

## THE PHONOLOGICAL OF BATAKNESE LANGUAGE OF BASIC ENGLISH LEARNER

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### Abstract

*Most Indonesian people master at least two languages, Bahasa Indonesia and mother tongue. Both of them can give impact into the phenomena of language, like code mixing, interference, and etc. Linguistics is divided into two parts those are micro linguistic and macro linguistics. Micro linguistics, the sub-discipline linguistics; consist of phonology and phonetic, morphology, syntax, and semantics. While macro linguistic consists of: psycholinguistic, anthropolinguistics and sociolinguistic. In this research, the writer analyzes about The interference of Bataknese language in spoken English of beginner. The data which are used are primary and secondary sources. The method of data collection are metode simak, and metode simak bebas libat cakap. To analyze the data, the writer uses metode padan and metode agih. The method of data presentation use formal method and informal method. Interference of language is a form of irregularities in the use of language of the norms that exist as a result of language contact or the introduction of more than one language is used interchangeably by the speakers. The result of the research shows that Bataknese students heads towards their mother tongue, so when they speak English, there are some interferences of Bataknese to English especially in phonology. In phonology there are two elements, those are Segmental and Suprasegmental. For the Segmentel element, there are vowel and consonant change of Bataknese to English. In Suprasegmental, there are intonation and stress interference of Bataknese and English.*

**Keywords:** Sociolinguistics, Phonology, Interference, Segmental, Suprasegmental

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Every person on this earth cannot live alone, so he/she needs each other to incorporate communication. Communication is performed by using a language that is which understandable to each other. Language is “a set (finite or infinite) of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements” (Chomsky 1957: 13). The world's international language is English. Generally most people entirely understand

and speak English. Indonesian mother language is Bahasa Indonesia, but there are many other tribal languages that can affect it. Most people who live in remote areas use their own tribe to communicate because they are used to it.

For example when a person who is accustomed to speak Bataknese for communication, then his English pronunciation will be definitely changed. When Bataknese speak on English, there will be loud tone intonation which is

characterized by Bataknese culture. This usually happen to someone who can speak more than one language since a language may interfere the other language. When two or more languages are used in communication in the same language community then certain components can be transferred from one language to another language of the recipient. The result is a collection of languages or "interference" as termed by Weinreich (1953). Interference process is in line with the process of diffusion of culture as we know it in sociology. Interference can occur at the level of phonology, grammar and lexicon (Nababan in Arthur Yap, 1978: 120-131).

According to opinion above, the writer only focuses on phonology. Interference is a symptom of the biggest change, the most important and dominant in language development. In a large language which is rich in vocabulary such as English, its development cannot be separated from interference, especially for vocabulary which is related to cultural and language environments donor. Symptoms interference from one language to another is difficult to avoid also. The occurrence of symptoms can't free from the behavior interference of the language recipient.

Based on some researches that have been done in some libraries, there are many

theses that observed about interference. One of those is a research entitle "Karonese Interference in Indonesian as the Reflection of Karonese Maintenance" (Arvianti, 2012: 58-62). In her journal she discusses Batak karo students who get lexical, phonology, morphology, and syntax interference in producing Indonesian language. In lexical field, Karonese interfere some Indonesian language vocabularies. In phonology, there are some additions of sound, loss of sound, vowel and consonant will be changed in producing Indonesian spoken language as a result of Karonese phonology. Batak Karo students interfere Indonesian morpheme because Karonese has its own morpheme construction. In larger construction, in syntax, Karonese interfere Indonesian language phrase and sentence. Those interferences show that Batak Karo students, who keep using their local language reflect Karonese maintenance when they use Indonesian language.

Another research which discusses about interference, Yuniar's research entitle "Korean Phonological Interference in Indonesia Language as Second Language". Here she discusses about Korean phonological language which influences by Korean native speakers pronunciation Indonesian language standard.

Phonological interference shows language phenomena on both influences of phonological and phonetic level. Yuniar also find some errors occurring to Korean native speakers who produce a sound pattern which is not applied to phonological rule of both Indonesian and Korean language.

## **2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In theoretical review, we discuss about theory that support the research. According Hufford and Heasley in Noviyanti's research, "A theory is a precisely specified, coherent, and economical framework of interdependent statements and definitions, constructed so that as large a number as possible of particular basic facts can either be seen to follow from it or be describable in terms of it (1983: 8).

By studying a language of an area, we can do communication to others who live there. Without a language, all people cannot convey their feeling or thinking each other, so we can conclude that language and communication cannot be separated one to another. It's similar to Wilson and Sperber's opinion that language and communication are often seen like two sides of a single coin which cannot be separated each other (1995: 173).

So it's very important to know the difference both of them before doing more observation about language. Bromly (1992: 15) explains that it is necessary to understand the difference between language and communication before learning how language is acquired and developed.

There are so many options about definition of language, language is a tool to express our thought or ideas so we can get what we want and understand what the others want in creating a harmony community. As Ramelan (1991: 8) says that language can help man to express his ideas and wishes to another such as when he needs some helps, so that close relationship among members of the group can be carried out.

Actually, language is not just a tool to express our feeling but by using language, we can mold our values, beliefs and our behavioral patterns for posterity. Anderson (1996: VI) notes that "language is a tool and it is arguably the most important, used by people to mold and store their values, beliefs, attitudes and behavioral patterns for posterity."

The definition above is about language, now we will discuss about communication. If language is a tool so communication is an activity because by using a language, we can communicate with the others.

Gumperz (1982: 1) points out that communication is a social activity which required coordinated efforts of two or more individuals. Within the communication itself, it could be found the employing of some codes.

Thus, language and communication are a unity that cannot be separated each other. After we understand about language and communication, we have to know what the scientific study of the language is.

### **3. RESEARCH METHOD**

According to Sudikan (1989: 28-29) in Pujiati (2014), methodology comes from method and logos: Method means way or manner, and logos means science. So methodology research is a science about investigation ways that reveal a scientific ways to do some researches. From explanation above, the writer concludes that method is very important to get a good resolution in solving a problem. Harsono says that, "Metode adalah cara kerja yang diperlukan oleh penggunaanya untuk mencapai sasaran, dengan memahami objek sasaran yang dikehendaki untuk tujuan pemecahan masalah" (1999: 7).

In research design, there are some methods those are quantitative and qualitative method. Quantitative methods are those which focus on numbers and frequencies rather than on meaning and

experience. The example of quantitative methods are, experiments, questionnaires and psychometric tests, providing information which is easy to analyze statistically and fairly reliable. Qualitative methods are associated with the scientific and experimental approach and are criticized for not providing an in depth description.

Quantitative research method is a method of research that is based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine the population or a particular sample, random, using a data collection instrument quantitative research data analysis statistics with the aim to test the hyporesearch that has been set. While qualitative research method is based on the research methods of postpositivism properties, used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is a key instrument and data analysis is inductive qualitative, and the results further emphasize the significance of qualitative research (Sugiyono, 2010: 14-15).

The research design that is used by the writer is qualitative method. The discussion about Bataknes language interference to English for beginner will be described in detail and accurately. All described in her research, and she does not

require a questionnaire or data numbers to the method in this research.

#### **4. DISCUSSION**

The data are taken from some students of Aki University, especially the Batakese people who learn English as beginner. They have learned English when they were in elementary, junior and senior high school but some still have wrong pronunciation of English. They pronounce wrong pronunciation because in their village they are taught with the wrong pronunciation. In their village, English is only the subject of study so they learn it just to get the score. Batakese students in Aki University mostly come from the village. Some are from Siantar, Sidikalang, Padang Sidempuan, and Tebing tinggi. Since they are Batakese people, so they have the same dialect when they speak in English although they are from the different village.

In this chapter the writer will write and explain her topics about the phonological of batakese language of Basic English learner. She never find the segmental and suprasegmental reference in Batakese like in English, so she is interested to discuss it. She will give the example and explain the segmental and suprasegmental of phonological interference. The table

below shows the segmental of Batakese and English.

##### **A. The data profile**

1. Paul is a student of Aki University. He is in seventh semester, his major is Psychology. He is from Siantar, North Sumatra. He has been learning English when he was in Junior. He has learned English for 6 years but he doesn't know the right pronunciation because his teacher taught improperly. He only learned words and sentences, he did not learn the right pronunciation.
2. Fricil is a student of Aki University. She is in seventh semester and she takes accounting major. She is from Sidikalang, North Sumatra. She can speak English because she has been learning English from junior, but she also can't pronounce the right pronunciation. She only knows how to read and find the meaning because her teacher never taught the right pronunciation. She thought that it does not influence the meaning.
3. Lydia is a student of Aki University. She is in seventh semester and she takes accounting major. She is from Padang Sidempuan, North Sumatra. She can speak English little. She has been learning English from junior. She only know the word and sentence of

English but she doesn't know the right pronunciation. Her communication behavior is Bataknese so she never know the right pronunciation.

4. Andreas is a student of Aki University. He is in first semester and he takes management major. He is from Tebing tinggi, North Sumatra. He can't speak English well because he dislikes English. He never know how to read the English words or sentences well. His communication behavior is Bataknese so when he tries to speak or read English, he has the Batak dialect.

**B. Analysis**

**1. Phonological Segmental Interference**

In segmental phonological interference of Bataknese to English there are four parts, those are: vowel change, consonant change, loss of sound, and addition of sound.

**a. Vowel Change**

**1) Vowel /u:/**

**Table 4. Vowel Change /u:/**

Word	IPA English	IPA Bataknese	IPA Bataknese	IPA Bataknese	IPA Bataknese
Food	/fu:d /	/fut /	/fu:t /	/fut /	/put /
Smooth	/smu:ð /	/sm ut /	/sm ut /	/sm ut /	/smu t /

Cool	/ku:l /	/ku l /	/ku l /	/ku l /	/kul /
Mood	/mu:d /	/m ut /	/m ut /	/m ut /	/mut /
Youth	/ju:θ /	/yu t /	/ju t /	/ju t /	/jut /

Based on table above, the vowel change happens because Bataknese people can't pronounce /u:/. When they try to pronounce /u:/ it will be /u/. It happens because there is no /u:/ in Bataknese vowel so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof that the Bataknese vowel only has /u/ there is no /u:/:

- Boru /bɔru/ = She
- Ahu /Λu/ = I
- Opung /ɔpuŋ/ = grandfather
- Mauliate /mΛuliate/ = thanks
- Unang /unaŋ/ = Don't

**2) Vowel /i:/**

**Table 5. Vowel Change /i:/**

Word	IPA English	IPA Bataknese	IPA Bataknese	IPA Bataknese	IPA Bataknese
Sheep	/ʃi:p /	/sip /	/sip /	/sip /	/sip /
Freedom	/fri:dəm /	/fred ɔm /	/frid ɔm /	/frid ɔm /	/prid ɔm /

Sweet	/swi:t/	/swi:t/	/swi:t/	/swi:t/	/swe:t/
Breezy	/bri:zi/	/briz:i/	/bri:zi/	/bre:izi/	/bris:i/
Teacher	/ti:tʃə/	/ticə:r/	/titʃə/	/tice:r/	/tice:r/

Based on table above, the vowel change happens because Bataknese people can't pronounce /i:/. When they try to pronounce /i:/ it will be /i/. It happens because there is no /i:/ in Bataknese vowel so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof that the Bataknese vowel only has /i/ there is no /i:/ :

- Hasian/hasiʌn/= boyfriend/girlfriend
- Inang /inʌŋ/ = mother
- Ito /itʌ/ = sister/brother
- Mabiari /mabiʌr/ = afraid
- Piso /piso/ = knife

3) Vowel /a:/

Table 6. Vowel Change /a:/

Word	IPA English	Pau l	Fri cil	Lyd ia	Andr eas
Far	/fa:/	/fʌr/	/fʌr/	/fʌr/	/fʌr/
Art	/a:t/	/ʌrt/	/ʌ:rt/	/ʌt/	/ʌr/
Bat h	/ba:θ/	/bʌt/	/bʌ:t/	/bʌt/	/bʌt/

Army	/a:mi/	/ʌr mi/	/ʌr mi/	/ʌr mi/	/ʌrmi/
Car	/ka:/	/kʌr/	/kʌ:/	/kʌr/	/kʌr/

Based on table above, the vowel change happens because Bataknese people can't pronounce /a:/. When they try to pronounce /a:/ it will be /ʌ/. It happens because there is no /a:/ in Bataknese vowel so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof that the Bataknese vowel only has /ʌ/ there is no /a:/ :

- Marsak /marsʌk/ = sad
- Mangan /mʌŋʌn/ = eat
- Martangiang /mʌrtʌŋŋʌŋ/ = pray
- Debata /debʌta/ = God
- Roha /rʌhʌ/ = heart

4) Vowel /ɔ:/

Table 7. Vowel Change /ɔ:/

Word	IPA English	Pau l	Fri cil	Lyd ia	Andr eas
Morre	/mɔ:/	/mɔr/	/mɔ:/	/mɔr/	/mɔr/
Order	/ɔ:də/	/ɔrd/	/ɔrd/	/ɔrd/	/ɔrder/
Port	/pɔ:t/	/pɔt/	/pɔr/	/pɔrt/	/pɔt/
Cor d	/kɔ:d/	/kɔt/	/kɔr/	/kɔr/	/kɔrt/

Pau	/pɔ:z	/pɒu	/pɔs	/pɒu	/pɔus
se	/	se/	/	se/	e/

Based on table above, the vowel change happens because Bataknese people can't pronounce /ɔ:/. When they try to pronounce /ɔ:/ it will be /ɒ/. It happens because there is no /ɔ:/ in Bataknese vowel so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof that the Bataknese vowel only has /ɒ/ there is no /ɔ:/ :

- Ho /hɒ/ = you
- Roham /rɒham/ = your heart
- Toho /tɒhɒ/ = right
- Gok /gɒk/ = full
- Boi /bɒi/ = can

Based on table above, the vowel change happens because most of Bataknese can't pronounce /ɜ:/. In accordance the observation is made by the writer, when Bataknese people try to pronounce /ɜ:/ mostly it will be /e/. It happens because there is no /ɜ:/ in Bataknese vowel so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof the Bataknese vowel only has /e/, there is no /ɜ:/ :

- Hepeng /hepen/ = money
- Gelleng /gellen/ = children
- Ende /ende/ = song
- Bege /bege/ = listen
- Karejo /karejɔ/ = work

5) Vowel /ɜ:/:

Table 8. Vowel Change /ɜ:/:

Word	IPA English	IPA Paul	IPA Fricil	IPA Lydia	IPA Andreas
First	/fɜ:s t/	/fɪrs t/	/fɛst /	/fɪrs /	/fɪrs/ /
Word	/wɜ:rd/	/wɒt /	/wɔr /	/wɔr /	/wɔr/ /
Fervent	/fɜ:v ɛnt/	/pre fen/	/fɛf ɛn/	/per fɛn/	/perp en/
Fur	/fɜ:r/	/Fur /	/fɛr/	/fur/	/fur/ /
Furher	/fɜ:ð ɛr/	/furt er/	/fɛr dɛr/	/fud er/	/furd er/

6) Vowel /ə/

Table 9. Vowel Change /ə/

Word	IPA English	IPA Paul	IPA Fricil	IPA Lydia	IPA Andreas
Terri fic	/tɛ'rɪ fɪk/	/terɪf ɪk/	/te'rɪ fɪk/	/terɪfɪ k/	/terɪfɪ k/
Mod ern	/mɒd dɛn/	/mɛd rɛn/	/mɛd rɛn/	/mɛd ɛrɛn/	/mɛd ɛrɛn/
Com mon	/kɒm mɛn/	/kɛm ɛn/	/kɛm ɛn/	/kɛm ɛn/	/kɛm ɛn/
Clev er	/kle vɛ/	/klef ɛr/	/klef ɛr/	/klep ɛr/	/klefɛ r/



Sup	/su:	/sup	/sup	/supe	/supe
r	pə/	er/	ər/	r/	r/

Based on table above, the vowel change happens because most of Bataknese people can't pronounce /ə/. When they try to pronounce /ə/ it will be /e/. It happens because there is no /ə/ in Bataknese vowel so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof that the Bataknese vowel only has /e/ there is no /ə/ :

- Ise /ise/ = who
- Toema /təema/ = OK
- Dibahen /dibahen/ = made
- Aek /aek/ = water
- Mekel /mekel/ = laugh

7) Vowel /æ/

Table 10. Vowel Change /æ/

Wo	IPA	Pau	Fric	Lyd	Andr
rd	Engl	l	il	ia	reas
App	/æpl/	/Λpe	/eip	/əpə	/Λpel/
le		l/	el/	l/	
Cat	/kæt/	/kΛt/	/ket/	/ket/	/ket/
Lan	/læn	/len	/len/	/len/	/len/
d	d/	d/			
Tra	/træv	/trev	/trev	/trep	/treve
vel	l/	el/	el/	el/	l/
Ma	/mæ	/met	/met	/met	/met/
d	d/	/	/	/	

Based on table above, the vowel change happens because Bataknese people can't pronounce /æ/. When they try to pronounce /æ/ mostly it will be /e/. In Bataknese vowel only has /Λ/ and /e/ there is no sound between /Λ/ and /e/. So depend on example above, they only can say /e/. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof that the Bataknese vowel only has /e/ there is no /æ/ :

- Elek /elek/ = persuade
- Beado /beado/ = how
- Emer /emer/ = bucket
- Etek /etek/ = small
- Leleng /lelen/ = long time

8) Vowel /ɒ/

Table 11. Vowel Change /ɒ/

Wor	IPA	Pau	Fri	Lyd	An
d	Engl	l	cil	ia	dre
	ish				as
Com	/kɒ	/kɔ	/kɔ	/kɔ	/kɔ
mon	mən/	mɔn	mɔn	mɔn	mɔn
		/	/	/	/
Som	/sɒm	/sɔ	/sɔ	/sɔ	/sɔ
ber	bə(r)	mbe	mbe	mbe	mbe
	/	r/	r/	r/	r/
Mod	/mɒ	/mɔ	/mɔ	/mɔ	/mɔ
ern	d(ə)	dren	dre	dren	dren
	n/	/	n/	/	/
Philo	/fi' lɒ	/pɪlɔ	/pɪl	/pɪlɔ	/pɪlɔ
soph	səfi/	sɔpi	ɔsɔf	sɔpi	sɔpi
y		/	i/	/	/

Watc	/wɔt	/wɔt	/wɔt	/wɔt	/wɔt
h	f/	s/	s/	/	/

Based on table above, the vowel change happens because Bataknese people can't pronounce /ɔ/. When they try to pronounce /ɔ/ mostly it will be /ɔ/. In Bataknese vowel only has /ʌ/ and /ɔ/, there is no sound between /ʌ/ and /ɔ/. So based on example above, they can only pronounce /ɔ/. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof that the Bataknese vowel only has /ɔ/ there is no /ɔ/ :

- Mohop /mɔhɔp/ = hot
- Godang /gɔdan/ = many
- Gogo /gɔgɔ/ = strong
- Modom /mɔdɔm/ = sleep
- Olo /ɔlɔ/ = yes

b. Consonant Change

1) Consonant /f/

Table 12. Consonant Change /f/

Word	IPA Eng	IPA Pau	IPA Fri	IPA Lyd	IPA Andreas
Family	/famɪli/	/pʌmɪli/	/pʌmɪli/	/pʌmɪli/	/pʌmɪli/
Difference	/dɪfərəns/	/dɪrən/	/dɪfərəns/	/dɪfərəns/	/dɪpərəns/

Fruit	/fru:t/	/fru:t/	/fru:t/	/fru:t/	/fru:t/
y	ti/	t/	ti/	i/	ti/
Phon	/fəʊn/	/pɔn/	/pɔn/	/pɔn/	/pɔn/
e	n/	n/	n/	/	/
Physic	/fɪzɪk/	/pɪk/	/pɪk/	/pɪk/	/pɪk/

Based on table above, the consonant change happens because most of Bataknese people can't pronounce /f/. When they try to pronounce /f/ mostly it will be /p/. It happens because there is no /f/ in Bataknese consonant so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the example below as a proof that the Bataknese consonant only has /p/ there is no /f/:

- Dapot /dʌpɔt/ = found
- Pahatop /pʌhʌtɔp/ = hurry
- Mohop /mɔhɔp/ = hot
- Nipi /nɪpi/ = dream
- Lapo /lʌpɔ/ = shop

2) Consonant /v/

Table 13. Consonant Change /v/

Word	IPA Engl	IPA Pau	IPA Fric	IPA Lyd	IPA Andreas
Version	/vɜ:ʃən/	/pɜ:ʃən/	/fɜ:ʃən/	/pɜ:ʃən/	/pɜ:ʃən/
Verify	/vɛrɪ/	/fɛrɪ/	/pɛrɪ/	/pɛrɪ/	/pɛrɪ/

Hea vy	/hevi /	/hefi /	/hep i/	/hifi/	/hep i/
Une ven	/ʌn'i :vən/	/yun ifen/	/yun ifen/	/yun ipen /	/yun ipen /
Deli very	/dɪ'ɪ vəri/	/delɪ feri/	/delɪ peri/	/delɪ peri/	/delɪ peri/

Based on table above, the consonant change happens because Bataknese people can't pronounce /v/. When they try to pronounce /v/ mostly it will be /p/. It happens because there is no /v/ and /f/ also in Bataknese consonant so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the example below as a proof that the Bataknese consonant only has /p/ there is no /v/ and /f/ :

- Margapgap /margapgap/ = lying
- Ropuk /rɔpuk/ = crumble
- Rap /rap/ = together
- Piga? /piga/ = how much?
- Pudi /pudi/ = behind

3) Consonant /θ/

Table 14. Consonant Change /θ/

Word	IPA Eng lish	Pau l	Fri cil	Lyd ia	And reas
Thank	/θæ ŋk/	/tɛŋ /	/tɛŋ /	/tɛŋ /	/tɛŋ/
Thin k	/θiŋ k/	/tiŋ/	/tiŋ/	/tiŋ/	/tiŋ/

Thin	/θin/	/tin/	/tin/	/tin/	/tin/
Ther apy	/θer api/	/ter api/	/ter api/	/ter api/	/tera pi/
Rese arch	/θi:s is/	/tesi s/	/tesi s/	/tesi s/	/tesis /

Based on table above, the consonant change happens because Bataknese people can't pronounce /θ/. When they try to pronounce /θ/ it will be /t/. It happens because there is no /θ/ in Bataknese consonant so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof that the Bataknese consonant only has /t/ there is no /θ/ :

- Sarita /sarita/ = tell
- Tudia /tudia/ = where
- Hatop /hatɔp/ = hurry
- Tongtong /tɔŋtɔŋ/ = always
- Karotas /karɔtas/ = paper

4) Consonant /ð/

Table 15. Consonant Change /ð/

Word	IPA Eng lish	Pau l	Fric il	Lyd ia	And reas
Oth er	/ʌðə r/	/ʌde r/	/ʌde r/	/ʌde r/	/ʌder /
Fath er	/fa:ð ə/	/pad er/	/pad er/	/pad er/	/pad er/
Bot her	/bɔð ə/	/bod er/	/bod er/	/bod er/	/bod er/

Mot	/mʌ	/mo	/mo	/mo	/mod
her	ðər/	der/	der/	der/	er/
Brot	/brʌ	/brʌ	/brʌ	/brʌ	/brʌ
her	ðər/	der/	der/	der/	der/

Based on table above, the consonant change happens because Bataknes people can't pronounce /ð/. When they try to pronounce /ð/ hard sound, it will be /d/ not /t/. It happens because there is no /ð/ in Bataknes consonant so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof that the Bataknes consonant only has /d/ there is no /ð/ :

- Adong /adɔŋ/ = there are
- Udan /udan/ = rain
- Pidong /pidɔŋ/ = bird
- Modom /mɔdɔm/ = sleep
- Mudar /mudar/ = blood

### 5) Consonant /dʒ/

Table 16. Consonant Change /dʒ/

Wo	IPA				An
rd	Eng	Pau	Fri	Lyd	dre
	lish	l	cil	ia	as
Ge	/dʒe	/gen	/jen	/gen	/gen
ner	nərə	eras	əres	erəs	eras
atio	ɪʃn/	ien/	iən/	iən/	ion/
n					
Bri	/bri	/bri	/bri	/brit	/brit
dge	dʒ/	dʒ/	dʒ/	/	/
Jeal	/dʒe	/jilə	/jel	/jel	/jele
ous	ləs/	s/	es/	es/	s/

Ge	/dʒe	/gen	/jen	/gen	/gen
ner	nərə	ərus	ərɒ	erɒ	erou
ous	s/	/	us/	us/	s/
Cha	/tʃeɪ	/ceŋ	/ceŋ	/ceŋ	/caŋ
nge	ndʒ/	s/	s/	/	s/

Based on table above, the consonant change happens because most of Bataknes can't pronounce /dʒ/. When they try to pronounce /dʒ/ it will be /j/, /s/, /t/, /g/, but mostly they pronounce /j/. It happens because there is no /dʒ/ in Bataknes consonant so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof that the Bataknes consonant only has /j/ there is no /dʒ/:

- Jogonal /jɔgal/ = naughty
- Ginjang /ginjaŋ/ = above
- Parjolo /parjɔlə/ = first
- Burju /burju/ = sincere
- Jonok /jɔnɔk/ = close

### 6) Consonant /tʃ/

Table 17. Consonant Change /tʃ/

Wo	IPA				
rd	Eng	Pa	Fri	Ly	And
	lish	ul	cil	dia	reas
Tea	/ti:tʃ	/tic	/tic	/tic	/ticer
cher	ə/	er/	er/	er/	/
Kitc	/kɪtʃ	/kɪc	/kɪc	/kɪc	/kɪcə
hen	ɪn/	ən/	ən/	ən/	n/
Cha	/tʃɔ:	/ka	/cɔl	/ka	/calk
lk	k/	lk/	k/	lk/	/

Chi	/tʃi:f	/cif	/cif	/cip	/cip/
ef	/	/	/	/	
Wat	/wɒ	/wʌ	/wɒ	/wʌ	/wʌt
ch	tʃ/	ts/	ts/	t/	/

Based on table above, the consonant change happens because Bataknese people can't pronounce /ʃ/. When they try to pronounce /ʃ/ it will be /b/, /c/, /k/, /s/. Mostly they pronounce /c/ although there is no /ʃ/. By the observation of the writer, she finds the Bataknese people can say /c/ whereas there is no /c/ in Bataknese consonant so the writer doesn't give the example of /c/ sound in Bataknese.

7) Consonant /ʃ/

Table 18. Consonant Change /ʃ/

Word	IPA English	Paul	Fricil	Lydia	Andreas
Shot	/ʃu:t/	/sut/	/su:t/	/sut/	/sut/
Shop	/ʃɒp/	/sɒp/	/sɒp/	/sɒp/	/sɒp/
Wash	/wɒʃ/	/wʌs/	/wɒs/	/wʌs/	/wɒs/
Cache	/kæʃ/	/sen/	/kas/	/cet/	/cak/
Shine	/ʃaɪn/	/saɪn/	/saɪn/	/saɪn/	/saɪn/

Based on table above, the consonant change happens because Bataknese people can't pronounce /ʃ/. When they try to pronounce /ʃ/ it will be /s/. It happens because there is no /ʃ/ in Bataknese consonant so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof that the Bataknese consonant only has /s/ there is no /ʃ/ :

- Sangap /saŋap/ = honor
- Mansai /mansai/ = really
- Marsiajar /marsiajar/ = learn
- Marsahit /marsahit/ = sick
- Santabi /satabi/ = excuse me

8) Consonant /ʒ/

Table 19. Consonant Change /ʒ/

Word	IPA English	Paul	Fricil	Lydia	Andreas
Television	/telɪvɪʒən/	/telepisen/	/telepisen/	/telepisen/	/telepisen/
Usualy	/ju:ʒəl/	/yusuali/	/yusuali/	/yusuali/	/yusuali/

Decision	/dɪ'sɪʒən/	/desɪsɪe n/	/desɪsɪe n/	/desɪsɪe n/	/desɪsɪe n/
Usual	/ju:ʒəəl/	/yusɪəəl/	/yusɪəəl/	/yusɪəəl/	/yusɪəəl/
Conclusion	/kən'kluzɪʒən/	/kənklusɪe n/	/kənklusɪe n/	/kənklusɪe n/	/kənklusɪe n/

Based on table above, the consonant change happens because Bataknes people can't pronounce /ʒ/. When they try to pronounce /ʒ/ it will be /s/. It happens because there is no /ʒ/ in Bataknes consonant, so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof that the Bataknes consonant only has /s/ there is no /ʒ/ :

- Ise /ise/ = who
- Sungkun /sunʒkun/ = asking
- Tingkosdo /tiŋkɔsdɔ/ = that's right
- Sipata /sipata/ = sometimes
- Boasa /bɔasa/ = why

**9) Consonant /z/**

Table 20. Consonant Change /z/

Word	IPA English	Paul	Fri cil	Ly dia	Andreas

Praise	/preɪz/	/preɪs/	/preɪs/	/preɪs/	/preɪs/
Breeze	/bri:z/	/brɪs/	/brɪs/	/brɪs/	/brɪs/
Jean	/dʒi:nz/	/jɪns/	/jɪns/	/jɪns/	/jɪns/
Reason	/ri:zən/	/rɪsən/	/rɪsən/	/rɪsən/	/rɪsən/
Thousand	/θaʊzənd/	/taʊsən/	/taʊsən/	/taʊsən/	/taʊsən/

Based on table above, the consonant change happens because Bataknes people can't pronounce /z/. When they try to pronounce /z/ it will be /s/. It happens because there is no /z/ in Bataknes consonant so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof that the Bataknes consonant only has /s/ there is no /z/ :

- Asara /asara/ = event
- Ursa /ursa/ = deer
- Parhobas/parhɔbas/= waiter/waitress
- Pargabus /pargabus/ = liar
- Kasa /kasa/ = glass

**C. Loss of sound**

Table 21. Loss of Sound

Word	IPA English	Paul	Fri cil	Ly dia	Andreas
Faint	/feɪnt/	/peɪn/	/peɪn/	/peɪn/	/peɪn/

Pin k	/pɪŋ <b>k/</b>	/pɪŋ /	/pɪŋ /	/pɪŋ /	/pɪŋ/ 
Tha nk	/θaŋ <b>k/</b>	/teŋ /	/teŋ /	/teŋ /	/teŋ/ 
Hus ban d	/hʌz <b>bənd</b> /	/hʌs ben/ 	/hʌs ben/ 	/hʌs ben/ 	/hʌs ben/ 
Lam p	/læm <b>p/</b>	/la m/ 	/la m/ 	/la m/ 	/lam / 

Based on table above, the loss of sound happens because Bataknese people can't pronounce /t/, /k/, /d/, /p/ at the end of the word, because there no /t/, /k/, /d/, /p/ at the end of the sound of Bataknese consonant, so it interferes the English. Then writer gives the examples below as a proof that the loss sound in Bataknese consonant :

- Rap /rap/ = together
- Jonok /jonog/ = near
- Tumbuk /tumbug/ = appropriate
- Sorop /sorop/ = possess
- Marsak /marsag/ = sad

**D. Addition of the Sound**

Table 22. Addition of the Sound

<b>W or d</b>	<b>IPA Eng lish</b>	<b>Pau l</b>	<b>Fric il</b>	<b>Lyd ia</b>	<b>And reas</b>
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Ph oto	/fəʊt əʊ/ 	/pɒt <b>oh/</b>	/pɒt <b>oh/</b>	/pɒt <b>oh/</b>	/pɒt <b>oh/</b>
Dr am a	/drɑ: mə/ 	/dra <b>mah</b> /	/dra <b>mah</b> /	/dra <b>mah</b> /	/dra <b>mah</b> /
Ca me ra	/kɑ m(ə) rə/ 	/ka mer <b>ah/</b>	/ka mer <b>ah/</b>	/ka mer <b>ah/</b>	/ka mer <b>ah/</b>
Tw o	/tu: /	<b>/tuh/</b>	<b>/tuh/</b>	<b>/tuh/</b>	<b>/tuh/</b>
Vi deo	/vɪdɪ əʊ/ 	<b>/pɪdɪ</b> <b>oh/</b>	<b>/pɪdɪ</b> <b>oh/</b>	<b>/pɪdɪ</b> <b>oh/</b>	<b>/pɪdɪ</b> <b>oh/</b>

Based on examples above, there is addition of sound happen. When Bataknese people try to pronounce those words, there are some additional sounds after the vowel at the end of the word. They always add sound /h/, their pronunciation interfere English. The writer finds something new that Bataknese pronounce /h/ at the end of the sound after vowel, although there is no /h/ in the end of the sound in Bataknese consonant. So the writer doesn't give the example of addition of the sound in Bataknese language.

## 2. Phonological Suprasegmental Interference

In phonological suprasegmental interference, the writer gives the example of the Bataknese. In order to understand interferences easier. The writer only focuses on intonation and length of sound because it happens in Bataknese.

### a. Intonation

The writer finds that Bataknese people always put intonation in their speeches although it doesn't change the meaning when they speak English. Symbol 1, 2, and 3 show the level of intonation started from the lowest to the highest.

According to the example of intonation, table below will show the group of the part of intonation English.

Table 23. Intonation of English and Batak

1)	3 1 Come here (English)	→	1 3 Come here (Bataknese)
2)	2 2 3 2 Are you thirsty? (English)	→	1 1 3 1 Are you thirsty? (Bataknese)
3)	2 3 1 Don't be angry (English)	→	2 2 3 Don't be angry (Bataknese)
4)	2 2 2 2 1 3 Is this your camera? (English)	→	2 2 2 2 3 Is this your camera? (Bataknese)
5)	2 2 2 1 My father lives here (English)	→	2 2 2 3 my father lives here (Bataknese)

Example	Group Intonation	English	Bataknese
1	Order	Falling	Raising
2	Yes-no question	Raising	Falling



3	Order	Falling	Raising
4	Yes-no question	Rising	Raising
5	Final statement	Falling	Raising

Based on the example above, it can be concluded that most of Batakese people pronounce the highest sound at the end of sentence. It happens because Batakese sentence mostly shows the highest sound in their language. It is the distinctive of their language. The examples below are as a proof that Batakese intonation is raising at the end of sentence:

- 2 2 3
- 1) Unang ribut ho "don't be angry"
- 2 3
- 2) Loja ho? "are you tired?"
- 2 2 1 3 3
- 3) Bagak hian ho boru. "you are beautiful my daughter"
- 2 2 2 3
- 4) Naeng minum ho boru? "would you like to drink?"
- 2 3 3 2
- 5) Didia do hutam? "where are you from?"

a. Stress

Stress means the degree of force or loudness with which a syllable is pronounced to give it prominence. Some

examples of the way how Batakese people pronounce some stress English words are given below.

words are given below.

- 1) Objéct (English) → Object (Batakese)
- 2) Tomórrow (English) → Tomorrow (Batakese)
- 3) Cústom (English) → Eat (Batakese)
- 4) Fámily (English) → Family (Batakese)
- 5) Believe (English) → Believe (Batakese)

Based on the example above, Batakese people do not put stress. They pronounce those words unstressed. This happens because there is no stress in Batakese words. The examples below show Batakese people use unstressed because it doesn't affect the meaning, for instance :

- 1).Lao=Go 3)Pajumpang=Meet each other  
2)Marsogot=Tomorrow4) Manghaholongi = Loving

**5. Conclusion**

The result of the research shows that Batakese students heads towards their mother tongue, so when they speak English, there are some interferences of Batakese to English especially in phonology. In phonology there are two elements, those are Segmental and Suprasegmental. For the Segmental element, there are vowel and consonant change of Batakese to English. In

Suprasegmental, there are intonation and stress interference of Bataknese and English.

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