Ngae
132	Man	/mæn/	/mæn/	Pria	Muani
133	Mix	/mɪks/	/mɪks/	Campuran	Campuran
134	Milk	/mɪlk/	/mɪlk/	Susu	Susu
135	Mat	/mæt/	/mæt/	Keset	Keset
136	Night	/naɪt/	/naɪt/	Malam	Peteng
137	Nail	/neɪl/	/neɪl/	Kuku	Kuku
138	Nappy	/ˈnæpi/	/ˈnæpi/	Popok	Popok
139	Neck	/nek/	/nek/	Leher	Baong
140	Nine	/naɪn/	/naɪn/	Sembilan	Sie
141	King	/kɪŋ//	/kɪŋ//	Raja	Raje
142	Lung	/lʌŋ/	/lʌŋ/	Paru-paru	Paru-paru
143	Ring	/rɪŋ/	/rɪŋ/	Cincin	Bungkung
144	Hang	/hæŋ/	/hæŋ/	Menggantung	Megantung
145	Tongue	/tʌŋ/	/tʌŋ/	Mulut	Cangkem
146	Choose	/tʃos/	/Cos/	Memilih	Pilihin
147	Cheese	/tʃis/	/Cis/	Keju	Keju
148	Choke	/tʃoʊk/	/Cok/	Tersedak	Simpatan
149	Check	/tʃæk/	/Cek/	Memeriksa	Mereksa
150	Watch	/wɒtʃɪŋ/	/Watc/	Menonton	Nyingakin
151	Bridge	/brɪdʒ/	/brɪd/	Titi	Jembatan
152	Bamboo	/ˌbæmˈbuː/	/ˌbæmˈbɒː/	Tiying	Bambu

No	Words	Intonation in English	Intonation From Informan (Balinese)	Meaning Indonesian	Indonesian
153	Branch	/brɑːntʃ/	/braːntʃ/	Cagak	Ranting
154	Brave	/breɪv/	/brev/	Wanen	Berani
155	Dark	'dɑːk	/Daːk/	Gelap	Peteng
156	Door	dɔː	/Dor/	Pintu	Jelanan
157	Drug	drʌg	/Drag/	Obat	Ubad
158	Date	deɪt	/Det/	Hari	Dina
159	Drink	drɪŋk	/Dring/	Minum	Nginem
160	Good	gʊd	/Gud/	Baik	Becik
161	God	gɒd	/Gad/	Tuhan	Betara
162	Glad	glæd	/Gled/	Senang	Senang
163	Girl	gɜːl	/Gerl/	Perempuan	Anak Istri
164	Gain	geɪn	/Gein/	Keuntungan	Bati
165	View	/vjuː/	/vjuː/	Melihat	Tolih
166	Move	/muːv/	/muːv/	Pindah	Mekisid
167	Never	/nevə(r)/	/nevə(r)/	Tidak Pernah	Sing taen
168	Heavy	/ˈhevi/	/ˈhevi/	Berat	Baat
169	Voice	/vɔɪs/	/vɔɪs/	Suara	Munyi
170	Liar	/Lai∂r/	/Lai∂ (r)/	mogbog	pembohong
171	Liable	/Leb∂l/	/Lai∂bl/	metetegan	Tanggungjawab
172	Clear	/Kli∂(r)/	/Klir/	Kedas	Bersih
173	Fierce	/Pi∂res/	/Fi∂s/	Ganas	Rengas
174	Diet	/Dai∂t/	/Dai∂t/	Mebrata	diet
175	Fuzzy	/fAzi/	/fAzi/	Tidakjelas	Sing jelas
176	Zebra	/ziːbraə/	/ziːbraə/	Zebra	Zebra
177	Rose	/rəʊz/	/rəʊz/	Bungamawar	Bunge mawar
178	Size	/saɪz/	/saɪz/	Kebesaran	Kegedenan
179	Craze	/kreiz/	/kreiz/	Gila	Buduh
180	Learn	/ lɜːn /	/ lɜːn /	Melajah	Belajar
181	Work	/ wɜːk /	/ wɜːk /	Megae	Bekerja
182	First	/ fɜːst /	/ fɜːst /	Simalu	Pertama
183	World	/ wɜːld /	/ wɜːld /	Gumi	Dunia
184	Search	/ sɜːtʃ /	/ sɜːtʃ /	Ngalih	Mencari
185	Light	/ laɪt /	/ laɪt /	Sinar	Cahaya
186	Lie	/ laɪ /	/ laɪ /	Bog-bog	Bohong
187	Feel	/ fil /	/ fil /	Ngerasang	Merasa
188	Sell	/ sɛl /	/ sɛl /	Ngadol	Menjual
189	Bell	/ bɛl /	/ bɛl /	Kul-kul	Lonceng
190	Red	/ rɛd /	/ rɛd /	Barak	Merah
191	Try	/ traɪ /	/ traɪ /	Nyobak	Coba
192	Run	/ rʌn /	/ rʌn /	Melaib	Lari
193	Right	/ raɪt /	/ raɪt /	Beneh	Benar
194	Rose	/ roʊz /	/ roʊz /	Ermawe	Mawar
195	Yellow	/jɛləʊ/	/jɛləʊ/	Kuning	Kuning
196	Yummy	/ˈjʌmi/	/ˈjʌmi/	Enak	Jaen
197	Young	/jʌŋ/	/jʌŋ/	Muda	Nguda
198	Yes	/jɛs/	/jɛs/	Iya	Ae
199	Yesterday	/ˈjestədeɪ/	/ˈjestədeɪ/	Kemarin	Dibi
200	Wind	/wɪnd/	/wɪnd/	Angin	Angin
201	Well	/wɛl/	/wɛl/	Baik	Leh
202	Wick	/wɪk/	/wɪk/	Sumbu	Sumbu
203	Wife	/waɪf/	/waɪf/	Istri	Kurenan (istri)
204	Wait	/weɪt/	/weɪt/	Menunggu	Ngantosan
205	Job	/dʒɒb/	/dʒɒb/	Kerja	Karya
206	Jealous	/ˈdʒeləs/	/ˈdʒeləs/	Cemburu	Iriati
207	Jump	/dʒʌmp/	/dʒʌmp/	Loncat	Kecos

No	Words	Intonation in English	Intonation From Informan (Balinese)	Meaning	
				Indonesian	Indonesian
208	Jungle	/ˈdʒʌŋgl/	/ˈdʒʌŋgl/	Hutan	Alas
209	Joke	/dʒəʊk/	/dʒəʊk/	Lelucon	Geguyon
210	Job	/dʒɒb/	/dʒɒb/	Pekerjaan	Pakaryan

Based on Table 3, the interference obtained, the researcher noticed deep sounds in English, they are: dae become de, eu become o, z becomes s, f become s, u: become u, c: become o, u become u and o, 0 become t, v become f, (r) become r, and i: become i. Based on the data, it appears that the interference of the Indonesian language with the Balinese dialect occurs in vowels and consonants.

Discussion

The results of research conducted in Sumberkima village which involving the people of the village revealed that the interference between Indonesian and Balinese dialects occurs in vowels and consonants. Based on some of the words tested, most of the respondents experienced interference, this was because they were not used to speaking English and used Balinese more. As a result, many words in English are pronounced and intoned using Balinese characteristics.

This research is in accordance with previous studies analyzing the interference of the Phonology of the Balinese in Pangsan village towards English (Eka, 2022). Based on the results of the study, it was found that the phonological interference of the Balinese language was realized by Pangsan Village towards English. So it can be said that Balinese people who use Balinese in their daily life experience difficulties in speaking English (Kusuma, 2022; Suandari et al., 2020). This finding is also corroborated by other studies that have a purpose to analyse the interference of Balinese Phonological in English Pronunciation by Denpasar people who work in the hospitality field (Yanti, 2022). The results of this study show a number of forms of interference such in the phoneme, such as: [æ] becomes [e], [ɪə] becomes [e], [ɛ] becomes [ə], [eə] becomes [ɑI] or [e] or [I], [əʊ] becomes [oː], [tʃ] becomes [c], [dʒ] becomes [d], [ŋ] becomes [ng], [eɪ] becomes [e], (r) becomes [r], [f] becomes [p], and [i:] becomes [i]. There are two factors that cause language interference, namely linguistic factors (phonemes) and non-linguistic factors (society and work pressure) (Fillmore, 1989; Parlato-Oliveira et al., 2020; Tjendani et al., 2019).

This situation also occurs not only in Balinese society, but also in other tribal communities. It is evidence by one of the previous studies that investigated Batak Toba students' local language and mother tongue's elements were transferred to their English as a foreign language output (Jannah & Nurlaila, 2020). The results indicated that the students' first and second language interfered with their English language performance at the phonological, morphological, and syntactic levels. Moreover, it is reinforced by other study that analyses English pronunciation that is mostly interferences by the Acehnese dialect and the reason the students find it difficult to leave the Acehnese dialect when pronouncing English (Purba, 2022). The results of the study showed that students made some interferences of sounds in pronouncing stops and fricative sounds. The reasons were they never learned the phonetics symbol before even once, feeling difficult to make the different sounds (Abtahi, 2022; Crystal, 2008).

The implications of this study provide an overview related to phonological interference occurring in native speakers in Sumberkima Village. This research provides useful references in research in the field of linguistics, especially phonological interference. However, this research is still limited because it only involves random sampling of a few people in an area and the instruments used are still limited and lack depth. Based on the data and the results of this study, the researcher suggests that in the future there will be another researcher that will review this kind of case more extensively. Research that related to cluster noise or diphtheria interference on the Indonesian language with the Balinese dialect needs to be done to broaden the knowledge of readers and increase research contributions in the field of language.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the formulation of the problem and discussion in this study, the researcher can conclude that phonological interference occurred in native speaker in Sumberkima village in speaking English. The interference sound occurs in vowels and consonants. As for the list of sounds in both languages, it shows that phonemes in both languages are different, so it will be the guideline in helping the researcher to attract the set of interference.

5. REFERENCES

Abdul, N. B., Mahmud, M., Wello, B., & Dollah, S. (2020). Instructional communication: Form and factors affecting students participation at higher education class. *Asian EFL Journal*, *27*(3), 17–40. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Murni-Mahmud-2/publication/344394687.

Abtahi, Y. (2022). What if I was harmful? Reflecting on the ethical tensions associated with teaching the dominant

mathematics. *Educational Studies in Mathematics*, *110*(1), 149–165. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10649-021-10117-1.

Anderson, J., Lightfoot, A., & Anderson, J. (2018). Current perceptions and future possibilities Translingual practices in English classrooms in India : current perceptions and future possibilities. *International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism*, *0*(0), 1–22. https://doi.org/10.1080/13670050.2018.1548558.

Baker, C., & Jones, S. P. (1998). *Encyclopedia of Bilingualism and Bilingual Education* (C. Baker & S. P. Jones (eds.); 1st ed.). Multilingual Matters.

Bialystok, E., McBride-Chang, C., & Luk, G. (2005). Bilingualism, language proficiency, and learning to read in two writing systems. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, *97*(4), 580. https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-0663.97.4.580.

Cioè-Peña, M. (2017). The intersectional gap: how bilingual students in the United States are excluded from inclusion. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, *21*(9), 906–919. https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2017.1296032.

Crystal, D. (2008). *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetic*. Blackwell Publishing.

Dong, J. (2014). Study on Gender Differences in Language Under the Sociolinguistics. *Canadian Social Science*, *10*(3), 92–96. https://doi.org/10.3968/4602.

Driver, M. K., & Powell, S. R. (2017). Culturally and linguistically responsive schema intervention: improving word problem solving for english language learners with mathematics difficulty. *Learning Disability Quarterly*, *40*(1), 41–53. https://doi.org/10.1177/0731948716646730.

Edmiston, P., & Lupyan, G. (2019). Visual interference disrupts visual knowledge. *Journal of Memory and Language*, *92*, 281–292. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jml.2016.07.002.

Eka, I. G. P. A. E. (2022). The Forms Of Phonological Interference Of Balinese Language Spoken In Pangsan Village Toward English Language. *Journal of Education, Linguistics, Literature and Language Teaching*, *5*(1), 32–44. https://doi.org/10.33059/ellite.v5i01.5189.

Fillmore, L. W. (1989). Language learning in social context. The view from research in second language learning. *In North-Holland Linguistic Series: Linguistic Variations*, *54*, 277–302. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-87144-2.50014-8.

Fox, R., Corretjer, O., & Webb, K. (2019). Benefits of foreign language learning and bilingualism: An analysis of published empirical research 2012–2019. *Foreign Language Annals*, *52*(4), 699–726. https://doi.org/10.1111/flan.12424.

Gizatulina, D., Ismaeva, F., Solnyshkina, M., Martynova, E., & Yarmakeev, I. (2020). Fluctuations of text complexity: the case of Basic State Examination in English. *SHS Web of Conferences*, *88*, 02001. https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20208802001.

Ho, W. K., & Wong, R. Y. L. (1997). Bilingual Education in Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. *In J. Cummins & D. Corson (Eds.), Bilingual Education*, 177–185. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-011-4531-2_18.

Hussain, M. (2015). Qualitative Research in Education: Interaction and Practice. *Journal of Education and Educational Development*. https://doi.org/10.22555/joeed.v2i1.50.

Jannah, Z., & Nurlaila, N. (2020). he Interference Of Acehnese Dialect As Mother Tongue To Students English Pronunciation. *Journal of English Teaching*, *1*(1), 13–39. https://doi.org/10.47766/jetlee.v1i1.943.

Krismayani, ni wayan, Suastra, I. M., & Suparwa, i nyoman. (2021). Ecolinguistic Approaches in Development of English Teaching Materials for English for Business. *E-Journal of Linguistics*, *15*(1), 16–24. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24843/e-jl.2021.v15.i01.p03 Ecolinguistic.

Kusuma, D. A. D. (2022). The Phonological Interference of Balinese Language of Jagaraga Dialect in English Pronunciation: Interferensi Fonologi Bahasa Bali Dialek Jagaraga dalam Pengucapan Bahasa Inggris. *Jurnal Pendidikan Multikultural Indonesia*, *5*(1). https://doi.org/10.23887/jpmu.v5i1.50406.

Noge, M. D. (2019). Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Bilingual Preview-Review Berbasis E-Flashcard Untuk Meningkatkan Aktivitas Dan Prestasi Belajar Bahasa Inggris Siswa Smp. *Journal of Education Technology*, *2*(1), 13. https://doi.org/10.23887/jet.v2i1.13801.

Okal, B. O. (2014). Benefits of Multilingualism in Education. *Universal Journal of Educational Research*, *2*(3), 223–229. https://doi.org/10.13189/ujer.2014.020304.

Oktarina, P. S. (2019). The Teachers' Perspectives Towards The Literacy Program Developed at a Bilingual School. *Yavana Bhasha Journal of English Language Education*, *2*(1), 103–120. https://doi.org/10.25078/yb.v2i1.995.

Parlato-Oliveira, E., Chetouani, M., Cadic, J.-M., Viaux, S., Ghattassi, Z., Xavier, J., Ouss, L., Feldman, R., Muratori, F., Cohen, D., & Saint-Georges, C. (2020). The emotional component of Infant Directed-Speech: A cross-cultural study using machine learning. *Neuropsychiatrie de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence*, *68*(2), 106–113. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neurenf.2019.10.004.

Pasaribu, A. N. (2021). A Common Error Analysis in Students' English Narrative Writing. *English Education and*

Art (LEEA) Journal, *4*(2), 436–445. https://doi.org/10.31539/leea.v4i2.2338.

Pransiska, R. (2017). *Benefits of Bilingualism in Early Childhood: A Booster of Teaching English to Young Learners. January 2017*. https://doi.org/10.2991/icece-16.2017.68.

Purba, A. (2022). How First and Second Languages Influence Indonesian Students' English as a Third Language: Transfer and Interference Analysis. *Elsya: Journal of English Language Studies*, *4*(2), 147–156. https://doi.org/10.31849/elsya.v4i2.8704.

Quinteros Baumgart, C., & Billick, S. B. (2018). Positive cognitive effects of bilingualism and multilingualism on cerebral function: A review. *Psychiatric Quarterly*, *89*(2), 273–283. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11126-017-9532-9.

Ryoo, K., & Bedell, K. (2017). The effects of visualizations on linguistically diverse students' understanding of energy and matter in life science. *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*, *54*(10), 1274–1301. https://doi.org/10.1002/tea.21405.

Suandari, N. M. M., Simpen, I. W., & Malini, N. S. (2020). Language Attitudes among Balinese Workers in Cruise Ships toward Indonesian Language. *American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Research (AJHSSR)*, *4*(8), 362–365. https://www.ajhssr.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/ZQ2048362365.pdf.

Tjendani, E. N., Suastra, I. M., Mbete, A. M., & Seri Malini, N. L. N. (2019). An Ecolinguistics Perspectives For English Syllabus Development. *E-Journal of Linguistics*, *13*(2), 249. https://doi.org/10.24843/e-jl.2019.v13.i02.p06.

Whitney, A. E., Dawson, C., Anderson, K., Kang, S., Rios, E. O., Olcese, N., & Ridgeman, M. (2012). Audience and authority in the professional writing of teacher-authors. *Research in the Teaching of English*, *46*(4), 390–419. https://www.jstor.org/stable/41583591.

Yanti, N. M. W. (2022). Balinese Phonological Interference in English Pronunciation by Denpasar People. *J-Lalite: Journal of English Studies*, *3*(1), 17–27. https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jes.2022.3.1.5685.

Yumelking, M. (2018). The implementation of bilingual education system (Indonesia–English) in frater private junior high school Maumere. *At-Tadbir: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*, *2*(2), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.3454/at-tadbir.v2i2.3125.