JURNAL PENDIDIKAN MULTIKULTURAL INDONESIA
Volume 5 Nomor 1 2022, pp 19-26
E-ISSN: 2615-7675; P-ISSN: 2615-7322
DOI: https://doi.org/10.23887/jpmu.v5i1.50406

The Phonological Interference of Balinese Language of Jagaraga Dialect in English Pronunciation

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Abstrak

Setiap penduduk kota memiliki bahasa yang mereka gunakan untuk berkomunikasi. Manusia menggunakan sistem sinyal suara yang disebut bahasa untuk berkomunikasi satu sama lain. Bahasa, seperti yang kita semua tahu, terdiri dari kata-kata. Karena bahasa Inggris adalah bahasa internasional, itu adalah salah satu dari ribuan bahasa yang digunakan di seluruh dunia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki interferensi fonologis bahasa Bali dialek Jagaraga dalam pelafalan bahasa Inggris. Subjek penelitian ini adalah penutur asli dialek Jagaraga dari desa Jagaraga di Bali. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan meminta penutur asli dari desa Jagaraga untuk membaca daftar kata bahasa Inggris yang telah disiapkan. Daftar kata berisi 215 kata bahasa Inggris yang diurutkan menggunakan sistem fonem dimana 44 fonem memiliki 5 kata sampel. Metode ekuivalen fonetik artikulatori digunakan untuk menganalisis data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat interferensi fonologis Bahasa Bali Dialek Jagaraga terhadap Bahasa Inggris. Interferensi terjadi pada fonem; /æ, ʒ, ɒ, əʊ, iː, uː/ di posisi tengah, /θ/ dan /dʒ/ di posisi awal dan tengah, dan /ð/ dan /ʃ/ di posisi awal, tengah, dan akhir.

Kata Kunci: *Interferensi Fonologis, Bahasa Bali, Dialek Jagaraga, Pengucapan Bahasa Inggris*

Abstract

English is a very important language to be taught and learnt because nowadays it is spoken by billions of people worldwide in many aspects of life. It makes people across the globe with English as L1, L2, and also foreign language need to learn English as well especially Indonesia. This study aimed to investigate the significant effects of the Suggestopedia method implementation on young learners' vocabulary achievement. This study applied a quantitative method with a quasi-experimental design. The population of this study was children at the Destawan Hindu orphanage. The sample was 10 children classified as young learners (ages 7-12). Data were collected through a pretest-posttest which includes 20 MCTs. The experimental and control group data were analyzed using an independent samples t-test and Glass's delta effect size. The finding revealed that the mean score of the experimental group was higher than the control group with a large Glass's delta effect size (2.98 more than 0.80). In conclusion, the implementation of the suggestopedia method has a significant effect on young learners' vocabulary achievement.

Keywords: Phonological Interference, Balinese Language, Jagaraga Dialect, English Pronunciation

1. INTRODUCTION

Historically, Jagaraga Village is a remarkable village in Buleleng that has an unforgettable historical event. While the Buleleng Kingdom fell to the Dutch in June 1846, I Gusti Jelantik, the King of Buleleng decided to retreat. The King and all of his loyal people and armies from various village in Buleleng moved and evacuated together to Jagaraga Village. Jagaraga village was chosen as the place of consolidation (Jaya et al., 2021; Yuliani et al., 2018). In addition, Jagaraga Village was also designated as the main fortress to survive, as the center of the attacks against the Dutch. Jagaraga Village also functions as the capital or center of the interim government of the Buleleng Kingdom. The Dutch wanted Buleleng Kingdom to compensate the loss of their ships in harbour due to Hak Tawan Karang policy. But, the King rejected it and prepared a strategy to fight the Dutch in Jagaraga. In Jagaraga Village, the King, armies and his people made a Supit Urang-shaped castle as the defense whether the Dutch held an agression. Realizing that his troops were defeated in weaponry and

History:
Received : March 04, 2022
Revised : March 05, 2022
Accepted : April 16, 2022
Published : April 25, 2022

Publisher: Undiksha Press

logistics, I Gusti Ketut Jelantik developed a defense strategy using the *makara wyuha* or *supit* shrimp model. Using guerrilla tactics, Buleleng continued to advance throughout 1848. Feeling threatened, the Dutch used devide et empera tactic. Emissaries were sent to divide the unity of the Balinese kingdoms (Jaya et al., 2021; Yuliani et al., 2018). In addition, the Dutch also broadcast rumors about some kingdoms in Bali being captured. The false rumors made the Buleleng troops worried and even left the Jagaraga stronghold. On April 15, 1849, Jagaraga was suddenly surrounded. And the Last Stand Battle of Jagaraga (Puputan Jagaraga) cannot be avoided.

Administratively, Jagaraga is a village located in Sawan District, Buleleng Regency, Bali Province, Indonesia (Jaya et al., 2021; Yuliani et al., 2018). This village has an average height of 125 meters above sea level. This village is bounded by river, forest, the hills and ravines in layers. Because at that time there were many migrants from various villages in Buleleng came to Jagaraga Village, this may lead to the assimilation of dialects between migrants and native speakers of Jagaraga at that time. Thus, the Jagaraga dialect nowadays may be very unique and interesting to be observed and paired with English.

Every townie has a language they use to communicate. Humans employ a system of sound signals called language to communicate with one another. Language, as we all know, is made up of words. Since English is an international language, it is one of the many thousands of languages that are spoken worldwide. When language learners or speakers attempt to learn a second language, their first-language habits will have an impact on how the target language is pronounced (Makhmatkulov et al., 2021; Utami et al., 2017). Native speakers pronounce words differently, although both will always attempt to communicate the same idea. The difference in sound is the effect of mother tongue influence on second language acquisition. Jagaragan's mother tongue is the Balinese language. To teach people English as a foreign language, perfecting their pronunciation is crucial because mispronouncing a word can have negative effects that alter its meaning when spoken (Brière, 1968; Zahra et al., 2020). Because of this, it's important to understand the types of interference that may impact foreign language learners, particularly those from Jagaraga Village, when pronouncing English sounds.

Language interference occurs when a person employs rules from their L1 to the L2 as a result of language contact in both languages. Language issues brought on by their first language's interference are a common challenge for Balinese learners of English. When a speaker utilizes L2 that interferes with their mother tongue or L1, this is called interference (Alteyp, 2019; Díaz-Galaz & Torres, 2019). L1 or mother tongue influences have a big impact on English learners. However, the syntactic, morphological, and phonological aspects of both languages can influence one another. It can be challenging because of the phonological variations between English and Balinese. Although they may have good grammar and vocabulary, their tone is still Balinese, especially in phonology. The phonological interference, according to Weinrich as cited in (Qu et al., 2021), happens at the level of the sound. This form of interference happens when someone uses phonemes from another language. Additionally, he classified interference into three categories: phonic (or phonological) interference, grammatical (or lexical) interference, and other interference. When distinct phonological rules are in use in the two languages, phonological interference may happen. Students typically substitute similar sounds from their languages for those in English when speaking it (Subandowo, 2017). As previously stated, researchers concluded that second language learners frequently make mistakes when speaking the target language. Interference is one of the sources of inaccuracies. This is the process of developing the target language using patterns or rules from the mother tongue. Second language learners frequently make errors in phonology in addition to grammar and vocabulary. The inaccuracy in producing the sound of the target language brought on by transfers or influences from the

first language is known as phonological interference (Muhyidin, 2016; Verdonschot et al., 2019).

Speaking about the Balinese language, there has been a lot of research on both the macro and micro linguistic scales. Phonological studies that have been conducted on Balinese (Swandana, 2018) are as follows: 1) Kersten (1970) alludes to spelling, speech, and word stress. His comments include phonemes / a, e, i, u /. He also alludes to the existence of semi vocals / y / and / w / in certain words. 2) Jendra (1976) writes about a summary of the phonology of the Balinese language. In this summary the phoneme system is described, several phonological processes, tribal patterns, and morpheme forms. 3) Jendra (1976) writes about the correspondence of Balinese sounds which includes: correspondence of vowels and consonants, and syllable correspondence. 4) Bawa and Jendra (1981) stated (in the phonology chapter), among others, segmental phonemes which include their distribution, consonant groups, variations in their variations and phonetic structures. 5) Bawa (1983) argues that Balinese vowel phonemes are divided into two geographical dialects namely: i) geographical dialects which have vocal phonemes: / i, ɛ, a, u, ə, and o /; ii) geographic dialects that have vocal phonemes / I, e, a, ə, u, ɔ / 6) Reunion, et al (1987) in a research report expressing phonetics, phonemic systems, sound changes, and ethnicity. There are two kinds of dialect that exist; they are Bali Dataran Dialect and Bali Pegunungan Dialect (Suryati & Jirnaya, 2016). Bali Dataran dialect includes the dialect variations existing in the eight regencies 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, Jagaraga dialects can be categorized as Bali Dataran Dialect, because the location of the villages.

Concerning the explanation above, the researcher is interested in observing English pronunciation spoken by Jagaragan with the Jagaraga dialect. The focus of this study was on the phonological system uttered by the native speaker accordingly and its implication for language learning. The researcher then intended to analyze the change in both languages, compare it and find out how Jagaraga dialect native speaker in pronouncing English words. The effort to carry out this research was conducted to answer the problem related to the form of phonological interference of the Balinese Language of Jagaraga Dialect toward English. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to investigate the phonological interference of the Balinese language of Jagaraga dialect in English pronunciation. The discussion limit of phonological interference is related to how the form of interference in the Balinese language of the Jagaraga dialect against the pronunciation of sounds in English in vowels and consonants.

2. METHOD

This study's design incorporated the descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive qualitative approach is a type of study that presents what occurred to expose events, facts, phenomena, variables, and conditions that occur when the research is conducted (Creswell, 2014; Sugiyono, 2014). To determine the nature of the interference and the contributing factors that affect Jagaragan's ability to pronounce English sounds, a descriptive-qualitative methodology was adopted. As a result, information was gathered and presented using words. Data collection in this study was done by asking native speakers of Jagaraga village to read the prepared English word list. The word list contained 215 English words which were sorted using a phoneme system where each of the 44 phonemes had 5 sample words. In this study,

interviewing and recording approaches were employed to obtain data. To get information about how Jagaragan pronounces English, the researcher used audio recordings. The researcher then recorded the subject's mistakes in pronouncing English sounds, particularly vowel and consonant sounds that were within the purview of the study.

Additionally, audio recordings of student interviews were used to collect information regarding the factors that affect how English sounds were pronounced. The following procedures were utilized by the researcher to analyze the data such as 1) identify the interference, 2) describe the interference, 3) explain the factor that cause interference (Muhassin, 2018). To identify the interference, the researcher used the articulatory phonetic equivalent method. There were two phoneme maps used as guidance to find the phonological interference that was Balinese phoneme maps and also English phoneme maps. The phoneme map in Balinese is used as the second reference or second basis after IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet). Based on the phonemes in the language, the researcher can find out which phonemes are the most dominant spoken by the native speaker from Jagaraga Village.

There are 6 vowels in Balinese language, that is; /i, e, a, ɔ, u, o/. The Balinese language does not have diphthongs (Arias-Trejo et al., 2022; Swandana, 2018). Vowel phonemes /i,e,u,o/ has their allophones and they are more dominant than the other vowel. /i/ has allophones /I/ and /i/, /e/ has allophones /ɛ/ and /*æ/, /u/ has allophones /u/ and /U/, /o/ has allophones* / ɔ/, /o/ and /O/. The vowel phonemes map with their allophones, which at the same time have the value of phonetic-voidoid map of Balinese language is shown in Figure 1. Moreover, IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) used as reference to know which phonemes are interreference by Balinese with Jagaraga dialect. These are phonemes in English language.

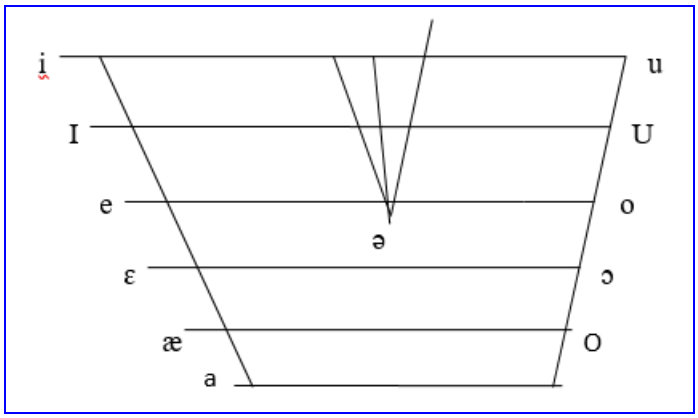

Figure 1. Balinese Vowel Phonemes Map

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

According to phonetic transcription in this study and IPA from both languages (Balinese Language and English Language), phonological interferences of Balinese language with Jagaraga dialect were found when the native speaker of Jagaraga village read the prepared-English word list. Based on the obtained interference, it can be seen that the phonological interferences of Balinese of Jagaraga dialect in English pronunciation were presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Phonological Interferences of Balinese of Jagaraga Dialect in English Pronunciation

No.	Phonological Interferences	Description
1	the near-open front rounded vowel	the near-open front rounded vowel /æ/ is pronounced to be the close-mid front rounded vowel /e/ in the middle sound. /æ, ʒ, ɒ, əʊ, i:, u:/ in the middle position, /θ/ and /dʒ/ in the beginning and middle position, and /ð/ and /ʃ/ in the beginning, middle, and ending position.
2	the voiced dental fricative	the voiced dental fricative /ð/ is pronounced to be the voiced alveolar stop /d/ in the beginning, middle, and ending sound.
3	the voiceless dental fricative	the voiceless dental fricative /θ/ is pronounced to be the voiceless alveolar stop /t/ in the beginning and middle sound.
4	the voiced palatal fricative	the voiced palatal fricative /ʒ/ is pronounced to be the mid-central vowel /ə/, in the middle sound.
5	the open-back rounded vowels	the open-back rounded vowels/ɒ/ and the diphthongs /əʊ/ are pronounced to be the close-mid back rounded vowel /o/ in the middle sound. This occurred because the Balinese language does not have diphthongs.
6	the voiceless palatal fricative	the voiceless palatal fricative /ʃ/ is pronounced to be /s/ in the beginning, middle, and ending sound.
7	the voiced palatal affricate	the voiced palatal affricate /dʒ/ is pronounced to be the voiced palatal glide /j/ in the beginning and middle sound.
8	the voiceless palatal affricate	the voiceless palatal affricate /tʃ/ is pronounced to be the voiceless medio-laminal affricate /c/ in the beginning sound.
9	the close-front unrounded vowel	the close-front unrounded vowel /i:/ is pronounced to be the near-close near-front unrounded vowel /ɪ/ in the middle sound.
10	the close-back rounded vowel	the close-back rounded vowel /u:/ is pronounced to be the near-close near-back vowel /ʊ/ in the middle sound.

Discussion

Based on the finding, it can be seen that the phonological interference of the Balinese of Jagaraga dialect towards English pronunciation occurs in vowels and consonants. The researcher found that interlingual factor is the primary cause of interference. Negative transfer of the L1 rules to the L2 system leads to this kind of interference (Ajani & Odoh, 2021; Alteyp, 2019). This supported by previous study that highlights negative interference from mother tongue as the only source of error, the type of error resulting from the negative transfer of the L1 system for the target language system, is in line with this (Díaz-Galaz & Torres, 2019; Utami et al., 2017). As a result, L1 interferences are always present in while reading the English words. The disruption was not caused by the subject's deliberate intervention, but rather by subject's habit of speaking Balinese in their daily environments, which influences when the subject speaking English, which is not subject's daily language. This demonstrates how little English is still utilized by Balinese especially in Jagaraga village. However, a study indicated that when words were uttered, pupils experienced intralingual errors or difficulty in the L2 (Nirwana & Suhono, 2022). Additionally, according to the findings from the interview with the subject, the difficulty that subject has pronouncing English is due to the lack of phonological knowledge, lack of practice pronouncing English words, the transfer of Balinese, the subject's inability to recognize phonetic symbols, and subject's limited command of the target language.

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speaker utilizes L2 that interferes with their mother tongue or L1, this is called interference (Alteyp, 2019; Díaz-Galaz & Torres, 2019). L1 or mother tongue influences have a big impact on English learners. However, the syntactic, morphological, and phonological aspects of both languages can influence one another. It can be challenging because of the phonological variations between English and Balinese. Although they may have good grammar and vocabulary, their tone is still Balinese, especially in phonology. The phonological interference, according to Weinrich as cited in (Qu et al., 2021), happens at the level of the sound. This form of interference happens when someone uses phonemes from another language.

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There were phonological interferences in the forms of articulatory substitution that occurred from a native speaker of the Jagaraga dialect in pronouncing English words both in vowels and consonants. As suggestion, further research that related to phonological interference of the Balinese language cluster of Jagaraga dialect to English needs to be done to enrich the knowledge and increase research contributions in Linguistic discipline and language learning.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there were phonological interferences in the forms of articulatory substitution that occurred from a native speaker of the Jagaraga dialect in pronouncing English words both in vowels and consonants. As suggestion, further research that related to phonological interference of the Balinese language cluster of Jagaraga dialect to English needs to be done to enrich the knowledge and increase research contributions in Linguistic discipline and language learning.

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