

## **THE FORMS OF PHONOLOGICAL INTERFERENCE OF BALINESE LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN PANGSAN VILLAGE TOWARD ENGLISH**

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### **Abstract**

*This study aims analyze the interference of the Phonology of the Balinese in Pangsan village towards English. The research is a type of qualitative research. The research methods and techniques consist of the methods and techniques of providing data, the methods and techniques of data analysis, and the methods and techniques of presenting data. The data collection in this study was done by asking native speakers of Pangsan village to read English-language words and the researchers recorded, the words was randomly selected by the researchers so that the instructor had no preparation to learn the pronunciation of the sound of the words. As for the method in analyzing the data of this research is the equivalent method, which is a type of articulatory phonetic equivalent. The method used to convey the results of research is formal and informal methods. Based on the study's results, it was found that Pangsan Village towards English realized the phonological interference of the Balinese language.*

**Keywords:** *Phonological Interference, Balinese Language, Pangsan Village*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Language is a way to communicate to each other. According to Sirbu (2015), Language is a communication tool community members use. According to Rabiah (2012), language is a tool of communication used by everyone in their daily life as a means to convey information and arguments to others.

Every country has a national language, as the formal language includes Indonesia. Bahasa Indonesia is known as Indonesian's national language. In Indonesia each region also has their language, therefore Indonesians usually speak in two languages Bahasa Indonesia and their region's language. The use of these two languages is often called Bilingualism. Situations like this can contact languages that affect each other. This reciprocal effect can be seen when people speak Indonesian (the national language) but they include some regional language words in their sentences Suindratini & Nyoman (2013).

One of the region's languages is the Balinese language. Balinese language is spoken by more than a million people and holds strong writing tradition and support regional culture Alwi (2001) in Seri Malini et al. (2017).

In the village of Pangsan also occurred the phenomenon of bilingualism. Along with English becoming an international language, people in Pangsan also know English even though they are not fluent or just have heard English at school or the environment. This is also

influenced by the motto "Prioritize Indonesian Language, Preserve Regional Languages, and Master Foreign Languages" where more and more young people in Pangsas are learning English. Because from childhood they are accustomed to two languages namely Balinese and Indonesian, in learn English both languages also affect them in learning English.

This research was conducted to overcome problems related to phonological interference in Balinese, Pangsas's dialect in Pangsas village during English pronunciation. Although, according to Utami et al. (2017) interference is a language transfer or cross-language influence, the terms referring to a broader phenomenon are often used interchangeably. The theoretical basis is phonological theory, bilingualism, language contact and interference. First, phonological theory describes phonemes in the Balinese language, the Pangsas's dialect of Pangsas village on English pronunciation. Second, bilingualism is used as a reference for existing linguistic phenomena. Third, theories about language contact are used to analyze data in bilingual communication that gives rise to language contact. Finally, interference is used to determine differences caused by dialects in the use of English.

## METHOD

This research was in method of qualitative research, which is descriptive qualitative. This research aims to analyze the interference of the Phonology of the Balinese in Pangsas village towards English. The data are taken from Pangsas's villagers chosen randomly. The instrument of this research was the transcription of words. For the data collection, the transcription will be read by the villager and then recorded by the researcher. Then, for the method in analyzing the data is the equivalent method, which is a type of articulatory phonetic equivalent method. The method used to convey the results of research is formal and informal methods.

## DISCUSSION

### *Balinese's phoneme.*

The translation of phonemes in Balinese is used as a reference by researchers after the International Phonetic Alphabet. It allows researchers to discover which phonemes are the most dominant spoken by the people in Pangsas village. Here are the phonemes in Balinese:

### *Vocal phonemes in Balinese*

In the Balinese language, there are six vocal phonemes, namely phonemes /i, e, a, ə, u, o/, Madia (1984).

*Table 1. Balliness vocal phonemes*

	Front		Center		Back	
	Not round	Round	Not round	Round	Not round	Round
Upper	i					u
Low up						
Mid up	e					o
Mid				ə		
Mid low						
Up low						
lower	A					

Madia (1984)

For Examples:

	Front	Center	Back
/i/	[ilaŋ] 'hilang/disappear'	[biyu] 'pisang/banana'	[mati] 'mati'
	[idUp] 'hidup, live'	[batIs] 'kaki/leg/foot'	[bani] 'berani/dare'
/e/	[elah] 'longgar/loose'	[bəlEk] 'lembek/soft'	[bale] 'balai/hall'
	[incEh] 'encer/liquid'	[gEsgEs] 'garuk/scratch'	[rame] 'ramai/crowded'
/a/	[allh] 'cari/look for'	[basə] 'bumbu/spices'	
	[añUd] 'hanyut/drift'	[batu] 'batu/stone'	
/ə/	[əŋsap] 'lupa/forget'	[bədIk] 'sedikit/little bit'	[mejə] 'meja/table'
	[əntUd] 'lulut/knee'	[səmal] 'tupai/squirrel'	[matə] 'mata/eye'
/u/	[uyUt] 'ribut/noise'	[buku] 'buku/book'	[batu] 'batu/stone'
	[ulUŋ] 'jatuh'	[buyUŋ] 'lalat/fly'	[mantu] 'menantu/mother or father-in-law'
/o/	[oñe] 'semua/all'	[bəjOg] 'kera/monkey'	[keto] 'begitu/like that'
	[OŋkOs] 'biaya/cost'	[lobə] 'serakah/greedy'	[sero] 'juling/cross-eyed'

Madia (1984)

### Consonant phonemes in Balinese

Balinese has 18 consonant phonemes: /p, b, m, t, d, n, s, r, l, c, j, ñ, y, k, w, g, ŋ, h/, Madia (1984).

Table 2. Balinese consonant phonemes

		Bilabial	Labial dental	Apiko alveolar	Apiko palatal	Lamino alveolar	Medio laminal	Dorso velar	Laringal
Nasal	Voice	n		n			ñ	ŋ	

Inhibition Nasal	Voice	b			d		j	g	
	Not voice	p			t		c	k	
Fricative Nasal	Voice		w*				y*		
	Not Voice								h
Oral Spirant	Not Voice					s			
Oral lateral	Voice			l					
Oral shake	Voice				r				

Madia (1984)

***Phonemes in English***

Researchers use the phoneme map in English as the second basis of the International Phonetic Alphabet to find out what phonemes are in English and which phonemes are interfered with by the Balinese language, Pangsang dialect. The following are phonemes in English:

*Tabel 3. Vocal phoneme in English*

		Front	Back
Hight		i ɪ	u ʊ
Mid		e ɜ	ʌ (ə)
Low		(ɛ)	a ɔ
	Spread		round

Parker & Katryn (2014 : 127)

*Table 4. Consonant phonemes in English*

		Bilabial	Labiodental	Interdental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	Voiceless	P			t			
	Voice	B			d			
Fricatives	Voiceless		F	θ	s	ʃ		
	Voice		V	ð	z	ʒ		
Affricatives	Voiceless					tʃ		
	Voice					j		
Nasals	Voiceless							
	Voice	M			n		ŋ	
Liquids	Voiceless							
	Voice				l	r		
Glids	Voiceless							
	Voice	W				y		

Parker & Katryn (2014 : 127)

## RESULT

Based on the transcription of the phonetics in this study and the International Phonetic Alphabet and phonemes of the two languages, the researcher found the phonological interference of the Pangsan's dialect of Balinese towards the pronunciation of English by the informant.

*Table 5. Vowels*

No	Phonemes	Words	Intonation in English	Intonation from Informan (Balinese)	Meanings	
					Indonesian	Balinese
1.	/ɪ/	hit	/hɪt/	/hɪt/	'memukul'	'jagur'
		bit	/bɪt/	/bɪt/	'sedikit'	'abedik'
		lick	/lɪk/	/lɪk/	'menjilat'	'silap'
		kiss	/kɪs/	/kɪs/	'mencium'	'diman'
		pick	/pɪk/	/pɪk/	'memetik'	'ngalap'

2.	/e/	get	/get/	/get/	‘mendapat’	‘ngemolihang’
		red	/red/	/red/	‘merah’	‘barak’
		send	/send/	/send/	‘mengirim’	‘ngirimang’
		bed	/bed/	/bed/	‘tempat tidur’	‘pesirepan’
		bread	/bred/	/bred/	‘roti’	‘jaja’
3.	/æ/	add	/æd/	/æd/	‘menambahkan’	‘nambahin’
		bag	/bæg/	/bæg/	‘tas’	‘tas’
		candle	/ˈkændəl/	/ˈkændəl/	‘lilin’	‘lilin’
		man	/mæn/	/mæn/	‘pria’	‘lanang’
4.	/ʌ/	rat	/ræt/	/ræt/	‘tikus’	‘bikul’
		rub	/rʌb/	/rʌb/	‘gosokan’	‘pengusap’
		summary	/ˈsʌm(ə)ri/	/ˈsum(ə)ri/	‘ringkasan’	‘ringkesan’
		blood	/blʌd/	/blod/	‘darah’	‘getih’
		bug	/bʌg/	/bug/	‘hama’	‘mrana’
5.	/ɒ/	hug	/hʌg/	/hug/	‘peluk’	‘gelut’
		hot	/hɒt/	/hɒt/	‘panas’	‘kebus’
		honest	/ɒnɪst/	/ɒnest/	‘jujur’	‘jujur’
		wash	/wɒʃ/	/wɒʃ/	‘mencuci’	‘ngumbah’
		odd	/ɒd/	/ɒd/	‘aneh’	‘soleh’
6.	/ʊ/	bronze	/brɒnze/	/brɒnze/	‘perunggu’	‘prunggu’
		foot	/fʊt/	/fɒt/	‘kaki’	‘cokor’
		cook	/kʊk/	/kɒk/	‘memasak’	‘melebengan’
		could	/kʊd/	/clud/	‘bisa’	‘bisa’
		pull	/pʊl/	/pɒl/	‘menarik’	‘ngedeng’
7.	/ə/	put	/pʊt/	/pɒt/	‘meletakkan’	‘ngejang’
		alive	/əˈlaɪv/	/əˈlaɪv/	‘hidup’	‘idup’
		again	/əˈgeɪn/	/əˈgeɪn/	‘lagi’	‘malih’
		ago	/əˈgəʊ/	/əˈgəʊ/	‘lalu’	‘ilu’
		alone	/əˈləʊn/	/əˈləʊn/	‘sendiri’	‘padidi’
8.	/i:/	about	/əˈbaʊt/	/əˈbaʊt/	‘tentang’	‘indik’
		sleep	/sli:p/	/sli:p/	‘tidur’	‘sirep’
		bean	/bi:n/	/bi:n/	‘kacang’	‘kacang’
		beast	/bi:st/	/bei:st/	‘buas’	‘galak’
		beat	/bi:t/	/bi:t/	‘mengalahkan’	‘ngalahang’
9.	/ɑ:/	seat	/si:t/	/se:t/	‘kursi’	‘dampar’
		half	/hɑ:f/	/hɑ:f/	‘setengah’	‘atenga’
		far	/fɑ:r/	/fɑ:r/	‘jauh’	‘joh’
		father	/fɑ:ðə(r)/	/fɑ:ðə(r)/	‘ayah’	‘bapa/aji’
		fast	/fɑ:st/	/fɑ:st/	‘cepat’	‘enggal’
10.	/ɔ:/	mark	/mɑ:rk/	/mɑ:rk/	‘tanda’	‘tanda’
		ball	/bɔ:l/	/ba:l/	‘bola’	‘bai’
		fork	/fɔ:rk/	/fɔ:rk/	‘garpu’	‘garpu’
		talk	/tɔ:lk/	/tɔ:lk/	‘berbicara’	‘ngeraos’
		door	/dɔ:r/	/dɔ:r/	‘pintu’	‘jelanan’

		short	/ʃɔ:rt/	/ʃɔ:rt/	‘pendek’	‘bawak’
11.	/u:/	blue	/blu:/	/blu:/	‘biru’	‘pelung’
		too	/tu:/	/tu:/	‘juga’	‘taler’
		moon	/mu:n/	/mu:n/	‘bulan’	‘bulan’
		fruit	/fru:t/	/fru:t/	‘buah-buahan’	‘woh-wohan’
		spoon	/spu:n/	/spu:n/	‘sendok’	‘sendok’
12.	/ɜ:/	burn	/bɜ:n/	/bɜ:n/	‘membakar’	‘tunjel’
		learn	/lɜ:n/	/lɜ:n/	‘mempelajari’	‘melajah’
		hurt	/hɜ:t/	/hert/	‘menyakiti’	‘nyakitin
		nurse	/nɜ:s/	/nɜ:s/	‘perawat’	‘perawat’
		person	/'pɜ:sən/	/'pɜ:sən/	‘orang’	‘jlema’

Table 6. Diphthongs

No.	Phonemes	Words	Intonation in English	Intonation from Informan (Balinese)	Meanings	
					Indonesian	Balinese
1.	/eɪ/	say	/seɪ/	/sai/	‘mengatakan’	‘nguningang’
		pay	/peɪ/	/pei/	‘membayar’	‘mayah/naur’
		rain	/reɪn/	/rein/	‘hujan’	‘sabeh’
		make	/meɪk/	/meik/	‘membuat’	‘makarya’
		late	/leɪt/	/leit/	‘terlambat’	‘kasep’
2.	/aɪ/	kind	/kaɪnd/	/kaɪnd/	‘baik’	‘jemet’
		my	/maɪ/	/mai/	‘saya’	‘tiang’
		sky	/skaɪ/	/skai/	‘langit’	‘langit’
		play	/pleɪ/	/plai/	‘bermain’	‘meplalianan’
		five	/faɪv/	/farv/	‘lima’	‘lima’
3.	/ɔɪ/	boy	/bɔɪ/	/bɔɪ/	‘anak laki-laki’	‘anak lanang’
		joy	/dʒɔɪ/	/dʒɔɪ/	‘kesenangan’	‘keliangan’
		boil	/bɔɪl/	/bɔɪl/	‘merebus’	‘ngengseb’
		join	/dʒɔɪn/	/dʒɔɪn/	‘mengikuti’	‘nyarengin’
		voice	/vɔɪs/	/vɔɪs/	‘suara’	‘munyi’
4.	/ɪə/	year	/jɪə(r)/	/jɪə(r)/	‘tahun’	‘tahun’
		hear	/hɪə(r)/	/hɪə(r)/	‘mendengar’	‘mirengang’
		fear	/fɪə(r)/	/fə(r)/	‘takut’	‘takut’
		near	/nɪə(r)/	/nə(r)/	‘dekat’	‘paak’
		beer	/bɪə(r)/	/bɪə(r)/	‘bir’	‘bir’
5.	/eə/	pear	/peə(r)/	/pə(r)/	‘buah pir’	‘buah pir’
		wear	/weə(r)/	/wə(r)/	‘memakai’	‘nganggen’
		tear	/teə/	/tə/	‘air mata’	‘yeh penyingakan’
		bear	/beə(r)/	/bə(r)/	‘beruang’	‘beruang’
		hair	/heə(r)/	/heə(r)/	‘rambut’	‘bok’
6.	/ʊə/	pure	/pjʊə(r)/	/pjʊə(r)/	‘murni’	‘asli’

		poor	/pʊə(r)/	/pʊə(r)/	'miskin'	'lacur'
		cure	/kjʊə(r)/	/kjʊə(r)/	'obat'	'ubad'
		tour	/tʊə(r)/	/tʊə(r)/	'tamasya'	'tamasya'
		sure	/ʃʊə(r)/	/ʃʊə(r)/	'pasti'	'pasti'
7.	/əʊ/	goat	/gəʊt/	/gəʊt/	'kambing'	'kambing'
		sew	/səʊ/	/səʊ/	'menjahit'	'nyaitin'
		slow	/sləʊ/	/sləʊ/	'lambat'	'adeng'
		stone	/stəʊn/	/stəʊn/	'batu'	'batu'
8.	/aʊ/	no	/nəʊ/	/nəʊ/	'tidak'	'tusing'
		out	/aʊt/	/aʊt/	'keluar'	'medal'
		now	/naʊ/	/naʊ/	'sekarang'	'mangkin'
		found	/faʊnd/	/faʊnd/	'menemukan'	'manggihin'
		ground	/graʊnd/	/graʊnd/	'tanah'	'tanah'
		grouse	/graʊs/	/graʊs/	'menggerutu'	'ngerumuk'

Table 7. Triphthongs

No.	Phonemes	Words	Intonation in English	Intonation from informan (Balinese)	Meanings	
					Indonesian	Balinese
1.	/eɪ/ + /ə/ = /eɪə/	slayer	/sleɪə/	/sleɪə/	'pembunuh'	'sane ngematiang'
		layer	/leɪə(r)/	/leɪə(r)/	'lapisan'	'petala'
		prayer	/preɪə(r)/	/preɪə(r)/	'doa'	'saa'
		player	/pleɪə(r)/	/pleɪə(r)/	'pemain'	'sane ngemainang'
		conveyor	/kən'veɪə(r)/	/kən'veɪə(r)/	'pembawa'	'sane ngabaang'
2.	/aɪ/ + /ə/ = /aɪə/	buyer	'baɪə(r)/	'bʊɪə/	'pembeli'	'sane matumbasan'
		flyer	/flaɪə(r)/	/flaɪə(r)/	'penerbang'	'pengiber'
		fire	/faɪə(r)/	/faɪə(r)/	'api'	'geni'
		iron	'aɪən/	'aɪən/	'besi'	'wesi'
		liar	/laɪə(r)/	/laɪə(r)/	'pembohong'	'tukang bobad'
3.	/ɔɪ/ + /ə/ = /ɔɪə/	lawyer	/lɔɪə(r)/	/lɔɪə(r)/	'pengacara'	'pengacara'
		employer	/ɪm'plɔɪə(r)/	/ɪm'plɔɪə(r)/	'majikan'	'panjak'
		loyal	/lɔɪəl/	/lɔɪəl/	'setia'	'satya'
		royal	/rɔɪəl/	/rɔɪəl/	'mewah'	'wibuh'
		destroyer	/dɪ'strɔɪə(r)/	/dɪ'strɔɪə(r)/	'perusak'	'tukang ngusakang'



4.	/əʊ/ + /ə/ = /əʊə/	mower	/məʊə(r)/	/məʊə(r)/	‘mesin pemotong rumput’	‘mesin pengabasan padang’
		lower	/ləʊə/	/ləʊə/	‘menurunkan’	‘nuunang’
		borrower	/bɒrəʊə(r)/	/bɒrəʊə(r)/	‘penimjam’	‘sane nyilih’
		widower	/wɪdəʊə(r)/	/wɪdəʊə(r)/	‘duda’	‘duda’
		thrower	/θrəʊə(r)/	/θrəʊə(r)/	‘pelempar’	‘tukang timpug’
5.	/aʊ/ + /ə/ = /aʊə/	hour	/aʊə(r)/	/ʊə(r)/	‘jam’	‘jam’
		tower	/taʊə(r)/	/taʊə(r)/	‘menara’	‘bukur’
		power	/paʊə(r)/	/paʊə(r)/	‘kekuatan’	‘pangeger’
		sour	/saʊə(r)/	/suə(r)/	‘asam’	‘masem’
		flower	/flaʊə(r)/	/flaʊə(r)/	‘bunga’	‘sekar’

Table 8. Consonants

No	Phonemes	Words	Intonation in English	Intonation from Informan (Balinese)	Meanings	
					Indonesian	Balinese
1.	/p/	pea	/pi:/	/pi:/	‘kacang polong’	‘kacang polong’
		pin	/pɪn/	/pɪn/	‘jarum’	‘jaum’
		put	/pʊt/	/pʊt/	‘menaruh’	‘ngejang’
		pair	/per/	/per/	‘sepasang’	‘apasang’
		cup	/kʌp/	/kʌp/	‘cangkir’	‘cangkir’
2.	/t/	toe	/təʊ/	/təʊ/	‘jari kaki’	‘angguri’
		time	/taɪm/	/taɪm/	‘waktu’	‘galah’
		tea	/ti:/	/ti:/	‘teh’	‘teh’
		tear	/teə(r)/	/teə(r)/	‘menyobek’	‘ngebes’
		tell	/tel/	/tel/	‘memberitahu’	‘ngorain’
3.	/k/	cap	/kæp/	/kæp/	‘topi’	‘capil’
		kite	/kaɪt/	/kæt/	‘Layang - layang’	‘layangan’
		cool	/ku:l/	/ku:l/	‘sejuk’	‘teduh/tis’
		bacon	/ˈbeɪkən/	/ˈbeɪkən/	‘daging babi asap’	‘be celeng’
		book	/bʊk/	/bʊk/	‘buku’	‘buku’
4.	/θ/	threw	/θru:/	/tru:/	‘melempar’	‘ngentugang’
		think	/θɪŋk/	/tɪŋk/	‘berpikir’	‘mepikenoh’
		thick	/θɪk/	/tik/	‘tebal’	‘tebel’
		thumb	/θʌm/	/tum/	‘ibu jari’	‘inan lima’
		theory	/ˈθiəri/	/ˈtəri/	‘ajaran’	‘ajahan’

5.	/f/	fat	/fæt/	/fʌt/	‘gemuk’	‘mokok’
		food	/fu:d/	/fu:d/	‘makanan’	‘ajengan’
		feel	/fi:l/	/fe:l/	‘merasakan’	‘merasa’
		fall	/fɔ:l/	/fɔ:l/	‘jatuh’	‘ulung’
		fine	/faɪn/	/fam/	‘baik’	‘becik’
6.	/s/	story	/stɔ:ri/	/stɔ:ri/	‘cerita’	‘satua’
		send	/send/	/send/	‘mengirim’	‘ngirimang’
		sun	/sʌn/	/sʌn/	‘matahari’	‘surya’
		sector	/ˈsektə(r)/	/ˈsektə(r)/	‘wilayah’	‘kala patra’
		see	/si:/	/si:/	‘melihat’	‘nyingakin’
7.	/ʃ/	shuck	/ʃʌk/	/ʃʌk/	‘membuang’	‘ngutang’
		ship	/ʃɪft/	/ʃɪft/	‘kapal’	‘kapal’
		sharp	/ʃɑ:p/	/ʃɑ:p/	‘tajam’	‘mangan’
		shock	/ʃɒk/	/ʃɒk/	‘syok’	‘tengkejut’
		she	/ʃi:/	/ʃi:/	‘dia’	‘ia/ipun’
8.	/h/	hat	/hæt/	/hæt/	‘topi’	‘topong’
		home	/əʊ/	/əʊ/	‘rumah’	‘umah’
		head	/hed/	/hed/	‘kepala’	‘sirah’
		hell	/hel/	/hel/	‘neraka’	‘neraka’
		hand	/hænd/	/hænd/	‘tangan’	‘lima’
9.	/m/	Machine	/məˈʃi:n/	/məˈʃi:n/	‘mesin’	‘mesin’
		mother	/mʌðə(r)/	/mʌðə(r)/	‘ibu’	‘meme’
		mouse	/maʊs/	/maʊs/	‘tikus’	‘bikul’
		mad	/mæd/	/mæd/	‘marah’	‘gedeg’
		meal	/mi:l/	/mi:l/	‘makanan’	‘ajengan’
10.	/n/	nap	/nær/	/nær/	‘tidur siang’	‘sirep tengai’
		nice	/naɪs/	/naɪs/	‘baik’	‘melah’
		neck	/nek/	/nek/	‘leher’	‘baong/kanta’
		nope	/nəʊp/	/nʌp/	‘nggak’	‘tusing’
		near	/niə(r)/	/niə(r)/	‘dekat’	‘paak’
11.	/b/	bird	/bɜ:rd/	/bɜ:rd/	‘burung’	‘kedis’
		bag	/bæg/	/bæg/	‘tas’	‘tas’
		book	/bʊk/	/bʊk/	‘buku’	‘buku’
		buy	/bai/	/bai/	‘membeli’	‘numbas’
		before	/brɪˈfɔ:r/	/brɪˈfɔ:r/	‘sebelum’	‘sadurung’
12.	/d/	duck	/dʌk/	/dʌk/	‘bebek’	‘bebek’
		dove	/dʌv/	/dʌv/	‘merpati’	‘dara’
		down	/daʊn/	/daʊn/	‘bawah’	‘beten’
		deep	/di:p/	/di:p/	‘dalam’	‘dalem’
		deer	/di:r/	/der/	‘rusa’	‘menjangan’
13.	/g/	got	/gɒt/	/gɒt/	‘mendapat’	‘molihang’
		give	/gɪv/	/gɪv/	‘memberi’	‘ngicen’
		gun	/gʌn/	/gʌn/	‘pistol/senjata’	‘bedil’
		good	/gʊd/	/gʊd/	‘baik’	‘becik’
		gate	/geɪt/	/geɪt/	‘gerbang’	‘pamesuan’

14.	/v/	vocal	/vookl/	/vookl/	‘suara vokal’	‘suara vokal’
		vinegar	/vɪnɪgə(r)/	/vɪnɪgə(r)/	‘cuka’	‘cuka’
		vacant	/veɪkənt/	/veɪkənt/	‘kosong’	‘puyung’
		vaccine	/væk’si:n/	/væk’si:n/	‘vaksin’	‘vaksin’
		voice	/vɔɪs/	/vɔɪs/	‘suara’	‘munyi
15.	/ð/	this	/ðɪs/	/ðɪs/	‘ini’	‘niki’
		father	/fɑ:ðə(r)/	/fɑ:ðə(r)/	‘ayah’	‘bapa/aji’
		that	/ ðæt/	/ ðæt/	‘itu’	‘nika’
		than	/ðən/	/ðən/	‘daripada’	‘ketimbang’
		rather	/ræðə(r)/	/ræðə(r)/	‘agak’	‘sawang/
16.	/z/	zone	/zoun/	/zoun/	‘wilayah’	‘wawengkon’
		zip	/zɪp/	/zɪp/	‘kode pos’	‘ciri pos’
		zebra	/zi:brə/	/zi:brə/	‘zebra’	‘zebra’
		zero	/ zi:rou/	/ zi:rou/	‘nol’	‘nol’
		zodiac	/zouðiæk/	/zouðiæk/	‘zodiak’	‘zodiak’
17.	/z/	measure	/’mezə(r)/	/’mezə(r)/	‘mengukur’	‘nyikut’
		pleasure	/’plezə(r)/	/’plezə(r)/	‘kesenangan’	‘seneng’
		treasure	/’trezə(r)/	/’trezə(r)/	‘harta’	‘sekaya’
		occasion	/ə’keɪzn/	/ə’keɪzn/	‘kesempatan’	‘selah’
		vision	/’vɪzn/	/’vɪzn/	‘visi’	‘ragragan’
18.	/l/	let	/let/	/let/	‘membiarkan’	‘ngemaang’
		leg	/leg/	/leg/	‘kaki’	‘batis’
		lip	/lɪp/	/lɪp/	‘bibir’	‘bibih’
		lamp	/læmp/	/læmp/	‘lampu’	‘sembe’
		land	/lænd/	/lænd/	‘tanah’	‘tanah’
19.	/tʃ/	cheap	/tʃi:p/	/tʃe:p/	‘murah’	‘mudah’
		church	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	/tʃu:tʃ/	‘gereja’	‘gereja’
		chin	/tʃɪn/	/tʃɪn/	‘dagu’	‘jagut’
		chop	/tʃɑ:p/	/tʃɑ:p/	‘memotong’	‘ngetep’
		chick	/tʃɪk/	/tʃɪk/	‘anak ayam’	‘pitik’
20.	/ŋ/	hang	/hæŋ/	/hæŋ/	‘menggantung’	‘ngantungang’
		ring	/rɪŋ/	/rɪŋ/	‘cincin’	‘bungkung’
		sing	/sɪŋ/	/sɪŋ/	‘bernyanyi’	‘megending’
		finger	/fɪŋgə(r)/	/fɪŋgə(r)/	‘jari’	‘jeriji’
		king	/kɪŋ/	/kɪŋ/	‘raja’	‘raja’
21.	/j/	yet	/jet/	/jet/	‘belum’	‘durung’
		yellow	/’jeloo/	/’jeloo/	‘kuning’	‘kuning’
		yard	/jɑ:rd/	/jɑ:rd/	‘halaman’	‘karang’
		year	/jɪr/	/jɪr/	‘tahun’	‘warsa’
		new	/nju:./	/nju:./	‘baru’	‘anyar’
22.	/w/	wet	/wet/	/wet/	‘basah’	‘belus’
		wind	/wɪnd/	/wɪnd/	‘angin’	‘angin’
		will	/wɪl/	/wɪl/	‘mau’	‘nyak’
		away	/ə’wei/	/ə’wei/	‘pergi’	‘megedi’
		wear	/wer/	/wer/	‘pakai’	‘nganggon’

23.	/dʒ/	gin	/dʒɪn/	/dʒɪn/	jerat	‘jebag’
		judge	/dʒʌdʒ/	/dʒʌdʒ/	‘wasit’	‘wasit’
		jungle	/'dʒʌŋ.gəl/	/'dʒʌŋ.gəl/	‘hutan’	‘alas’
		jump	/dʒʌmp/	/dʒʌmp/	‘loncat’	‘mekecog’
		jacket	/'dʒæk.ɪt/	/'dʒæk.ɪt/	‘jaket’	‘jiket’
24.	/r/	red	/red/	/red/	‘merah’	‘barak’
		rat	/ræt/	/ræt/	‘tikus’	‘bikul’
		risk	/rɪsk /	/rɪsk /	‘resiko’	‘penadiane’
		run	/rʌn/	/rʌn/	‘lari’	‘melaib’
		right	/raɪt	/raɪt	‘benar’	‘beneh’

Based on the interference obtained, some sounds in English, namely: the sound  $\Lambda$  becomes o,  $\Lambda$  becomes u, r becomes e, b becomes be, i: becomes e :,  $\sigma$ : becomes a :, eɪ becomes aɪ, ɪə becomes ə, eə becomes ə, eɪə becomes eə,  $\theta$  becomes t, æ becomes  $\Lambda$ , ɜ: becomes u:, and aɪə becomes uye. Therefore, based on the analysis data obtained above, it can be seen that phonological interference in the Balinese dialect of Pangsang Village, Petang sub-district occurs in vowel and consonant sounds.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the problem formulation and discussion in this study, the researchers concluded that phonological interference occurred in native speakers of Pangsang Village, Petang Subdistrict in pronouncing English sounds. Sound interference occurs in vowels and consonants. Although, as stated by Utami et al. (2017) interference is a language transfer or cross-language influence, the terms referring to a broader phenomenon are often used interchangeably. The phonological interference was done in some vowel and consonant sounds of English.

The phonological interference was done because Balinese language has its own consonants and vowels that can affect English. It was supported by Suindratini & Nyoman (2013) they stated a reciprocal effect can be seen when people speak Indonesian as national language, but they include some regional language words in their sentences.

Based on the data and results of this study, the researchers suggest that more extensive research related to phonological interference in the language is carried out. In addition, the research is done to broaden readers' knowledge and increase researchers' contribution in the language field.

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