

**PHONIC INTERFERENCE OF FIRST LANGUAGE  
INTO SECOND LANGUAGE:  
A CASE STUDY OF  
NON-INDONESIAN NATIVE SPEAKERS**



**A THESIS  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
For Master's Degree in Linguistics**

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**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY  
SEMARANG  
2015**

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VALIDATION

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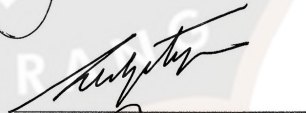
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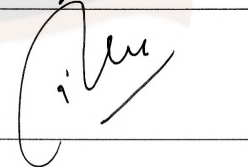
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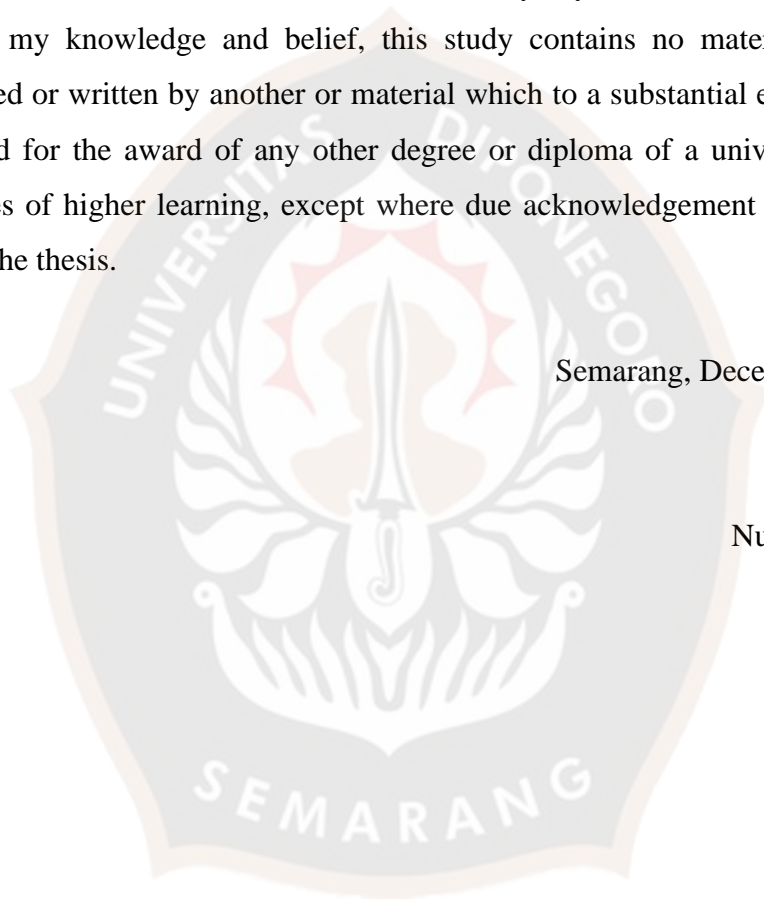


## CERTIFICATION OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby declare that this study entitled “PHONIC INTERFERENCE OF FIRST LANGUAGE INTO SECOND LANGUAGE: A CASE STUDY OF NON-INDONESIAN NATIVE SPEAKERS” is really my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this study contains no material previously published or written by another or material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of a university or other institutes of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement is made in the text of the thesis.

Semarang, December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2015

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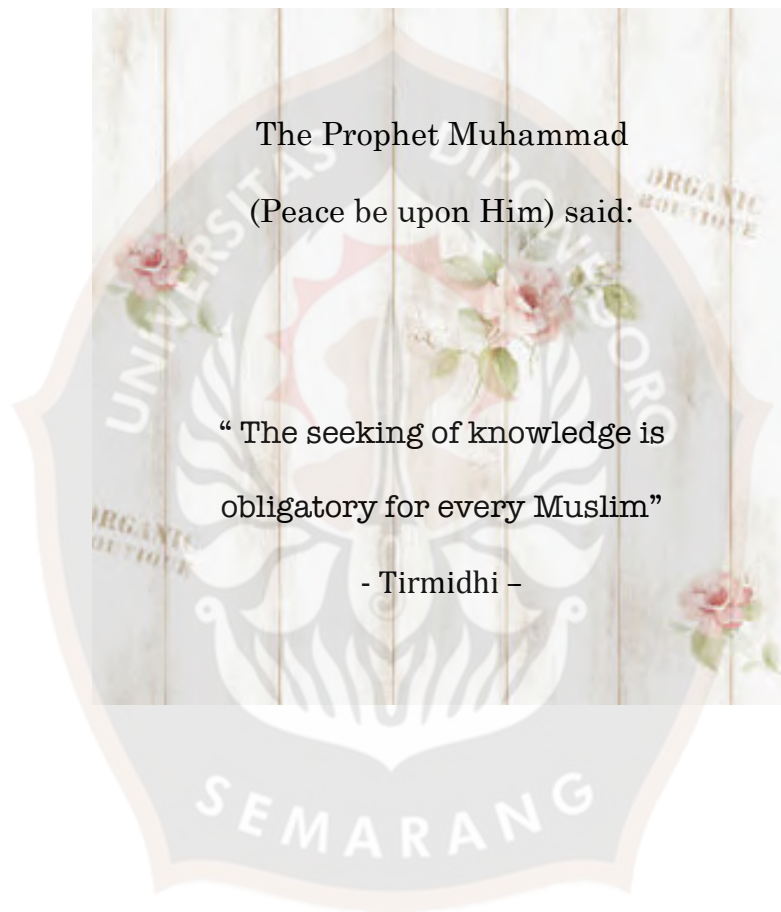


## MOTTO

The Prophet Muhammad  
(Peace be upon Him) said:

“The seeking of knowledge is  
obligatory for every Muslim”

- Tirmidhi -



## DEDICATION



This thesis is dedicated to my dear family: beloved parents, sibling,  
lectures, teachers, seniors, and friends.

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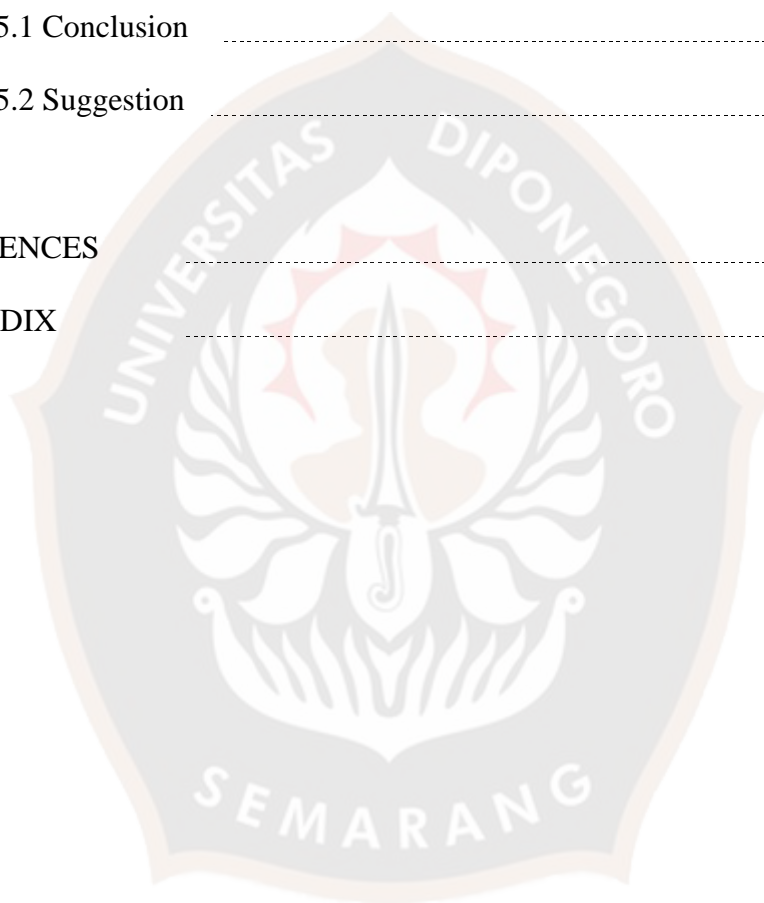
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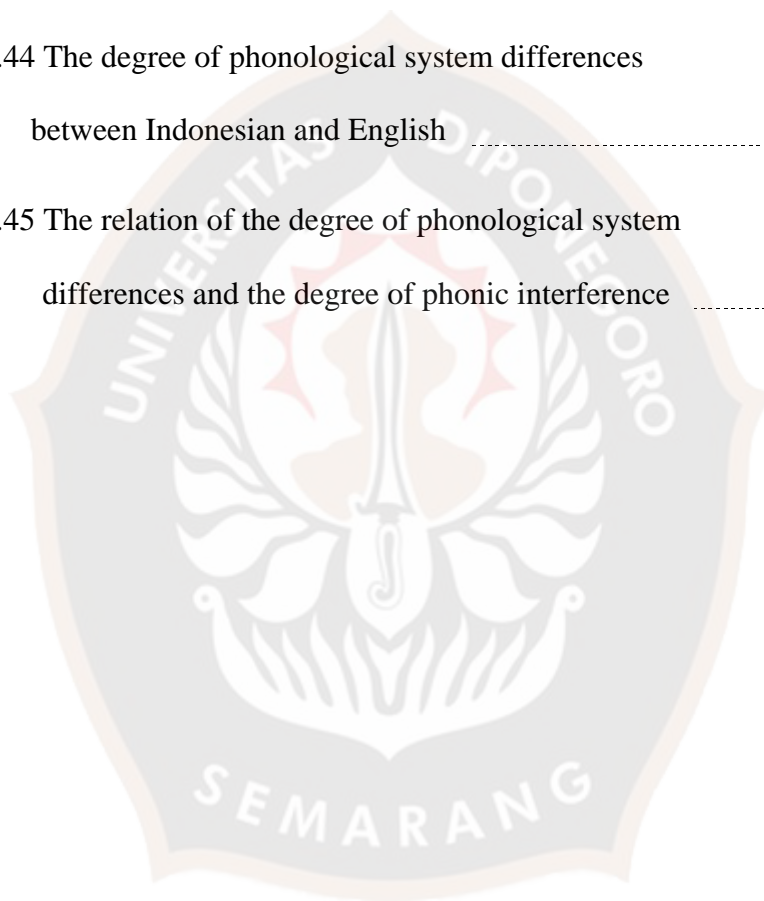


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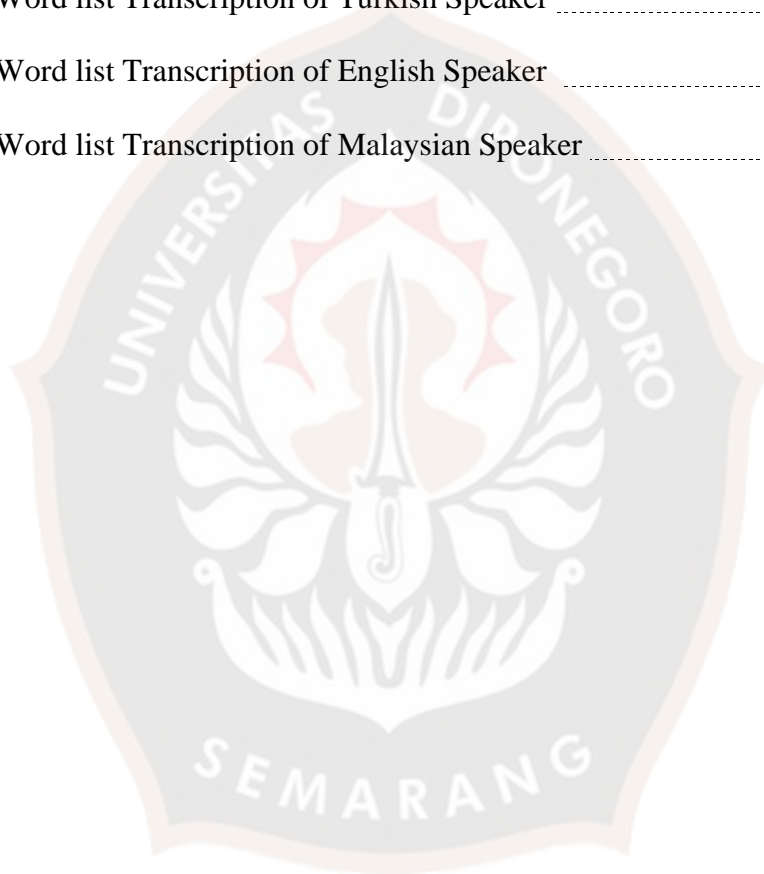
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## ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the phonological and phonetic (phonic) interference of first language (L1) by Turkish, English and Malaysian native speakers when learning Indonesian as a second language (L2). This study aims at finding out the kinds of phonic interference done by those three different language speakers and the possible relation between the degree of phonological system differences of L1&L2 and the degree of phonic interference. Data collection methods in this research are observation and interview with recording technique. Afterwards, the data were transcribed by using IPA symbols and analyzed using theories of Phonic Interference by Weinreich (1979) and Distinctive Features by Schane (1973). The results obtained from this study show that, firstly, Malaysian, Turkish, and English speakers produced phonic interference when learning Indonesian. There are four kinds of phonic interference produced by the learners; substitution, under-differentiation, over-differentiation, and re-interpretation. The biggest number of phonic interference is re-interpretation, followed by substitution, over-differentiation, and the least is under-differentiation. Secondly, the greater number of the phonological system differences between L1 and L2, the greater number of phonic interferences will occur. Thirdly, language family also has a big role in determining interference on L2 production. Fourthly, the greater number of phonological system of a language does not give any assurance that there will be less interference. And fifthly, another important factor in determining the degree of possible interference is the identical allophones and their distributions between L1 and L2.

**Key words:** phonic interference, distinctive features, phonological system differences, language family.

## INTISARI

Penelitian ini membahas interferensi fonologis dan fonetis (bunyi) bahasa pertama (L1) yang dilakukan oleh penutur bahasa Turki, bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Melayu ketika belajar bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa kedua (L2). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis interferensi bunyi yang dihasilkan oleh penutur dari tiga bahasa yang berbeda dan kemungkinan adanya relasi antara derajat perbedaan sistem fonologi antara L1&L2 dan derajat interferensi bunyi yang terjadi. Pengumpulan data penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasi dan wawancara dengan teknik rekam. Kemudian ditranskripsikan dengan simbol IPA dan dianalisis menggunakan teori Interferensi Bunyi dari Weinreich (1979) dan Ciri-Ciri Pembeda dari Schane (1973). Hasil penelitian yang didapat adalah pertama, penutur bahasa Malaysia, Turki dan Inggris memproduksi interferensi bunyi ketika belajar bahasa Indonesia. Ada empat jenis interferensi bunyi yang dihasilkan para pembelajar; penggantian bunyi, perbedaan fonem yang berkekurangan, pengucapan bunyi yang tidak diperlukan, dan penerapan bunyi yang tidak berlaku dari bahasa pertama pada bahasa kedua. Jenis interferensi yang paling banyak terjadi adalah penerapan bunyi yang tidak berlaku dalam bahasa kedua, diikuti oleh penggantian bunyi, pengucapan bunyi yang tidak diperlukan, dan perbedaan fonem yang berkekurangan. Kedua, semakin besar derajat perbedaan bunyi antara L1 dan L2, maka semakin besar pula derajat interferensi bunyi yang terjadi. Ketiga, rumpun bahasa memiliki peran penting untuk menentukan interferensi yang terjadi dalam L2. Keempat, semakin banyak bunyi yang dimiliki suatu bahasa tidak berarti memberikan jaminan bahwa akan terjadi interferensi yang lebih sedikit. Dan kelima, faktor penting yang lain dalam menentukan derajat interferensi bunyi adalah adanya alofon beserta distribusinya yang identik antara bahasa pertama dan bahasa kedua.

**Kata kunci:** interferensi bunyi, produksi L2, ciri-ciri pembeda, perbedaan bunyi bahasa, rumpun bahasa.