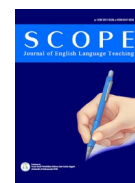




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Research Article

The Interference of Javanese Banten Dialect Phonological in English for EFL Learners

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KEYWORDS

Phonological;
Interference;
Javanese

ABSTRACT

This research is to describe and analyze the phonological interference do Javanese Bantenese students in English. The type of method applied in this research is the Qualitative method using case study. This research focuses on the English Phonological interference on Bantenese university students learning English as a second language and the phonological interferences of 10 students' first language in producing English sounds. The results of the findings show that The changes that occur are also due to differences in the vowel and consonant systems in the two languages that are indeed far different, several examples of vowels do not exist in the Javanese Banten Dialect [æ], [ʌ], [ɑ:], [ɜ:], [u:], [ʊ], [ɒ], [ɔ:], [ʊə], [aɪ], [eɪ], [ɔɪ], [aʊ], [oʊ], [ɪə], [ɔə], [ɜə]. Some consonants are not present in the Banten dialect language system, for example, [θ], [ð], [tʃ], [dʒ], [ʃ], and [ʒ], these letters are usually interfered with and turn into alternative letters similar to the letters that have changed. Interference that corresponded to Crowley's theory of interference such as Lenition, fornication, Apheresis, Syncope, Apocope, Epenthesis, Paragogue, Fusion, and breaking interference

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a multicultural country (Sundrijo, 2022), evidenced by a variety of cultures and languages. Indonesian people usually have two languages, local languages as first language (L1) and national languages as second language (L2) (Sari et al., 2020). Problems usually occur because there is language contact when learning a foreign language like English or (L3). Language contact occurs even when a person learns his national language as L2 and L3. There will be many phenomena of interference in aspects of phonology, morphology and semantics, vocabulary, and even grammar when they learn L3 (Pisoni et al., 2017).

Banten is a province on the Indonesian island of Java. Banten Province was once part of Jawa Barat Province but was separated in 2000 (Pudjiastuti, 2017), by the decision of Law Number 23 of 2000, Its seat of government is in Serang City. In terms of the Banten province government area consists of 3 cities, 4 regencies, 140 sub-districts, 262 villages, and 1,242 villages. With the following territorial restrictions; The north with the Java Sea, the east with Jakarta and Jawa Barat, the majority of Banten residents have Banten dialects consisting of two languages, namely Banten Javanese and Sundanese. (Rohbiah, 2020)

Interference between Javanese Banten Dialect (JBD) and English is evident in phonological, morphological, and

semantic aspects. For instance, in phonological interference, some English sounds are absent in the JBD phonological system. Speakers from Sundanese, a related dialect, often replace labiodental fricatives /f, v/ with bilabial stops /p/. For instance, they pronounce "Consultative" [Kən'sɒltətɪv] as [Kən'sɒltəp]. This challenge arises due to the lack of certain sounds in JBD, and it persists even among college students who have studied English for an extended period. (Rohyani, 2020). Based on this phenomenon this research aims to describe and analyze the phonological interference do Javanese Bantenese students in English.

To complete this research and make it more relevant, the researcher focuses on previous studies. Previous research on phonological interference is cited by the researcher. The majority of the studies concentrated on the impact of differences in the first-language phonological systems on second-language learning. Previous studies were gathered from journal publications. The author thoroughly examines previous research to identify gaps between previous studies and this research.

Utami, wello, and Atmowardoyo discussed The Phonological Interference of Students' First Language in Pronouncing English (Utami et al., 2017). The analysis found 46 articulation types used by pupils for English sounds: 32 vowels and 14 consonants.

Patric, Sui, Didam, and Gyang discussed mother tongue interference in the English pronunciation of Senior Primary School pupils in Nigeria (Makse Patrick et al., 2013). Respondents faced English pronunciation challenges as some sounds, like /v/ and /f/, were absent in Yoruba but present in English. This absence hindered Yoruba speakers from mastering these English sounds. Variations in difficulties occurred; for instance, Hausa speakers often replaced /p/ with /f/, pronouncing "problem" as "frobblem."

Sulaimana discussed The Interference of Mother Tongue / Native Language in One's English Language Speech Production, in this study respondents were taken from two regions of Sarawak Malaysia (Sulimana, 2014). Sulaimana's research showed that students' speech was impacted by their mother tongue, as he used the translation method to identify interference in their English speech. Despite English being Malaysia's second language, respondents struggled with fluent speech.

Noviyenty and Putri's research at IAIN Curup found substantial mother tongue interference in students' English pronunciation, providing insights into this phenomenon's root causes. (Noviyenty & Putri, 2021). Noviyenty and Putri's research at IAIN Curup found substantial mother tongue interference in students'

English pronunciation, providing insights into this phenomenon's root causes.

Luo in his journal discussed A Study of Mother Tongue Interference in Pronunciation of College English Learning in China (Luo, 2014). Luo's study in China revealed a phenomenon among English students from provinces along the Yangzi River region who tend to pronounce [n] as [l] in English. Some respondents from southern China struggle with pronouncing [f] instead of [h], while Zhuang dialects combine sounds without incorporating them properly.

These studies examine phonological interference, focusing on the impact of the mother tongue on English but with different emphases. The first explores positive and negative transfer in Buginese and Makassarese speakers, while the second investigates interference from Nigeria's four major languages on English pronunciation. It identifies sound changes, like substituting /p/ with /f/ and vice versa. However, most of these studies primarily address interference in speaking skills, lacking in-depth phonetic analysis. Additionally, some studies don't provide a comprehensive understanding of mother tongue interference in English due to the vast diversity of languages. This research aims to expand the literature on interference phenomena by specifically exploring how the Javanese Banten dialect affects English pronunciation.

The study addresses a critical and urgent need in the field of language education, particularly for English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners in regions where local dialects, such as the Javanese Banten dialect, strongly influence the learning process. This study is significant because the phonological characteristics of the Javanese Banten dialect, including its unique sounds, intonation patterns, and pronunciation rules, may interfere with learners' acquisition of English phonology.

The urgency of this research is underscored by the increasing recognition that understanding the specific linguistic challenges faced by EFL learners from different dialect backgrounds is essential for developing more effective teaching strategies. Many current EFL programs do not adequately consider the phonological influences of local dialects on English pronunciation, leading to persistent pronunciation errors and reduced overall language proficiency among learners. By examining the impact of the Javanese Banten dialect's phonological features on English learning, this study aims to provide insights into how educators can better support learners in overcoming these specific challenges.

Furthermore, the study contributes to a broader understanding of the interaction between local languages and English, which is increasingly relevant in a

globalized world where multilingualism is common. Addressing these challenges is not only important for improving individual learner outcomes but also for promoting more inclusive and effective language education practices that acknowledge and bridge the gap between local linguistic realities and global language competencies.

This research seeks to find out the two problem formulations that have been presented in the results above, namely to find out what are the features which are mispronounced and cause feature changes by Javanese Banten dialect students?

METHOD

The type of method applied in this research is the Qualitative method using case study approach. Qualitative research is a technique for exploring and fully understanding the importance that groups or individuals place on a social or individual condition (Creswell, 2017). Conversely, a phenomenological approach is apt for understanding how learners' cultural and dialectal backgrounds influence their English language learning. This study aims to explore phonological interference in English among students from the Javanese Banten-speaking region. The research involves collecting speech samples from these EFL learners and presenting their interference with English in a categorized table based on interference types and causal factors.

This study involved EFL students from the English Education Department at the State Islamic University of Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten, located in Serang, Banten. A purposive sample of 10 students, all native speakers of the Javanese Banten dialect, was chosen to examine the unique linguistic challenges faced by this specific group in learning English. By focusing on students with this linguistic background, the research aimed to understand the phonological interference phenomena that arise during their English language acquisition.

This research utilizes diverse data collection methods, including observation, questionnaires, audio recordings, and note-taking. These methods are thoughtfully chosen to ensure comprehensive and accurate data. The primary goal is to uncover the unique phonological traits of the Javanese Banten dialect that impact the English pronunciation of EFL learners. The gathered data undergoes thorough analysis, specifically targeting instances where these dialectal features influence the learners' English pronunciation. Standard English serves as the basis for comparison, enabling the identification of areas of interference and phonological differences. This study offers valuable insights into the phonological

interference dynamics between the Javanese Banten dialect and English for EFL learners.

Following data collection, the analysis phase aligns with the study's theoretical framework. Data from recordings is transcribed and categorized, utilizing IPA symbols for precision. Phonetic transcriptions of English and Javanese are meticulously compared to identify pronunciation discrepancies in Javanese Banten Dialect speakers. The analysis includes regional-based transcription, data categorization by interference type, and comprehensive examination, employing Crowley's theory as a guide. This process reveals valuable insights into phonological interference's role in shaping the English learning journey of Javanese Banten Dialect speakers. (Crowley & Bown, 2010). After the data is analyzed, it is concluded, then the results of the analysis are set in the results of the research. The insights derived from this analysis provide a comprehensive understanding of how the Javanese Banten dialect influences English pronunciation among EFL learners, contributing valuable knowledge to the field of English language education and further language interference research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

English Vowel Phonological Interference Process by Javanese Banten Dialect Students

1. The Pronunciation [a]

English employs the vowel [a] in words such as "out" [aʊt] and "now" [naʊ], while the Javanese Banten Dialect shows variations in this vowel, often becoming [ə] or [ɔ] when transitioning to Indonesian, the formal language. The interference emerges as Javanese Banten Dialect speakers learn English, given the differences in vowel pronunciation. In Javanese, "A" is typically pronounced as [a] or [ʌ], contrasting with English, which encompasses multiple "A" pronunciations. This discrepancy results in frequent interference in the spoken English of Javanese Banten Dialect speakers.

Table 1 The interference Pronunciation [a]

English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
Virus	[vaɪrəs]	/viros/	a → ɪ
Now	[naʊ]	/nɔʊ/	a → ɔ
Aloud	[ə'laʊd]	/ə'lɔʊd/	a → ɔ
July	[dʒu(:)'laɪ]	/dʒu'li/	a → (-)
Out	[aʊt]	/ʊt/	a → (-)

Source: Author Fieldwork.

The table demonstrates interference in the pronunciation of words containing the letter [a] when Javanese Banten Dialect speakers speak English. This interference arises from differences in language systems between the two.

For example, the English word "virus" contains the vowel [a], while the Javanese Banten Dialect associates [a] exclusively with words containing /a/. Similarly, in English word "out," [a] stems from a word with /o/, differing from the Javanese Banten Dialect, where /o/ is pronounced as [o]. As a result, many Javanese Banten Dialect speakers tend to omit [a] in words like "out," rendering it as /ot/.

2. The Pronunciation [ʌ]

Similar to the [a] sound, the English vowel [ʌ] is frequently used in English words and bears a sound quite analogous. For instance, [ʌ] can be found in words like "other" ['ʌðə] and "government" ['gʌvnmənt]. In English, [ʌ] typically stems from words containing the letter "O" or the letter [U]. However, in Javanese, both of these letters are pronounced as [ɔ] and [u], respectively. This divergence results in interference, as evidenced in the following example words:

Table 2 The interference Pronunciation [ʌ]

English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
Abolish	[ə'bəliʃ]	/ʌ'bəliʃ/	ʌ' → a
Other	['ʌðə]	/ɔðə/	'ʌ → ɔ
Government	['gʌvnmənt]	/gɔvnmənt/	ʌ → ɔ
Current	['kʌrənt]	/'kʊrənt/	ʌ → u
Currently	['kʌrəntli]	/'kʊrəntli/	ʌ → u

Source: Author Fieldwork

The table above showcases instances of interference experienced by Javanese Banten Dialect speakers when conversing in English, particularly concerning the pronunciation of words with the letter [ʌ]. This interference occurs naturally due to differences in language systems between English and the Javanese Banten Dialect. For example, in the word "other" pronounced ['ʌðə], the letter /ð/ in English becomes [ʌ], unlike in the Javanese Banten Dialect, where [ʌ] is exclusively used with words containing the letter /a/. Similarly, in the word "current" pronounced ['kʌrənt], [ʌ] derives from a word with the letter /u/, differing from the Javanese Banten Dialect where /u/ is pronounced as [u], causing them to alter [ʌ] to [u].

3. The Pronunciation [æ]

The English vowel sound [æ] is commonly found in words like "as" [æz] and "had" [Hæd]. This vowel, categorized as a diphthong, is rarely used in the Javanese Banten Dialect. When Javanese Banten Dialect speakers encounter words containing [æ], they often replace it with [a] or [e].

Table 3 The interference Pronunciation [æ]

English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
As	[æz]	/ʌz/	æ → ʌ
Palace	['pælis]	/'pʌlis/	æ → ʌ
Had	[Hæd]	/hɔd/	æ → ɔ

Source: Author Fieldwork

The table above illustrates the interference occurring when Javanese Banten Dialect speakers attempt to pronounce English words with the vowel [æ]. This is a natural outcome because the Javanese Banten Dialect lacks the vowel [æ] in its language system. As seen in the table, the English vowel [æ] often originates from words containing the letter [a], such as in "as" pronounced [æz], which differs from the Javanese Banten Dialect where [a] is used in words with the letter /a/. Moreover, the vowel [æ] may sometimes change to [ɔ], as exemplified in the word "had," pronounced [Hæd], changing to /hɔd/. This interchange is a result of the similarities between the vowels [æ], [a], and [e], prompting some Javanese Banten Dialect speakers to use [a], [ʌ], [e], or [ɔ] interchangeably.

4. The Pronunciation [ə]

The English vowel [ə] is commonly used in English words. Examples of [ə] pronunciation in English can be found in words like "indicators" (['ɪndɪkətəz]) and "open" (['əʊpən]). Unlike English, the Javanese Banten Dialect seldom uses the vowel [ə], leading to frequent interference when Javanese speakers try to pronounce English words. However, unlike other vowels, [ə] tends to exhibit irregular interference patterns.

Table 4 The interference Pronunciation [ə]

English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
Abolish	[ə'bəliʃ]	/ʌ'bəliʃ/	ə → ʌ
Irrelevant	[ɪ'relɪvənt]	/ɪ'relɪvʌnt/	ə → ʌ
Controlling	[kən'trəʊlɪŋ]	/kən'trəʊlɪŋ/	ə → ɔ
Low	[ləʊ]	/lɔʊ/	ə → ɔ

Source: Author Fieldwork.

The table above illustrates the interference phenomenon that occurs when Javanese Banten Dialect speakers attempt to speak in English. Interference is noticeable when they pronounce words containing the vowel [ə]. This is quite natural because the Javanese Banten Dialect rarely uses the vowel [ə], and the difference in pronunciation systems contributes to this phenomenon. In English, the vowel [ə] can be derived from words containing the letters [a], [o], or [u], which contrasts with the Javanese Banten Dialect system where [ə] primarily comes from the letter [e]. The table exemplifies how

Javanese Banten Dialect speakers apply their native language system when pronouncing English words. For instance, they pronounce "Abolish" as [ə'bɒlɪʃ], representing a shift from [ə] to [ʌ], and "Controlling" as [kən'trəʊlɪŋ], where they say /kən'trəʊlɪŋ/, indicating a change from [ə] to [ɔ].

5. The Pronunciation [ɪ]

The English vowel [ɪ] is a frequently used sound in English words. For example, it is pronounced [ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsi] in the word "Emergency" or [sɪns] in the word "since." While the English vowel [ɪ] can also be found in Javanese, it often changes to the vowel [e] or [ʌ] in this context. Interference typically arises when Javanese speakers communicate in English due to discrepancies in alphabet letter pronunciation between Javanese and standard English. In Javanese, the letter [ɪ] is consistently pronounced as [ɪ], which differs from English, where the vowel [ɪ] can be derived from the letters [i] and [e]. These differences in language systems are the main cause of interference.

Table 5 The Interference Pronunciation [ɪ]

English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
Explain	[ɪks'pleɪn]	/eks'plem./	ɪ → e
Emergency	[ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsi]	/əmə:ɟənsi/	ɪ → ə
Midst	[mɪdst]	/mʌɪdst/	ɪ → ʌ
Since	[sɪns]	/sʌɪns/	ɪ → ʌ
Related	[rɪ'leɪtɪd]	/rɪ'leɪtɛd/	ɪ → ε
Rate	[reɪt]	/rɛt/	ɪ → (-)
Estimate	[ɪ'estɪmɪt]	/ɛstɪmɪt/	ɪ → ai
efficacy	[ɪ'efɪkəsi]	/ɛfɪkəsi/	ɪ → æ

Source: Author Fieldwork

The table above illustrates numerous interference phenomena that arise when Javanese Banten Dialect speakers communicate in English. They encounter interference when pronouncing words containing the letter [i]. This is quite natural as differences exist in the language systems of English and Javanese Banten Dialects. As demonstrated in the table above, the vowel [ɪ] appears in words that lack the letter [a], [ɪ], or [e], as seen in the word "midst," which is pronounced [mɪdst]. However, Javanese Banten Dialect speakers pronounce it as /mʌɪetɔ/, indicating that the letter /i/ is pronounced [ai]. This unique pronunciation shows their attempt to follow the English pronunciation system. In English, sometimes the letter [i], if found within a word, is only pronounced as [ɪ], which differs from reading the individual letter [i]. Interference also results in the letter

[ɪ] changing to [a], [ɪ], [e], or similar sounding variants like [ə], [ʌ], [ε], [ai], and [æ], as demonstrated above.

6. The Pronunciation [u]

The English vowel [u] is relatively uncommon in English words. For instance, in the word "doing," it is pronounced [ˈdu(:)ɪŋ]. This vowel sound in English is typically derived from words containing the letter [o], and it also has a similar variant, [ʊ], as in "should," pronounced [ʃʊd]. However, in the Javanese Banten Dialect, the pronunciation of [u] comes from the letter [u]. These differences in pronunciation systems lead to interference when Javanese speakers communicate in English.

Table 6 The interference Pronunciation [u]

English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
Doing	[ˈdu(:)ɪŋ]	/ˈdɔ(:)ɪŋ/	u → ɔ
Loosening	[ˈlu:snɪŋ]	/ˈlɔ:snɪŋ/	u → ɔ
Should	[ʃʊd]	/ʃʊɛd/	ʊ → ə
Under control	[ˈʌndə kən'trəʊl]	/ˈʌndə kən'trɒl/	ʊ → ɒ

Source: Author Fieldwork

The table illustrates the interference that occurs when Javanese Banten Dialect speakers communicate in English, particularly when pronouncing words containing the letters [u] or [ʊ]. While these letters exist in the Javanese Banten Dialect, differences between English and the Banten Dialect Javanese language systems are evident. In English, [u] or [ʊ] usually originates from words containing the letter [o]. As demonstrated in the table, the vowel [u] is used in words that lack the letter [o], such as "doing," pronounced [ˈdu(:)ɪŋ], indicating a departure from the typical Javanese Banten Dialect pronunciation of [u] when the letter [u] is not present in the word. Consequently, Javanese Banten Dialect speakers might pronounce "doing" [ˈdu(:)ɪŋ] as /ˈdɔ(:)ɪŋ/.

English Consonant Phonological Interference Process by Javanese Banten Dialect Students

1. The Pronunciation [ð]

The consonant [ð] is frequently used in English words and typically originates from words containing the letters [th], such as in "that," pronounced [ðæt], or "then," pronounced [ðæn]. This native English consonant [ð] is absent from the Banten Javanese Dialect system. Speakers of the Banten Javanese Dialect often experience interference when trying to pronounce the [ð] sound, as they tend to pronounce it as [t] or, more frequently, replace it with the [d] sound.

Table 7 The interference Pronunciation [ð]

English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
That	[ðæt]	/dæt/	ð → d
Rather	[ˈrɑːðə]	/ˈrɑːdər/	ð → d
Than	[ðæn]	/tæn/	ð → t
Though	[ðəʊ]	/təʊ/	ð → t

Source: Author Fieldwork

The table demonstrates interference in the Javanese Banten Dialect when pronouncing specific consonant letters. As seen in the table, there's a noticeable change or interference when pronouncing the [ð] consonant. This is unsurprising because the [ð] sound doesn't exist in the Javanese Banten Dialect. In the English consonant system, [ð] is derived from the [th] combination, as in "then" [ðæn], which transforms to /tæn/ with [ð] changing to [t] because they are more accustomed to the pronunciation of [t] instead of [ð]. Additionally, the [ð] consonant bears a resemblance to [d], leading to frequent interchanges. For example, in the word "that" [ðæt], they pronounce it as /dæt/.

2. The Pronunciation [t]

The consonant letter [t] is commonly found in English words, such as in "related" [rɪˈleɪtɪd] or "government" [ˈɡʌvnmənt]. This letter [t] is part of the English alphabet and is also present in the Banten Javanese Dialect system, although there are differences in pronunciation. In English, [t] is often pronounced softly, and in some British accents, it can even be lost or considered a silent letter. Javanese Banten Dialect speakers tend to experience interference when pronouncing words with [t] because they typically pronounce it more emphatically.

Table 8 The interference Pronunciation [t]

English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
Mobility	[məʊˈbɪlɪti]	/məʊˈbɪlɪdi/	t → d
Announced	[əˈnaʊnst]	/əˈnaʊnsəd/	t → d
Influenced	[ˈɪnfluənst]	/ˈɪnfluənsəd/	t → d
Midst	[mɪdst]	/mɪdz/	t → z

Source: Author Fieldwork

The table above depicts an interference phenomenon involving Javanese Banten Dialect speakers when pronouncing certain consonant letters, particularly the consonant [t]. In English, [t] is pronounced as [t] or [ed] when it occurs at the end of a word. However, interference occurs because, in the Javanese Banten Dialect, [t] is consistently pronounced as [t], allowing no alternative pronunciation for this consonant. For example, the word "Announced" is pronounced [əˈnaʊnst] in English but interferes with [t] becoming

[ed], yielding /əˈnaʊnsəd/ to align with the Javanese Banten Dialect system. Additionally, [t] can change into [z] in cases like the word "Midst," which is pronounced [mɪdst] in English but interferes and changes to /mɪdz/ in the Javanese Banten Dialect, where the letter sequence [st] resembles the consonant [z].

3. The Pronunciation [z]

The table displays the consonant letter [z], which is common in English words. In English, [z] is typically pronounced as in the word "is," where it's pronounced as [ɪz]. However, the Javanese Banten Dialect system lacks this consonant sound. In English, [z] often originates from words containing the letters [z] or [s], and it's akin to the consonant [s] but pronounced with more force and vibrations. This presents a challenge for Javanese Banten Dialect speakers because they aren't consistently familiar with when the letter [s] is pronounced as [z]. Interference occurs due to this lack of familiarity with English pronunciation rules.

Table 9 The interference Pronunciation [z]

English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
Diseases	[dɪˈziːz]	/dɪˈsiːs/	z → s
Doses	[ˈdəʊsɪz]	/ˈdəʊsɪs/	z → s
Travellers	[ˈtrævləz]	/ˈtrævlər/	z → r
Indicators	[ˈɪndɪkətəz]	/ˈɪndɪkətər/	z → r

Source: Author Fieldwork

The table above illustrates an interference phenomenon observed in the Javanese Banten Dialect when pronouncing certain consonant letters. Specifically, there is interference when articulating the consonant [z]. In the English consonant system, the letter [z] typically arises from the letters [s] or [rs] when found at the end of a word. However, this interference is understandable due to the Javanese Banten Dialect's language system, where the letter [z] primarily derives from [z], and there's no alternative pronunciation for the consonant [z]. Although the letter [z] is infrequently used by Javanese Banten Dialect speakers, they are acquainted with it through Indonesian or Arabic. For instance, the word "is," pronounced as [ɪz], experiences interference and changes to /ɪs/, altering [z] to [s] because they adhere to the Javanese Banten Dialect language system instead of English pronunciation rules. Additionally, the consonant [z] is observed to undergo interference and change to [r], as in the word "number," pronounced [ˈnʌmbəz], which transforms to /ˈnʌmbər/. This alteration occurs when the [rs] combination at the end of a word is absent in the Javanese Banten Dialect, leading them to substitute it with the letter [r].

The Interference and Sound Change in Javanese Banten Dialect

Language interference is a common occurrence, particularly in multilingual societies like Indonesia, where individuals often master multiple languages. Indonesia's population is proficient in their mother tongue and Indonesian, the official language, creating a bilingual or even multilingual society. examples of such interference and discuss common types of interference often exhibited by Bantenese dialect speakers when speaking English. Our analysis is informed by theories on interference and sound change proposed by experts like Crowley and Rohbiah.

1. Lenition in Javanese Banten Dialect

One common type of sound change is lenition, which involves the weakening of a sound, transforming it into a softer or weaker one. This phenomenon is quite natural and frequently observed in individuals who are bilingual or multilingual, as differences in language systems between the languages they know can lead to lenition. For instance, when Javanese Banten Dialect speakers speak English, interference or changes often occur due to the influence of their first language, resulting in alterations in their second language.

Table 10 Lenition in Javanese Banten Dialect

The Type of Sound Change	English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	deviations
Lenition 1	Doses	['dəʊsɪz]	/'dəʊsɪs/	z → s
Lenition 2	Is	[ɪz]	/ɪs/	z → s
Lenition 3	Crowded	['kraʊdɪd]	/'kraʊdəd/	ɪ → ə
Lenition 4	Aloud	[ə'laʊd]	/ə'ləʊd/	a → ə
Lenition 5	Crowded	['kraʊdɪd]	/'kraʊdəd/	ɪ → ə
Lenition 6	Diseases	[dɪ'zi:z]	/dɪ'si:s/	z → s
Lenition 7	Irrelevant	[ɪ'relɪvənt]	/ɪ'relɪvənt/	ə → a
Lenition 8	Doing	['du(:)ɪŋ]	/'dɔ(:)ɪŋ/	u → ɔ
Lenition 9	Currently	[kʌrəntli]	/kərəntli/	ʌ → ʊ
Lenition 10	Division	[dɪ'vɪʒən]	/dɪ'vɪsən/	ʒ → s

Source: Author Fieldwork

The table above illustrates several instances of vowel and consonant weakening resulting from interference by Javanese Banten Dialect speakers when speaking English. This lenition phenomenon occurs randomly and can affect letters with similar sounds, such as consonants [v] changing to [f] or consonants [z] becoming [s]. The

occurrence of lenition can be identified by observing changes in pitch height or stress on the letter. If a letter has decreased pitch height, it has likely weakened, a phenomenon known as lenition according to Crowley. Moreover, lenition can also be detected by observing a decrease in articulatory pressure during the letter change. For instance, in the word "division" pronounced as [dɪ'vɪʒən], the consonant letter [ʒ] weakens and changes to [s], resulting in [dɪ'vɪsən]. The table above demonstrates that lenition is prevalent when Javanese Banten Dialect speakers speak English.

2. Fortition in Javanese Banten Dialect

The second kind of sound change is "fortition," which is indeed the opposite of lenition. Fortition refers to strengthening a letter or changing it into a stronger sound. Like lenition, this phenomenon is natural and often occurs in individuals who speak multiple languages due to differences in language systems. When Javanese Banten Dialect speakers speak English, fortition can occur as a result of interference from their first language, causing changes in the second language, although it might not be as common as lenition.

Table 11 Fortition in Javanese Banten Dialect

The Type of Sound Change	English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	deviations
Fortition 1	Abolish	[ə'bəʊlɪʃ]	/ʌ'bəʊlɪʃ/	ə → ʌ
Fortition 2	Policy	['pɒlɪsi]	/'pɔ:lɪsi/	ɒ → ɔ:
Fortition 3	Normal	['nɔ:məl]	/'nɔ:rməl/	ə → a
Fortition 4	That	[ðæt]	/Dæt/	ð → d
Fortition 6	Malignant	[mə'ɪɡnənt]	/mə'ɪɡnʌnt/	ə → ʌ
Fortition 7	Status	['steɪtəs]	/'steɪtʊs/	əs → ʊ
Fortition 8	Loosening	['lu:snɪŋ]	/'lɔ:snɪŋ/	u → ɔ
Fortition 9	Indicators	['ɪndɪkeɪtəz]	/'ɪndɪkeɪtər/	z → r
Fortition 10	Numbers	['nʌmbəz]	/'nʌmbər/	z → r

Source: Author Fieldwork

The table above provides several examples of strengthened vowels and consonants that result from interference by Javanese Banten Dialect speakers when speaking English. This reinforcement occurs randomly and can affect letters with similar sounds, such as [ð] becoming [d] or [ð] becoming [t]. There is no fixed pattern to identify the occurrence of this fortition interference, but it can be recognized by observing changes in pitch or stress on the letters. An increase in pitch or stress typically indicates fortition, as described by Crowley. Additionally, fortition can be recognized by examining changes in articulatory pressure. For example,

the word "activities" is pronounced [æk'trɪvɪtɪz], with the consonant [z] strengthening and changing to [s], resulting in /æk'tɪfɪtɪs/. The table above illustrates that fortition is a common occurrence when Javanese Banten Dialect speakers speak English.

3. Apheresis in Javanese Banten Dialect

The third type of sound change is Apheresis, which involves omitting sounds or letters at the beginning of a

word. This phenomenon is common among bilingual or multilingual individuals and often occurs due to differences in language systems when speaking multiple languages, as seen when Javanese Banten Dialect speakers switch to English, leading to interference and changes influenced by their native language.

Table 12 Apheresis in Javanese Banten Dialect

The Type of Sound Change	English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
Apheresis 2	University	[ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti]	/u:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti/	j → (-)
Apheresis 9	Out	[aʊt]	/ot/	a → (-)

Source: Author Fieldwork

The table above illustrates Apheresis, or what Crowley refers to as Disappearance. Apheresis involves the omission of sounds or letters at the beginning of a word. This omission typically occurs due to the absence of a certain letter in the language system, resulting in pronunciation differences and, in some cases, the omission of a letter when speaking in English. An example of Apheresis shown in the table is the pronunciation of "university," which is pronounced [ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti], and changes to [u:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti], where the initial letter [j] is omitted due to differences between English and the Javanese Banten Dialect. In the Javanese Banten Dialect, the vowel [u] is typically pronounced [u] without the [j] sound at the beginning.

4. Syncope in Javanese Banten Dialect

The fourth type of sound change is Syncope, which involves the omission of sounds or letters in the middle of a word. This phenomenon is common among bilingual individuals and those who are multilingual, as it often arises due to differences in language systems between languages learned by a person. When Javanese Banten Dialect speakers speak English, they may experience interference and changes in pronunciation influenced by their first language, resulting in alterations to the second language. Syncope typically involves omitting sounds or letters within a word, and this phenomenon is a natural outcome of language interaction.

The table above illustrates a linguistic phenomenon referred to as Syncope, or disappearance, as identified by Crowley. Syncope involves the omission of letters within the middle of a word. This omission often results from differences in language systems and can lead to variations in pronunciation. For example, in the displayed table, the word "longer" is pronounced ['lɒŋ g

ə r] but changes to ['lɒŋə r], with the letter [g] disappearing from the middle of the word due to Syncope. This phenomenon reflects how linguistic interference and pronunciation differences can influence language use.

Table 13 Syncope in Javanese Banten Dialect

The Type of Sound Change	English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
Syncope 1	Longer	['lɒŋgər]	/'lɒŋər/	g → (-)
Syncope 2	Disappeared	[,dɪsə'piəd]	/,dɪsə'pəd/	ɪ → (-)
Syncope 3	Rate	[reɪt]	/ret/	ɪ → (-)
Syncope 5	Related	[rɪ'leɪtɪd]	/rɪ'leit/	t → (-)
Syncope 6	Longer	['lɒŋgər]	/'lɒŋər/	g → (-)
Syncope 8	Dose	[dəʊs]	/dus/	ə → (-)

Source: Author Fieldwork, 2022

5. Apocope in Javanese Banten Dialect

The fifth type of sound change is Apocope, which involves omitting letters at the end of a word. This phenomenon commonly happens among bilingual and multilingual individuals due to differences in language systems. When Javanese Banten Dialect speakers use English, they may experience interference from their first language, resulting in changes to their English pronunciation.

Table 14 Apocope in Javanese Banten Dialect

The Type of Sound Change	English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
Apocope 4	July	[dʒu(:)'laɪ]	/dʒu'lr/	a → (-)
Apocope 5	Agency	['eɪdʒənsi]	/'eɪdʒənt/	i → (-)
Apocope 6	Weeks	[wi:ks]	/wi:k/	s → (-)
Apocope 7	policy	['pɒlɪsi]	/'pɒlɪs/	i → (-)
Apocope 8	Crowded	['kraʊdɪd]	/'kraʊd/	ɪd → (-)
Apocope 9	Policy	['pɒlɪsi]	/'pɒlɪs/	i → (-)

Source: Author Fieldwork.

The table above illustrates Apocope, a phenomenon where letters are omitted at the end of words, a term used by Crowley. This omission often occurs due to differences in language systems or interference, leading to the removal of letters when speaking in English. For example, the word "crowded," pronounced ['kraʊdɪd], is changed to ['kraʊd], with the letter [ɪd] at the end omitted, demonstrating Apocope.

6. Paragogue in Javanese Banten Dialect

The seventh type of sound change is Paragogue. Paragogue involves adding extra sounds or letters at the end of a word. This phenomenon is common among bilingual individuals or those who are multilingual due to differences in language systems. When Javanese Banten Dialect speakers speak English, interference from their first language can lead to changes in the second language, including the addition of sounds or letters.

Table 15 Paragogue in Javanese Banten Dialect

The Type of Sound Change	English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
Paragogue 2	Abolish	[ə'bɒlɪʃ]	/ə'bɒlɪʃ/	ɪ → ʌ
Paragogue 3	After	['ɑ:ftə]	/'ɑ:ftər/	(-) → r
Paragogue 6	Longer	['lɒŋgə]	/'lɒŋgər/	(-) → r
Paragogue 7	Signal	['sɪɡnəl]	/'sɪɡnəl/	(-) → ə
Paragogue 8	Explained	[ɪks'pleɪnd]	/ɪks'pleɪnd/	(-) → e

Source: Author Fieldwork, 2022

The table above illustrates the addition at the end of words, known as Paragogue according to Crowley. This phenomenon occurs due to differences in letter availability within language systems, causing interference and pronunciation variations when speaking English. For instance, the word "after," pronounced

['ɑ:ftə], changes to ['ɑ:ftər], indicating the addition of the letter [r]. This change occurs because English has a system of silent letters, which isn't present in the Javanese Banten Dialect. Therefore, Javanese speakers add letters that should typically be silent, as seen in the example above.

7. Fusion in Javanese Banten Dialect

Fusion is a common type of sound change or interference in English, often influenced by other languages. It involves merging two vowels into one within a word. This phenomenon is quite natural and occurs in bilinguals and multilingual who have mastered several languages, driven by differences in language systems between the languages they know. When Javanese Banten Dialect speakers speak English, this interference typically occurs, resulting in changes to the second language due to influences from their first language.

Table 16 Fusion in Javanese Banten Dialect

The Type of Sound Change	English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
Fusion 2	Mobility	[məʊ'bɪlɪti]	/məbɪlɪdi/	ə → ʌ
Fusion 4	Variant	[veəriənts]	/'vʌrɪənts/	eə → ʌ
Fusion 8	Time	[taɪm]	/tɛm/	aɪ → e
Fusion 10	Open	['əʊpən]	/ʊpən/	əʊ → ʊ

Source: Author Fieldwork

The table above illustrates the phenomenon of interference in vowel pronunciation, known as fusion, where two vowel letters combine into one within a word. Fusion can occur at the beginning, middle, or end of a word, typically due to differences in the language system between the Javanese Banten Dialect and English. For instance, in the word "made," pronounced [meɪd], fusion occurs, resulting in [med], with the second vowel [e] and [ɪ] merging, causing one vowel to be omitted. This meeting of two vowel letters in a single word can lead to the fusion or omission of one of the letters.

8. Breaking in Javanese Banten Dialect

Breaking is a linguistic phenomenon characterized by the separation of a single vowel into two distinct vowels within a word. This process is often observed in English and can be influenced by other languages. It is essentially the opposite of fusion. Breaking commonly occurs when individuals are bilingual or multilingual, given the inherent differences in language systems across various languages they have mastered. When Javanese Banten Dialect speakers communicate in English, interference or change often arises as a result of their first language, leading to modifications in their English pronunciation.

Table 17 Breaking in Javanese Banten Dialect

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30998/scope.v9i1.21328>

The Type of Sound Change	English Word	Phonetic Transcription	Respondents Pronunciation	Deviations
Breaking 2	Virulent	['virolənt]	/'vairələnt/	i → ai
	Estimate	['estɪmət]	/'estɪməit/	i → ai
	Coverage	[kʌvərɪdʒ]	/kavərəidʒ/	i → e
	Efficacy	['efɪkəsi]	/'efikæsi/	ə → æ

Source: Author Fieldwork

The results of this study show that there is true interference when the Bantenese Banten dialect pronounces English consonants in English. The interference can be seen from the change in pronunciation when they pronounce [a] change to [ɔ], [ʌ] change to [ʊ], [æ] change to [ʌ], [ə] change to [ʌ], [ɪ] change to [e], [u] change to [ɔ], [ð] and changed to [d], the pronunciation [dʒ] changed to [g], the pronunciation [v] changed to [f] and the last is the pronunciation [z] changed to [s] and [r]. the findings in this study are in line with previous research from Fifit in 2020 which also explained that there are interferences such as the pronunciation [v] changed to [f] (Rohyani, 2020). From this finding, it can be said that indeed in a multilingual society, there is often interference between languages, this phenomenon also occurred in the other research conducted on Sundanese Banten Dialect students (Rozan Fahreza, 2019) this is usually due to differences between language systems that result in the interference or inaccuracy of a person in reciting something.

The results of this study also explain the existence of interference and its classification according to Crowley's theories used to classify the data that has been collected shows that there is interference such as Lenition, Fornition, Syncope, Apocope, Epenthesis, and Paragogue interference (Crowley & Bown, 2010). While some interferences are not found such as Apheresis, Unusual sound changes, Fission, Fusion, Tone changes, Dissimilation, Assimilation, breaking, and Metathesis. Interference that has been found sometimes appears, however, from the many samples analyzed, some interference occurs only once this also justifies the research (Yamasaki & Prat, 2014), this research also shows the absence of consistency and frequency which only once shows the actual interference in some parts such as metathesis, unusual sound change is interference that rarely occurs similarly with the research that was conducted by (Fifit, 2021). Interference that has been found sometimes appears, however, from the many samples analyzed, some interference occurs only once, showing the absence of consistency and frequency which only once shows the actual interference in some parts such as metathesis, unusual sound change is interference that rarely occurs.

CONCLUSION

The results of the findings that have been analyzed, it has been found that many EFL students originating from Banten and using the Javanese Banten Dialect as a mother tongue turned out to have interference when speaking in English. The phenomenon of phonological interference that occurs is due to the difference between the system in English and the Banten dialect or because of the ignorance of the respondents to the existing system in English.

The changes that occur are also due to differences in the vowel and consonant systems in the two languages that are indeed far different, several examples of vowels do not exist in the Banten Dialect [æ], [ʌ], [ɑ:], [ɜ:], [u:], [ʊ], [ɐ], [ɔ:], [ʊə], [aɪ], [eɪ], [ɔɪ], [aʊ], [oʊ], [Iə], [ɔə], [ɜə]. Some consonants are not present in the Banten dialect language system, for example, [ə], [ð], [tʃ], [dʒ], [ʃ], and [ʒ], these letters are usually interfered with and turn into alternative letters similar to the letters that have changed.

This research provides valuable insights into the specific phonological challenges faced by EFL students from Banten who speak the Javanese Banten dialect as their first language. By identifying the exact areas where interference occurs, such as the substitution of specific vowels and consonants, the study offers a targeted framework for addressing these issues in language instruction.

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