THE JAVANESE INTERFERENCE TOWARDS ENGLISH IN AL-AMANAH ISLAMIC MODERN COLLEGE

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Abstrak

Kajian ini ditujukan untuk menjelaskan interferensi dari Bahasa Jawa ke Bahasa Inggris, lebih khusus pada area fonologi. Interferensi pada area fonologi terjadi jika ada aspek dari bahasa lain pada ucapan seseorang (Dulay di Rochmawati,2007:8). Tujuan dari kajian ini adalah untuk memberikan gambaran dari fenomena interferensi dari Bahasa Jawa ke produksi ucapan Bahasa Inggris. Cara pegungkapan para murid di SMP AL – MANAH terutama para siswinya dapat di analisis dan di interpretasikan secara mendetail melalui teori phonologi. Untuk memperoleh data, peneliti mengunakan dua metode; observasi dan interview. Dalam observasi, peneliti mendekati para siswi yang sedang bercakap – cakap dan merekam pembicaraan mereka. Sementara itu, peneliti juga menginterview mereka dan lembar interview juga termasuk menjadi instrument penelitian. Pada akhirnya, hasil dari penelitian menunjukan bahwa untuk beberapa konsonan dalam bahasa inggris dan vowels
Kata kunci: Interferensi, Bahasa Jawa, Ejaan Bahasa Inggris

Abstract

This research is to reveal the interference of Javanese to English, especially in the area of phonology. Interference in phonology occurs if there are aspects of another language in one's utterances (Dulay in Rochmawati, 2007, p.8). The aims of this research are to give an overview of the phenomena of the Javanese interference towards English production. The utterances of the students in Al-Amanah Islamic Modern College, especially the female students are analyzed and interpreted descriptively through the theory of Phonological rules. To collect the data, the researcher use two methods; observation and interview. In observation, the researcher come nearer to the students who having a conversation and record their utterances. While, the interview is also conducted and an interview sheet also considered as research instrument. Finally, the result of this research shows that there are some English consonants and vowels are interfered by the Javanese. The English consonants that interfere by the Javanese are: /ð/, /θ/, /z/, /v/, /d/, /k/, /dʒ/, and /ʃ/. The students are difficult to produce the sound /ð/, /θ/ and /dʒ/. Then, the students also change some diphthong into a vowel; /æ/ into /e/, /au/ into /ɔ/, /ai/ into /e/, and /au/ into /ɔ/.
Key Terms: Interference, Javanese, English Pronunciation

INTRODUCTION

Javanese is the largest traditional language in Indonesia that spoken by Javanese people. Furthermore, Javanese people are easily recognized by the way they speak. Their accent is unique with their own vernacular. If a Javanese speaks Indonesian language to another Indonesian, their language will be easily recognized by his/her accent. Javanese accent is easily identified because the heavy plosive sound in almost all voice they produce. For example, when a Javanese tries to speak

English, they can also easily to be recognized by their sound. In pronounce *there* /ðeə(r)/ or *that* /ðæt/, most of Javanese people will pronounce /deə(r)/ for *there*, and /dæt/ for the word *that*.

According to Grosjean (1982), interference is the involuntary influence of one language on the other (Imoleayo, 2011, p.27). It is the meeting of two or more languages (as used by speakers of the same language community), where one language influence the target language. Interference will be possible if the languages involved are related in some areas (Romaine in Imoleayo, 2011, p.27). For instance, if the two languages have the same but very close to each other and if the two languages involved are also related grammatically, interference will be possible. Interference in the level of phonology occurs if there are aspects of another language in one's utterances. It means that the phonetic aspect in first language is found in the phonetic aspect of second language. For example, Javanese people usually produce some words with nasalization process. The word begins with /b/, *bongkar* becomes *mbongkar*, *balap* becomes *mbalap,* and so on. In addition, the first language has a substantial influence on the second language in the area of pronunciation, especially for adults and the beginning level children, it is often occurs in the second language learning process'. (Dulay in Rochmawati, 2007, p. 8).

Phonetics in English

1. Consonants

According to the organs which articulate the consonant (place of articulation), the consonant can be classified into seven categories (Yule, 2010, pp. 27-30), as follows:

a. Bilabials

These sounds are formed using both upper (=bi) and lower lips (=labia). The initial sounds in the words *put, but,* and *make*. They are represented by the symbols */p/* which is voiceless and */b/,* and */m/* as voiced sounds. The other bilabial sound is */w/* such as in the word *walk* and *way*.

a. Labiodentals

These sounds are formed with the upper teeth and the lower lip. The initial sounds of *safe* and *save* are labiodentals. They are represented by the symbol */f/,* which is voiceless and */v/* as voiced labiodental.

b. Dentals

These sounds are formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth. The initial sounds of *thin, there* and *thus* are dental. They are represented by the symbol */θ/* which is voiceless dental in the word *thin*, and */ð/* which is voiced in the words *there* and *thus*.

c. Alveolar

These sounds are formed by the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge, which is the rough, bony ridge immediately behind and above the upper teeth. The initial sounds of *tip, dip, sit, zoo,* and *nut* are alveolar. They are represented by the symbol /t/ such in the word *tip*, /d/ in the word *dip*, /s/ in the word *sit,/z/* in the word *zoo*, and /n/ in the word *nut*. The sounds /t/ and /s/ are voiceless, and /d/, /z/, and /n/ are voiced. The other alveolar are /l/ and /r/, such in the words *lit* and *write*.

d. Palatals

The palatal sounds are produced by the tongue and the palate. The examples of palatals are the initial sounds in the words *child, church, treasure, joke* and *you*. They are represented by the symbol /ʃ/ such as in the word *child,/tʃ/* such as in the word *church*, /ʒ/ such as in the word *pleasure*, /dʒ/ such as in the word *joke*, and /j/ such as in the word *you* and *yet*. The sounds /ʃ/ and /tʃ/ are voiceless, while the sounds /ʒ/, /dʒ/ and /j/ are voiced.

e. Velars

The velar sounds are produced with the back of the tongue against the velum. They are represented by the symbol /k/ such as in the words *kid* and *kill*, /g/ such as in the words *go* and *gone*, and /ŋ/ such as in the word *bang*. The sound /k/ is voiceless, while the sounds /g/ and /ŋ/ are voiced sounds.

f. Glottal

The glottal sounds are produced without the active use of the tongue and other parts of the mouth. The glottal sound is represented by the symbol /h/ such in the word *house* and *horse*. It is also *who* and *whose* in first sound.

Then, the classification according to the manner of articulation, Yule (2010, p. 31-33), distinguished them into six categories, as follows:

a. Stops

The sounds are formed by some form of "stopping" of the air stream, then letting it go abruptly, e.g. */p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, /g/*. For example in the word *bed* and *hat*.

b. Fricatives

Fricatives are the sounds that the air stream is blocking and having the air push through the narrow opening, e.g. */f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/, /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, and /h/*.

c. Affricates

Affricates is the sound that produced by combination a brief stopping of the air stream with an obstructed release, e.g. */tʃ/* and */dʒ/*.

d. Nasals

Nasal is produced when the velum is lowered and the air stream is allowed to flow out through the nose. The symbol of this sounds are */m/, /n/* and */ŋ/*. For example in the words *morning* and *knitting*.

e. Liquids

The liquid is formed by letting the air stream flow around the sides of the tongue as the tip of the tongue makes contact with the middle of the alveolar ridge. The symbol of this sounds are */l/* and */r/*.

f. Glides

The glides are produced with the tongue is gliding to or from the position of a vowel, e.g. /w/ and /j/.

2. Vowels

Vowel is a sound that produced through the vocal folds without constriction of the airflow in the mouth (Yule, 2010, p. 33). Below are the categories of English vowel according to the position of the highest point of tongue, Yule (2010, p. 34).

Front vowels are vowel which are produced when the position of the 'front' of the tongue is raised in the direction of the hard palate. For example for the sound */i/* as in the words *bead* and *key*, the symbol */ɛ/* in the words *bed* and *dead*, the sound */æ/* in the words *bad* and *wrap*, and the sound */ɪ/* in the words *bid* and *myth*. Then, the central vowels are vowels which are produced when the position of the tongue is in the middle or in the intermediate of font and back. For example for the sound */ə/* in the words *above* and *support*, and also for the sound */ʌ/* in the words *blood* and *dove*. And the last is the back vowels, which are vowels that produced when the position the back of the tongue is raised in the direction of the soft palate. For example in the sound */u/* in the words *move* and *you*, the sound */ɔ/* in the words *fall* and *born*, and the sound */a/* in the word *Bob* and *hot*.

Thus, vowels also classified into categories based on the height to which the tongue is raised; close vowels and open vowels. Close vowels are vowels which are produced when the position of the tongue is held as high as possible consistently with not producing a frictional noice. For examples, the sound */u/* in the words *food* and *move*. While, open vowels are produced when the position of when the tongue is held as low as possible as in */a/* in the word *father*.

Vowels also consist of monophtongs and diphthongs. Monophtongs are vowels that maintain the same quality throughout its duration (Deterding, 1998, p. 18). For example /e/, /ɔ/, and /ʌ/. While, diphthong is a sound which is formed by combining two vowel sounds (Yule, 2010, p. 34).
Below are the examples of diphthongs:
/aɪ/ : buy, eye, I, my, and pie
/ou/ : boat, home, throw, and toe
/au/ : bough, doubt, and cow
/ɔɪ/ : boy and noise.
/eɪ/ : bait, eight, great, late, and say

Phonetics in Javanese

The Javanese language recognizes twenty one different consonant sounds (Uhlenbeck et.al. in Widodo, 2013, p.5). Meanwhile, Raffles in Widodo (2013) stated that there are only twenty consonants, because the consonants phonemes /y/ and /w/ fall into the same group.

		Dental			
	Labial	**End of tongue**		**Palatal**	**Velar**
		Raised	**Not raised**		
Intensive	P		t	c	k
Closed sound Not Intensive	B	dh	d	J	g
	Ñ	**Nasal** M		n	
			ŋ		
Sibilant				s	
Liquid			l	r	
Semi-Vocal	W			Y	
Glottal Consonant					q h

Source: Wedhawati (2001)

Figure 2.4 Javanese consonant sounds chart

According to Wedhawati (2001), the position of the tongue (how high or low it is), the vowel in Javanese language are divided into three groups; high, middle, and low. Based on which part of the tongue moves, Javanese vowels are also divided into three groups; front, middle, and back vowels. While, based on the relationship between the active articulatory and passive articulatory positions, the vowels in the Javanese language are divided into four types; closed, semi-closed, semi-open, and open vowels. Based on the shape of the lips and the length of the vowel, Javanese vowels are also divided into three groups; round, not round, and neutral.

2.3 Phonological Rules

When words are combined together in the connected speech or rapid speech, the pronunciation of the individual's segment will be influenced by the process of producing connected speech (Crystal, 2003, p.247). The segments could be run together, added, changed, substituted, and deleted. These are caused by articulatory process that includes assimilation, flapping, dissimilation, addition, deletion, movement or metathesis, and vowel reduction. Fasold (2006) classified as dissimilation, insertion or addition, lenition and fortition, metathesis, and reduplication. While, Fromkin (2011) use the term "phonological rules" to represented the phonetic aspects of the sounds. Phonological rules includes assimilation rules, dissimilation rules, feature-changing rules, segment insertion and deletion rules, and also movement or metathesis rules (Fromkin et.al, 2011, p. 244-253). This research will use the term phonological rules rather than articulatory process. The kinds of

phonological rules as the result of interference can be explained as follows:

2.3.1   Assimilation Rules

Assimilation is a phonological process in which of neighboring segments more similar by copying or spreading a phonetic property from one segment to the other. Assimilation has the function of changing the value of phonemic features. There are three types of assimilation. First is assimilation occurs when a sound is influenced by the preceding sound, such as in the phrase *ten books*, ten is seems to be pronounced /tem/ instead of *ten*. Then, second is assimilation occurs when a sound is influenced by the preceding sound. Such as when pronounce *bridge score*, the second word is pronounced /ʃkɔ:/ due to the influence of the palatal in the preceding affricate. And the last is, assimilation occurs when there are two sounds fuse into a single new segment, such as in a phrase *don't you,* the segment t and y become affricate /tʃ/. It is pronounced /dəuntʃu/.

2.3.2   Dissimilation Rules

Dissimilation is the opposite of assimilation process. Dissimilation means a phonological rule which a segment becomes less similar to another segment. For example in the word fifth and sixth, where there is a fricative dissimilation rule. This rule applies to the sequences /fθ/ and /sθ/, changing them to [ft] and [st]. Here the fricative /θ/ becomes dissimilar to the preceding fricative by becoming a stop. Then, the word *fifth* pronounced *fift*, and the word *sixth* pronounced *sikst*.

2.3.3   Flapping

Flapping is the process of voiceless alveolar stop changes into a voiced flap between vowels. Flapping often occurs in American accent, such as cutter, butter, and fatter. The sound heard is not a voiceless /t/ and a voiced /d/ but the voiced flap /r/.

2.3.4 Addition Rules

Some of the linguists call it epenthesis which means the insertion or addition of a vowel or a consonant occurs within an existing string of segments. For example, sense is pronounced as /sɛnts/. Here, the speaker ads the voiceless stop /t/ after nasal /n/ followed by a voiceless consonant.

2.3.5 Deletion

Phonological rules may delete or add entire phonemic segments. Deletion often occurs in fast speech. The speaker deletes sounds in a string in this phonological process. For example in French, /pətitlivr/ "small book" is pronounced / pətilivr/. It is delete /t/ before the liquid /r/.

2.3.6   Metathesis

Metathesis or movement is the phonological process that reorders segments, often bytransposing two sequential sounds. It is often appeared in children pronunciation rather than in adult, for example word *psghetti*for *spaghetti, nuclear* /nukli˙r/ *>nucular* /nukj˙l˙r/.

2.3.7 Feature-Changing Rules

Feature changing rules is a phonological rule that change feature values of segments, either to make them more similar. For example, in Akan language, there is a nasal assimilation rule, that nasalizes voiced stops when they follow nasal consonants, as shown in the following example:

/ɔba/   [ɔba]   = he come

/ɔ m ba/ [ɔmma]= he not come

The /b/ of the verb "come" becomes an [m] when it follows the negative morpheme /m/.

2.3.8 Lenition and Fortion

Lenition is the process that makes the sounds weaker or softer. For example, stop sounds change to fricatives. While, fortion means the process that makes the sounds become stronger. For example, fricatives change into stop sounds.

2.3.9 Substitution

Substitution is the process of replacing one sound to another sound. It occurs because of the unfamiliarity of the speaker in pronouncing the word correctly. Then, the learners tend to pronounce the sound based on the sound system which is their mother tongue. For example, the Javanese people often change the sound /ð/ into /d/. It is occurred because the sound /ð/ doesn't exist in Javanese.

METHOD

The research type used in this study is descriptive qualitative. In this case, a qualitative research only deals with the words in written and spoken data. The study is more focus in observing interference of Javanese accent towards English pronunciation among the students in Al- Amanah Islamic Modern College. The oral utterances of the students in Al- Amanah Islamic Modern College are analyzed and interpreted descriptively.

The subject of the data in this research were the students in Al- Amanah Islamic Modern College, Krian, Sidoarjo, especially female students. They are study in both Junior High School and Senior High School students.

The instrument of the study is observation and interview. Thus, an interview sheets consist of some questions; where are they come from, how long they

practice English, and so on. There also some tools to obtain the data such as voice recorder which is used to record the utterances of the speaker.

After collecting the data, it comes to the process to analyze the data in this study. The transcriptions of the utterances' students will compare to the standard transcription based on the Oxford Dictionary. The theory which is used for the data analysis technique is from Miles and Huberman (1992:20). They said that in analyzing the data, it needs three steps. They are data reduction, data display, and the last is conclusion drawing and verification.

DISCUSSION

The Javanese Interference of English Sounds Production

Based on the research in Al- Amanah Islamic Modern College, there are some English segmental sounds that interfered by Javanese accent. (Fromkin, 2011) had given the theory about the phonological rules, which will use to analyze the interference of Javanese to English. To make the explanation clearer, here are the example of Javanese interference in producing the English sounds:

The Interference in English Consonant

Deletion

The first is segment deletion. Most of the students are delete the last segment of the words when pronouncing English. Fromkin (2011, p. 307) stated that deletion may occur in a fast speech. Below are the examples of the deletion of consonant in the last words:

Data	Standard Transcription	Respondent Transcription	Javanese Interference
Thousand Mind	/ˈθaʊznd/ /maɪnd/	/ tɔsən/ /men/	Deletes the segment /d/

According to the standard transcription, the word *thousand* should be pronounce as /ˈθaʊznd/. But, the respondent's pronounce is / tɔsən/. The respondent deletes the segment /d/ when pronounce *thousand.* Then, in pronouncing the word *mind*, the respondent pronounces it as /men/.

In those words above, the respondents deletes the last segment of the word. That is, the /d/ sounds. The deletion may occur in the fast speech. While, it is due to the make easier in pronouncing the words.

Data	Transcription	Respondent Transcription	Javanese Interference
Think	/ θɪŋk/	/tɪŋ/	Deletes the segment /k/

From the data above, the linguistic unit is the word "think" when pronounced as /tɪŋ/ by the speaker. It is type of deletion, because the speaker deletes the segment /k/ in the last part of the word *think* when the speaker pronounce it.

Substitution

The second is substitution. The students in Al-Amanah Islamic Modern College sometimes apply it when they speaking English. Here are some example of substitution that made by students in Al- Amanah Islamic modern College.

Data	Transcription	Respondent Transcription	Javanese Interference
That there this the	/ðæt/ /ðeə(r)/ /ðɪs/ /ðə/	/dæt/ /der/ /dɪs/ /də/	Change the consonant /ð/ into /d/.

From the examples in the table above, the words that contain /ð/ sound in the beginning were pronounced as /d/ sound. It is happen because there is no / ð/ sound in Javanese. So the Javanese speaker makes it easier by produce the /d/ sound in producing those words.

Thus, the /ð/ sound is categorized as voiced dental. The respondent changes the /ð/ sound into /d/ sound. In Javanese, the /d/ sound is also categorized as dental. So, it has the similarity of the place of articulation between the sound /ð/ in English and the /d/ sound in Javanese. Both of them are categorized as dental.

Data	Standard Transcription	Respondent Transcription	Javanese Interference
Thousand	/ˈθaʊznd/	/ tɔsən/	Substitute the segment /θ/ into /t/

In the data above, the speaker change the segment /θ/ into /t/ sound. The analysis is same with the data before, that it is happened because the unfamiliarity the speaker of the / θ/ sound. It will be difficult for the respondent to produce the sound /θ/. It is because in Javanese, there is no / θ/ sound. The respondent changes it into /t/ sound.

The place of articulation of the /θ/ sound in English is voiceless dental. And the place of articulation of the /t/ sound in Javanese is dental too. So, both the sound /θ/ in English and /t/ sound in Javanese has the same place of articulation, that is dental. The dental sounds are formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth.

Addition Rules

The third is addition rules. The students in Al-Amanah Islamic Modern College sometimes apply it when they speaking English. Here are some example of addition that made by students in Al- Amanah Islamic modern College.

Data	Transcription	Respondent Transcription	Javanese Interference
Iyes	/jes/	/ɪ-yes/	Add the segment /i/in the beginning of the word.

Based on the utterance above, the linguistic unit "iyes" is a kind of addition rules. It is the kind of addition in the phonological rules, because the speaker adds the segment /ɪ/ before pronounce the word "yes" /jes/ as the origin word. Besides, the speaker interfered by Javanese accent. It is shown below:

origin word in English = yes   iyo = Javanese word

     Iyes = Javanese English version

From the example above, the speaker put the segment /ɪ/ in the word "iyes" as the Javanese English version that made by students of Al-Amanah Islamic Modern College. It interfered by the Javanese because the word "iyo" in Javanese is the same meaning with "yes" in English. So, the word "iyes" is derived from the word "i" from "iyo" in Javanese and "yes" from English.

The other examples are the words below:

Data	Transcription	Respondent Transcription	Javanese Interference
this	ðɪs	ndɪs	Add the segment /n/ and /u/ in the beginning of the word.
what	/wɒt/	/uwɒt/	

Based on the utterances above, the linguistic unit of "ndɪs" is a type of insertion. It is the type of insertion because the utterance of the students in the word "this" that has an original pronounce / ðɪs / is pronounced as /ndɪs/.

$$ðɪs \longrightarrow ndɪs$$
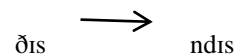
As we can see above, the speaker changes the consonant /ð/ into /d/. Then, the speaker put /n/ as alveolar nasal in front of the segment /d/. The speaker also add the segment /u/ in the beginning of the word "what" in the table above.

Lenition and Fortion

The fourth is lenition and fortion. The students in Al-Amanah Islamic Modern College sometimes apply it when they speaking English. Here are some example of lenition and fortion that made by students in Al- Amanah Islamic modern College.

Data	Transcription	Respondent Transcription	Javanese Interference
Thousand	/ˈθaʊznd/	/ tɔsən/	Make the sound softer
Five	/faɪv/	/fef/	

In the data above, the speaker change the sound /z/ into /s/ in the word "thousand" and also change the

sound /v/ into /f/ in the word "five". It is due to make the sound softer. The speaker changes those sounds due to the efficiency of the pronunciation of those words.

In the word thousand, the respondent change the /z/ sound into /s/ sound. The sound /z/ is voiced alveolar and change into /s/ sound which is voiceless alveolar. Then, in the word five, the sound /v/ is voiced labiodental and change into /f/ sound which is voiceless labiodental.

The Interference in English Vowel

Changing the Dipthong into a Vowel

The data below are taken from a conversation from the students in the canteen. The conversation is between two students; one who sells the food in the canteen and the other is want to buy a food. In their conversation, there are some changing from diphthong into a vowel.

Data	Transcription	Respondent Transcription	Javanese Interference
How	/haʊ/	/hɔ/	Change from diphthong into a vowel.
Ice	/aɪs/	/es/	
Five	/faɪv/	/fef/	
Thousand	/ˈθaʊznd/	/ tɔsən/	

In the word "how", the speaker also change the dipthong /aʊ/ into the monopthong /ɔ/. Then, in the word "ice", the speaker changes the dipthong /aɪ/ into the monopthong /e/. Thus, in this data, the speaker also interfered by the Javanese language, because the javanese people when pronounce the word *es* is /es/. The other examples are *thousand* and *five*. The speaker changes the dipthong /aʊ/ into /ɔ/ in the word thousand. Then, in the second word, the speaker change the dipthong /aɪ/ into the monopthong /e/ in the word five.

The diphthong /aʊ/ which is the position in low and back position of the tongue, change into the vowel /ɔ/ which is has the position in the middle and back of the tongue. The changing is only change the position from low to middle. But, it is still in the back position of the tongue. The mid vowel is produced when the position of the tongue is in the middle or in the intermediate of font and back. Then, the position of the diphthong /ai/ is in

central front high. Then, it is change into the vowel /e/ which is the position is in the mid and front.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the study, it can be concluded that there are some English consonants and vowels that interfered by the Javanese. Below are these consonants and vowels:

/ð/: /d/   /ʃ/:/s/   /ae/: /e/

/θ/: /t/   /v/:/f/   /au/: /ɔ/

/z/:/s/   /ai/: /e/   /eə/: /e/

The kinds of interferences are analyzed through the processes of deletion, substitution, lenition and fortion, and also addition rules based on the theory of Phonologycal Rules by Fromkin (2011).

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