



English Interference on Balinese Dialect in Tejakula Village

I Komang Aris Jaiswara^{1*}



¹Ganesha University of Education, Singaraja, Indonesia

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ABSTRAK

Terdapat fenomena bahasa yang terjadi di Bali, dimana masyarakat menggunakan bahasa Bali sebagai bahasa pertama dan bahasa Indonesia & Inggris menjadi bahasa kedua. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis interferensi fonologis dialek Bali pada bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Metode dan teknik penelitian terdiri dari metode dan teknik penyediaan data, metode analisis data, dan metode dan teknik penyajian data. Pengumpulan data penelitian ini dilakukan dengan meminta penutur asli desa Tejakula untuk membaca beberapa kata bahasa Inggris dan peneliti merekamnya. Teks yang digunakan peneliti bersifat acak dan tanpa pemberitahuan terlebih dahulu, sehingga penutur asli tidak memiliki persiapan untuk mempelajarinya terlebih dahulu. Metode yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data adalah metode padanan fonetik artikulatoris. Sedangkan metode yang digunakan untuk menyampaikan hasil penelitian ini adalah metode formal dan informal. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ditemukan adanya interferensi fonologis dialek Bali terhadap bahasa Inggris. Gangguan itu terdengar jelas dalam suara mendesis. Serta interferensi lain yang terjadi pada bunyi /æ/ di tengah, /th/, /f/, dan bunyi yang berakhiran bunyi /o/.

ABSTRACT

There is phenomenon occurred in Bali, where the people use Balinese as the first language and Indonesian & English became the second language. This study aimed to analyze the phonological interference of the Balinese dialect on English. This research had a type of qualitative research. The research methods and techniques consist of methods and techniques for providing data, data analysis methods, and data presentation methods and techniques. The data collection of this research was done by asking native speakers of Tejakula village to read some English words and the researcher recorded them. The text used by researcher was randomly and without prior notice, so that native speakers had no preparation to study it first. The method used to analyze data was the articulatory phonetic equivalent method. While the methods used to deliver the results of this study were formal and informal methods. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the phonological interference of the Balinese dialect to English. The interference was heard clearly in the hissing sound. As well as other interference that occurs in the sound /æ/ in the middle, /th/, /f/, and the sound ending in sound /o/.

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1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most important communication tools is language. With the language, humans can exchange information well. People will try to get more than one language in order to be able to communicate further. This causes bilingualism or what can be called someone who has 2 languages (Bernadetta Eko Putranti, 2019; Mulyani, 2017; Rao, 2019). According to previous study bilingualism is the mastery of 2 languages by speakers, which causes a combination of one language and the other language (Mulyani, 2017). As a result of the mixing of 2 languages, various new language phenomena occurred. This phenomenon occurred in Bali, where the people use Balinese as the first language and Indonesian & English became the second language (Pransiska, 2017; Pratama, 2017; Waris, 2012). Because of the growing development of Bali in tourism, this had increased the people's motivation to learn English more. Therefore from this research could be connected with linguistics. The main objective of linguistics is the development of theories about language aspects and language general theories (N. K. S. Dewi, 2021; Klimova & Pikhart, 2020; Liaw & Huang, 2013).

Interference phonology or phonetic interference is a concept in linguistics that refers to the influence or interference of a language on the production or perception of sounds in another language. This phenomenon occurs when a speaker who has a background or knowledge of a particular language uses the sounds contained in that language when speaking or hearing in a different language (Adnyani et al., 2018; Sakti, 2020). Phonological interference can occur in various aspects of sound, such as consonant sounds, vowel sounds, intonation, and stress patterns. For example, if a Balinese speaker who has back-tongue scraping consonants (such as /θ/ and /ð/)

speaks English, they may experience interference and use those sounds in English words, even though these sounds are not present in English (D. N. D. R. Dewi, 2020; Eka, 2022; Putri & Nurita, 2021). This can result in differences in pronunciation and understanding for English listeners who are not familiar with these sounds. Interference Phonology can also affect the use of vowel sounds. For example, Japanese speakers may have difficulty differentiating between the sounds /l/ and /r/ in English because neither sound exists in Japanese. As a result, they may pronounce the two sounds similarly, which can make a difference in understanding for English listeners (Lindvall-Östling et al., 2020; Novianti et al., 2019; Ryoo & Bedell, 2017). Intonation patterns and word stress can also be affected by interference phonology. For example, in Mandarin, word stress and intonation play an important role in distinguishing the meanings of words. If a Chinese speaker speaks English, they may bring with them the intonation patterns and word stress commonly used in Chinese, which can affect understanding and interpretation in English (Cai et al., 2019; Utami & Rahmawati, 2018; Xu, 2017). Interference Phonology can be a challenge in learning a second or foreign language, because the influence of the first or native language is often manifested in the production and perception of sounds in the new language. However, with proper practice and experience, speakers of a second language can overcome interference and develop skills in using the correct sounds of the language being studied (Nurhidayat, 2021; Pasaribu, 2021; Purba, 2022).

The phenomenon of bilingualism is also seen in Tejakula 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 Tejakula district are motivated to improve their language skills. Armed with different linguistics skills cause the phenomenon of interaction in communicating in the community of Tejakula village brush variety. Some of them mastering two languages, and the other even mastering in three languages or more. The discussion this time was the phonological interference of the Balinese dialect with the pronunciation of English sounds in vowels and consonants (Kusuma, 2022; Mulyawan, 2021). Previous study states that Bilingualism can be interpreted as a person's ability to use 2 languages until the end of an advanced level that allows speakers to function as native speakers of the 2 languages (Fathimah, 2016; Pratama, 2017; Suardhana, 2022). In this case, the Balinese, especially in the Tejakula village, have 2 language skills and more often mix both of them in their daily communication. From this it could lead to language interference. Other study also conducted similar study

The theory of phonology was used as a guide in describing the phonemes of Balinese and English. The theory of bilingualism was used as a guide to linguistic phenomena that occur in the current era. While linguistic element theory was used for data analysis. The result of mixing these 2 languages caused interference. Thus, the interference theory used to complete this research. 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 Tejakula people.

2. METHOD

This study was using descriptive qualitative method. Generally, qualitative research has three characteristics: (1) Not explicitly defined, (2) adaptable, and (3) evolving dependent on the circumstances and conditions found in the field (Seixas et al., 2018). This method is used to categorize and analyze the collected data. Descriptive information from the subject under study, either in written or spoken form, is the output of qualitative research. The descriptive method was used in this study. The descriptive method was used to recognize and evaluated phenomena and events that took place in the real world, as reported by the people of Tejakula Village. The setting of this study was in Tejakula Village. This study was in the form of observation and interview. In Tejakula Village, the researcher interacted with people and noticed the dialect they spoke. The researcher's observational findings were noted and recorded.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Balinese language phonemes

The phoneme map in Balinese was used by researcher as a reference in this study and also helped to provide a picture related to the interference that will be discussed later. Figure 1 show Balinese vocal and Figure 2 show consonant phonetic segments.

Figure 1. Balinese Vocal Phonetic Segments

Cara Artikulasi	Tempat Artikulasi				
	Bilabial	Aveolar	Alveo palatal	Velar	Glotal
T.bres Hambat	p	t		k	ʔ
T.bres Afrikat	b	d		g	
T.bres Frikatif			j		
Nasal	m	n	n	n	
Lateral		l			
Getar		r			
Semivokal			y	w	

Figure 2. Balinese Consonant Phonetic Segments

	Depan T.Bulat	Belakang
Tegang Tinggi	i	u
Kendur Tegang	I	o
Tengah Kendur	e	
Kendur Rendah		

English Phonemes

The phoneme map in English was used by researcher as a reference in this study and also helped to provide an overview related to the interference that will be discussed later. **Figure 3** show English vowel phonetic segments. **Figure 4** show consonant phonemes.

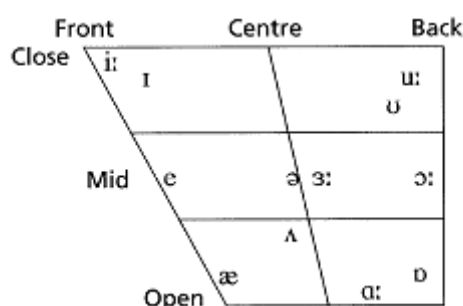


Figure 3. Vocal Phonemes

Manner of Articulation	Place of Articulation						
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop							
Voiceless	p			t		k	
Voiced	b			d		g	
Fricative							
Voiceless		f	θ	s	ʃ		h
Voiced		v	ð	z	ʒ		
Affricate							
Voiceless					tʃ		
Voiced					dʒ		
Nasal							
Voiced	m			n		ŋ	
Liquid							
Voiced				l	r		
Glide							
Voiced	w				y		

Figure 4. Consonant Phonemes

Language Interferences

Based on the results of Balinese phonological interference with English research using vocal and consonant phonemes tables, both as a reference of research. Then the researcher found phonological interference with the Balinese dialect of English in Tejakula village with English pronunciation by the informant. Form of Balinese dialect interference with English in Tejakula village is show in [Table 1](#).

Table 1. Form of Balinese Dialect Interference with English in Tejakula village

No	Words	Intonation In English	Intonation From Informan (Balinese)	Meaning	
				Indonesian	Balinese
1	Afraid	/ə'fraid/	/ə'fraid/	Jekeh	Takut
2	Afternoon	/Aftər'nu:N/	/Aftər'nu:N/	Siang	Tengai
3	Again	/ə'geɪn/	/ə'geɪn/	Buin	Lagi
4	Author	/ˈɔːθə(R) /	/ˈɔːθə(R) /	Penulis	Tukangtulis
5	Back	/Bæk/	Bek	Belakang/Punggung	Di Dori/Tundun
6	Bamboo	/ˌbæm'buː/	/ˌbæm'buː/	Tying	Bambu
7	Bed	/Bɛd/	/Bɛd/	Kasur	Kasur
8	Before	/Bifo:R/	/Bifo:R/	Sebelum	Sekonden
9	Bell	/ Bɛl /	/ Bɛl /	Kul-Kul	Lonceng
10	Bet	/Bɛt/	/Bɛt/	Bertaruh	Metohan
11	Book	/Bu:K/	/Bu:K/	Buku	Buku
12	Both	/ Bəvə /	/ Bəvə /	Berdua	Jakdue
13	Branch	/Brɑ:ntʃ/	/Brɑ:ntʃ/	Cagak	Ranting
14	Brave	/Brev/	/Brev/	Wanen	Berani
15	Bridge	/Brɪdʒ/	/Brɪd/	Titi	Jembatan
16	Cat	/Kæt/	Ket	Kucing	Meong
17	Check	/Tʃæk/	Cek	Memeriksa	Mereksa
18	Cheese	/Tʃiːs/	Cis	Keju	Keju
19	Childhood	/Childhu:D/	/Cildhod/	Masa Kecil	Dugas Cenik
20	Choke	/ʃoʊk/	Cok	Tersedak	Simpatan
21	Choose	/Tʃoʊs/	Cos	Memilih	Pilihin
22	Craze	/Kreiz/	/Kreiz/	Gila	Buduh
23	Dark	'Dɑ:K	Da:K	Gelap	Peteng
24	Date	Dert	Det	Hari	Dina
25	Dead	/Dɛd/	/Dɛd/	Mati	Mati
26	Door	/Do:R/	/Do:R/	Pintu	Jelanan
27	Door	Dɔ:	Dor	Pintu	Jelanan
28	Drink	/Drɪŋk /	/Drɪŋk /	Minem	Minum
29	Drink	Drɪŋk	Drɪŋg	Minum	Nginem
30	Drug	Drʌg	Drag	Obat	Ubad
31	East	/ I:St/	/ I:St /	Kangin	Timur
32	Easy	/ 'i:Zi /	/ 'i:Zi /	Aluh	Mudah
33	Eat	/I:T /	/ I:T /	Ngajeng	Makan
34	Face	/ Feɪs /	/ Feɪs /	Wajah	Mue
35	Fact	/ FæKt/	/ FæKt /	Fakta	Seken
36	Fail	/ Feɪl /	/ Feɪl /	Gagal	Pocol
37	Far	/ Far /	/ Far /	Jauh	Joh
38	Feel	/ Fil /	/ Fil /	Ngerasang	Merasa
39	First	/ Fɜ:St /	/ Fɜ:St /	Simalu	Pertama
40	First	/ Fɜ : St /	/ Fɜ : St /	Pertama	Semalu
41	Fish	/Fɪʃ/	/Fɪʃ/	Ikan	Bek
42	Floor	/Flo:R/	/Flo:R/	Lantai	Teהל
43	Food	/Fu:D/	/Fu:D/	Makanan	Ajengan
44	For	/Fo:R/	/Fo:R/	Untuk	Anggo
45	Forget	/ Fə'get /	/ Fə'get /	Lupa	Engsap
46	Full	/Foʊl/	/Foʊl/	Ebek	Penuh

No	Words	Intonation In English	Intonation From Informan (Balinese)	Meaning	
				Indonesian	Balinese
47	Fuzzy	/Fazi/	/Fazi/	Tidakjelas	Sing Jelas
48	Gain	geɪn	Gein	Keuntungan	Bati
49	Get	/Get/	/Get/	Mendapatkan	Maan
50	Girl	gɜ:l	Gerl	Perempuan	Anak Istri
51	Glad	glæd	Gled	Senang	Senang
52	God	gɒd	Gad	Tuhan	Betara
53	Good	gʊd	Gud	Baik	Becik
54	Goose	/Gu:Se/	/Gu:Se/	Angsa	Angsa
55	Hang	/Hæŋ/	/Hæŋ/	Menggantung	Megantung
56	Hard	/Hard /	/Hard /	Keras	Keras
57	Hat	/Haet/	/Haet/	Topi	Topong
58	Heavy	/Hevi /	/Hevi /	Berat	Baat
59	Heist	/Hi:ɪst/	/Hi:ɪst/	Pencuri	Maling
60	Hop	/Hɒp/	/Hɒp/	Melompat	Mekecog
61	Hot	/Hɒt/	/Hɒt/	Kebus	Panas
62	Hot	/Hat/	/Hat/	Panas	Kebus
63	Human	/'(H)YoOmən/	/'(H)YoOmən/	Janma	Manusia
64	Jacket	/dʒækɪt/	Jaket	Jaket	Baju Anget
65	Jealous	/'dʒeləs/	/'dʒeləs/	Cemburu	Iriati
66	Job	/Dʒɒb/	/Dʒɒb/	Kerja	Karya
67	Job	/Dʒɒb/	/Dʒɒb/	Pekerjaan	Pakaryan
68	Joke	/Dʒəʊk/	/Dʒəʊk/	Lelucon	Geguyon
69	Jump	/Dʒʌmp/	/Dʒʌmp/	Mekecog	Lompat
70	Jump	/Dʒʌmp/	/Dʒʌmp/	Loncat	Kecos
71	Jungle	/'dʒʌŋgl/	/'dʒʌŋgl/	Hutan	Alas
72	Keep	ki:p	Kip	Simpan	Sekeh
73	Kick	kɪk	Kik	Tendang	Tanjung
74	Kid	θru:	Kid	Anak	Oka
75	Kill	kɪl	Kil	Membunuh	Padem
76	Kind	kaɪnd	Kind	Jenis	Kanca
77	King	/kɪŋ/	/kɪŋ/	Raja	Raje
78	Learn	/Lɜ:N /	/Lɜ:N /	Melajah	Belajar
79	Leave	/Li:V /	/Liv /	Ngalain	Meninggalkan
80	Lie	/Lai /	/Lai /	Bog-Bog	Bohong
81	Light	/Lait /	/Lait /	Sinar	Cahaya
82	Lung	/Lʌŋ/	/Lʌŋ/	Paru-Paru	Paru-Paru
83	Make	/Meɪk/	/Meɪk/	Membuat	Ngae
84	Man	/Mæn/	/Mæn/	Pria	Muani
85	Mat	/Mæt/	/Mæt/	Keset	Keset
86	Milk	/Mɪlk/	/Mɪlk/	Susu	Susu
87	Minute	/'mɪn ɪt /	/'mɪn ɪt /	Menit	Menit
88	Mix	/Mɪks/	/Mɪks/	Campuran	Campuran
89	Mock	/Mɒk/	/Mɒk/	Walek	Ejek
90	Mother	/Mʌθɪ(R) /	/Mʌθɪ(R) /	Ibu	Meme
91	Move	/Mu : V/	/Mu : V /	Pindah	Mekisid
92	Nail	/Neɪl/	/Neɪl/	Kuku	Kuku
93	Nap	/Næp/	Nep	Tidursiang	Sireptengai
94	Nappy	/'næpi/	/'næpi/	Popok	Popok
95	Natural	/Nætʃʊəl/	Natural	Alam	Alam
96	Neck	/Nek/	/Nek/	Leher	Baong
97	Never	/'nev.θɪ/	/Nevəɪ/	Sing Taen	Tidak Pernah
98	Never	/Nevə(R)/	/Nevə(R) /	Tidak Pernah	Sing Taen
99	Night	/Naɪt/	/Naɪt/	Malam	Peteng

No	Words	Intonation In English	Intonation From Informan (Balinese)	Meaning	
				Indonesian	Balinese
100	Nine	/Naɪn/	/Naɪn/	Sembilan	Sie
101	North	/No:Rθ/	/No:Rt/	Utara	Kaja
102	Other	/Λ□Ā(R)/	/Λ□Ā(R)/	Lain	Len
103	Paper	/'peɪpə(R)/	/'pəpər/	Kertas	Kertas
104	Path	/Pa : θ /	/Pa : θ /	Jalan	Rurung
105	Pathetic	/Pə'θətik/	/Pə'θətik/	Menyedihkan	Sebet
106	Pay	/Peɪ/	/Peɪ/	Mayah	Bayar
107	Pig	/Pɪg /	/Pɪg /	Celeng	Babi
108	Pillow	/'pɪləʊ/	/'pɪləʊ/	Galeng	Bantal
109	Pleasure	/'pleʒə(R)/	/'pleʒə(R)/	Liang	Senang
110	Red	/Red/	/Red/	Merah	Barak
111	Red	/Rɛd /	/Rɛd /	Barak	Merah
112	Right	/Raɪt /	/Raɪt /	Beneh	Benar
113	Ring	/Rɪŋ/	/Rɪŋ/	Cincin	Bungkung
114	Rock	/Rɒk/	/Rɒk/	Batu	Batu
115	Rose	/Roʊz /	/Roʊz /	Ermawe	Mawar
116	Rose	/Rəʊz/	/Rəʊz/	Bungamawar	Bunge Mawar
117	Rule	/Roʊl/	/Roʊl/	Awig-Awig	Peraturan
118	Run	/Rʌn /	/Rʌn /	Melaib	Lari
119	Search	/'sɜ:ʃ/	/'sɜ:ʃ/	Ngalih	Mencari
120	See	/Si: /	/Si: /	Nyingakin	Melihat
121	Sell	/Sel /	/Sel /	Ngadol	Menjual
122	Sham	/ʃæm/	/ʃæm/	Palsu	Palsu
123	Shark	/ʃɑ:k /	/ʃɑ:k /	Hiu	Hiu
124	Sharp	/ʃɑ:p /	/ʃɑ:p /	Tajam	Mangan
125	Ship	/ʃɪp /	/ʃɪp /	Jukung	Perahu
126	Sit	/sɪt /	/sɪt /	Negak	Duduk
127	Size	/saɪz/	/saɪz/	Kebesaran	Kegedenan
128	Smooth	/smu : □ /	/smu : □ /	Halus	Halus
129	Special	/'speʃəl/	/'speʃəl/	Khusus	Khusus
130	Student	/'st(Y)ʊdnt/	/'st(Y)ʊdnt/	Sisia	Murid
131	Sugar	/'ʃʊgə(r)/	/'ʃʊgə(r)/	Gula	Gula
132	Sure	/ʃʊə(R)/	/ʃʊə(R)/	Yakin	Seken
133	Talk	tɔ:k	Tolk	Berbicara	Ngomong
134	Tall	tɔ:l	Tal	Tinggi	Tegeh
135	Task	/'tɑ:k /	/'tɑ:k /	Tugas	Karya
136	That	/ ðæt /	/ ðæt /	Bahwa	Saje
137	Thing	/'θɪŋ/	/'θɪŋ /	Hal	Hal
138	This	/'θɪs /	/'θɪs /	Ini	Ne
139	Through	θru:	Trou	Melalui	Ngeliwatin
140	Tongue	tʌŋ	Tang	Alat	Layah
141	Tongue	/'tʌŋ/	/'tʌŋ/	Mulut	Cangkem
142	Trash	træʃ	Tras	Sampah	Luu
143	Try	/'traɪ /	/'traɪ /	Nyobak	Coba
144	Ugly	/'ʌɡli/	/'ɛɡli /	Jelek	Jele
145	Umbrella	/'ʌm'brelə/	/'ʌm'brelə/	Payung	Pajeng
146	Under	/'ʌndə(R)/	/'ʌndər/	Bawah	Beten
147	Understand	/'ʌndə'stænd/	/'ʌndə'stend/	Mengerti	Uning
148	Up	/'ʌp/	/'ʌp/	Keatas	Menek
149	View	/'vju : /	/'vju : /	Melihat	Tolih
150	Voice	/'vɔɪs/	/'vɔɪs /	Suara	Munyi
151	Wait	/'weɪt/	/'weɪt/	Menunggu	Ngantosan
152	Want	/'wɒnt/	/'wɒnt/	Dot	Ingin

No	Words	Intonation In English	Intonation From Informan (Balinese)	Meaning	
				Indonesian	Balinese
153	Watch	/Wɒ.Tʃɪŋ/	Wac	Menonton	Nyingakin
154	Well	/Wɛl/	/Wɛl/	Baik	Leh
155	What	/Wɒt/	/Wɒt/	Kenken	Apa
156	Where	/Wɛə/	/Wɛə/	Dija	Dimana
157	Who	/Hoo/	/Hoo/	Siapa	Nyen
158	Wick	/Wɪk/	/Wɪk/	Sumbu	Sumbu
159	Wife	/Waɪf/	/Waɪf/	Istri	Kurenan (Istri)
160	Wind	/Wɪnd/	/Wɪnd/	Angin	Angin
161	Wish	/Wɪʃ/	/Wɪʃ/	Harapan	Ngarep
162	Work	/Wɜ:k/	/Wɜ:k/	Megae	Bekerja
163	World	/Wɜ:ld/	/Wɜ:ld/	Gumi	Dunia
164	Year	/Jɪə/	/Yɛə/	Warsa	Tahun
165	Yellow	/Jɛləʊ/	/Jɛləʊ/	Kuning	Kuning
166	Yes	/Jɛs/	/Jɛs/	Iya	Ae
167	Yesterday	/'jɛstədəɪ/	/'jɛstədəɪ/	Kemarin	Dibi
168	Young	/Jʌŋ/	/Jʌŋ/	Muda	Nguda
169	Yummy	/'jʌmi/	/'jʌmi/	Enak	Jaen
170	Zebra	/Zi:Bræ/	/Zi:Bræ/	Zebra	Zebra

Based on Table 1, it appeared that the sound in English: /æ/ became /e/, /θ/ became /t/, /tʃ/ became /c/, /ʊ/ became /u/, /ɒ/ became /a/, /ɜ/ pronounced to be /e/. Based on the analysis data, it could be seen that the phonological interference of the dialect of Balinese with English occurred in consonants and vowels. Thus, that in the aspect of bilingualism, it was clear how influential a person who had 2 languages.

Discussion

The findings of a study conducted with the people of Tejakula village revealed that there is interference between Indonesian and Balinese dialects in vowels and consonants. Because they were not used to speaking English and preferred Balinese, the majority of the respondents experienced interference with some of the words tested. As a result, many English words are pronounced and intoned in a Balinese manner. This research is in accordance with previous studies analyzing the interference of the Phonology of the Balinese in Pangsang 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 Pangsang 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 [ɑ] or [e] or [I], [əʊ] becomes [o:], [tʃ] becomes [c], [dʒ] becomes [d], [ŋ] becomes [ng], [ɛɪ] 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). This research can provide a better understanding of how English affects Balinese dialects in Tejakula Village. The implication is that this research can provide insight into the interaction and influence of foreign languages on the regional languages spoken by the community. By identifying language interference in Balinese dialects, this research can assist in efforts to preserve language and culture in Tejakula Village. Knowing the influence of English on the local dialect can help in maintaining and preserving the unique characteristics of the regional language. This research can also contribute to the development of Balinese

language learning strategies in schools or local communities. Knowing what language interference is common can help teachers and students design more effective and relevant learning approaches. Based on the data and results of this study, the researcher suggested to use it as best as possible and to develop it more broadly related to the phonological interference study of the Balinese dialect with English. It was also expected that research in Balinese language interference with English from other aspects, could be diphthong, cluster or other sounds. Thus increasing the knowledge of readers later and contributions in linguistics.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the problem formulation and discussion in this study, it could be concluded that there were phonological interferences in Balinese dialect with English in Tejakula village. The interferences occurred in consonants and vowels. The list of phonemes between Balinese and English showed the phonemes of the two languages. Thus, that it could be seen how someone who had 2 languages mix it caused phonological interference. The existence of phoneme tables for both languages made researcher has strong guidelines for analyzing phonological interference in Balinese dialect with English in Tejakula village.

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